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EDITORIAL NOTE

The year 1993 has so far witnessed significant developments as far as our parliamentary democratic polity is concerned. The Justice Ramaswami case, the Lok Sabha Speaker's decision on the issue of the split in the Janata Dal Legislature Party, the successful conclusion of the 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in New Delhi were all landmark events in the early half of this year. These events have had considerable impact on the working of our parliamentary system and have contributed substantially to the further strengthening of our democratic political process. This issue of the *Journal of Parliamentary Information*, among other features, carries comprehensive articles on all these important events and developments.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), which has stood as a proud symbol of international cooperation since 1889, is the focal point for world-wide parliamentary dialogue. The bi-annual Conferences of the IPU bring together representatives of national Parliaments for the objective study of political, economic, social and cultural issues of international significance. In April 1993, India had the proud privilege of hosting the 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in New Delhi. The Conference, inaugurated by the President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, was yet another milestone in the history of the IPU. 795 participants from 107 countries had assembled in New Delhi making it one of the largest ever Inter-Parliamentary Conferences.

On our part, the Conference Secretariat endeavoured to ensure that the distinguished guests had a meaningful and pleasant stay in India. It was a matter of gratification for us that the New Delhi Conference had very fruitful deliberations on various issues of topical concern. The discussions reflected truly that the IPU as an institution had been firmly established in promoting the noble ideals of peace and cooperation among peoples and the further strengthening of representative institutions. It was with a sense of humble satisfaction that we bid farewell to our guests from all over the world. Our enlightened readership would be delighted to know that the *Special Number* of the *Journal of Parliamentary Information* (Vol. XXXIX, No.1, March 1993) was released by the President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, at the inauguration of the Conference on 12 April 1993.

Keeping in mind the historic occasion, this issue of the *Journal* carries an article "The 89th Inter Parliamentary Conference: An Overview" by Shri C.K. Jain, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha who also had the honour of being the Secretary-General of the Conference. The article highlights all activities of the New Delhi Conference, including the inaugural function, Plenary Sessions, Committees meetings, Women Parliamentarians meet, meeting of the Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments, concluding function, etc. It also discusses in detail the Conference arrangements, special features of the Conference and other sidelights.

As part of the Conference arrangements, the host Branch had arranged a visit by the Delegates to the Taj Mahal and Fatehpur Sikri on 18 April. A special train took the Delegates to Agra and back, providing them an opportunity to have a first hand experience of our rich historical and cultural heritage. Shri Shankar Dayal Singh, MP, who was a Member of the Reception Committee, accompanied the Delegates to Agra. In his article "The New Delhi IPU Conference: Visit to Agra and Fatehpur Sikri", Shri Singh, in his inimitable style, describes his impressions of the tour to Agra with the Delegates from abroad.

The founding fathers of our Constitution considered that for a proper and effective functioning of the apparatus of the state in a truly democratic fashion, it was vitally important to provide for a free and independent judiciary. Thus it is that in the matter of conditions of service and removal from office, Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts hold a special position under the Constitution, and they cannot be removed from office except in the manner provided by the Constitution.

The sixth Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha created history of sorts when it discussed and subsequently negated the first ever motion for the impeachment of a sitting judge of the Supreme Court, Justice Ramaswami. The matter had received widespread national attention. In his article titled "The Justice Ramaswami Case", the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri C.K. Jain discusses in depth the facts of the case, procedural matters and other relevant details in the context of the constitutional provisions. The article also carries comprehensive information from debates in the Constituent Assembly when the relevant article was adopted as also the debates in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha when the Judges (Inquiry) Act, was enacted by Parliament in 1968.

The fourth article in this issue of the *Journal*, also by Shri C.K. Jain, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha is titled "Speaker's Decision in the Janata Dal Case." For nearly a year, the developments in the Janata Dal Legislature Party had been engaging the attention of Parliamentary circles in view of the issues involved, particularly the application of the provisions of the anti-defection law. The Speaker's decision to throw open the hearings of the case to the Press added to the public interest in the issue. On 1 June 1993, the Speaker gave his decision under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution and the Members of Lok Sabha (Disqualification on the ground of Defection) Rules, 1985. In his detailed and reasoned decision, the Speaker pointed out that the anti-defection law was not free from lacunae, and that these should not be allowed to continue in the body of the law. He also suggested the setting up of a Committee to look into the matters relating to the Tenth Schedule.

Article 87(1) of the Constitution provides that at the commencement of the first Session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first Session of each year, the President

shall address members of both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the cause of its summons. On 22 February 1993 the President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma addressed the members of the two Houses assembled together in the Central Hall at the commencement of the first Session of the Parliament in 1993, and outlined the policies of the Government of India on various issues and the legislative programme for the Session. We reproduce the text of the Address by the President in this issue of the *Journal*.

The President of the Russian Federation, His Excellency Mr. Boris N. Yeltsin addressed the Members of Parliament on 29 January 1993 in the Central Hall of Parliament House at a function organised under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) and the India International Centre (IIC). The function was also addressed by the Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil and the President of the IIC, Dr. Karan Singh. The texts of the Addresses delivered at the function are included in the *Journal*.

Our readers would be delighted to know that starting this issue, we are introducing two new features in the *Journal*. The first of these, titled "Our Constituency and Constituents" is intended to be a forum for Members of Parliament to highlight important socio-economic features in the context of the history and topography of their constituencies. This, it is hoped, would serve to briefly acquaint readers with the problems and prospects of development in the respective constituencies. We begin this feature with a write-up from Shri Ram Tahal Chaudhary, MP from the Ranchi constituency in Bihar.

The second new feature is "Our Budding Parliamentarians". This feature would carry life-sketches of young and new parliamentarians and also their views on different subjects of contemporary interest and items of business as may be coming up before Parliament from time to time. We begin this feature with Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde, member of Rajya Sabha.

We would greatly welcome write-ups from our parliamentarians for these two new Features which we have introduced in the *Journal*.

We record with deep regret the sad demise of the Speaker of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, Sardar Harcharan Singh Ajnala. Our readers might recollect that the *Special Number* of the *Journal* (March 1993) had carried a highly informative article by Shri Ajnala. We extend our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family.

We felicitate Shri D.B. Kalmankar on his election as the Chairman of the Karnataka Legislative Council and Sarvashri Debesh Chakravarty, V.S. Kaujalg, Neiba Nding, Harnam Dass Johar and Bimal Singha on their election as Speakers of the Legislative Assemblies of Assam, Karnataka, Nagaland, Punjab and Tripura, respectively. We also extend our felicitations to Shri B.R. Patil on his election as Deputy Chairman of the Karna-

taka Legislative Council and Sarvashri Anjana Murthy, M. Rava, H. Chuba Chang and Niranjan Debbarma on their election as Deputy Speakers of the Legislative Assemblies of Karnataka, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura, respectively.

Our readers would remember that we could not carry the regular features in our March 1993 issue (Vol.No. 1) since it was a *Special Number*. However, we have carried in this issue all the regular features, viz. Parliamentary Events and Activities, Privilege Issues, Procedural Matters, Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, Documents of Constitutional and Parliamentary Interest, Resume of Sessions of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislatures and Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest which takes care of the entire period of the two issues, namely 1 October 1992 to 31 March 1993.

We have been constantly endeavouring to make this *Journal* more useful and informative. Needless to say, we would welcome suggestions from our readers for its further improvement. We would also welcome practice and problem-oriented non-partisan articles in the field of parliamentary procedures and institutions from members of Parliament and State Legislatures, scholars and others interested in the realm of parliamentary political science.

—C.K. Jain



The President Dr. Shanker Deyal Sharma arriving in procession to address Members of Parliament on 22 February 1993.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT TO PARLIAMENT

The Constitution of India provides for an Address by the President to either House of Parliament or both Houses assembled together. The Provision for Address by the Head of State to Parliament goes back to the year 1921 when the Central Legislature was set up for the first time under the Government of India Act, 1919.

The President may address both Houses of Parliament assembled together or either House of Parliament separately as per provisions of Articles 86(1) and 87(1) of the Constitution. Under Article 86(1), the President may address either House of Parliament or both Houses assembled together, and for that purpose require the attendance of members. Article 87(1) provides that at the commencement of the first Session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first Session of each year, the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons.

President's Address is a statement of policy of the Government. Government is responsible for its contents. The Address contains a review of the activities and achievements of the Government during the previous year and sets out the policies which it wishes to pursue with regard to important internal and international issues. It also indicates the main items of legislative business which are proposed to be brought during the Sessions to be held in that year.

On 22 February 1993, the President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma addressed the members of the two Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central hall of Parliament at the commencement of the first Session of the Parliament in 1993 and outlined the policies of the Government of India on various issues and the legislative programme for the Session.

Reproduced below is the text of the Address.

—Editor

Honourable members,

I welcome you to this session of Parliament.

The most important task before us today is to restore confidence and communal amity which have been shaken by the tragic events of the 6th of December last year and what followed thereafter. The basic premise of secularism and the rule of law has been threatened. Political parties, intellectuals, opinion leaders and others must all strive to counter the communal propaganda that has been let loose so that the country can proceed with the task of building the nation and reasserting our fundamental values. We have to further strengthen the harmony that has always characterised our society.

The central issue of the Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute has been referred to the Supreme Court under article 143 of the Constitution. Government has also acquired about 68 acres of land in the complex, and is in the process of setting up two separate Trusts for managing the construction of Ram temple and Mosque. Government's endeavour will be to ensure that the construction is taken up in consultation and cooperation with the two communities concerned and with the active participation of eminent and responsible leaders of the two communities. Government seeks the support and cooperation of all sections of the people in this important endeavour.

In Jammu & Kashmir there has been no let-up in the involvement of forces from across the border in training, arming and providing logistic support to the terrorists. Our security forces, despite having to work under extremely difficult conditions, have been trying to meet this challenge. Government is acutely conscious of the hardships and privations of the people of Jammu & Kashmir arising from the intimidatory acts of terrorists, frequent calls for bandhs and disruption of economic and commercial activity in the State. There have also been some cases of excesses by security forces operating in the State. Prompt action has been taken in such cases to punish those found guilty. As a first step to redress the grievances of the people and reactivate the political process, a State level multi-party advisory council has been set up to act as a bridge between the administration and the people. Efforts are also being made to set up district level committees to carry the process forward. A Parliamentary delegation visited the valley in October 1992. Discussions have been held by the Union Home Minister with leaders of political parties to create conditions which could enable democratic processes to be restored.

After the democratically elected government assumed office in Punjab, there has been a dramatic improvement in the life of the people of the State. These brave people deserve all credit for sending a clear message against the forces of separatism and disruption. Elections to municipalities were held after a gap of about 13 years and to panchayats, after a gap of about 9 years. These have evoked massive and enthusiastic response. A renewed thrust is being given to the socio-economic development of the State. The Centre remains committed to finding a just and amicable solution to all the outstanding issues in Punjab and will provide all assistance to the State Government in its pursuit of anti-terrorist measures.

The overall situation in the North-Eastern region has been under control. Steps have been taken to accelerate the pace of infrastructure development in the region, particularly in respect of rail, road and telecommunications. State Governments and the North-Eastern Council have initiated new programmes for development of agriculture, horticulture and fisheries. The Central Government is setting up an agricultural university and an institute of technology. In all these programmes of development, people's participation is being emphasised. Elections have been held recently in

Nagaland and Meghalaya.

The implementation of the Eighth Plan, launched on April 1 last year, is well under way. The total investment has been substantially stepped up to Rs. 7,98,000 crores at 1991-92 prices. Out of this the public sector outlay will be Rs. 4,34,100 crores. We are moving towards indicative planning which is in tune with the changes that have been initiated in our economic policy.

The year 1992-93 witnessed a further consolidation of the economic stabilisation programme and the process of structural reforms. The growth in GDP which was 1.2% in 1991-92 is expected to be around 4% in 1992-93. This growth is significant when viewed against the setbacks of the past year, the comparative slow-down in the industrial sector and problems in the financial sector.

During 1992-93 industrial production recorded an increase of 3.8% for the period April to October 1992, as compared to a decline of about 1.0% during the same period in the previous year. Similarly exports recorded a growth of around 3.4% in dollar terms during April-December 1992 compared to a decline of 3.7% in the corresponding period of the previous year. The recent agreement with Russia on the repayment of debt will help to revive our exports to traditional markets in Russia. We have comfortable foreign exchange reserves of US \$ 5 billion. One of the prime objectives of Government, namely control of inflation, has been achieved, as the annual rate of inflation which peaked at 16.7% in August 1991 was brought down to 7.0% in the last week of January 1993.

Major changes have been made recently to liberalise foreign exchange controls. The new economic policy has also led to major liberalisation in our procedures for foreign direct investment. The total equity investment approved from August 1991 to the end of January 1993 is over \$ 2.3 billion, which will account for projects of a value of about Rs. 35,000 crores. A number of other proposals are also in the pipeline, with a foreign equity component of about \$ 250 million, generating projects with a total value of Rs. 7,500 crores. Most of these investments are in priority sectors : 24% in energy, 26% in petroleum, about 8% in chemicals, about 12% in food processing industry and 8% in electrical industry. The remaining 22% includes transportation, textiles, telecommunications and industrial machinery. Non-priority consumer items account for a little less than 4%.

The National Renewal Fund was set up and operationalised so that the industrial workers are not hurt in the process of restructuring. The first major programme being taken up is the turnaround of the National Textile Corporation in which the National Renewal Fund will provide funds for working capital, retraining and rehabilitation measures and voluntary retirement schemes. The scheme has been making steady progress so far and about 22,000 workers have been covered.

Government has held consultations with labour representatives on gen-

eral issues concerning the reform process as well as sector-specific matters. A meeting of the State Labour Ministers and the Indian Labour Conference has also gone into the manner of revamping our industrial relations laws. Government attaches high priority to these changes as they are expected to lead to increased production and productivity, high wage earnings and harmonious industrial relations.

The small scale sector is of very great importance in our industrial economy because of its potential for high levels of employment generation and the dispersal of industrial activity across the country. In 1992-93, the employment in the sector was estimated at 129 lakh persons and total production was expected to be at Rs. 1,66,400 crores, representing a rate of growth of 4% over the previous year. In view of the slow-down in the industrial sector, this was creditable. With revival in industry as a whole, the performance of the small scale sector is expected to improve very significantly in 1993-94. An important initiative to ensure prompt payment by other industries of the dues of the small scale units has been taken. Payments are now required to be made within thirty days of acceptance of goods or rendering of service.

In the world that is emerging, the economic strength of a nation will depend on its ability to compete in the international market place, on the basis of quality, reliability and price. It should be our endeavour to achieve a sustained growth rate of exports of 15-20% per annum in dollar terms within the next few years. It would be a basic plank of Government policy to encourage exports in every possible way and to remove all impediments or constraints that affect their growth.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy and its people. As it is still essentially dependent upon rainfall, there was a drop in foodgrains production in 1991-92 by about 9 million tonnes and was estimated at 167 million tonnes. This brought the Public Distribution System and consumer prices under pressure. However, the timely decision to import a limited quantity of wheat has had a positive impact on its price behaviour. The increase in prices between May and December 1992 was restricted to 3.6% compared to a rise of 35% during the corresponding period in the previous year. I am happy to say that in the current year, the monsoon has been good excepting in parts of Bihar and in parts of a few other States. The total Kharif foodgrains production is estimated at 100 million tonnes against last year's 91.42 million tonnes. Procurement of Kharif rice has been proceeding satisfactorily and has already crossed 9 million tonnes. The prospect of Rabi food production is good and it is expected to be around 76 to 77 million tonnes. Kharif oilseeds production has been higher by about 16 lakh tonnes. Our sugar production was 133 lakh tonnes in the sugar year ending October, 1992, thus making India the world's largest sugar producer. All this has had a salutary effect on prices as well as availability. The country's achievements in the agricultural sector bear eloquent testimony to the hard work and enterprise of our farmers.

Our plans for agriculture go beyond mere self-sufficiency. We see it as an area with great potential, capable of yielding much higher incomes to farmers and rural labour. To stimulate growth in this sector the minimum support prices for paddy were increased by Rs. 40 per quintal in August 1992 and for wheat for the marketing season starting 1 April 1993, by Rs. 55. It has also been decided to pay a bonus of Rs. 25 per quintal for wheat. The statutory minimum price of sugarcane was raised by Rs. 3 per quintal to Rs. 26 for the sugar year 1991-92. This has been further raised to Rs. 31 per quintal for the sugar year 1992-93. The decontrol of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers has no doubt led to increase in their prices in the short-term. To cushion the impact of this increase, Government provided Rs. 340 crores to the State Governments and Union Territories as a one-time support. The price of urea was decreased by 10%. Government has also announced a Rs. 500 crore package to develop agricultural infrastructure meant for the small and marginal farmers. These measures and the increased attention that dry farming would get in the coming year will serve the interests of the farmers in a big way.

One of the important programmes being implemented by the Government to protect the interests of the vulnerable sections of the society is the Revamped Public Distribution System. Government has decided to set apart and distribute an additional 20 lakh tonnes of foodgrains every year in the 1,700 blocks in the tribal, drought-prone, desert and designated hill areas of the country, identified under the Scheme. Since the inception of the Revamped Public Distribution Scheme 10,121 new fair price shops have been opened in these blocks and 26 lakh additional ration cards have been issued.

During the current year, work relating to the setting up of district level consumer redressal agencies was carried forward and the entire country was covered by District Forums except the State of Meghalaya. 447 District Forums are presently functioning in the country.

The thrust of the Eighth Plan in the field of rural development is to integrate the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the Integrated Rural Development Programme with other on-going programmes for strengthening rural economic infrastructure so as to create durable and productive economic assets which in turn generate further employment. The outlay for rural development for the 8th Five Year Plan has been increased to Rs. 30,000 crores as compared to an allocation of Rs. 6,179 crores and an actual expenditure of Rs. 10,956 crores in the 7th Plan.

The Constitution (72nd Amendment) Bill, 1991, which has been passed by both the Houses of Parliament in the last session, when enacted, will effectively strengthen Panchayati Raj institutions by ensuring regular elections and sufficient devolution of powers and financial resources. Provision for reservation of seats in the panchayats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been made in proportion to their population in the village.

Out of the seats for which direct election will be held, one third are reserved for women. Furthermore, out of the seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, one third will be earmarked for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women. The law has provision for enabling reservations to be made for the office of Chairperson also. The State legislatures, if they so desire, can make reservations in favour of backward classes.

To strengthen municipal government and to ensure that municipalities perform as effective units of local self-government, parliament has passed the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Bill, 1991. Provision for reservation for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, women and backward Classes have been made as in the case of Panchayats.

During the year 1992-93, Government gave priority to disease control programmes. These include control of AIDS, eradication of leprosy by the year 2000 AD, malaria control in tribal areas and short-term chemotherapy for tuberculosis in backward areas. An intensive programme is proposed to be taken up in seven States for dealing with cataract-induced blindness.

According to the 1991 Census, the average annual exponential growth rate of population which had reached a level of 2.22% in the 1971-81 decade has come down to 2.14%. The birth rate has come down to 29.3 per 1,000 population in 1991 from a level of 30.2 in 1990. However, the present natural growth rate of 1.95% is still very high and stabilisation of population will, therefore, be an overriding national priority.

A massive programme has been launched for the liberation and rehabilitation of 4 lakh safai karmacharis during the next five years. A statutory National Commission for Safai Karmacharis is being constituted to be in charge of this programme.

The authorised share capital of the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation has been raised from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 125 crores. The Corporation will continue to assist in the flow of funds for income generating schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs. So far, the Corporation has sanctioned 312 schemes of a value of Rs. 277.63 crores towards which it has disbursed Rs. 54.05 crores. The Corporation is also organising training programmes in skill upgradation for employment and self-employment. To raise the levels of literacy and education amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is proposed to start residential schools in 48 districts.

As a tribute to the memory of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar during his Centenary Celebration Year, the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation was set up to administer schemes like the Dr. Ambedkar National Award, Dr. Ambedkar National Library, Dr. Ambedkar Chairs in Universities, and Dr. Ambedkar Overseas Fellowships. In addition, the Government has also taken up the translation

and publication of the complete works and speeches of Dr. Ambedkar. A full-length feature film on Dr. Ambedkar will also be produced.

The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), with an authorised share capital of Rs. 200 crores, will provide an additional channel of finance and assist in upgrading the technical and entrepreneurial skills of the socially and educationally backward classes.

The National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, has been passed by Parliament providing statutory status to the Commission clothing it with the powers of a Civil Court. The main functions of the Commission would be to evaluate the progress of development of the minorities, monitor and make recommendations on the working of constitutional safeguards, look into specific complaints, undertake studies and research, suggest appropriate measures and make periodic reports to Government.

Government has initiated action to implement the judgement of the Supreme Court on issues relating to the reservation of jobs in Government for Backward Classes. Government will specify the basis, applying the relevant and requisite socio-economic criteria, to exclude socially advanced persons and sections, the creamy layer, from other backward classes. An ordinance has been promulgated to constitute a permanent body for entertaining, examining and recommending upon requests for inclusion and complaints of over-inclusion and under-inclusion in the lists of other backward classes of citizens. The advice tendered by such body shall ordinarily be binding upon the Government.

Government proposed to set up the Rashtriya Mahila Kcsh to meet the short-term and medium-term developmental credit needs of poor women in the informal sector, through intermediary agencies like non-Government organisations. Funds have been allocated to this programme as part of the Social Safety Net efforts.

A review of the 1986 National Policy on Education has been undertaken and necessary modifications in the Policy were effected in May 1992. Universalisation of elementary education, achievement of total literacy, equal access to educational opportunities, women's education and development, vocationalisation of secondary education, consolidation of higher education, modernisation of technical education, and improvement of the quality, content and process of education at all levels continue to be the priority areas of national endeavour in the field of education. In elementary education, we have shifted the focus from mere enrolment to retention and achievement. The revised policy resolves to ensure that free and compulsory education of satisfactory quality is provided to all children upto 14 years of age within this decade. The National Literacy Mission based on the Total Literacy Campaign strategy has achieved commendable results and 75% of the districts in the country will be covered under this Mission by 1996-97. The emphasis during the coming years will be on infusing

sound management principles in the education system and on decentralising education management.

There has been encouraging progress in the sphere of science and technology. The successful launch of ASLV in May, 1992 is a significant development in indigenous launch technology. The launch of INSAT-2A in July, 1992 and its successful commissioning is an indication of our ability to build sophisticated multi-purpose satellites. The planned launches of INSAT-2B and the PSLV in June this year will provide a further fillip to our Space programme. Another noteworthy development of 1992 was the completion of the 11th Scientific Expedition to Antarctica and the launch of the 12th expedition. Ongoing efforts to harness the benefits of biotechnological tools, with relevance to agriculture and health, would be sustained.

The highlight of this year's achievements in the field of Atomic Energy has been the 220 MW Kakrapar Atomic Power Station Unit-I achieving criticality on September 3, 1992 and its synchronisation to the grid on November 24, 1992.

Our Armed Forces remain prepared to safeguard our territorial integrity. Improvements in man-power planning and management practices and investments towards self-reliance in defence technologies are yielding results.

The Armed Forces assisted the civil authorities in maintaining law and order and organising relief and rescue measures on a number of occasions during the year, carrying out their tasks with commendable dedication.

In the field of defence production determined efforts have been made towards indigenisation and self-reliance, particularly in spare parts. In keeping with the changed industrial policies steps are being taken to foster mutually reinforcing linkages between production units in the defence and civil sectors.

Government remains committed to enhance the welfare of serving and retired Armed Forces personnel.

Our foreign policy objective were pursued both bilaterally and in international forums. Emphasis was placed on building up relations with our neighbours. Important visitors from these countries included the President of Sri Lanka, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, the Prime Minister of Nepal and the King of Bhutan. Our ties with these countries have been strengthened as a result of these visits. During the visit of the Bangladesh Prime Minister, our commitment to lease the Tin Bigha corridor to Bangladesh was fulfilled. A Memorandum of Understanding between the two countries on detailed investigations for the important Sankosh multipurpose project was signed during the visit of the King of Bhutan.

Despite Pakistan's continuing support for terrorism and subversion in Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab, efforts were made by us to resolve various

bilateral issues. With this objective in mind, the Prime Minister had two meetings with the Prime Minister of Pakistan in the course of the last year. Our efforts have unfortunately not made much headway. We urge Pakistan to eschew its path of deliberate and provocative confrontation and its temptation to gain unilateral advantage in its relationship with us. There can be no alternative to the process of bilateral dialogue.

