

**THE JOURNAL OF
PARLIAMENTARY
INFORMATION**

**VOLUME XXXV, NO. 4
DECEMBER, 1989**

THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

VOL XXXV, No. 4

December 1989

CONTENTS*

PAGE

423

EDITORIAL NOTE

ARTICLES

Role of Legislature in Ensuring Administrative Accountability	... 425
—Varkala Radhakrishnan	...
The Eighth Lok Sabha : An Overview	... 432
—Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap	...
The Institution of Lokayukta in India : Techniques of Investigation	... 471
—T.S. Mishra	...
REPORT NOTES	
Inauguration of Standing Subject Committees in Parliament	... 479
Unveiling of the Portraits of Shri Sri Prakasa, Dr. P. Subbarayan, Shri Birsa Munda and Shri Bhubanananda Das	... 481
PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES	
Conferences and Symposia	... 485
Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training	... 489
PRIVILEGE ISSUES	... 492
PROCEDURAL MATTERS	... 502
PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS	... 504
SESSIONAL REVIEW	
Lok Sabha	... 517
Rajya Sabha	... 530
State Legislatures	... 537

(i)

	PAGE
RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST	... 539
APPENDICES	
I. Statement showing the work transacted during the Fourteenth Session of the Eighth Lok Sabha	... 543
II. Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Fifty-first Session of Rajya Sabha	... 547
III. Statement showing the Activities of the Legislatures of the States and Union Territories during the period of 1 July to 30 September 1989	... 552
IV. List of Bills, passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by President during the period 1 July to 30 September 1989	... 557
V. List of Bills passed by the State Legislatures and Union Territories during the period 1 July to 30 September 1989.	... 558
VI. Ordinances Issued by the Central and the State Governments during the period 1 July to 30 September 1989.	... 563
VII. Party Position in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Legislatures of States and Union Territories.	... 566
INDEX TO VOLUME XXXV (1989)	... 573

EDITORIAL NOTE

With the successful conclusion of the General Elections to the ninth Lok Sabha, the people have once again convincingly proved the maturity of representative parliamentary polity in our country. We extend our heartiest congratulations and a cordial welcome to the newly elected representatives of the people to this august body.

In the first article titled, "Role of Legislature in Ensuring Administrative Accountability", Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, Speaker, Kerala Legislative Assembly, observes that over the past four decades there has been considerable expansion in the range and complexity of the activities of the Government thereby making it more and more difficult for the Legislature to exercise its rightful constitutional role as an informed critic of the actions of the Government. The author feels that the Legislature, in order to effectively oversee the administration, should obtain information regarding activities of the Government, by means of various parliamentary devices such as Questions, Discussions, Motions, Calling Attention Notices, etc. Besides referring to the effectiveness of all such devices in detail, Shri Radhakrishnan observes that a closer and better scrutiny of the Government is undertaken through the committees of the House. In this connection, he analyses the unique Kerala experiment of Subject Committees. In Shri Radhakrishnan's view, various mechanisms of parliamentary scrutiny need to be further strengthened to give greater meaning to the concept of administrative accountability to the Legislature and through it to the people.

The life of Eighth Lok Sabha came to an end with its dissolution on 27 November 1989. The second article in this issue on "The Eighth Lok Sabha—An Overview" takes stock of the varied activities of the Eighth Lok Sabha. Aptly supplemented by Annexures, the article deals at length with the constitution of the Eighth Lok Sabha, socio-economic background of its members, time taken on various kinds of business and other significant developments, notable among them being the setting up of three standing Subject Committees, approval of the amendments to Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and Directions by the Speaker to bring the same in conformity with the actual practice that had evolved over the years under rulings, conventions and precedents, etc. and passing of the Constitution amendment Bills curbing political defections and reducing the voting age from 21 to 18.

The third article, "The Institution of Lokayukta in India—Techniques of Investigation" by Justice T.S. Mishra, Lokayukta, Bihar delineates the jurisdiction of the Lokayukta (the people's Commissioner) in various States and explains the process of investigation employed to look into grievances against public servants. Referring to practical problems faced by the Lokayukta during his investigations, the author notes that this institution would have little impact on the eradication of corruption in public offices, unless he receives full co-operation from the Government and is provided with an independent investigative agency. He concludes by observing that the credibility of the institution of Lokayukta would depend on his independence, fairness and impartiality and only then the result of his investigations would have bearing in claiming accountability from public functionaries.

The setting up of three standing Subject Committees—one each on Agriculture, Environment and Forests and Science and Technology during the Eighth Lok Sabha was a landmark in the annals of evolution of parliamentary institutions in India. We include a feature on their inaugural function in this issue.

The portrait of Shri Sri Prakasa, a prominent freedom fighter was unveiled by the Vice-President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma in the Central Hall, Parliament House on 12 October 1989. Dr. Sharma also unveiled the portrait of Dr. P. Subbarayan, a great social reformer and an eminent parliamentarian on 16 October 1989. The portraits of Sarvashri Birsa Munda and Bhubanananda Das, great patriots and freedom fighters, were unveiled by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha on the same day. A feature on the events has been covered in this issue.

We felicitate Chaudhary Mohammed Aslam on his unanimous election as Speaker of the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly.

This issue carries the other regular features, *viz.*, 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 welcome from Members of Parliament, scholars and others.

—Subhash C. Kashyap

ROLE OF LEGISLATURE IN ENSURING ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTABILITY

VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN

There is now a widely held view that the power of the Executive is steadily increasing while the power and influence of the Legislature is gradually diminishing. Though this may appear to be a slightly exaggerated view, it cannot be denied that there is some truth in it. It is a fact that over the past four decades there has been a considerable expansion in the range and complexity of the activities of the Government. So naturally it has become more and more difficult for the Legislature to exercise its rightful as well as constitutional role as an informed critic of the actions of the Government.

In theory, Parliament is sovereign; it is "the grand inquest" of the nation. It should influence, supervise and put a check on the actions of the Government. But, in practice that is not reflected in the working of the modern Government. Over the years, the power and responsibility has been more and more concentrated in the Government. Thus, there has been an erosion in Parliament's surveillance over the Government.

The strength of the Parliament or the Legislature lies in its ability to scrutinise the political and administrative actions of the Government. Michael Rush, in his book, "Parliament and the Public" notes that the basic political function of Parliament is to examine and question Government policy and activity. The term parliamentary scrutiny may mean a general oversight or a detailed examination of the activities of the Government. The Select Committee on Procedure of the House of Commons points out that parliamentary control means influence, not direct power; advice, not command; criticism, not obstruction; scrutiny, not initiative; and publicity, not secrecy. There is now almost unanimous opinion that Parliament should be posted with adequate information regarding the working of various departments of the Government if it is to oversee effectively the administration. It is for this purpose that Parliament has been given an unlimited right to obtain information regarding the activities of the Government. Various parliamentary devices are now available to the members to exercise this right to information effectively.

The parliamentary question is one of the most effective legislative

instruments for ensuring administrative accountability. The Question Hour is also one of the most lively hours in the Legislature when the administration can be put in the dock and made answerable to members of the Legislature. Members could gain information by asking Questions, particularly those for oral answers. Though Questions are put for eliciting information, their real purpose is to criticise the administration, press for action, scrutinise administrative machinery, etc.

Needless to say, Questions cause endless trouble to the Government. So, in respect of many Questions, especially Unstarred Questions, the government fail to provide the required information in time. In many instances they give evasive answers and very often they have stock answers such as "the matter is being looked into", "the information is being collected" etc. Such answers hardly serve the purpose for which the Questions have been raised. In Kerala Assembly, I have had to remind the Government on more than one occasion that such type of answers are not at all desirable and they must give clear and specific answers to the Questions raised by members. This tendency has been there for the last several years and successive governments have failed to give clear and complete answers in respect of several Questions raised in the House. Since the right to put Questions is one of the most important devices available to members for obtaining information from the Government, any laxity on their part in providing information to members must be viewed seriously.

Along with the traditional methods of securing administrative accountability through established procedures like debates, motions, resolutions etc., a closer and better scrutiny of the activities of the Government is now undertaken through the committees of the House. The need for improving the existing procedures of Parliament and the Legislatures has long been felt in many countries. That is why Kerala began an experiment in parliamentary reform in 1980 by introducing a system of Subject Committees. We have ten Subject Committees dealing with different subjects, mostly based on the subject areas of Government departments, and they include, amongst themselves, all members of the Kerala Legislative Assembly. These Committees have Ministers as their Chairmen and they are given the power to scrutinise the demands for grants, to examine legislation and to consider the drafts of the rules to be framed by the Government or other authorities in pursuance of the rule-making powers delegated by an Act. They can also study and report on a specified area of governmental activity or a project, scheme or undertaking intended for general welfare.

The demands for grants are now subjected to close scrutiny in the Subject Committees before these are discussed and voted upon in the House. Some doubts have been expressed as to how far the Subject Committees could be effective in the scrutiny of the demands for grants as there are constitutional restraints in altering the structure of the Budget.

Our experience has, however, shown that substantial contributions can be made by the Subject Committees through the scrutiny of the Budget estimates in shaping and reshaping the Budget. A number of recommendations have been made by these Committees for increasing allocations and in certain cases they have suggested even new services. Also, the discussions that take place in a committee give the Government an idea of the needs and aspirations of the people which definitely helps the Government in the formulation of a more need-based and realistic Budget for the ensuing year.

Every Bill, other than a Money Bill, is subjected to examination by the concerned Subject Committee before it is considered and passed by the House. Statutory rules also go before the appropriate Subject Committee in the draft form for scrutiny before these are promulgated. By examining the rules at the draft stage, the Committee gains effective control over the great volley of rules, regulations etc. issued by the Government from time to time. Another important advantage has been that since it has been made obligatory for heads of departments and senior officers to attend and assist the committees in their deliberations, there is now a new awareness among officials that their performance is being closely watched and that accountability to the House is real and not capable of evasion. Moreover, the committee room atmosphere is more congenial for detailed scrutiny where the discussions are free from acrimony or political wrangling. Members put searching Questions there to elicit information and the officials have been forthcoming in their presentation of facts and in giving clarifications.

The working of our Subject Committees is not, however, completely free from defects. Of course, we have to streamline and strengthen them. We have Ministers as chairmen of these committees and very often they find it difficult to convene meetings of the committees in time and naturally this leads, to delay in disposing of urgent and important work in the committees. Further, the Ministers, who are the heads of their respective Ministries/Departments, becoming the chairmen of the committees which are entrusted with the function of overseeing the administration, does not reconcile with the basic scheme of parliamentary surveillance over the Government. In the United Kingdom and many other countries, the chairmen of such committees are invariably non-official members. Another aspect is that since the duration of the meetings of the committees is short, there is little scope for a deep and elaborate discussion on the subjects before the Subject Committees.

However, in spite of these minor shortcomings, the Subject Committees have been functioning as effective instruments of the Legislature to oversee administration, thereby strengthening the accountability of the administration to the Legislature. The deliberations of the Subject Committees and their reports have certainly helped in strengthening responsible government.

It is an established fact that the time available in the Legislature for holding effective financial discussion is insufficient. The Legislature's surveillance over the Government is, therefore, exercised through the three standing financial committees—the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee— which examine in detail the Government expenditure and offer suggestions and criticisms, wherever necessary. Of course, these committees are vested with adequate powers to enable them to function effectively, and their impact on the administration has been quite encouraging. Their recommendations are given due consideration by the Government and where these are not accepted, the committees are apprised of the reasons for that. The progress in the implementation of the recommendation made by the committees is brought to the notice of the House through 'action taken reports'. It is a fact that these Committees have given valuable suggestions for improving the finances of the State. But, at the same time, we have to bear in mind that there are areas which reduce the effectiveness of these committees.

The Public Accounts Committee is, to some extent, "merely an examiner of past events" as its investigations relate to expenditure already incurred. The audit report of the Accountant General, which it relies upon and examines, is presented to the House much later after the actual expenditure and this makes accountability a difficult task. There may be cases of misappropriation or waste in the report, but the time gap between the commission and discovery makes the whole exercise almost futile. This time lag even encourages those who misuse State funds.

The Estimates Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee function only in selected fields and, therefore, their area of scrutiny is restricted and the scrutiny itself very often tends to be a 'post-event'. Though the Estimates Committee is supposed to examine the estimates, it actually examines them after they have been voted by the House in the shape of demands for grants and that too only the estimates of few departments. The Public Undertakings Committee examines the audit reports with regard to the public undertakings, besides examining their performance. The extensive power of these committees to collect information from the departmental witnesses surely makes them function as the eyes and ears of the Legislature. However, it is now felt that these committees are not in a position to examine the growing departmental activities, whether these are developmental or commercial. The usefulness of these committees as effective instruments to oversee the administration depends to a great extent on the ability and sincerity of the members, who must make the optimum use of the occasion of cross examination of departmental witnesses. Any irregularities noted in the course of such searching cross examination must be strongly criticised and relentlessly pursued.

A comprehensive control over the administration can also be achieved

through the Committee on Government Assurances provided the Committee is vigilant and performs an active role in vigorously pursuing the assurances given by the Government on the floor of the House. A number of assurances are given to the House by Ministers during the Question Hour or other discussions. This Committee has to ensure speedy and faithful implementation of all such assurances. As assurances are numerous, they have to be considered in their particular context and properly identified from the proceedings of the House. Of course, the committee must pursue all the assurances. But, instead of treating all assurances alike, the Committee must pay greater attention to the more important ones. Important assurances of a specific nature ought to be pursued vigorously. When implementation of an assurance is unduly delayed, it becomes obsolete. So, the Committee has to maintain constant vigilance for effectively probing the assurances. The statements of action taken sought for by the Committee could reveal a wider range of departmental activities and, therefore, a comprehensive control could be exercised over the Government.

Apart from these, members get opportunity to review the working of the administration and criticise the policies and actions of the Government during discussions on the Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address, the Budget, half-an-hour discussions, adjournment motions and private members' resolutions. Calling attention notices and short duration discussions have been very useful to the members for ventilating popular grievances and for criticising the actions or inactions of the Government. The discussion on the non-financial matters surely enlarges the scope of scrutiny of the Government by the Legislature. In fact, as a means of scrutiny of the actions of administration, 'Discussion' has its special value. But, when it becomes lengthy, it relegates the issue under consideration to the background. Naturally, the members, with limited time at their disposal, would be anxious to ventilate grievances emphasising specific issues.

As a device facilitating deliberations by which the Legislature makes known its definite views on specific issues and makes formal recommendations to the Government, the Resolutions occupy a prominent place in the proceedings of the House. Though the Government may not be bound by a resolution, they cannot ignore it either. So, in the sense that they are not mandatory, the resolutions resemble 'Directive Principles of State Policy' enshrined in the Constitution. However, they offer ample opportunity to the members to criticise administrative delay, corruption, red tapism, etc. and the Government are inclined to consider these seriously. Resolutions, particularly on administrative matters, raise detached and thought-provoking debates in the House. Of course, no resolution can be passed without the support of the Government as they command the majority in the Legislature. However, a resolution withdrawn after getting assurance from the Government is almost as effective as one that has been passed. In many cases, members are prepared to withdraw

resolutions after these have been moved and discussed in the House. This itself is an indication that there is unity of purpose which is essential in the evolution of legislative sense. So, more than scrutinising the details of the administration, resolutions endeavour to guide and direct the administration to certain desired courses of action.

The discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address offers ample opportunity for examination of almost the entire range of governmental activities. A multitude of issues and facts pertaining to the administration are commented upon during this discussion. Mention is made frequently of administrative lapses, such as red tapism and delay and, quite often, cases of violation of financial rules and also charges of corruption are made against the administration. So, actually the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address can be effectively utilised as an occasion for a comprehensive review of the actions of the Government. But, often the tendency is to raise and discuss matters of trivial details. The members have to exercise some restraint while raising issues during the course of this discussion so that there would be meaningful and constructive criticism of actions of the administration.

The adjournment motion is no doubt a conspicuously potent device of ensuring administrative accountability. It has been described as a motion moved to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, arising out of governmental oversight or inactivity or of sudden occurrence. It claims precedence over the normal business of the House and compels the Government to take remedial action. The purpose of moving this motion has been to bring clearly and emphatically to the attention of the Government and the public the existence of a grave situation. Being pre-eminently a censure motion, the adjournment motion is invariably turned down except on very rare occasions. Actually, its effectiveness lies in the fact of its existence rather than in its actual use. Besides toning up the administration, it offers ample opportunity to go into the entire problem and point out the callousness and complacency of the Government. An impression can be created that the Government is on trial and the effect of this would be much more than any other device of parliamentary control. However, its indiscriminate use has to be arrested. A reasonable and balanced approach to adjournment motions on the part of members will surely help in ensuring administrative accountability to the Legislature.

The device of "calling attention to matters of urgent public importance" is now being resorted to very frequently as it enables the House to consider matters of extreme urgency. This device has proved to be very useful. Half-an-hour discussion is often calm and objective and has generally been found effective. The non-political nature of the debate on the motion gives it a respectful place in parliamentary procedure. As such, all procedural devices have their own role and effectiveness in ensuring administrative accountability.

There is now a growing realisation that various mechanisms of

parliamentary scrutiny need to be strengthened to give greater meaning to the concept of administrative accountability to the Legislature and through it to the people. The concept of parliamentary reform and its impact on modern Government has been a subject of constant study in several countries. In the words of Bernard Crick, the well-known advocate of parliamentary reform in the United Kingdom, "Parliament must improve its own instruments of control, scrutiny, criticism and suggestion to keep pace with the greater improvements of efficiency and increase of size in the departments of the government. Parliament has been in the process of change. Procedure, therefore, cannot be static. It evolves itself." A number of innovations have been made in the procedures for improving the functioning of Legislatures and it has been a continuing process. The Kerala Legislature has taken a humble step in parliamentary reform by the introduction of Subjects Committees. Other Legislatures in India can benefit from our experience.

To conclude, an effective mechanism of scrutiny operated by dedicated and vigilant members is essential for ensuring administrative accountability to the Legislature.

THE EIGHTH LOK SABHA : AN OVERVIEW

SUBHASH C. KASHYAP

Parliamentary democracy, over the years, has come to strike deep roots in the Indian soil. Through nine successive general elections to the Lok Sabha, the millions who make up this country have affirmed their abiding faith in the parliamentary democratic polity. The attempt here is to present an overview of the varied activities and achievements of the Eighth Lok Sabha.

Elections: In December 1984, the country went to the polls to elect its representatives to the Eighth Lok Sabha. The Congress (I) was returned to power winning as many as 397 seats, the highest ever number of seats won by a ruling party in India. Incidentally, elections were held in only 513 constituencies out of the total strength of 544 seats. The States of Assam and Punjab did not go to the polls with the rest of the country in view of the disturbed conditions there. Lok Sabha elections in Punjab and Assam were held subsequently in September and December 1985, respectively. During the life time of the Eighth Lok Sabha, 25 by-elections were also held. By-elections were conducted for 11 seats in 1985, two seats in 1986, five seats in 1987 and seven seats in 1988.

Constitution of Lok Sabha: Following the general elections, the Eighth Lok Sabha was constituted on 31 December 1984 after dissolving the Seventh Lok Sabha the very same day. The House met for the first time on 15 January 1985.¹ On the opening day, late Shri Jagjivan Ram, the then senior-most member of the Lok Sabha, who was appointed Speaker *pro-tem* by the President, administered the oath of affirmation to the new members.

On 16 January 1985, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar was unanimously elected as Speaker, who thus became the first Speaker to be re-elected for a second successive term. Dr. M. Thambi Durai was chosen Deputy Speaker on 22 January.

During the Eighth Lok Sabha, Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi

¹For party position in Lok Sabha as on 15 February 1985, see Annexure I.

remained the Leader of the House right from 15 January 1985. He was the youngest ever person to occupy that position.

There was no Leader of the Opposition in the House as no group in the Opposition qualified for the requisite recognition as an Opposition party.

Socio-economic background of Members

The following is an analysis of the socio-economic background of the members of the Eighth Lok Sabha.

Age distribution: On the day of the first sitting of the House, Shri Mukul B. Wasnik was its youngest member at 25 years and 3 months. Professor N. G. Ranga was the oldest being 85 years. The average age for the whole House was 51.4 as against 49.9 in the Seventh Lok Sabha.

Members in the age group of 41-55 had the largest representation in the House constituting 42.1 per cent of the total strength of the House as compared to 44.2 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha. Young members who were either 40 or below accounted for 19.4 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha compared to 23.7 per cent in the previous House. There was, however, a marginal decline in the representation in the age group of 25-30 from 1.7 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha to 1.3 per cent in the Eighth. Members who were 56 years or above had the highest ever representation of 38.5 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha compared to 32.1 per cent in the Seventh. Another interesting feature was the enhanced representation of members in the age group of 81-85 in the Eighth Lok Sabha with 0.6 per cent compared to 0.2 per cent in the Seventh.

Educational Background: The Eighth Lok Sabha had the distinction of having the highest proportion of educated members. More than 71 per cent of the members were graduates or those with higher educational qualifications improving upon the 67.6 per cent of the Seventh Lok Sabha.

Going by any single category, graduates accounted for the largest representation in the Eighth Lok Sabha — 44.6 per cent compared to 40.2 per cent in the previous House. There was a slight decline in the representation of post-graduates in the Eighth Lok Sabha. It came down from 25.8 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha to 24.6 per cent in the Eighth. Those with doctoral degrees and higher academic qualifications constituted 1.9 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha compared to 1.5 per cent in the Seventh. As in the case of post-graduates, there was a slight decline in the representation of matriculates, higher secondary and intermediate certificate holders in the Eighth Lok Sabha which was 21.0 per cent compared to 22.3 per cent in the Seventh. Interestingly, there was a decline in the representation of under-matriculates which came down from 10.9 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha to 7.9 per cent in the Eighth. As a matter of fact, this was the lowest so far in any Lok Sabha.

Occupational Patterns: Agriculturists, including cultivators and landlords,

constituted the single largest occupational group accounting for 38.3 per cent of the total membership of the Eighth Lok Sabha. The second and the third largest categories of members were those of lawyers and political and social workers at 19 per cent and 16 per cent representation, respectively. Other categories which had sizeable representation in the House were: teachers and educationists (7.7 per cent); traders and industrialists (6.8 per cent); medical practitioners (4 per cent); and retired civil and military service personnel (3 per cent).

Women Members: A unique feature of the Eighth Lok Sabha was that the number of women members increased substantially. The House, when constituted, had as many as 42 women members as against 28 in the Seventh Lok Sabha.

Marital Status: In the Eighth Lok Sabha, 96.6 per cent of the members were married compared to 93.1 per cent in the Seventh. Unmarried members, thus, accounted for just 3.4 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha whereas they constituted 6.9 per cent in the Seventh.

Legislative Experience: Another distinguishing characteristic of the Eighth Lok Sabha was that an unusually large number of its members was really new. If prior legislative experience is taken as the yardstick, as many as 48.5 per cent of the members of the Eighth Lok Sabha were new entrants.

Sessions and Sitzings

The five year term of the Eighth Lok Sabha was due to conclude on 14 January 1990. The House was, however, dissolved by the President on 27 November 1989.

During its tenure, it held 14 sessions, actually sitting for 485 days with a duration of 3,223 hours 52 minutes.² The longest session was the Tenth Session with the House Sitting for 53 days and the shortest session was the First Session with the House sitting for only 11 days. The House was not prorogued by the President after the Budget Session of 1987 — the Eighth Session (Part-I) — and thus the Monsoon Session of 1987 was taken as the Eighth Session Part II. Again, the House was not prorogued by the President after the Monsoon Session of 1989 (Fourteenth Session — Part I). The House sat again for just three days later which was taken as the Fourteenth Session — part II.

The President addressed the two Houses of Parliament five times, viz., at the commencement of the first, fifth, eighth (part-I), tenth and thirteenth sessions. The matters referred to in the President's Address were discussed in the Lok Sabha on each of these occasions on

² For details on Eighth Lok Sabha session-wise, see Annexure II.

Motions of Thanks which together took as many as 77 hours 6 minutes or 2.40 per cent of the total time of the sittings of the Eighth Lok Sabha.

Time taken on various kinds of business

The Lok Sabha transacts various kinds of important business. Of the total time of 3,223 hours 52 minutes taken by the House, legislative business (excluding Budget) claimed the maximum with 806 hours 59 minutes or 25.05 per cent as against 670 hours 56 minutes or 23.99 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha.

The discussions on the Budgets in the Eighth Lok Sabha accounted for 21.74 per cent of the total time as against 20.84 per cent of the total time taken by the Seventh.

As regards Questions, 12.80 per cent of the time of the Eighth Lok Sabha was devoted to them as compared to 12.20 per cent in the Seventh.

The Percentage of time taken on Resolutions in the Eighth Lok Sabha was 5.47 whereas it was only 3.96 in the Seventh Lok Sabha.

In the case of Motions, 3.66 per cent of the time of the Eighth Lok Sabha was taken up in comparison to 6.35 per cent of the Seventh.

Another distinctive feature of the Eighth Lok Sabha insofar as the time devoted to various kinds of business was that a total of 508 hours 34 minutes, accounting for as much as 15.72 per cent of the total time, was devoted to discussions.

Questions: Questions constitute an important device available to members to elicit information from the Government. As many as 2,50,098 notices of questions were received from members during the Eighth Lok Sabha as against 2,69,221 during the Seventh. Out of the notices received, 98,390 Questions constituting 39.34 per cent of the total were admitted during the Eighth Lok Sabha. The Corresponding figures for the Seventh Lok Sabha were 1,02,697 or 38.14 per cent of the total.

Of the total Questions admitted, 89,256 or 90.72 per cent were Unstarred; 9, 115 or 9.26 per cent were Starred; and only 19 or 0.02 per cent were Short Notice Questions.

The Ministries to which the largest number of Questions were addressed were: Finance (8,816); Industry (7,417); Agriculture (7,118); Railways (5,226); and Human Resource Development (4,813).

Among the members, Professor N.C. Parasher had the unique distinction of asking the maximum number of Questions. He raised as many as 1,927 Questions, including 91 Starred and 1,836 Unstarred Questions. Professor Parasher was followed by Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik with 1,686 Questions, Shri Harish Rawat with 1,650 Questions, Shri Mullappally Ramachandran with 1,548 Questions and Dr. B.L. Shailesh with 1,477 Questions.

Constitutional Amendments: The Eighth Lok Sabha, during its tenure, passed 13 Bills to amend the Constitution of India.

The first Constitution Amendment Bill to be passed by the House was the historic Constitution (Fifty-Second Amendment) Bill, 1985 adding a Tenth Schedule to the Constitution with a view to curbing political defections.

The Constitution (Fifty-Third Amendment) Bill, 1986 along with the Mizoram Bill, 1986 provided for making Mizoram the 23rd state of the Indian Union.

This was followed by the Constitution (Fifty-Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1986 along with the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1986.

The Constitution (Fifty-Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1986 and the State of Arunachal Pradesh Bill, 1986 aimed at making Arunachal Pradesh the 24th State of the Indian Union.

The Constitution (Fifty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1987 provided for an authoritative text of the Constitution of India in Hindi.

Goa was made the 25th State of the Indian Union through the Constitution (Fifty-Seventh Amendment) Bill, 1987 and the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Bill, 1987.

The Constitution (Fifty-Eighth Amendment) Bill, 1987 and the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987 amended article 332 of the Constitution for making a temporary provision for the determination of the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland.

The Constitution (Fifty-Ninth Amendment) Bill, 1988 provided for declaring emergency under article 352 in Punjab in case the integrity of the country was threatened by internal developments in that State.

With a view to increasing the ceiling on professional tax the House adopted the Constitution (Sixtieth Amendment) Bill, 1988.

Perhaps the most important Constitutional amendment passed by House was the one to reduce the voting age from 21 years to 18 years. This move was facilitated by the Constitution (Sixty-Second Amendment) Bill, 1988 along with the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

The Constitution (Sixty-Third Amendment) Bill, 1989 providing for the reservation of 20 seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of Tripura by amending the Representation of People Act, 1950, which was passed by the House, is yet to be passed by the Rajya Sabha.

The Constitution (Sixty-Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1989 and the Constitution (Sixty-Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1989, popularly known as the Panchayati

Raj and Nagar Palika Bills, respectively, were both negatived by the Rajya Sabha even though they had earlier been passed by the Lok Sabha with the requisite majority.

Thus, out of the 13 Constitution amendment Bills passed by the Lok Sabha, two were negatived by the Rajya Sabha and one Bill was yet to be voted upon. In short, ten Constitution Amendments were finally enacted during the Eighth Lok Sabha.

Three new States—Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Mizoram — came into existence in the Indian Union taking the number of States to twenty-five following the Constitution Amendments enacted during the Eighth Lok Sabha.

Legislation: Legislative business is one of the most important activities of the Lok Sabha. The Eighth Lok Sabha brought into the statute book a sizeable number of enactments relating to administrative, financial, social and economic matters, commerce, industry and labour, etc. In all, 333 enactments were made, of which 92 related to financial subjects. Four other Bills passed by the Lok Sabha whose clearance was awaited from the Rajya Sabha, lapsed consequent upon the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. The much debated Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1986, which was passed by both the Houses of Parliament, is yet to get the President's assent.

Two Bills providing for the abolition of the Legislative Councils in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu were passed.

The Lok Pal Bill, 1985 and The Railways Bill, 1986 were referred to the Joint Committee/Select Committee.

Among the more important Bills passed by the House, mention may be made of The Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1985; The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1985; The Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Bill, 1985; The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 1985; The Administrative Tribunals Bill, 1985; The President's Pension (Amendment) Bill, 1985; The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1985; the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1985; the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Bill, 1986; The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights of Divorce) Bill, 1986; The Environment (Protection) Bill, 1986; The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Bill, 1986; The Consumer Protection Bill, 1986; The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 1987; the Mental Health Bill, 1987; the National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1987; the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill, 1987; the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Bill, 1987; the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1988; the Prevention of illegal Traffic in Drugs

and Psychotropic Substances Bill, 1988; and the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment Bill, 1989.

The House witnessed uproarious scenes when it discussed the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1986. Incidentally, the Bill is still awaiting the President's assent.

Similarly, uproarious scenes marked the passing of the Defamation Bill, 1988. The Bill, however, was not pressed by the Government in the Rajya Sabha, taking into consideration the criticism of the Bill both inside the Parliament and outside.

Demands for Grants: While it is true that nearly two months of parliamentary sittings are devoted to the examination of the Budget, many a time comprehensive discussions are not possible. With very little time available, Demands for Grants relating to a number of Ministries/Departments are guillotined without discussion. Thus, during the tenure of the Eighth Lok Sabha, in 1985-86, Demands for Grants of 21 Ministries/Departments were guillotined. The number of Ministries/Departments demands for grants for which were so guillotined during 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89, and 1989-90 was 19, 27, 27 and 33, respectively.

Adjournment Motions: One of the important devices available to members to bring before the House matters of urgent public importance is the adjournment motion. During the Eighth Lok Sabha, notices of 1,801 adjournment motions were received. Of these, 80 notices on four subjects were admitted and discussed taking a total time of 18 hours 27 minutes. The matters discussed through these adjournment motions related to the steep rise in the prices of fertilizers and petroleum products; the failure of the Government to ensure strict security arrangements at the Raj Ghat on 2 October 1986, when an abortive attempt was made on the life of Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi; the serious situation arising out of the accident involving Indian Airlines aircraft; and the situation arising out of the increasing terrorist activities in Punjab and Delhi.

Calling Attention: The device of Call Attention Notices is very effectively used by members to raise matters of urgent public importance. Thus, as many as 24,037 Calling Attention Notices, under rule 197 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha were received during the tenure of the House. Out of these, 1,252 notices were admitted representing 5.20 per cent of the total notices received. These related to 110 subjects and accordingly, 110 statements were made in the House, by the Ministers concerned.

Motions and Resolutions: The House witnessed lively discussions on many matters of urgent public importance which were raised through Motions under rule 191 (No-day-yet-named Motions); rule 342 (for taking into consideration a policy or a situation or a statement or any

other matter); rule 193 (Short Duration Discussions on matters of urgent public importance); and rule 55 (Half-an-hour Discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance arising out of answers to Questions).

In all, 94 Short Duration Discussions under rule 193 were held. Besides, 24 Motions under rule 191 and rule 342 were discussed by the House. It also held 60 Half-an-hour Discussions under rule 55.

Some of the important subjects raised under rule 193 (Short Duration Discussions) related to: the Bhopal Gas tragedy; the National Transport Policy; the situation in Sri Lanka involving the Tamils; natural calamities in various parts of the country; the New Textile Policy; steep rise in prices and the urgent steps needed to check inflation; increasing atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; racial riots in South Africa affecting the people of Indian origin; the situation in Nicaragua; growing threat of terrorism and its implications; the situation in Punjab; South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC); India's performance at the Seoul Olympic Games; the need to preserve the sanctity and dignity of national symbols; the Fairfax issue; the Bofors deal; the incident of *Sati* in Deorala; the HDW submarine deal; the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the Bofors issue; the launching of 'Agni'; Jawahar Rozgar Yojana; the situation in Tripura; the Bodo agitation; and population explosion.

Among the important matters raised through Motions under rules 191 and 342 were: the Six-Nation Initiative on Nuclear Disarmament; uncovering by the US Federal Bureau of Investigation of a plot to assassinate Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi during his visit to the United States; the Third and Fourth Reports of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Seventh Five-Year Plan; the economic situation in the country; the environmental movement; the appointment of a sitting judge of the Supreme Court to inquire into the utilisation of an American intelligence group—Fairfax; the report of the Sarkaria Commission on Union-State relations; and the interim and the final reports of the Thakkar Commission.

Some of the issues taken up during Half-an-hour Discussions included, the streamlining of Gramin Banks; rise in sugar prices; the Telugu-Ganga project; guidelines to States on family planning; Technology Mission for drinking water; China's upgrading of the Karakoram Highway; implementation of the Assam accord; the New Drug Policy; sick industrial units; unemployment; ban on communal organisations; and short supply of food grains.

The Lok Sabha discussed 83 resolutions. Of these, 11 were Government resolutions all of which were adopted; 48 were statutory resolutions out of which 20 were adopted; and 15 were Private Members'

resolutions none of which was adopted. Eight resolutions were proposed by the Speaker himself and adopted. One resolution of the removal of the Speaker was negated.

Matters under Rule 377: A total of 3,180 matters were raised under rule 377 taking a total of 79 hours 5 minutes.

Points of Order: In all, 194 Points of Order were raised. The House spent 11 hours 14 minutes on them. Of the points of Order raised, 34 were upheld by the Speaker.

Leave of Absence: 112 members sought permission to remain absent from the sittings of the House and were granted leave of absence by the House on the recommendations of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

Statements: As many as 388 *suo motu* statements were made by Ministers during the Eighth Lok Sabha.

Papers laid on the Table: A total of 16,146 papers were laid on the Table of the House during the tenure of the House.

No-confidence Motions: Two No-confidence motions in the Council of Ministers were received. In the first instance, the member who tabled the motion was not present on 8 December, 1987 to seek the leave of the House. In the second case, three identical notices were received at the same point of time and the first signatory of all the three notices being the same member, the three notices were treated as a single notice. Leave was granted to this motion and on 10 December 1987, it was discussed and negated by the House. In all, the House spent 12 hours 45 minutes on the No-confidence motions.

Motion for Removal of Speaker: On 15 April 1987, an Opposition member moved a motion for leave to move a resolution for the removal of Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar from office in view of, *inter alia*, "denying to the members rights to raise vital constitutional and procedural issues and burning problems." Leave to move the resolution was granted. After discussions, the resolution was negated by the House.

Disqualification of Member: On 24 November 1988, Shri Lalduhoma, elected member from Mizoram, became the first person to be removed from the membership of the House when he was disqualified on grounds of defection under the Anti-Defection law.

Resignation by Members: 124 members resigned their seats in the House.³ Of these, 107 resigned during the Fourteenth Session (Part-1) alone; 73 tendered their resignations on a single day — 24 July, 1989.

Obituary References: 243 obituary references were made. Out of these, 23 were in regard to sitting members. Former Prime Minister Shri Charan

³ For further details of party position-in Eighth Lok Sabha, see Annexures III and IV.

Singh and veteran leader Shri Jagjivan Ram were among the sitting members who expired during this period. One sitting member, Shri Lalit Maken, was shot dead in New Delhi. another sitting member, Shri Gokul Saikia, expired after the last sitting of the House.

During its First Session, on 17 January 1985, the House paid respectful homage and rich tributes to the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. A resolution moved by the Speaker mourning "the loss of one of the greatest Indians of the 20th century" was unanimously adopted by the House. The House also mourned the death of 'Frontier Gandhi,' Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and adopted a special resolution on his passing away.

Besides, the Lok Sabha made obituary references on Mr. Konstantin Chernenko, the General Secretary of the Communist party of the Soviet Union; Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, President of the Shiromani Akali Dal, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Governor General of Mauritius, Mr. Olof Palme, Prime Minister of Sweden, Mr. Le Duan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Mr. Samora Machel, President of Mozambique; Shri M.G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu; Mr. Zia-ul-Haq, President of Pakistan; and Ayatollah Khomeini, the spiritual leader of Iran.