Government has been consistently pursuing a policy of achieving good neighbourly relations with China overcoming the difficulties of the past. We are also working for a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the boundary question. Among the several high-level visits exchanged between the two countries last year was that of our former President, Shri R. Venkataraman. The Chinese Foreign Minister is expected to visit India this year. The Prime Minister will also be visiting China.

We look forward to working together with President Clinton and his administration in the United States in building a strong relationship between our two countries based on mutual understanding, trust and shared values and interests. The changed international environment following the end of the Cold War has given an impetus to the strengthening of Indo-US ties, which now reflect a greater degree of understanding at the political level along with growing cooperation in various other areas.

The visit of President Yeltsin provided the opportunity for a detailed exchange of views on all bilateral and global issues of concern. Our stand on Kashmir was explained. President Yeltsin categorically affirmed his country's full support for India's position. During this visit the debt repayment issue was resolved and several other agreements were signed which have laid a durable foundation for future friendship and close interaction between the two countries.

We had the pleasure of welcoming in our midst three distinguished Heads of Government from Western Europe. The British Prime Minister, Mr. John Major, was here as Chief Guest at our Republic Day celebrations. His visit underscored India-U.K. friendship and cooperation and re-confirmed British understanding of our actions to uphold democracy and secularism. He extended full cooperation in combating terrorism. A further significant outcome of the visit was the stimulus it gave to India-British economic and commercial cooperation. Earlier this month, we welcomed the President of the Government of Spain, Mr. Felipe Gonzalez. Most recently, Dr. Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of Germany visited India to receive the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding. These significant visits reflect appreciation overseas of our resilience in addressing the various issues that face the country as well as the strength of our democratic and secular system. They have also resulted in greater appreciation of our foreign policy as well as in support for our economic reforms programme.

The Prime Minister's visit to Japan in 1992 coincided with the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and

Japan and the signing of a peace treaty between the two countries. Japanese interest in our economic liberalisation is underscored by the increase in direct Japanese investment in India. We are committed to strengthening our ties with Japan at all levels.

The strengthening of our relations with the newly independent countries of Central Asia with whom we have had age-old cultural ties, is a major thrust of our policy. The visits to India last year of the Presidents of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan were followed up with high level visits from India to Central Asia. The Prime Minister of Tajikistan visited India a few days back. Agreements were signed during these visits which give our relations with the individual Central Asian States a new and long-term perspective.

We welcome the START-II Treaty between the United States and Russia for reduction in strategic nuclear arsenals as a step in the right direction. In the field of multilateral disarmament, a noteworthy event has been the successful conclusion of the Chemical Weapons Convention, which eliminates an entire class of weapons of mass destruction. This is a universal and non-discriminatory treaty which should be regarded as a model for future multilateral disarmament negotiations. It provides a strong underpinning to the Indian Action Plan for Global Disarmament that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had presented to the United Nations in 1988. A global, and not regional or sub-regional, approach is needed for worthwhile results in this area.

A reinvigorated United Nations with a more sharply focused agenda is the need of the hour. The effectiveness of the United Nations will depend on its ability to democratise and reorder its structures to accommodate and reflect the concerns of its members.

Our participation at the multilateral level in the U.N., NAM, the Commonwealth and the G-15 has been within the overall framework of our priorities and concerns. The Prime Minister's address at the inaugural session of the Non-Aligned summit in Jakarta last September set the tone of its deliberations, reaffirming the continuing relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement and prioritising its future agenda so as to concentrate upon issues of specific concern to it.

At the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in June, 1992, the Prime Minister's address emphasised the integral link between environment and development, thus marking a milestone in international cooperation in tackling environmental and development issues. India's proposal for transfer of technology to, and additional resources for, developing countries, to enable them to join their developed country partners in the global effort at preserving the environment, was widely welcomed and endorsed by the Conference.

Honourable Members, the crisis the country is faced with today places a grave responsibility on your shoulders. You saw remarkable levels of

cooperation as also strong areas of dissent last year. These are the essential manifestations of a living democracy. I am sure you will set the tone for the entire country to deal with its problems this year with exemplary conduct and leadership. The nation expect nothing less from its representatives here. You have to guide the nation with courage, wisdom and discipline.

I commend you to your tasks in this session and wish you all success.

JAI HIND

**ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY, MR. BORIS N.
YELTSIN, PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN
FEDERATION, TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT**

The President of the Russian Federation, His Excellency Mr. Boris N. Yeltsin addressed the members of Parliament on 29 January 1993 in the Central Hall of Parliament House at a function organised under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group and the India International Centre (IIC). The Welcome Address was delivered by Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha and the President of the Indian Parliamentary Group. The Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao also spoke on the occasion. At the function Dr. Karan Singh, President of the India International Centre conferred the Honorary Membership of the IIC on Mr. Boris Yeltsin.

We reproduce below the texts of the Addresses delivered at the function.

—Editor

**ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA,
SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL**

Your Excellency, President of the Russian Federation, Mr. Boris N. Yeltsin, Madam Naina Yeltsina, Honourable Prime Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao ji, Honourable members of the Russian Delegation, Honourable Ministers, Honourable members of the Diplomatic Corps, Honourable members of the Parliament of India, Dr. Karan Singh ji, Honourable members of the Media from Russia and India, Ladies and Gentlemen :

This Central Hall of the Parliament of India is a historical place where, on the eve of the dawn of Independence, the sovereignty and the power of the Government were transferred to the people of India and where the Constitution of India was made and adopted.

Here, with great pleasure, on behalf of the Indian Parliamentary Group, which represents the Indian Parliament, which in turn represents the people of India and on my own behalf and also on behalf of the India International Centre, an eminent Organisation of intellectuals, we extend a cordial wel-



The President of the Russian Federation, His Excellency Mr. Boris N. Yeltsin addressing Members of Parliament in the Central Hall. Also seen the picture are former Union Minister and President of the India International Centre, Dr. Karan Singh, Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil

come to Your Excellency, President of the Russian Federation, Mr. Boris Nikolaevich Yeltsin, Madam Naina Yeltsina and other Honourable Members of the Russian Delegation. From here, through our guests, we send warm greetings of the people of India, to the friendly people of the Russian Federation.

Geography, history and thinking of the leaders and peoples of our countries have been responsible for understanding, cooperation and friendship between our peoples. These cordial and meaningful relations between us have proved beneficial to our countries and have contributed towards creating conditions conducive to peace and prosperity everywhere in the world. We hope not only to continue the same kind of relations between us, but to improve upon them.

What has been done yesterday in signing of the agreements, is concrete proof of our desire to improve upon the existing conditions for further strengthening our cooperation and friendship. We hope that these agreements would help us in achieving our aims and objectives in the best possible manner.

Your Excellency, Mr. President and your country are giving new shape and content to your country's political, economic, cultural, and international policies. What is being done in your country is being watched with great interest and expectations by the peoples of the world.

We, in India, are desirous of hearing the first hand information of what is being done in your great country in bringing it on par in every respect with other parts of the world and in bringing your country's policies nearer to the policies the world over.

We request Your Excellency to speak to us on points which are nearer to your heart's desire, including national, bilateral and international issues.

Before His Excellency, the President of the Russian Federation addresses this distinguished gathering, may I request the Honourable Prime Minister of India to say a few words and to initiate the dialogue?

Thank you.

ADDRESS BY THE PRIME MINISTER,
SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO

Your Excellency Mr. President and Madam Yeltsina, Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members of Parliament, Distinguished Guests :

It gives me great pleasure to welcome to this historic Central Hall of Parliament the President of the Russian Federation, His Excellency Mr. Boris Nikolaevich Yeltsin and Madam Yeltsina. This Hall has seen the flowering of Indian democracy. President Yeltsin's presence here symbolizes our admiration for his outspoken and vigorous defence of Russian democ-

racy. He has often been referred to affectionately and admiringly as the first democrat of Russia.

This is the first visit to India of President Yeltsin and Madam Yeltsina, and it constitutes an important landmark in Indo-Russian relations. Earlier, India and the former Soviet Union interacted in a very friendly manner as all of us know, but in a vastly different global context.

Today, India and Russia, in the forefront of global change, look to a qualitatively new relationship.

This qualitatively new relationship is a celebration of democracy, a coming together of two great nations with a long history and tradition, a convergence of two forces whose economies are vast reservoirs of talent and opportunity. It is also a relationship that draws the best and most vibrant values from the older relationship to create a splendid edifice of goodwill, understanding and cooperation.

We live in fast-changing times. Change for the better is always welcome, but change can also sometimes carry with it the seeds of turbulence and conflict. India and Russia, with their size, resources and commitment to peace and cooperation, stand as bulwarks against the change that debilitates and as catalyst for the change that enriches. This is why, India-Russia cooperation can be so vital for our two countries and for the world as a whole.

Despite progress on many fronts, beneficial world-wide change still has several problem areas to address. Poverty remains a scourge, environmental degradation threatens to despoil our planet, weapons of mass destruction hold us all to ransom, cross-border terrorism strikes and global inequalities endanger peace and stability. More purposeful and consensual international relations and international decision-making must address these important issues. And in this noble effort, India-Russia friendship has a vital role to play.

President Yeltsin has been telling me of his hopes for the future of his country. He looks forward to a consolidation of Russia's democracy, speedy economic growth that taps Russia's untold wealth and the diligence and fortitude of his people and an honoured and proud place for Russia in the councils of the world. It is a grand and moving vision; and we, in India, as friends and sympathisers, wish him success in his endeavours.

Once again, Mr. President and Madam, you are welcome to India as friends. Let your presence here symbolize all that is good and lasting in relations among nations.

Welcome again.

Thank you.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION,
HIS EXCELLENCY MR. BORIS YELTSIN*

Ladies and Gentlemen :

It is a great honour for me to appear in this Hall, a historic place for India and for the rest of the world, especially to appear here before the honourable representatives of the people of India.

I wish to convey to you, most cordial and sincere feelings that the people of Russian Federation have for your country. Russia is going through a profound change, but I can assure you that our people firmly cherish in their hearts, a very profound sympathy towards India and towards the Indian people.

Time has no power over their sympathy. It is in early childhood that we gained our first knowledge about your country. I personally, in my early childhood, got my first knowledge about India and then, throughout the rest of our lives, we carry in our hearts the pure image of kind and mysterious India, a land of miracles and ancient legends.

In the course of my stay here, I found out that the image I gained in my early childhood proved surprisingly accurate and indeed the Russian Prince Alexei Soltoko was right when he said: In order to be able to reflect the unmatched beauty of India, you need to have hundred eyes and hundred arms. Every person needs to have hundred eyes and hundred arms.

Your country has made a truly priceless contribution to the treasure trove of world civilisation, has given the human race thinkers of genius, pioneers of spirit, outstanding politicians, cultural personalities and scientific figures. Were it not for their contribution, the fundamental notions such as humanity, tolerance, morality, non-violence and justice as well as many others, would have been by far less meaningful. Symbolically, these fundamental issues have been in the centre of attention of some of the foremost Russian thinkers too. The depths of wisdom, which they discovered, have become graphic manifestations of the fact that highly dissimilar cultures of Russia and India are at one when it comes to their essential elements. This is what is most surprising. Would you agree?

The West and the East, the North and the South converge again in sight into themselves and each other as they try to grasp the mystery of human being, of human race and the meaning of life. What attracts to India is not just untamed variety of colours and even from the insight, you can see that unmatched variety of colours. It is not just its monumental culture and grandeur of history. What attracts people to India is not just its past but its present as well.

* Originally delivered in Russian

Your country, your people debunked the deeply ingrained stereotypes that democratic principles can operate only in conditions of European civilisation. Sir, these stereotypes have been debunked for good. India is the world's largest democratic federated State, a great State, a great power. Your experience makes one convinced that freedom, democracy and human rights make up universal values.

They are not just property of some individual countries or individual continents; they belong to the entire world. Today, Russia is working to assert them in its own life. We are carrying out radical reform and it is essential that we maintain the country on the track of peaceful reform, that we keep stability and inter-ethnic amity. That is why, it is not just because of academic or abstract curiosity that makes us wonder how, given this great variety of regional features, traditions, cultures, languages and religions, your country, despite all the difficulties, has succeeded in striking a balance of different interests. How to use the words of Jawaharlal Nehru? It can keep unity in diversity. This is something that we use in Russia as a guiding formula. Furthermore, how is it that it succeeded in being firmly committed to democratic principles? We have a fundamental interest in learning about your experience in interaction of all branches of power, something which we still have to accomplish, the interaction that shapes everyday activity of India's State agencies. Today, we feel keenly that it is not an easy task to bring this about. The principle of separation of powers cannot be asserted in and now itself. We are firmly convinced that, to be able to implement that principle, we have to proceed along the democratic path but democracy is not a secret treat between leaders or State institutions that has been signed behind, at the back of the people. On the contrary, it is the people who must play the leading role and have a final say on the decisions that shape the country's destiny. That is why, we decided to put to a national referendum, the basic provisions of a new Russian Constitution. I have a firm belief in the wisdom and common sense of Russian citizens and it is for them to pass the final verdict. And I am happy to say that India has already passed its very important Constitution Amendments, namely, Amendments 71 and 72 to the Constitution. And I congratulate you on this. Russia has also a big practical interest in learning about Indian model of mixed economy which constitutes a surprising combination of various types of ownership, entrepreneurial activity, millennium traditions and present day realities. This is what you can see in your country combined together. It has a big potential of inherent dynamics and reform.

Reflecting on the destinies of India, Indira Gandhi said: "We could have opted in favour of traditions or we could have totally abandoned them. But we have chosen the most difficult path, the path of combining the old and the new." This is what counts most. The experience of reforms in Russia, in some measure has already gained, shows that any other alternative would have been a fatal mistake. And this rule applies not just

to India, but to any other country. It has no exceptions.

I believe that the main guarantee of successful Russian reforms has to be found, in the first place, in ourselves, in mobilising our own resources for carrying out these reforms in a country where in the past seven decades, people effectively forgot what the sense of private ownership and political pluralism is about; where in all these past years, the powers that be, tried to tailor the people to fit the dress, instead of trying to tailor the dress to fit the people. Our people paid a huge price for building a super power that was unmatched in terms of military powers, but individual citizens were not made better off.

Following the death of millions of people and the crippling of the lives of several generations, we at long last, understood that our country has landed in a deadlock. One of the main personalities in Tagore's novel *The Home and the World* says, "If you commit violence for the sake of your home country, then you are committing violence with respect to your home country." This is something which we saw in our own experience and these words are of course, self-explanatory. There is nothing I can add to them.

There is only one way to break the deadlock. That is, if we go by way of reforms, something that we have seen in India too. We have been purposefully working to implement the reforms with the understanding that there is no alternative to reforms. Transformations in Russia are not important just for Russia herself, but they also have a global, worldwide context.

Today, on the threshold of third millennium, the entire world civilization is going through a period of radical change. We have drawn the line underneath the period of Cold War. We have put an end to the confrontation between the great powers. The entire system of world political coordinates is being made over. Today, the meaning of world power has been radically changed. If it is not decisive at least today, within the next fifteen or twenty years, the status of a great power will be determined not by the number of strategic nuclear warheads, but by the prosperity of the people, by the richness of traditions and culture, by the spiritual health of the people and by intensive contacts with all the members of the international community. The human race has a real chance to make international relations follow the rules of harmony.

Of course, this is a difficult task which will require the efforts not only of our present generation but also of coming generations and these will prove fully worthwhile. In the second half of the 20th century, a threat is painted in the form of nuclear catastrophe to our planet. But what is most important is that we will put behind ourselves for good this threat.

With the signing of the Russian-American START-II Treaty, the process of nuclear disarmament has entered a new phase through reduction and elimination of two-thirds of the two countries' nuclear arsenals — that is to say that the world can no longer be afraid of elimination of every living

being on earth. Of course, it will be even more important to work for the reinforcement of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of nuclear weapons. Being realists, we understand that today's world is far from perfection, that is, too much evil, anger, violence and intolerance.

Yesterday, we spent some time jointly with the Prime Minister Rao, on seeking a compromise on some of the problems that we had in relation between our two countries; and we got to that compromise minute by minute, hour by hour, in the course of four hours. We were moving towards each other, trying to accommodate each other and we got that compromise and we cut that knot.

It is my feeling that the victory of compromise that we got yesterday would serve in the interest of making our relations more dynamic, our cooperation more dynamic in all areas - political, social, economic, military, technical, cultural, scientific, educational and other fields. This will have a very important meaning, underlying meaning; perhaps that we are not yet able to grasp fully. I am sure of that. Of course, our country has no intention of making unjustified unilateral concessions or of sacrificing its vital interests.

As was the case of the past 17 years, our policy implies towards development of inter-State relations on an equitable, mutually beneficial basis, on the basis of respect for the positions of each other. There is no reasonable alternative to it; nor can there be.

Today, just as the West, Asia is a priority in the foreign policy of Russia, something that is very essential. A balanced approach, abandonment of discrimination, overcoming ideological circles are some of the basic directions of our Asian policy.

Russia is a Euro-Asian country and incidentally of 17 million square kilometres of territory in excess of 10 million square kilometres lie in Asia. So, now, you have to give a serious thought with whom you are talking or dealing.

Sometimes, we are criticised for a pro-Western tilt. But I would seek your indulgence and your understanding because what we have to do was, in a different place, to have some agreement with the United States on the elimination of nuclear weapons so that we can build a foundation for peace, throughout the rest of the world, and then build on that agreement so that we can develop equitable bilateral relations with other countries while striking a balance between the interests of the West and the East. This is the essence of our position and it is my hope that you would support it.

Now, national interests, traditions, the varying geo-political situation make inevitable the steady presence of our country specifically in this part of the world, in Asia but we want this presence to be above all else and

primarily a peaceful presence, a businesslike presence and a presence based on partnership. In Asia we are not treating anyone as a potential adversary. We see everywhere partners and friends in India.

There is truly a huge potential for bilateral cooperation between Russia and the Asian countries and the more we can put it to use the more beneficial it would be to each country individually and to the Asian continent and the rest of the world. Russia's relations with India stand on their own and are of immutable nature. History is rich in events but that would never be overcast by any serious friction, not to mention serious differences of words. Every period in the inter-relationship between our great countries is valuable and precious; to us, because throughout all that time we have been steadily enriching our ties, gaining a priceless experience in interaction between States, peoples and nations.

Yesterday we signed the Russian-Indian Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation. There was a similar treaty between the former Soviet Union and India. We do not want to criticise that former treaty. But time goes by, realities change and India's foreign policy and Russia's foreign policy have undergone change too; they have been made to fit current reality. Therefore, the new treaty is more in line with the reality, in line with the interests of the Indian people and of the people of Russia. It is our joint intention to impart more pragmatism through bilateral relationship and to get rid of ideological emotions. But we intend to remove ideology from all spheres of life - political, economic, social and any other. And we have signed a Military Technical Cooperation Agreement yesterday too. But this agreement is not directed against any other third country. The thrust of that agreement is to assist India in protecting its sovereignty, its independence, its integrity and unity.

We are not only for contacts at political level, not just between State agencies but also between enterprises, companies, scientific and cultural organisations in Russia and India and citizens of our two countries.

Yesterday I had a meeting with the members of your business community and I liked very much their response, their warmth, their intention with which they were following developments in Russia and of course I feel that there is the same urge in Russia. And in a sense we are set to complement each other; what India lacks many things you can find in Russia and what Russia lacks you can find in India. We are situated close to each other. And sometimes people say, even in Russia, 'if you want to get something from across the ocean, then you have to mind the transportation cost'. So, sometimes it is much less expensive. You have to pay sometimes twice in the United States. Then, I wonder why we in the last two years had a reduction of our trade relations. I do not wish you to applaud my saying that our trade relations had fallen down. But we expect this year, the trade volume to increase to 2.5 billion dollars and in 1994 to 3.5 billion dollars and this I want you to applaud because I think this is

something we will get.

The predecessors left us a healthy heritage and our task is now to preserve that heritage and to build on everything that is positive in Russia-India Cooperation, about development of mutual trust and goodwill and that is what the people of our two countries have accumulated.

That is how the people of the two countries have accumulated. I am quite confident that the question concerning the need to strengthen friendship and co-operation with India will never have to be put to a nation-wide referendum in Russia. There is no question on that because what we do have and what we will have in future, as in the past, is friendship.

I am sure that the vital interests of our two countries coincide. We and you are further committed to democratic principles. We and you have a vital interest in preventing any reversal of positive trends in the current world situation. We both have an equal interest in stronger stability and territorial integrity of each other. We support India's position on Kashmir firmly and unwaveringly.

In the past few years, there has been a shift in relationship between India and China; inertia of decades long mutual mistrust is being overcome. Russia views with sympathy these positive changes in relations between the two neighbouring countries especially since we too in relations with China did not have understanding for 35 years and only in the latest visit by Russia's President, we too decided to live as friends.

Russian-Chinese contacts have taken on a new quality and in the connection I want to emphasise that development of Russia-China dialogue is not to suggest that our country is facing an alternative of sorts. Russian-Chinese relations fit in the overall pattern of our Asian Policy. I do not think that there is a room for the principle of crowding out of any other country. It is absolutely inadmissible. This is something that I want to say quite clearly here. Mutual trust, good neighbourliness, purely peaceful intentions of the three largest States in the world could become a powerful stabilising factor not just in Asia but worldwide. We highly value India's efforts to strengthen trust and stability in South Asia and we feel that they will be further intensified...

Russia, as the rest of the world community, looks forward to normalisation of relationship between India and Pakistan. We welcome any steps designed to achieve a mutually acceptable settlement... But, if you take military and technical aspects, we do not intend to extend any aid to Pakistan.

It is increasingly obvious that we need effective steps to settle the conflict in Afghanistan to ensure the return of prisoners of war that have not yet returned to our country so far. The measures taken by the world community have fallen short and Pakistan stands to blame for that. It is our hope that India will make its own contribution to the restoration of peace in

Afghanistan.

Honourable Members of Parliament, Ladies and Gentlemen, Russia and India possess the powerful economic potential and wealth of experience in bilateral cooperation. Our two countries are engaged in profound transformations which are similar in their thrusts and there is every indication that we can cope with developing highly effective cooperation and economic interaction. I am sure that the temporary lull in our relations can be overcome and, as I said before the start of this year, in the frame of our military, technical cooperation and the agreement that was signed yesterday, we agreed that spare parts and equipment that are delivered from Russia, would be produced through three different ways in our factories as part of the process of conversion, then setting up joint ventures and then, with our assistance, to build one or two - this would be subject to further agreement to plans to produce spare parts even in India so that you have independence in this respect from other countries.

We are partners and we are prepared to take to the fullest possible extent our interest and possibilities, and the current talks here are another confirmation of that. We finally removed all the barriers standing in the way, including those concerning mutual repayments. I am not going to cite any figures here. I do not want other countries to take advantage of that information and Mr. Rao, as we agreed, will give you all the information.

Then, there is ample opportunity for the spiritual development of our country in the area of culture and arts. Russia wants to express particular thanks to the pioneers of spiritualism who, through their inextinguishable creative work, brought closer the two worlds - the world of India and the world of Russia - with a millennium of cultural history and spiritual wealth.

As back as fifty years ago, Nicolaiwich urged that every sprig of sincere cooperation be preserved and taken care of for the sake of future cooperation - to be taken care of, protected and cultivated. I wish this appeal to be adequately responded to by the cultural personalities, scholars and men of arts. Let us take guidance from the varying standards of service to the people of Russia and India.

Mr. Nicolaiwich is not well now and let all of us wish him good health.

Today we have a keener understanding of the fact that we still lack knowledge of each other and that I think that perhaps India should learn more about the political image of current Russia because it is altogether different country and altogether different people, compared to what we had two or three years ago.

Russian State figures central. It would be a good thing if politicians of the new wave and leading politologists and experts travel not just to the West but also to the East and gain some insights into the life of India's intellectual heritage because in that respect you are now much ahead of Russia.

Closer contacts between the best minds in the two countries would make richer our relationship, would make it more meaningful and profound.

Friends, virtually with every passing hour of the stay of the Russian delegation in India, we have been able to accomplish and do quite a lot in many respects. We are discovering India anew because none of the members now in our delegation visited India before and we can see the progress that India has made in the years of independence. I want to congratulate you on the fact that three days ago you marked your truly great holiday, the day of the Republic, the day of independence which was proclaimed in this hall.

We felt keen in the outstanding warmth and hospitality of your people and the sincerity of the feeling towards the Russians, especially to me. Of course, we had many official discussions and talks at the level of the President, Prime Minister of India and at the levels of heads of various Departments and agencies. We also saw that warmth and hospitality. Our hearts, the hearts of our two peoples, are open to each other. Let it be a powerful incentive to politicians and businessmen. May it give us new strength and confidence and the success in all our joint endeavours.

From the bottom of my heart, I wish, on behalf of the new Russia, prosperity to you - an ancient and surprisingly young and modern country.

ADDRESS BY DR. KARAN SINGH

Your Excellency Mr. Boris N. Yeltsin, President of the Russian Federation, Madam Yeltsina, Honourable Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Honourable Speaker of the Lok Sabha and President of the Indian Parliamentary Group, Shri Shivraj Patil, members of the Council of Ministers and members of Parliament, Representatives of the Diplomatic Corps, Representatives from the Press, Members of the Russian Delegation, Ladies and Gentlemen :

It is indeed most appropriate, Mr. President, that you should have delivered your important message to India and the world here in this historic Central Hall of Parliament where our democratic Constitution was debated and adopted 43 years ago. This Hall has seen some of the greatest stalwarts of our freedom movement, as well as men and women from a whole spectrum of political beliefs and diverse ideologies who have made a major contribution to the development and growth of the world's largest democracy over these four decades.

Your message here, Excellency, reminds me of an earlier one delivered by another great Russian leader, General Secretary N.S. Krushchev, at a reception that I hosted for him in the capital of my home State of Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar, way back in 1955. It was there, under the beautiful Chinar trees, that he made a major statement on Indo-Soviet re-

lations and ended with the off quoted words: "If you are ever in difficulty, all you have to do is to climb on top of these mountains and shout, and we will come to your aid"! And indeed, since then we have both been firm and faithful friends.

Recently there have been dramatic developments in the world, the most significant being the ending of the Cold War and the massive democratisation of the constituent units of the erstwhile Soviet Union and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Taken together, these events represent a major watershed in human history, and in this whole process, which is still unfolding, the role of the Russian Federation, by far the largest and most populous country in the region, and your own role, Mr. President, have assumed historic dimensions. The challenges posed by your transition to democracy are staggering, as indeed are those which we are facing in our own country in sustaining and strengthening ours. But we must have faith in the ultimate triumph of the human spirit, which was so dramatically illustrated in your battle against fascism and ours against colonial rule half a century ago.

It is our sincere hope that in the new multi-polar global society that is being born before our very eyes, Mother India and Mother Russia will further strengthen their age-old ties of friendship and affection. Their long and turbulent history, their capacity to integrate diverse religious, ethnic and linguistic groups, and their commitment to certain universal human values which were mentioned, Excellency, in your Address, endow these relations with a special significance, not only for mutual benefit but in the broader global context. The bipolarity of the Cold War must give place to a creative global society; the grim competition between Communism and Capitalism to a more equitable and just world economic order; the stockpiling of monstrous weapons of mass destruction to a global campaign against hunger and starvation; the resurgence of fanaticism to a sane and enlightened interfaith dialogue, and the long story of national conflict to a quest for a peaceful global community on Planet Earth. It is to the extent that our two nations contribute towards these ideals that we will fulfil our historic destiny.

This function, Excellency, has been jointly organised by the Indian Parliamentary Group consisting of present and former Members of Parliament, to which I also belong, and the India International Centre of which both Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao and Mr. Shivraj Patil are members in their personal capacities. This Centre has over the last three decades come to occupy a unique position in the cultural and intellectual life of the capital. An entirely non-official organisation, it is sustained in its multifarious activities by its 3,000 members drawn from all over the country and from many walks of life, several of whom are present here this morning.

On behalf of the Indian Parliamentary Group, as well as the India International Centre, I would like warmly to thank Your Excellency for having

agreed to attend this function and for delivering such a significant message on this occasion. On behalf of our Trustees, it is my pleasure and privilege to present to you the Honorary membership of the India International Centre.

THE 89TH INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE : AN OVERVIEW

C.K. Jain

The Inter-Parliamentary Union, which was stood as a proud symbol of international cooperation since 1889, is the focal point of world-wide parliamentary dialogue. The IPU works for peace and cooperation among peoples and for the firm establishment of representative institutions. The IPU brings together the representatives of national Parliaments for the objective study of political, economic, social and cultural problems of international significance.

The Inter-Parliamentary Conference is the principal statutory organ of the IPU. It studies international problems and makes recommendations representing the views of the Organisation as a whole. Recent Conferences—held twice a year since 1984—have adopted resolutions on issues such as disarmament, development, health population, environment, women's right, human rights and humanitarian law.

India hosted the 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in April 1993, the second time it has had the honour to do so, the first being the 57th Conference in 1969. There were 795 participants from 107 countries at the 89th Conference, compared to about 600 participants from around 50 countries in 1969.

The total number of overseas delegates, observers, accompanying officers and spouses to the New Delhi conference was more than 1000.

Conference Arrangements

The Speaker of Lok Sabha and President of the Indian Inter-Parliamentary Group, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, presided over the Conference, having been elected by acclamation on 12 April 1993, as its President. The planning and organisation of the Conference arrangements were undertaken well in advance which ensured smooth and successful conduct of the Conference. The Conference Secretariat was headed by Shri C.K. Jain, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, who was also the Secretary-General of the Conference.

The venue of the inaugural session of the Conference was the Central Hall of Parliament House, while the business sessions were conducted in the Convention Hall of Hotel Ashok.

Women Parliamentarians Meet

As a prelude to the 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference Women Parliamentarians Meet, which has been a part of the IPU Conference since 1985, was inaugurated by the Vice President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha,

Shri K.R. Narayanan, on 11 April 1993. 65 Women Parliamentarians from 48 countries participated. The Vice President Shri K.R. Narayanan the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj Patil, the Deputy Chairperson of Rajya Sabha, Dr. Najma Heptulla, the President of Inter-Parliamentary Council, Sir Michael Marshall and the Chairperson of the Coordinating Committee of Women Parliamentarians, Mrs. Leni Fischer, addressed the meeting.

Emphasising the importance of the meeting, Shri K.R. Narayanan said that there indeed was a need for such an exercise in a world dominated by males. Politics held the key to power in every major field of activity of the state. Shri Narayanan expressed satisfaction that women in India had taken an active interest in political processes.

Shri Shivraj V. Patil in his address, said that women in India and the world over were equal to men in all respects. Referring to the performance of the women members of Parliament in India, he said that they had given a very good account of themselves and had generally done better than their male counterparts.

Earlier, in her welcome Address, the Deputy Chairperson of Rajya Sabha, Dr. Najma Heptulla, said that the IPU, and especially the meeting of women parliamentarians, had succeeded in sensitizing world public opinion and parliamentarians all over the world to undertake legislation to abolish the disparities which existed between men and women.

The President of Inter-Parliamentary Council, Sir Machel Marshall, observed that women were taking the lead in opening up democratic processes within the IPU and were working as a cohesive force transcending the barriers of race, culture and religion.

The Chairperson of the Coordinating Committee of Women Parliamentarians, Mrs. Leni Fischer, expressed the hope that the work of women parliamentarians would go a long way in bringing peace in the world and would create a world where men, women and children would be able to lead a life of dignity.

Following the Inaugural Session, Mrs. E. Anderson (Canada) presented the report of the Co-ordinating Committee, which had met in Stockholm, in September 1992, and in New Delhi one hour prior to the opening of the session. The Committee met again on 16 April 1993 to evaluate the results of the session and prepare future activities.

The participants discussed at length the various aspects of the preparation of an IPU Plan of Action to remedy present imbalances in political participation by men and women in political life. They exchanged views on the preparations for the IVth World Conference on Women to be held in Beijing in 1995. Subsequently, a more in-depth information meeting was held on 15 April with inputs by the representatives of China, the Conference host country, as well as by the representative of the United Nations Division for Promotion of Women and that of UNIFEM.

At the initiative of the German delegates and on the recommendations of the Co-ordinating Committee, the participants unanimously approved a declaration condemning the rape of women in Bosnia and Herzegovina which was being used as a weapon of war.

Having further taken note of the fact that the United Nations Commission for the Status of Women had just finalised, in March 1993, the draft International Declaration on the Elimination of violence against Women, the participants adopted a motion of support worded as follows:

"The Women Parliamentarians, meeting in New Delhi (India) on 11 April 1993 on the occasion of the 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, supported the draft Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, as adopted by the Conference on the Status of Women in March 1993.

They asked the General Assembly of the United Nations to adopt it without delay and agreed that they would seek the necessary support from their Governments to that end. They urged national governments and national parliaments to reflect the substance of the Declaration when finally adopted by the United Nations, in their national legislation".

The Participants also heard a presentation by the UN Co-ordinator of the International Year of the Family-1994-proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly.

They heard the same United Nations official speak on the question of the health and well-being of the elderly and recommended that the Union's governing bodies include this question on the agenda of the 90th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Canberra. This proposal was approved by the Council at its sitting held on 17 April.

Lastly, the participants touched on the question of posts to be filled within the Union during the New Delhi Conference and expressed their support for the candidature of Mrs. H.Megahed (Egypt) as Vice-Chairperson of the 1st Committee. Mrs. Megahed was subsequently elected to that post.

Inauguration of 89th IPU Conference

The President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma inaugurated the 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference on 12 April at a solemn function in the historic Central Hall of Parliament which was packed to capacity.

Earlier, welcoming the distinguished gathering, the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Mr. Shivraj Patil, said that as one of the oldest civilisations of the world, India had always set for itself a mission for ensuring peace, harmony, cooperation and co-existence. The ideals pursued by the IPU were thus in close conformity with the Indian ethos. Shri Patil observed that global issues transcended national boundaries and affected mankind at large, calling for concerted efforts by parliamentarians of the world cutting across national, political and racial divides.

Speaking on the occasion, the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Sir Michael Marshall, said that despite the end of the Cold war and super power confrontation, armed conflict was still prevalent in many parts of the world. For many newly independent countries in Central and Eastern Europe, and others around the world that had chosen the path of democracy, life presented many challenges. In this process, the IPU itself had to respond to many requests for help in maintaining its two great objectives: the peaceful resolution of conflict and the development of democratic institutions. Recalling his long association with India, Sir Michael said that Mahatma Gandhi's timeless call to each and everyone to think of the emancipation of the poor should guide us in the years ahead.

The Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations, Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed read out to the Conference the Message from Dr. Boutros Boutros Ghali.

In his address, the Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, observed that India's commitment to a parliamentary democratic government, staunch belief in the efficacy of democratic political processes and undeterred faith in the peace and co-existence as worthy principles of international relations, extended naturally to a deep commitment to the IPU. The road to a peaceful and stable future could only be traversed through cooperation and inter-dependence. That was an inter-dependence which recognized equality among nations big or small, rich or poor and pledged them to respect the sovereignty of each. We could not go wrong if we made co-existence and peace our watchword and common universal good our objective, Shri Rao added

Addressing the gathering, the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan, observed that the preservation of democracy and the promotion of development and social justice for peoples had emerged as the principal themes before the world. Mankind had to evolve further both institutionally and spiritually, before we could say that freedom, justice and peace had been firmly established in the world.

In his inaugural address, the President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, said that democratic approach had arisen from an awareness of the importance of the rights of the human being and an understanding of the truth that the general well-being of all could be attained only when human rights were accorded their due position in polity. Every gain in the cause of democracy benefited all, equally every injury to this cause affected all. There was an imminent need for us to realise that safeguarding the wherewithal of democracy was a common concern of humankind. Referring to terrorism in all its manifestations, the President observed that we must realise that the problem of international terrorism particularly terrorism sponsored from outside by another state, should be seen as a grave threat to the cause of democracy. We must identify, condemn and eliminate such elements wherever they lurked, as being the real outlaws of human society menacing the very future of human civilisation. Concluding, Dr. Sharma expressed confidence



महिला संघ - संसदीय संघ
 नई दिल्ली 11 अप्रैल 1993
**MEETING OF INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION
 OF WOMEN PARLIAMENTARIANS
 NEW DELHI, APRIL 1993**
**UNION L'INTER-LEMENTAIRE
 DE FEMMES PARLEMENTAIRES**



The Vice-President and Chairman, Raiva Sabha, Shri K. Narayanan inaugurating the Meeting of



The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil welcoming the distinguished gathering at the

that the Conference would be a powerful message to the world, of our common determination to prove the supremacy of democratic ideals for human advancement and our united resolve to fight sinister elements contriving to destroy all that we labour to create.

During the function, the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Sir Michael Marshall, announced the IPU Award posthumously to the late Dr. G.S. Dhillon the first Asian to have adorned the office of the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council from 1973 to 1976 for his outstanding contribution to the promotion of the ideals of IPU. The Award was presented to his widow Smt. Ranbir Kaur Dhillon, by the President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma.

Conference Plenary Sessions

The Plenary Sitzings of the Conference were held from 12 April 1993 to 17 April 1993, at the Convention Hall of Hotel Ashok. The following subjects were taken up for discussion.*

- (a) *Transparency in arms transfer through a global arms register, notably as a means to check the growing use of violence to achieve political objectives.*

The Conference devoted two plenary sittings (morning and afternoon of 13 April) to the debate on this item, to which the National Groups of 10 countries (Cameroon, Canada, Egypt, France, Hungary, Senegal, Switzerland, Tunisia, Venezuela, Zimbabwe) and the Andean Parliament had contributed by submitting memoranda. The delegates also benefited from an information document prepared by the United Nations Secretariat. 86 Speakers representing respective National Parliaments expressed their concern and anxiety over the menace of arms race and armaments and suggested additional measures, besides extending support to the resolution of the United Nations setting up a UN Register on Conventional Arms.

Addressing the Plenary, the Indian delegate Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, MP, said that the concept of an International Arms Register was not new. The League of Nations used to publish an annual Register, although the exercise ended with the outbreak of World War II. It was imperative that the UN Arms Register should be non-discriminatory and also attract universal adherence.

Shri Inderjit, MP, also from India, said that we needed to strive towards genuine, comprehensive and non-discriminatory disarmament.

Following the debate, the 20 draft resolutions submitted by National Groups and the Andean Parliament were referred to the 1st Committee for study and report.

At its final plenary (afternoon of 17 April) the Conference heard the report of the 1st Committee presented by Mrs. E. Anderson (Canada) and adopted the text of the resolution without a vote.

* For texts of the Resolutions adopted, see Annexure

(b) *The implementation of educational and cultural policies designed to foster greater respect for democratic values.*

The Conference devoted three plenary sittings (morning and afternoon of 14 April and morning of 15 April) to the debate on this item. The National Groups of 13 countries (Cameroon, Canada Cote d' Ivoire, Egypt, France,

Hungary, Netherlands, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela and Zimbabwe) as well as the Andean Parliament had contributed by submitting memoranda. In addition, the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) had supplied an information document on this subject.

Delegates drawn from different national parliaments called for developing primary education, vocational education and education for women. They also stressed the need for equality of opportunity as well as civic education to foster greater respect for democratic values. Delegates from Afro-Asian countries especially called for the recognition and strengthening of their indigeneous cultural traditions. The delegate from India, Shri Sudarshan Ray Choudhury, MP, highlighted particularly the mass literacy campaign currently under way in the country. He observed that to make democracy meaningful, universal education in tune with our socio-cultural ethos was an urgent necessity.

Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil, MP, also from India, highlighted the provisions enshrined in our Constitution and the several measures implemented by the Government of India to ensure that educational and cultural policies fostered greater respect for democratic values.

At the close of the debate, the 13 draft resolutions submitted by the National Groups were referred to the IVth Committee.

At its final plenary sitting (afternoon of 17 April), the Conference heard the report of the IVth Committee presented by Mrs. E. Peacock (United Kingdom) and adopted without a vote the draft resolution prepared by that Committee.

(c) *General debate on the political, economic and social situation of the world.*

The Conference devoted three sittings to the General Debate on the political, economic and social situation of the world (afternoon of 15 April, morning and afternoon of 16 April) in which 99 speakers took part.

Delegates expressed concern and anxiety at the deteriorating political and economic situation in some parts of the world and appealed for peaceful methods for the resolution of the impasse obtaining in the strife-torn areas.

Addressing the session, the Union Commerce Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, observed that an essential feature of the democratic growth in the country has been its secular character ensuring freedom and equality for all the citizens to follow their faiths and religions and yet exist in harmony. Shri Mukherjee also said that a series of economic reforms had been initiated which were mainly the market determined exchange rate for the rupee, trade

liberalisation, abolition of licensing system and reducing the conditions for entry of a firm only to the single criterion of self-financing of foreign currency needs.

In his speech, the Leader of the Indian delegation and the Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources, Shri V.C. Shukla, reiterated that "Kashmir was, is, and shall remain an integral part of India. The only issue over Kashmir is the vacation of forcible occupied territories". He also took strong exception to the raising of Ayodhya happenings at the conference and said that this was an internal matter of India.

Shri Vishvijit Prithvijit Singh of India regretted that Pakistan had misused the August forum of IPU to launch a diatribe against India. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal of India observed that national leaders should desist from the tendency of creating paranoia in the minds of the people.

- (d) *The need for urgent action in the former Yugoslavia particularly as regards the protection of minorities and prevention of further loss of life in order that peaceful co-existence and respect for human rights can be restored for all peoples.*

Having decided to include this supplementary item on its agenda, the Conference referred it to the 1st Committee and set 2 p.m. on 13 April as the deadline for submission of draft resolutions.

At the final plenary sitting on 17 April, the Conference heard the report of the 1st Committee presented by Mr. H. McCurdy (Canada), and adopted without a vote the draft resolution on the subject.

Concluding Ceremony

The week long Conference came to a grand finale on 17 April at a glittering function in the Convention Hall of Hotel Ashok. The distinguished delegates took the opportunity to thank the host Parliament and the Government of India and particularly, the Speaker, Lok Sabha and the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha for the success of the Conference and for the generous hospitality of the Indian people. In their thanks-giving speeches, delegates made repeated references to Mahatma Gandhi and his principles, which they observed were more relevant today than ever before. They also appreciated India's achievements in diverse fields and its tryst with democracy which was like a beacon light. The delegates also acknowledged the role of Sir Michael Marshall for the success of the Conference. While expressing their satisfaction at the outcome of the conference, they pledged to work more resolutely to realise the cherished goals and objectives of the IPU to make the world a better place to live in.

In his thanks-giving address, the Speaker of Lok Sabha Shri Shivraj V. Patil, thanked the President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, for having inaugurated the conference in the historic Central Hall of Parliament and for his thought provoking address. Shri Patil also thanked the Vice-President of India, Shri K.R. Narayanan, for having inaugurated the Women Parliamentar-

ians Conference and for his erudite addresses at the Women Parliamentarians Conference and at the inaugural ceremony of IPU Conference. Shri Patil took the opportunity to thank the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, for his illuminating address at the inaugural function. He also thanked the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Sir Michael Marshall for his initiative and cooperation in holding the Conference and also acknowledged the contributions of Mr. Pierre Cornillon and the team of dedicated officers from IPU.

The Speaker expressed his thanks to Shri V.C. Shukla, Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources, the Deputy Chairperson of Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah, Honourable Members of Parliament, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, Shri Rabi Ray, Shri Dipen Ghosh, Shri P.G. Narayanan and Shri Satya Prakash Malviya, the other members of the Indian delegation and also all Members of Parliament. He also thanked Shri C.K. Jain, Secretary-General Lok Sabha and Secretary-General of the Conference and Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha for the success of the Conference and all the officers and staff of the Secretariat for their active cooperation in making the Conference a success.

Sir Michael Marshall presented a memento to Shri Shivraj V. Patil for his singular contribution to the success of the Conference. Sir Michael also presented a memento to Shri C.K. Jain.

Later, Shri Patil addressed a joint Press Conference with Sir Michael Marshall, Shri C.K. Jain, Shri Sudarshan Agarwal and Mr. Pierre Cornillon at the end of the Valedictory Function where he noted the achievements of the Conference.

Meetings of Association of Secretaries-General

The Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments (ASGP), which is a consultative body of Inter-Parliamentary Union and works in close collaboration with the Union, held its meetings while the Conference was in session.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of ASGP was held in the afternoon of 12 April 1993, at Kautilya Hall, Hotel Samrat. This was followed by a plenary sitting. Plenary sittings were also held on the forenoon and afternoon of the next four days (13-16 April). On 13 April, a visit to Parliament House was organized for the participants which was followed by a Question-Answer session.

Special Features of the Conference

Receptions

The delegates and other dignitaries were guests of honour at several receptions. The President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, hosted a reception in honour of the delegates to the 89th IPU Conference on 12 April 1993. In

Rashtrapati Bhavan.

A banquet was hosted by the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan on 14 April, at Hotel Ashok. Renowned danseuse, Sonal Mansingh, presented a dance performance at the reception.

On 15 April, the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, hosted a reception for the delegates at Hyderabad House. The Speaker of Lok Sabha and President of the Conference, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, hosted a banquet at Ashok Hotel preceded by a music recital by acclaimed sarod maestro, Amjad Ali Khan.

A dinner by Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptullah, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, and a lunch jointly by Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, and Shri C.K. Jain, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, were hosted. The Leader of the Indian-Parliamentary Delegation, Shri V.C. Shukla, also hosted a lunch for the delegates.

Visit to Agra

The host Branch of the Conference had made extensive arrangements for a visit to the historic city of Agra. A special train left for Agra on 18 April 1993, at 0650 hours and returned to Delhi at 1900 hours. Guides conversant with French, German, Spanish and English conducted the delegates at Agra. The distinguished guests were captivated by the aesthetic excellence and architectural marvel of the Taj Mahal and Fatehpur Sikri.

Programmes for Spouses

While the delegates kept themselves busy in the Conference session special programmes were arranged for the spouses. They were taken to places of historical importance in and around Delhi and also to various shopping emporia. Some of the places they visited included: Gandhi Smriti, Sacred Heart Cathedral, Baha'i Temple, Indira Gandhi Memorial, the National Museum, Arts and Crafts Museum, Lal Mandir, Red Fort, Qutab Minar, Ahimsa Sthal, Jantar Mantar and Suraj Kund.

Media Centre

At the media centre specially set up near the Conference Venue, telephone (STD and ISD), Telex, Fax and Radio Photo facilities were provided for the use of correspondent covering the Conference. The Host Branch Secretariat issued daily press releases.

The work area of the Media Centre was provided with manual and electronic typewriters, a word-processor and laser printer. Rooms in Hotel Ashok were set apart for recording interviews of delegates by Doordarshan and All India Radio as well as by individual correspondents of newspapers and agencies. Among those interviewed at the Conference venue were the President of the Conference and Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptullah and the Sec-

retary-General of the Conference, and Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri C.K. Jain.

Special Publications/Souvenirs

On the occasion of the inauguration of the Conference, on 12 April 1993, the President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma released a Book, *Triumph of Democracy - An Overview of World Parliaments*, edited by Shri C.K. Jain, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. He also released a Special Number of *Journal of Parliamentary Information* the quarterly publication brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Earlier, on 11 April 1993, at the inauguration of the Women Parliamentarians meet, the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan, released two Books - *Women Parliamentarians in India* and *The Union and State Legislatures in India* brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. On this occasion, Shri Narayanan also released three Commemorative Coins in the denominations of Re. 1, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 and a postage stamp in the denomination of Re.1.

Daily Bulletins

The Bulletin Desk of the Conference Secretariat, housed at Hotel Ashok, issued 8 Daily Bulletins during the Conference. The illustrated Daily Bulletins, covering all activities of the Conference, the social and cultural engagements for the day and other sidelights were delivered to the Delegates every morning in their Hotel rooms.

Computerised Information Service

Parliament Library Information Service (PARLIS) and National Informatics Centre (NIC) had set up a full-fledged Computer Centre at the Conference Venue in Hotel Ashok to provide a variety of on-line information to delegates. The Computer Centre, making use of state-of-the-art computer and communication technology for storage and retrieval of information, was linked to the Indira Gandhi International Airport, Parliament Library and the Satellite-based NICNET. The host computer stored information on the countries represented, bio-data of delegates, their arrival and departure details, tour programmes, Conference schedules, spouses programmes and information about Indian economy, census, tourist information and air and railway timetables.

Library and Reference Counter

A Library and Reference Counter functioned at the venue of the Conference to attend to on-the-spot information requirements of delegates. Select newspapers and magazines were also available for consultation at the Counter.

Other Special Features/Facilities

A Reception and Information Counter operated round the clock at Hotel Ashok to receive delegates and cater to all their information needs.