Parliamentary Committees: The Standing Committees of Parliament held a total of 1,416 sittings. The three Financial Committees—the Committee on Public Accounts, the Committee on Estimates and the Committee on Public Undertakings—together accounted for as many as 541 sittings.

The Committee on Public Undertakings held 232 sittings of 448 hours 20 minutes' duration. It constituted 29 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and visited 143 establishments/ organisations during their tours and presented 70 reports.

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

The committee on Estimates held 83 sittings of 282 hours 10 minutes' duration. It constituted 30 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and presented 150 reports. The Committee also visited 251 establishments/organisations during their tours.

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

The quantum of work done by the other Standing Committees are given at Annexure V.

Two Bills were referred to the Joint Committees which held 55 sittings and presented two reports. The Joint Committee on the Lok Pal Bill, 1985 held 19 sittings while the Joint Committee on the Indian Railways Bill,

1986 held 36 sittings. Both the Joint Committees presented one report each.

Other Significant Developments: The Eighth Lok Sabha will be remembered in India's parliamentary history for many other activities. For instance, it discussed at length the Thakkar Commission report on the assassination of the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The discussions were marked by uproarious scenes and procedural wrangles which also saw the suspension of 63 members of the Opposition on a single day—15 March 1989—for the remaining days of the week.

The same was the case with discussions on matters relating to the purchase of the 155 mm. Howitzer guns from the Bofors Company of Sweden. The House which set up a Joint Parliamentary Committee on the deal discussed extensively the Committee's report. The debate on the Bofors issue took up a sizeable time—64 hours 16 minutes—in several sessions of the Lok Sabha.

Closely linked to the Bofors debate was the debate on the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the purchase of these guns from Sweden. Once again acrimonious scenes and procedural wrangles consumed considerable time of the House. A record of sorts was created when the House was adjourned eight times on a single day—20 July, 1989. These developments ultimately culminated in *en masse* resignations by Opposition members from the Lok Sabha.

There were many uproarious scenes also during discussions on the Ranganath Misra Commission Report into allegations of organised violence in Delhi after the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi; the relations between the President and the Prime Minister; the Fairfax issue; the HDW submarine deal; the communal situation in the country; terrorism in Punjab; imposition of President's rule in States; and the situation in Sri Lanka.

Among other subjects that came up before the House were: the accords on Assam, Punjab and Tripura and the 'Gorkhaland' agitation; the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement; India's external relations, particularly India's relations with the Super Powers as also its neighbours; the situation in Fiji and Maldives; and racial discrimination in South Africa. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights of Divorce) Bill, 1986 generated lively discussions in the wake of the Shahbano case and the Bill was passed at a marathon sitting on 5-6 May 1986 at 2.45 a.m. The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Bill, 1987 saw members raising their voice against the evil practice of Sati.

The Defamation Bill, 1988 was a subject of intense debate in the House. It led to an unenviable situation. It is very rare for the Press to boycott the proceedings of Parliament. However, on 5 September 1988 all the correspondents covering Parliament, except the official media, absented themselves to join the journalists' rally against the Defamation Bill.

On 6 August 1985 on the 40th anniversary of the dropping of the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, the Speaker referred to the tragic incident and the House paid homage to the victims. Subsequent years also saw the House paying homage to the victims of the atomic bomb.

India's commitment to the United Nations was once again reiterated by the Lok Sabha when on 29 August 1985 the House adopted a resolution to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

On 19 August 1985 the Lok Sabha adopted a resolution condemning *apartheid* at the end of a Short Duration Discussion on the "racial riots in South Africa affecting the people of Indian origin". Again, on 18 November 1985 the House, through a resolution on the situation in South Africa, called upon the world community to ensure that the Pretoria regime spared the life of freedom fighter Bengamin Moloise.

The Lok Sabha, time and again, discussed the need to promote the cause of disarmament and extended whole-hearted support to the Six-Nation Initiative on Nuclear disarmament.

When natural calamities played havoc in Columbia and the Soviet Republic of Armenia, the members were unanimous in mourning the loss of lives in those two countries.

The situation in Nicaragua and the US action in bombing Tripoli and Benghazi in Libya also were discussed by the House.

India reiterated its principled commitment to safeguarding human rights when, on 7 December 1988, the Speaker made a reference to the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Functions in the Central Hall: On 13 August 1987 a function was organised in the Central Hall of Parliament to mark the 40th anniversary of India's independence. the function was attended, among others, by the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and the Speaker, Lok Sabha.

At another function held in the Central Hall on 19 November 1987, President Shri R. Venkataraman unveiled the portrait of the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi on her 70th birth anniversary. The function was attended, among others, by the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and the Speaker, Lok Sabha. The portrait, Painted and donated by Svetoslav Roerich, now adorns the Central hall.

Portraits of nine other eminent personalities—Madame Bhikaiji Cama, Sarvashri S. Satyamurti, G.V. Mavalankar, Hare Krushna Mahatab, Sri Prakasa, Birsu Munda, Bhubananda Das, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Dr. P. Subbarayan—were unveiled. These portraits are being preserved and displayed in the Parliamentary Museum and Archives. The portrait of the former President of India, Dr. S. Radha Krishnan, which was also unveiled in the Central Hall, now adorns the Chamber of the Rajya Sabha

The Central Hall was witness to yet another memorable occasion when the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, on a visit to India addressed the members of Parliament on 27 November, 1986.

Some Important Rulings by the Speaker: The Speaker gave several important rulings on various matters. Some such rulings are summarised as under:

- (i) Budget can be presented to the House on such day as the President may direct and not necessarily on the last day of February;
- (ii) As per established practice and convention, the Speaker would not appear before a court of law;
- (iii) The test of the *sub judice* rule was that the matter sought to be raised in the House should be substantially identical with the one on which a court of law had to adjudicate. Further, the rule of *sub judice* would apply only during the period when the matter was under active consideration of a court of law or court martial;
- (iv) Ministers should first announce important policy decisions in the House when it is in session;
- (v) Admissibility of Questions, etc. lies only under the jurisdiction of the Speaker;
- (vi) The relationship between the President and the council of Ministers cannot be a matter of discussion on the floor of the House;
- (vii) To constitute a breach of privilege or contempt of the House, a statement should not only be wrong or misleading but it must also be made deliberately, knowingly or wilfully; and
- (viii) State Legislatures are autonomous bodies and incidents/happenings in those Houses should be raised and discussed there only.

Parliamentary Privileges: A total of 40 cases of violation of parliamentary privileges were raised in the Lok Sabha. Of these, six cases were referred by the House/Speaker to the Committee of Privileges which presented two reports to the House and four to the Speaker.

There were five cases of shouting of slogans and throwing of leaflets by visitors from the Visitors' Gallery on the floor of the House. In one case, the House sentenced the offender to the custody of the Director (Security) till the rising of the House and thereafter released him with a stern warning. In the other four cases, the offenders were let off with a warning.

There were five cases against newspapers and others. In two cases, the House accepted the apology by the offenders and dropped the matter. In two cases, the Speaker withheld his consent and in one case, with the consent of the House, referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges.

In one case, where a sitting member of the Rajya Sabha was involved, the Speaker referred the matter to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the well-established practice.

Procedural Changes and Innovations

Indian polity and the parliamentary set-up in the country is essentially people-oriented. It is then only natural that Parliament has to be ever receptive to the people and parliamentary practice and procedure should facilitate debates and discussions on the problems of the people from whom the members derive their legitimacy. Parliamentary institutions are dynamic in every sense of the term. While the basic principles may remain the same, parliamentary techniques, practices and procedure undergo changes, in the process adapting themselves to the needs of the hour. The Parliament of India has, over the years, introduced several innovations which have proved to be of immense value in the day-to-day proceedings of the House. The procedure for half-an-hour discussions, Short Duration Discussions, Calling Attention Notices, raising matters under rule 377 in Lok Sabha and Special Mentions in Rajya Sabha, the Business Advisory Committee, the Committee on Government Assurances and the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House are all essentially Indian Innovations. The Eighth Lok Sabha also contributed in no small measure to further smoothen parliamentary practice and procedure.

The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha were first adopted in 1952. During the term of the Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabhas, no amendments had been made to the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business even though a number of changes had been effected in the procedure during this period with the approval of the Rules Committee and/or the Speaker. A comprehensive review was, therefore, undertaken to formally incorporate the changed practices and procedures in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. The recommendations of the Rules Committee, after approval by the House, were incorporated as amendments and these came into force with effect from 9 May, 1989. The consequential amendments to the Directions by the Speaker were laid on the Table of the House on 10 May, 1989. Some of the procedural changes are mentioned hereunder.

Subject Committees : The single most important procedural development witnessed by the Eighth Lok Sabha was the constitution of three Subject Committees—one each on Agriculture, Environment and Forests and Science and Technology. For several years, members have been exercising their minds as to how to ensure better parliamentary control over the Government. The Rules Committee of the Eighth Lok Sabha was also seized of this issue. All these efforts culminated in the setting up of these three Subject Committees which came into being with effect from 18 August, 1989. These committees were formally inaugurated by the Speaker on 17 September, 1989.

The committees, among other things, will examine the activities of the concerned Ministries and would report as to what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform consistent with the policy approved by Parliament could be effected. Besides, they will examine the Annual Reports of the concerned Ministries with a view to finding out whether the expenditure incurred was commensurate with the results achieved. They would also examine such of the plan projects/activities of the Ministries concerned as may seem fit to the committees or are specially referred to them by the House or the Speaker. These committees will be functioning on a continuous basis undertaking a concurrent scrutiny of the functioning and activities of the Ministries/Departments concerned and take up for fuller examination subjects to topical interest as they arise after detailed studies.

In order to enable the new committees to express their views on some important aspects of the Budget estimates relating to the concerned Ministries, the Business Advisory Committee may now put the Demands for Grants of these Ministries for discussion later in point of time so that the committees are able to consider the estimates and present their reports before these are discussed and voted by the House. Bills in the areas covered by these committees may, where the House so decides, be referred to these committees for pre-House scrutiny. In course of time, a convention or rule may grow to the effect that all Bills, unless otherwise decided by the House, will stand so referred. The same may apply to Five-Year Plans, etc.

The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha were since amended to cover these committees. Accordingly, the new rules 331C and 331D relate to the functions and composition of the Committee on Agriculture; Rules 331E and 331F to the Committee on Environment and Forests; and Rules 331G and 331H to the Committee on Science and Technology.

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

Adjournment Motions : There were no restrictions as such on the number of notices of adjournment motions that could be given by a member often resulting in a large number of such notices, even on trivial matters. Rule 57 was therefore amended to ensure that a member does not give more than one notice of adjournment motion for a sitting. Once the discussion on the motion "that the House do now adjourn" commences, it has to be concluded and decision arrived at without interrupting the debate. There is, however, no bar on taking up

formal items like laying of paper or having a lunch-break during the discussion.

Calling Attention : Under the erstwhile proviso to rule 197(3), in the event of two calling attention matters being admitted for the same sitting, the second matter used to be taken up at or immediately before the end of the sitting. As this left hardly any discretion to the Speaker to take up the second matter at an earlier hour, the relevant rules were amended to provide that the fixation of time for taking up the second calling attention matter was left to the discretion of the Speaker.

It was clarified that in case a second calling attention was taken up on a day, the Minister might reply to the clarificatory questions asked by members in the same manner as in the case of the first calling attention. Direction 47A of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha was amended accordingly.

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

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

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

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

- (i) it should be specific with respect to the charges;
- (ii) it should be clearly and precisely expressed; and

- (iii) it should not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Private Members' right to quote from and lay Secret Documents on the Table : During the Ninth Session of the Eighth Lok Sabha, a member referred in his speech to a secret document pertaining to a defence matter and sought to lay it on the Table of the House. The Speaker observed that the member would have to authenticate the document and take responsibility for its correctness adding that there had been several precedents when private members were permitted to refer to or quote from confidential documents in their possession. Subsequently, the member handed

over a photostat copy of the document which was sent to the Ministry of Defence for comments to enable the Speaker to decide whether it could be treated as a paper laid on the Table. Subsequently, after the Ministry's reply was received, the Speaker, under rule 369, read with Directions 117 and 118, decided not to allow the document to be laid on the Table or deemed to have been laid on the Table.

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

Financial Bills : Earlier, whenever the need arose to refer a financial Bill under article 117 (1) of the Constitution to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament, the practice had been to suspend the first proviso to rule 74. During the tenure of the Sixth Lok Sabha, the Speaker, on 15 May 1978, ruled that the First proviso to rule 74 was superfluous and in the case of financial Bills, its suspension was not necessary. The Rules Committee of the Sixth Lok Sabha recommended that the proviso should be made applicable to Money Bills only. The matter was examined by the Rules Committee of the Eighth Lok Sabha again and the proviso was amended so as to make it applicable only in the case of Money Bills.

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

Short Duration Discussions: Hitherto, under rule 194(2), the Speaker could allot two sittings in a week for Short Duration Discussions admitted under rule 193 and allow such time for discussion not exceeding one hour at or before the end of the sitting as he might consider appropriate under the circumstances. The Rules Committee of Eighth Lok Sabha

recommended that the time limit of "not exceeding one hour" be amended to "not exceeding two hours". The Rule was, accordingly, amended.

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

Translation of Speeches: Under an amendment to Direction 115B, a member making a speech in any of the language for which arrangements for simultaneous interpretation into Hindi or English existed was no more required to furnish a translation of his/her speech into Hindi or English; the translation thereof prepared by the interpreter would be printed in the Debates.

Questions: Rule 41 and Direction 10 were amended further elaborating the conditions of admissibility of Questions. Rule 39 was amended to clarify the position regarding the answers to questions in case the sitting was cancelled, and/or the Question Hour dispensed with or suspended. Besides, rule 45 was amended to deal with the limit of the number of Unstarred Questions.

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

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

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

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

It would thus be seen that the Eighth Lok Sabha made a significant contribution in effecting procedural changes which went a long way in further smoothing parliamentary proceedings.

Parliamentary Conferences and Meetings: As many as 167 foreign delegations/dignitaries visited Parliament House during the tenure of the Eighth Lok Sabha. Indian Parliamentary Delegations visited 50 countries whereas Parliamentary Delegations from 40 countries visited India during this period. Indian Parliamentary Delegations attended the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conferences (73rd - 82nd Conferences), four Conferences of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) and the 1986 and 1988 Conferences of the Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers. Incidentally, the 1986 Conference of the Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers was held in New Delhi. The Fourth Regional Seminar on Parliamentary Practice and Procedure for Asian, South East Asian and African Regions of the CPA was held in Bangalore from 29 to 31 December 1986. The Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, the All India Whips Conference and the Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India were also periodically held during the tenure of the Eighth Lok Sabha.

Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG)

Several functions were organised during the tenure of the Eighth Lok Sabha by the IPG. On 2 January 1985, the IPG conducted a Colloquium on Social and Policy Implications of New and Emerging Technologies, with special reference to Information Technology.

The IPG also organised some seminars. A Seminar on 'Nehru and Parliament' was held on 14 November 1985. 'Education and Social Change' was the subject of a Seminar held on 7 September 1988. The Seminar on 'Panchayati Raj' was organised on 4 and 5 August 1989.

Several symposia were also organised under the auspices of the IPG. The Symposium on 'Nehru and Parliamentary Democracy' was held on 14 November 1986 and another on 'Our Constitution and Working of Parliamentary Democracy in India' was held on 26 and 28 November 1986. 'Jawaharlal Nehru as the Maker of the Modern Commonwealth' was the theme for a Symposium on 14 November 1987. On 11 November 1988, there was a Symposium on 'Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and National Integration'.

Orientation Programmes for new members of the Eighth Lok Sabha were organised by the IPG in Shimla from 2 to 5 September 1985 and in Ooty from 23 to 28 September 1985.

On 27 May 1985, Professor N.G. Ranga and Professor Rasheeduddin Khan delivered lectures to mark Pandit Nehru's 21st death anniversary. The same function was addressed by Shri R. Venkataraman, the then Vice President and Shri N. D. Tiwari, the then Minister of Finance and Commerce in 1986 and 1987 respectively. The 24th death anniversary of Pandit Nehru was marked by the addresses of Shri P. Shiv Shanker, the then Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation and Shri Vasant

Sathe, the then Minister of Energy and Communications in 1988. On 27 May 1989, Union Home Minister Sardar Buta Singh gave an address on "Pandit Nehru's concept of Secularism and Social Justice". Minister of External Affairs, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao spoke on 'Nehru and Socialism' on 14 November 1988.

The Birth Centenary of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, former President of India, was celebrated by the IPG. Besides the Seminar on 'Education and Social Change' held on 7 September 1988, a pictorial exhibition was organised on the occasion. A commemorative volume was also released earlier on 6 September 1988.

The Birth Centenary of Shri G.V. Mavalankar, the first Speaker of Lok Sabha, was celebrated by the IPG with a Symposium on the 'Role and Function of the Speaker' on 27 November 1988. A book entitled "Dadasaheb Mavalankar: Father of Lok Sabha" was also brought out to mark the occasion.

Visitors to Lok Sabha: A total of 2,66,810 people watched the proceedings of the Eighth Lok Sabha from the Galleries. The category-wise distribution was as under: Public Gallery: 2,06,712; Official Gallery: 26,545; Speaker's Gallery: 7,242; Distinguished Visitors' Gallery: 18,288; Rajya Sabha Gallery: 2,263; Diplomatic Gallery: 977; Special Box: 231; and Special Gallery: 4,552.

Besides, as many as 1,16,140 sight-seers also visited the Parliament House.

Lok Sabha Secretariat

Over the years, the Parliament of India has come to acquire the status of a multi-functional institution performing diverse roles, more often inter-related and enmeshing. The concept of an independent Secretariat of Parliament is an essential adjunct of parliamentary democracy. It was on 10 January 1929 that a Legislative Assembly Department was created under the *de facto* control of the Assembly's President (the Speaker). With the dawn of independence and the subsequent adoption of the Republican Constitution in 1950, a further impetus was given to the need for having separate Secretariats for the two Houses of Parliament. All these efforts culminated in the creation of a separate Secretariat each for the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The Constitution of India, *vide* article 98(1), provides for separate staff for each House and creation of posts common to the two Houses. Clause (2) of this article authorises Parliament to make laws regulating recruitment and conditions of service of the Staff, while clause (3) provides that until such laws are made by Parliament, the President may, after consultation with the respective Presiding Officers, make rules regulating their recruitment and conditions of service.

From the Legislative Assembly Department of 1929 to the Lok Sabha

Secretariat of today, the servicing of Parliament of the largest democracy in the world has come to acquire new dimensions. The Officers and Staff of the present-day Lok Sabha Secretariat are expected to cater to the multifarious requirements of the members of Parliament with a view to rendering them timely assistance in the discharge of their parliamentary functions. They are entrusted with duties of an exacting nature insofar as they are expected to serve the House, the Speaker and members objectively, impartially and efficiently. Needless to say, all these call for instilling a distinctive parliamentary culture in the Secretariat staff. Beginning from a strength of 118 (10 gazetted and 108 other staff) in 1948, the Secretariat as on 31 July 1989 had a total strength of 1,380 (305 Gazetted and 1,075 other staff).⁴

The Lok Sabha Secretariat organised several functions to mark the Diamond Jubilee of the establishment of an independent Secretariat for the Central Legislature. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi released a special postage stamp in the Central Hall on 10 January 1989. Speaking on the occasion, he complimented the Lok Sabha Secretariat for adapting itself well from running a unicameral colonial body to an independent bicameral House over the years. Two monographs —“Working of the Lok Sabha Secretariat” and “Sixty Years of Servicing the Central Legislature” —were brought out to mark the occasion. A seminar on the “Working of the Lok Sabha Secretariat” was attended by a galaxy of eminent personalities, including the Speaker, former Speakers, Ministers and Members of Parliament belonging to various political parties. All of them had only words of appreciation for the staff of the Secretariat. In the House also, members had very kind words to say about the Secretariat staff.

The Lok Sabha Employees Association (LSEA), a unique representative body of officers and staff inasmuch as this is the only such association of all employees, also organised several cultural functions and sports programmes to mark the occasion.

Information Services to Members

The Parliament Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) caters to all the information requirements of the members of Parliament.

Parliament Library, with the present holdings of about 8,75,000 volumes of printed books, reports, governmental publications, U.N. reports, debates of foreign Parliaments and State Legislatures in India, gazettes and other documents and nearly 900 journals and periodicals, has, over the years, grown into one of the finest and richest repositories in the country.

⁴ For the organisation Chart of Lok Sabha Secretariat, see Annexure VI.

Reference Service: The Members' Reference Service provides on-the-spot references to members from published documents; collects latest relevant material, factual data, statistics, etc. in response to members' references; and prepares bibliographies and reference notes on important legislative measures. This service, during the tenure of the Eighth Lok Sabha, attended to as many as 20,744 references/requests from members. It also brought out exhaustive Backgrounds on some subjects like the Union-State Relations, the Public Sector, Panchayati Raj Bill, Indian Railways, Indo-Nepalese Relations and Decentralisation of Planning.

The Documentation Service, Press Clipping Service and Reprography Service have also been found extremely useful by members.

Computer Centre: In January 1985, a Parliament Library Information System (PARLIS) was set up with assistance from the National Informatics Centre. The Centre was formally inaugurated on 7 May 1987. The information stored in the computers and the data available for on-line retrieval mainly relate to Select Questions and Answers (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) from 1985; Debates and discussions from 1985; Government and Private Members' Bills from 1985; Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections from 1952; Serials Control on periodicals available in the Parliament Library; and statistical tables on different areas of the Indian economy.

Microfilm Unit: With a view to properly maintaining and preserving the rich resources of Parliament Library viz. rare books, debates, reports, acts, newspapers, journals, etc., a Microfilm Unit was set up on June 1988. Nearly 2,90,000 documents covering debates from 1922 to 1973 have so far been microfilmed. The Unit also provides facilities for computer-assisted retrieval of information from the microfilms.

Research Services: The research and information services for members are provided by the Research and Information Division which brings out books, brochures, information bulletins, fact sheets, background notes, country notes, briefs, monographs, etc.

During the tenure of the Eighth Lok Sabha, LARRDIS brought out as many as 10 books (five under print); 65 brochures (including revised editions); 27 Monographs; 29 background notes; and 6 information bulletins, in all showing an increase of more than four times as compared to the Seventh Lok Sabha.

Some of the publications brought out during this period include: Nehru and Parliament; Dada Saheb Mavalankar—Father of Lok Sabha; Political Events Annual: 1987; Parliaments of the Commonwealth; Presidential Ordinances: 1950-84; Foreign Policy of India; Electing the President; South Africa and Apartheid; The Drug Menace; SAARC; President's Rule in States and Union Territories; National Nuclear Energy Programme; National Textile Policy; and Presidential Elections: Law, Practice and

Procedure. Some of the books presently under print are: Political Events Annual: 1988; Kaul, Shukdher and Kashyap's Practice and Procedure of Parliament; Maulana Abul Kalam Azad; Foreign Policy of India A Documentary Study: 1947-1968 (Three volumes); National Policy Studies; and Jawaharlal Nehru: His Life, Work and Legacy.

Besides *ad hoc* publications, LARRDIS also brings out seven periodicals in English. 5 periodicals in Hindi are brought out by the Raj Bhasha Prabhag.

The Press and Public Relations Wing looks after the maintenance of continuous liaison with the Press, various governmental publicity organisations and media and all matters concerning the Press Gallery of Lok Sabha. The Teleprinter Service has been of immense value to the members.

C.C.T.V., P.M.A. and H.N.A.: A close circuit T.V. system has now been installed at 90 vantage points in the Parliament House Complex which gives out information about the on-going business in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha at a particular point of time.

The Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA) is entrusted with raising a museum and archives devoted exclusively to the origin, growth and structure of the parliamentary institutions in India. From time to time, it organises public exhibitions on varying themes, mostly related to the functioning and achievements of Parliament.

The Hall of National Achievements (HNA) would seek to present an overall picture of the progress the nation has achieved in diverse fields, particularly since independence.

Sale of Parliamentary Publications and Souvenirs

In addition to the publications brought out by LARRDIS, other services in the Secretariat have also got some publications to their credit. Together, these services published seven books and one periodical. Some of the books published thus are: Parliamentary Privileges: Digest of Cases, 1950-85; Glossary of Idioms; Unparliamentary Expressions; and Constituent Assembly Debates. Souvenirs and Pictorials were also made available on sale. The sale proceeds of various publications during this period reached an all-time high figure of Rs. 11 lakhs in one year. Besides, over Rs. one lakh was realised from the parliamentary souvenirs which, incidentally, were devised for the first time during the Eighth Lok Sabha.

Sansadiya Gyanpeeth

On 15 August 1987, Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi laid the foundation stone of a new Parliament Library Building. Named the Sansadiya Gyanpeeth, it will house, besides the Library collections, various Divisions and Wings of the LARRDIS, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST), PMA and HNA.

Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST)

The BPST conducted as many as 14 Orientation Programmes for new members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and members from Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Daman and Diu, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Pondicherry and Tripura Legislative Assemblies. It also organised 164 Training Courses and Programmes covering 7,170 officers and arranged Study Visits for members of State Legislatures, Officers/Probationers of All-India/Central Services, State Governments and State Legislature Secretariats, foreign administrators and students of various Universities/institutions. Five Parliamentary Internship Programmes and four Legislative Drafting Programmes for foreign parliamentary officials were also arranged by the BPST.

As part of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the establishment of an independent Secretariat for the Central Legislature, the BPST, along with the IPG, organised an Essay Competition and an on-the-Spot Painting Competition.

To commemorate the Mavalankar Birth Centenary and the 99th birth anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru, it conducted essay and painting competitions.

Four Zonal Declamation Contests on 'Parliamentary Democracy' were organised by the BPST at various places and a final contest in Delhi to mark the Nehru Centenary Celebrations.

The BPST also organised two All-India Inter-University competitions on 'Model Parliament'.

Conclusion

The above study conclusively proves that the Eighth Lok Sabha, like its predecessors, have indeed transacted considerable work, touching upon almost all facets of parliamentary activity. It was also a historic House in many respects. One of the remarkable aspects of parliamentary polity is that it is constantly evolving; it is dynamic, keeping on changing to suit the changing needs, aspirations and hopes and even frustrations of the people. The Eighth Lok Sabha, verily, lived up to these expectations.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
17.	Rajasthan	25	25*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
18.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	39	24	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2(c)	—	38	1
20.	Tripura	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	85	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	85	—
22.	West Bengal	42	16	—	18	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	2(d)	—	42	—
UNION TERRITORIES																
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
25.	Chandigarh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
27.	Delhi	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
29.	Lakshadweep	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
30.	Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
31.	Pondicherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
32.	Nominated (Anglo-Indian)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Total		544	401	30	22	12	10	6	4	3	2	3	11	9	513	31

Note:—

* Including Speaker

(a) National Conference - 3

(b) Muslim League - 2, and Kerala Congress(J) - 2

(c) DMK - 2

(d) Forward Block - 2

ANNEXURE II
Eighth Lok Sabha: Session-Wise

Session	Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	No. of days on which sittings were held
First	15.1.1985	30.1.1985	11
Second	13.3.1985	20.5.1985	48
Third	23.7.1985	29.8.1985	26
Fourth	18.11.1985	20.12.1985	24
Fifth	20.2.1986	8.5.1986	48
Sixth	17.7.1986	22.8.1986	24
Seventh	4.11.1986	9.12.1986	26
Eighth Part I	23.2.1987	12.5.1987	50
Eighth Part II	27.7.1987	28.8.1987	24
Ninth	6.11.1987	15.12.1987	28
Tenth	22.2.1988	13.5.1988	53
Eleventh	27.7.1988	5.9.1988	25
Twelfth	2.11.1988	16.12.1988	24
Thirteenth	21.2.1989	15.5.1989	49
Fourteenth Part I	18.7.1989	18.8.1989	22
Fourteenth Part II	11.10.1989	13.10.1989	3

ANNEXURE III
PARTY POSITION IN EIGHTH LOK SABHA (as on 24 May 1969)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Seats	Cong-I	Telugu Desam	CPI (M)	Janata Dal	Other Parties	Un- attached	Indepen- dents/ Nomi- nated	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
STATES											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	6	27	1	1	2(a)	1	1	39	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
3.	Assam	14	5	—	—	—	7(b)	1	1	14	—
4.	Bihar	54	45	—	—	2	3(c)	—	1	51	3
5.	Goa	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
6.	Gujarat	26	23	—	—	2	1(d)	—	—	26	—
7.	Haryana	10	6	—	—	3	1(e)	—	—	10	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	3	—	—	—	2(f)	1	—	6	—
10.	Karnataka	28	24	—	—	4	—	—	—	28	—
11.	Kerala	20	12	—	1	1	4(g)	1	—	19	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40	39	—	—	—	—	1	—	40	—
13.	Maharashtra	48	43	—	—	2	1(h)	—	1	47	1
14.	Manipur	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
15.	Meghalaya	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
16.	Mizoram	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	21	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	1
19.	Punjab	13	6	—	—	—	5(i)	2	—	13	—

20. Rajasthan	25	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24*	—
21. Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
22. Tamil Nadu	39	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	3
23. Tripura.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
24. Uttar Pradesh	85	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	2
25. West Bengal	42	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—
UNION TERRITORIES														
26. Andaman & Nicobar	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
27. Chandigarh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
29. Daman & Diu	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
30. Delhi	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
31. Lakshadweep	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
32. Pondicherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
33. Nominated (Anglo-Indian)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total	545	397	27	22	16	47	10	8	527*	17				

NOTE : * Excluding the Speaker.

(a) C.P.I. - 1; and B.J.P. - 1

(b) A.G.P. - 6; and P.T.C.A. - 1

(c) C.P.I. - 2; and Janata Party - 1

(d) B.J.P. - 1

(e) Lok Dal - 1

(f) J&K National Conference - 2

(g) Muslim League - 2; and Kerala Cong. - 2

(h) Peasants and Workers Party of India - 21

(i) Akali Dal (Badal) - 3; and Akali Dal (Barnala) - 2

(j) Sikkim Sangram Parishad - 1

(k) D.M.K. - 2; AIADMK (I) - 7; and AIADMK (II) - 3

(l) C.P.I. - 3; R.S.P. - 3; and Forward Bloc - 2

ANNEXURE IV
PARTY POSITION IN EIGHTH LOK SABHA (as on 21 September 1989)

Sl. No.	Name of State / Union Territory	Seats	Cong.-I	Other Parties	Unattached	Independents/ Nominated	Total	Vacancies
1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
STATES								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	6	—	—	1	7	35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
3.	Assam	14	5	2(a)	1	1	9	5
4.	Bihar	54	44	1(b)	—	1	46	8
5.	Goa	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
6.	Gujarat	26	23	—	—	—	23	3
7.	Haryana	10	5	l(c)	—	—	6	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	—	—	—	4	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	3	2(d)	1	—	6	—
10.	Karnataka	28	23	2(e)	—	—	25	3
11.	Kerala	20	12	4(f)	—	—	16	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40	39	—	—	—	39	1
13.	Maharashtra	48	43	—	—	—	43	5
14.	Manipur	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
15.	Meghalaya	2	1	—	—	—	1	1
16.	Mizoram	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
17.	Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
18.	Orissa	21	18	—	—	—	18	3
19.	Punjab	13	6	—	—	—	6	7

20. Rajasthan	25	24	—	—	—	—	24*	—
21. Sikkim	1	—	1(g)	—	—	—	1	—
22. Tamil Nadu	39	23	10(h)	1	—	—	34	5
23. Tripura	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
24. Uttar Pradesh	85	73	—	—	—	—	—	12
25. West Bengal	42	14	—	—	—	—	14	28
UNION TERRITORIES								
26. Andaman & Nicobar	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
27. Chandigarh	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
29. Daman & Diu	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
30. Delhi	7	6	—	—	—	—	6	1
31. Lakshadweep	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
32. Pondicherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
33. Nominated (Anglo-Indian)	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Total	545	383	23	3	6	*415		128

Note: *Excluding the Speaker.