A Sales Counter functioned in the Lobby of Hotel Ashok, to sell parliamentary publications and Souvenirs. Banking services, Postal facilities and Telecom services were also provided to the delegates.

CCTV

A CCTV system was installed at Hotel Ashok, the main venue of the Conference to display through colour monitors at fifteen vantage points, Conference information pertaining to the date, time and venue of the various meetings, cultural programmes, banquets and other functions. A CCTV Control Centre was set up opposite the Convention Hall in Hotel Ashok to monitor the functioning of the CCTV system.

Live Telecast/Broadcast

The inaugural function of the Meeting of Women Parliamentarians on 11 April 1993 and the inauguration of the 89th IPU Conference on 12 April were telecast and broadcast, live, on Doordarshan and All India Radio, respectively.

Panel Discussion and 'Curtain Raiser' on Doordarshan

There was a panel discussion on Doordarshan highlighting the importance of the Conference and its impact on the international arena, on 10 April 1993. The discussion featured Honourable Speaker of Lok Sabha. Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri V.C. Shukla, President of Inter-Parliamentary Council Sir Michael Marshall and the Deputy Chairperson of Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptullah.

Earlier on 8 April, there was a 'Curtain Raiser' focusing on the aims and objectives of the Conference, on Doordarshan. The programme featured the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, Shri Sudarshan Agarwal and Shri C.K. Jain, respectively, as well as the Secretary-General of IPU, Mr. Pierre Cornillon.

Security Arrangements

Meticulous security arrangements were made for the IPU Conference with the help of security organisations like the Delhi Police, Intelligence Bureau, Special Protection Group, National Security Guard, Railway Police and Railway Protection Force, CRPF and BSF. A combined Security Control Room comprising Parliament security officers, Airport security officers and security officers from Bureau of Civil Aviation, functioned round the clock. The Airport, different hotels where the delegates were staying, Parliament House and Parliament House Annex were connected by wireless and telephone hot lines. Photo Identity Cards were prepared for the delegates, observers, spouses and all those connected with the conference work at Hotel Ashok which was kept under an extremely vigilant and strict security cover. Security arrangements were also made for the post-conference visit to Agra.

The detailed arrangements ensured that the Conference was con-

ducted smoothly and without any security mishap.

Medical Centre

One mini medical unit was functioning in Hotel Ashok round the clock since 8 April 1993, to provide medical attention to delegates to the Conference. Two ambulances attached to the unit were stationed at the Hotel for emergency requirements. In other hotels where the delegates were staying, emergency medical care and first aid was available. A team of doctors accompanied the delegates and their spouses during their trip to Agra and Suraj Kund as also during local visits/engagements in Delhi. Special medical facilities were arranged at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, round the clock.

Conclusion

In short, the 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference made a considerable contribution, by way of meaningful debate on issues of critical global importance, to the cause of inter-Parliamentary, and indeed, international co-operation. It was another purposeful step towards the promotion of the ideal for which the IPU has stood, for a century and more.

ANNEXURE

**TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE 89TH
IPU CONFERENCE, NEW DELHI, APRIL, 1993**

**TRANSPARENCY IN ARMS TRANSFERS THROUGH A GLOBAL
ARMS REGISTER, NOTABLY AS A MEANS TO CHECK THE GROW-
ING USE OF VIOLENCE TO ACHIEVE POLITICAL OBJECTIVES**

The 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Considering :

- a) That the keynote of the evolving new world order must be understanding and detente;
- b) That the use of violence is contrary to universal moral standards and incompatible with the maintenance of peace throughout the world;
- c) That the establishment of control mechanism for arms purchases requires broad political will;
- d) That the growing interdependence between States can only be strengthened in a climate of fraternity and conciliation;

Realizing that excessive arms build-ups are one of the causes of destabilization and thus pose a threat to regional and international peace and security;

Aware of the deleterious effects of illicit arms dealing, particularly on countries' internal stability and on respect for human rights,

Recognizing that it is essential to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and, without discriminating, the transfer of advanced military-oriented technologies that could enable countries to manufacture such weapons,

Bearing in mind the damaging effects of excessive arms build-ups on world social and economic development, and the beneficial consequences that reduced arms acquisition could have for the economic and social development of all peoples,

Pointing out that by strengthening mutual trust, greater openness and transparency could help to invalidate the conviction that more and newer arms are continually necessary,

*The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic announced that it had not participated in the decision on this resolution.

Believing that greater mutual trust among nations would result in decreased tension and create a world climate more conducive to peace at the regional and international levels,

Noting with satisfaction the current progress in developing an atmosphere in which just and lasting solutions to problems of a military nature can be found, and *noting further* that maximum advantage should be taken of this opportunity, without delay.

Aware in this connection of the key role that parliamentarians can play in their countries' decision-making processes, of their influence on their fellow citizens and of their desire to work towards the creation of an international order in which every country's military aims would be more open and transparent, with a view to facilitating the advent of peace and security at the regional and international levels,

Recognizing the inalienable right of all countries to defend themselves individually or collectively in the event of armed attack, in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, and the right of nations to seek aid and assistance from other countries to ensure respect for that principle,

Deeply concerned at illicit arms trafficking which adversely affects stability and is directly and indirectly linked to acts of terrorism, drug trafficking, organized crime and the activities of mercenaries in various parts of the world,

Welcoming

- a) The provisions of the UN Convention on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons of 10 April 1981;
- b) The conclusions and recommendations of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Disarmament (Bonn, May 1990), which aimed, *inter alia*, to establish within the United Nations' framework a register of international arms transfers (paragraph 22 of the conclusions and recommendations of the Conference);
- c) The conclusions of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Security and Co-operation in the Mediterranean (Malaga, June 1992), which affirm that transparency and openness in military activities can contribute to establishing trust and strengthening security and stability;
- d) United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/36 L of 9 December 1991 ("Transparency in Armaments"), the annex to which provides for the establishment with effect from 1 January 1992, of a Register of Conventional Arms;

Realizing that greater transparency in international arms transfers, through extension of the Register's scope, contributes substantially to establishing security and confidence between States and to attenuating mistrust and misunderstanding, thereby averting the consequences thereof,

Convinced that transparency in international arms transfers should be

pursued on the basis of undiminished security for all States,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 47/52 L of 15 December 1992 endorsing the recommendations of the report by a UN panel of experts on the functioning and possible further development of the Register,

Recognizing the need for and the duty of every State to report its arms transfers to this Register,

1. *Calls on* all States to exercise effective control over their arms and military equipment as well as their exports and imports of arms so as to prevent their transfer to parties that engage in illicit arms trafficking;
2. *Urges* Governments to establish, if they consider it useful, their own panels to study their domestic military industries, consider methods and means of controlling their arms exports more effectively and formulate measures to make their arms transfers more open and transparent;
3. *Asks* all Parliaments and Governments to support conversion efforts and to develop special programmes for industrial conversion from arms production to the production of civilian goods;
4. *Invites* all Parliaments and Governments to exchange information on their respective policies, laws and administrative measures concerning the export and import of arms and to ensure co-ordination with the competent United Nations bodies;
5. *Calls on* Governments to co-operate fully in the establishment of the Register of arms transfers and supply the Secretary-General of the United Nations with annual reports on their imports and exports of arms, and to make available information on their military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies;
6. *Encourages* parliamentarians to bring pressure to bear on their respective governments to participate actively in the maintenance of the Register, and to promote acceptance for the concept of openness and transparency in the field of military activities;
7. *Stresses* that the active participation of all States is a prerequisite for the Register to operate as effectively as possible and provide maximum transparency in arms transfers;
8. *Considers* that reporting to the Register should be compulsory, and that, accordingly possibility should be examined of UN inspection and some form of sanction being imposed in the event of failure to report or in case of false information;
9. *Emphasizes* the significance of the current consideration of the item on transparency in armaments and, more specifically, issues relating to the active participation of States in the Register and its effective operation by the United Nations Conference on Disarmament in Geneva;

10. *Recommends* that Parliaments and Governments lend whatever assistance they deem appropriate to the UN Secretary-General with respect to the work being done by the panel of technical experts on formulating the technical procedures necessary for the effective operation of the Register;
11. *Calls on* parliamentarians the world over to follow these issues actively with a view to encouraging, provided that the principle of Universality and non-discrimination on which the Register must be based is observed, more in-depth discussion of the Register and of the possibilities of extending its scope by including further categories of arms and equipment, as well as military holdings and procurement through national production;
12. *Recommends* that all parties involved in ensuring the proper operation of the Register should take account of the need to:
 - (a) Reach agreement on a global and universally recognized concept of the arms transfers to be included in the Register;
 - (b) Ensure that the inclusion in the Register of aspects concerning technology and know-how will not impose restrictions on the freedom of developing countries to acquire high technology;
 - (c) Establish universal, global and non-discriminatory criteria that ensure standardized data and information;
 - (d) Examine the possibility of including in the Register, in addition to exports and imports, the production of arms, including nuclear and radioactive materials and their transfer;
 - (e) Include in the Register all data and information on arms seized by governments from terrorist groups, drug traffickers, organized crime gangs, mercenaries, etc. in order to contribute to combating illicit arms trafficking;
 - (f) Establish measures for the verification of the data and information provided by States for the Register;
13. *Requests* the Secretary—General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to obtain information from the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning developments in the field of transparency in arms transfers and to report thereon to National Groups and calls on the governing bodies of the Union to examine, in the light of this first experience, whether it is worthwhile to pursue this endeavour.

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL
POLICIES DESIGNED TO FOSTER GREATER RESPECT
FOR DEMOCRATIC VALUES**

The 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Welcoming the progress which has been made in many countries towards establishing democracy, and recognizing that democracy is a political system wherein power is shared among citizens, and rulers at all levels are freely and periodically elected and are accountable to the people, and that it is for every country to build democracy in conformity with its historical traditions, socio-cultural identity and fundamental ideals.

Underlining that sustainable economic and social development requires broadly based democratic participation in political, economic and social systems, and *recalling* the initiatives of the United Nations and other international bodies to address the wider issues of social progress and the alleviation of poverty,

Reaffirming that respect for human rights is an integral part of and an essential basis for the development of human resources in all countries,

Concerned that inequalities in society tied to an individual's religion, race colour or sex, are detrimental to democratic life and practice, and *affirming* the right of every citizen to be educated and trained to become literate and economically productive.

Recalling the declarations and resolutions of international and multilateral bodies reaffirming democratic values and fundamental freedoms, especially the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as United Nations General Assembly resolutions 34/170 and 35/191 concerning the right to education and resolution 41/187 proclaiming the period 1988-1987 the World Decade for Cultural Development,

Referring to the Declaration on "Education for All" (1990) made at a world conference organized by UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO and the World Bank, and bearing in mind UNESCO's plan to link international education with human rights education as well as the UNESCO-sponsored 44th International Conference on Education in 1994,

Recognizing that education is a prerequisite for the acceptance and further development of democratic values in a process involving the participation of all citizens,

Asserting that education and literacy ensure that everyone enjoys personal liberty, while *taking account* of the historical background of developing countries and their social and economic circumstances, particularly the funding of their expenditure on education to reduce illiteracy and elementary

school drop-out rates, especially in the present climate of inequality and injustice in international economic relations,

Recognizing that cultural interaction can make an important contribution to international understanding and co-operation,

1. *Emphasizes* that the establishment of political freedom, popular participation, respect for human rights, justice and equality is essential to sustained economic growth and development;
2. *Underlines* the role in democratic societies of non-governmental organizational and other institutions which are necessary for a pluralist society;
3. *Calls on* all parliaments and governments to ensure that citizens are aware of their democratic rights, their responsibilities and the need to participate in the democratic process, and to enable them to do so;
4. *Reaffirms* that access to information is an essential part of democratic development and calls on countries to ensure implementation of the inalienable right of all individuals—especially girls to education, so that all citizens may acquire the knowledge, abilities and skills which are indispensable for shaping their lives and their system of government in freedom;
5. *Calls on* governments to ensure, in accordance with article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, universal access to, and completion of, high quality primary education, especially for girls, and towards this end, to mobilize financial and human resources public, private and voluntary;
6. *Calls for* strengthening partnerships in the provision of educational and cultural programmes among all sectors of society, including central and local government and non-governmental organizations, the private sector, trade unions, local communities, religious groups, individual families and political parties;
7. *Calls on* all international development agencies—multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental—to support initiatives to achieve universal primary education and literacy for adults in all countries;
8. *Stresses* the need to realize the importance of education systems in a democracy, because governments are the servants of the people and the people's capacity to create, sustain and improve democratic governments is largely dependent on the quality and effectiveness of the education systems;
9. *Stresses* the need to involve the media in a joint educational undertaking;
10. *Considers* that education programmes must aim to instil in students the principles of democratic life and its foundations; knowledge of the institutions of their country and man's rights and responsibilities in

today's world; the ability to reflect on the conditions for and means of promoting respect for these rights and responsibilities; a capacity for personal reflection and critical analysis; and respect, tolerance and understanding of others;

11. *Invites* parliamentarians to urge their respective governments to adopt a global strategy to implement policies to this effect,
12. *Stresses* the need for governments to give more prominence to civic instruction and courses on democracy and political science in school curricula, and requests governments to place an emphasis on the political education of the population through sensitization campaigns, lectures and seminars on democracy with a view to popularizing the fundamental values of democracy;
13. *Emphasizes* that educational and cultural activities must be complementary if they are to play their part in individual fulfilment;
14. *Emphasizes* the need to promote exchange between the various cultures by means of training and exchange programmes, as well as the teaching and dissemination of living languages;
15. *Calls*, in view of the effects and consequences of worldwide migratory movements, for the formulation of strategies at national and international levels whereby immigrants may preserve their cultural identities while becoming integrated in the cultures of receiving countries;
16. *Stresses* the need to combat all forms of corruption through education, including corruption in commercial transactions which undermines the honesty and integrity of public institutions and leads to the wasting of scarce resources;
17. *Calls on* all parliaments represented in the Inter-Parliamentary Union, particularly those of the richer countries, to urge their respective governments, through the resumption of the North-South dialogue, to render all possible assistance to developing countries in their efforts to promote democratic values through education.

**THE NEED FOR URGENT ACTION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA,
PARTICULARLY AS REGARDS THE PROTECTION OF MINORITIES
AND THE PREVENTION OF FURTHER LOSS OF LIFE IN ORDER
THAT PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN
RIGHTS CAN BE RESTORED FOR ALL PEOPLES**

The 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Deploring the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and *condemning* the atrocities against minorities, women and children,

Strongly Condemning the practice of "ethnic cleansing" and most particularly the use of systematic rape of women and girls as a weapon of war, and **declaring** that such violations of human rights are most heinous war crimes and must be considered crimes against humanity.

Recalling the resolution adopted by the 88th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Stockholm, September 1992) concerning the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Expressing deep concern that, despite all the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council, there has been a continuing escalation of violence, aggression and occupation of territories, causing millions of displaced persons and refugees, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Emphasizing that the international community should seek a solution which does not reward aggression,

1. **Supports** current international sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and designed to end the fighting and place pressure upon those responsible for the conflict to reach an immediate settlement and **calls on** the international community to take further measures to stop the aggression;
2. **Emphasizes** the need for more effective implementation of the United Nations total arms embargo on all sides in order to ensure its equal impact on all parties as a means to end the continuing aggression;
3. **Endorses** the decision taken by the United Nations Security Council in its resolution 808(1993) to establish an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
4. **Reasserts** the right of all communities to live in peace and security within their internationally recognized borders;
5. **Expresses appreciation** to all those undertaking peace keeping and humanitarian aid action, especially under the auspices of the United Nations;
6. **Recognizes** the right of self-defence of UN peace-keeping and **calls on** all parties to ensure their safety so that they can discharge their duties effectively in the field of humanitarian aid and peace-keeping;
7. **Demands** that humanitarian aid efforts be unimpeded by all parties to the conflict;
8. **Strongly condemns** all violations of humanitarian law and fundamental human rights in the former Yugoslavia, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the practice of "ethnic cleansing" and **calls on**

*The delegation of Yugoslavia expressed its opposition to this resolution on account of the content of operative paragraph I.

those responsible to cease such violations immediately and ensure full respect for humanitarian law as well as the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons, regardless of their race, sex, language or religion;

9. *Firmly condemns* all forced demographic changes in the occupied territories of the former Yugoslavia, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
10. *Calls on* countries to help refugees fleeing from the conflict;
11. *Urges* the creation of the necessary conditions for the safe repatriation of all displaced civilians and refugees to their homes as soon as possible;
12. *Categorically condemns* the systematic rape of women and girls in the former Yugoslavia, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and urges the belligerent parties immediately to cease violence against women and girls;
13. *Declares* that systematic rape of women and girls in armed conflicts is a war crime and must be designated as a crime against humanity under international law;
14. *Calls for* the appointment of a special woman rapporteur, at the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, for human rights violations committed against women, and *suggests* the establishment, within the framework of the United Nations, of a relief fund for the victims of systematic rape;
15. *Calls on* all parties to respect international humanitarian law and to release immediately all persons arrested arbitrarily or detained;
16. *Supports* the efforts of those pursuing effective peace plans and bringing the warring parties together in an attempt to achieve a peaceful resolution, and *welcomes* international efforts to end the conflict in order to prevent it from spreading;
17. *Demands* that the Bosnian - Serb side sign without further delay the Vance-Owen peace plan as the other parties to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina have already done;
18. *Asks* the Inter-Parliamentary Council to consider sending a special IPU mission to the former Yugoslavia, in accordance with Article 1, 2(b) of the Statutes, to hold consultations with regard to human rights and to support efforts for peace in the region;
19. *Suggests* that, following the settlement of the conflict, the Inter-parliamentary Council also considers sending a mission to observe the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes;

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20. **Urges national parliaments and governments to take all necessary measures to protect human rights, implement humanitarian law, promote peace and achieve a lasting solution to the underlying causes of conflict in the former Yugoslavia.**

THE NEW DELHI IPU CONFERENCE : VISIT TO AGRA AND FATEHPUR SIKRI

Shankar Dayal Singh

The 89th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was held in New Delhi from 12 to 17 April 1993. The Conference was held in India for the second time in 24 years. Delegates from over 100 countries participated in this Conference. While the credit for its successful organisation goes to all those connected with making arrangements for the Conference, special credit goes to the Honourable Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil and Secretary—General of Lok Sabha, Shri C. K. Jain, who was also the Secretary—General of the Conference.

The foreign delegates were no doubt busy in the business sessions of the Conference but were also eager to have some first hand experience of the rich historical and cultural heritage of a large country like India. The delegates got an opportunity to visit Agra and Fatehpur Sikri on an officially arranged tour after the Conference.

As a member of the Reception Committee, I accompanied 60 guests to Agra on 18 April 1993. I travelled with delegates from France, Germany, Austria, Bolivia and Albania, all of whom were highly appreciative of the warm Indian hospitality accorded to them on the journey on the Shatabdi Express. For me it was not merely, a journey but also an experience.

The Shatabdi Express which was specially run for the delegates left Agra from Hazrat Nizamuddin railway station. Hazrat Nizamuddin, the place, is invested with a historical, religious and cultural significance. Hazrat Nizamuddin was the famous Sufi Saint who lived during the reign of Emperor Akbar. It is not known precisely from where he hailed, but he settled down at the place now named after him, situated in a corner of present-day south-east Delhi. Both Hindus and Muslims revere the Saint. It is said that the wishes of the faithful and the reverent who visit the mosque near the tomb are fulfilled.

On the day of our departure there were unprecedented security arrangements inside and outside the railway station to ensure that the distinguished guests had a safe journey. Such vigilance seems to have become a necessity in this day and age.

There were Speakers, Ministers, Members of Parliament and Officers among the delegates, many of them women. The differences in dress and language reflected the diverse nationalities of the delegates.

The journey, at 140 kms. per hour, was swift and smooth, with every arrangement having been made for the comfort and safety of the distinguished guests. They certainly enjoyed the view flashing past outside as well as the special refreshments served to them inside the train.

Agra, which is home to the world renowned Taj Mahal, is a city of historical splendour and magnificence, attracting visitors from every nook and corner of the world. A visit to India is deemed incomplete without a visit to the Taj Mahal, reputed to be one of the wonders of the world.

Arrangements had been made on a grand scale at Agra Cantonment station for the reception of the delegates. Shri Keshari Nath Tripathi, Honourable Speaker of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat, Member of Parliament from Agra, Shri Mahavir Saran Jain, Director of Central Hindi Institute and other officers welcomed the guests, amid tight security. The liveliness and bustle, the joy and newness of the occasion, lent an international aura to Agra station. The occasion was indeed special, on account of the distinguished gathering of representatives of over 100 democracies. These representatives had gathered in New Delhi to confer in a free and frank manner on important issues, such as arms transfers, educational and cultural policies to foster democratic values, and the political, economic and social situation of the world.

India today symbolises progress and development. Indeed, the Conference also provided an opportunity to the delegates to get acquainted with this vibrant democracy.

It had been arranged that half the delegates would visit the Taj and half would visit Fatehpur Sikri in the morning. After lunch, they were to visit in groups, vice versa. Fatehpur Sikri, situated in the lap of Aravalli hills and largely barren now, is a memorial to many historical personalities, one such being Jodhabai, mother of Emperor Jahangir. History records that when the Rajputs were engaged against the Mughals the Maharaja of Jaipur chose to secretly give his daughter Jodha in marriage to Emperor Akbar, earning the latter's true friendship.

The *Diwan-e-aam* and *Diwan-e-khas* at Fatehpur stand testimony to Man Singh and Birbal, Todarmal and Tansen, Abul Fazl and Rahim. The soul of Fatehpur Sikri encompasses the greatness of Moinuddin Chisti and the essence of *Din-e-ilahi*. The visitors were truly captivated by Fatehpur Sikri and recorded their many impressions by way of photographs.

We returned to Agra in the afternoon, encountering on the way traffic and security arrangements similar to those we had earlier seen. There was a large crowd at Agra, prompting me to recall a couplet:

"Whenever the sound of victory reverberates on the highway,
The man by the wayside is overawed."

THE JUSTICE RAMASWAMY CASE

C.K. Jain

Introduction

The Founding Fathers of the Constitution considered that for a proper and effective functioning of the apparatus of the state in a truly democratic fashion, it was vitally important to provide for a free and independent judiciary. Thus it is that in the matter of conditions of service and removal from office, Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts hold a special position under the Constitution, and they cannot be removed from office except in the manner provided by the Constitution.

Article 124(2) of the Constitution provides for the appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and declares that a Judge of the Supreme Court shall hold office until he attains the age of 65 years. Article 124(4) States:

A Judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that house and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the membership of that House present and voting has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

Article 124(5) which is also relevant and important is as follows:

Parliament may by law regulate the procedure for the presentation of an address and for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a Judge under Clause (4).

The corresponding article and clauses in the Draft Constitution were article 103 and clauses (4) and (5)*.

*Article 103 (4) A Judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President Passed after an address supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting has been presented to the President by both Houses of Parliament in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

(5) Parliament may by law regulate the procedure for the presentation of an address and for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a Judge under the last preceding clause.

In the debate in the Constituent Assembly on 24 May 1949, on article 103, Shri Tajamul Hussain, member, speaking on clause (4), expressed the opinion that "to remove a Judge on the recommendation of the Parliament would be wrong in principle". He suggested an amendment to the procedure for removal of Judge to the effect that "all the Judges of the Supreme Court form themselves into a Committee and this Committee should investigate the charge against the particular Judge, then submit its report to the President and then the President is to remove him in consultation with the Parliament, provided the charges are proved against him".

The amendment was, however, negatived.

Pandit Thankur Das Bhargava, member, supported the role of both Houses of Parliament in the appointment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, as well as in the removal of a Supreme Court Judge. Pandit Bhargava *inter alia*, said.

...Confirmation of the appointment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court must be made by a two-thirds majority of the total number of members of Parliament assembled in a joint session of both Houses of Parliament. If you kindly refer to Clause (4) of this article, it will appear that so far as removal of a Supreme Court Judge is concerned, an address supported by not less than two-third of the members present and voting should be presented to the President by both Houses of Parliament in the same session. I beg to submit that this principle is quite sound that the dismissing authority should be the appointing authority also. Therefore, the objection that the legislature should not have any influence in regard to the Judges of the Supreme Court has been laid to rest by this provision about removal.

Referring to the same clause, Shri R.K. Sidhva, member said:

Clause (4) contains an important provision about the removal of Judges. It says that the President can remove a Judge on an address presented by the Houses of Parliament and if two-thirds of the members present have voted for it.... It is good to give wide powers to the legislature but it will lead to all kinds of outside influences being brought to bear on the question and no judge will ever be dismissed.

Article 103(4) as finally amended and added to the Constitution by the Constituent Assembly, read:

A judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that house present and voting has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity".

Article 103(5) was not amended.

In 1968, Parliament enacted the law contemplated by article 124(5) of the constitution, viz, the Judges (Inquiry) Act*, to regulate the procedure for the investigation and proof of misbehaviour or incapacity of a judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and for the presentation of an address by Parliament to the President and for matters connected therewith.

Explaining the fundamental features of the Bill, Shri Y.B. Chavan, the Minister of Home Affairs, who moved the motion for the Bill in Lok Sabha, on 13 August 1968, said that in order to preserve the independence of the judiciary, the executive was not involved in any phase of the procedure for investigation. Shri Chavan explained, *inter alia*, that :

...a motion can be made by members of Parliament, and in order to see that it is not rather a light-hearted motion they (Joint Committee) have made it a condition that at least 100 members of Lok Sabha or 50 members of Rajya Sabha will have to make a motion*.

Just because 100 members have tabled a Motion, the Speaker does not admit it. He will have to satisfy himself that there is a *prima facie* case. He can consult, he can write to other persons. He can write to Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from which the Judge concerned comes. This is a precaution that is taken.

After that, the whole scheme of the Bill is that if the Motion is admitted the speaker constitutes a Committee of Inquiry.

If the Committee of Inquiry submits a report to the effect that there is no case, automatically the Motion lapses. If the Committee says that there is a case, on that basis a discussion can take place on the Motion and if it is accepted, then an Address can be presented to the President on which he can take further action.

* The Judges Inquiry Bill was drafted in 1964 and was presented to the third Lok Sabha. The Bill was referred to a Joint Committee which went very carefully into the clauses of the Bill and presented a report. The Bill, "to regulate the procedure for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and for the President and for matter connected therewith", based on the report the Joint Committee of 1966, was discussed and passed by Parliament in 1968.

The Judges (Inquiry) Rules, 1969, were framed by a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament, under Section 7 of the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.

Supporting the Bill. Prof.N.G. Ranga, member, said:

"I cannot think of a better scheme for the discharge of this very high and onerous responsibility because we should not like a Supreme Court Judge, from a political point of view, to be charged and arraigned before Parliament. If and when such a serious and dangerous contingency arises, all these safeguards have got to be taken in the execution of that responsibility...".

Some members expressed reservations about the terms 'misbehaviour' and 'incapacity'. Speaking in the Rajya Sabha on the Judges (Inquiry) Bill on 18 November 1968, Shri Bhupesh Gupta, member pointed out that the words 'misbehaviour' and 'incapacity' had not been clearly defined. Elaborating, he said:

It seems the word 'misbehaviour' has not been defined. Who is going to define the word 'misbehaviour'? Here people can have different ideas as to what constitutes 'misbehaviour' even in ordinary life not to speak of on the part of a Judge".

Further, by reading the Bill one would get the impression that there are some suggestions about physical incapacity or rather explicit statement of physical or mental incapacity in which case a Judge may be called upon to subject himself to medical examination and so on. Let us be clear that we are restricting 'incapacity' only to this aspect of the definition.

Earlier, welcoming the Bill in the Lok Sabha, on 13 August, Shri K. Narayana Rao, member, pointed out: "[The Bill] has placed misbehaviour as well as incapacity on the same par. But misbehaviour and proved incapacity of a Judge have different connotations so far as incapacity is concerned, I feel that no consultation with the Committee [of Inquiry] need to be called for at all. After all, if only incapacity is called in question, then the opinion of a competent expert or that of a competent Medical Board can be sufficient".

Raising another point, Shir Narayana Rao said :

It wou'd not be proper, once an allegation has been made against a Judge, for the Judge to continue in his work. And when the honourable House presents an address to the President and when the enquiry according to law and the Constitution is going on, it is a question to be decided whether it would be proper for the Judge to continue as judge during that period.

Replying on 14 August to a point made in the course of the discussion by Shri R.D. Bhandare, member, that by allowing the formation of a Committee of Inquiry, "the entire matter of the impeachment of Judges", had been taken off the hands of Parliament, Shri Y.B. Chavan observed:

I do not think it is expected or understood that the whole House would act as an investigating body, that this House itself should sit in judgement... If a proper investigation is to be made, it is very correct that some small body is entrusted with that work...

Explaining the need for the Bill, Shri Chavan said :

An Honourable member from the opposition said that this is neither the appropriate time nor is it necessary because it was not found necessary for the last 17 years. In the life of a country and in the working of the Constitution of a country, a history of 17 years is not enough. It was a very fortunate thing that we did not require it for 17 years. It is certainly a matter of credit to the judiciary. But the Constitution has conceived of a position where there will be the necessity for removal of a Judge. The only point is that we should not remove a Judge light-heartedly; we should not remove a Judge in a wrong way. That is understandable. To say that there should not be any legal procedure or provision to remove a Judge is not a democratic stand to take.

Facts of the Justice Ramaswami

Justice V. Ramaswami, Judge of the High Court of Madras, was transferred to the High Court of Punjab and Haryana at Chandigarh and appointed as Chief Justice of that Court. He assumed charge on 12 November 1987, and continued as Chief Justice of that Court until 6 November 1989, when he was elevated as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India.

In April-May 1990, some reports appeared in a section of the press about alleged expenditure said to have been incurred to furnish the residence of Justice V. Ramaswami when he was Chief Justice of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana, and the audit objections thereto. Several Members of Parliament and members of the Bar expressed their concern over these reports. The Minister of Law and Justice also called on the Chief Justice and voiced the concern of the Members of Parliament.

After deep consideration of the matter, the Chief Justice of India, Justice Sabyasachi Mukharji made an announcement on 20 July 1990, in open Court that he had advised Justice Ramaswami to desist from discharging judicial functions so long as the investigations continue and until his name was cleared on the aspect" and to "please be on leave with effect from 23 July 1990". On his tendering such advice, Justice Ramaswami applied for six week's leave with effect from 23 July 1990. Explaining the circumstances which compelled him to tender the advice, the Chief Justice pointed out:

The Supreme Court must uphold the Rule of Law. It is, therefore, necessary that those who uphold the Rule of Law must live by law and Judges must, therefore, be obliged to live according to law. The law, procedure and the norms applicable in this case, enjoin that the expenses incurred by the Court for the Judges, must be according to rules, norms and practice.

On 27 February 1991, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and 107 other Members of the Lok Sabha submitted a Notice of Motion, listing eleven charges against Justice Ramaswami, for presenting an address to the President of India for the removal from office of Justice V. Ramaswami under article 124(4) of the Constitution of India, read with section(3) of the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.

At the last sitting of the Ninth Lok Sabha, on 12 March 1991, the then Speaker, Shri Rabi Ray informed the House that he had admitted the Notice of the Motion. He also announced the setting up of a three-member Committee to investigate into the grounds on which the removal of the Judge was prayed for.

The Speaker announced as under:

Hon'ble Members, I have received on 28 February 1991, a notice of the following motion dated 27 February 1991, signed by Prof. Madhu Dandavate and 107 other Members of the House for presenting an address to the President of India for the removal of Justice V. Ramaswamy of the Supreme Court of India, from the office of the Judge of the Supreme Court of India under Article 124(4) of the Constitution of India read with section 3 of the Judges (Inquiry) Act 1968:

* This House resolves that an address be presented to the President for the removal from office of Justice V. Ramaswamy of the Supreme Court of India for his following acts of Misbehaviour:

- (1) That during his tenure as Chief Justice, Punjab and Haryana between November 1987 and October 1989, Justice V. Ramaswamy personally got purchased carpets and furniture for his residence and for the High Court costing about Rs. 50 lacs from public funds from hand-picked dealers at highly inflated prices. This was done without inviting public tenders and by privately obtaining a few quotations, most of which were forged or bogus.
- (2) That he also got payments made to hand-picked dealers for furniture and carpets ostensibly purchased for his residence which were never delivered.
- (3) That he misappropriated some of the furniture, carpets and other items purchased from Court funds for his official residence costing more than Rs. 1,50,000 and did not account for the same at all.
- (4) That he replaced several items of furniture, carpets and suitcases, etc. of a value of more than Rs. 30,000 which had been purchased by him for his official residence from public funds, by old and inferior quality items, with the object of deriving undue benefit for himself.
- (5) That he purchased from public funds more than Rs. 13 Lakhs worth of furniture and other associated items for his official residence at Chandigarh even though he was entitled to furniture worth Rs. 38,500/- only. That in the process, he wilfully evaded several rules, and sanctioned money for such purchases

by splitting up bills.

- (6) That he got purchased 25 silver maces for the High Court at a cost of Rs. 3,60,000/- from a firm at his home town in Madras at highly inflated prices without inviting competitive quotations. This was done even after the other judges of the High Court had opposed the purchase of these maces on the ground that they were wholly unnecessary and appeared to be a relic of the colonial past.
- (7) That he misused public funds to the extent of Rs. 9.10 lakhs by making the Court pay for non-official calls made on his residential telephones at Chandigarh during his 22 1/2 months in office as Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court.
- (8) That he abused his authority as Chief Justice to make the Punjab and Haryana High Court pay Rs. 76,150 for even his residential telephones at Madras.
- (9) That he misused his staff cars provided to him by taking them from Chandigarh to hill stations for vacations and to Madras for his son's wedding and spent more than Rs. one lakh of public money for paying for the petrol of these staff cars. He even got himself paid for false petrol bills and other false bills relating to car repairs, etc.
- (10) That he sanctioned as official the pleasure trips or the trips made for his own personal work by his subordinate staff to places like Madras, Mussorie, Manali, etc., even though there was no official work to be done in those places.
- (11) That he gave four unjustified promotions each within 18 months to several members of the subordinate staff of the High Court whom he misused for aiding and abetting his above acts done for his personal gains".

Having found the motion in order, I have admitted the same. Pursuant to sub-section(2) of Section 3 of the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968, I have constituted for the purpose of making an investigation into the grounds on which the removal of Justice V. Ramaswami is prayed for, a Committee consisting of the following 3 Members:

- (1) Hon'ble Justice P.B.Sawant,
Supreme Court of India
- (2) Hon'ble Justice P.D. Desai,
Chief Justice of the High Court at Bombay

(3) Hon'ble Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy

Former Judge of the Supreme Court of India.

The Committee shall submit its report as early as practicable. The motion shall remain pending till the report of the Inquiry Committee is received.

Report of the Inquiry Committee

The Inquiry Committee appointed under the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968 by the then Speaker Shri Rabi Ray, after detailed examination of the case and consideration of the charges against Justice Ramaswami, submitted a report which was laid on the Table of the House on 17 December 1992.

The Committee considered in detail the legal position of the case, as determined by the constitutional and statutory provisions.

The Report of the Inquiry Committee held the following rules, framed under section 7 of the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968, to be "relevant for the purpose of the present inquiry"—rule 5, which "prescribes the manner of service of notice on the Judge of the charges framed against him; rule 6 which "enables the Judge, when he appears, to object in writing to the sufficiency of the charges framed against him and if the objection is sustained, enables the Committee to amend the charges and give the Judge a reasonable opportunity of presenting a fresh written statement of defence; rule 7, which "prescribes the procedure to be followed where the Judge admits or denies that he is guilty of any misbehaviour or that he suffers from any incapacity or if he refuses or omits or is unable to plead, or desires that the inquiry should be made"; rule 8, which "deals with the non-appearance of the Judge "and permits the Inquiry Committee to "proceed with the inquiry in the absence of the Judge"; rule 9, which "deals with the further procedure to be followed by the Committee in regard to the report of the inquiry; rule 10, which deals with the recording of evidence"; and rule 11, which deals with the facilities to be accorded to the Judge for his defence".

In its reference to the "conditions of service and removal from office" of Judges of the Supreme Court the High Courts, the Committee noted that:

the word 'impeachment' is not used in Articles 124(4) and (5) but we have borrowed it from other jurisdictions to describe the process of removal of a Judge from office prescribed by Articles 124(4) and (5). The very vastness of the powers vested in the judiciary and the very immunity granted to them require on the one hand that Judges should be fearless and independent and, on the other, that they should adopt a high standard of rectitude so as to inspire confidence in the public who may seek and who may want to seek redress in the Court.

On the question of the definition of the term 'misbehaviour', a point central to the entire case, the Committee pointed out that "the word 'misbehaviour' is not defined in the Constitution and rightly so because it was obviously thought undersirable to confine it to a "straight-jacket formula". Believing

that " it is an expression which has to respond to the 'felt necessities' of the situation", the Inquiry Committee held that:

On a consideration of the constitutional and statutory provisions, keeping in view the vast powers and jurisdiction vested in the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court and the special status given to them under the Constitution and the consequent high standard of rectitude expected of them, taking into account the need for a fearless and independent judiciary who at the same time must command the confidence of the public, regardful of the need for judicial immunity and alongwith it the need to protect the State and the public from spoliation and delinquency by judges, and in the light shed by othe jurisdiction elsewhere where Judges as in India, are held in esteem and are removeable only by the impeachment process, we are of the view that:

- (1) The work 'misbehaviour' as applicable to Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court, in the context of Articles 124 (4) and (5) and other relevant provisions of the Constitution, means conduct or a course of conduct on the part of a Judge which brings dishonour or disrepute to the judiciary as to shake the faith and confidence which the public reposes in the judiciary. It is not confined to criminal acts or acts prohibited by law. it is not confined to acts connected with the judicial office. It extends to all activities of a judge, public or private.
- (2) The act or omission must be wilful. The wilful element may be supplied by culpable recklessness, negligence, disregard for rules or an established code of conduct. Even though a single act may not be wilful, series of acts may lead to the inference of wilfulness.
- (3) Monetary recompense would not render an act or omission any the less misbehaviour if the person intentionally committed serious and grave wrongs of a clearly unredeeming nature and offered recompense when discovered.
- (4) Misbehaviour is not confined to conduct since the Judge assumes charges of the present judicial office. It may extend to acts or omissions while holding prior judicial office, if such act or omission makes him unworthy of holding the present judicial office.
- (5) The standard of proof is proof beyond reasonable doubt, not a balance of probabilities.
- (6) The misbehaviour must be held proved accordingly by the Inquiry Committee constituted under the Judges (Inquiry) Act.
- (7) The Judge against whom an Inquiry is being held is under a constitutional obligation to co-operate with the inquiring authority and not to raise petty—fogging objections to obstruct the inquiry in which case an adverse inference may be legitimately drawn against him.

It may be noted that the Inquiry Committee Constitued under the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968, is required " to frame definite charges against the Judge on the basis of which the investigation is proposed to be held." Accordingly, definite charges were framed for the purpose of investigation. However,

although the Committee took notice of the charges as mentioned in the Notice of Motion, they did not adopt or adapt all the said charges. The charges were framed by the Committee on as crutiny of all the relevant material available to it at the relevant time.

The charges against Justice Ramaswami revolved round the concluding allegation at the end of the charges that the conduct of Justice Ramaswami amounted to wilful and gross misuse of office, wilful and persistent failure or negligence in discharging duties, habitual extravagance at the cost of the public exchequer, moral turpitude by using public funds for private purpose in diverse ways and bringing the high judicial office into disrepute; and that these acts individually and / or collectively amounted to 'misbehaviour' within the meaning of article 124(4) of the Constitution.

Briefly, the first charge was in respect of unauthorisedly getting purchased from favoured dealers items of furniture, furnishings and other articles far in excess of and wholly disproportionate to the requirements of the official residence. Charges 2 and 3 were in respect of purchase / use of carpets. Charge 4 concerned the alleged purchases from a favoured dealer of furniture. Charge 5 was in respect of furniture and furnishings alleged to be missing when Justice Ramaswami handed over charge of his residence. Charge 6 related to purchase/supply of six sofa chairs. Charge 7 was in respect fo the alleged purchase and supply of eighteen suit/attache cases and a brief case. Charge 8 related to the pruchase of silver maces for the High Court of Punjab and Haryana. Charges 9 and 10 related to unauthorised reimbursement of telephone charges/excessive telephone expenditure. Charges 11 and 12 related to misuse of staff cars and unauthorised reimbursement of petrol bills. Charge 13 related to the alleged creation of a forward group of officers in the High court to carry out various unauthorised acts and the out of turn promotions given to those officers by way of reward. The charge also alleged that Justice Ramaswami directed/permitted some officers to undertake private visits at the expense of the High Court. Charge 14 was in respect of the alleged wilful breach of the Punjab and Haryana Financial Rules in regard to various acts of omission and commission alleged in the earlier charges.

After considering the charges collectively and individually, the Committee concluded :

Justice Ramaswami's conduct, that is, his several acts of omission and commission, reflected in our findings on charges No. 1,2,3,7,9,11,12 and 14 taken together, and in our findings on charges No. 1,2,3 severally disclose wilful and gross misuse of office, purposeful and persistent negligence in the discharge of duties, intentional and habitual extravagance at the cost of the public exchequer, moral turpitude by using public funds for private purpose in diverse ways and reckless disregard of statutory rules and brings disrepute to the high judicial office and dishonour to the institution of judiciary and undermines the faith

and confidence which the public reposes in the administration of justice. The acts are of such a nature that his continuance in office will be prejudicial to the administration of justice and to the public interest. The acts, therefore, constitute 'misbehaviour' within the meaning of Article 124(4) of the Constitution of India.

Proceedings in the House

Before bringing up the Motion before the House for presenting an Address to the President under clause 4) of article 124 of the Constitution and the Motion for considering the Report of the Inquiry Committee constituted to investigate into the grounds on which removal of Justice V. Ramaswami was prayed for, the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, held consultations] with Leaders of Parties and Groups on the issue on as many as four occasions viz on 19 December 1992, 2 March 1993, 10 March 1993 and 11 March 1993. On 10 May 1993, the Speaker made the following announcement in the House detailing the procedure for considering the two Motions :

What we are going to take up in the House now is a matter which involves a Judge of the Supreme Court and is of very great importance. Therefore, the discussion may be carried with all sincerity, solemnity and understanding at our command.

Thereafter, Shri Kapil Sibal, the Counsel on behalf of Justice Ramaswami was brought to the Bar of the House.

The motion for presenting an Address to the President under Clause (4) of article 124 of the Constitution was then moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee. Shri Chatterjee also moved the motion for considering the report of the Inquiry Committee in regard to investigation and proof of the misbehaviour alleged against Justice V. Ramaswami which was laid on the Table of the House on 17 December 1992. The Motions read as under:

This House resolves that an address be presented to the President for the removal from office of Justice V. Ramaswami of the Supreme Court of India for his following acts of misbehaviour:

- (1) That during his tenure as Chief Justice, Punjab and Haryana between November 1987 and October 1989, Justice V. Ramaswami personally got purchased carpets and furniture for his residence and for the High Court costing about Rs. 50 lakhs from public funds from handpicked dealers at highly inflated prices,. This was done without inviting public tenders and by privately obtaining a few quotations, most of which were forged or bogus.
- (2) That he also got payments made to handpicked dealers for furniture and carpets ostensibly purchased for his residence which were never delivered.
- (3) That he misappropriated some of the furniture, carpets and other items purchased from Court funds for his official residence costing more than Rs. 1,50,000 and did not account for the same at all.

- (4) That he replaced several items of furniture carpets and suitcases, etc., of a value of more than Rs. 30,000 which had been purchased by him for his official residence from public funds, by old and inferior quality items, with the object of deriving undue benefit for himself.
- (5) That he purchased from public funds more than Rs. 13 lakhs worth of furniture and other associated items for his official residence at Chandigarh even though he was entitled to furniture worth Rs. 38,500/- only; that in the process, he wilfully evaded several rules, and sanctioned money for such purchases by splitting up bills.
- (6) That he got purchased 25 silver maces for the High Court at a cost of Rs. 3,60,000/- from a firm at his home town in Madras at highly inflated prices without inviting competitive quotations. This was done even after the other judges of the High Court had opposed the purchase of these maces on the ground that they were wholly unnecessary and appeared to be a relic of the colonial past.
- (7) That he misused public funds to the extent of Rs. 9.10 lakhs by making the court pay for non-official calls made on his residential telephones at Chandigarh during his 22 1/2 months in office as Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court.
- (8) That he abused his authority as Chief Justice to make the Punjab and Haryana High Court pay Rs. 76,150 for even his residential telephones at Madras.
- (9) That he misused his staff cars provided to him by taking them from Chandigarh to hill stations for vacations and to Madras for his son's wedding and spent more than Rs. one lakh of public money for paying for the petrol of these staff cars. He even got himself paid for false petrol bills and other false bills relating to car repairs, etc.
- (10) That he sanctioned as official the pleasure trips or the trips made for his own personal work by his subordinate staff to places like Madras, Mussourie, Manali, etc., even though there was no official work to be done in those places.
- (11) That he gave four unjustified promotions each within 18 months to several members of the subordinate staff of the High Court whom he misused for aiding and abetting his above acts done for his personal gain.

and,

* This House do consider the Report of the Inquiry Committee in regard to investigation and proof of the misbehaviour alleged against Shri V. Ramaswami, Judge, Supreme Court of India, which was laid on the Table of the House on 17 December 1992*.

Moving the Motion, Shri Chatterjee said:

At the outset I wish to make it categorically clear that this is not a motion against the Judiciary as a whole but against one judge who was found to have indulged in conduct which is nothing but misbehaviour within the meaning of the Constitution of India and which makes him unsuitable to continue to occupy the exalted office of a judge of the Supreme Court of India. We hold the

Judiciary in high esteem not only because it is one of the most important organs of our State and it dispenses justice to the people but because judges are assumed to be men of honesty and integrity and they discharge their duties and functions without fear or favour.

Therefore, I appeal to all the Members here, please eschew politics, eschew chauvinism, eschew parochial considerations.

Shri Kapil Sibal, making submissions on behalf of Justice V. Ramaswami, said :

I will confine myself to the findings of the Committee and I will demonstrate how wrong they are. I trust and I believe that 108 Members of the 9th Lok Sabha signed a Notice of Motion with a solemn belief that the judge *prime facie* committed a wrong. I am pleading here for the cause of an institution without which democracy cannot survive.

In the course of his submission, Shri Sibal dealt with the points raised in the report of the Inquiry Committee and rebutted the charges made against Justice Ramaswami. Referring in his conclusion to the list of 33 prior cases of impeachment of Judges elsewhere in the world, Shri Sibal said:

I have given a list of 33 cases of impeachment..... and you will find that in these 33 cases, only one Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States was ever proceeded against and the motion was defeated. In cases where impeachment succeeded they related only to the judicial conduct of the Judge or misappropriation or criminal conviction; never on charges like this. No impeachment has ever been moved on charges like this, of excessive expenditure contrary to financial rules, no impeachment has ever been moved and I have given all the examples. And in the light of the fact that the three Judges Committee has said that there is no moral turpitude involved, I request the Hon. Members of this House to re-think on this issue and not even vote on the Motion.

The Counsel then withdrew from the House. The discussion on the combined Motions continued on 11 May 1993, with 11 members participating.

Speaking on the Motion, Shri Jaswant Singh said that the right and responsibility of removal of a Judge in the form of Motion for impeachment was in essence a measure for ensuring judicial independence. He observed that it was the bounden duty of the House to support the Motion because its rejection would be a dereliction of the responsibility and duty of Members of Parliament towards the judicial role of the Legislature.

Dr. Debi Prosad Pal observed that all facts must be taken into account by the House before exercising its judicial power. Referring in his speech to the report of the Inquiry Committee which held that the acts of Justice V. Ramaswami were such as to constitute misbehaviour within the meaning of article 124(4) of the Constitution of India, Shri George Fernandes hoped that

the House would once again assert the dignity of the institution without which our democracy would fail.

Shri R. Prabhu pointed out that there was no charge of a judicial misconduct, and appealed to the House to go through all the evidence and to defeat the Motion.

Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao observed that 10 of the 14 charges levelled against Justice Ramaswami had been established and expressed support for the Motion, for removal of the Judge.

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar said that the most sensible way of settling the issue would be to not press the Motion to vote.

Shri Bhogendra Jha said that it was not an impeachment of Justice Ramaswami's ability or of the judiciary itself, but that Justice Ramaswami was being impeached for violation of rules. He called for a unanimous vote in favour of the removal of the Judge.

Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan felt that it was extremely unfortunate that the present case had been shrouded in controversy and held that what was important was that the Judiciary should remain independent and Parliament should remain a mirror of the hopes and aspirations of the people.

Shri C.K. Kuppaswamy appealed to the members not to support the motion.

Shri Inderjit observed that the time had come to stand up for certain values and expressed the opinion that Justice Ramaswami should have chosen to tender his resignation.

Smt. Chandraprabha Urs said that after hearing both the sides, members should exercise their franchise in a frank and free manner.

Exercising his right to reply, Shri Somnath Chatterjee said that the matter before the House was one of great importance. No such occasion had happened during the past 43 years since the Constitution came into force which showed that these provisions were not being used with any casualness or regularity. The Motions had to be moved, because certain things came out—audit objections—to which replies had not been forthcoming, Shri Chatterjee added. He appealed to the members to support the Motions.

Thereafter, the Motion for presenting an Address to the President under clause (4) of article 124 of the Constitution regarding removal of Shri V. Ramaswami from his office as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India were put to the vote of the House.

The result of the division was as follows:

Ayes -196

Noes - Nil

Accordingly, the Motion and the Address were declared as not carried by the required majority in accordance with clause(4) of article 124 of the Constitution of India.

SPEAKER'S DECISION IN THE JANATA DAL CASE

C.K. Jain

The enactment of the Constitution (Fifty Second Amendment) Act, popularly known as the Anti-Defection Law, was a landmark in the history of constitutional and parliamentary reforms in India. Not many cases arose in the early years after the enactment. However, in the last few years, whichever cases occurred drew wide attention, and debate started on the effectiveness of the law. The Presiding Officers, being the deciding authority in these cases, had a trying time to deal with them and come to a conclusion. Decisions on these cases naturally evoked a good deal of interest in the media, among political scientists, jurists, lawyers and also the general public.

In this brief article, an attempt is made to present the facts in the 'Janata Dal Case' and the decision of the Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil. The observations of the Speaker pointing out lacunae in the law need urgent consideration to make it fully serve its purpose and object.

On 20 July 1992, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, received two letters dated 19 July 1992, from the Janata Dal President Shri S.R. Bommai, intimating the expulsion of Sarvashri Shivsharan Verma, Ram Awadh, Rajnath Sonker Shastri and Ramnihore Rai, all members of Lok Sabha, from the primary membership of the Party for six years. The same day, the Speaker received another communication from Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Leader of the Janata Dal Parliamentary Party, conveying the Party's decision about the expulsion of the said members. As per past practice and precedents, the Speaker allowed the four members to sit outside the Janata Dal block in the Lok Sabha with effect from 7 August 1992.

Earlier, the Speaker had taken a similar measure in respect of Shri Ajit Singh, member of Lok Sabha, who was expelled from the Janata Dal in December 1991, and Sarvashri Rasheed Masood, Harpal Panwar and Satyapal Singh Yadav, members of Lok Sabha, who were expelled from the Janata Dal in January 1992.

On 7 August 1992, 20 members of Lok Sabha, including the 8 aforesaid members who had been expelled from the Janata Dal and 12 other members belonging to the Janata Dal, met the Speaker and gave him an application bearing signatures of these 20 members and also four more signatures. These four signatories did not, however, accompany the 20

members when the application was delivered to the Speaker. The 20 members who appeared before the Speaker and signed the letter again to affirm its contents were : Sarvashri Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav, Ram Sharan Yadav, Ram Sundar Dass, Upendra Nath Verma, Surya Narain Yadav, Govinda Chandra Munda, Anadi Charan Das, Ajit Singh, Rasheed Masood, Harpal Panwar, Abhay Pratap Singh, Gulam Mohammad Khan, Ramnihore Rai, Rambadan, Ram Awadh, Rajnath Sonker Shastri, Shivsharan Verma, Satyapal Singh Yadav, Arjun Singh Yadav and Roshan Lal. They requested the Speaker to recognise them and allocate separate seats in the Lok Sabha.

A photocopy of the application of the 20 members (marked DI) was sent to Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Leader of the Janata Dal Parliamentary Party, for his comments. Shri Singh, in his written statement filed on 11 August 1992, stated that out of the 20 members, 4 members, viz., Sarvashri Ajit Singh, Rasheed Masood, Harpal Panwar and Satyapal Singh Yadav had been expelled from the primary membership of the Janata Dal by the Party President, Shri S.R. Bommai. Shri Ajit Singh had been expelled on 26 December 1991 and the three others in January 1992.

Four other members, viz., Sarvashri Rajnath Sonker Shastri, Ramnihore Rai, Ram Awadh and Shivsharan Verma had been expelled from the primary membership of the Party by Shri S.R. Bommai, on 19 July 1992. As such, these 8 members had lost their membership of the Janata Dal Legislature Party.

Sarvashri Ram Sundar Dass, Govinda Chandra Munda, Gulam Mohammad Khan and Rambadan, MPs, had violated the whip issued to them, for voting in favour of the No-Confidence Motion moved against the Government on 17 July 1992. Under the provision of Para 2(1)(b) of the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution of India, they had incurred disqualification and they had ceased to be members of the Lok Sabha from 17 July 1992.

Thus, out of 20 members, 12 members had incurred disqualification and ceased to be the members of the Lok Sabha.

Sarvashri Ram Sharan Yadav, Abhay Pratap Singh, Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav, Anadi Charan Das, Roshan Lal, Arjun Singh Yadav, Upendranath Verma and Surya Narain Yadav, the remaining 8 of the 20 members of the Lok Sabha, could not form a group of members consisting of 1/3 of members of Janata Dal Parliamentary Party who could separate from Janata Dal as per the provision of para 3 of the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution of India. They too had incurred disqualification under para 2(1)(a) of the Tenth Schedule and ceased to be members of Lok Sabha from 7 August 1992.

Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh therefore maintained that the Application of the said 20 members should be rejected.

On 11 August, 1992, Shri Srikanta Jena, Member of Lok Sabha and Chief Whip of Janata Dal Parliamentary Party, sent 7 letters to the Speaker—4 letters informing about non-condonation of abstention from voting on 17 July 1992, against party directive by Sarvashri Ram Sundar Dass, Govinda Chandra Munda, Gulam Mohammad Khan and Rambadan and 3 letters informing about condoning abstention from voting by Sarvashri Abdul Ghafoor, Hari Kishore Singh and Ram Naresh Singh, MPs.

On the same day, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh filed four separate petitions against Sarvashri Ram Sundar Dass, Govinda Chandra Munda, Rambadan and Gulam Mohammad Khan, MPs, under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution, in terms of paragraph 2(1)(b) of the Tenth Schedule praying for their disqualification on the ground that they had abstained from voting contrary to the directions issued by the party at the time of voting on the motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers on 17 July 1992.

The Speaker, on 12 August 1992, passed an Interim Order permitting the 20 members who signed the letter of 7 August 1992 in his presence, to be seated separately from the other members of the Janata Dal Parliamentary Party, for the purpose of functioning in the House, for the interim period, until the matter was finally disposed of.

On 19 August 1992, the Speaker held a meeting (first hearing in the case) with Leaders of Parties and Groups in Lok Sabha and the aforementioned members, to discuss matters arising out of the letter dated 7 August 1992. It was decided to hear the parties to the case on point of facts and law. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, also proposed that the hearings, might be open to the Press.

On 22 August 1992, the Leader of Janata Dal Parliamentary Party, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh filed eight separate petitions under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution praying for disqualification of Sarvashri Ram Sharan Yadav, Abhay Pratap Singh, Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav, Anadi Charan Das, Roshan Lal, Arjun Singh Yadav, Upendra Nath Verma and Surya Narain Yadav, MPs, in terms of paragraph 2(1)(a) of the Tenth Schedule on the ground that they had voluntarily given up the membership of the Janata Dal.

On 3 October 1992, Shri Srikanta Jena, Member of Lok Sabha and Chief Whip of the Janata Dal Parliamentary Party, filed two composite petitions under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution—one against Sarvashri Ajit Singh, Rasheed Masood, Harpal Panwar and Satyapal Singh Yadav, MPs and the other against Sarvashri Rajnath Sonker Shastri, Ram Awadh, Shivsharan Verma and Ramnihore Rai, MPs—praying for their disqualification in terms of para 2(1)(a) of the Tenth Schedule on the ground that they had voluntarily given up the membership of the Janata Dal.

In all, therefore, 14 petitions for disqualification had been filed—12 by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and 2 by Shri Srikanta Jena. Thus, petitions for disqualification had been filed against all the 20 signatories to the

application given on 7 August, 1992.

Preliminary hearings on the issues continued on 4 and 28 September 1992, 23 October 1992, 6 November 1992, and 23 December 1992. The recording of evidence was held on 22, 23 and 25 January 1993.

Another hearing was held on 20 February 1993. The arguments by Shri D.D. Thakur, the Counsel on behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and others were made on 1 to 5 March 1993, and by Shri Kapil Sibal, the Counsel on behalf of Shri Ajit Singh and others, on 11 and 15-16 March 1993. The Counsel for Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh gave a rejoinder on 29-30 March and on 2 April 1993. All the hearings were open to the Press.

On 4 May 1993, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, held a meeting with Leaders of all Parties and Groups in Lok Sabha on the matter, to hear them on law points.

On 1 June 1993, the Speaker, Lok Sabha gave his decision under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution and the Members of Lok Sabha (Disqualification on ground of Defection) Rules 1985, on the case before him comprising of the following :

(i) In the matter of application filed by 20 members of Janata Dal Legislature Party on 7 August 1992;

(ii) In the matter of four petitions filed by Shri V.P. Singh against Sarvashri Ram Sundar Dass, Govinda Chandra Munda, Gulam Mohammad Khan and Rambadan, MPs.

(iii) In the matter of eight petitions filed by Shri V.P. Singh against Sarvashri Anadi Charan Das, Surya Narain Yadav, Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav, Ram Sharan Yadav, Roshan Lal, Arjun Singh Yadav, Abhay Pratap Singh and Upendra Nath Verma, MPs; and

(iv) In the matter of two composite petitions filed by Shri Srikanta Jena against : (a) Sarvashri Ajit Singh, Rasheed Masood, Harpal Panwar and Satyapal Singh Yadav; and (b) Sarvashri Rajnath Sonker Shastri, Ramnihore Rai, Ram Awadh and Shivsharan Verma, MPs.

The relevant issues included :

A. Issues relating to the application filed by 20 Members of Janata Dal on 7.8.1992

(i) Is the application filed under the Constitution of India, any other Law or the Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha ?

(ii) What do the signatories to the application claim ?

(iii) At what time and in what manner the claims under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India are to be proved ?

(iv) Can the Leader of a Political Party expel a Member of his Party and terminate his Membership of the Legislature Party, so as to change his rights, obligations and immunities given under the Constitution

of India, other Laws or the Rules of Procedure in Lok Sabha ?

B. Issues relating to violation of Whip

(i) Did the Petitioner prove that the respondents violated the Whip voluntarily and if so, whether the respondents ceased to be Members of Parliament with effect from 17.7.1992 ?

(ii) Did the respondents prove that they did not voluntarily refrain from voting ?

C. Issue relating to voluntarily giving up the Membership of the Political Party

(i) Did the Petitioner prove that the Respondents had become liable to be disqualified under para 2(1)(a) of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India by being signatories to the application given on 7.8.1992 ?

D. Issue relating to the two composite petitions

(i) Did the petitioner prove that Shri Ajit Singh and three others had become liable to be disqualified under para 2(1)(a) of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India, by constituting a separate faction of the Janata Dal Party ?

(ii) Did the Petitioner prove that Shri Rajnath Sonker Shastri and three others had become liable to be disqualified under para 2(1)(a) of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India, by being signatories to the application given on 7.8.1992 ?

The Speaker, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, also relected on the moral, legal and political aspects of the case and the law in his detailed decision.

He felt that the matter was important and complicated, as well as agonising, as it carried implications for democracy and parliamentary system in India. It involved the interpretation of the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution of India and the freedom and rights enjoyed by and obligations of the Indian citizens and their representatives in the Parliament. The Tenth Schedule being a new law, not many precedents were available on the basis of which it could be interpreted and enforced. Besides, it was also not free from lacunae.

Shri Patil also felt that it was not easy to pass judgement on matters moral. Those who have to deal with matters on the basis of law have restricted scope to apply the principles of morality while deciding the issues. The present matter was also tried to be decided on the basis of law. Moreover, matters and ingredients, political, were often both not straightforward and were difficult. They could solve, create, and complicate issues and problems.

The present case involved the membership of 20 parliamentarians who were the representatives of more than two crores of Indian citizens. They were elected by the people, and as representatives of the people were

expected to come up to the expectations of law. The menace of floor-crossing, if uncontrolled, could destroy the parliamentary and democratic system.

The Speaker felt that to judge was not an easy matter. To do justice, according to one's own light, was the only way available to one who had to decide and judge. That was tried to be done in the present case.

The gist of the Order of the Speaker in the Janata Dal case given on 1 June 1993, is as follows :-

(1) It was held that the 20 members of Parliament who were signatories to the application given by them on 7.8.1992 were the members of Parliament on 7.8.1992 and the request made by them in the said application was allowable and was allowed with respect to the sitting members at that point of time.

(2) It was held that Sarvashri Ram Sundar Dass, Govinda Chandra Munda, Gulam Mohammed Khan and Rambadan had incurred disqualification for being members of Lok Sabha and had ceased to be the members of Lok Sabha w.e.f. the date of the order i.e. 1.6.1993.

(3) The petitions for disqualification against the remaining 16 members were dismissed on the ground that when these members separated on 7.8.1992, they were sitting members of the Lok Sabha and were equal to one-third members of Janata Dal Legislature Party.

In his detailed and considered decision the Speaker, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, pointed out that "The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution of India had served to a great extent the purpose for which it has been brought into existence. It has some weak points and defects too. They are now thrown up and have become quite visible. They should not be allowed to continue in the body of the law".

The Speaker held that the law should be made more comprehensive so as to provide for possible situations which could crop up in interpreting and enforcing the law, such as, matters pertaining to party activities outside the Legislature, the question of who should decide on cases relation to the anti-detection law, and the applicability of the whip.

Shri Patil also offered some valuable suggestions, important among them being the constitution of a Committee to look into the matters relating to the Tenth Schedule, in consultation with the representatives of the Executive at the Centre, the Executive at the State Level, the representatives of the Presiding Officers of the Legislatures and Legislators, Jurists and Officers well versed in parliamentary and legislative matters.

Subsequent to the decision of the Speaker, the Division Bench of the High Court of Delhi passed the following order on 2 July 1993, in respect of Civil Writ Petition filed by Sarvashri Ram Sundar Dass, Govinda Chandra Munda, Gulam Mohammad Khan and Rambadan, praying for staying the operation of the Order of the Honourable Speaker, dated 1 June 1993,

under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution and the Member of Lok Sabha (Disqualification on ground of Defection) Rules, 1985, disqualifying them from the membership of Lok Sabha :

"We are of the opinion that the petitioner has a strong *prima facie* case for an order of stay of the operation of the order of disqualification impugned in this petition.

"We accordingly direct that operation of the order dated 1st June 1993, disqualifying the petitioner from membership of the House be stayed pending disposal of the writ petition".

By virtue of the above order of the Division Bench of the High Court of Delhi, Sarvashri Ram Sundar Dass, Govinda Chandra Munda, Gulam Mohammad Khan and Rambadan continue to be members of Lok Sabha.

OUR CONSTITUENCY AND CONSTITUENTS



Beginning this Issue we introduce a new feature, "Our Constituency and Constituents" to provide Members of Parliament a forum to highlight important socio-economic features in the context of the history and topography of their constituency. This, it is hoped, will serve to briefly acquaint readers with the problems and prospects of development in the respective constituencies.

This write-up is based on material furnished by Shri Ram Tahal Chaudhary, M.P. We would welcome similar write-ups from Members of Parliament for this feature which will now regularly appear in the Journal.

—Editor

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY (RANCHI)

Elected to the Tenth Lok Sabha on a BJP ticket from Ranchi constituency in Bihar, I have been actively involved in social service, education and trade organizations in my constituency.

A brief history of my constituency, its geographical position, the state of its agriculture, and industry as well as other problems being faced by it are given in succeeding paragraphs.

There are six Legislative Assembly constituencies under my parliamentary constituency. These include: (1) Ranchi Legislative Assembly constituency which is totally an urban area; (2) Hatia Legislative Assembly constituency half of which is urban industrial area and another half which is rural (3) Khijri Legislative Assembly Constituency; (4) Kanke Legislative Assembly constituency, a small part of which falls under urban colliery area and a large part of which comes under rural area; (5) Silli Legislative Assembly constituency which is also totally rural; and (6) Ichagarh Legislative Assembly constituency which is a totally rural and backward area. My constituency is therefore, largely a rural area, dotted with hills and forests.

There are many small scale industries here but more than half of them

remain closed. Ichagarh and Silli areas of my constituency are sadly lacking in transport facilities. The work on the road from Gola to Ichagarh via Silli-Banta has been going on for the last thirty years and has not been completed so far. Due to non-completion of construction of roads and bridges the people of many villages, to their great inconvenience, are held up in islands during the rains. As the villages of this constituency are not connected by road all-round development of this area has not been achieved.

In my constituency, only five percent of the area has been brought under irrigation. Similarly, five percent of the rural area has been electrified. There are many rivers flowing through my constituency and if the scheme of dams and lift irrigation is implemented in this area, about eighty percent of the land can be brought under irrigation. This will go a long way in solving the problem of unemployment. Most of the people of my constituency depend on agriculture and due to lack of irrigation facilities, they can only produce one harvest of kharif. If proper irrigation facilities are provided here, the fertile land of this region can yield more crops.

As we do not get power for fifteen to twenty hours a day, industrial units are facing closure, giving rise to unemployment. If we get adequate power supply, many new industries can be set up and problems can be solved to a great extent. If the sky is overcast in my constituency, its climate is as pleasant as that of Kashmir and a slight drizzle brings the temperature appreciably down.

Ranchi constituency has several tourist spots also like Hudroo waterfalls, Gautam Dhara waterfalls, Jonha waterfalls, Sati Ghat and other natural tourist attractions which, if adequately developed, can be a source of income for the Government. To my mind, the State Government and the Union Government should endeavour towards promoting tourism by providing the necessary infrastructural facilities.

The constituency has one University, one agricultural University, one medical college and also undertakings like H.E.C., MECON, C.C.L., etc. It also has the B.I.T Mesra Engineering College. My constituency is an adivasi-dominated, backward area. The people of this area are backward economically, educationally and in all other respects, Forty percent of them are Adivasis, thirty-five percent belong to backward communities, ten percent are Harijans and fifteen percent belong to upper castes. In my constituency large numbers of people are unemployed. Medical facilities are not available. At many places there are no hospitals, and wherever there are hospitals there is inadequate supply of medicines. And in industries located here local people are not given preference in the matter of employment, nor are they provided training required for working in those industries.

This area is denuded of forests due to illegal felling of trees. Forests can be saved if local people are made responsible for their protection. There is need to plant trees from the ecological point of view. Besides, the adivasis

are largely dependent on forests.

The people of this area are dependent for their livelihood on natural resources like lac and tussar but these industries are on the verge of collapse. If the Government pays attention to their cultivation, it can also go a long way to solve the problem of unemployment. It may be noted that 60 percent of the population of this area is compelled to live below the poverty line.

For the development of this area, it is absolutely necessary to construct a road from Gola to Ichagarh via Silli-Banta, bridges at river Ratu near Patrahatu, at river Jumar near Bodeya (Kanke) and at river Ratu near Paika (Ungata); roads from Hale to Rahe, from Nimdih (West Singhbhum) to Kukroo Bazar, and roads and bridges from Pandra (Ratu road) to Chidimanatu, and such other roads and bridges as are necessary to ensure rural development.

In sum, schools and colleges for education, irrigation facilities for agriculture and medical facilities for health are all absolutely necessary for the development of this predominantly Adivasi area which is backward in all respects.

OUR BUDDING PARLIAMENTARIANS



Starting with this issue, we are introducing a new feature 'Our Budding Parliamentarians'. This feature will carry a life-sketch of young and new Parliamentarians and also their views on different subjects of contemporary interest and items of business as may be coming up before the House from time to time.

We begin this feature with Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde, member of Rajya Sabha. Though elected to the Rajya Sabha for the first time in 1992, Shri Shinde is not new to the legislative career, having been a member of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly from 1974 onwards. He has also been a Minister in Maharashtra and has worked with several Chief Ministers. With his nearly two decade-old legislative experience, Shri Shinde is sure to leave his mark in Parliament too.

This write-up is based on material furnished by Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde.

We would welcome similar write-ups from our budding parliamentarians for this feature which will now regularly appear in the *Journal*.

—Editor

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE

Imbued with a strong urge to serve humanity, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde resigned from CID (Intelligence) Service in Bombay in 1972, and turned instead to social work and politics.

Born on 4 September 1941, at Solapur, Shri Shinde completed his education with a degree in law and an honours degree in Arts. He had a humble beginning, having been born in a family of modest means. Shri Shinde's rise as a leader at the national level, is attributable to his hard work and zeal to serve the oppressed and the depressed, particularly workers and women. He won the elections to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly from Solapur, no less than five times, consecutively in 1974, 1977, 1980, 1985 and 1990.

A capable and competent leader, Shri Shinde was included in the Maharashtra Cabinet from 1974, the year of his first election to the Assembly, till 1992, when he became a Member of Parliament in the Rajya Sabha. He served as Minister in Maharashtra under different Chief Ministers and held various important portfolios like Industry, Finance, Youth and Social Welfare, Sports, Transport, Public Health and Labour. As Minister of Labour he led the Indian delegation to the ILO Conference at Geneva in 1979. He was the one Finance Minister who presented the State Budget consecutively for nine years.

Having been elected to the Rajya Sabha in May 1992, Shri Shinde was appointed as the General Secretary, All India Congress Committee (I), playing a prominent role at the national level.

His own working class background has made him a proponent of the rights of the working class, the abolition of child labour, equal pay for equal work with special emphasis on prohibition of exploitation of women workers, and effective participation of workers in management.

Concerned as Shri Shinde is over the protection and promotion of the rights of children, he has introduced two Private Members Bills in the Rajya Sabha during the Monsoon Session of 1993 viz. (i) the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1993; and (ii) the Bonded Labour Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1993. The former comes in the wake of reported violations of the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, as manifest in the unmitigated employment of small children in the age group 8 to 14 years in pathetic conditions, in fire-works and match factories in Sivakasi, glass and bangle factories in Ferozabad and carpet weaving factories in Varanasi. The Bill, which seeks to fix a minimum age limit of 10 years for child employment and prohibits, on pain of deterrent punishment, employment of children in such hazardous trades, represents an effort to provide teeth to the principal Act.

The Bonded Labour Abolition (Amendment) Bill seeks to introduce a distinction between a child and adult bonded labourer, and makes provision for deterrent punishment to the violators of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

As regards economic reforms, Shri Shinde supports the liberalisation move, yet would not favour complete *laissez faire*, which he believes involves freedom of exploitation and freedom of domination by the 'haves' over the 'have-nots'. Believing that socialism and democracy are the basic pillars of the edifice of our nation, he stands for a mixed economy in which the interests of the poor farmers and workers are duly protected. Shri Shinde believes that liberalisation of international trade, while necessary, should not be to the detriment of the farmers and peasants. He supports the move towards a self-sustained economy, increased production, improved quality, greater exports and competitiveness in the open international market, yet if some subsidy and protection are required to enable agriculture and small

industry to stand up to the competition, he would support such moves.

So long as food and nutrition remain a problem over large parts of the country and over 35 per cent of the country's population continues to live below poverty line or the level of basic subsistence, Shri, Shinde would extend support to special subsidies under the public distribution system for food grains, pulses, oil, fuel and other essentials, in backward areas.

Concerned about the menace of population growth he believes that the highest priority should be accorded to Family Welfare and Planning programmes. He advocates punitive measures as well as disincentives against those violating small family norms. He is also staunchly opposed to the practice of child marriage and favours enhancing the marriageable age by way of amending the law.

A firm believer in parliamentary democracy, as opposed to presidential type of democracy, Shri Shinde stands for strengthening democracy from the grass-roots through the system of representative Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalikas.

He is deeply concerned about the growing tendency to evoke and exploit communal and religious sentiments in the election process. Through a Bill to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, introduced by him during the Monsoon Session of Rajya Sabha in 1993, he seeks to declare such practices as corrupt.