(a) A. G. P. — 1; P. T. C. A. — 1

(b) Janata Party — 1

(c) Lok Dal — 1

(d) J & K National Conference — 2

(e) Janata Dal — 2

(f) Muslim League — 2, Kerala Cong. — 2

(g) Sikkim Sangram Parishad — 1

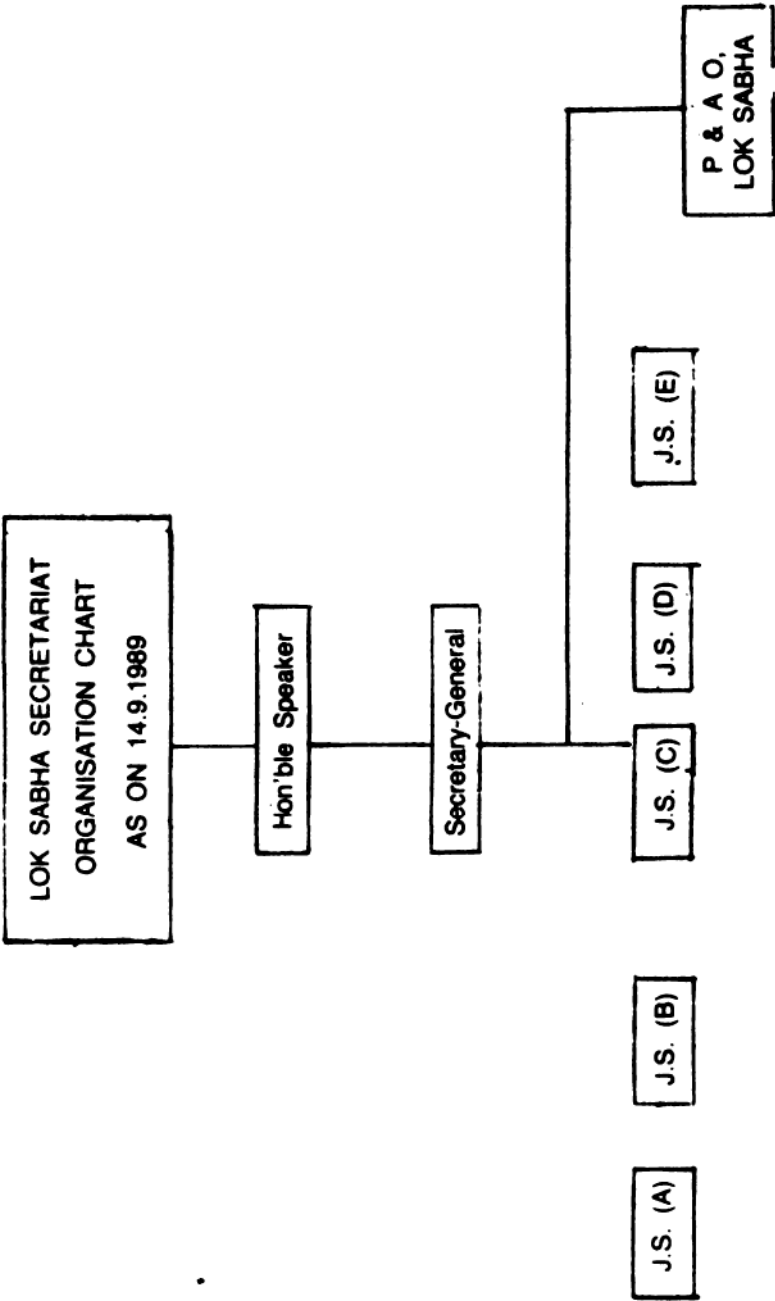
(h) AIADMK (I) — 7, AIADMK (II) — 3

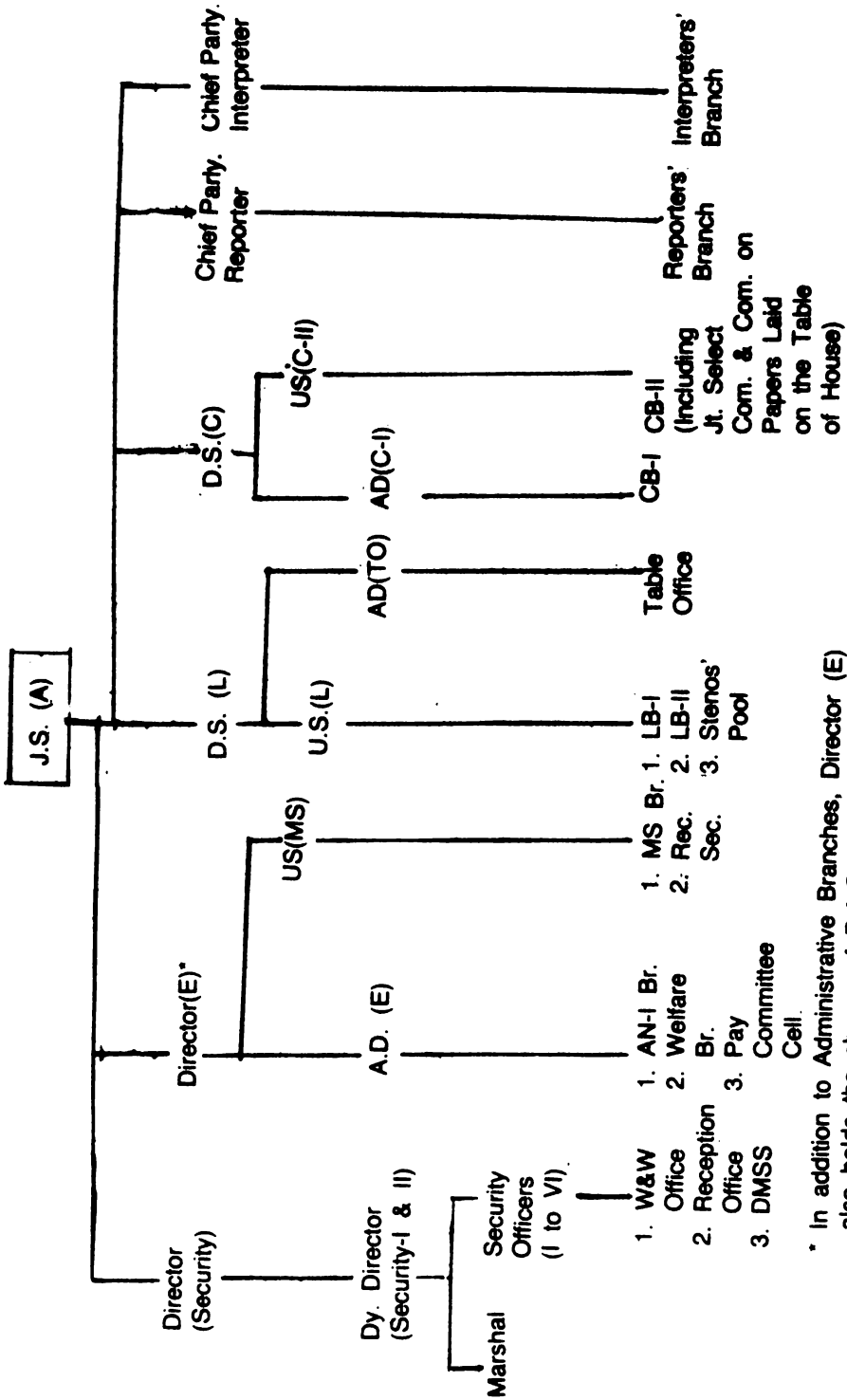
ANNEXURE V

Work done by the Standing Committees other than the three Financial Committees during the Eighth Lok Sabha

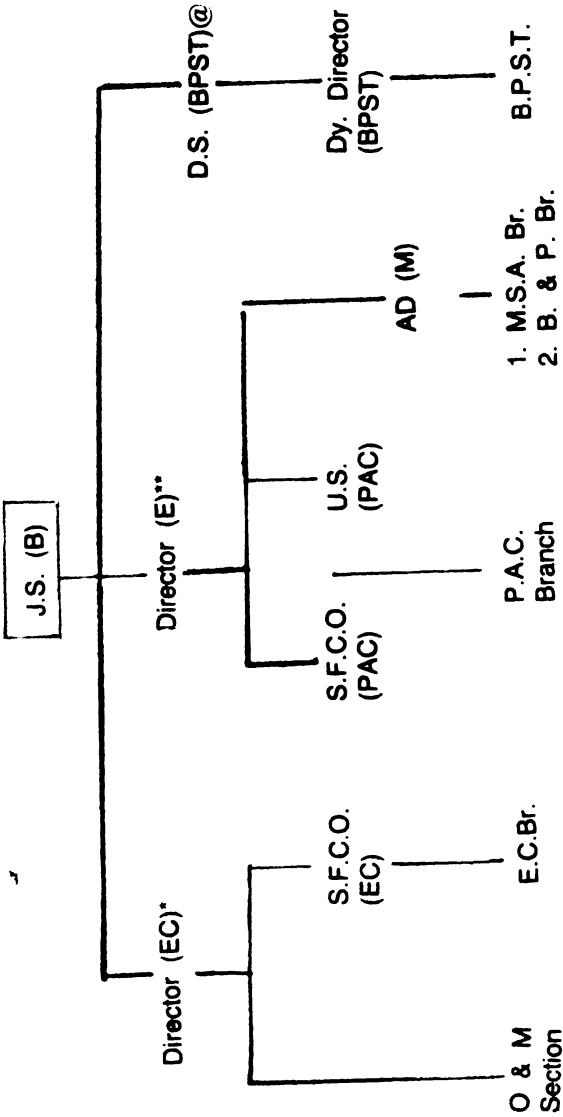
Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held	No. of reports presented
1. Committee on Petitions	96	13
2. Committee on Privileges	55	6
3. Rules Committee	16	4
4. General Purposes Committee	19	Nil
5. Committee on Subordinate Legislation	82	25
6. Committee on Government Assurances	53	23
7. Committee on Private Members' Bills	68	68
8. Committee on Papers laid on the Table of the House	56	28
9. Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House	16	16
10. Business Advisory Committee	79	74
11. Library Committee	11	Nil
12. Library Sub-Committee	15	Nil
13. House Committee	40	Nil
14. Accommodation Sub-Committee	7	Nil
15. Ad-hoc Sub Committee	10	Nil
16. Joint Committee of Chairmen, House Committees of both the Houses of Parliament	9	Nil
17. Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	38	Nil
18. Railway Convention Committee	59	14
19. Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	66	9
20. Subject Committee on Agriculture	2	Nil
21. Subject Committee on Environment and Forests	1	Nil
22. Subject Committee on Science and Technology	1	Nil

ANNEXURE VI





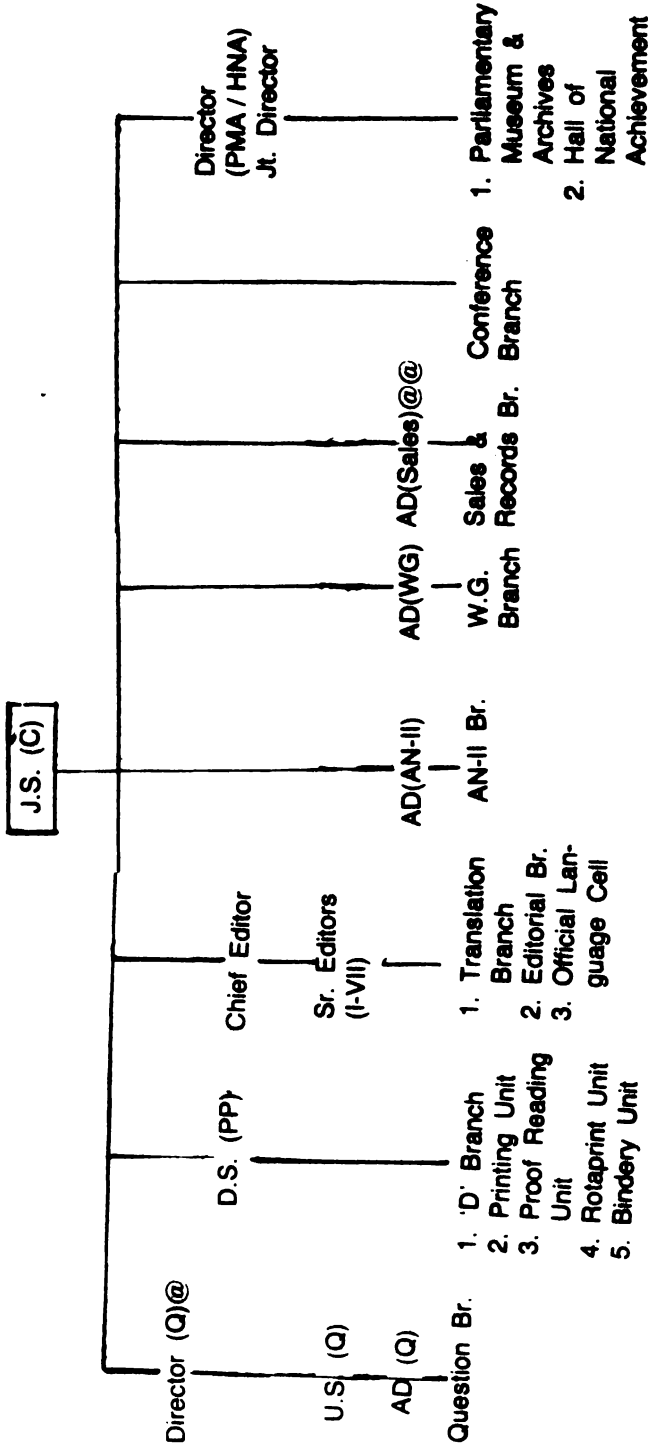
* In addition to Administrative Branches, Director (E) also holds the charge of P.A.C. Branch, B&P Branch and MSA Branch under JS(B).



* In addition to O & M Section and E.C. Branch, Director (EC) also holds the charge of Committee on Science & Technology under J.S.(E).

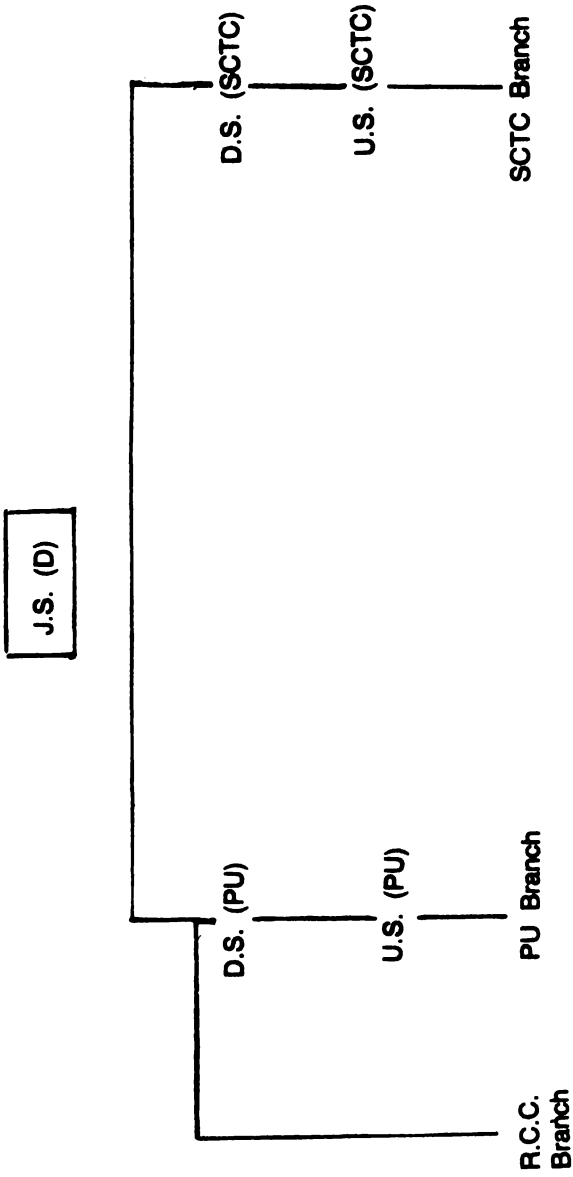
** In addition to PAC Branch, MSA Branch and B & P Branch, Director (E) also holds the charge of AN-1 Branch, Welfare Branch, M.S. Branch, Recruitment Section and Pay Committee Cell under J.S. (A)

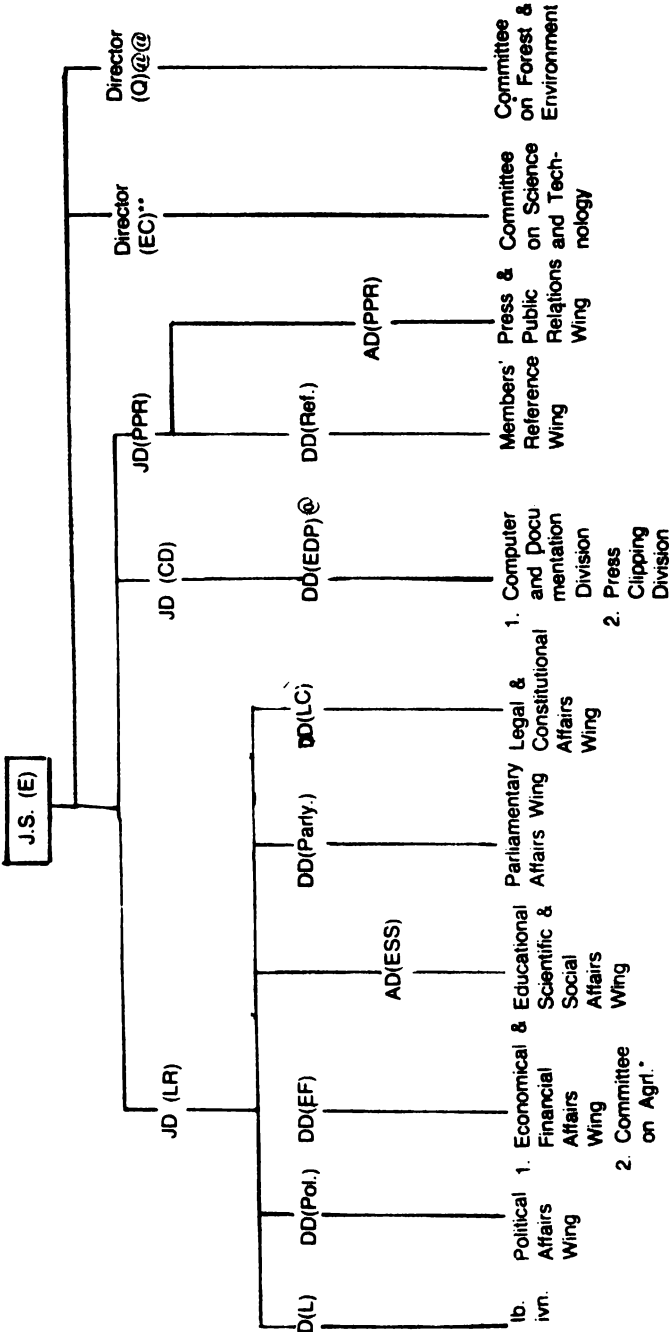
@@ In addition to BPST D.S. (BPST) also holds the charge of work relating to New Parliament Library Building and Arts Committee under JS (C)



@ Director (Q) also holds the charge of Committee on Forest and Environment.

@@ AD (Sales) also holds the charge of 'D' Branch. He submits the work of Sales & Records Branch to J.S.(C) and the work of 'D' Branch to DS(PP).





* Direct submission to JS(E)
@ Vacant

** In addition to EC Branch & O&M under JS(B)
@@ in addition to Question Branches under JS(C)

4

THE INSTITUTION OF LOKAYUKTA IN INDIA— TECHNIQUES OF INVESTIGATION

T. S. MISRA

A friend of mine asked me the other day how was I utilising my time after I had retired as Chief Justice of Gauhati High Court. I told him, "I am doing the job of an Ombudsman". He said, "I have never heard of any Indian functionary being called Ombudsman. What is he called in our country?" I replied, "I am *Lokayukta*." He seemed to be satisfied when he said, "You mean, you are people's Commissioner to investigate into public grievances against public servants". I said that he was near the point. It may sound strange, but a tendency has been developing in our country to call such a functionary by the word, *Ombudsman*. It is, however, more appropriate to call him by the name *Lokayukta* as it is given by the elected representatives of the people of our country. It conveys a sense of belonging and is more easily understandable by the masses.

The institution of *Lokayukta* is established by a statute. The *Lokayukta* in a State is appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Chief Justice of the State High Court and the Leader of the Opposition of the State Legislature. He is appointed "for the purpose of conducting investigation in accordance with the provisions of the Act". He is an independent high-level public official, who investigates into complaints filed before him against State Government agencies, officials and employees, as also against Ministers (Chief Minister as well in some States) or makes investigation *suo motu* if such power is given to him under the Act.

One of the important basic factors governing the techniques of investigation employed by the *Lokayukta* while dealing with complaints of 'allegations' or 'grievances' is that this institution is the creation of the statute. Hence, the manner in which investigation is conducted by the *Lokayukta* is primarily governed by the provisions of the statute and the rules framed thereunder and the principles of natural justice. Secondly, the *Lokayukta* is not a prosecutor or defender of a public servant. He is to investigate into a complaint without fear or bias. Lastly, he has to keep in mind the political and economic environment and the bureaucratic set up in his State.

Jurisdiction: The *Lokayukta* Acts in such States, wherein the institution

of *Lokayukta* exists, enumerate matters which may be investigated by him as also the matters which cannot be investigated by him. The *Lokayukta* may investigate into any action which has been taken by or with the general or specific approval of a Minister or a Secretary or any other public servant as defined in the Act. He shall, however, not conduct any investigation in respect of any action which relates to any matter beyond his jurisdiction, as specified in the body of the Act or in the schedule appended thereto, or if the complainant has or had any remedy by means of proceeding before any tribunal or court of law, except when he is satisfied that such person could not or cannot, for sufficient cause, have recourse to such a remedy. The *Lokayukta* shall neither investigate into any action in respect of which a formal and public enquiry has been ordered under the Public Servants Inquiries Act, nor in respect of a matter which has been referred for enquiry under the Commissions of Enquiry Act. He shall also not investigate into any complaint which is excluded from his jurisdiction by virtue of notification issued under the Act. The *Lokayukta* Acts also prescribe the period of limitation within which a complaint may be filed before him and he shall not investigate into any complaint if it is barred by time. The *Lokayukta* is also not empowered to make investigation of an administrative action involving the exercise of a discretion, except where he is satisfied that the elements involved in the exercise of such discretion are absent to such an extent that the discretion cannot be regarded as having been properly exercised.

Procedure

The process of investigation consists generally of the following steps:

Preliminary Enquiry: The office of the *Lokayukta* has to ascertain in the first instance, whether or not the complaint is in conformity with the provisions of the Act and within his jurisdiction and limitation. If the complaint is not supported by an affidavit, the complainant may be asked to file it. The complainant is also required to file documentary evidence, which he might be having, in support of his complaint. The *Lokayukta* may then send a copy of the complaint to the prescribed authority concerned for their comments and supply of relevant documents, if any. He may requisition relevant documents from those persons who may be in possession of the same. He may then ask the police agency attached to his office to make an on-the-spot enquiry. Lastly, he may ask the technical cell or any other agency to give expert advice.

Formal Investigation: The *Lokayukta* Acts contemplate two stages of investigation, that is (i) enquiry, and (ii) formal investigation. The *Lokayukta* has to decide when he has to proceed from the stage of enquiry to formal investigation and issue notice to the public servant concerned (hereinafter called the accused officer). The *Lokayukta* Acts provide that where the *Lokayukta* proposes, after making such preliminary enquiry as

he deems fit, to conduct any investigation under the Act, he shall normally follow the following procedure:

- (i) Forward a copy of the complaint or in the case of any investigation which he proposes to conduct on his own motion, a statement setting out the grounds therefor to the public servant concerned and the competent authority concerned. The *Lokayukta* must, therefore, advise "the competent authority", as defined in the Act, of his intention to investigate into a complaint.
- (ii) Such an investigation shall be conducted in private and the identity of the public servant or of the accused officer shall not be disclosed in public or to the Press whether before, during or after the investigation. However, the *Lokayukta* may conduct any investigation relating to matters of definite public importance in public if he, for certain reasons to be recorded, thinks fit to do so. The procedure for conducting any such investigation shall be such as the *Lokayukta* considers appropriate in the circumstances of the case.
- (iii) Ask the accused officer to file his comments on the complaint and produce documentary evidence in support of his explanation.
- (iv) Ask the complainant and the accused officer to adduce oral evidence, if any.
- (v) Make spot inspection, if necessary.
- (vi) Take expert advice, if necessary.
- (vii) Give opportunity to both the parties to make oral submission.
- (viii) Make such orders as to the safe custody of the documents relevant to that investigation as he deems fit.

Evidence: The *Lokayukta* Acts authorise the *Lokayukta* to require any public servant or any other person to furnish any such information or to produce any document which, in the opinion of the *Lokayukta*, are relevant to the investigation. Hence, for the purpose of any such investigation, including the preliminary enquiry, the *Lokayukta* has been conferred with all the powers of a civil court while trying a case under the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of the following matters, namely:

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
- (b) requiring the discovery and production of any documents;
- (c) receiving evidence on affidavit;
- (d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;
- (e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents; and
- (f) such other matters as may be prescribed.

However, no person shall be required to furnish any such information or answer any such question or produce any document as might prejudice the security of the State or the investigation of a crime or as might involve the disclosure of proceedings of the Cabinet of the State Government.

The Environment (Political, Bureaucratic and Economic): this is a factor which a *Lokayukta* may have to confront with while making independent

enquiry and investigation of a complaint. The bureaucracy is at times not so cooperative as is expected to be in the conduct of investigations by the *Lokayukta*. In many cases, the Government Departments concerned inordinately delay the submission of relevant documents and files requisitioned from them by the *Lokayukta*. They also either do not submit or submit, after several reminders, half-hearted and incomplete comments on the facts alleged in the complaint. This, undoubtedly, hampers investigation. It is needless to emphasize that for an effective investigation there must be a cooperative working relationship between the *Lokayukta* and the Departments/Organisations which are subject to his jurisdiction. It has to be remembered that the proceedings before the *Lokayukta* are impartial and non-adversarial in nature. There must not be an impression that the *Lokayukta* sides with the complainant from the outset or that he indulges in witch-hunting. He makes preliminary enquiry in the first instance and formal investigation thereafter without any prejudice or bias, and there should be no reason why the Government Department or the public authority concerned should hesitate in extending all facilities and cooperation to the *Lokayukta* to discharge his function. The *Lokayukta* should also not be put under any political pressure while making investigation. He has, however, to be aware of the social, economic and cultural environment operating in his State to appreciate the background of the subject-matter under investigation. It is with a view to act fairly, reasonably, independently and impartially that the *Lokayukta* forwards a copy of the complaint to the competent authority for comments, which is asked to verify the facts alleged in the complaint, review the whole situation if necessary and send back a report to him. The report and the documents, if any, submitted by the competent authority concerned are then assessed and if further information or clarification is needed, it is called for either in writing or by holding discussion with the officials. If the competent authority or the Government departments do not cooperate with the *Lokayukta* in this task, the investigation would be unnecessarily delayed and its purpose would be frustrated.

Independent Investigation Agency: The investigation by *Lokayukta* includes all the steps which he takes in ascertaining and determining whether any particular transgression of law, as alleged, has been committed by the accused officer. He is hence clothed with many powers by the law for the purpose of conducting investigation as mentioned hereinbefore. The *Lokayukta* must be provided with an independent agency subject to his control for making investigation. In some States like Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh and to a certain extent in Andhra Pradesh, the *Lokayukta* has been provided with independent investigative agency. However, in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, a skeleton independent agency has been provided to the *Lokayukta* by deputing a few police officers and placing them under his direct control for making enquiry and investigation. It may be mentioned

here that the matter of providing independent agency to the *Lokayukta* of Bihar is under active consideration of the Government of Bihar.

The investigator must be mature and sensitive with abundance of commonsense. He is not subject to immutable laws inasmuch as investigation is an art, the execution of which depends on the subjective personal factors, more particularly his sincerity, carefulness, prudence, sense of justice and accountability. The investigator, of course, has to work within the parameters of the *Lokayukta* Act and the rules framed thereunder and has to investigate only those cases which lie within the jurisdiction of the *Lokayukta*. The investigator does not act for or against the complainant and does not function in a partisan manner. It is, however, to be remembered that the functions of the investigator working for the assistance of the *Lokayukta* are not exactly the same as that of an investigator entrusted with the job of investigating a crime. The purpose of investigation under the provisions of Criminal Procedure Code is to find out whether a crime has been committed; if so, who committed the crime and to collect evidence which would be sufficient to bring home the guilt to the guilty. The essential part of the duties of an investigator of a crime is, apart from arresting the offender, to collect all materials necessary for establishing the accusation against the offender and the law gives him wide scope and discretion not only in the conduct of investigation but also in taking a decision to place the matter before a court of law. The investigator working under the control of *Lokayukta* has, however, to give a factual report with respect to the allegations made in the complaint by examining the official records, if necessary, and interviewing the accused officer and any other person who might be in a position to furnish the relevant information.

The law gives the *Lokayukta* wide scope and discretion in the conduct of investigation and taking a decision whether to discontinue the investigation and close the case or make recommendation against the accused officer.

Standard of Proof: The role of *Lokayukta* is distinguishable from that of a court. The provisions of Indian Evidence Act do not apply and only limited provisions of Civil Procedure Code are made applicable for making investigation by the *Lokayukta*. In these circumstances the *Lokayukta* has to be pragmatic, fair and reasonable in taking evidence and assessing it. He has, however, to apply the principles of natural justice.

Complainants: The complainants before the *Lokayukta* have also been found to be indifferent to the complaints made by them; non-cooperative and behaving in a manipulative manner. It is true that the investigator has to investigate the allegations made in the complaint but in doing so he may have to deal with the complainant. In the process, the complaint might sometimes be found frivolous, vexatious or false. The *Lokayukta* therefore, to be very vigilant, pragmatic and fair while dealing with the complaint, the complainant and the accused officer.

Limitation of Time and Penalty: No limitation of time for an investigation has been prescribed in the *Lokayukta* Acts of Bihar and other States except Andhra Pradesh, which provides that "every such investigation shall be completed within a period of six months unless there is sufficient cause for not completing the investigation within that period." The *Lokayukta* Act of Andhra Pradesh further provides that the total period for completing such investigation shall not exceed one year.

Similarly, provision of imposing penalty exists in the *Lokayukta* Act of Gujarat. It has also been included, in some form, in other States also. For example, in the Bihar *Lokayukta* Act, there is a provision to allow cost to the accused officer if the complaint is found to be malicious, vexatious or false. In Himachal Pradesh, section 9(3) of the *Lokayukta* Act stipulates that persons who wilfully or maliciously make any false complaints under the said Act, shall, on conviction, be punished with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or both and the court will order the amount of fine as it may deem fit, to be paid by way of compensation to the person against whom such complaint was made.

Section 10 of the Karnataka *Lokayukta* Act provides for issuance of search warrant if the *Lokayukta* has reasons to believe that any person to whom a summon or notice under this Act has been or might be issued, will not or would not produce or cause to be produced any property, document or thing which will be necessary or useful for or relevant to any inquiry or other proceeding conducted by him. The *Lokayukta* is required to make investigation in cases of 'grievance' and 'allegation' and unless he has certain powers to impose punishment or fine he may not be effective in the discharge of his legal duties. It has been observed that in most of the cases the concerned department or agency generally adopts dilatory attitude towards furnishing of papers and documents. It may be of some help to the *Lokayukta* if power for issuance of search warrant is given to him and also if provisions are made to impose costs in cases of malicious, vexatious and false complaints.

Problem-solving Nature of Lokayukta: The object, in most cases of grievances brought before the *Lokayukta* for investigation, is to reach a solution. An aggrieved person may approach the *Lokayukta* with a claim that he has sustained injustice or undue hardship in consequence of maladministration. Maladministration means action taken or purporting to have been taken in the exercise of administrative functions in any case—where such action or the administrative procedure or practice governing such action is unreasonable, unjust, oppressive or improperly discriminatory; or where there has been negligence or undue delay in taking such action or the administrative procedure or practice governing such action involves undue delay. The *Lokayukta*, in such cases of 'grievance', may adopt such procedure of investigation as may be

necessary in a particular case and the art lies in providing remedy to the aggrieved person. In doing so the *Lokayukta* may, by a general or special order, direct that any powers conferred upon or duties imposed on him by or under the Act may also be exercised or discharged by such of the officers, employees or agencies as may specified in the order. The *Lokayukta* Act of a particular State empowers the *Lokayukta* to utilise the services of (i) any officer or investigating agency of the State Government with the concurrence of the State Government; or (ii) any other person or agency. The purpose of investigation in a case of "grievance" seems to be to provide effective remedy which the aggrieved person had failed to achieve otherwise. The *Lokayukta*, thus, not only makes the authority concerned accountable for the effects of its decision but also secures justice to the aggrieved person.

Result of Investigation: The *Lokayukta* may, in his discretion, refuse to investigate or cease to investigate into any complaint involving a grievance or an allegation (a) if in his opinion the complaint is frivolous, vexatious or is not made in good faith; or (b) if there are no sufficient grounds for investigation; or (c) other remedies are available to the complainant; and in the circumstances of the case it may be more proper for the complainant to avail of such remedy. If the *Lokayukta* decides not to entertain a complaint or to discontinue any investigation in respect of a complaint, he shall record his reasons therefor and communicate the same to the complainant and the public servant concerned. However, if after investigation of any action in respect of which a complaint involving a grievance has been made or can be or could have been made, the *Lokayukta* is satisfied that such action has resulted in injustice or undue hardship to the complainant or any other person, he shall recommend to the public servant and the competent authority concerned that such injustice or undue hardship shall be remedied in such manner and within such period as may be specified in the report. Similarly, if after investigation, any action in respect of which a complaint involving an allegation has been or can be or could have been made, the *Lokayukta* is satisfied that such allegation can be substantiated either wholly or partly, he shall by a report in writing, communicate his findings and recommendations along with relevant documents, materials and other evidence to the competent authority.

In view of these provisions in the *Lokayukta* Acts, the *Lokayukta* must assess the evidence on merits, no matter how it has been received by him, and observe the principles of natural justice and arrive at his conclusion in accordance with the facts found and the law relating thereto. No doubt, the *Lokayukta*, while submitting his report, makes recommendations which should be given serious consideration by the prescribed authority and should not be lightly ignored. That is why a provision has been made in the *Lokayukta* Acts that the competent authority shall intimate the *Lokayukta* within the prescribed time the action taken or

proposed to be taken on the basis of the report and, if the *Lokayukta* is satisfied with the action taken or proposed to be taken on his recommendation or findings, he shall close the case. But, where he is not so satisfied, he may make a special report upon the case to the Governor, who shall cause a copy thereof together with an explanatory memorandum to be laid before each House of State Legislature. The proceedings before the *Lokayukta* are, therefore, not useless and inconsequential. In fact, the object of a *Lokayukta* Act would be completely frustrated if the recommendations made by the *Lokayukta* in his report consequent upon an investigation made by him are not given due weight and consideration by the Government. The investigation by the *Lokayukta* is not an exercise in futility. It is an investigation made under the provisions of a statute to enforce accountability.

Conclusion: The institution of *Lokayukta* shall have little impact on the eradication of corruption in public offices, unless he receives full cooperation from the Government and is provided with independent investigative agency. The *Lokayukta* may have to investigate if a complaint is filed before him making allegation against a Minister or high official of the Government including a Secretary or the Chief Secretary. The credibility of the institution of *Lokayukta* will depend on his independence, fairness and impartiality. The result of his investigation will have a great bearing in claiming accountability from public functionaries, he has hence, to employ such techniques of investigation as would yield the desired result.

INAUGURATION OF STANDING SUBJECT COMMITTEES IN PARLIAMENT

A joint inaugural meeting of the three standing Subject Committees on Agriculture, Environment and Forests and Science and Technology was held at the Parliament House Annexe on 17 September 1989. The function was attended by a large number of members of Parliament.

In his welcome speech to the distinguished audience, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil, Chairman of the new Committee on Agriculture described the setting up of the three Subject Committees as "a landmark in the history of the evolution of parliamentary institutions in our country". He said that the appointment of these committees to work on three most crucial areas affecting our national life today reflected "the determination and the concern to ensure the continued parliamentary control as well as guidance in areas of vital national interests". Referring to the scope of the Committee on Agriculture, Shri Patil observed that "while India has made impressive strides in agriculture and allied fields in the years since independence, a lot more needs to be done to meet the challenge of our rising population and increasing consumption of food grain, etc." He assured members that all problems pertaining to agriculture and allied sectors would receive due attention of the Committee.

In his inaugural address, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha observed that the setting up of standing Subject Committees would effect greater administrative accountability to parliament and enable better parliamentary scrutiny of the demands for grants as well as the working of the concerned Ministries. The Speaker pointed out that over the years, a tremendous increase in the quantum and complexity of the activities of the State had been witnessed, and the Legislature as a body had not been able to have effective surveillance over the actions of the administration.

Primarily, he added, it was a question of the availability of time for a thorough scrutiny of the multifarious and complex details of a modern administration, which prompted the adoption of the system of parliamentary committees. On the usefulness of the existing standing committees, the Speaker observed that after dealing with matters of detail, sifting of voluminous factual data, examination of experts and senior civil servants as witnesses, the reports brought out by them "carry useful recommenda-

tions of far reaching implications for the betterment of the administration as well as economy".

The Speaker explained that several countries had, of late, opted for a system of subject or departmentally-related parliamentary committees and their experience had shown: that those committees had indeed been found quite useful in exercising greater and more effective control over the activities of administration.

Although functioning more or less on the pattern of the Estimates Committee, the Speaker advised the new Subject Committees to ensure that overlapping with other committees was avoided. The new committees, according to Dr. Jakhhar, would also examine the important aspects of Budget estimates relating to the concerned Ministries before these were discussed or voted by the House. In due course, he added, these committees might also consider the legislative proposals referred to them by the House.

In conclusion, the Speaker hoped that since the constitution of these new committees was indeed a small but firm step in the right direction, "the pioneering work done by these three committees could well set the precedent for the future committees to follow".

Before the function concluded, Shri Somnath Rath, Chairman, Committee on Science and Technology, thanked the Speaker for bringing about "a new reform in our parliamentary system". He also reiterated that "due to the ever-growing magnitude of the governmental activities in a Welfare State like ours and in view of its increasing involvement in social and economic spheres, it is well nigh impossible for Parliament as a body to look into all the matters itself to its complete satisfaction". That is why, he added, a need was felt to introduce the Subject Committee system in India, to keep a vigil over the functioning and performance of the concerned Ministries and allied Departments Organisations. He assured the Speaker that it would be the earnest endeavour of the Chairmen and members of the three Committees to achieve the tasks assigned to them in accordance with the expectations of the Parliament.

UNVEILING OF THE PORTRAITS OF SHRI SRI PRAKASA, DR. P. SUBBARAYAN, SHRI BIRSA MUNDA AND SHRI BHUBANANANDA DAS

SHRI SRI PRAKASA

A portrait of Shri Sri Prakasa — a prominent freedom fighter, High Commissioner of India to Pakistan during 1947-49, former Governor of Bombay and Madras States, Cabinet Minister and an accomplished journalist — was unveiled by Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha at a function held on 12 October 1989 in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri H. K. L. Bhagat and a large number of members of Parliament and other distinguished invitees were present. After the National Anthem, the portrait of Shri Sri Prakasa was presented to the Speaker, Lok Sabha on behalf of the donor organisation, Sri Prakasa Smarak Samiti, Varanasi.

Addressing the distinguished gathering after accepting the portrait, the Speaker described Shri Sri Prakasa as one of the illustrious sons of India "who actualised in himself the creative impulses of modern India in more ways than one". Dr. Jakhar observed that a thorough and dedicated training in public life during the nationalist movement constituted a priceless asset of Sri Prakasaji, who laid equal stress on moral and spiritual advancement of India along with material prosperity. The Speaker noted that Shri Sri Prakasa was a socialist to the core of his heart, who "dreamt of building a society of freedom and love based on equitable distribution of work, wages and comforts". Dr. Jakhar added: "A tradition, a light and a spirit in his life-time, Shri Prakasaji will be remembered as one of the highly gifted and versatile personalities who left a trail of glory and legend behind him." He hoped that portrait of Shri Sri Prakasa will enthuse parliamentarians in their endeavour to build a new and progressive India.

Following the Speaker's address, the Vice-President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma unveiled the portrait of Shri Sri Prakasa. Paying rich tributes to Sri Prakasaji, Dr. Sharma recalled his multifarious personality of a freedom-fighter, outstanding scholar, fearless journalist, distinguished speaker, great parliamentarian, capable administrator and a successful diplomat. He observed that his colossal personality and patriotism were reflected in all fields of his activities. Recounting his illustrious role in the struggle for freedom, Dr. Sharma observed that he participated in all the important

movements like Non-Cooperation Movement, Salt Satyagraha, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement. Dr. Sharma specifically praised Shri Sri Prakasa's role as India's first High Commissioner to Pakistan immediately after the partition. Sri Prakasaji possessed in plenty the qualities of tolerance and discipline, which are essential for the smooth functioning of a democratic system, Dr. Sharma added.

The function concluded with the playing of the National Anthem. The portrait of Shri Sri Prakasa would be preserved and displayed permanently in the Parliamentary Museum and Archives.

DR. P. SUBBARAYAN

At an impressive function held in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 16 October 1989, Vice-President Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma unveiled a portrait of the late Dr. P. Subbarayan, known as a great social reformer and an eminent parliamentarian.

The distinguished gathering which attended the function included the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, and a large number of members of Parliament and other dignitaries. After the National Anthem, the portrait of Dr. P. Subbarayan was presented to the Speaker, Lok Sabha by the donor, Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam, M.P.