On foreign policy matters, Shri Shinde feels that the non-aligned countries must re-adjust themselves to the changed world scenario. He stands for a nuclear weapons-free world and supports friendly ties with neighbours like China, Nepal and Sri Lanka, as well as the settlement of all disputes with Pakistan by negotiation under the Simla accord.

Shri Shinde recently led a seven-member delegation of the Congress Party to China on an invitation from the Communist Party of China, where he and his team had occasion to exchange views with various national leaders, including the President of the People's Republic of China on various subjects of common interest between the peoples of the two nations. The visit marked a step further in fostering friendly relations between the peoples of India and China.

Keenly interested in defence matters, Shri Shinde is also a member of the Standing Committee of Parliament on Defence.

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

38th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference : The 38th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held at Nassau (The Bahamas) from 7 to 14 October 1992. The Indian Delegation to the Conference was led by Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha. Besides the Leader, the Delegation consisted of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, (Regional Representative for Asia Region), Shri K.M. Madhukar, Shri Shiv Charan Mathur, Smt. Jayanti Natarajan, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri N.E. Balaram, all Members of Parliament. Shri C.K. Jain, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

The Delegation included the following delegates from the State Branches of CPA in India: Shri D. Sripada Rao, Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Chandrachet Singpho, Deputy Speaker, Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Jiba Kanta Gogoi, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly; Shri Ghulam Sarwar, Speaker, Bihar Legislative Assembly; Shri Shaikh Hassan Haroon, Speaker, Goa Legislative Assembly; Shri Himatlal Mulani, Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly; Shri Ishwar Singh, Speaker, Haryana Legislative Assembly; Shri Thakur Sen Negi, Speaker, Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri S.M. Krishna, Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly; Prof. Brij Mohan Mishra, Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Jayant Shridhar Tilak, Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council; Shri Nimarson Momin, Deputy Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly; Shri Rokamlova, Speaker, Mizoram Legislative Assembly; Shri Hari Shankar Bhabhra, Speaker, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly; Shri Yudhisthir Das, Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly; Shri Sonam Depden Lepcha, Minister of Food & Civil Supplies; Government of Sikkim; Shri Sedapatti R. Muthiah, Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly; Shri Keshari Nath Tripathi, Speaker, Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Shri Hashim Abdul Halim, Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly and Regional Representative for Asia Region; and Shri Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee, Minister-in-charge of Information and Cultural Affairs, Govt. of West Bengal.

Shri Bhaskar N. Shetye, Secretary, Maharashtra Legislature Shri M. Innasappa, Secretary, Karnataka Legislature and Shri H.L. Chunga, Secretary, Mizoram Legislative Assembly were Secretaries from State Branches.

The following subjects were discussed at the Conference:

- (i) The contribution of Commonwealth Parliamentarians to the promotion of democracy and Democratic government and the

safeguarding of Human Rights in Commonwealth and other countries;

- (ii) Democracy and the Electoral process (including the Role of the CPA in monitoring Elections, Advising on Electoral Systems and procedures and the education of the electorate, etc.)
- (iii) Democracy and the current trend to Multi-party Parliaments (including Multi-Party System, Party Organisation, the Role of Oppositor, Private Members Rights and Responsibilities, etc. and the Role of the CPA in promoting these);
- (iv) The responsibility of Democratically elected Parliaments to ensure that Government practise sound Financial Management and promote Stable Economic Development (including Parliamentary Scrutiny of Government Policies and Activities by the use of Estimates Committees, Public Accounts Committees, Public Undertakings Committees, etc.);
- (v) The constant threat to Democracy posed by Poverty, Environmental Degradation and Population Explosion);
- (vi) Removing the Institutional, Cultural and Financial Barriers to increased participation by Women in the Political Process; and
- (vii) Current Political Developments.

Constitution Day Celebrations: To mark the occasion of 'Constitution Day' a meeting of Parliamentarians was held on 5 December, 1992 in the Main Committee Room, Parliament House Annexe under the auspices of Indian Parliamentary Group. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, presided over and addressed the meeting.

Shri K.R. Narayanan, Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha also addressed the meeting and released a book *Constitution of India: In Precept and Practice* edited by Shri C.K. Jain, Secretary-General Lok Sabha and brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Dr.N. Sanjiva Reddy, former President of India and Shri Satya Narayana Moturi, Member of the Constituent Assembly also spoke on the occasion.

The following members of the Constituent Assembly, present at this meeting, were also felicitated on the occasion: Dr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, Former President of India; Shri Frank Anthony, MP ; Smt. Begum Aizaz Rasool, MPA Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Shri Ranbir Singh Chowdhari; Shri Kusam Kant Jain; Shri Satya Narayana Moturi; Shri Nihal Singh Takshak; Shri M.L. Dwivedi; Shri Bhagwan Din; and Shri S. Nagappa. A beautiful plaque was presented to them along with a copy of the book *Constitution of India : In Precept and Practice*. The Book Constitution of India in Precept and Practice includes articles from eminent personalities on the working of the Constitution since its adoption. The contributors include the former President of India Shri R. Venkataraman, the Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani, Union

Ministers, Governors—Chief Ministers, Presiding Officers of State Legislatures in India, Members of Parliament, distinguished jurists and leading academics.

*Address by the President of Russian Federation, Mr. Boris N. Yeltsin**

The President of the Russian Federation, Mr. Boris N. Yeltsin addressed the Members of Parliament on 29 January, 1993 in the Central Hall of Parliament House at a function organised under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) and the India International Centre (IIC).

The Welcome Address was delivered by Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha and President of the Indian Parliamentary Group. The Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao also spoke on the occasion. At the function, Dr. Karan Singh, President of the India International Centre conferred the Honorary membership of IIC on Mr. Boris Yeltsin.

Birth Anniversaries

Mahatma Gandhi : On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, a function was held under the auspices of the IPG on 2 October, 1992 in the Central Hall of Parliament House where the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi is put up.

Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha; Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, the then Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; Shri Sikander Bakht, Leader of the Opposition in Rajya Sabha; Shri Ashok Gehlot, the then Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Textiles; Shri Rameshwar Thakur, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Presently Minister of State For Rural Development); Prof. P.J. Kurien, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry; Members of Parliament and former Members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Mahatma Gandhi. A booklet containing a profile of Mahatma Gandhi prepared by the Research and Information Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, was also brought out on the occasion.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a function was held under the auspices of the IPG on 31 October 1992 in the Central Hall of Parliament House where the portrait of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is put up.

Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha; Shri S.B. Chavan, Minister of Home Affairs; Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad the then Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Presently Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism) ; Smt. Sheila Kaul, Minister of Urban Development; Shri Madhavrao Scindia, the then Minister of Civil Aviation & Tourism; Dr. Manmohan Singh, Minister of Finance; Shri Sikander Bakht, Leader of the Opposition in Rajya Sabha; Shri Ashok Gehlot, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles; Shri Kamaluddin

*For the texts of the speeches delivered at the function see feature Addresses.

Ahmed, Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Supplies; Smt. D.K. Tharadevi Siddhartha, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare; Shri Shantaram Potdukhe, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance; Shri S.B. Nyamagoudar, the then Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Coal; Members of Parliament and Former Members of Parliament and other paid floral tributes to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. A booklet containing a profile of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, prepared by the Research and Information Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, was also brought out on the occasion.

Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, a function was held under the auspices of the IPG on 5 November, 1992 in the Central Hall of Parliament House where the portrait of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das is put up.

Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, the then Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Presently Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism); Smt. Sheila Kaul, Minister of Urban Development; Shri Ishwar Singh, Speaker, Haryana Vidhan Sabha; Shri Ashok Gehlot, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles; Kum. Mamata Banerjee, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development; Shri Shantaram Potdukhe, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance; Kum. Selja, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Human Resource Development; Members of Parliament and former Members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das. A booklet containing a profile of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, prepared by the Research and Information Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, was also brought out on the occasion.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a function was held under the auspices of the IPG on 11 November, 1992 in the Central Hall of Parliament House where the portrait of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is put up.

Shri M.L. Fotedar, the then Minister of Health & Family Welfare; Shri Sikander Bakht, Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha, Shri Ashok Gehlot, the then Minister of State (Independent charge) in the Ministry of Textiles; Shri P.V. Rangayya Naidu, the then Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Presently Minister of State for Power); Members of Parliament and former Members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Maulana Azad. A booklet containing a profile of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad prepared by the Research and Information Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, was also brought out on the occasion.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, a function was held under the auspices of the IPG on 4 November, 1992 in the Central Hall of Parliament House where the portrait of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is put up.

Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha; Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, the then Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (presently Minister of State for Civil

Aviation and Tourism); Shri S.B. Chavan, Union Minister of Home Affairs; Shri Sitaram Kesri, Union Minister of Welfare; Shri S. Krishna Kumar, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas and Ministry of Defence (presently Minister of State for Non-Conventional Energy Sources); Shri Rameshwar Thakur, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (presently Minister of State for Rural Development); Km. Selja, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Deptt. of Education and Department of Culture); Members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Pt. Nehru. A booklet containing a profile of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, prepared by the Research and Information Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, was also brought out on the occasion.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, a function was held under the auspices of the IPG on 19 November, 1992 in the Central Hall of Parliament House where the portrait of Shrimati Indira Gandhi is put up.

Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha; Smt. Sheila Kaul, Union Minister of Urban Development; Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha; Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha; Shri Ashok Gehlot, the then Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Textiles; Shri Kalpnath Rai, the then Minister of State (Independent charge) in the Ministry of Power (presently Minister of State (Independent charge) for Food; Shri H.R. Bhardwaj, Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs; Shri M.M. Jacob, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs; Shri Rameshwar Thakur, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (presently Minister of State for Rural Development); Prof. P.J. Kurien, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry; Shri Uttambhai H. Patel, Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development; Shri P.V. Rangayya Naidu, the then Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Communications (presently Minister of State for Power); Km. Selja, Deputy Minister in the Minister of Human Resource Development; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Shrimati Gandhi. A booklet containing a profile of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, prepared by the Research and Information Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, was also brought out on the occasion.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad : On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a function was held under the auspices of the IPG on 3 December, 1992 in the Central Hall of Parliament House where the portrait of Dr. Rajendra Prasad is put up.

Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha; Shri Sharad Pawar, the then Union Minister of Defence (presently Chief Minister of Maharashtra); Shri S.B. Chavan, Union Minister of the Home Affairs; Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, the then Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (presently Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism); Smt. Sheila Kaul, Union Minister of Urban Development; Shri

Sitaram Kesri, Union Minister of Welfare; Shri Sikander Bakht, Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha; Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha; Shri Ashok Gehlot, the then Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Textiles; Shri Rameshwar Thakur, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (presently Minister of State for Rural Development); Shri K.C. Lanka, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (presently Minister of State for Railways); Shri Uttambhai H. Patel, Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development; Smt. Krishna Sahi, Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry; Dr. Girija Vyas, the then Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; Members of Parliament; and former Members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Dr. Rajendra Prasad. A booklet containing a profile of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, prepared by the Research and Information Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, was also brought out on the occasion.

Shri C. Rajagopalachari: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri C. Rajagopalachari, a function was held under the auspices of the IPG on 10 December, 1992 in the Central Hall of Parliament House where the portrait of Shri Rajagopalachari is put up.

Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha; Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha; Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha; Shri Rameshwar Thakur, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (presently Minister of State for Rural Development); Shri K.C. Lenka, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (presently Minister of State for Railways); Shri Uttambhai H. Patel, Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development; Shri P.V. Rangayya Naidu, the then Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Communications (presently Minister of State for Power); Km. Selja, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Human Resource Development; Members of Parliament; and former Members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Shri Rajagopalachari. A booklet containing a profile of Shri C. Rajagopalachari, prepared by the Research and Information Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, was also brought out on the occasion.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, a function was held under the auspices of the IPG on 25 December, 1992 in the Central Hall of Parliament House where the portrait of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is put up.

Shri Balram Jakhar, Minister of Agriculture; Shri Ashok Gehlot, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles; Shri Kalpnath Rai, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Power (presently Minister of State, Independent Charge); Shri Rameshwar Thakur, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (presently Minister of State for Rural Development); Shri S.B. Nyamagoudar, the then Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Coal; Members of Parliament and former Members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. A booklet containing a profile

of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, prepared by the Research and Information Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, was also brought out on the occasion.

Shri M.N. Kaul : On 30 December 1992, the Lok Sabha Secretariat organised a function in the Central Hall of Parliament House to celebrate the 91st Birth Anniversary of Shri Maheshwar Nath Kaul, the first Secretary of Lok Sabha who was also a member of Rajya Sabha from 1966 to 1972. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, presided over the function and addressed the gathering. He also released the Maheshwar Nath Kaul Commemorative Volume (edited by Shri C.K. Jain, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and brought out by the Research and Information Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat.) The function was also addressed by Shri C.K. Jain, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and Shri S.L. Shakhder and Shri Avatar Singh Rikhy, both former Secretaries-General, Lok Sabha. The former Speaker of Lok Sabha Shri Rabi Ray, MP; former Union Minister of External Affairs, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, MP, Parliamentarians, eminent journalists and former and present officers and staff of Lok Sabha Secretariat also attended the function.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose : On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a function was held under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group on 23 January 1993 in the Central Hall of Parliament House where the portrait of Netaji is put up.

Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha; Smt. Sheila Kaul, Minister of Urban Development; Members and former Members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. A booklet containing a profile of Netaji, prepared by the Research and Information Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, was also brought out on the occasion.

Lala Lajpat Rai : On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai, a function was held under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group on 28 January 1993 in the Central Hall of Parliament House where the portrait of Lala Lajpat Rai is put up.

Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha; Smt. Sheila Kaul, Minister of Urban Development; Shri Uttambhai H. Patel, Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development; Members and former Members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Lala Lajpat Rai. A booklet containing a profile of Shri Lala Lajpat Rai, prepared by the Research and Information Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, was also brought out on the occasion.

Smt. Sarojini Naidu : On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Smt. Sarojini Naidu, a function was held under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group on 13 February 1993 in the Central Hall of Parliament House where the portrait of Smt. Naidu is put up.

Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha; Shri S.B. Chavan, Minister of Home Affairs; Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism;

Shri P.K. Thungon, Minister of State in the Ministries of Urban Development and Water Resources; Shri Rameshwar Thakur, Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development; Shri Uttambhai Patel, Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development; Members and former Members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Naidu. A booklet containing a profile of Smt. Naidu, prepared by the Research and Information Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, was also brought out on the occasion.

Dr. Rammanohar Lohia : On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, a function was held under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group on 23 March 1993 in the Central Hall of Parliament House where the portrait of Dr. Lohia is put up.

Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha; Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, Minister of Water Resources and Parliamentary Affairs; Shri L.K. Advani, Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha; Shri Rameshwar Thakur, Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development; Shri Uttambhai Patel, Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development; Members and former Members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Dr. Lohia on the occasion.

A booklet, containing a profile of Dr. Lohia, prepared by the Research and Information Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, was also brought out on the occasion.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS VISITING INDIA

Belgium : On the invitation of the Parliament of India, a 10-member Belgian Parliamentary Delegation led by Charles Ferdinand Nothomb visited India from 16 to 22 February 1993. The Delegation called on the President Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma; Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan; Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao; Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; and Minister of External Affairs, Shri Dinesh Singh on 18 February 1993. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, hosted a banquet in their honour on the same day. The visiting Delegation called on the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources, Shri V.C. Shukla on 19 February 1993 who also hosted a dinner in their honour later in the evening.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Jaipur and Agra.

Brazil : On the invitation of the Parliament of India, a 22-member Brazilian Parliamentary Delegation, led by Mr. Ney Lopes, Deputy, visited India from 21 February to 3 March 1993.

The Delegation called on the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil on 25 February 1993. The Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah hosted a dinner in their honour on the same day. The Delegation called on the President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma; Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan; and Minister of State for External Affairs, on 26 February

1993. A discussion between the visiting Delegation and members of Indian Parliament was also held on the same day. Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Bangalore, Jaipur and Agra.

Canada : On the invitation of Parliament of India, an 11-member Canadian Parliamentary Delegation, led by Mr. John Fraser, Speaker of the House of Commons, visited India from 19 to 27 January 1993.

During their stay in Delhi, the Delegation called on the President; the Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha; the Prime Minister; the Speaker Lok Sabha; and the Minister of Finance on 20 January 1993. The Delegation also called on the Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Home Affairs on 21 January 1993. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil hosted dinner in honour of the Delegation on 21 January 1993. The Delegation witnessed the Republic Day Parade and attended the Reception by the President at the Rashtrapati Bhawan on 26 January 1993.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Jaipur, Agra and Chandigarh.

China : A 14-member Delegation, led by Mr. Liao Hansheng, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China visited India from 30 November to 9 December 1992.

The Delegation called on the President; the Vice-President and Chairman Rajya Sabha; the Speaker, Lok Sabha; and the Minister of State for External Affairs on 1 December 1992. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, hosted a banquet in their honour on the same day. They also called on the Prime Minister and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs on 2 December 1992 and attended the opening ceremony of the Festival of China in India which was held in New Delhi.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra, Madras and Bombay.

Poland : An 8-member Polish Parliamentary Delegation, led by Prof. Wieslaw Chrzanowski, Marshal of the Sejm visited India from 7 to 12 December 1992.

The Delegation called on the President; the Vice-President and Chairman Rajya Sabha, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; and the Minister of State for External Affairs on 8 December 1992. A discussion between the visiting Delegation and the Members of our Parliament was held on the same day. The Speaker, Lok Sabha hosted a dinner in honour of the visiting Delegation on 9 December 1992.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra.

Syria : On the invitation of the Parliament of India, a 9-member Syrian Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Abdul Qadar Qaddourah, Speaker of the People's Council of Syria, visited India from 8 to 15 February 1993. The Delegation called on the President; the Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha; and the Speaker, Lok Sabha on 8 February 1993. They called on the Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Agriculture, Shri Balram

Jakhar on 9 February 1993. The Speaker, Lok Sabha hosted a banquet in their honour later in the evening. The Delegation also called on the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources Shri V.C. Shukla on 10 February 1993. Besides Delhi, they also visited Hyderabad and Agra.

United Kingdom: An 8-Member British Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Jim Lester, M.P. visited India from 29 November to 9 December 1992.

The Delegation called on the President; Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha; and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, on 30 November 1992. The Speaker, Lok Sabha hosted a banquet in their honour later in the evening. They also called on the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Minister of State for External Affairs on 1 December 1992. A discussion between the visiting Delegation and Members of our Parliament was held on the same day.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS GOING ABROAD

China : On the invitation of the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, a 15-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha visited China from 11 to 19 January 1993. The other members of the Delegation were Shri Basudeb Acharia, Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, Shri P.K. Dhawan, Shri Inder Kumar Gujral, Shri Bhogendra Jha, Shri Palai K.M. Mathew, Shri J.P. Mathur, Shri P.G. Narayanan, Shri Harish N.P. Zantye, Shri Rabi Ray and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, all members. Shri C.K. Jain, Secretary—General, Lok Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

Nepal : On the invitation of the Parliament of Nepal, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha, led an Indian Parliamentary Delegation to Nepal from 16 to 19 November 1992. The other members of the Delegation were Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi, Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha, Dr. Laxminarain Pandey, Shri S.K.T. Ramachandran, Dr. Narreddy Thulasi Reddy and Shri Hari Kishore Singh, all members of Parliament. Shri C.K. Jain Secretary-General, Lok Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING (BPST)

During the period 1 October to 31 March 1993, the following Programmes/Courses were organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST), Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Eighth Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials : The Eighth Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials began on 25 September and concluded on 12 November 1992. The programme was designed to meet the long-felt needs of Officers of foreign Parliaments and to enable them to study the working of Parliamentary Institutions in India and their processes and procedures. The Programme gave an opportunity to the participants to exchange ideas in the context of their own experience in their Legislatures vis-a-vis

that of the Indian Parliament.

The Programme was attended by nineteen Parliamentary Officials from various Afro-Asian countries, namely Ghana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Shri Lanka and Nepal. During the Programme, the participants called on the Chairman, Rajya Sabha; the Speaker, Lok Sabha and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

As part of the Programme, the participants served attachment with the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha where they called on the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs of Uttar Pradesh and other dignitaries.

Eighth Training Programme in Legislative Drafting : The Eighth International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting, which began on 23 November 1992 concluded on 12 February 1993. Ten Officers from Afro-Asian countries, four Officers from the State Legislature Secretariats and two officers from the Lok Sabha Secretariat participated in the Programme. The Programme was designed to equip the parliamentary officials with the basic concepts, skills and techniques required for drafting legislation so that they could render assistance to Private Members when called upon to do so.

Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures for Probationers of All-India/Central Services and Officers of Government of India, etc. : The following Appreciation courses were organised : (i) for Audit Officers and Probationers of Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers from 12 to 16 October 1992; (ii) for Indian Railways Services of Engineers Probationers from 19 to 23 October 1992; (iii) for Audit Officers from the Office of C&AG of India & Indian Railways Service of Engineers Probationers from 7 to 11 December 1992; (iv) Indian Railways Service of Engineers Probationers and Indian Information Service Probationers from 14 to 18 December 1992; (v) for Indian Police Service Probationers from 28 December 1992 to 1 January 1993; (vi) for Probationers of Indian Administrative Service, Indian Audit & Accounts Service and Indian Civil Accounts Service from 8 to 12 February 1993; (vii) for accredited Journalists of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha from 15 to 19 February 1993; (viii) for Probationers of Indian Railways Accounts Service, Indian Railways Personnel Service and Indian Railways Stores Service from 22 to 26 February 1993; (ix) for Probationers of Indian Ordnance Factories Service and Participants in the 20th News Agency Journalism Course for Non-Aligned Countries from Indian Institute of Mass Communication from 1 to 5 March 1993; (x) for Probationers of Indian Defence Accounts Service, Indian Defence Estate Service, and Audit Officers from the Office of C&AG of India from 9 to 12 March 1993; and (xi) for Indian Revenue Service Probationers from 15 to 19 March 1993.

Attachment Programmes in Parliamentary Processes and procedures for Probationers/Officers of Government of India/Foreign Participants : The following Attachment Programmes were organised by the BPST : (i)

for foreign participants undergoing training at the C&AG Office from 2 to 4 November 1992; (ii) for Probationers of Indian Information Service and Students of P.G. Diploma Course in Journalism from YMCA from 4 to 7 January 1993; (iii) for foreign participants attending Training Course in the Office of C&AG of India from 12 to 15 January 1993; (iv) for Fellows of the Institute of Constitutional & Parliamentary Studies with different Branches of Lok Sabha Secretariat from 1 to 5 February 1993; (v) for foreign participants attending Training Course in the office of C&AG of India from 29 to 31 March 1993.

Training Courses for Officers/Staff of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat : The following Training Courses were organised by the BPST: (i) for Senior Assistants/Assistants of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats from 12 to 20 October 1992; (ii) for Proof Readers/Copy Holders of Lok Sabha Secretariat and Rajya Sabha Secretariat from 4 to 8 January 1993; and (iii) Training Course in Bengali Language for Officers/Staff of Lok Sabha Secretariat from 11 January to 11 February 1993.

Study Visits : At the request of various training and educational institutions in New Delhi and elsewhere, the BPST organised six Study Visits during 1 October to 31 December 1992. The BPST also organised ten more Study Visits during 1 January to 31 March 1993 as under (i) Officers from A.L.T.C., Ghaziabad, 13 January 1993; (ii) District Magistrates/Deputy Commissioners/Collectors and Superintendents of Police attending Training Course at the Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, New Delhi 3 February 1993; (iii) Probationers of Overseas Training Programme of Trainees attending at I.S.T.M., New Delhi, 11 March 1993; (iv) Diplomats attending Course at Foreign Service Training Institute, New Delhi, 15 March 1993; (v) Students of Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra 16 March 1993; (vi) Students of University of Poona, Pune, 17 March 1993; (vii) Students of Symbiosis Society's Institute of Journalism and Communications, Pune, 18 March 1993; (viii) Foreign Diplomats from Foreign Service Training Institute, New Delhi, 17 March 1993; (ix) Students of Makhanlal Chaturvedi National University of Journalism, Bhopal, 22 March 1993; and (x) Trainee Journalists of the Department of Communication Studies & Research, Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur, 29 March 1993.

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

Notice to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha from the High Court of Delhi in connection with a writ petition: On 24 November 1992, the Speaker (Shri Shivraj V. Patil) observed as follows:

I have to inform the House that on 7 September 1992 a notice was received from the Registrar of the High Court of Delhi, in the matter of Civil Miscellaneous Petition No. 4794 of 1992 regarding the Sixty-first Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1986-87), Requiring the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, to appear before the High Court personally or through counsel to show cause against the admission of the Writ Petition.