Accepting the portrait, Dr. Jakhar paid glowing tributes to Dr. Subbarayan whose "life was dedicated to the cause of unveiling a common Indian consciousness that survived the ravages of time and history." According to Dr. Jakhar, Dr. Subbarayan's "penetrating intellect was perceptive enough to visualise the dehumanising hollowness of obscurantist religious dogmas and customs which inhibited social progress" and "as a true patriot, he was greatly concerned over the unity and integrity of India and had even opposed the partition of the country." Dr. Jakhar hoped that Dr. Subbarayan's brilliant social reforms, coupled with his shining personal example of service and sacrifice, courage and sublimity would continue to inspire the parliamentarians to rededicate themselves to the cause of building a dynamic, progressive and prosperous India.

After the Speaker's address, the Vice-President unveiled the portrait of Dr. Subbarayan. In his tributes to the late leader, Dr. Sharma described him "an ardent patriot, an able administrator and a prominent social reformer who worked for propagating the ideology of Mahatma Gandhi." Dr. Subbarayan was a universal humanist, whose "faith in the equality of man naturally led him to oppose the invidious caste system" Dr. Sharma added. Referring to Dr. Subbarayan's contribution to the promotion of sports in India, Dr. Sharma observed that as President of the Madras Olympic Association and Madras Hockey Association much before our Independence, he had worked for popularising sports among the youth.

Himself a keen sportsman, "Team spirit and spirit of tolerance and a sense of discipline were values which Dr. Subbarayan strove to promote," The Vice President further added.

The function concluded with the playing of the National Anthem.

The portrait of Dr. P. Subbarayan would be preserved and displayed permanently in the Parliamentary Museum and Archives.

SHRI BIRSA MUNDA

A portrait of Shri Birsa Munda — a charismatic tribal leader of the nineteenth century and hailed as "the early protagonist of the tribal rights" — was unveiled by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, at a function held on 16 October 1989 in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

The distinguished gathering which attended the function included the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, and a large number of members of Parliament and other dignitaries. After the National Song, *Vande Matram*, a tribal song in *Mundari* was sung by tribal singers specially invited to witness the function. Thereafter, the portrait of Shri Birsa Munda was presented to the Speaker, Lok Sabha by Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik, M.P. on behalf of the donor organisation, Birsa Munda Statue Committee, Rourkela.

In his address the Speaker observed that Shri Birsa Munda's short life of 26 years from 1875 to 1901 exemplified a heroic struggle of a people against socio-economic exploitation and political subjugation. He noted that during the course of his struggle against British rule, Shri Munda suffered rigorous imprisonments which led to his untimely demise in the prison itself. According to Dr. Jakhar, Shri Birsa Munda's movement was, in more than one way, an attempt to revitalise the prevailing society and reconstruct it on the pristine principles that were destroyed by the non-aborigines and the British administration." The Speaker added that the anti-British credo of Shri Munda's movement which facilitated to mobilise both tribals and non-tribals can, in a large perspective, be "linked to the Indian renaissance, our freedom struggle and the growth of national awakening" since "like many socio-religious movements of the 19th century, Birsa Munda emphasised an religious reform, social upliftment and cultural regeneration." In conclusion, Dr. Jakhar called upon the parliamentarians to rededicate themselves to the values of service to the downtrodden and fighting injustice.

The function concluded with the singing of *Vande Matram*,

The portrait of Shri Birsa Munda will adorn the distinguished Freedom Fighter's Gallery in the Parliamentary Museum and Archives.

SHRI BHUBANANANDA DAS.

Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, unveiled a portrait of the late Shri Bhubanananda Das—a great patriot, freedom fighter and distinguished parliamentarian from Orissa—at a function held in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 16 October 1988.

The distinguished gathering which witnessed the function, included a large number of members of Parliament and other dignitaries. After the National Song, *Vande Matram*, the portrait of Shri Bhubanananda Das was presented to the Speaker, Lok Sabha by Shri Braja Mohan Mohanty, M.P. on behalf of the donor organisation, Baliana Block Congress Committee, Orissa.

Paying glowing tributes to Shri Bhubanananda Das, the Speaker, Lok Sabha called him on "indefatigable social worker blending in himself the genius of an engineer and the excellence of an intellectual", who had the greatest regard for India's cultural heritage and at the same time, held progressive views on all matters of social and economic uplift and political thinking of the day.

Dr. Jakhar noted that despite his bright professional career, he was not cut out for the same as the passion for patriotism enthused him to join politics under the able stewardship of nationalist leaders like Shri C.R. Das, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi which heralded his parliamentary career of a long span of 35 years. The Speaker recalled that besides being a highly gifted parliamentarian, Shri Das was an ardent social worker who fought for the welfare of the downtrodden and the poor. In conclusion, Dr. Jakhar observed that Shri Das was also "greatly concerned about the unity and integrity of India which is the need of the hour even today."

The function concluded with the playing of *Vande Matram*.

The portrait of Shri Bhubanananda Das will adorn the distinguished Freedom Fighters' Gallery in the Parliamentary Museum and Archives.

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

82nd Inter-Parliamentary Conference: The 82nd Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in London (U.K.) from 4 to 9 September 1989. The Indian Delegation to the Conference was led by Dr. Bal Ram Jajhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha. Other members of the Delegation were Sarveshri Bipin Pal Das, Murasoli Maran, Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh, Dr. Digvijay Singh, Dr. G.S. Dhillon and Shrimati Omen Moyong Deori, all members of Parliament, Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha.

The Conference discussed and adopted resolutions on the following subjects:

- (a) Peaceful access to space and its use for the benefit of mankind;
- (b) The population and food equation and the search for rational and efficient solutions to the problem of Third World debt to ensure that the world can eat;
- (c) Support of Parliaments to the process of independence in Namibia, the holding of free and equitable general election and the establishment of a new government reflecting the popular will. (placed on the agenda as a supplementary item).

The Conference also adopted a declaration on the following subject which was placed on the agenda as an emergency supplementary item:

Support of Parliaments to the constitutional institutions of Colombia which are seriously threatened by the drug-trafficking mafia.

Besides, the Conference devoted three sittings to the "General Debate on the Political, Economic and Social situation in the World" on which as many as 112 speakers took the floor.

Meetings of CPA Executive Committee: The meetings of the Executive Committee of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) were held in Barbados from 4 to 6 October 1989. Shri Natwarlal C. Shah, Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly attended these meetings in his capacity as Regional Representative for Asia Region on the CPA Executive Committee.

CPA General Assembly Meeting: A meeting of the General Assembly of

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was held in Barbados on 13 October 1989. Shri Natwarlal C. Shah, Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly represented India at the meeting.

35th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference: The 35th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held in Barbados from 6 to 15 October 1989. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, owing to Lok Sabha session and his other parliamentary responsibilities, could not lead the Indian Delegation to the Conference and he, therefore nominated Shri Natwarlal C. Shah, Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly, as the leader of the Delegation.

Besides the leader, 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. Raj Kumar, Speaker, Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Bhadreswar Buragohin, Deputy Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly; Shri Sureshchandra Rupshankar, Member, Gujarat Legislative Assembly; Shri Harmohinder Singh Chatha, Speaker, Haryana Vidhan Sabha; Shri Ram Nath Sharma, Deputy Speaker, Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Hakim Habibullah, Chairman, Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Council; Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, Speaker, Kerala Legislative Assembly; Shri Rajendra Prasad Shukla, Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Shri Jayant Shridhar Tilak, Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council; Shri J. Dringwell Rymbai, Deputy Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly; Th. Devendra Singh, Speaker, Manipur Legislative Assembly; Shri Hiphie, Speaker, Mizoram Legislative Assembly; Shri T.N. Ngullie, Speaker, Nagaland Legislative Assembly; Shri Bhagabat Prasad Mohanty, Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly; Thiru Chandirakasu, Speaker, Pondicherry Legislative Assembly; Shri Giriraj Prasad Tiwari, Speaker, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly; Shri Thuckchuk Lachungpa, Minister of Forest, Government of Sikkim; Dr. M. Sathiah *alias* Tamilkudimagan, Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly; Shri Jyotirmoy Nath, Speaker, Tripura Legislative Assembly; Shri Trilok Chandra, Deputy Speaker, Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha and Shri Hashim Abdul Halim, Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Shri Sumit Kumar, Secretary, Haryana Vidhan Sabha; Thiru C.K. Ramaswamy, Commissioner and Secretary, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly; and Shri Bhal Chandra Shukla, Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha were Secretaries from State CPA Branches.

The Following subjects were discussed at the Conference:

1. The contribution of Commonwealth Parliaments in efforts to achieve complete decolonization, end of racism and apartheid and foreign occupation.
2. The worsening economic situation in many developing countries; A threat to democracy and peaceful co-existence.
3. The Greenhouse effect — Is it the concern of the Commonwealth?

4. Drug Problems; The social and economic implications.
5. Europe after 1992 and the effect upon Commonwealth countries.
6. The Gatt Uruguay round; The importance of developing countries, participation in the final year of the round.
7. The arms race and economic development; Issues for Commonwealth countries with special concern for conventional weapons and stockpiles.
8. Sharing of scientific knowledge among Commonwealth countries to help the small and developing countries get benefits for faster progress.
9. What can Commonwealth Parliaments do individually and collectively to promote the survival and rights of children.
10. The vicious triangle of poverty, environment and population and its implications for national security and democracy?

55th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India: The 55th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held in Bhopal on 20 and 21 September 1989. Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Conference, presided. The Conference, hosted by the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, was attended by almost all the Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India. The Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha also attended.

The Conference discussed the following points on the Agenda:

1. The necessity of codifying the immunities and privileges of Members of Parliament and State Legislatures with reference to the notice issued by the Supreme Court to the Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.
2. The propriety of deciding the question of majority outside the House.
3. Duties and functions of Legislators: Need to evolve a code of conduct and laying down guidelines.
4. Autonomy of Legislature Secretariat in respect of creating new posts, recruitment of staff, administration and financial matters.
5. Situation arising out of shrinking days of the Sessions of Legislatures in India.
6. Constitutional position and status of the Deputy Speaker / Deputy Chairman of the Legislature.
7. Consideration and adoption of the Report of Committee of Presiding Officers on "All India Presiding Officers Forum" (Part I).

As is customary, the Conference, was preceded by the 36th Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India on 19 September 1989. It was presided over by Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Secretaries of State / Union Territory Legislatures participated in the discussions.

Symposium on "Erosion of Parliamentary System in India": The Conference of Presiding Officers was followed by a symposium on "Erosion of the Parliamentary System in India" on 22 September 1989, which was inaugurated by Shri Motilal Vora, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. Dr.

Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha presided and delivered the opening Address. The Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India and members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh and members of the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, participated in the symposium.

Exhibition on "Parliament and State Legislatures": A photo exhibition titled, "Parliament and State Legislatures" was organized by the Lok Sabha Secretariat in collaboration with DAVP in Bhopal from 19 to 23 September 1989 to coincide with the 55th Presiding Officers' Conference held there. Through a thematic display of about 300 photographs, write-ups, copies of documents, the evolution and development of Constitution and Legislatures and the recent activities in Parliament were depicted. One whole sector of the exhibition was devoted to depict the activities of the hosts, the Madhya Pradesh Legislature. The visuals for this sector were provided by the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat. Display of books related to Parliament and Legislatures was also arranged. A number of State Legislatures contributed their books apart from the major collection of Lok Sabha Secretariat. The publications of this Secretariat were also displayed.

Release of the book, "Our Parliament": At a function held in the Parliament House Annexe on 25 August 1989, Rt. Hon'ble Bernard Weatherill, Speaker, British House of Commons released a book published by the National Book Trust of India titled, "Our Parliament". The author of the book was Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. The function was attended, among others, by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting; Dr. G.S. Dhillon, former Speaker, Lok Sabha, Chairman National Book Trust and a large number of Members of Parliament.

Addressing the distinguished gathering after releasing the book, Rt. Hon'ble Bernard Weatherill, *inter alia* observed: "So, Dr. Kashyap, in launching your book, I pay a tribute to you, Sir, For having distilled very complicated procedures into simple words. I hope this book will be widely read by the population and the electorate of this great country. And I pay a tribute to you also, Mr. Chairman of the National Book Trust, for having produced this book and for having produced it at such a reasonable price. I am sure that it is going to be a great success, and I pray that it will be widely read and widely appreciated by the people of India, and indeed the people of the world because Dr. Kashyap, you know, is probably the most distinguished of the Clerks of the Commonwealth and certainly one of the longest serving. When we go to the conferences, — as Dr. Jakhar and I do — we realize how his reputation stands high not only in the Commonwealth parliamentary assembly, but also in the Inter-Parliamentary Union as well."

Mr. Weatherill felt that it was to the great credit of a country of India's size and population to have managed to maintain parliamentary democracy. Sharing his views on democratic advancement in the world,

he noted that "If the Soviet Union which is now edging its way towards a democratic process, wants to have an example of how democracy can be operated, they should come to India in order to see it here, rather than to Britain, which is a much smaller country."

The address of Mr. Weatherill was preceded by a welcome speech by the Chairman, National Book Trust and addresses by Shri H.K.L. Bhagat and Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar. The vote of thanks was proposed by Dr. G.S. Dhillon.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING: REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

During the period 1 July to 30 November 1989, the following Programmes / Courses were organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, Lok Sabha Secretariat:

Fifth Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials: The Fifth Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials was organised from 20 September to 9 November 1989. Fifteen parliamentary officials from nine countries of Asia and Africa attended the Programme. It was inaugurated by Shri Ganga Ram, M.P. The Programme is designed to meet the special needs of officers of foreign Parliaments. It enables the foreign participants to study the working of parliamentary institutions, processes and procedures in India. It also provides an opportunity to the participants to exchange ideas with their counterparts in the context of their experiences in their own Parliaments and to acquaint themselves with the environment, culture, traditions and working of parliamentary institutions in India.

Attachment Programme for participants from Afro-Asian and Pacific countries attending an International Training Programme at the office of C&AG of India on "Audit of Receipts": An attachment Programme for trainee officers from various developing countries in Asia, Africa and the Pacific attending an International Training Programme at the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on "Audit Receipts" was organised by the Bureau from 1 to 3 November 1989 to enable them to study the working of parliamentary institutions, processes and procedures in India. The Programme, which was attended by 37 participants, was inaugurated by Shri K.C. Rastogi, Joint Secretary.

Fifth Training Programme in Legislative Drafting: The Fifth Training Programme in Legislative Drafting being organised by the Bureau from 22 November 1989 to 16 February 1990, was inaugurated by Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha on 27 November 1989. Six participants from abroad, three from Parliament Secretariats and two from State Legislature Secretariats are attending the Programme, which is designed to meet the long-felt need of equipping the

parliamentary officials with the basic concepts, skills and techniques required for drafting of legislation, so that they can render assistance to the legislators, when called upon to do so.

Inter-University Declamation Contests on "Parliamentary Democracy": On the occasion of the birth centenary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, zonal declamation contests on "Parliamentary Democracy" were organised throughout the country at various places, namely, New Delhi, Madras and Gandhinagar during the month of October 1989. The finalists of the four zonal contests participated in the final Inter-University declamation contest held on 31 October 1989 at Parliament House Annexe. The winners of the zonal and final declamation contests were given prizes by the Bureau.

On-the-spot Painting Competition: On the occasion of the birth centenary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, an on-the-spot painting competition was organised by the Bureau on 1 November 1989 for the children (upto twelve years of age) of the officers and staff of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats. The subjects for the competition were "Chacha Nehru" or "Our Parliament". Prizes were awarded to the winners of the competition.

Appreciation Courses for Probationers/Officers of All India and Central Services: The following Appreciation Courses on parliamentary processes and procedures were organised by the Bureau, viz., Appreciation Course for Audit Officers of Accountant General's Office of India—17 to 21 July 1989; Twelfth Appreciation Course for (i) Professors/Lecturers of Universities/Colleges; and (ii) Indian Information Service Probationers—25 to 28 July 1989; Third Appreciation Course for Indian Forest Service Probationers—31 July to 3 August 1989; Appreciation Course for Indian Revenue Service Probationers—7 to 11 August 1989; Thirteenth Appreciation Course for Indian Customs and Central Excise Service Probationers—21 to 25 August 1989; Appreciation Course for Indian Railway Stores Service Probationers—28 August to 1 September 1989; Appreciation Course for Senior DAGs/DAGs sponsored by the Office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India and Indian Railway Personnel Service Probationers—4 to 8 September 1989; Appreciation Course for IRSE and IRSME Probationers—25 to 29 September 1989; Sixth Appreciation Course for Indian Railway Traffic Service Probationers—23 to 27 October 1989; and Appreciation Course for Probationers of IRSSE—6 to 10 November 1989.

Attachment of State Legislature Secretariat Officers: The following Attachment Programmes were organised at the request of Legislature Secretariats of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh; Attachment of two officials from Karnataka Legislative Assembly Secretariat with Editorial Branch—5 to 6 October 1989; Attachment of three officials of Karnataka Legislature with Library, Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service, Lok Sabha Secretariat—11 October to 29 December 1989; Attachment of two Reporters of Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha with Reporters Branch—16 to 20 October 1989;

and Attachment of an Officer of Himachal Praesh Vidhan Sabha with Lok Sabha Secretariat to study the working of Parliamentary Museum and Archives of the Lok Sabha Secretariat—30 to 31 October 1989.

Study Visits: At the request of various training and educational institutions in the Capital and elsewhere, the Bureau organised nine study visits for among others (i) District and Sessions Judges/Additional District and Sessions Judges, Judicial Magistrates, Assistant/Superintendents of Police, Defence Personnel and Prosecutors from Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, (ii) Lecturers attending an Orientation Programme at the Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi and (iii) Journalism students from Indian Institute of Mass Communications.

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

Shouting of slogans from the Visitors' Gallery: On 18 August 1989, the Speaker (Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar) informed the House that at about 1255 hours that day, two visitors calling themselves as Raj Kumar Vashishth, son of Shri Tola Ram Vashishth and Javed Ali Khan, son of Shri Nasir Ali Khan, had shouted slogans from the Visitors' Gallery. Director, Security had taken them into custody immediately and interrogated them. The visitors had made statements and expressed regret for their action besides begging pardon for the same. The Speaker observed that he had brought the matter to the notice of the House for such action as it may deem fit.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office (Shrimati Sheila Dikshit) moved a motion, resolving to let off Raj Kumar Vashishth and Javed Ali Khan with a stern warning on the rising of the House that day in view of the regret expressed by them. The motion was adopted by the House.

The matter was, thereafter, closed.

STATE LEGISLATURES

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Alleged casting of reflections on members and the House by a newspaper: On 31 March 1989, Shrimati Sulochana Katkar, a member, gave notice of a question of privilege against Shri Narayan G. Athwale, the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the *Gomantak*, a Marathi daily of Goa for allegedly casting reflections on members and the House, in an editorial captioned "Representatives of the People also as helpless as the People", published in its issue dated 30 March 1989. The member, *inter alia* alleged in her notice that the editorial as a whole did cast aspersions on the members of the House and in particular, the following passages* in the editorial were insulting, derogatory and malicious in nature:

* Original in Marathi

- (i) All Congress MLAs are sitting with content faces like relaxed over-fed Tomcat, flashing at the Opposition, with creamy smile between the lips.
- (ii) And then, with the majority, the Congress Party leaders are ready to execute an innocent (Sanyasi) to cover dirty linen of their own party. Motion of suspension of member by name is tabled. Democracy is ceremonially slaughtered. Opposition still insists. The Opposition MLAs are then thrown out of the House by the Marshal on the principle that the innocents are given to gallows only to protect the culprit and then the House moves on for other business.

While referring the matter to the Committee of Privileges, the Speaker *inter alia* observed that the Press enjoyed freedom of expression and they could criticise, but when the limit of fair criticism was crossed to the extent that the reflections were cast on the members of the House, that constituted a breach of privilege and contempt of the House and this was exactly what had taken place in the instant case. For example, he added, the aforesaid portions referred to in the complaint by Shrimati Katkar were of very serious nature insofar as they tended to lower the dignity of the members. The Speaker, therefore, referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee of Privileges, after considering all the relevant documents, in their reports presented to the House on 18 April 1989, *inter alia* reported that the editor of *Gomantak*, *vide* Committee's letter dated 5 April 1989, was summoned to appear before the Committee or to submit the written explanation for their consideration by 1700 hours on 7 April 1989. The Editor was also informed that the issue had been referred to the Committee of Privileges who were seized of the matter. The Committee further reported that if he could not appear before the Committee, at least he should have submitted a written explanation for their consideration. Instead, he tried to send a short reply to the Committee within an hour or so on receipt of their letter on 5 April 1989, in spite of the fact that 48 hours were available for him to reply. The Committee observed that the Editor, instead of submitting a written explanation within the stipulated time, wrote a lengthy editorial on the issue in his daily *Gomantak* of 7 April 1989, wherein he tried to give explanation in an indirect manner about the question of privilege. The Committee also observed that in his letter dated 5 April 1989, the Editor of *Gomantak* did not mention about his medical examination in Bombay mentioned later by him in his letter dated 7 April 1989, which appeared to be an afterthought otherwise the fact could have been explained in his earlier letter.

Quoting from *Practice and Procedure of Parliament*, the Committee observed: "It is a breach of privilege and contempt of the House to make speeches, or to print or publish any libels reflecting on the character or proceedings of the House or its Committees, or on any member of the House for relating to his character or conduct as a member of Parliament".¹

¹ Kaul and Shukther, *op. cit.*, p. 203.

The Committee, further quoting from *Practice and Procedure of Parliament*, observed that in order to constitute a breach of privilege, however, a libel upon a member of Parliament must concern his character or conduct in his capacity as a member of the House and 'must be based on matters arising in the actual transaction of the business of the House'. Reflections upon members otherwise than in their capacity as members do not, therefore, involve any breach of privilege or contempt of the House".²

The Committee reported that the article in general and especially the paragraphs referred to by the member from the Editorial of daily *Gomantak*, dated 30 March 1989, did cast reflections on the conduct of the member arising out of actual transaction of business of the House and therefore, constituted a breach of privilege. In this particular case, they noted, criticism had entered in the category of reflections on the members of the House so as to bring the House or its members into odium and, as such it could be treated as a contempt of the House. The Committee also pointed out that it was a well-established convention that comments about any matter which was under consideration or investigation by a Committee of Parliament was a breach of privilege. They then noted that by his editorial dated 7 April 1989, the Editor had commented upon the matter which was under consideration and investigation by the Committee, besides stating at the end of the editorial that the same could be his reply to the Committee. Again, by his letter of the same date, he had also cast reflections on the Committee by stating that they were keen to decide the issue in his absence and that they were purposely trying to trouble him, which was far from the truth, because the Committee had given him further time upto 12 April 1989. The Committee felt that by his editorial dated 7 April 1989 and by his letter of the same date, the Editor had further aggravated the original offence.

The Committee observed that such actions of the Editor established clearly his *mala fide* and deliberate intention to insult the Committee. The Committee, however, justified their early action in the matter by stating that the Editor had asked for time beyond 17 April 1989, probably to delay the examination and investigation of the issue by them so that the issue could lose its importance if it was not taken up in the same session which was to adjourn *sine die* on 21 April 1989.

Referring to the observations of two members of the Committee that the Committee had been exhibiting undue haste, the Committee reported that protection of the privileges of the members was of paramount importance and the members should zealously guard them. Such cases were to be decided timely so that the other members of the Press might take caution

² *Ibid*, p. 224.

that the members' right and privileges should be unhampered. Secondly, the delay in taking timely action in such matters defeated the very purpose as in the instant case. The House was to be in session upto 21 April 1989 and the Committee wanted to present the report before the end of the session. The Committee observed that since the nation had accepted parliamentary democracy as a pattern of political system, it should be the concern of all, including the Press, that nothing should be done which would diminish the respect due to the legislators or undermine the people's confidence in Legislature, the highest democratic institution of the State.

After considering the series of events, the Committee concluded that they had noticed that the Editor of daily *Gomantak* had been following a particular course of action with deliberate intention of bypassing and casting aspersions on them, which had, in fact progressively added to severity of the offence of breach of privilege and contempt of the House. They were, therefore, of the opinion that Shri Narayan G. Athwale, the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the daily *Gomantak* had committed a very serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House and the stage had reached that the House should take immediate action in the matter. The Committee, however, did not wish to exercise their power to recommend as to the nature of punishment to be awarded to Shri Athwale, but left it to the collective wisdom of the House to award such punishment as they might deem fit.

A joint note submitted by two members of the Committee, disagreeing with the Committee's findings and procedure, was appended to the Report of the Committee.

On 19 April 1989, the House adopted a motion accepting the findings of the Committee and resolved that Shri Narayan G. Athwale being adjudged guilty of breach of privilege and contempt of the House under rule 82 read with rule 85 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Goa Legislative Assembly, be reprimanded.

On 20 April 1989, Shri Athwale was called to the Bar of the House. The Speaker reprimanded Shri Athwale by saying that the House had adjudged him guilty of committing a very serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House for having published the two editorials on 30 March and 7 April 1989, respectively in the issues of daily *Gomantak*, casting aspersions on the members of the House and thereafter the correspondence addressed to the Committee which attributed motives to the Committee. The Speaker also admonished him saying that as an Editor, he had a very high responsibility to exercise utmost caution and discretion, yet he had published such editorial calculated to bring the House into disrepute and ridicule.

The Speaker then directed Shri Athwale to withdraw.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Alleged casting of reflections on Chairman, members, officers and staff of the Legislature Secretariat by a newspaper : On 20 July 1987, Sarvashri Arun Mehta, Madhavrao Dhaygudge and Shrimati Nirmala Thokal, members, gave joint notice of a question of privilege against the Editor, Printer and Publisher and the Reporter of the *Navshakti*, a Marathi daily of Bombay, for allegedly casting reflections on Chairman, members, officers and staff of the House, in an article captioned "Rate of officers of Legislature in the context of question-stealing" published in its issue of 20 July 1987.

The impugned article,* quoting an anonymous MLA, *inter alia* contained allegations that for examining and deciding the admissibility of Questions, Resolutions and Bills submitted by members, the employees and officers of the Legislature Secretariat performed the job of scrutinising and selecting the subjects which came before the House for discussion and that the rate of getting questions admitted for discussion in the House was Rs. 300/- per question. The article added that the officers and employees of the Legislature Secretariat could also ensure that certain Questions, Resolutions, Bills etc. did not come before the House for discussion, by rejecting the notices of members on the ground of late submission, incomplete and incorrect filling of forms, not getting priority in ballot etc., thus making members ineffective in the Legislature. The article further referred to the MLA saying that concerned officials contacted the members and ensured that their Questions were admitted for a remuneration. Of course, they never transacted with prominent members lest their activities were exposed in the House. Quoting the anonymous MLA, the impugned article further read that regarding cases of corruption and scandals, these officials adopted a different *modus operandi*. In case of a notice of Question or calling attention on some scandal, one of these officials definitely contacted the erring official or party and if the deal was finalised, the Question or calling attention on the subject was never admitted for a discussion, it added.

The members contended in their notice that such allegations against legislators made in his article by Shri Prakash Gupte, Reporter, *Navshakti*, have deterred them from performing their legislative duties towards the House, which amounted to a breach of privilege. They further averred that by making such allegations it was indicated that members also lacked in faculties and were dependent on Legislature Secretariat staff for making use of various parliamentary devices available to them. They also maintained that when the authority to admit or disallow a notice rested solely with the Presiding Officer, the allegations

* Original in Marathi

contained in the article amounted to casting aspersions on the Chairman and, consequently amounted to a breach of privilege and contempt of the Legislative Council.

On 22 July, 1987 the Chairman referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee of Privileges, after considering a joint written statement submitted by the Editor, Printer and Publisher and Reporter of *Navshakti* and after examining in person Sarvashri T.S. Kokaje, Editor and Lakhotiya, Printer and Publisher of *Navshakti*, Sarvashri Arun Mehta, Madhavrao Dhaygudge and Shrimati Nirmala Thokal, members, in their Report presented to the House on 21 April, 1989 observed that the reporter had ventured to make baseless allegations of corruption against officials of State Legislature Secretariat under the fond hope that officers were beyond the ambit of law of privileges. He did not even care to think that by making such wild allegations of corruption against the staff working under the direct control of the Presiding Officers he had clearly committed a breach of privilege. Similarly, by making such indecent allegations he had lowered the prestige of the members of the House as a whole and Chairman of Legislative Council, in particular. The Committee further reported that the reporter was aware of the fact that the Presiding Officer had got control over legislative business in as much as he was responsible for admission or otherwise of every notice concerning legislative business received by the Legislature Secretariat. The position being such, levelling charges of corruption against staff and officers of Legislature Secretariat eventually involved the highest office of the Chairman. The Committee felt that ostensibly the reporter wanted to take umbrage under the misconception that by making officers of Legislature Secretariat a target of his criticism he would not come under the ambit of law of privilege. The Committee, in this connection, quoted from *Practice and Procedure of Parliament*, which reads as follows:

Besides acts directly tending to obstruct officers of the House in the execution of their duty, any conduct which may have a tendency indirectly to deter them from doing their duty in the future may also be treated by the House as a breach of privilege or contempt.³

The Committee thereafter observed that allegations of corruption against the staff and officers of Legislature Secretariat would clearly amount to breach of privilege of the House insofar as it would have inherent tendency to deter them from doing their legitimate legislative business in future, besides lowering the prestige and high esteem of the office of the Chairman and the members of the Legislature.

The Committee noted that the evidence adduced before the Committee would clearly indicate that the allegations were baseless. The fact that the

³ Kaul and Shukla, *Practice and Procedure of Parliament* (3rd Edition) Metropolitan, New Delhi, 1978-79, p.223.

Editor and the Printer and Publisher had no option but to admit the guilt and had to tender unconditional apology, had proved beyond doubt that there was not an iota of truth in the write-up. The Committee further noted that the Reporter, Shri Prakash Gupte, had shown utter disregard toward the Committee although he was granted ample opportunity to have his say before them in his defence. In view of the above, the Committee concluded that in the instant case the write-up contained very serious and baseless allegations of corruption against the staff and officers of State Legislature Secretariat, which consequently cast reflection on the character and integrity of the Chairman, thus clearly amounting to a breach of privilege and contempt of the House.

The Committee also observed that certain allegations made in the write-up clearly indicated the contempt with which the members were criticised about their legislative duties. The Committee, therefore, felt that by such criticism, the image of members was lowered in the estimation of general public thereby deterring them from discharging their duties towards the House, which certainly constituted a breach of privilege and contempt of the House.

In view of the unconditional apology tendered by the Editor and the Printer and Publisher of the daily *Navshakti*, Sarvashri T.S. Kokaje and Lakhotiya, respectively, the Committee recommended that no further action be taken against them.

As regards the reporter, Shri Prakash Gupte, the Committee concluded that on the one hand the reporter chose to make scurrilous attack on the integrity of staff and officers of the Legislature Secretariat and on the other, he had tried to involve high office of the Chairman in the issue, where there was not an iota of truth. Further, he had indulged in misconduct by refusing to come before the Committee, which by itself amounted to a breach of privilege. From the very beginning the Committee noted that they had treated Shri Gupte with dignity and magnanimity. He was supplied with papers, etc., whenever he had requested for the same. Even in respect of submission of list of witnesses to be brought before the Committee on his behalf, Shri Gupte was given dates as per his convenience, but the Committee were pained to note that the magnanimity on their part was not at all reciprocated by him. Strangely enough, he had not even cared to inform them about his inability to remain present before them. The Committee were, therefore, constrained to note that Shri Gupte's attitude and approach towards them was unjustifiable, defiant and non-cooperative. In view of the above, the Committee recommended that the reporter, Shri Gupte be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of thirty days.

On 26 April, 1989, the House adopted the Report of the Committee. The House, while agreeing with their recommendations, resolved in their magnanimity, in respect of the reporter that, while not condoning his

insolent and unbecoming behaviour before the Committee, severe displeasure of the House be communicated to him. As regards the Editor and the Printer and Publisher, the House also resolved that their displeasure be communicated to them.

UTTAR PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA

Alleged assault on a member by a Government officer within the precincts of the House: On 2 March 1989, Shri Hardev, a member, sought to raise a question of privilege stating* *inter alia* that when Mr. Deputy Speaker had adjourned the House at 1550 hours that day for ten minutes, he (Shri Hardev) had gone out of the House with his papers. As soon as he had reached beyond the 'Ayes' gallery, an officer approached him and said that he (the member) was instrumental in setting up a vigilance inquiry against him. Since the member was astonished to hear this, he asked the officer to state precisely what the matter was. Pointing towards the member, he inquired whether he was Hardev, the MLA from Balia, and said: "You are not aware that my brother is a judge of the Supreme Court and as such you cannot harm me in any way. You want to raise the matter in the House. I would set you right". The member added that the officer concerned then caught hold of his arm, in which process his finger got injured and blood came out of his nails. On hearing the noise, some members and security personnel rushed to the Gallery and intervened. That officer who was then taken to the Speaker's Chamber and questioned, revealed that his name was Shanker Dutt Ojha and he was an officer in Tarai Tribal Development Corporation. The member further said that he had already reported the matter to the Chair in waiting about the incident besides having given notice of a question of privilege requesting action against Shri Ojha that day itself.

Thereupon, Chief Minister, Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari *inter alia* expressed his sorrow on having come to know that one of the senior officers of the State Government had dared to behave in such a manner with a member within the precincts of the House itself and that too in connection with the latter's duties towards the House. Shri Tiwari observed that such an act was totally unbecoming of and unparliamentary for an officer or employee of the State Government. Regarding the notice of question of privilege, Shri Tiwari left it to the Chair to decide in a manner it deemed fit. After condemning the incident in the strongest possible words, he made it clear that nobody would be permitted to create any hindrance or obstacle in any manner in the conduct of business of the House.

Thereafter, Shri Manager Singh, another member, stated* that simple condemnation would not be sufficient. He asked Shri Tiwari to move a motion stating what action should be taken against the erring officer and what punishment should be given to him. He added that if the Leader of

* Original in Hindi

the House did not do so, then he would move a motion to the effect that Shri Ojha might be called to the Bar of the House and the House should act as a court and everybody should be heard and whatever punishment was decided by the House should be awarded to him.

Thereupon, the Deputy Speaker referred* to rule 67 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Vidhan Sabha, according to which if the Speaker opined that the notice was of such a nature as it could be disposed of in the House itself without referring it to the Privileges Committee, then a motion could be moved to the effect that the matter be considered at once or at some later date. He observed that if the House agreed that under rule 67, the matter should be taken up at once then there should be a motion which could be moved by any member under rule 70 (2). He added that since Shri Manager Singh had already intended to move a motion for the purpose, the House might consider the same. Shri Manager Singh then moved* the following motion:

That the matter of which the House is seized of, may be taken up at once and the House may be converted into a court.

After the motion was adopted by the House, Shri Shanker Dutt Ojha was called to the Bar of the House and the Speaker read out⁶ Shri Hardev's complaint to him.

Shri Shanker Dutt Ojha then stated⁶ that he respected the hon'ble members and the House from the core of his heart. He requested the House to pardon him as he was at their mercy

Thereafter, the Deputy Speaker ordered that Shri Ojha be taken out of the House.

After Shri Ojha had left the House, the Chief Minister, Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari stated⁶ that Shri Ojha, who had violated the parliamentary and legislative decorum, had confessed his guilt. He noted that if an offender confessed his guilt before the representatives of 13 crore people of the State, begged pardon and left himself at the mercy of the House, the House can never be retaliative. He, therefore, requested the Chair that keeping in view the dignity as well as traditions of the House, Shri Ojha be pardoned.

Thereafter, a motion⁷ moved by the Chief Minister for grant of pardon in the case was adopted by the House and Shri Shanker Dutt Ojha was let off.

* Original in Hindi

FOREIGN COUNTRIES**UNITED KINGDOM****HOUSE OF COMMONS**

Alleged attempt to influence member of a Standing Committee by another member: On 7 March, 1988, the Speaker (Mr. Bernard Weatherill) observed⁴ that he had received complaints from several members the previous week about the contents of a letter sent by the member for Liverpool, Mossley Hill (Mr. Alton) to the constituents of certain members of the Standing Committee on the Licensing (Retail Sales) Bill. The letter had accused the members concerned of choosing to filibuster on that Bill as a means of obstructing the Abortion (Amendment) Bill. It went on to urge the recipients of the letter to take action to persuade members to desist from conduct which, it was said, "would scandalise millions of people"

The Speaker further observed that the letter from Mr. Alton was sent before the proceedings on the Licensing (Retail Sales) Bill had begun. The Speaker felt that the tone and the manner of distribution of the letter amounted to an attempt to bring unacceptable pressure upon members of the House in the performance of their duties.

The Speaker noted that Mr. Alton had written to every member concerned and to all those to whom his original letter was addressed, withdrawing any suggestion of a filibuster. He had also made that letter public. In such circumstances, the Speaker said he did not propose to use his power to grant precedence to a motion on that matter. He, however, wished to give a serious warning about the care which those involved with this Bill on both sides must take to avoid committing contempt of the House by seeking to bring improper pressure upon the members.

In considering the impugned complaints, the Speaker observed that he had received considerable evidence of unacceptable conduct by bodies outside the House. Efforts appeared to have been made to prevent members from speaking about the matters upon which they must be free to speak in the House, and there had been personal harassment of members in their constituencies. The Speaker made it clear that he would take very seriously any continuation of such a conduct and urged members to use their influence to ensure that the merits of business before Parliament could be discussed calmly and responsibly without threats of intimidation.

4. *H.C. Deb.*, 7 March 1988. c. 26

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Member permitted to speak in a language not recognised under the Constitution: On 13 October 1989, during discussion under rule 193 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha on communal situation in the country, a member (Shri Shantaram Naik) was allowed to speak in Konkani language for which interpretation arrangements did not exist. The member had given English translation of his speech in advance which was included in the Debate with a foot-note that original speech was delivered in Konkani. Interpretation was simultaneously done both in Hindi and English on the basis of translated text of the speech supplied by the member.

STATE LEGISLATURES

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Decorum of the House: On 20 September 1989, immediately after the Question Hour, a member (Shri Sureshchandra R. Mehta) rose on a point of order and said that on 19 September 1989, some of the members of the ruling party had rushed to the Opposition members and attacked some of them physically. By doing so they had damaged the decorum of the House and, therefore, strict action should be taken against the members responsible for the said incident, the member added. On 21 September 1989, after expressing regret by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs on behalf of the ruling party and its acceptance by the Leader of the Opposition on behalf of the opposition for the said incident, the Speaker appreciated the sportsman spirit shown by both the sides and hoped that remaining days of the session would be passed in a peaceful atmosphere.

Corrigenda to an Ordinance: While the Minister for Panchayats was laying the Gujarat Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 1989 on the Table of the House on 21 September 1989, a member (Shri Sureshchandra R. Mehta) raised a point of order that after promulgation of the Ordinance by the Governor, it was not proper to publish a corrigendum to the Ordinance signed by an officer of the department. The corrigendum, which should also have been signed by the Governor, was illegal, he added. On 22 September 1989, while giving his ruling on the issue, the Speaker observed that the publication of the corrigendum to the Ordinance by an officer of the department was not proper and it was a major

mistake and, therefore, the Minister concerned should withdraw the said corrigendum. He called upon the Minister and the department to be more careful in such matters in future.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Competent authority to determine the legality of a Bill: On 28 September 1989, Shri Rajendra Kumar Gupta raised an objection on the motion for leave of the House for introducing the Uttar Pradesh Official Language (Amendment) Bill, 1989. He objected that the said Bill was beyond the jurisdiction of the Assembly and was, therefore, unconstitutional. He requested that the Advocate General may be called for his opinion regarding the Bill. Some other members also expressed their views in the matter. The Deputy Speaker, thereupon, ruled that at the time of introduction of the Uttar Pradesh Samaj Virodhi Tattwa Nivaran Bill, 1980 on 16 September 1980, the Speaker had given his ruling that Judiciary alone was competent to look into the legality and constitutionality of a Bill, otherwise the House itself could determine on the question of granting leave. The Deputy Speaker also observed that the Speaker had, in the said ruling, held that it was not proper for him to give his decision on the question of legality of any Bill. The Deputy Speaker also cited a similar ruling given by the Speaker in 1984 and put the motion of leave for introduction of the Bill for vote, which was granted.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 July to 30 September)

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Changes in portfolios: On 4 July, Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi promoted five Deputy Ministers to the rank of Ministers of State and made minor changes in the portfolios of five Ministers of State. The new Ministers of State, and their portfolios are: Shri D. L. Baitha: *Defence Production*; Shri Mahabir Prasad: *Mines*; Shri P. Namgyal: *Chemicals, Petro-Chemicals and Parliamentary Affairs*; Shri R. K. Malaviya: *Labour and Parliamentary Affairs* and Shrimati Sumati Oraon: *Environment and Forests*. Portfolios of the other five Ministers of State after these changes are as follows: Shri Giridhar Gomango: *Independent charge of Communications*; Shri M. M. Jacob: *Parliamentary Affairs and independent charge of Water Resources*; Kumari Saroj Khaparde: *Textiles*; Shri Rafique Alam: *Health*; and Shrimati Krishna Sahi: *Department of Culture in the Ministry of Human Resource Development*.¹

Elections to the Rajya Sabha: Following Six candidates were declared elected unopposed to Rajya Sabha from Tamil Nadu on 6 July. Sarvashri Murasoli Maran, Viduthalai Virumbi, J.S. Raju and G. Venkataraman (all DMK), S.K.T. Ramachandran (Cong-I) and A. Nallasivam (CPI-M). On 8 September, Shri M. Padmanabham of Telugu Desam was declared elected unopposed from Andhra Pradesh while on 22 September, National Conference nominee Shri Sabir Ahmed Salaria, was declared elected unopposed from Jammu and Kashmir. Further, on 23 September, Shri Mohammed Shamim Hashmi of Congress(I) was declared elected from Bihar.²

Resignations from Lok Sabha: 104 members of Lok Sabha, belonging to 12 Opposition parties tendered their resignations from the

1. *Hindu*, 5 July 1989.

2. *Times of India*, 7 July and 9 September 1989; *Statesman*, 23 September 1989 and *Tribune*, 24 September 1989.

House, between 24 July to 8 August. All the resignations were accepted by the Speaker, Lok Sabha.³

Death of MP: Shri Anand Gopal Mukhopadhyay, Congress(I) member of Lok Sabha from Asansol constituency in West Bengal, passed away in Delhi on 19 August. Another Lok Sabha member, Shrimati Chandra Tripathi, representing Chandauli Lok Sabha constituency in Uttar Pradesh passed away in Varanasi on 8 September, following a heart attack.⁴

Disqualification of M.P.: Shri Satyapal Malik, the Janata Dal member who was earlier in Congress(I), was disqualified from Rajya Sabha on 14 September, under the Anti-Defection Act by an order issued by Chairman, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma.⁵

New Parliamentary Subject Committees: Speaker Lok Sabha, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar inaugurated three new Parliamentary Subject Committees, one each on Agriculture, Environment & Forests and Science Technology on 17 September. The Committees aim at ensuring greater administrative accountability to Parliament and better parliamentary scrutiny of the Demands for Grants of the related Ministries.⁶

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Death of MLA: Telugu Desam MLA, Shri V. Gopal was murdered on 30 August, at Marpally village in Hyderabad.⁷

New Ministers: Chief Minister Shri N.T. Rama Rao inducted five new Ministers into his Cabinet and reallocated Certain portfolios to others on 3 September. With this, the strength of the Council of Ministers went up to 29. The new Ministers were: Sarvashri D. Venkateswar Rao, D. Satyanarayana, B.V. Mohan Reddi, Koneru Nageswara Rao and M. Ranga Rao.⁸

ASSAM

Death of MLA: Shri Tanu Konwar, a member of the State Legislative Assembly, passed away in Guwahati on 11 August.⁹

BIHAR

Death of MLAs: President of the State unit of Lok Dal and member of

3. *Telegraph, National Herald and Free Press Journal, 24 July 1989; and Circulars brought out by Lok Sabha Secretariat.*

4. *Hindustan Times, 21 August 1989; and National Herald, 8 September 1989.*

5. *Hindustan Times, 16 September 1989.*

6. *Tribune and Hindustan Times, 18 September 1989.*

7. *Times of India, 31 August 1989.*

8. *Hindu, 4 September 1989.*

9. *Times of India, 12 August 1989.*

the State Assembly from Kishanganj constituency, Shri Rajnandan Prasad was killed in a road accident in Katihar district on 30 June. Shri Triloki Harijan a Congress(I) MLA, was shot dead by some unidentified assailants on 7 July. On 1 August, Chaudhary Mohammad Salauddin Congress (I) MLA, passed away.¹⁰

Chief Minister elected to Council: Chief Minister, Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha was declared elected unopposed to the State Legislative Council on 17 July.¹¹

Expansion of Cabinet: The State Cabinet was expanded with the appointment of five Cabinet Ministers, 21 Ministers of State and Seven Deputy Ministers, on 24 August, following which the strength of the Ministry went up to 45 including the Chief Minister, Shri S.N. Sinha.

The *Cabinet Ministers* are: Sarvashri M.H. Azad, A.V. Shah P.N. Sharma, Rishikesh Tiwari and Shrimati Sumitra Devi.

The *New Ministers of State* are: Sarvashri Kumud Ranjan Jha, Chandan Bagchi, G.S.R. Das, V.S. Dubey, S.K. Jain, Guranand Jha, O.P. Lalu, M.M. Singh, G.A. Mishra, Raghunath Pandey, K.N. Pathak, Vishwanath Rishi, Khalid Rashid, Bhola Nath, D.K. Singh, V.K. Singh, B.K.N. Singh, S.S. Singh Dheeraj, S.A. Issa, Dr. S.T. Hansda and Shrimati Gayatri Das.

The new *Deputy Ministers* are Sarvashri Trilochan Kalandi, Kamlesh Ashar Mahto, Shakeel Uz-Zaman, Karan Manandi, R.P. Singh, S.P. Toni and Shrimati Jyoti Kumari.¹²

GOA

New Governor: Former Union Minister Shri Kurshid Alam Khan was appointed Governor of the State on 1 July, succeeding Dr. Gopal Singh.¹³

Resignation of Speaker: Assembly Speaker, Shri Dayanand Narvekar resigned from the post on 16 September.¹⁴

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Resignation of Minister: Welfare Minister Shri Piru Ram, submitted his resignation to the Chief Minister on 17 July, following his appointment as President of the PCC(I).¹⁵

HARYANA

Reshuffle of portfolios: In a minor reshuffle of portfolios on 2 August, Minister of State for Cooperation, Shri Raghuvir Singh, was given charge of Jails, hitherto held by Home Minister Shri Sampat Singh. Chief Minister

10. *Telegraph*, 2 and 8 July 1989; and *Statesmen*, 2 August 1989.

11. *Hindustan Times*, 18 July 1989.

12. *Statesman*, 25 August 1989.

13. *Times of India*, 2 July 1989.

14. *Tribune*, 17 September 1989.

15. *Tribune*, 18 July 1989.

Shri Devi Lal would himself look after the Department of Cooperation. Deputy Chief Minister and Finance Minister Shri B.D. Gupta was given additional charge of Town and Country Planning and Urban Estates.¹⁶

Resignation of MLA: Janata Dal MLA, Shri Raghu Yadav resigned from the State Assembly as well as party, on 24 September.¹⁷

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

New Governor: The Governor of Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura, Shri K.V. Krishna Rao, was on/July appointed as the new Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, succeeding Shri Jagmohan. He was sworn in on 11 July.¹⁸

New Speaker: Chaudhary Mohammed Aslam of the Congress(I) was unanimously elected Speaker of the State Assembly on 22 August, in place of Mirza Abdul Rashid who was inducted into the State Cabinet as Health Minister.¹⁹

Resignation of MLAs: Sarvashri Syed Ali Shah Geelani, Ghulam Nabi Sumji and Syed Mohammad Shah, all MLAs of Muslim United Front resigned from the Assembly on 30 August in protest against what they called terrible excesses on the people of the State by the police and the Government.²⁰

Resignation of Minister: State Tourism Minister, Shri R.S. Chib, submitted his resignation to the Chief Minister on 16 September, for alleged failure of the coalition Ministry to curb terrorism in the State.²¹

MADHYA PRADESH

Resignation of MLA: Congress (I) MLÁ, Shri Babulal Ahirwar, representing the Maharajpur reserved constituency in the State, submitted his resignation from the Assembly, to the Speaker Shri R.P. Shukla on 20 September.²²

MAHARASHTRA

Postponement of Panchayat elections: Governor Shri Brahmananda Reddy promulgated an Ordinance on 14 September, postponing the elections to about 8,500 Gram Panchayats in the State, till 31 May 1990 or such other earlier date as the Government might specify by notification in the official gazette.²³

16. *Times of India*, 3 August 1989.

17. *Tribune*, 25 September 1989.

18. *Times of India*, 2 July 1989; and *Statesman*, 12 July 1989.

19. *Tribune*, 23 August 1989.

20. *Tribune*, 31 August 1989.

21. *Statesman*, 17 September 1989.

22. *Hindustan Times and Indian Express*, 22 September 1989.

23. *Free Press Journal*, 15 September 1989.

Disqualification of MLCs: Sarvashri Manohar Joshi and Sudhir Joshi, both of Shiv Sena, were disqualified as members of the Legislative Council by the Supreme Court on 15 September, as the Court in its judgement upheld a decision of Bombay High Court in favour of Shri Rustom Tirandaz who had challenged the election of the two members to the State Legislative Council in 1985.²⁴

MANIPUR

New Governor: Union Minister of State for Defence Production, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, was appointed as the new Governor of Manipur on 1 July.²⁵

MEGHALAYA

New Governor: Former Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri A.A. Rahim, was appointed as the new Governor of Meghalaya on 4 July. Subsequently, Shri Harideo Joshi holding dual Governorship of both Assam and Meghalaya, would be the Governor of Assam only.²⁶

Disqualification of MLA: State Assembly Speaker Shri P.G. Marbaniang, disqualified Shri Lehinson Sangma from continuing as an MLA on 22 August, under the Anti-Defection Act for anti-party activities.²⁷

Cabinet Reshuffle: Chief Minister Shri Purno Sagma, reshuffled portfolios of seven Ministers of his Cabinet on 8 September. The Ministers and their portfolios after the reshuffle were as follows: Deputy Chief Minister, Shri D.D. Lapang: Home (excluding passport and Jails), Revenue and Community and Rural Development; Shri Salseng C. Marak: Forest, Health and Family Welfare and Parliamentary Affairs; Shri M. Karchandi: Soil Conservation and Secretariat Administration; Shri R.C. Laloo: Education, Information and Public Relations, and Sports and Youth Affairs; Shri L.L. Nogdu: Public Works, District Council Affairs, and General Administration; Shri Mayasalin War: Social Welfare, Art and Culture, and Shri Chamberline Marak: Independent charge of Tourism.²⁸

MIZORAM

New Governor: Former Meghalaya Chief Minister, Shri Williamson Sangma, was appointed the new Governor of Mizoram on 4 July.²⁹

24. *Free Press Journal*, 16 September 1989.

25. *Times of India*, 2 July 1989.

26. *Statesman*, 5 July 1989.

27. *Statesman*, 23 August 1989.

28. *National Herald*, 9 September 1989.

29. *Statesman*, 5 July 1989.

NAGALAND

New Governor: The Governor of Goa, Dr. Gopal Singh, was appointed the Governor of Nagaland on 1 July. He was sworn in on 20 July³⁰

Cabinet Expansion: Six new Ministers—Sarvashri M. Vero, Sankongchang and T. Chuba (Cabinet rank) and Sarvashri C. Noklem Konyak, Niphiu Rio and S.K. Sangtam (Ministers of State)—were inducted into the State Cabinet on 8 September, raising its strength to 22.³¹

ORISSA

Resignation of MLA: Janata Dal MLA, Shri Trilochan Kanungo submitted his resignation to the Speaker on 15 September, protesting against the baseless charges made against him by a Congress(I) member.³²

Disqualification of MLA: Shri Bhajaman Behera was disqualified from membership of the Assembly on 15 September, for switching his allegiance from Congress(I) to Janata Dal.³³

TRIPURA

New Governor: Former member of Rajya Sabha, Shri Sultan Singh, was appointed the new Governor of Tripura on 1 July. He was sworn in on 12 July.³⁴

Cabinet Reshuffle: Chief Minister Shri S.R. Majumdar reshuffled his Cabinet by reallocating the portfolios among its existing members. Shri S.R. Burman, holding the portfolios of Home, Law and Information earlier, was given the portfolios of Public Works and Transport in addition to the Departments of Stationery, Statistics and Printing, while the Chief Minister himself took over the charge of Home, in addition to Finance and Industries. Maharani Bibhu Kumari Devi, earlier holding the portfolio of Revenue, was given additional charge of local Self Government. Minister of State Shri Rabindra Debbarma earlier in charge of Power and Cooperation was given independent charge of Law, while the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Shri Ratan Chakraborty was given independent charge of Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism. Agriculture Minister Shri Nagendra Jamatia was given additional charge of Minor Irrigation, and Minister for Education and Labour Shri Arun Kumar Kar, was given additional charge of Irrigation and Flood Control. Ministers of State Sarvashri Motilal Saha and Surajit Dutta, were given independent charges of Food & Civil Supplies, and Transport, Jail and Refugee Rehabilitation, respectively. The portfolio of Cooperation went to Shri Jawahar Saha who also held charge of Local Self-Government, Rural Development and Panchayat.³⁵

30. *Times of India*, 2 July 1989; and *Indian Express*, 21 July 1989.

31. *Statesman*, 9 September 1989.

32. *Hindu*, and *Statesman* 16 September 1989.

33. *Hindu*, 16 September 1989.

34. *Times of India*, 2 July 1989; and *Telegraph*, 13 July 1989.

35. *Statesman*, and *Telegraph*, 5 September 1989 and *Hindu* 6 September 1989.

UTTAR PRADESH

Resignation of MLAs: Former Minister of State for Forest, Shri Zafar Naqvi, resigned from the State Assembly on 12 July after joining the Janata Dal. Two Janata Dal MLAs, Sarvashri Janardhan Prasad Ojha and Birendra Pratap Shahi resigned from the Assembly on 28 July.³⁶

WEST BENGAL

Death of MLA: Shri Nalini Guha, MLA and State unit Chairman of the Forward Bloc, passed away at Calcutta on 15 September.³⁷

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

ALGERIA

New Prime Minister: President Chadli Benjedid dismissed his Government on 10 September and named Mr. Mouloud Hamrouche, previously chief of staff at the Presidential Palace as the new Prime Minister.³⁸

New Cabinet: Prime Minister Mouloud Hamrouche formed his cabinet on 16 September, replacing all but three Ministers in the previous Cabinet. He appointed the former Finance Minister Mr. Sid Ahmed Ghozali as Foreign Minister in place of Mr. Bomalem Bessaïeh.³⁹

ARGENTINA

New President: Mr. Carlos Menem was sworn in as President of Argentina on 8 July.⁴⁰

BANGLADESH

Bill to limit President's Tenure: The Parliament unanimously adopted the Ninth Constitution Amendment Bill on 10 July, thereby limiting the tenure of the President to two consecutive five-year terms and also providing for an elected Vice-President, with a view to "consolidate the constitutional process and strengthen the democratic institutions" of the country.⁴¹

Cabinet Reshuffle: President, General H.M. Ershad appointed five new Ministers of State, promoted three Ministers to Cabinet rank and reallocated some of the portfolios on 19 July. The three Cabinet Ministers were: Mr. Rutul Amin Howladar (Youth and Sports), Mr. A.H.M. Gaffar (Civil Aviation) and Mr. Naziur Rehman (Local Government and Rural Development). The Ministers of State were: Mr. Faruq Rashid Chowdhary, Mr. Nurannabi Chand, Mr. Nitai Roy Chowdhury, Mr. Qurban Ali and Mr. Abdul Momin Mondal. A major change in portfolios was that of the Energy

36. *Hindustan Times*, 13 and 29 July 1989.

37. *Telegraph*, 16 September 1989.

38. *Free Press Journal*, 11 September 1989.

39. *Telegraph and Hindustan Times*, 18 September 1989.

40. *Statesman*, 9 July 1989.

41. *Hindu*, 11 July 1989.

Minister Mr. A.B.M.Golam Mostafa getting Irrigation and Water Resources from Mr. Mahbuhur Rahman, who was given charge of Jute.⁴²

New Vice-President and Prime Minister: In a major change in his Government on 12 August, President Ershad appointed Prime Minister Mr. Moudud Ahmed as the new Vice-President and Deputy Prime Minister and Kazi Zafar Ahmed as the new Prime Minister.⁴³

Resignation of Deputy Prime Minister: Deputy Prime Minister Mohammed Abdul matin resigned his post on 13 August, in protest against the appointment of new Prime Minister, Kazi Zafar Ahmed who was junior to him.⁴⁴

New Minister: President Ershad appointed Mr. Azizur Rahman as the Minister of Health and Family Planning on 26 August, as the Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Abdul Matin, who was earlier in charge of the portfolio had resigned.⁴⁵

BOLIVIA

New President: The candidate of the Revolutionary Leftist Movement, Mr. James Paz Zamora, who won a majority in the national vote held on 7 May, was formally elected President for a four-year term in Congressional balloting held on 5 August. He succeeded Mr. Victor Paz Estenssoro.⁴⁶

CHILE

Referendum on Constitutional Reforms: Chilean voters approved 54 constitutional amendments, worked out between the military Government of President Augusto Pinochet and the Opposition in a national referendum on 30 July. The proposed reforms included reducing the term of office of the next President from eight years to four years, streamlining the process of future constitutional changes and the lifting of a ban on Marxist parties if they renounced violence.⁴⁷

Resignation of Cabinet: All the 20 Ministers of the Cabinet submitted their resignations to President Augusto Pinochet on 12 August.⁴⁸

COLOMBIA

Resignation of Government: The Colombian Government resigned on 15 July, with all Ministers presenting their resignation letters personally to President Virgilio Barco.⁴⁹

42. *Hindustan Times and Times of India*, 20 July 1989.

43. *Statesman*, 13 August, 1989.

44. *Indian Express*, 15 August 1989.

45. *Hindustan Times*, 27 August 1989.

46. *Hindustan Times*, 6 August, 1989.

47. *Hindustan Times*, 1 August, 1989.

48. *Hindustan Times*, 13 September 1989.

49. *Times of India*, 17 July 1989.

CONGO

New President: Mr. Denis Sassou Nguesso was elected President for the third five-year term on 31 July.⁵⁰

GREECE

New Prime Minister: A deputy for the New Democracy Party, Mr. Tsannis Tsannetakis, was sworn in as the new Prime Minister on 1 July, heading a coalition with the United Left, an alliance of the Communists and smaller Left-wing groups.⁵¹

New Government: A 22-member coalition Government, headed by Prime Minister Tsannis Tsannetakis was sworn in on 2 July.⁵²

HUNGARY

Draft on constitutional reforms: The ruling Communist Party and several Opposition groups agreed on a key draft legislation on 18 September, detailing a peaceful transition to a multi-party system. The negotiators agreed on a constitutional reform, establishment of a constitutional court, the existence of political parties, a draft electoral law, reform of law on criminal procedure, etc.⁵³

IRAN

New President: The Speaker of the Majlis (Parliament), Mr. Ali Akbar Hashmi Rafsanjani, won the Presidential election held on 28 July by getting over 90 per cent votes. He was sworn in on 3 August.⁵⁴

New Speaker: Mr. Mehdi Karrubi was elected Speaker of the Majlis on 16 August, following the resignation of Mr. Ali Akbar Hashmi Rafsanjani who was elected President.⁵⁵

Two Vice Presidents: President Ali Akbar Hashmi Rafsanjani appointed on 22 August former Justice Minister Mr. Hassan Ebrahim Habibi as the first Vice-President and the Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Ataollah Mohajerani as Vice-President for Legal and Parliamentary Affairs.⁵⁶

New Cabinet: The Majlis approved all the 22 Cabinet members proposed by President Ali Akbar Hashmi Rafsanjani on 30 August. The Cabinet was backed by the country's supreme leader, Mr. Ayatollah Ali Khomeini and the Speaker Mr. Mehdi Karrubi.⁵⁷

50. *Hindu*, 1 August 1989.

51. *Times of India*, 2 July, 1989.

52. *Indian Express*, 3 July 1989.

53. *Times of India*, 20 September, 1989.

54. *Hindustan Times*, 30 July 1989; and *Tribune*, 4 August, 1989.

55. *Free Press Journal*, 17 August 1989.

56. *Hindu*, 23 August 1989.

57. *Hindu*, 31 August 1989.

Election of Prime Minister: Mr. Charles Haughey was elected the Prime Minister on 12 July, for the fourth time after forming a coalition with the Progressive Democrats.⁵⁸

ITALY

New Government: A five-party coalition Cabinet, consisting of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Socialists, Liberals and Republicans, with Mr. Giulio Andreotti as the Prime Minister, was sworn in by President Mr. Francesco Cossiga on 23 July. Italy had been without a Government since 19 May.⁵⁹

JAPAN

Resignation of Prime Minister: Prime Minister, Mr. Sosuke Uno, resigned on 24 July, assuming responsibility for the defeat of his Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in the elections to the Upper House of Parliament. The position of the LDP in the House after the declaration of results stood at 109 as against 143 seats secured by the Socialist-dominated Opposition. The major Opposition victories went to Takako Doi's Japan Socialist Party. Another prominent party to gain victory was a united labour party, Renqo, which won 11 of the 12 seats it had contested.⁶⁰

New Prime Minister: Former Education Minister Mr. Toshiki Kaifu was elected leader of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and nominated as the New Prime Minister, succeeding Mr. Sousseke Uno on 8 August.⁶¹

New Cabinet: Prime Minister toshiki Kaifu announced a 23-member Cabinet on 9 August.⁶²

Resignation of Minister: Cabinet Affairs Minister, Mr. Tokuo Yamashita resigned his office after admitting his involvement in an extra marital affair. Mr. Mayuni Moriyama, Director-General of the Environment Agency, was named as the successor to Mr. Yamashita.⁶³

NEPAL

Ministers dropped: Industry Ministry, Mr. Ravinder Nath Sharma and Works and Transport Minister, Mr. Deepak Vohra were dropped from the Cabinet on 29 August.⁶⁴

NETHERLANDS

Re-election of Prime Minister: Mr. Ruud Lubbers of the Christian Democratic Party who resigned as the Prime Minister earlier in May this

58. *Hindustan Times*, 13 July 1989

59. *Times of India*, 24 July 1989

60. *Hindu and Statesman*, 25 July, 1989.

61. *Telegraph*, 9 August 1989.

62. *Telegraph*, 10 August 1989.

63. *Hindustan Times*, 26 August 1989.

64. *Times of India*, 30 August 1989.

year, won his third consecutive term in the general elections held on 7 September.⁶⁵

NEW ZEALAND

Resignation of Prime Minister: Prime Minister Mr. David Lange announced his resignation on 7 August after holding the office for five years.⁶⁶

New Prime Minister: Mr. Geoffrey Palmer was sworn in as the country's new Prime Minister on 8 August, succeeding Mr. David Lange.⁶⁷

PANAMA

New President: Panama's Council of State appointed the Comptroller, Mr. Francisco Rodriguez as the new President of the Country on 30 August, filling the vacuum created since the nullification of elections held earlier in May, this year.⁶⁸

POLAND

Election of President: Mr. Wojciech Jeruzelski was elected President of the country by the National Assembly on 9 July.⁶⁹

New Prime Minister: Poland's Parliament (the Sejm) elected Interior Minister, Mr. Czeslaw Kiszczak as the new Prime Minister on 2 August.⁷⁰

He, however, submitted his resignation on 17 August, clearing the way for the creation of first non-Communist Government of Eastern Europe since the Second World War.⁷¹

New Prime Minister: Solidarity Journalist, Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki won an overwhelming majority in Sejm on 24 August to become the first non-Communist Prime Minister of the country.⁷²

New Cabinet: Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki announced his Cabinet on 8 September, giving ten Ministerial posts to his own Solidarity Party, four each to the Communists and the Peasants' Party and three to the Democratic Party. The Communists would continue to hold the Interior, Defence, Transport and Foreign Trade portfolios, while Solidarity would control Foreign Affairs, Finance, Industry, Construction, Labour, Education, Culture, Central Planning and the Ministerial Council. The

65. *Times of India*, 8 September 1989.

66. *Times of India*, 8 August 1989.

67. *Statesman*, 9 August, 1989.

68. *Statesman*, 1 September, 1989.

69. *Telegraph*, 21 July, 1989.

70. *Times of India*, 3 August 1989.

71. *Hindustan Times*, 18 August 1989.

72. *Statesman*, 25 August 1989.

Parliament gave overwhelming approval to the newly-formed Government on 12 September 1989.⁷³

SINGAPORE

Re-election of President: President Wea Kim was unanimously re-elected by Parliament on 31 August, to serve another four-year term.⁷⁴

SOUTH AFRICA

Resignation of President: President Mr. P.W. Botha announced his resignation on 14 August, after a bitter row with his successor Mr. F.W. De Klerk, leader of South Africa's ruling White National Party.⁷⁵

Acting President: Mr. F.W. De Klerk was sworn in as acting president of South Africa on 15 August.⁷⁶

Election Results: The ruling national Party secured an absolute majority in the parliamentary elections held on 6 September, claiming 84 seats in the 166-seat House of Assembly meant for whites only.⁷⁷

New President: Mr. F.W. De Klerk, the ruling National Party leader, who had been officiating as the Acting President since 15 August, was elected the President of South Africa for a five-year term on 14 September. He was sworn in on 20 September.⁷⁸

New Cabinet: President F.W. De Klerk announced a 17-member Cabinet on 16 September.

Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha, Finance Minister, Mr. Barend Du Plessis and Defence Minister Mr. Magnus Malan were retained in the new Cabinet. A leading national Party leader, Mr. Gerril Viljeon was promoted as Minister of Constitutional Development. Ms. Rina Venter became the first woman Cabinet member as Minister for National Health. Mr. Van Dermerwe was given charge of the Ministry of Education and Development.⁷⁹

SUDAN

Military regime takes over: Mr. Omar Hassan Al-Bashir, who ousted Prime Minister Sadek-el-Mahdi's Civilian government in a *coup*, promoted himself as a full General and declared himself head of the State on 2 July. He also removed 30 senior Ministers, suspended the

73. *Times of India*, 9 September 1989; and *Hindu and Telegraph*, 13 September 1989.

74. *Hindustan Times*, 1 September 1989.

75. *Telegraph*, 15 August 1989.

76. *Tribune*, 16 August 1989.

77. *Telegraph*, 8 September 1989.

78. *Tribune*, 15 September 1989; and *Statesman* 21 September 1989.

79. *Hindu and Times of India*, 18 September 1989.

Constitution and declared a nationwide state of emergency while dissolving the Parliament, political parties and trade unions.⁸⁰

New Cabinet: Military ruler Mr. Omar Hassan Al-Bashir, formed a New 21-member Cabinet, with himself as the prime Minister and Defence Minister, on 9 July. He included 16 civilian Ministers and several members of the Command Council of the Revolution of National Salvation into his Cabinet while naming Brigadier General Zubair Mohammed Salib as the Deputy Prime Minister.⁸¹

TUNISIA

New Prime Minister: President of Tunisia Mr. Zine El-Abi-dine Ben Ali appointed Mr. Hamed Karoui as the new Prime Minister on 27 September.⁸²

UNITED KINGDOM

New Deputy Prime Minister: Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe was appointed the Deputy Prime Minister and Leader of the House of Commons on 24 July. Chief Secretary Mr. John Major was made the new Foreign Secretary. Education Secretary Mr. Kenneth Yong took over as the Chairman of the Conservative Party.⁸³

USSR

Re-appointment of Defence Minister: Mr. Dmitry Yazov was re-appointed the Defence Minister on 3 July.⁸⁴

Election of Opposition Leader: Former Soviet Communist Party Chief of Moscow, Mr. Boris Yeltsin, was elected to lead a parliamentary Opposition group, the first inner party opposition to be set up since the early years of the USSR.⁸⁵

80. *Hindustan Times and Times of India*, 3 July 1989.

81. *Indian Express*, 10 July 1989.

82. *Times of India*, 28 September 1989.

83. *Hindu*, 25 July 1989.

84. *Hindustan Times*, 4 July 1989.

85. *Indian Express*, 31 July 1989.

SESSIONAL REVIEW

EIGHTH LOK SABHA

FOURTEENTH SESSION

The Fourteenth (Monsoon) Session of Lok Sabha, which commenced on 18 July 1989, was adjourned *sine die* on 18 August 1989. The House re-assembled on 11 October 1989 for a brief three-day session and adjourned *sine die* on 13 October 1989. A brief resume of the important discussion held and other business transacted during this period is given below:

A. DISCUSSIONS

Increasing terrorist activities in Punjab and Delhi: On 18 July 1989, moving an adjournment motion on the increasing terrorists' activities in Punjab and Delhi, Shri Suresh Kurup said that under President's rule the situation in Punjab had worsened further. Since severe police action alone could not solve the problem, he urged the Government to find a political solution. Shri Charanjit Singh Walia called for conduct of elections to local bodies where they were overdue.

Intervening in the discussion, 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 there was a significant political force in Punjab today, which although fragmented, rendered a certain legitimacy and political respect to extremists' militant movement. On the other hand there were elements across the border who had given support to the extremists and terrorists in Punjab. The Government, however, hoped that things would change. Regarding the Anandpur Sahib Resolution, Shri Chidambaram referred to Justice Sarkaria's opinion that the survival of the integrated nation would be in peril if the Resolution was accepted in India.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Piyus Tiraky demanded early elections in Punjab. Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia laid stress on the necessity of such steps as would bring the people of different political thinking at a common platform and redress the genuine complaints of the people of Punjab.

Intervening in the discussion in which 8 other member* participated, the Minister of Home Affairs Sardar Buta Singh maintained that the problem of Punjab was directly connected with the security of the country as also with the emotional integration and solidarity of the country. He appealed to all the political parties to try to impress upon the younger generation to desist from harping on the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. The meeting of the National Integration Council would be convened in which the Government would request all progressive and secular forces to try to solve Punjab problem within the frame-work of Rajiv-Longowal Accord. The Government, he added, had tried its best to bring normalcy in Punjab.

Shri Suresh Kurup replied to the debate.

The motion was negatived.

*Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C & AG) for the year 1987-1988 on Defence Services:*** Initiating a discussion under rule 193 on 24 July 1989, Kumari Mamta Banerjee said that C & AG's report did not mention anything about the Prime Minister's involvement in the kickbacks in Bofors Howitzer deal but said something about the drawbacks and the lapses of the procedure.

Participating in the discussion, the Minister of Energy, Shri Vasant Sathé stated that the jurisdiction of Comptroller and Auditor General was to audit the accounts of the Government of India, its agencies and the State Governments and submit their reports on the documents that had been examined and to assist the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). The Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) appointed by the Parliament had the same power and jurisdiction as that of the PAC. He contended that as far as paragraphs dealing with the JPC were concerned, they did not deserve to be touched.

Intervening in the discussion on 25 July 1989, the Minister of State in the Department of Revenue in the Ministry of Finance Shri A.K. Panja maintained that no conclusion could be drawn on the highlights of the C & AG Report unless the same was examined by the PAC and after recording the evidence of the Ministry concerned.

Intervening in the discussion, 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 informed the House that Bofors had admitted to the Government of India in the first instance and later to the JPC, that certain amounts were paid by them to three companies, Svenska, AE Services and Pitco. The C & AG had chosen to comment on those payments. He went further and criticised the contract

* Other members who took part in discussion were: Sarvashri Ghulam Nabi Azad, E. Ayyapu Reddy, R.L. Bhatia, Khurshid Ahmed, Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi, Narayan Choubey, Balkavi Bairagi and Dr. G.S. Dhillon.

** The Report was laid on the Table of the House on 18 July 1989.

for absence of a suitable provision in it by which it would not be the jurisdiction of C & AG but that of Attorney General. Commenting on the document published by 'Hindu', Shri Chidambaram said that investigations of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) were still on. On the basis of investigations made so far, the PITCO, MORESCO and MOINEAO were all code names of account numbers in various Swiss Banks and unless the Government established their criminality and made a strong case, without breach of banking secrecy laws prevalent there, it would not be possible to establish the identity of the beneficiaries of those accounts. For the Svenska, the Swiss authorities had declined to extend the legal assistance, but Government wished to find out if there was still scope to persuade Swiss authorities to extend legal assistance in the matter.

Replying in the combined discussion on 26 July, in which 12 other members* participated, the Minister of Defence Shri K.C. Pant said that the Opposition members had shied away, whenever Bofors issue came to a debate or question of joining a Committee to enquire into the matter. Referring to the General Staff Qualitative Requirement (GSQR), Shri Pant said that there were written instructions that no GSQR was required in the case of equipments sought to be imported. The gun, he indicated, was a deliberate choice made after due consideration of all aspects.

Dealing with audit observations concerning financial evaluations, Shri Pant told the House that C & AG report had highlighted a point that 58 per cent of credit accompanying the Swedish offer, was repayable in Deutsche Mark which was an exception to the General Policy. Shri Pant maintained that the criticism of departure from the policy was not tenable, as the then Finance Minister had specifically approved the transaction to buy the Bofors gun. Regarding the plea of the Opposition that Government should resign on C & AG's observations, Shri Pant pointed out that there were adverse C & AG Reports on Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and other State Governments also. Shri Pant affirmed that the office of C & AG was one of the constitutional offices, but in all other respects he was subordinate to Parliament. On behalf of Parliament, the Bofors transaction was already gone into by a Joint Parliamentary Committee. In fact, the material on the basis of which the JPC had come to its conclusion, was much more than material which the C & AG possibly looked at. Parliament must firmly reject every single criticism of Audit which was contrary to a finding or a conclusion of the JPC on the same issue which Parliament had earlier accepted, the Minister concluded.

Flood situation: Making a statement on 26 July 1989, the Minister of Agriculture, Shri Bhajan Lal said that for the week ending 19 July 1989,

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarveshri P. Selvendran, Jagan Nath Kaushal, G.M. Banatwala, P.R. Kumaramangalam, Shripati Mishra, Asutosh Law, Shankarlal, Syed Shahabuddin, K.R. Natarajan, A. Charles, Virghi Chander Jain and Professor Saif-ud-din Soz.

the rainfall had been excess or normal in 27 out of the 35 Meteorological sub-divisions and 67 per cent of the districts in the country had received excess or normal rainfall during the period. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka had been affected by floods.

The Minister added that States had been provided with adequate margin money amounting to Rs. 204.25 crore for giving immediate relief to the affected people. The Government of India were also keeping a close watch over the situation and the Crisis Management Group in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation was meeting regularly to take stock of the situation and extend the relief without loss of time.

The statement of the Minister was discussed in the House for three days, viz. 1, 2 and 3 August. Initiating the discussion on 1 August, Shri Harish Rawat requested for setting up of a parliamentary commission for assessing the losses caused by natural calamities.

Replying to the combined discussion on 3 August, in which 30 other members* participated, Shri Bhajan Lal said that the main reason for floods was indiscriminate cutting of forests which caused drought as well as floods. Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka were the worst affected by floods. Government of India always tried to provide relief during the natural calamities to the States and had provided Rs. 339 crore during the year, he concluded.

International Conference on Cambodia: Making a statement on 7 August 1989, the Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri K. Natwar Singh said that after holding consultations with different countries, including India, the International Conference on Cambodia began with a Ministerial-level meeting on 30 July 1989 in Paris and ended on 1 August. Decisions were taken to establish three Working Committees in Addition to the Co-ordination Committee. India was the Co-Chairmen, along with Canada, of the first Committee which had been set up to define the modalities of a ceasefire and the mandate as well as the principles which should guide the creation and operation of an effective international control mechanism, in order to supervise and control the comprehensive implementation of a settlement. The other Committees dealt with guarantees regarding the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality of Cambodia as also the matters relating to the return of the

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Syed Shahabuddin, Vijay N. Patil, A. Charles, Somnath Rath, Bipin Pal Das, G.M. Banatwalla, Balasaheb Vikhe Patil, N. Tombi Singh, Shantaram Naik, Sharad Dighe, V.S. Vijayaraghavan, Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi, Ram Bhagat Paswan, Kali Prasad Pandey, Ram Ratan Ram, Ram Nagina Mishra, Madan Pandey, Chandra Pratap Narain Singh, Uttam Rathod, Vakkom Purushothaman, Shriballav Panigrahi, George Joseph Mundackal, Jujhar Singh, Jagannath Choudhary, Mohd. Ayub Khan (Udhampur), Professor P.J. Kurien, Dr. G.S. Rajhans, Professor N.G. Ranga, Shrimati Usha Choudhary and Shrimati Keshavbai Kshirsagar.

refugees and an international plan for the reconstruction of Cambodia. The Minister added that India would like peace and normalcy to return to Cambodia with which she had cultural links from ancient times.

Reports of Kudal Commission of Enquiry: Making a statement on 8 August 1989, 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 a Commission headed by Mr. Justice P.D. Kudal, set up on 17 February 1982, under the Commission of Inquiry Act to inquire into affairs of Gandhi Peace Foundation and connected organisations, had submitted six Interim Reports and a Final Report to the Government. The four main organisations looked into by the Commission were Gandhi Peace Foundation, AVARD, Gandhi Samarak Nidhi and All India Sarva Seva Sangh.

The statement was a subject matter for discussion on 14 and 18 August, 1989. Initiating the discussion on 14 August, Shri T. Basheer said that it was highly deplorable that the institutions established in the name of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, had indulged in activities of financial irregularities and their politicalisation. He urged the Government to take over all these organisations.

Replying to the discussion on 18 August 1989 in which 21 other members* participated, Shri Chidambaram pointed out that after framing the rules of procedure on 26 July 1982, the Kudal Commission issued a notice on 17 September 1982, to the four organisations named in the Resolution of Parliament and the Commission's notification. For full 14 months, the Commission could do nothing because of the stay orders, which were obtained by these four organisations. The Commission issued 850 notices and recorded the statements of 1,250 witnesses. It was a moral indictment of those who commercialised the name of Mahatma Gandhi, he observed.

Shri Chidambaram informed the House that out of 116 cases, 58 cases were found to be actionable and 16 of them had been referred to the CBI, 12 to the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India and 30 to the State Governments.

Communal situation: On 11 October 1989, initiating a discussion on the subject, Professor Saif-ud-din Soz said that widespread communalism in the country was detrimental to the interests of the nation. Participating in the discussion, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait called for benning of Ram Shila procession besides safeguarding Babri Mosque.

Intervening in the discussion on 12 October 1989, the Minister of State

* Other Members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Balkavi Bairagi, Ram Pyare Panika, Jagannath patnaik, Syed Shahabuddin, V.S. Vijayaraghavan, I. Rama Rai, N. Tombi Singh, Balasaheb Vikhe Patil, Ramdeo Rai, Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh, Sriballav Panigrahi, Virdhi Chander Jain, Lal Vijay Pratap Singh, Asutosh Law, Dr. G.S. Rajhans, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, Shrimati Basavarajeswari, and Shrimati Usha Choudhary.

in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram informed that throughout the last three years the Government had stood firm and had not appeased one community or the other and had tried to help the State Governments to preserve law and order and maintain communal harmony. But the period from July to September 1989 had been the worst quarter due to Babri Masjid and Ram Janam Bhoomi dispute. But the Government, he affirmed, were determined together all the secular forces together and would not desist from any step, which required to maintain communal harmony and peace.

Replying to the combined discussion on 13 October 1989 in which 19 other members* participated, the Minister of Home Affairs Sardar Buta Singh maintained that there was a well planned conspiracy to involve only Congress-ruled States in communal riots to defame the Central Governments and the Congress Party. Referring to Ram Janam Bhoomi and the Babri Masjid issue, he said that the *status quo* would be maintained there, till the High Court Bench gave its judgement on the issue.

Presidential Proclamation on Karnataka: Moving a statutory resolution on 12 October 1989, regarding continuance of Presidential Proclamation in respect of Karnataka from 21 October 1989, 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 the Governor of Karnataka, in his letter addressed to the President had stated that in the interest of electing a stable Government in the State, the option of dovetailing elections to the Legislative Assembly and the elections to the Parliament should be kept open to the Election Commission and the Union Government. The Governor had accordingly recommended President's rule in Karnataka for a further period of four months. Under the constitutional provision, the President's rule could be extended only for a period of six months and not for a shorter period. He, therefore, proposed that President's rule in Karnataka might be continued for a further period of six months with effect from 21 October 1989.

Supporting the resolution, Shri P. Kolandaivelu said that the President's rule in Karnataka had proved to be a boon for the people.

Replying to the discussion in which eight members** participated Shri P. Chidambaram expressed the hope that once Government took a decision

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri R.L. Bhatia, Uttam Rathod, Haroobhai Mehta, Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi, Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi, P. Selvendran, Zainul Basher, Syed Shahabuddin, K.J. Abbasi, Shantaram Naik, Jujhar Singh, Balkavi Bairagi, Mohd. Ayub Khan (Udhampur), Ram Pyare Panika, Braja Mohan Mohanty, Digvijaya Singh, Aziz Qureshi, Professor Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat and Kumari Mamta Benerjee.

** Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Ram Bhagat Paswan, G.S. Basavaraju, Syed Shahabuddin, Asutosh Law, Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh, T.V. Chandrashekhara, Dr. G.S. Rajhans and Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

on elections to Lok Sabha, it would be possible to take the suitable decision on elections to Assembly also.

The resolution was adopted.

Agricultural package: Making a statement on 12 October 1989, the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi informed the House about the increase in the procurement prices of various crops. He added that Government intended to increase the number of procurement centres so that every farmer would have access to a procurement centre within 10 kms. of his village.

To this end, a special programme was being instituted for the extension of institutional credit on attractive terms for the establishment of cold storage facilities in rural areas. Government had proposed to take four specific steps for improving credit facilities for the farm community. As a first step with effect from the ensuing rabi season, a special line of credit of Rs. 100 crores through cooperative and commercial banks would be earmarked exclusively for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers. Secondly, scales of finance for short-term production credit would be revised annually. Thirdly, a special credit regime would be instituted for farmers in rainfed farming areas covered by watershed development programmes. Fourthly, pass books and agriculture credit cards would be extended to farmers so as to enable them to draw easily production loans from cooperative and commercial banks.

The Prime Minister observed that under the Eighth Plan, irrigation water would be made available on an assured basis to an additional one crore hectares of land in the command areas of canal projects. The New Seed Policy was under implementation and the buffer stocks being built would ensure that farmers would have access to high quality seeds and planting material at reasonable prices. To generate appropriate technologies to modernise agriculture in each of the zones and by research and development of hybrids covering rice, maize, jowar, bajra, arhar, cotton and oil seeds, Government would reconstitute the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and he would personally take over as its Chairman. A special extension and infrastructure package was being put in place for the development and processing of fruits and vegetables in suitable areas. Besides, Fish Farmers' Development Agencies were being established in all coastal districts to encourage pisciculture and aquaculture. Special attention would be given to poultry development. The agricultural package, he added, would herald a bright new era for the farming community.

Presidential Proclamation on Punjab: On 12 October 1989, moving a statutory resolution regarding continuance of Presidential Proclamation in respect of Punjab for a further period of six months, with effect from 11 November 1989, 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 after enactment of the Constitution

(Fifty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1988, President's Rule in Punjab had been promulgated with effect from 11 May 1988, 11 November, 1988 and again with effect from 11 May, 1989. The present term of President's Rule in Punjab was due to expire on 10 November 1989. The Governor of Punjab, in his last report to the President of India had stated that it was not possible to have any Assembly elections as there was total uncertainty in the political arena in Punjab and a more stable political situation would emerge in Punjab, after the Lok Sabha elections.

Replying to the discussion in which 12 members* participated Shri P. Chidambaram said that out of eleven items, eight items of the Punjab Accord had been fully implemented. The remaining three items could not be resolved due to fragmented Akali Party and the attitude of the Government in Haryana.

Dealing with terrorism, Shri Chidambaram said that unless the Government were able to stem the tide terrorists who were trained, armed and financed across the border, it would not be possible for the police alone to end terrorism in Punjab. The Government of India were in touch with the Pakistan Government. While Pakistan Government had perhaps taken some steps, the realities on the ground were not very different, he added.

Regarding, Assembly elections, Shri Chidambaram said that it was more difficult to hold elections to the Assembly than it was to Parliament. He expressed the hope that elections to Lok Sabha in Punjab would bring about a qualitative change in the situation.

The resolution was adopted.

Steep rise in prices of essential commodities: On 13 October 1989, making a statement in response to a calling attention notice given by Shri Braja Mohan Mohanty and others, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, Shri Sukh Ram, shared the concern of the members over the increase in the prices of some essential commodities and said that the index of foodgrains including cereals and pulses was higher by 6.1 per cent over the period of one year as on 23 September, 1989, the wholesale price index of sugar, khandsari and gur was higher by 20.7 per cent and edible oils were higher by 6.8 per cent. The increase noticed in the prices of essential commodities in the previous few weeks, was partly seasonal and the larger increase in the prices of items like sugar and tea had to some extent been due to a decline in production. The Minister added that the Government had been keeping a close watch on price situation and had taken a number of steps to augment supplies especially of rice, sugar and edible oils. As a result of various measures

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Syed Shahabuddin, Virdhi Chander Jain, K.D. Sultanpuri, N. Tombi Singh, Kali Prasad Pandey, Sriballav Panigrahi, Abdul Rashid Kabuli, Jagannath Patnaik, Janak Raj Gupta, Girdhari Lal Vyas, Shantaram Naik and Professor Saif-ud-din Soz.

and in view of the bumper kharif crop, the Government, he added, were confident that in the coming months, not only essential commodities would be available but there would also be declining trend in their prices.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1989 and Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1989: On 15 May 1989, asking for leave to introduce Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1989, Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi said that it was proposed through the Bill to enshrine in the Constitution, regular and periodic elections to Panchayati Raj institutions. The Bill would ensure that Panchayati Raj had a democratic character, similar to the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies and ensure Constitutional protection for their functioning as representative institutions of the people. It would be mandatory for State Legislatures to ensure reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population in the relevant Panchayat area and to provide 30 per cent reservation of seats in Panchayats at all levels for women. The Panchayats would have the heavier responsibility for planning and social justice and would implement development schemes assigned to them by the State Governments. The purpose of the Bill, he added, was to ensure that powers delegated to the Panchayats remained within the Panchayats and were not channelled outside the system.

Opposing the Bill from the point of view of legislative competence of the House, Shri C. Madhav Reddy said that it was against the provisions of article 246 and also repugnant to Schedule 7 of the Constitution. Expressing more or less similar views Professor Madhu Dandavate and Sarvashri Basudev Acharia, Dinesh Goswami, S. Jaipal Reddy, Somnath Chatterjee, Saifuddin Chowdhary, V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo and N. V. N. Somu said that they were not against the devolution of powers and authority to the Panchayati Raj institutions, but this enactment would disturb the basic structure of the Constitution.

In a brief intervention, the Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri P. Shiv Shanker clarified that in no way the basic structure was offended by the amendment.

Reiterating that the Bill would not change the basic structure of the Constitution, Shri Rajiv Gandhi said that by opposing the Bill, members of the Opposition had proved to the people of the country that they did not stand by the people of the country in this historic measure.

The motion for leave to introduce the Bill was adopted and the Bill was introduced.

On 7 August 1989, moving that leave be granted to introduce the Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill, Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi said that the Bill would supplement the Panchayati Raj Bill and would make democratic decentralization to the Nagarpalika a keystone for the

country's constitutional arch. The Bill proposed two innovations. In all urban settlements, with a population of one lakh or more, there would be direct election of Wards Committees, to which the Municipality would devolve local powers and local responsibilities. The Ward Councillor would be a member of the Wards Committee of his area and would constitute the link between the Ward and Municipality. In cities with a population above three lakhs, the chairpersons of the Wards Committees would constitute a Zonal Committee. Powers, responsibilities and finances would devolve to the Zonal Committee from the Municipal Corporation.

The Prime Minister added, that the Bill had the provision of periodic elections and reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Women on the pattern proposed in the Constitution (Sixty-fourth) Amendment Bill. A Finance Commission would be constituted in every State to review Municipal finances and recommend principles on the basis of which the sound finance of Nagarpalika would be assured. A Joint Committee of the Nagarpalikas and Panchayats would be established to undertake the tasks of intergrated development of a district as a whole.

Allaying the apprehension raised by Shri Syed Shahabuddin, the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri B. Shankaranand said that Government were not going to change the basic structure of the Constitution in terms of the Supreme Court judgement.

The motion for leave to introduce the Bill was adopted and the Bill was introduced.

On 8 August 1989, Shri Rajiv Gandhi moved motions for consideration of both the Bills.

Intervening in the discussion on 9 August, 1989, the Minister of State in the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Agriculture, Shri Janardhana Poojari informed that MPs and MLAs might become members of the Block Panchayats or Zila Panchayats, but they would not have voting rights.

Intervening in the discussion on 10 August, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Welfare, Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai stated that these two Bills would provide opportunities to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, women and other weaker sections of society to participate in various developmental activities of their respective villages and towns. Shri B. Shankaranand clarified that the Governor of a State was given the power to act in his discretion only in the context of extension of certain provisions of the Bill to the scheduled areas, and tribal areas, and in all other cases, no discretionary powers had been conferred on the Governor of a State.

The combined discussion on both the Bills lasted for 3 days i.e. 8, 9 and 10 August 1989, in which 76 members* took part.

Replying to the discussion on 10 August 1989, on Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill, the Minister of Agriculture, Shri Bhajan Lal said that Government wanted three-tier system with Panchayat, Panchayat Council and District Council and wanted that Chairman of Panchayat Council and of the District Council should be elected indirectly to avoid irregularities. The Bill would not cover Jammu and Kashmir for which there were separate provisions. With regard to States having a population of less than 20 lakhs such States were free to introduce or not to introduce the provisions of the Bill, he added.

Replying to the discussion on Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill, the Minister of Urban Development, Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai, said that the Bill had been brought after consulting atleast 4,000 people, by The Minister in-charge. It was discussed in the Consultative Committee meetings later and finally with the Chief Ministers of various States. Emphasizing the need for Wards and Zonal Committees, Shrimati Kidwai added that Government would try to plug the loopholes and the lacunae, if any, in the Bill, at the time of its implementation.

The Bills, as amended, were passed by the requisite majority in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution.

*High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1989:*** On 28 July 1989, moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri B. Shankaranand said that the Bill proposed to give benefits to the Judges of the High Courts and Supreme Court in the form of raising the quantum of carry forward of

* The Members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri R.S. Sparrow, P. Selvendran, Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi, Bholanath Sen, Shripati Mishra, Hussain Dalwai, Abdul Rashid Kabuli, D.P. Yadav, Ram Pyare Panika, Braja Mohan Mohanty, Kali Prasad Pandey, P.A. Antony, Haroobhai Mehta, K. Kunjambu, Kamala Prasad Singh, Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi, K. S. Rao, Bapulal Malviya, Girdhari Lal Vyas, Somnath Rath, Virdhi Chander Jain, K. Mohan Das, Umakant Mishra, Ram Prakash, Gopeshwar, Syed Shahabuddin, Vijay N. Patil, K.P. Singh Deo, Mohd. Ayub Khan (Udhampur), E.S.M. Pakeer Mohamed, Manikrao Hodlya Gavit, P.K. Thungon, Pratap Bhanu Sharma, R.S. Mane, Sharad Dighe, N. Tombi Singh, Ram Singh Yadav, Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh, Shantaram Naik, Mohd. Ayub Khan (Jhunjhunu), Dharam Pal Singh Malik, Lal Vijay Pratap Singh, K.D. Sultanpuri, L. Balaraman, Atish Chandra Sinha, V. Krishna Rao, S.B. Sidnal, R.S. Khirhar, Bharat Singh, Meijinlung Kamson, Kadambur, M.R. Janarthanan, Surendra Pal Singh, G.M. Banatwalla, Harish Rawat, Shankartal, Ganga Ram, Chandra Shekhar Tripathi, Sriballav Panigrahi, Motilal Singh, Bhisma Deo Dube, Asutosh Law, Digvijaya Singh, Dr. G.S. Rajhans, Dr. P. Vallal, Peruman, Dr. Digvijaya Sinh, Professor N.G. Ranga, Professor Saif-ud-din Soz, Professor P.J. Kurien, Professor Narain Chand Parashar, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, Shrimati Phulreenu Guha, Shrimati Jayanti Patanaik, Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta, Shrimati Usha Thakkar, Shrimati Usha Rani Tomar and Shrimati Chandresh Kumari.

** The Bill was introduced on 21 July 1989, by the Minister of Law, Shri B. Shankaranand.

leave to Judges, from one hundred eighty days to two hundred forty days, enhance leave allowances after 45 days of leave and increase in the minimum family pension to Rs. 375/- per month to a Judge w.e.f. 1 November 1986 and to clarify the meaning of 'Family Pension' to make it more specific.

Winding up the discussion on 14 August 1989, in which 10 members^{*} participated, Shri Shankaranand told the House that steps had been taken to reduce the mounting arrears of cases in the Courts. As regards the appointment of Judges, the Minister clarified that the Governors of the States, the Chief Justices of the State High Courts and the Chief Justice of India had to be consulted and then a recommendation was made to the President of India. So the delay in appointing Judges was inherent in the very procedure laid down by the Constitution. As far as appointment of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or women Judges was concerned, the Government had been able to appoint nine scheduled caste Judges and two scheduled tribe Judges in various High Courts.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

Constitution (Sixty-third Amendment) Bill 1989^{**}: On 10 August 1989 moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh said that the Bill sought to provide for reservation of 20 seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Assembly of Tripura by amending the Representation of the People Act, 1950, as envisaged in para 305 of the Memorandum of Settlement on Tripura signed on 12 August 1988, for bringing a satisfactory settlement of the problems of tribals in Tripura. The amendment, he added, would not affect any reservation in the existing Assembly of Tripura until its dissolution.

The Bill, as amended, was passed by the requisite majority in accordance with the provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution.

Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Bill 1989^{***} On 14 August 1989, moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Welfare, Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai said that the Bill was intended to prevent the atrocities on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and also to provide for economic and social rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities. The Bill placed a special responsibility on public servants who were not members of scheduled castes or scheduled tribes to take action to protect the interests of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes against atrocities committed on the latter.

* Members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Aziz Qureshi, Y.S. Mahajan, Viridhi Chander Jain, Harobhai Mehta, K.D. Sultanpur, Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh, Ram Bhagat Paswan, Syed Shahabuddin, Somnath Rath and Dr. G.S. Rajhans.

** The Bill was introduced on 2 May 1989 by the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh.

*** The Bill was introduced on 9 August, 1989 by Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai, Minister of State in the Ministry of Welfare.

Winding up the discussion on 16 August 1989 in which 35 members participated, Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai, said that the Government had brought the Bill after making a detailed study of the problems faced by the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. As for inclusion of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe officers in the law and order machinery, Government were trying to give adequate representation to them in all the branches of administration and were taking necessary steps in this regard.

The Bill was passed.

Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill 1989†: On 16 August 1989, moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri H. K. L. Bhagat said that on the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament, it was proposed to allow air travel facility to the members of Parliament representing the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands for return journey also, from the nearest airport in the mainland of India to the convenient place of residence in the islands.

The Bill was passed.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1989‡: On 13 October 1989, moving that the Bill be taken into consideration the Minister of State in the Ministry of Welfare, Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai said that the Bill sought to provide for the removal of derogatory names from the lists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and substitute them with dignified names while at the same time ensuring that members of these communities continued to be treated as scheduled castes and scheduled tribes without facing any difficulty.

Winding up a brief discussion in which four members‡ participated, Dr. Bajpai stated that the social condition of a caste varied from State to State and it would not be proper to generalise any caste as scheduled caste or tribe in the whole country.

The Bill was passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, a total of 10,489 notices of Questions (8,064 Starred, 2,405 Unstarred and 20 Short Notice) were received. Out of these, 350 Questions were admitted as Starred, 3,344 as Unstarred and one as Short Notice Question. 34 Starred and 300 Unstarred Questions

* Members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Ram Ratan, Ganga Ram, Harish Rawat, Bapulal Malviya, Syed Shahabuddin, Harihar Soren, Digvijaya Singh, P.M. Sayeed, Manikrao Hodlya Gavit, Janak Raj Gupta, Ram Pyare Panika, Sunder Singh, Kali Prasad Pandey, Ram Swaroop Ram, Jagannath Patnaik, Ram Singh Yadav, Mahabir Prasad Yadav, K. Kunjambu, Bipin Pal Das, Vir Sen, K.D. Sultanpuri, Keyur Bhushan, Nandlal Choudhary, Ram Bhagat Paswan, Kammodilal Jatav, Mankuram Sodi, K. Pradhani, Uttam Rathod, R.S. K'hirhar, Chintamani Jena, Choudhary, Lachchhi Ram, Dr. G.S. Rajhans, Shrimati Basavrajewari, Dr. (Shrimati) Phulrenu Guha and Kumari Kamala Kumari.

† The Bill was introduced on 14 August, 1989 by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat.

‡ The Bill was introduced on 12 October, 1989 by the Minister of State of the Ministry of Welfare, Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai.

‡ Members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit, K.

were deleted/withdrawn/postponed/transferred from one Ministry to another.

Daily Average of Questions: Each Starred List contained 20 Questions except those of 27 July and 3, 7 and 10 August 1989 which contained 21 Questions each. The average number of Starred Questions answered orally on the floor of the House during the Session was between 6 and 7. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered on a day was 10 on 4 August and the minimum was three on 19 July.

The average number of Questions in the Unstarred List came to 176 against the prescribed limit of 230 Questions, the minimum being 148 on 2 August and maximum being 228 on 18 July.

Half-an-Hour Discussions: In all, 19 notices of Half-an-hour Discussion were received during the Session. Out of these, one notice was admitted and discussed on the floor of the House.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, the House made obituary references to the passing away of Shri Bir Bahadur Singh, sitting member, Rajya Sabha and Union Minister for Communications; Shri Anand Gopal Mukhopadhyay and Shrimati Chandra Tripathi (sitting members); Sarvashri P. Muruthiah, S. K. Dey, Chapalendu Bhattacharyya, V. Vairava Thevar, Yadav Narain Jadhav, Shrichand Singhal, T. M. Vishwanatha Reddy, Dharamsinhbbhai Dayabhai Patel, Badlu Ram Shukla, Sarjoo Pandey and Shiv Kumar Shastri (all ex-members). Members stood in silence for a short while, as a mark of respect to the deceased.

RAJYA SABHA

HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST SESSION*

The Rajya Sabha met for its Hundred and Fifty-First Session on 18 July, 1989 and was adjourned *sine die* on 18 August, 1989. It was reconvened on 11 October 1989 and adjourned *sine die* on 13 October 1989. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below:

A. DISCUSSIONS

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India: Initiating a short duration discussion on the report on 21 July 1989, Shri N.K.P. Salve said that if there were any financial irregularities in the Bofors deal, the then Finance Minister, Shri V.P. Singh was entirely responsible for it. He was the one who cleared the entire financial implications, so far as the contract was concerned. He further said that the total authority which the Comptroller and Auditor General had, was only to point out irregularities, waste, extravagance, losses,

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

deviating from law or prescribed procedure. His scope, in a way, was very limited, that is confined to auditing the accounts of the Government of India and the States. The member felt that the totality of the approach of the Comptroller and Auditor General was extremely casual and lackadaisical as he did not consider other important and relevant aspects of the matter. There was the statement of the Chief of the Army Staff on oath. According to him, under the changed logistics, the Swedish guns were far more preferable to French guns. The basis of preference in regard to the deal was not challenged by the C&AG, yet the manner in which the report was written seemed to create suspicion against the *bona fides* of those who recommended Bofors. The objection by the Comptroller and Auditor General that the ammunition worth Rs. 328.98 crore was ordered after diluting the minimum acceptable standard was not valid when the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) in the trial demonstration had found that the various parameters had been fully complied with in this regard.

Replying to the discussion on 27 July 1989, the Minister of Defence, Shri K.C. Pant said that the sole purpose of the opposition was to see that the facts did not come to light and in case they came to light, they were not prepared to listen to them. He further said that what was being discussed there was not the Comptroller and Auditor-General but his report. This distinction was to be made very clear. Refuting one by one, the points raised in the C&AG report, the Minister said that there was a question about the reversal of priorities as between Sofma and Bofors in 1986. General Sunderji was closely examined by the JPC in that respect. He explained that whereas earlier they were exploring the possibility of importing a self-propelled Howitzer which weighed in favour of the French system, later on it was decided not to import a self-propelled Howitzer. And that made the difference. As regards the question of financial evaluation, a much larger credit was available under the Swedish package than was available under the French package and the entire matter was explained in detail in the JPC Report. While highlighting the observation with regard to the negative aspect of the credit package, had the audit also commented and given the other side of the picture, the right and balanced impression would have been created. Refuting the argument that the C&AG report had proved corruption charges, the Minister said that the reports of the C&AG were not verdicts. The C&AG had also prepared reports on matters pertaining to the States also. Those reports were critical of the working of the Ministries there.

The only role of the Audit, the Minister said, was to go into the

*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarveshri Kahnu Charan Lenka, Madan Bhatia, Ghulam Rasool Matto, Anand Sharma, A.G. Kulkarni, Pawan Kumar Bansal, P. Chidambaram, S.S. Ahluwalia, Dr. Ratnakar Pandey and Dr. Subramanian Swamy.

Government's financial transactions and to point out questions for the consideration of Parliament and its committees.

Inadequate supply of essential commodities by the Union Government to the States: Calling the attention of the Government on 2 August 1989, Shri Parvathaneni Upendra said that the people in different States were facing difficulties due to inadequate supply of rice, sugar and other essential commodities by the Union Government. He also referred to the problems being faced in the distribution of subsidised rice to tribal population in various parts of the country.

Replying to the discussion,* the Minister of State for Food and Civil Supplies, Shri Sukh Ram said that during the kharif season, the country had harvested a record rice crop of 63.80 million tonnes against 48.76 million tonnes in the previous year. It meant that an additional quantity of about 15 million tonnes of rice was available in the market from this year's kharif production. The Minister added that in view of the arrival of a bumper kharif crop in the market and tight stock position of rice, occasioned by higher level of allotments during 1987-88 and 1988-89 and also to tackle the situation created by the severe drought of 1987 and its spillover effects, and damage to standing paddy crop in the rice surplus states of Punjab and Haryana due to unprecedented floods in September 1988, a review of allocation of rice from Union Pool to various States was undertaken. Accordingly, allocation of rice was reduced in case of most States uniformly by 20 per cent from the month of February 1989. Simultaneously, the allocation of wheat was uniformly increased by 5 per cent during the lean month of February and March 1989. The Minister informed that there was adequate stock of wheat in the Union Pool and Supplies to the States were being maintained at reasonable levels. Adequate supply of levy sugar was also being maintained to the States for distribution through fair price shops.

As regards problems in the distribution of subsidised rice to tribal population, the Minister said that the distribution of foodgrains within the State was primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Union Government made monthly allocation of rice and wheat for Public Distribution System (PDS) to the State Governments/Union Territories.

Communal situation in the country: On 12 October 1989, initiating a short duration discussion, Shri Chaturanan Mishra said that the entire country was passing through an extraordinary situation. The alarming speed with which communalism was spreading in the country was "a matter of great concern to all. The Hindu communal elements and Muslim fundamentalist elements, both together had created a situation of confrontation by adopting a very aggressive and violent posture. The Govern-

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri N.E. Balaram, Chitta Basu, V. Gopalsamy, M.S. Gurupadswamy, E. Balanandan, Jagesh Desai, V. Narayanaswamy, Atal Bihari Bajpayee, Raof Valiullah, Ram Awadesh Singh, A.G. Kulkarni, Bir Bhadra Pratap Singh, Kamal Morarka, Ram Chandra Vikal, Dr. Nagen Saikia and Professor Sourendra Bhattacharjee.

ment, he alleged, were not able even to punish five per cent of those guilty of communal riots. The reports of Commissions appointed to enquire into communal disturbances were thrown into the dustbin by the Government, he added. There was a general feeling that the Government had failed to safeguard the security of the people and that the police was corrupt. The member also pointed out that the Minorities Commission was there and yet there had been no meeting of the Commission for the last two and half years. He cautioned that communalism should not be made an issue for capturing votes.

Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh said that during the last year and half the Government tried to solve the problem of Ram Janambhoomi in accordance with Constitutional provisions with the help of all political parties. When there was no solution in sight, there was a suggestion that the whole matter should be placed before the High Court and its decision should be accepted by all. The supporters of Babri Masjid stated that till the decision of High Court they would oppose any move to build the temple. But they would withdraw their case in the event of High Court giving decision in favour of Hindus. Then they would have no objection for construction of a temple. There could not be more straight-forward proposition than this. But the other party's stand was that they would abide by the High Court judgement if it was in their favour and if it was against them they would not abide by it. In that case what would happen, the Minister asked.

Thereafter, the Deputy Chairman moved a resolution expressing "grave concern at the increase in the incidents of communal violence and the disruption of communal harmony and peace due to the machinations of forces of fundamentalism and communalism", which was adopted by the House.

Purchase of 155 mm Howitzer Guns: Initiating a short duration discussion on 13 October 1989, Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy said that the Bofors contract scandal was a permanent blot on the fair name of the country, besides being a blot on the government itself. The Government of India, he felt, took every step to cover up the scandal and did not heed General Sundarji's advice, who had asked the Government to pressurise Bofors to come out with the names of recipients of bribery and kickbacks. The documents published in the 'Hindu' revealed that the Government were directly involved in bribery. If that was not so, why the Government of India brought pressure on Shri Kasturi, the Chief Editor of 'Hindu' not to publish the documents, the member enquired.

*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Syed Sibtey Razi, Parvathaneni Upendra, Suresh Pachouri, Arangil Sreedhar, S.S. Ahluwalia, E. Balanandan, Raoof Valiullah, Shanker Singh Vaghela, Shiv Pratap Mishra, V. Gopalsamy, Ghulam Rasool Matto, Ram Awadesh Singh, Mohammad Amin Ansari and Dr. (Shrimati) Sarojini Mahishi.

Replying to the discussion the Minister of Defence, Shri K.C. Pant, said that unsubstantiated allegations or unsubstantiated charges did not amount to documents. He assured the House that the Government were taking the investigation seriously and that they were going to take into account what had appeared in the 'Hindu'.

Regarding why the Indian Government did not cancel the Bofors contract, the Minister clarified that the weapon was a good one, and cancellation of the contract, if it meant depriving the country of the weapon when it needed, would have been the act of a cowardly Government. No government which had to protect the national security could take such a decision in a huff. The Minister also pointed out that the Government had reached a kind of a floor price and after that it had got the best gun possible, both in respect of technical quality and price.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Employees State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1989**. Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 26 July 1989, the Minister of Labour, Shri Bindeshwari Dubey said that the Government proposed to carry out some important amendments in the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 which was last amended in 1984 so as to meet the genuine needs of the workers as also to make the act more effective. The act was proposed to be extended area-wise to certain new clauses of establishments in a phased manner. The wage limit for coverage of the workers as also for exemption of employees from payment of employees' contribution were proposed to be increased. A number of other important amendments were also being made to plug the loopholes in the existing provisions so as to further streamline the working of the act, he added.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and the clauses etc. were adopted and the Bill, as amended, was passed on 31 July 1989.

The Delhi Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1989†. Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 27 July 1989, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Surface Transport, Shri Rajesh Pilot said that the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1989 was intended to have a system of one-time tax in respect of non-transport vehicles in Delhi. The basic principle adopted in that Bill for computing the lump sum tax was the charging of one-time tax equivalent to annual tax for ten years, to be paid at the time of registration of vehicles itself. The Minister said that care had also been taken to see that (a) the owner of vehicle already registered would be required to pay the tax in lump sum only on proportionate basis and (b) there was a provision for making refund whenever there was a

* The other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Dipen Ghosh, Madan Bhatia, S.S. Ahluwalia, Jaswant Singh, Vishvjit P. Singh, V. Gopalsamy, P.N. Sukul, Chaturanan Mishra, Anand Sharma, Chitta Basu, Ram Awadhesh Singh, Pawan Kumar Bansal, P. Chidambaram, Mirza Irshadbaig, Professor C. Lakshmana, Dr. Subramanian Swamy, Dr. Nagen Sankia, Sardar Jagjit Singh, Aurora, and Professor Sourendra Bhattacharjee.

** The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 24 July, 1989.

† The Bill, as passed by Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 24 July, 1989.

temporary as well as permanent non-use of vehicles and when the vehicle was transferred from the Union Territory of Delhi to other States.

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

The Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Condition of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1989: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 18 August 1989, the Minister of Labour, Shri Bindeshwari Dubey said that alongwith an examination of the substantive recommendations which the Wage Boards had made with regard to the wages and service conditions of the employees, the Government also undertook a study of various provisions of the act. During the course of study, it was noticed that although no substantive changes were required in the law, there were certain terms and concepts incorporated in the act which lent themselves to differing interpretations by different Wage Boards. It was, therefore, considered appropriate to incorporate certain amendments in the act in order to clarify doubts, misconceptions and controversies about those terms for smoother functioning of the Wage Boards, possibly to reduce the area of disagreement among the members of the Boards.

The Minister said that those amendments were proposed keeping in view the larger interests of the working of the newspaper industries and for ensuring that the efforts of Government towards discharging its statutory responsibility of fixing and revising the wages of working journalists and non-journalist employees, were not impeded.

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

The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1989: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 18 August, 1989, the Minister of State in Ministry of Law and Justice, Shri Hans Raj Bhardwaj said that through the Bill the Government proposed to give benefits to the Judges of the High Court and the Supreme Court in the form of raising the quantum of carry forward of leave to the judges from 180 days to 240 days, enhanced leave allowances after 45 days of leave, increase in the minimum family pension to Rs. 375/ per month to the family of a Judge with effect from 1 November 1986 and clarification of the meaning of expression "family pension" to make that more specific.

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

The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1989: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 18 August 1989, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri M.M. Jacob said that at present the members of Parliament representing the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar, and Lakshad-

*The Bill, as passed by Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 16 August, 1989.

weep Islands were entitled to air travel facility along with the spouse/companion from the usual place of residence in the island to the nearest airport in the mainland of India. For the return journey, steam facility was available to them. On the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament, it was proposed through the Bill to allow air travel facility to them for return journey also, from the nearest airport in the mainland of India to the usual place of residence in the island.

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

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Bill, 1989: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 18 August 1989, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Welfare, Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai said that in trying to discharge a mandate of the Constitution, poverty alleviation programmes which provided a special attention to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, had been expanded and intensified. The demand for justice, for equality, for a human living standard, for knowledge, for education and freedom led, in some cases, to retaliation by groups which were not enlightened enough to recognise the healthy signs of growth.

The Bill sought to prevent the commission of atrocities against the members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, to provide special courts for the trial of such offences and for relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

C. THE QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, 6,592 notices of questions (5,906 Starred and 686 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 374 Starred Questions and 3,279 Unstarred Questions were admitted. 11 Short Notice Questions were received and only one Question was admitted. After the lists of Questions were printed 6 Starred and 94 Unstarred Questions were transferred from one Ministry to another. One Unstarred Question was withdrawn by the member.

Daily Average of Questions: Each of the Lists of Starred Questions contained 17 to 21 Questions. On an average 3.8 Questions per sitting were orally answered on the floor of the House. The maximum number of Questions orally answered were 5 on 28 and

*The Bill, as passed by Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 16 August, 1989.

1 July and 7, 9, 10 and 11 August 1989 and the minimum number of questions orally answered was one on 8 August 1989.

The minimum number of Questions admitted in the Unstarred Questions lists was 75 on 18 July 1989 and their maximum number was 226 on 11 August 1989. Their average came to 172.6.

Half-an-hour Discussions: Only 6 notices of Half-An-Hour Discussion were received during the Session but none was admitted.

Statement correcting answers to Questions: Ten Statements correcting answers to Questions given in the House were laid by the Ministers concerned.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, the Chairman made references to the passing away of Mr. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's religious leader, Shri Bir Bahadur Singh, sitting member and Union Minister for Communications and Sarvashri S.K. Dey, S. Sivaprakasam, Hashim Raza Allahabadi Abdi and T.K. Srinivasan, all ex-members. Members stood for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

STATE LEGISLATURES

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly which commenced its Monsoon Session on 6 September 1989 was adjourned *sine die* on 19 September 1989.

Legislative Business: The Session was mainly intended to transact Legislative Business. During the sittings, as many as 27 Government Bills were passed. Notable among the Government Bills passed were: a Bill to amend the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, a Bill to provide for State funding of elections to local bodies, a Bill to provide for creation of an Institute of Professional Studies, a Bill to monitor sick industries in the State and a Bill to create Nyaya Panchayats for speedy enforcement of justice in villages..

Financial Business: The first batch of supplementary Estimates of Expenditure which were presented to the Assembly during the Session was discussed and passed.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly commenced its Second Session on 25 September 1989 and was adjourned *sine die* on 30 September 1989.

Financial Business: The first supplementary grants for the year 1989-90 were presented to the House on 27 September 1989. A consolidated motion was passed by the House next day approving the whole amount for the votable demands of supplementary grants. The Appropriation Bill

*Material contributed by Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

‡Material contributed by Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

pertaining thereto was also passed the same day.

Obituary References: On the opening day, the House made obituary references to the passing away of several dignitaries including the Union Minister for Communications and former Chief Minister, Shri Bir Bahadur Singh.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The West Bengal Legislative (Tenth Legislative Assembly) commenced its Sixth Session on 1 September 1989 and was adjourned *sine die* on 18 September 1989 and subsequently prorogued with effect from 19 September 1989.

Legislative Business: The major part of the Session was devoted to the transaction of Legislative Business. Notices for introduction, consideration and passing of 19 Bills were received. Of them, 16 were passed and three were referred to the Select Committees.

Obituary References: On the opening day, the House made obituary references to the passing away of twelve eminent personalities including Mr. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's supreme spiritual and political leader, one sitting M.P. elected from the State and four former members of the State Assembly. The obituary references to some other eminent persons were also made on 11 and 12 September 1989. On 15 September 1989, the House made obituary reference to the passing away of Shri Nalini Guha, a veteran sitting member who passed away on that date.

UNION TERRITORIES

DELHI METROPOLITAN COUNCIL**

The Delhi Metropolitan Council commenced its Twentieth (Budget) Session on 24 July 1989, it adjourned *sine die* on 3 August 1989.

Financial Business: The major part of the Session was devoted to the transaction of the financial business. The Budgets pertaining to Delhi Administration and Delhi Development Authority for the year 1989-90 were presented to the Council by the Chief Executive Councillor on 26 and 31 July 1989, respectively. They were later discussed at length and passed by the Council.

Obituary references: The Council made obituary references to the sad demise of Professor Ram Nath Vij, a sitting Member of the Metropolitan Council, Shri Bir Bahadur Singh, Union Minister for Communications, Shri H.N. Bahuguna, former Union Finance Minister and Brij Lal Dua, a former Member of the Metropolitan Council.

* Material contributed by West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

** Material contributed by Delhi Metropolitan Council.

RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

I. BOOKS

Alexanderson, Bengt, ed. : *The Parliamentary Libraries of the Nordic Countries*. Stockholm, Committee of the Nordic Parliamentary Librarians, 1988.

Bhatia, Sukhcharan K. : *Jurisprudence of Amending Process under Indian Constitution*. New Delhi, Deep and Deep Publications, 1989.

Blondel, Jean and Mullerommel, Ferdinand, eds.: *Cabinets in Western Europe*. Houndmills, The Macmillan Press, 1988.

Burgess, Micheal : *Federalism and European Union: Plitlcal Ideas, Influencés and Strategies in the European Community, 1972-1987*. London, Routledge, 1989.

Cole, Alistair and Campbell, Peter: *French Electoral Systems and Elections since 1789*. Aldershot, Gower, 1989.

Coxall, Bill and Robins, Lynton: *Contemporary British Politics: An Introduction*. Houndmills, Macmillan Education Ltd., 1989.

Cronin, Thomas E.: *Direct Democracy: The Politics of Initiative, Referendum and Recall*. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1989.

Foreman, Christopher H.: *Signals from the Hill: Congressional Oversight and the Challenge of Social Regulation*. New Heaven and London, Yale University Press, 1988.

Ganesh Prasad: *Right to Constitutional Remedies in Indian Constitution*. Allahabad, Vohra Publishers and Distributors, 1989.

Hamilton, Malcolm B.: *Democratic Socialism in Britain and Sweden*. Houndmills, The Macmillan Press, 1989.

Holden, Barry: *Understanding Liberal Democracy*. Oxford, Phillip Allan, 1988.

INDIA. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: *Forty Years of Independence*. New Delhi, 1989.

Inter-Parliamentary Union: *Chronicle of Parliamentary Elections*. Geneva, International Centre for Parliamentary Documentation, 1988.

Inter-Parliamentary Union: *World Directory of Parliaments*. Geneva, International Centre for Parliamentary Documentation, 1989.

JAPAN. The House of Representatives Secretariat: *The National Diet of Japan: House of Representatives*. Tokyo, 1989.

JAPAN. The House of Representatives Secretariat: *The Parliamentary Museum: History of Constitutionalism in Japan*. Tokyo, 1967.

Kashyap, Subhash C. : *Anti-Defection Law: Premises, Provisions and Problems*. New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1969.

Kashyap, Subhash C.: *Our Parliament: An Introduction to the Parliament of India*. New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1969.

Kashyap, Subhash C.: *Parliaments of the Commonwealth*. New Delhi, National Publishing House, 1969.

Kashyap Subhash C. ed. : *Political Events Annual: 1967 (National and International Affairs)*. New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1967.

Kashyap, Subhash C. :ed.: *Presidential Elections: Law, Practice and Procedure*. New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1969.

Kashyap Subhash C. ed.: *The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker: Procedure for Election and Removal*. New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1969.

Kashyap, Subhash C. ed.: *Union-State Relations: Recent Developments (a background note)*. New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1969.

KOREA. The National Assembly Secretariat: *The National Assembly of the Republic of Korea*. Seoul, 1968.

Krishna Iyer, V.R.: *Law, Lawyers and Justice*. Delhi, B.R. Publishing Corporation, 1969.

Limaye, Madhu: *Cabinet Government in India*. New Delhi, Radiant Publishers, 1969.

Marshall, Geoffrey: *Ministerial Responsibility*. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1969.

Mayers, Diana T. and Kipnis, Kenneth, ed.: *Philosophical Dimensions of the Constitution*. Colorado, Westview Press, 1968.

Newman, R.S.: *Grassroots Education in India: A Challenge for Policy Makers*. New Delhi, Sterling Publishers, 1969.

Norton, Anne: *Reflections on Political Identity*. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1968.

Panagariya, B.L.: *State Politics in India*. Jaipur, National Publishing House, 1968.

Rajasekhariah, A.M.: *B.R. Ambedkar: The Quest for Social Justice*. New Delhi, Uppal publishing House, 1968.

Ramesh Babu, B., ed.: *Minorities and the American Political System*. New Delhi, South Asian Publishers, 1969.

Rawlings, H.F.: *Law and the Electoral Process*. London, Sweet and Maxwell, 1968.

Sharan, P.: *Varied Patterns of Parliamentary and Presidential Governments*. New Delhi, Metropolitan, 1969.

Srivastava, Raj Bahadur: *Economic Justice Under Indian Constitution*. New Delhi, Deep and Deep Publications, 1989.

Stewart, William S.: *Understanding Politics: The Cultures of Societies and the Structures of Government*. Novato, Chandler and Sharp Publishers, 1988.

Vidya Bhushan: *The Evolution of Democratic Institutions in Indian Polity*. New Delhi, Ess Ess Publications, 1989.

Weiner, Myron: *Indian Paradox: Essays on Indian Politics*. New Delhi, Sage Publications, 1989.

Zaidi, S.M. Ijaz Anis: *Politics, Power and Leadership in Rural India*. New Delhi, Commonwealth Publishers, 1988.

II. ARTICLES

Cooper, Joseph and Young, Cheryl D. : Bill Introduction in the Nineteenth Century : A Study of Institutional Change. *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, Vol. 14, No. 1, February 1989, pp. 67-105.

Dogan, Mattei: Immovable Leaders and Ministerial Instability in European Democracies, pp. 239-275, in Dogan, Mattei, ed.: *Pathways to Power: Selecting Rulers in Pluralist Democracies*. Boulder, Westview Press, 1989.

Gamm, Gerald and Shepsle, Kenneth: Emergence of Legislative Institutions: Standing Committees in the House and Senate, 1810-1825, *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, Vol. 14, No. 1, February 1989, pp. 33-66.

Geddes Barbara: Sources of Popular Support for Authoritarian Regimes. *American Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 33, No. 2, May 1989, pp. 319-347.

Gupta, Shrinivas: Must the Speaker be a Puppet? *Link*, Vol. 31, No. 42, 28 May 1989, pp. 12-14.

Kades, Charles L.: American Role in Revising Japan's Imperial Constitution. *Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. 104, No. 2, Summer 1989, pp. 215-247.

Lang, Winfried: Multilateral Negotiations: The Role of Presiding Officers, pp. 23-42, in Mounter-Markhof, Frances: *Process of International Negotiations*. Boulder, Westview Press, 1989.

McGarry, John and Noel, S.J.R.: Prospects for Constitutional Democracy in South Africa. *Journal of Commonwealth and Comparative Politics*, Vol. 27, No. 1, March 1989, pp. 3-22.

Mehta, S.M.: Impact of Public Accounts Committee on Executive: A Study. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, Vol. 35, No. 1 January-March 1989, pp. 27-40.

Oliver, Dawn : Law, Convention and Abuse of Power. *Political Quarterly*, Vol. 60, No. 1, January 1989, pp. 38-49, (Comments on constitutional Conventions and laws in Britain).

Parmar, Mary : Ombudsman (Lokayukta) in Indian States. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*. Vol. 35, No. 1, January-March 1989, pp. 114-124.

Plumb, Lord: Building a Democratic Community: The Role of European Parliament. *World Today*, Vol. 45, No. 7, July 1989, pp. 114-117.

Rydon, Joan: Two and Three Party Electoral Politics in Britain, Australia and New Zealand. *Journal of Commonwealth and Comparative Politics*. Vol. 27, No. 1, March 1989, pp. 127-142.

Scammon, Richard M. : International Election Notes. *World Affairs*, Vol. 151, No. 2, Fall, 1988, pp. 93-95. (Deals with Election results of Canadian House of Commons)

Shell, Donald: British Constitution in 1988. *Parliamentary Affairs*, Vol. 42, No. 3, July 1989, pp. 287-301.

Stallworthy, Mark: Central Government and Local Government: The Uses and Abuses of Constitutional Hegemony. *Political Quarterly*, Vol. 60, No. 1, January 1989, pp. 22-37.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE FOURTEENTH SESSION (Part II) OF THE EIGHTH LOK SABHA

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	11 October to 13 October 1969	
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD		3
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	21 hours and 21 minutes	
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD		Nil
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		13
(ii) Introduced		3
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha		1
(iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment/recommendation and laid on the Table		Nil
(v) Referred to Select Committee		Nil
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee		Nil
(vii) Reported by Select Committee		Nil
(viii) Reported by Joint Committee		Nil
(ix) Discussed		6
(x) Passed		6
(xi) Withdrawn		Nil
(xii) Negatived		Nil
(xiii) Part-discussed		Nil
(xiv) Discussion postponed		Nil
(xv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation		2
(xvi) Motion for concurrence to refer the Bill to Joint Committee adopted		Nil
(xvii) Pending at the end of the Session		11
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		Nil
(ii) Introduced		Nil
(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		Nil
(viii) Passed		Nil
(ix) Withdrawn		Nil
(x) Negatived		Nil
(xi) Circulated for eliciting opinion		Nil
(xii) Part-discussed		Nil
(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		Nil
(xvii) Pending at the end of the Session.		Nil

7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 163**(Matters of Urgent Public Importance)**

(i) Notices received	18
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Discussions held	2
(iv) Part-discussed	NH

8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 167

(Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance)
Statements made by Minister

3

9. MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(i) Notices received	NH
(ii) Admitted and Discussed	NH
(iii) Barred	NH

10. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD

NH

11. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS

(i) Notices received	2
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Moved	2
(iv) Adopted	2
(v) Negative	NH
(vi) Withdrawn	NH

12. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS

(i) Notices received	1
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	1

13. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

(i) Received	NH
(ii) Admitted	NH
(iii) Discussed	NH
(iv) Adopted	NH
(v) Negative	NH
(vi) Withdrawn	NH
(vii) Part-discussed	NH
(viii) Discussions postponed	NH

14. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS

(i) Notices received	NH
(ii) Admitted	NH

(iii) Discussed	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
15. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(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	2,718
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON A SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	1,474 on 13 October, 1989
20. NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Brought before the House	Nil
(ii) Admitted and discussed	Nil
(iii) Banned in view of adjournment motion admitted on the subject	Nil
(iv) Consent withheld by Speaker outside the House	4
(v) Consent given by Speaker but leave not granted by the House.	Nil
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	Nil
(ii) Unstarred (including Starred Questions converted as Unstarred Questions)	Nil
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	Nil

22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 July to 30 September	No. of Reports presented to the House during the Session
1	2	3	4
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	5	3
(ii)	Committee on Absence of Member	1	1
(iii)	Committee on Public Undertaking	11	5
(iv)	Committee on Papers laid on the Table	3	..
(v)	Committee on Petitions	2	3
(vi)	Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions	2	2
(vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	1	..
(viii)	Committee of Privileges	3	..
(ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	5	4
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	2	1
(xi)	Estimates Committee	7	..
(xii)	General Purposes Committee	1	..
(xiii)	House Committee		
	(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee
	(b) Sub-Committee on Amenities
	(c) Sub-Committee on Furnishing
(xiv)	Public Accounts Committee	12	16
(xv)	Railway Convention Committee	3	1
(xvi)	Rules Committee	1	1
JOINT / SELECT COMMITTEES			
(i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profits	4	
(ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament		
(iii)	Joint Committee of Chairmen, House Committees of both the Houses of Parliament	2	
SUBJECT COMMITTEES			
(i)	Subject Committee on Environment and Forest	1	..
(ii)	Subject Committee on Agriculture	1	..
(iii)	Subject Committee on Science and Technology	1	..

23. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE

NH

24. PETITIONS PRESENTED

NH

25. NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN WITH DATE

NH

APPENDIX II
STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE
HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST SESSION OF RAJYA SABHA

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	18 July to 18 August 1989 and 11 October to 13 October 1989
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	25
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	169 hours 19 minutes
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	2
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	27
(ii) Introduced	4
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	16
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	1
(v) Referred to Select Committee by Rajya Sabha	Nil
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by Rajya Sabha	Nil
(vii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
(viii) Reported by Joint Committee	1
(ix) Discussed	21
(x) Passed	16
(xi) Withdrawn	Nil
(xii) Negatived	2
(xiii) Part-discussed	3
(xiv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	7
(xv) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	32
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	74
(ii) Introduced	3
(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	1
(viii) Passed	Nil

(ix) Negated	Nil
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi) Part-discussed	1
(xii) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negated	Nil
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv) Lapsed-due to retirement/Death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	2
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	74
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176	
(Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
(i) Notices received	161
(ii) Admitted	23
(iii) Discussions held	3
8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180	
(Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
Statement made by Ministers	1
9. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	Nil
10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	2
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Moved	2
(iv) Adopted	2
(v) Negated	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Received	6
(ii) Admitted	6
(iii) Discussed	1
(iv) Withdrawn	1

(v) Negatived	NH
(vi) Adopted	NH
(vii) Part-discussed	NH
(viii) Discussion postponed	NH
13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	2
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Moved	NH
(iv) Adopted	NH
(v) Part-discussed	NH
14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i) Received	91
(ii) Admitted	116
(iii) Moved	NH
(iv) Adopted	NH
(v) Part-discussed	NH
(vi) Negatived	NH
(vii) Withdrawn	NH
15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i) Received	NH
(ii) Admitted	NH
(iii) Moved	NH
(iv) Adopted	NH
(v) Negatived	NH
(vi) Withdrawn	NH
(vii) Part-discussed	NH
16. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CREATED, IF ANY DURING THE SESSION	NH
17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	5,185
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED	6,889
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	511 on 13 October 1989
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH VISITED	663 on 8 August 1989

21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED

(i) Starred	374
(ii) Unstarred	3,279
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	1

22. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES

Nil

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period from 1 July to 30 September 1989	No. of reports presented during the Session
-------------------	---	---

(i) Business Advisory Committee	9	Nil
(ii) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	5	2
(iii) Committee on Petitions	13	1
(iv) Committee of Privileges	7	2
(v) Committee on Rules	1	Nil
(vi) Committee on Government Assurances	8	35
(vii) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	3	1
(viii) Joint Committee on Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 1987	4	1
(ix) Joint Committee on the Shipping Agents (Licensing) Bill, 1987	4	Nil
(x) General Purposes Committee	1	Nil

24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil

25. PETITIONS PRESENTED

Nil

26. NAMES OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN WITH DATES

S. No.	Name of Members sworn	Date on which sworn
1	2	3
1.	Shri Amritlal Basumatary	18.7.1989
2.	Shri David Ledger	-do-
3.	Shri Gufran Ajam	-do-
4.	Shri Khyomo Lotha	-do-
5.	Shri Ram Naresh Yadav	-do-
6.	Shri Mohammad Yunus	-do-

1	2	3
7.	Shri Murasoli Maran	25.7.1989
8.	Shri J.S. Raju	-do-
9.	Shri Tindivanam G. Venkatraman	-do-
10.	Shri S. Viduthalai Virumbi	-do-
11.	Shri S.K.T. Ramachandran	-do-
12.	Shri Shri A. Nallasivan	27.7.1989
13.	Shri Mohan Singh	1.8.1989
14.	Shri Mentay Padamanabhan	11.10.1989
15.	Shri Shamim Hashmi	-do-
16.	Shri Sabbir Ahmad Salaria	-do-
17.	Kumari Alia	12.10.1989

27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

S. No.	Name	Sitting Member/ Ex-Member/ Others
1.	Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini	Supreme Spiritual leader of Iran
2.	Shri Bir Bahadur Singh	Sitting Member
3.	Shri S.K. Dey	Ex-Member
4.	Shri S. Sivaprakasam	-do-
5.	Shri Hashim Raza Allahabadi Abdi	-do-
6.	Shri T.K. Srinivasan	-do-

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

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Members' Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	6.9.69 to 19.9.69	11	23(27)	—	61(29)(a)	28(b)	37(1)
Anunachal Pradesh L.A.	26.9.69 to 29.9.69	2	2(2)	—	41(39)	54(50)	—
Assam L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.C.	29.6.69 to 4.8.69	15	2(14)	—	1,016(798)	23	379(155)
Goa L.A.	7.8.69 to 11.8.69	5	2(5)	2	254(148)	77(d)	1(1)
Gujarat L.A.	18.9.69 to 29.9.69	10	7(6)	14	1,418(651)	24(c)	21(3)
Haryana L.A.	11.9.69 to 13.9.69	3	11(11)	—	140(65)	38(18)	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	27.7.69 to 1.8.69	4	1(1)	—	259(171)	55(74)	1
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	21.8.69 to 7.9.69	11	1(1)	—	219(219)	19(19)	—
Karnataka L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.	7.6.69 to 11.8.69	44	13(16)	—	5,146(2,927)	8,841	6(1)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	11.9.69 to 16.9.69	6	7(7)	—	678(127)	357(485)	5
Maharashtra L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX III (Contd.)
COMMITTEES AT WORK/NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Business Advisory Committee																
Committee on Govt. Assurances																
Committee on Petitions																
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions																
Committee on Privileges																
Committee on Public Undertakings																
Committee on Subordinate Legislation																
Committee on the Welfare of SC and ST																
Estimates Committee																
General Purposes Committee																
House/Accommodation Committee																
Library Committee																
Public Accounts Committee																
Rules Committee																
Joint/Select Committee																
Other Committees																
STATES																
Andhra Pradesh	4(4)	13	5(5)	—	5(8)	19	5	37(a)	25	—	4	4	18(2)	—	17.	10(b)
L.A.																
Arunachal Pradesh	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2(1)	—	—	—
L.A.																
Assam L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.C.	4(4)	12	12	8	6(3)	—	13	17	—	6	6	7	—	—	7	6(c)

Gujarat L.A.	6(2)	13(1)	—	2(2)	4(2)	2(4)	2(1)	13(4)(d) 6(2)	—	6	1	1(e)	20(3) (l)
Goa L.A.	1(1)	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	—	2(1)	—	5(2)(g)
Haryana L.A.	1(1)	15	4	—	8(1)	21	15	14(1)	9	8	18	—	1(h)
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	7	3	—	—	12(6)	5	11(8)	11(4)	—	12(9)	—	3(i) 6
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	2	4	—	—	2	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.	3(3)	5	11	9(4)	3	11(3)	8	9	7(1)	7	9(6)	1	18
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	3(6)	4(1)	—	8(2)	8(1)	4(1)	3	—	4	5	—	16(j) 6(i)
Maharashtra L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	1	4	—	—	—	4(3)	4	3	4	2	6	—	4
Nagaland L.A.	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	8	3	—
Orissa L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.	2(2)	16	17	—	7	17(2)	15	42(m)	34	19	25	17(2)	15
Sikkim L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	—	14	3	—	2	21	6	9	—	2	18	—	10(n)
Tripura L.A.	1(1)	2	—	—	4	3	—	1(2)(o) (1)	—	1	1	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C. 5(5)	—	17(1)	30	—	18	8(1)	—	(1)	—	—	6	—	83(p)
West Bengal L.A.	9(7)	5	5	—	8	8(1)	6(1)	8	8(1)	4	3	8	21
Delhi Metropolitan Council	1(1)	2(1)	2(1)	1(1)	—	—	—	6(1)	4(2)	—	1(1)	—	4(1) (r)
Pondicherry L.A.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	1	29	—	—

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

- (a) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes — 20 sittings; Committee on the Welfare of Schedule Tribes — 17 sittings.
 (b) Committee on the Welfare of Backward Classes — 10 sittings.
 (c) Questions and Calling Attention Committee — 6 sittings.
 (d) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes — 10 sittings and 2 reports; and Committee on the Welfare of Schedules Tribes — 3 sittings and 2 reports.
 (e) Select Committee on the Gujarat Secondary Education (Amendment) Bill, 1969 — 1 sitting.
 (f) Committee on the Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes — 6 sittings; Committee on Panchayati Raj — 7 sittings and 1 report; Committee on MLAs' Hostel — 6 sittings and 2 reports; and Members' Allowances Rules Committee — 1 sitting.
 (g) The Goa Plots and Ownership Regulation Bill, 1968 — 3 sittings and 1 report; the Goa Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill, 1969 — 1 sitting and 1 report; the Goa Regulation of use of Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques Bill, 1969 — 1 sitting.
 (h) Press Gallery Committee — 1 sitting.
 (i) Implementation of Official Language Committee — 3 sittings.
 (j) Subject Committee on Agricultural and Integrated Rural Development — 1 sitting and 1 report;
 Subject Committee on Land Revenue, Forests and Fisheries — 2 sitting and 2 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 Communications — 2 sitting and 1 report;
 Subject Committee on Social Services — 2 sittings;
 Subject Committee on Food, Housing and Labour — 1 sitting and 1 report;
 Subject Committee on Economic Affairs — 2 sittings and 1 report;
 Subject Committee on Local Administration and Co-operation — 4 sittings and 2 reports; and
 Subject Committee on Home Affairs — 2 sittings and 6 reports;
 (k) Select Committee on Madhya Pradesh Society Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1967 — 3 sittings.
 (l) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table — 4 sittings; and Committee on the Welfare of Women and Children — 2 sittings.
 (m) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes — 22 sittings; and Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes — 20 sittings.
 (n) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House — 10 sittings.
 (o) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes — 1 report; Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes — 1 sitting and 1 report.
 (p) Financial and Administrative Delays Committee — 36 sittings; Completion of Filings Committee — 16 sittings; Questions and Reference Committee — 12 sittings and 1 report; Parliamentary Studies Committee — 8 sittings; and Sansadiya Gram Samajik Sadbhav Committees — 11 sittings;
 (q) Subject Committee on Health and Family Welfare — 5 sittings; Committee on Environment — 5 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Panchayat — 3 sittings; Subject Committee on Education — 3 sittings; Ad-hoc Committee on the Questions of Subject Committees — 5 sittings and 1 report.
 (r) Select Committee on Delhi School Education (Amendment) Bill — 4 sittings and 1 report.

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 1989

S.No	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1.	The Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1989	2.8.1989
2.	The Punjab Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1989	3.8.1989
3.	The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 1989	8.8.1989
4.	The Karnataka Appropriation Bill, 1989	23.8.1989
5.	The Employees State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1989	23.8.1989
6.	The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1989	28.8.1989
7.	The Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1989	28.8.1989
8.	The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1989	30.8.1989
9.	The Scheduled Castes and The Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Bill, 1989	11.8.1989

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1989

STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The Andhra Pradesh Highways Bill, 1989
2. The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Small Causes Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1987
3. The Andhra Pradesh Official Language (Amendment) Bill, 1987
4. The Andhra Pradesh Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1987
5. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1989
6. The Andhra Pradesh Record of Rights in Land and Pattadar Pass Books (Amendment) Bill, 1989
7. The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Indebtedness (Relief) (Amendment) Bill, 1989
8. The Andhra Pradesh Rashtra Krashaka Parishad and Allied Bodies (Amendment) Bill, 1989
- *9. The Azamabad Industrial Area (Termination and Regulation of leases) Bill, 1989
- *10. The Motor Vehicles (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1989
- *11. The Arbitration (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1989
12. The Andhra Pradesh Grama Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 1989
- *13. The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Workers (Representation, Participation in Management and Relief) Bill, 1989
14. The Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions Grant-in-Aid (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1989
15. The Andhra Pradesh University Acts (Amendment) Bill, 1989
16. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 1989
17. The Andhra Pradesh Mandala Praja Parishads, Zilla Praja Parishads and Zilla Abhivridhi Sameeksha Mandals (Second Amendment) Bill, 1989
18. The Andhra Pradesh Institute of Professional Studies Bill, 1989
- *19. The Hyderabad Public School (Taking Over of Management) Bill, 1989
20. The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Projects (Special Land Tax) (Repeal) Bill, 1989
21. The Andhra Pradesh Assigned Lands (Prohibition of Transfers) (Amendment) Bill, 1989
- *22. The Andhra Pradesh Mandala Praja Nyaya Parishads Bill, 1989
- *23. The Andhra Pradesh Monitoring of Industries Bill, 1989
24. The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1989
- *25. The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling and Agricultural Holdings) (Amendment) Bill, 1989
- *26. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1989
27. The Andhra Pradesh Local bodies Electoral Reforms Bill, 1987

*Awaiting assent

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The Arunachal Pradesh Speaker and Deputy Speaker Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1989
- *2. The Arunachal Pradesh Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Bill, 1989

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. Bihar Vit (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989
2. Bharatiya Van (Bihar Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989
3. Bihar Bhoomi Sudhar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989
4. Bihar Vidhan Mandal (Neta Virodhi Dal, Vetan Aur Bhatta) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989
5. Bihar Vidhan Mandal (Sadasyon Ka Vetan, Bhatta Aur Pension) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989
6. Bihar Vniyog (Sankhya-2) Vidheyak, 1989
7. Patna Vishvavidyala (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989
8. Bihar Rajya Vishvavidyala (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989
9. Koshi Peedhit Vikas Pradhikar Vidheyak, 1989
10. Bihar Sahkari Society (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989
11. Bihar Vishehadhikrit Vyakti Vas Bhumi Abhidhriti (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989
12. Anugrah Narayan Sinha Samaj Adhayan Sansthan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989
13. Tana Bhagat Rayat Krishak Bhumi Pratyavartan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989
14. Sachivalaya evam Sanlagna Karyalayan Ke Sahakon Ka Sanyukt Sarkari Vidheyak, 1989

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1 The Goa Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1989
- *2 The Goa School Education (Amendment) Bill, 1989
- *3 The Indian Forest (Goa Second Amendment) Bill, 1989
- *4 The Goa Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1989
- *5 The Goa Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill, 1989

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1989
2. The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda (Amendment) Bill, 1989
3. The Gujarat Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1989
4. The Gujarat Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 1989
5. The Gujarat Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 1989
6. The Gujarat (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1989

HARYANA VIDHAN SABHA

1. The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1989
2. The Haryana Prevention of Defacement of Property Bill, 1989
3. The Faridabad Complex (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1989
4. The Haryana Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1989
5. The Punjab Medical Registration (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1989
6. The Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners (Haryana Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1989
7. The Punjab Homoeopathic Practitioners (Haryana Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1989
8. The Haryana Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 1989
9. The Haryana Public Libraries Bill, 1989
10. The Haryana Corneal Grafting (Amendment) Bill, 1989
11. The Haryana General Sales Tax (Second Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1989

HIMACHAL PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA

The Himachal Pradesh (Fisheries) Amendment Bill, 1989

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir (Twenty Second Amendment) Bill, 1989
2. Jammu and Kashmir Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1989
3. Jammu and Kashmir Consumers Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1989
4. Jammu and Kashmir Charitable Endowment Bill, 1989
5. Jammu and Kashmir State Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1989

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1989
2. The Kerala Finance Bill, 1989
3. The Kerala Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 1989
4. The Kerala Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 1989
5. The Kerala Appropriation (No.6) Bill, 1989
6. The Kerala Appropriation (No.7) Bill, 1989
7. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 8) Bill, 1989
8. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 9) Bill, 1989
9. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 10) Bill, 1989
10. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 11) Bill, 1989
11. The Kerala District Administration (Amendment) Bill, 1989
12. The Kerala Payment of Pension to the Members of Legislature (Amendment) Bill, 1989
13. The Payment of Salaries and Allowances (Second Amendment) Bill, 1989
14. The Kerala High Court (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987
15. The Kerala Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Bill, 1989
- *16. The Kerala Casual, Temporary and Badli Workers (Wages) Bill, 1977, (as returned by the President)

MADHYA PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA

1. Bharatiya Van (Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989
2. Madhya Pradesh Rajya Pashudhan evam Kukkut Vikas Nigam (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989
3. Madhya Pradesh Panchayat (Sanshodhan tatha Vidhi Manyakaran) Vidheyak, 1989
4. Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (No.5) Vidheyak, 1989
5. Madhya Pradesh Ayurvedic, Unani tatha Prakrtik Chikitsa Vyavasayee (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989
6. Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (No.4) Vidheyak, 1989

*Awaiting assent

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Salaries and Allowances of the Members of the Legislative Assembly (Manipur) (Twelfth Amendment) Bill, 1989.
2. The Salaries and Allowances of Government Chief Whip Bill, 1989.
3. The Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1989.
4. The Manipur Police (Fire Service) Bill, 1989.
5. The Manipur Exhibition of Video Films (Regulation) Bill, 1989.

MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 1989
2. The Meghalaya Minerals Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1989
3. The Meghalaya Legislative Assembly (Fixation of quorum) Bill, 1989

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Rajasthan Viniyog (Sankhya—4) Vidheyak, 1989
2. Rajasthan Abhidhriti (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989
3. Rajasthan Aabkari (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989
4. Rajasthan Stamp Vidhi (Anukulan) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989
5. Registrakaran (Rajasthan Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989
6. Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha (Adhikarion tatha Sadasyon ki Parilabdhiyan aur Pension) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989
7. Rajasthan Viniyog (Sankhya—3) Vidheyak, 1989.
8. Jaipur Vikas Pradhikaran (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1988.
9. Rajasthan Bhu-Rajasv (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 1988.
10. Rajasthan Upniveshan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1988.
11. Nathdwara Mandir (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1988.

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tripura Motor Vehicle Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1989
2. The Tripura Board of Secondary Education (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1989
3. The Tripura Public Premises (Eviction of Un-authorized Occupants) (Amendment) Bill, 1989
4. The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1989
5. The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Legislative Assembly (Tripura) (Eighth Amendment) Bill, 1989

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The Official Trustees (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1989
- *2. The West Bengal Mazdoor, Tindal, Loader, Godownman and other workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) (Amendment) Bill, 1989
3. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1989
4. The West Bengal Premises Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1989
5. The West Bengal Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1989
6. The West Bengal Taxation Tribunal (Amendment) Bill, 1989
7. The West Bengal State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment (Second Amendment) Bill, 1989
8. The Bengal Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill, 1989
9. The West Bengal Central Valuation Board (Amendment) Bill, 1989
10. The Calcutta Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1989
11. The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 1989
12. The West Bengal Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 1989
13. The West Bengal Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1989
14. The West Bengal Legislative Assembly (Members' Emoluments) (Amendment) Bill 1989
15. The West Bengal National Volunteer Force (Amendment) Bill, 1989
16. The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Second Amendment) Bill, 1989

UNION TERRITORIES

DELHI METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

1. The Delhi School Education (Amendment) Bill, 1989

APPENDIX VI
ORDINANCES ISSUED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD
1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1969

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
UNION GOVERNMENT					
—Nil—					
STATE GOVERNMENTS					
ARUNACHAL PRADESH					
1.	The Arunachal Pradesh Speaker and Deputy Speaker Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Ordinance.	15.5.69	28.9.69	28.9.69	—
GUJARAT					
1.	The Mahatma Sevajirao University of Baroda (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.	5.5.1969	21.9.1969	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Gujarat Irrigation and Drainage Ordinance, 1969.	12.6.1969	-do-	—	-do-
3.	The Gujarat Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.	2.8.1969	-do-	—	-do-
4.	The Gujarat Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.	3.8.1969	-do-	—	-do-
HARYANA					
1.	Haryana Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.	20.8.69	11.9.69	13.9.69	Replaced by Legislation.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		HIMACHAL PRADESH			
1.	The Himachal Pradesh Fisheries (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.	5.7.1969	27.7.1969	7.9.1969	Replaced by Legislation.
		JAMMU AND KASHMIR			
1.	Jammu and Kashmir Charitable Endowment Ordinance, 1969.	—	22.8.1969	—	Replaced by Legislation.
		KERALA			
1.	The Kerala General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1969	26.8.1969	—	—	—
2.	The Kerala Tolls (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969	-do-	—	—	—
3.	The Kerala Agricultural Workers (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969	1.9.1969	—	—	—
		MADHYA PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA			
1.	Madhya Pradesh Panchayat (Samhodhan Tatha Vidhi Manayakaran Adhyadesh) 1969	11.7.1969	—	11.9.1969	—
		RAJASTHAN			
1.	Nathdwara Mandir (Samhodhan) Adhyadesh, 1969	22.4.1969	29.6.1969	—	—
2.	Rajasthan Uprvahan (Samhodhan) Adhyadesh, 1969	-do-	-do-	—	—
3.	Rajasthan Abichriti (Samhodhan) Adhyadesh, 1969	-do-	-do-	—	—
4.	Rajasthan Bhu-Rajsev (Samhodhan) Adhyadesh, 1969	-do-	-do-	—	—
5.	Jaipur Vilas Pradhikaran (Samhodhan) Adhyadesh, 1969	-do-	-do-	—	—
6.	Rajasthan Abichriti (Dwitiya Samhodhan) Adhyadesh, 1969	25.5.1969	-do-	—	—
		TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			
1.	The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1969	1.7.1969	—	—	—
2.	The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969	—	—	—	—

3.	The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Ordinance, 1969	-do-	-	-	-	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1969	25-7-1969	-	-	-	-do-
5.	The Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University Ordinance, 1969	19-9-1969	-	-	-	-do-
6.	The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers Amendment) Ordinance, 1969	27-9-1969	-	-	-	-do-
7.	The Tamil Nadu Municipal Corporation Laws (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 1969	28-9-1969	-	-	-	-do-
WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY						
1.	The West Bengal National Volunteer Force (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969	9.6.1969	4.9.1969	13.10.1969	-	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969	21.6.1969	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
3.	The West Bengal Housing Board (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969	30.6.1969	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
4.	The West Bengal Premises Tenancy (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969	5.7.1969	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
5.	The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969	8.8.1969	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
6.	The West Bengal State Tax on Professions, Trades, Calling and Employments (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969	14.8.1969	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-

APPENDIX VII
A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (As on 2 December 1989)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Seats	Cong.(I)	Janata Dal	BJP	CPI(M)	CPI	Other Parties	Independents	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
STATES											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	39	—	—	—	—	3(a)	—	42	—
2.	Assam	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
3.	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
4.	Bihar	54	4	31	9	1	4	5(b)	—	54	—
5.	Goa	2	—	—	—	—	—	1(c)	—	1	1
6.	Gujarat	26	3	11	12	—	—	—	—	26	—
7.	Haryana	10	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	—
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	2	—	—	—	—	3(d)	1	6	—
10.	Karnataka	28	27	1	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
11.	Kerala	20	14	—	—	2	—	4(e)	—	20	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40	8	3	27	—	—	—	1	39	1
13.	Maharashtra	48	28	5	10	—	1	1(f)	3	48	—
14.	Manipur	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
15.	Meghalaya	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
16.	Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.	Nagaland	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
18.	Orissa	21	3	16	—	1	1	—	—	21	—

19. Punjab	13	2	1	—	—	—	—	7(g)	3	13	—
20. Rajasthan	25	—	11	13	1	—	—	—	—	25	—
21. Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(h)	—	1	—
22. Tamil Nadu	39	26	—	—	—	1	11(i)	—	—	38	1
23. Tripura	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
24. Uttar Pradesh	85	14	54	8	1	2	3(j)	—	2	84	1
25. West Bengal	42	4	—	—	26	3	8(r)	—	—	41	1
UNION TERRITORIES											
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
27. Chandigarh	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
28. Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
29. Daman & Diu	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
30. Delhi	7	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
31. Lakshadweep	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
32. Pondicherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total =	543	194	141	86	32	12	47	12	12	524	19

- (a) Tejgu Deem - 2; and All India Majlis-e-Itehadul Muslimeen - 1.
 (b) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha - 3; Indian People's Front-1, and Marxist Co-ordination - 1.
 (c) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party - 1.
 (d) National Conference - 3.
 (e) Muslim League - 2; Indian Congress (Socialist Sarat Chandra Sinha) - 1; and Kerala Congress (M) - 1.
 (f) Shiv Sena - 1.
 (g) Shromani Akali Dal (Simranjit Singh Mann) - 6; and Bahujan Samaj Party - 1;
 (h) Sikkim Sangram Parishad - 1.
 (i) AADMK - 11.
 (j) Bahujan Samaj Party - 2; and Akhil Baharatiya Hindu Mana Sabha - 1.
 (k) Revolutionary Socialist Party - 4; Forward Bloc- 3; and Gorkha National Liberation Front - 1.

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (As on 12 December 1989)

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

21. Siddim	1	—	—	—	—	—	1(h)	—	1	—
22. Tamil Nadu	18	4	—	1	—	—	13(i)	—	18	—
23. Tripura	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
24. Uttar Pradesh	34	24	4	—	—	—	1(i)	1	30	4
25. West Bengal	16	1	—	11	—	—	3(k)	—	15	1
UNION TERRITORIES										
26. Delhi	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
27. Pondicherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
NOMINATED	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	—
	245	136	19	17	4	45	7	228	17	

- (a) Telugu Desam - 14
 (b) Assam Gana Parishad - 3; and Indian Congress (S) - 1.
 (c) CPI - 1, and Lok Dal - 1.
 (d) National Conference - 2.
 (e) Janata - 1.
 (f) Kerala Congress - 1; Muslim League - 1, and CPI - 1.
 (g) Akali Dal - 1.
 (h) Siddim Sangram Parishad - 1.
 (i) AIADMK(I) - 3; AIADMK(II) - 3; and DMK - 7
 (j) Janata - 1
 (k) RSP - 2; and CPI - 1.

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	Seats	Cong.(I)	Janata Dal	Lok Dal	BJP	CPI(M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.10.1989)	295	50	3	—	8	11	10	196(a)	5	283	12
Arunachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.10.1989)	33	30	—	—	—	—	—	2(b)	—	32	1
Assam L.A. (As on 4.3.1989)	126	23	—	—	—	2	—	96(c)	3	124	2
Bihar L.A. (As on 2.8.1989)	325	189	50	7	15	1	12	11(d)	29	314*	10
Bihar L.C. (As on 1.10.1989)	96	36	2	5(e)	1	—	6	—	1	51	45(f)
Goa L.A. (As on 1.10.1989)	31	21	—	—	—	—	—	8(g)	2	31	—
Gujarat L.A. (As on 30.9.1989)	182	144	13	—	12	—	—	—	8	177	5
Haryana L.A. (As on 1.10.1989)	90	4	60(h)	—	17	1	1	—	6	99*	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.10.1989)	68	56	—	1(i)	7	—	—	1(j)	2	67	1
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. (As on 1.7.1989)	78	26	—	—	2	—	—	45(k)	4	77	1
Jammu & Kashmir L.C. (As on 1.10.1989)	36	12	—	—	—	—	—	18(l)	—	30	6
Karnataka L.A. (As on)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.C. (As on 5.4.1989)	75	16	35	—	6	—	—	8(m)	7	72*	2
Kerala L.A. (As on 1.10.1989)	141	33	7	1	—	37	16	35(n)	10	139*	1
Madhya Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.10.1989)	321	246	5	—	57	—	—	1(o)	5	314*	6
Maharashtra L.A. (As on 1.7.1989)	289	210	21	—	15	2	2	16(p)	20	286	3

Maharashtra L.C. (As on 1.7.1969)	64	41	1	—	6	—	—	7(q)	9	64	—
Manipur L.A. (As on 1.1.1969)	60	49	—	—	—	—	1	2(r)	7	59	1
Meghalaya L.A. (As on 1.10.1969)	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55(e)	4
Mizoram L.A. (As on 1.10.1969)	40	22	—	—	—	—	—	17(t)	—	39*	—
Nagaland L.A. (As on 1.10.1969)	60	36	—	—	—	—	—	24(u)	—	60	—
Orissa L.A. (as on)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A. (As on)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A. (As on 1.10.1969)	200	112	36	1	37	1	—	—	9	196	4
Sikkim L.A. (As on 1.10.1969)	32	1	—	—	—	—	—	30(v)	1	32	—
Tamil Nadu L.A. (As on 1.10.1969)	235	26	4	—	—	15	3	183(w)	3	234*	—
Tripura L.A. (As on 1.10.1969)	60	25	—	—	—	25	—	9(x)	—	59	1
Uttar Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.4.1969)	428	264	72	30	15	2	6	5(y)	26	420	6
Uttar Pradesh L.C. (As on 1.10.1969)	106	29	5	4	3	—	1	11(z)	4	57	51
West Bengal L.A. (As on 1.10.1969)	295	39	—	—	—	106	11	57(ab)	—	293	2
UNION TERRITORIES											
Delhi Metropolitan Council (As on 1.10.1969)	61	37	—	—	17	—	—	—	3	57	4
Pondicherry L.A. (As on 1.10.1969)	33	18	1	—	—	—	—	9(ac)	1	29	4

Notes: *Excluding the Speaker.

- (a) Telugu Desam Party — 191; Malla-Rahad-Ul-Muslimeen — 4; and Marxist Communist Party of India — 1.
- (b) Peoples Party of Arunachal Pradesh — 2.
- (c) Aom Gana Parishad — 72; United Minority Front — 17; Congress(S) — 4; and Plains Tribal Council of Assam — 3.
- (d) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha — 9; Socialist Unity Centre of India — 1; and Nominated — 1.
- (e) Lok Dal — 4; and Lok Dal(A) — 1.
- (f) 3 seats out of 45 are sub-judice.
- (g) Maharashtra Gorkhalik Party — 8.
- (h) Out of 60 Janata-Dal MLAs, 2 were suspended from Legislature Party and no further decision has been received so far. Election of one candidate out of 60 Janata Dal Party was stayed by the Supreme Court of India.
- (i) Lok Dal(B) — 1.
- (j) Unattached — 1.
- (k) National Conference(F) — 41; and Muslim United Front — 4.
- (l) National Conference — 17; and Awami National Conference — 1.
- (m) Janata Party — 8.
- (n) Muslim League — 15; Indian Congress Socialist (Sarat Chandra Sinha) — 6; Kerala Congress — 5; Revolutionary Socialist Party — 5; and Kerala Congress (Mani Group) — 4.
- (o) Nominated — 1.
- (p) Peasants and Workers Party — 13; Congress(S) — 2; and Nominated — 1.
- (q) Peasants and Workers Party — 3; Bharatiya Congress Party — 3; and Shiv Sena — 2.
- (r) Manipal People's Party — 1; and KNA — 1.
- (s) UMPP — 46; and RDF — 9.
- (t) Mizo National Front — 14; Mizo National Front(D) — 2; and Democratic Party — 1.
- (u) Nagaland People's Council — 24.
- (v) Siddim Sangram Parishad — 30.
- (w) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam — 145; All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam — 29; All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (Janaki Group) — 1; Indian Union Muslim League — 4; Tamil Nadu Janata — 2; Tamil Nadu Forward Bloc — 1; and Nominated — 1.
- (x) Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti — 7; and Revolutionary Socialist Party — 2.
- (y) Congress(J) (Bhella Group) — 3; and Congress(J)(Indrani Group) — 2.
- (z) Rashtriya Shikshak Dal — 3; Shikshak Dal — 7; and Nirdalaya Vidhyayak Dal — 1.
- (ab) All India Forward Bloc — 26; Revolutionary Socialist Party — 16; West Bengal Socialist Party — 4; Forward Bloc (Marxist) — 2; Democratic Socialist Party — 2; Revolutionary Communist Party of India — 1; Socialist Unity Centre of India — 2; Muslim League — 1, and Nominated — 1.
- (ac) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam — 5; All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam — 3, and Pondicherry Masanila Makkal Munnal — 1.

THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

Index to Vol. XXXV (1989)

	Page		Page
AFGHANISTAN		Pandemonium in the House—Reporters' Dilemma by S.S. Gurusurthi	321
Appointment of Deputy Prime Minister	356	Parliament and Panchayat by D.G. Narvekar	301
Cabinet Reshuffle	228	Role of Legislature in Ensuring Administrative Accountability by V. Radhakrishnan	425
Dismissal of Prime Minister	228	The Anti-Defection Law—Premises, Provisions and Problems by Subhash C. Kashyap	9
New Prime Minister	229	The Eighth Lok Sabha—An overview by Subhash C. Kashyap	432
ALGERIA		The Institution of Lokayukta in India—Techniques of Investigation by Justice T.S. Mishra	471
Declaration of Emergency	68		
New Cabinet	510	ASSAM	
New Constitution	229	Death of MLA	505
New Prime Minister	68,510	Expansion of Ministry	352
Political reforms—Announcement of	68	Reconstitution of Cabinet	65
Re-election of President	68	Resignation of Minister	68
ANDHRA PRADESH		Swearing-in of Governor	352
Death of MLA	505	AUSTRIA	
New Ministers	505	Resignation by President	229
New Ministry	218	BANGLADESH	
Resignation by MLA	68,352	Bill to limit President's tenure	510
Resignation by Minister	218	Cabinet Reshuffle	511
Resignation of the Council of Ministers	218	New Foreign Minister	69
ANGOLA		New Minister	511
New Foreign Minister	229	New Vice-President and Prime Minister	511
APPENDICES	121,261, 392,543	Resignation of Deputy Prime Minister	511
ARTICLES			
Dissolution of Lok Sabha by Subhash C. Kashyap	164		
Effectiveness of Parliamentary Committees by Natwarlal Shah	157		
Inter-Parliamentary Co-operation—Role of the the Inter-Parliamentary Union by Subhash C. Kashyap	310		
Jawaharlal Nehru and Socialism by P.V. Narasimha Rao	3		

BHOPAL GAS TRAGEDY—

COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS
Discussion on

247

BHAR

Chief Minister elected to Council	506
Death of MLA's	66,505
Death of MLC	219
Expansion of Cabinet	506
Legislator's election set aside	66
New Chief Minister	219
New Governor	219
New Ministry	219
New Speaker	220
Resignation by Governor	219
Resignation by MLA	220
Resignation by Ministers	219
Resignation of Chief Minister	219

BOFORS GUN DEAL

Discussion on 97,109

BOLIVIA

New President 511

BUDGET (GENERAL)

Lok Sabha 244

BUDGET (RAILWAYS)

Lok Sabha 240
Rajya Sabha 250BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY
STUDIES AND TRAININGCourses/Programmes/ 50,190,
Study visits 332,489

BURMA (MYANMAR)

Burma re-named as Myanmar 356

BURUNDI

New Prime Minister 69

CHILE

Cabinet Reshuffle 69,357
Referendum on Constitutional reforms 511
Resignation of Cabinet 511

COLOMBIA

Removal of Minister 70
Resignation of Government 511

COMMUNAL SITUATION

Discussion on 371,521

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

Birth Centenary of Maulana Azad	46
CPA General Assembly Meeting	485
Eightieth Inter-Parliamentary Conference	43
Eighty-first Inter-Parliamentary Conference	188
Eighty-second Inter-Parliamentary Conference	485
Exhibition on "Parliament and State Legislatures"	488
Fifty-fourth Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India	43
Fifty-fifth Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India	486
Meeting of CPA Executive Committee	485
Ninety-ninth Birth Anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	47
Sixth Conference of Chairmen of Estimates Committees of Parliament	44
Symposium on "Erosion of Parliamentary System in India"	487
Thirty-fifth Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference	486
Twenty-fifth Death Anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	331
CONGO	
New President	512
CONSTITUTION (SIXTIETH AMENDMENT) ACT, 1986	
Text of	78
CONSTITUTION (SIXTY-FIRST AMENDMENT) ACT, 1986	
Text of	235
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	
New Prime Minister	70
DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST	
The Constitution (Sixtieth Amendment) Act, 1986	78

The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1988	235	West Bengal	228
The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1988	79	GREECE	
The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1989	236	New Government	512
The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1988	88	New Prime Minister	512
		Prime Minister defeated	358
DELHI		Resignation by Deputy Premier	229
Re-election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor	358	Resignation of Cabinet	230
EGYPT		GUATEMALA	
Election result for Shura Council	357	Coup bid foiled	358
New Defence Minister	357	GUINEA BISSAU	
EL SALVADOR		Election of President	358
Presidential election	229	GUJARAT	
Swearing in of President	358	Death of Minister	352
ETHIOPIA		Expansion of Ministry	56
Coup attempt foiled	358	GURUMURTHI S.S.	
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY		Article, "Pandemonium in the House — Reporters Dilemma"	321
Resignation by Speaker	70	HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS	
FRANCE		Lok Sabha	107,378, 530
Referendum on New Caledonia	70	Rajya Sabha	113,254, 387,537
GOA		HARYANA	
New Governor	508	Additional portfolio for Minister	220
Resignation of Speaker	508	By-election result	220
GOVERNOR		Cabinet expansion	220
New Appointments in		Dismissal of Minister	220
Assam	352	New Minister	66
Bihar	219	Re-allocation of portfolios	66
Goa	508	Reshuffle of portfolios	221,352
Jammu and Kashmir	509	Resignation of Minister	220,353
Madhya Pradesh	223	HIMACHAL PRADESH	
Manipur	508	Expansion of Ministry	353
Meghalaya	354,508	New Deputy Minister	221
Mizoram	508	New Chief Justice	221
Nagaland	509	New Minister	221
Orissa	226	Resignation of Minister	508
Sikkim	226	HUNGARY	
Tripura	509	Draft on constitutional reforms	512
		New Prime Minister	70
		INDIA	
		Developments at the Union	
		Changes in Portfolios	351,504
		Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha	65
		Death of MPs	217
		Death of Minister	351

Disqualification of MP	65,505	KAMPUCHEA (CAMBODIA)	
Elections to Rajya Sabha	217,351	Change of Name	360
New Chief Justice of Supreme Court	...	KARNATAKA	
New Parliamentary Subject Committees	505	Cabinet Expansion	222, 354
New Supreme Court Judges	65	Death of Minister	66, 222
Rajya Sabha by-elections	64	Discussion on Presidential Proclamation in Imposition of President's Rule	522 354
Resignation by Member	351	New Minister	222
Resignation by Minister	217	Nomination to State Legislative Council	66
Resignation from Rajya Sabha	64,217	Resignation by MLA	222
Resignation from Lok Sabha	504		
IRAN		KASHYAP, SUBHASH C.	
New Vice-Presidents	512	Article, "Dissolution of Lok Sabha"	164
New Cabinet	512	Article, "Inter-Parliamen- tary Co-operation— Role of the Inter- Parliamentary Union"	310
New President	512	Article, "The Anti-Defection Law—Premises, Provi- sions and Problems"	9
New Speaker	512	Article, "The Eighth Lok Sabha—An Overview"	432
Re-election of Speaker	359		
IRELAND		KERALA	
Election of Prime Minister	512	Death of MLA	222
Resignation by Prime Minister	359	LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS	
ISRAEL		Lok Sabha	103,246
Coalition Government formed	70	Rajya Sabha	375,525 111,252 385,534
ITALY		LOK SABHA (EIGHTH)	
New Government	513	Party-position in—	146,292
Resignation by Prime Minister	359	Seasonal Review of Twelfth Session	414,517
JAMAICA		Seasonal Review of Thirteenth Session	92
Election results	230	Seasonal Review of Fourteenth Session	237,364
JAMMU AND KASHMIR		Statement showing the work transacted during the Twelfth Session	121
Cabinet Reshuffle	353	Statement showing the work transacted during the Thirteenth Ses- sion	261
New Governor	509	Statement showing the work transacted during the Fourteenth Session	392,543
New Speaker	509		
Resignation of Minister	509		
Resignation of MLAs	509		
JAPAN			
Cabinet Reshuffle	71		
Death of Emperor	230		
New Cabinet	513		
New Prime Minister	513		
New Finance Minister	71		
Resignation by Minister	230,513		
Resignation by Prime Minister	359,513		
Resignation by Speaker	359		
JORDAN			
Formation of New Govern- ment	359		

MADHYA PRADESH		Cabinet Ministers	225
Allocation of portfolios	222	General election results	225
Chief Minister elected to Assembly	224	New Governor	509
Expansion of Ministry	224	New Ministry	225
New Governor	223	NARVEKAR, D.G.	
New Minister	223	Article, "Parliament and Panchayat"	301
Resignation by Chief Minister	222	NEPAL	
Resignation of MLA	509	Cabinet reshuffle	71
Swearing-in by new Ministry	222	Ministers dropped	513
MAHARASHTRA		NETHERLANDS	
Death of MLA	67	Re-election of Prime Minister	360
Death of MLC	67	Re-election of Prime Minister	513
Disqualification of MLC	508	NEW ZEALAND	
Election to Legislative Council	67	Dismissal of Minister	72
Postponement of Pan- chayat elections	508	New Prime Minister	514
MALAYSIA		Removal of Minister	72
New King takes over	360	Resignation of Prime Minister	514
MALDIVES		OBITUARY REFERENCES	
Installation of President	71	Lok Sabha	108,247
MANIPUR			367,530
Election of Speaker	67	Rajya Sabha	114,254
Expansion of Ministry	67		367,537
New Governor	508	ORDINANCES ISSUED BY	
MEGHALAYA		Central Government	284,410
Cabinet Reshuffle	508	State Governments	140,284
Disqualification of MLA	508		410,563
New Governor	354,508	ORISSA	
MEXICO		Disqualification of MLA	509
Swearing-in of President	71	New Governor	228
MISHRA, JUSTICE T.S.		Resignation of Governor	67
Article, "The Institution of Lokayukta in India"	471	Resignation of MLA	509
MIZORAM		PAKISTAN	
Cabinet Ministers	224	Expansion of Cabinet	230
Expansion of Cabinet	509	Extension of Sharia Code	72
Election results	224	Formation of New Government	73
New Governor	508	General election results	72
New Ministry	224	Resignation by Minister	72
Resignation by Governor	335	Resignation from Parliament	230
NAGALAND		PALESTINE	
Allocation of portfolios	225	Declaration of Independence	73
Cabinet expansion	509	PANAMA	
		Election annulled	360
		New President	514

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS		Columbia	70,511
<i>Developments of the Union</i>	84, 217	Czechoslovakia	70
	351,504	Congo	512
<i>Around the States in India</i>		Egypt	357
Andhra Pradesh	65,218	El Salvador	358
	352,505	Ethiopia	358
	65,352	Federal Republic of Germany	70
Assam	505	Guatemala	358
Bihar	66,219	Greece	229,358
	505		512
Goa	506	Guinea Bissau	358
Gujarat	66,352	Haiti	358
Haryana	66,220	Hungary	70,512
	352,508	Iran	359
Himachal Pradesh	221,353	Ireland	359
	506	Israel	70
Jammu and Kashmir	353,509	Italy	359,513
Karnataka	66,222	Japan	71,230
	354		359,513
Kerala	222	Jamaica	230
Madhya Pradesh	222,509	Jordan	359
Maharashtra	67,509	Kampuchea (Cambodia)	360
Manipur	67,508	Malaysia	230,360
Meghalaya	354,508	Maldives	71
Mizoram	224,355	Mexico	71
	508	Nepal	71,513
Nagaland	225,509	Netherlands	360,514
Orissa	67,226	New Zealand	72,514
	509	Pakistan	72, 230
Punjab	355	Palestine	73,514
Pondicherry	226	Panama	360
Rajasthan	355	Paraguay	231,360
Sikkim	226	Peru	231,360
Tamil Nadu	226	Poland	361
Tripura	509	Republic of Korea	74
Uttar Pradesh	67,228	(South Korea)	
	510	Seychelles	361
West Bengal	68,228	South Africa	231,361
	510	Sri Lanka	74,232
<i>Union Territories</i>			361
Delhi	355	Sudan	233,362
<i>Developments Abroad</i>		Sweden	75
Afghanistan	228,356	Switzerland	74,234
Algeria	68,229	Turkey	234
	510	Taiwan	362
Angola	229	Tunisia	362
Argentina	510	USA	75,234
Austria	229		362
Bangladesh	68,510	USSR	75,234
Burma	356		363,516
Bolivia	511	Venezuela	76
Burundi	69	Yugoslavia	76,234
Canada	69		363
Chile	69,357		
	511		

Zambia	234	Bangaladeeh	511
PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS		Burundi	69
Indian	49, 332	Czechoslovakia	70
Foreign	47, 189	Greece	512
	331	Hungary	70
PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES		Ireland	513
Features on	43,188	Israel	513
	331,485	Italy	513
PERU		Japan	513
Resignation by Foreign Minister	231	Jordan	359
Resignation by Prime Minister	360	Netherlands	360
POLAND		New Zealand	514
Election of President	514	Pakistan	73
Election results	361	Poland	514
Enactment of Constitution	361	Sri Lanka	233
New Cabinet	514	Taiwan	362
New Prime Minister	514	Tunisia	416
PONDICHERY		USSR	363
Death of Speaker	226	Yugoslavia	234
PRESIDENT		<i>Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly</i>	255
<i>New Appointments in</i>		<i>Bihar Legislative Council</i>	
Algeria	68	Financial Business	367
Bolivia	510	Legislative Business	367
Congo	511	<i>Gujarat Legislative Assembly</i>	
El Salvador	358	Financial Business	368
Guinea Bissau	358	<i>Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha</i>	
Iran	512	Financial Business	255
Maldives	71	Obituary references	255
Mexico	71	<i>Maharashtra Legislative Council</i>	
Panama	514	Golden Jubilee of the Council	114
Poland	514	Obituary references	114
Seychelles	361	<i>Manipur Legislative Assembly</i>	
Singapore	515	Election of new Speaker	115
South Africa	231,515	Obituary references	115
Sri Lanka	74, 232	<i>Mizoram Legislative Assembly</i>	
Switzerland	74	Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	115
Tunisia	362	Governor's Address	115
USSR	516	<i>Tripura Legislative Assembly</i>	
Venezuela	78	Obituary references	256
Yugoslavia	234	<i>Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council</i>	
Zambia	77	Financial Business	368, 537
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS		Obituary references	369, 537
Discussion in Lok Sabha	237		
PRIME MINISTER			
<i>New Appointments in</i>			
Afghanistan	229		
Algeria	68,510		

<i>West Bengal Legislative Assembly</i>		Election results	232
Legislative Business	538	Election of President	74
Obituary references	538	Lifting of emergency	232
<i>Union Territories</i>		New Ministry	231
<i>Delhi Metropolitan Council</i>		New Prime Minister	233
Financial Business	538	Provincial Council Bill	362
Obituary references	538	Passed	
<i>Pondicherry Legislative Assembly</i>		Re-imposition of emergency	362
Financial Business	389	Swearing-in of President	232
Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	289		
SEYCHELLES		STATE LEGISLATURES	
Re-election of President	361	Bills Passed by	136, 278, 406, 558
SHAH, NATWARLAL		Party Position in	150, 294, 418, 570
Article, "Effectiveness of Parliamentary Committees"	157	Sessional Review of	114, 255, 387, 537
SHORT NOTES ON		Statement showing the activities of	130, 270, 400, 552
Birth Centenary Celebrations of Shri G.V.Mavalankar	28		
Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the Lok Sabha Secretariat	32	SUDAN	
Election of Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha	39	Government toppled	362
<i>Unveiling of the portraits of:</i>		New Government	233
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	327	Resignation of Ministry	233
Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab	325		
Dr. Subbarayan	482	SWEDEN	
Madame Bhikhaiji Cama	324	New Government	74
Shri Bhubanananda	483		
Shri Birsa Munda	483	SWITZERLAND	
Shri Sri Prakasa	481	New President	74
SIKKIM		Resignation by Minister	234
New Governor	226		
SINGAPORE		TAIWAN	
Re-election of President	515	New Prime Minister	362
SOUTH AFRICA			
Acting President	515	TAMIL NADU	
Election results	515	Assembly election results	226, 228
Extension of emergency	515	New Ministry	226
New Cabinet	361	New Speaker and Deputy Speaker	227
New President	231, 515	Revival of Legislative Council	227
Resignation of President	515		
SRI LANKA		TRIPURA	
Cabinet reshuffle	232	Cabinet reshuffle	509
Citizenship Bill passed	361	New Governor	508
Dissolution of Parliament	74		

TUNISIA			
New Prime Minister		516	
Re-election of President		362	
TURKEY			
Resignation by Deputy Prime Minister		234	
UNION TERRITORIES			
Bills passed by the Legislatures of	409, ...	APP.V	
Party position in	152, 296, 419,		
	...		
	APP—		
	VII-C		
Sessional Review of	389, 538		
Statement showing the activities of the legislatures of	131, 272, 400,		
	...		
	APP—I-		
	II (A)		
UNITED KINGDOM			
New Deputy Prime Minister		516	
USA			
New Defence Secretary		234	
Resignation by Speaker		362	
USSR			
Approval of reforms		516	
Election of President		75	
Election of Opposition Leader		516	
Election of Super Parliament		234	
New Head of Council of States		363	
Parliament convened		363	
Prime Minister re-elected		363	
Re-appointment of Defence Minister		516	
UTTAR PRADESH			
Election to Legislative Council		67	
MLA's election set aside		228	
New Chief Justice		228	
Resignation of MLAs		510	
VENEZUELA			
Election of President		76	
WEST BENGAL			
Death of MLA		510	
Landslide win for Gorkha National Liberation Front		68	
New Governor		228	
Opening of Hill Council Secretariat		228	
Resignation by Minister		68	
WIT AND HUMOUR IN LEGISLATURES			
Features on		182, 328	
YUGOSLAVIA			
Approval for changes in Constitution		76	
Installation of Collective Presidency		363	
New Prime Minister		234	
Resignation by Government		76	
ZAMBIA			
Dismissal of Prime Minister		234	
Re-election of President		77	
PRIVILEGE ISSUES			
<i>Lok Sabha</i>			
Alleged casting of reflections on a member and the House by a Newspaper		194	
Alleged misleading of the House by a Minister	335, 338,	341	
Alleged reflection on the conduct of a member by a newspaper		193	
Notice to the Speaker from the High Court of Delhi in connection with two petitions		53	
Notices to the Speaker from the High Court of Bombay in connection with two writ petitions		53	
Shouting of slogans from the Visitor's Gallery	127, 492		
<i>State Legislatures</i>			
<i>Gao Legislative Assembly</i>			
Alleged casting of reflections on members and the House by a newspaper		492	

Himachal Pradesh Vidhan
Sabha

Alleged casting of reflections on the impartiality of the Speaker and committing contempt of the House by giving advance publicity to notices by a member

202

Jammu and Kashmir
Legislative Council

Alleged distortion of a member's speech in the House by All India Radio

54

Maharashtra Legislative
Council

Alleged casting of reflection on Chairman, members, office and staff of the Legislature Secretariat by a newspaper

496

Mizoram Legislative
Assembly

Alleged casting of reflection on a member by a weekly magazine

342

Uttar Pradesh Vidhan
Sabha

Alleged assault on a member by a Government officer within the precincts of the House

499

West Bengal Legislative
Assembly

Alleged ill-treatment to a member by a Government servant

343

Foreign Countries

United Kingdom (House of
Commons)

Alleged attempt to influence members of a Standing Committee by another member

501

Abuse of a parliamentary privilege to reflect on the character and conduct of an outsider by name unless found guilty

55

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

Lok Sabha

Ballot of a Motion held in the House by Speaker himself to determine *inter se* priority of members

208

Discussion on the conduct of C&AG

345

Disqualification on ground of defection

60

Jurisdiction of Parliament *vis-a-vis* State Legislatures

207

Member permitted to speak in a language not recognised under the Constitution

502

Permission to a member to speak twice on same discussion

207

Recording of expunged remarks

207

References to Chief Ministers of States

206

Reference to Governors

206

Speaker's authority to appoint Chairman of a parliamentary committee

208

State Legislatures

Gujarat Legislative
Assembly

Corrigenda to an Ordinance

502

Decorum of the House

502

Mention of 'causes for summoning' the House in Governor's Address

348

Karnataka Legislative
Assembly

Supply of copies of breach of privilege to a member against whom a notice has been brought

61

Tamil Nadu Legislative
Assembly

Appointment of *pro tem* Speaker

347

Uttar Pradesh Legislative
Assembly

Applicability of Defection

209

Rules on Leader of the House		Hundred and Fifty-First Session	
Competent authority to determine the legality of a Bill	503	RAO, P.V. NARASIMHA	
Expunction of <i>Sub judice</i> matters	348	Article, "Jawaharlal Nehru and Socialism"	3
Production of Assembly Secretariat's documents in the Court	348	RADHAKRISHNAN, VARKALA	
		Article, "Role of Legislature in Ensuring Administrative Accountability"	425
PUNJAB		RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST	
Discussion on Presidential Proclamation in	520	Features on	116, 257, 360, 530
Discussion on Extension of President's Rule in	355	REPORT OF THAKKAR COMMISSION	
		Discussion on	251, 366
RAJASTHAN		REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1968	
Cabinet reshuffle	355	Text of	79
MLA Unseated	355	REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1969	
Resignation by Member	356	Text of	236
Resignation by Minister	355	SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1968	
RAJYA SABHA		Text of	88
Party position in	148, 292, 416, 568	SESSIONAL REVIEW	
		<i>Lok Sabha</i>	
Sessional Review of Hundred and Forty-eighth Session	108	Agricultural package	523
Sessional Review of Hundred and Forty-ninth Session	247	Atrocities on women	100
Sessional Review of Hundred and Fiftieth Session	379	Communal situation in various parts of the country	521
Sessional Review of Hundred and Fifty-first Session	530	Constitution (Sixty-third Amendment) Bill, 1969	371
Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Forty-eighth Session	125	Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1969 and Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1969	525
Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Forty-ninth Session	266	Daily average of Questions	107, 378, 530
Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Fiftieth Session	396		
Statement showing the work transacted during the	547		

Motion of Thanks on the President's Address	248	and The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1989	
Motion regarding consideration of Thakkar Commission Report	251	The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1988	111
Obituary References	114, 254, 387, 537	The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1989	535
Problems and difficulties of the farming community in the country	108	The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Bill, 1989	536
Purchase of 155-mm Howitzer Guns	533	The Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Condition of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1989	535
Report of the C&AG	527	The Working of the Ministry of External Affairs	381
Rise in prices of essential commodities	110	The Working of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	379
Settlement on payment of compensation to victims of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy	247	The Working of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	382
Statements correcting Answers to Questions	254	<i>State Legislatures</i>	
The Assam University Bill, 1989	386	<i>Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly</i>	
The Budget (Railways), 1989-90	250	Legislative Business	537
The Central Industrial Security Forces (Amendment) Bill, 1988	252	Financial Business	537
The Commission of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 1988	111	<i>Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly</i>	
The Constitution (Sixtieth Amendment) Bill, 1988	112	<i>Bihar Legislative Council</i>	
The Constitution (Sixty-Second Amendment) Bill, 1988	112	Financial Business	387
The Delhi Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1989	534	Legislative Business	387
The Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1989	252	<i>Gujarat Legislative Assembly</i>	
The Employees State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1989	534	Financial Business	388
The Finance Bill, 1989	375	<i>Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha</i>	
The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1989	535	Financial Business	255
The Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1989	253	Obituary references	255
The Railways Bill, 1989	385	<i>Maharashtra Legislative Council</i>	
		Golden Jubilee of the Council	114
		Obituary references	114

<i>Manipur Legislative Assembly</i>		Shri Birsa Munda	483
Election of new Speaker	115	Shri Sri Prakasa	481
Obituary references	115	SINGQM	
<i>Mizoram Legislative Assembly</i>		New Governor	226
Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	115	SINGAPORE	
Governor's Address	115	Re-election of President	515
<i>Tripura Legislative Assembly</i>		SOUTH AFRICA	
Obituary references	256	Acting President	515
<i>Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council</i>		Election results	515
Financial Business	368, 537	Extension of emergency	515
Obituary references	369, 537	New Cabinet	361
<i>West Bengal Legislative Assembly</i>		New President	231, 515
Legislative Business	538	Resignation of President	515
Obituary references	538	SRI LANKA	
<i>Union Territories</i>		Cabinet reshuffle	232
<i>Delhi Metropolitan Council</i>		Citizenship Bill passed	361
Financial Business	538	Dissolution of Parliament	74
Obituary references	538	Election results	232
<i>Pondicherry Legislative Assembly</i>		Election of President	74
Financial Business	369	Lifting of emergency	232
Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	269	New Ministry	231
SEYCHELLES		New Prime Minister	233
Re-election of President	361	Provincial Council Bill	362
SHAH, NATWARLAL		Passed	
Article, "Effectiveness of Parliamentary Committees"	157	Re-imposition of emergency	362
SHORT NOTES ON		Swearing-in of President	232
Birth Centenary Celebrations of Shri G.V.Mevalankar	26	STATE LEGISLATURES	
Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the Lok Sabha Secretariat	32	Bills Passed by	136, 278, 406, 558
Election of Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha	39	Party Position in	150, 294, 418, 570
<i>Unveiling of the portraits of:</i>		Sessional Review of	114, 255, 367, 537
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	327	Statement showing the activities of	130, 270, 400, 552
Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab	325	SUDAN	
Dr. Subbarayan	462	Government toppled	362
Madame Bhikhaiji Cama	324	New Government	233
Shri Bhubanananda	463	Resignation of Ministry	233
		SWEDEN	
		New Government	74

SWITZERLAND			
New President	74		
Resignation by Minister	234		
TAIWAN			
New Prime Minister	362		
TAMIL NADU			
Assembly election results	226, 228		
New Ministry	226		
New Speaker and Deputy Speaker	227		
Revival of Legislative Council	227		
TRIPURA			
Cabinet reshuffle	505		
New Governor	508		
TUNISIA			
New Prime Minister	516		
Re-election of President	362		
TURKEY			
Resignation by Deputy Prime Minister	234		
UNION TERRITORIES			
Bills passed by the Legislatures of	409, 558		
Party position in	152, 296, 419, 389, 536		
Seasonal Review of	131, 272, 400, 552		
Statement showing the activities of the legislatures of			
UNITED KINGDOM			
New Deputy Prime Minister	516		
USA			
New Defence Secretary	234		
Resignation by Speaker	362		
USSR			
Approval of reforms	516		
Election of President	75		
Election of Opposition Leader	516		
Election of Super Parliament	234		
New Head of Council of States	363		
Parliament convened	363		
Prime Minister re-elected	363		
Re-appointment of Defence Minister	516		
UTTAR PRADESH			
Election to Legislative Council	67		
MLA's election set aside	228		
New Chief Justice	228		
Resignation of MLAs	510		
VENEZUELA			
Election of President	76		
WEST BENGAL			
Death of MLA	510		
Landslide win for Gorkha National Liberation Front	68		
New Governor	228		
Opening of Hill Council Secretariat	228		
Resignation by Minister	68		
WIT AND HUMOUR IN LEGISLATURES			
Features on	182, 328		
YUGOSLAVIA			
Approval for changes in Constitution	76		
Installation of Collective Presidency	363		
New Prime Minister	234		
Resignation by Government	76		
ZAMBIA			
Dismissal of Prime Minister	234		
Re-election of President	77		