As per well established practice and convention of the House, the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, was asked not to respond to the notice. I had passed on the relevant papers to the Minister of Law & Justice for taking such action as he might deem fit to apprise the High Court of the correct constitutional position and well established conventions of the House.

RAJYA SABHA

Alleged assault on a member by police : On 23 May 1990, Shri Suresh Pachouri and several other members raised in the House a matter regarding alleged brutal lathicharge on, and arrest and ill-treatment of, Kumari Sushila Tiria, a member, by the Delhi Police on 22 May 1990, While she was going in a rally organised by the NSUI workers to protest against the police lathi-charge on Congress (I) Youth workers near the then Prime Minister's residence.

The same day, the intimation regarding the arrest and release of Kumari Sushila Tiria on personal bond was received from the Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, New Delhi District, and was communicated to the House by the Chair.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs made a Statement in the House in that regard on the same day.

The House then referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

On 24 May 1990, Kumari Sushila Tiria made a personal explanation in the House in the course, of which she clarified that she was about to come to Parliament House and was not directly participating in the rally and the unprovoked lathi-charge on her and registration of cases

under various sections of the Indian Penal Code was without any justification. She had absolutely no intention to assault any policeman, rather the lathi-charge on the rallyists, including women, was made by the policemen and the two or three women police constables who were present just stood aside. She added that she was first taken to the Mandir Marg Police Station along with some arrested persons and from there to the Tilak Marg Police Station. During her transfer to the Tilak Marg Police Station, no lady police constable accompanied her.

The Committee of privileges, after deliberating upon the matter, in their Thirtieth Report presented to the House on 16 July 1992, inter alia reported that after the matter was raised in the House on May 32, 1990, the Additional Commissioner of Police, New Delhi Range (Shri R.K.Niyogi) and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, New Delhi (Shrimati Kanwaljit Deol) were called by the Chairman (The Deputy Commissioner of Rajya Sabha is also Chairman of the Committee) in her Chamber to ascertain the facts. They had apprised her of the factual position and also tendered an apology in the matter.

In view of the apology tendered by the concerned police officials before the Deputy Chairman (Chairman of the Committee), the Committee felt that the matter be not pursued further. The Committee recommended accordingly.

No further action was taken by the House in the matter

Alleged misbehavior with members by policemen : On 21 August 1990, Shri Viren J. Shah, a member, gave notice of a question of privilege against two Delhi Police personnel stating that on 17 August 1990, at around 1.00 P.M. when he wanted to leave the Parliament House through Gate No.9, the person posted at that Gate, belonging to the Delhi Police, prevented him from doing so. Similarly, on 20 August 1990, at around 10.30. A.M. he was prevented at Gate No.7, by another person, also belonging to the Delhi Police, from entering the Parliament House from there. On both the occasions, it was only with the intervention of the Watch & Ward Staff that he could leave and enter the Parliament House. Shri Shah also raised the matter in the House the same day. The matter again came up before the House along with other privilege issues on August 23, 1990.

On 21 August 1990, another member Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan, also raised a matter in the House complaining that she was stopped at her residence at Pandara Road and was not allowed to go to the airport to see her child by the Police personnel as the Prime Minister was passing through that way. On 23 August 1990, she raised another matter that when she was coming to Parliament House after lunch from her house to initiate the discussion on the National Commission for women Bill, the police personnel stopped her car near Vijay Chowk, behaved very badly with her and did not allow her to go till the Prime

Minister had crossed the road despite disclosure of her identity that she was a member of Parliament and was going to attend the House.

On 23 August, 1990, Shri Santosh Bagrodia, a member, gave notice of question of privilege complaining that he was manhandled by some students of the Delhi University at around 10.00 P.M. on 22 August 1990, near the University Hostel and that the police personnel on duty there failed to provide protection to him. Shri Bagrodia also raised the matter in the House the same day in the course of which he stated that the students agitating against the implementation of the Mandal Commission Report, tore his kurta and punctured the tyres of his car but the police personnel on duty there did not protect him from being manhandled by the students.

The same day, another member, Shri Mohammed Afzal *alias*, Meen Afzal gave a notice of a question of privilege complaining about the harassment caused to him by the security personnel attached to the VIP security at Andhra Pradesh Bhavan when he had gone there to attend an award distribution function organised by the Delhi Urdu Academy. Shri Afzal alleged that his car was stopped by the security personnel and they, particularly Inspector S.S. Dahiya, misbehaved with him and used abusive and threatening language even after being told that he was a member of Parliament. The Assistant Commissioner of Police (Security) also joined his junior colleague. Even when the General Secretary of the Urdu Academy and some journalists and photographers, who were present there, tried to intervene and pacify Shri Dahiya, he continued to misbehave in the presence of the Assistant Commissioner of Police (Security) and other police personnel. Shri Afzal raised the matter in the House the same day.

On 23 August 1990, the above matters were referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee of Privileges, after deliberating upon the various aspects arising out of the complaints of the members and conduct of police, in their Thirtieth Report presented to the House on 16 July 1992, *inter alia* reported that members were the representatives of the people in Parliament and should be treated with utmost courtesy and circumspection by the law enforcing authorities, Any disrespect or discourtesy shown to a member of Parliament impinged upon the dignity of the Parliament, besides causing personal affront and discomfiture to members.

The Committee also noted that Minister of Home Affairs who, as requested, met the Committee informally on 27 March 1992 had assured that appropriate steps would be taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

The Committee recommended that the Government should frame detailed guidelines for dealings between (i) the Administration and Legislators and (ii) police and Legislators, consistent with the dignity, of mem-

bers to avoid complaints, The Committee trusted that stern action would be taken by the Government against erring persons, whether in administration or police.

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

Alleged assault on a member by a policeman ; On 13 September 1991, Shri Sukomal Sen, a member, gave notice of a question of privilege regarding alleged assault on him by a policeman on 13 September 1991 when he was coming out of Parliament House Annexe to proceed to Parliament House to attend the sitting of the House.

Shri Sukomal Sen, in his notice of question of privilege stated that on 13 September 1991 when he was coming to Parliament House from Parliament House Annexe to attend the sitting of the House, a policeman come towards him and despite being told that he was a member and was going to attend the House, caught hold of him by his right arm and virtually forced him to stand in a corner until everything was clear. Shri Sen contended in his notice that this type of uncivilised behaviour was an onslaught on the privileges of members and requested immediate action to protect the dignity and honour of the members by referring the matter to the Committee of Privileges.

The same day, Shri Sen raised the matter in the House. Several members demanded that the matter should be referred to the Privileges Committee. On 14 September 1991, the Chairman referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee of Privileges, after deliberating upon the matter and considering all relevant documents, in their Thirtieth Report presented to the House on 16 July 1992 report *inter alia* that it had directed the concerned Deputy Commissioner of Police to be asked to assist Shri Sukomal Sen in identifying the policeman who misbehaved with him (Shri Sukomal Sen), so that the policeman could be called before the Committee.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police informed that the policeman who had misbehaved with Shri Sukomal Sen had been identified as constable Satish Kumar (No.1475) of the Delhi Armed Police, and that he had been placed under suspension and a departmental enquiry had also been ordered against him. The Deputy Commissioner of Police also tendered an unqualified apology for the misbehaviour of the policeman to Shri Sukomal Sen. Subsequently, the Deputy Commissioner of Police also sent copies of the communications sent by the police department to Ministry of Home Affairs indicating the action taken in the matter. The Committee felt that in view of the action taken against the erring police constable by the police authorities, the matter need not be pursued further. The Committee recommended accordingly.

No action was taken by the House in the matter.

Alleged arrest of a member and non-intimation thereof to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha : On 4 December 1991, Maulana Obaidullah Khan Azmi, a member, gave notice of a question of privilege regarding his alleged arrest by the Uttar Pradesh Police at Sewapuri Railway Station and non-intimation thereof to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha. The member complained in his notice that while he was proceeding in a delegation, comprising of some former and present members of Parliament and members of the Legislative Assembly of his party to Varanasi to study the communal situation there, he was arrested and forcibly taken down at Sewapuri Railway Station from the train, by which he was travelling by the Uttar Pradesh police officials. The Additional District Magistrate concerned ordered the police to use force for detaining him. Maulana Azmi contended that while accompanying the delegation to Varanasi, he was discharging his duties as a representative of the people and as there was no prohibitory order or curfew in that town during the day time, the act of the authorities in preventing him from going there was a denial of his right to travel to any place in India as member of Parliament and disrespect to the dignity of the House and of its members and their privileges. Maulana Azmi further contended that the information regarding his arrest was not given to the Chairman, and requested to refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges.

On 4 and 9 December 1991, several members raised the matter in the House. Thereupon, the Deputy Chairperson, with the consent of the House, referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee of Privileges, after deliberating upon the matter considering all other relevant documents, in their Thirtieth Report presented to the House on 16 July 1992, *inter alia* reported that the Uttar Pradesh Government had not furnished the factual report about the alleged arrest of Maulana Azmi sought by the Secretariat telegraphically and directed the Secretary-General to speak with the Chief Secretary of the Uttar Pradesh Government on telephone to ascertain the factual position in the matter and also advise him to send a reply to the Secretariat's communication.

Denying the arrest of Maulana Azmi, the Uttar Pradesh Government stated that on receiving a report that in case Maulana Azmi was allowed to enter Varanasi, law and order situation there would be disturbed, the Additional District Collector (City), Varanasi issued an order on 1 December 1991, under section 144 of Cr.P.C. banning the entry of Maulana Azmi into Varanasi. To implement the order, the Superintendent of Police (Rural), Area Officer (Sadar) , Pargana Officer (Sadar) along with other force went to Sewapuri Railway Station and apprised Maulana Azmi about the circumstances and the situation. After formally

receiving the said order, Maulana Azmi desired that he should be sent to Azamgarh. Accordingly, he was sent to Azamgarh.

The communication received from the Uttar Pradesh Government was considered by the Committee and was also brought to the notice of Maulana Azmi. Maulana Azmi, thereupon, desired that no further action be resorted to. The Committee felt that no useful purpose would be served by pursuing the matter further. The Committee, therefore, recommended accordingly.

No action was taken by the House in the matter.

Attempt to influence some members of a Joint Parliamentary Committee by a Minister and a Government Official : On 4 September 1992, Shri George Fernandes, a member of Lok Sabha, gave notice of a question of privilege against Shri Rameshwar Thakur, the then Minister of State for Finance, and Shri P.G. Lele, Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, for allegedly attempting to influence some members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) probing into the securities scam with a view to obstructing the work of the Committee.

Shri George Fernandes stated *inter alia* in his notice that the Finance Ministry resorted to a patently clandestine operation by circulating to some selected members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, a 22-page document in an unofficial envelope without any covering note and contended that if the Government's intentions were honourable, there would have been no question of suppressing the authorship of the note and it should have been sent to all members of the JPC through the JPC Secretariat. Shri Fernandes, in his notice, charged the then Minister of State for Finance and the Additional Secretary (Finance) with committing gross breach of privilege by making attempts by improper means to influence members and of obstructing members in the discharge of their duties. The member further stated that a breach of Privilege of a Committee of Parliament was tantamount to breach of privilege of the House. He requested the Speaker to refer the matter to the Committee of privileges.

Thereafter, the Speaker forwarded the notice to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha for appropriate action.

On 11 September 1992, the Speaker, in terms of the procedure laid down in the Report of the Joint Sitting of the Committees of privileges of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and adopted by both Houses of Parliament, forwarded the notice given by Shri George Fernandes to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, for "appropriate action" as Shri Rameshwar Thakur, the then Minister of State for Finance, was a member of Rajya Sabha.

On 16 November 1992, the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and

report.

The Committee of Privileges, after considering the notice of question of privileges given by Shri George Fernandes, MP, and other relevant documents, in their Thirty-second Report presented on 19 March 1993, inter alia reported that the matter did not involve any breach of privilege.

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

Alleged misbehaviour with a member by a Government Officer : On 2 December 1991, Shri J.S. Tilak, Chariman, Maharashtra Legislative Council, addressed a letter to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha. Shri Tilak vide his letter, requested leave of the House to Dr. Sharikant Ramchandra Jichkar, a former member of the Maharashtra Legislative Council and presently a member of the Rajya Sabha, to tender evidence before the Committee of Privileges of that Council relating to a question of alleged breach of privilege and contempt of the Chairman of the Council. This was so because Dr. Jichkar happened to be one of the two sponsors of the privilege notice. The Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council, also stated that Dr. Jichkar, then as member of the Maharashtra Legislative Council, had raised the matter in the Maharashtra Legislative Council on 17 March 1992 and as his evidence would materially benefit the Committee, the Chairman, Committee of Privileges, requested him to request the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, for the purpose. The said request was placed before the Maharashtra Legislative Council which had given its leave for the same.

The details of the case, in which Dr. Jichkar's evidence was required, as informed by the Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council, were as follows:

On 6 March 1992, the Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council (Shri Jayantrao Tilak), was to leave for Nagpur by the Bombay-Nagpur Flight No.IC- 629 for attending the unveiling ceremony of a statue of late Shri Vasantnao Naik arranged by the Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee for laying the foundation stone of the new Annexe Building of the Vidhan Bhavan by the Prime Minister. While collecting his boarding card at the airport, the Chairman found that a seat was allotted to him in the 7th row. It has been stated that as per the orders issued by General Administration Department, Government of Maharashtra, the Chairman of the Council was supposed to be placed next to the Chief Justice of the High Court in the State's protocol. After noticing that all the first seats were allotted to Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers, the Chairman asked the Protocol Officers Shri Deshmukh and Shri Jadhav to verify who, thereupon, replied that the Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council was not a VIP and therefore, the question of giving him precedence did not arise. The chairman felt that the aforesaid Protocol Officers might have given the said reply out of ignorance and

misunderstanding and hence again asked them to verify the list. But Sarvashri Deshmukh and Jadhav replied in the same manner. Taking objection to the behaviour of the said officers of Maharashtra Government, Dr. Jichkar and Dr. Wasnik, members of the Legislative Council, in their notice of question of privilege, stated that the behaviour of the two officers was not only insulting and objectionable but also amounted to a contempt and a breach of privilege of the Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Council. The matter was raised in the Council by Dr. Jichkar who was then a member of the Council. Thereafter, the Deputy Chairman of the Council who was in the Chair referred, with the leave of the House, the complaint to the Committee of Privileges of the Council.

On 27 February 1993, the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for laying down an appropriate procedure for the purpose as there had not been any precedent in the Rajya Sabha where a member of the Rajya Sabha was requested to appear to tender evidence before the other House or a House of a State Legislature or a Committee thereof.

The Committee of Privileges, after considering the procedure being followed in such cases in Lok Sabha and in the Parliament of U.K. in their Thirty-third Report presented on 19 March 1993 *inter alia* reported as follows:

The Committee is of the opinion that the House should not permit any one of its members to give evidence, before the other House of Parliament or a committee thereof, without receiving a specific request clearly stating the cause and purpose for which his attendance is required and without the consent of the member whose attendance is required.

No member of the House should also give evidence before the other House or a House of a State Legislature or a Committee thereof, without the leave of the House being first obtained. Further, whenever a request is received seeking leave of the House to a member to tender evidence before the other House or before a House of a State Legislature or a Committee thereof, the matter may be referred by the Chairman to the Committee of Privileges. On a report from the Committee, a motion may be moved in the House by the Chairman or a member of the Committee to the effect that the House agrees with the report and further action should be taken in accordance with the decision of the House.

The Committee notes that in the present case Dr. Jichkar has confirmed his willingness to tender evidence before the Privileges Committee of the Maharashtra Legislative Council for the purpose. The Committee, therefore, recommends that Dr. Jichkar may be permitted to appear before the Privileges Committee of the Maharashtra Legislative Council.

The Report of the Committee was adopted by the House.

STATE LEGISLATURES

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Alleged casting of aspersions on the House and the member by a Government official : On 4 September 1986, Shri Hari Shankar Prasad Yadav and some other members gave a joint notice of question of Privilege against Shri Kamalant Tripathi, the then Director of Secondary Education, Patna, Bihar, for allegedly casting aspersions on the House and the members in a statement published in the Aaj, a local Hindi daily, dated 13 August 1986 under the caption 'A talk with Director of Secondary Education'.

The members, *inter alia* stated in their joint notice that Shri Tripathi had grossly violated the code of conduct prescribed by the Government for its officers and also committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House by issuing the impugned press statement commenting upon Ministers and Legislators. According to the members, Shri Tripathi stated in the said press statement that in the Department of Education the cases were put up only on the recommendations of MLAs or Ministers, and also said that due to such interference the decisions in the Department of Education could not be taken independently and judiciously.

On 5 July 1989, the Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee of Privileges, after examining in person Shri Kamalant Tripathi, the then Director of Secondary Education, Patna, Bihar, and after considering his written statement, in their Sixth Report dated 22 April 1991 *inter alia* reported that according to Shri Kamalant Tripathi's statement the impugned news item published in the Aaj, a local Hindi daily, dated 13 August 1986 under the caption 'A talk with Director of Secondary Education' was baseless and fabricated. According to Shri Tripathi, he had never convened any press conference nor had he given any statement to the press.

The Committee were satisfied with the written statement of Shri Kamalant Tripathi and unanimously recommended that the matter might be treated as closed.

No action was taken by the House in the matter.

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Alleged casting of reflections on the Speaker by an outsider : On 13 March 1991, Shri Bhagat Ram Chauhan, a member, gave notice of a question of privilege against Shri Tara Chand of Ambota, Una, for allegedly casting reflections on the Speaker in his letter titled 'H.P. Assembly walkout' published in the Tribune, an English newspaper, on 13 March 1991 in the Editor's Mail column. In his notice, Shri Chauhan *inter alia* stated that it was the right of the Speaker to interpret the Constitution and the Rules so far as matters in or relating to the House were

concerned and no one, including the Government, could enter into argument with the Speaker over such interpretations. Observations made by the Speaker in the House, could not be interpreted in private correspondence. Hence, he was requested to be allowed to raise the matter in the House as a question of privilege against Shri Tara Chand.

The impugned letter *inter alia* reads as follows :

...Sadly, but incontrovertibly, whereas legislators having nuisance value have a merry time, those who scrupulously observe discipline have to eat humble pie... In the instant case, however, the Hon'ble Speaker, does not seem to have discharged his 'onerous duty' judiciously. The use of 'Intemperate Language' against Shri Kanwar seems an aggravating factor in the said episode.

On 14 March 1991, the Speaker (Shri Thankur Sen Negi) referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee of Privileges, after examining in person Shri Tara Chand, the writer of the impugned letter, and after considering the written explanations of Shri V.N. Narayanan, Editor-in-Chief, the Tribune, and Shri S.P. Sharma, the Simla based correspondent of the Tribune, and all other relevant documents, in their Fourth Report presented to the House on 6 March 1992 *Inter alia* reported that the letter published in the 'Editor's Mail' was a direct aspersion on the ruling given by the Speaker and it being related to the proceedings of the House, undoubtedly, constituted breach of privilege. Such aspersions by any person was a contempt of the House and was against the dignity of the House. The Editor-in-Chief of the Tribune should have ascertained the correct position from his correspondent stationed at Simla. Only then he should have taken further action.

Shri Tara Chand of Ambota who sent the letter for publication, when appeared before the Committee, told the Committee that he had written the letter on the basis of a news report published in the Tribune, the day on which the news of the 'walkout' was published. When his attention was drawn towards the fact that he had directly levelled allegations against the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and he had not only defamed the Speaker but also the august House, he tendered unconditional, unqualified and written apology. Keeping in view his apology, the Committee recommended that since Shri Tara Chand was not aware of the actual position and he had no intention of defaming or disregarding the Speaker and the House and since he had great regard and respect for the Speaker, the august House should pardon him for the wrongs committed by him unknowingly. The Committee further recommended that the Chief Secretary should issue necessary directions to all the members of the 'Press Accreditation Committee' Whenever their sittings take place to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future and to

ensure that the right picture of the proceedings of the House was placed before the public through the newspapers.

The Committee also recommended that the Government Officers and staff should exercise restraint and ascertain the correct position before publishing reports in the newspapers regarding the House and the related matters; otherwise, the Government should consider initiating disciplinary action against them under the relevant rules.

No further action appeared to have been taken by the House in the matter.

Alleged casting of aspersion on another member : On 13 March 1991, Smt Vidya Stokes, a member, gave notice of a question of privilege against Shri Kishan Chand Kapoor and Shri Dina Nath Shastri, members and the Simla-based correspondents of *Vir Pratap* and *Punjab Kesari*, Hindi dailies, for allegedly casting aspersions on her and the office of the Speaker.

Smt. Vidya Stokes, in her notice, stated that on 12 March 1991 when she was not present in the House, Shri Kishan Chand Kapoor and Shri Dina Nath Shastri while taking part in the general discussion on Budget cast serious aspersions on her and the office of the Speaker which were insulting, derogatory and malicious. According to Smt. Stokes, both Shri Kapoor and Shri Shastri spoke defamatory words against her and indulged in character assassination without satisfying themselves of the correct position which, as per the member, was ' a deliberate, malicious, untruth and a wanton breach of her privilege as well as the privilege of the whole House'. Smt. Stokes, sought action against the Simla-based correspondents of *Vir Pratap* and *Punjab Kesari*, Hindi dailies, for publishing news items allegedly casting aspersions on her in their respective newspapers on 12 March 1991.

On 13 March 1991, the Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee of privileges, after considering written submissions of Shri Kishan Chand Kapoor and Shri Dina Nath Shastri members, and correspondents of *Vir Pratap* and *Punjab Kesari*, Hindi dailies, and all other relevant documents, in their Fifth Report presented to the House on 6 March 1992, *inter alia* reported that as Smt. Vidya Stokes had given in writing that she was not interested in taking any action against the correspondents of *Vir Pratap* and *Punjab Kesari*, the Committee decided that replies received from the correspondents of *Vir Pratap* and *Punjab Kesari* were satisfactory, and, therefore, there was no need to take any action against them.

The Committee went through the letters of both the members. Shri Dina Nath Shastri had mentioned clearly in his letter that he raised the issue in the House, only when Shri Kishan Chand Kapoor made reference to a news item expressing doubts regarding the qualification of Smt.

Vidya Stokes. In his reply, Shri Kishan Chand Kapoor referred to the Members 'Who is Who' of the years 1982 and 1983 and enclosed a clipping of the newspaper named *Shail* dated 23 December 1986 in which a news item was published regarding the educational qualification of Smt. Vidya Stokes mentioning that she was not a graduate.

The Secretary of the Legislative Assembly, told the Committee that the Members 'Who is Who' of 1985 was published, by the Legislative Assembly Secretariat on the basis of information supplied by the Members. The documents for the year 1982, on the basis of which Members 'Who is Who' of 1985 was published, had been destroyed and were not available in the original form.

The Committee found the statement of Shri Dina Nath Shastri reasonable that whatever he had said in the House in that connection was meant only for seeking clarification to solve the matter which involved a member of the House who was once Speaker of the House. The Committee had unanimously arrived at the conclusion that Shri Dina Nath Shastri had no intention to make any comment against Smt. Stokes and was of the view that there was no case of defamation or breach of privilege against Shri Dina Nath Shastri.

No record was available as to how the educational qualification of Smt. Stokes was published in the 'Who is Who' of 1982 but it was clearly mentioned in Smt. Stokes' note dated 15 October 1986 that she had not qualified post-graduate examination and her educational qualification shown in the 'Who is Who' was not correct. When Smt. Stokes, who was the Speaker at that time, went through the booklet which was published for the Commonwealth Meeting saw her qualification in the 'Who is Who' as post-graduate, she directed the Secretary of the Legislative Assembly to issue a corrigendum, which was later issued. It was just possible that Shri Kishan Chand Kapoor might have seen the old kooklet and he could not have seen the corrigendum as a result of which the misunderstanding took place. He read that in the *Shail* magazine and raised the matter in the House.

The bio-data of Smt. Stokes had been published in the 'Who is Who' of 1985 on page 178-A. In the first and second line of para two, it was written 'Graduate from the University of Delhi' and after issuing of corrigendum it was to be read as 'Obtained education from University of Delhi'.

The Committee was of the view that Shri Kishan Chand Kapoor did not mention it intentionally but said so by way of a satirical reply to the word 'misleading' used by Smt. Stokes regarding the Budget and that he was actually not aware of the facts; otherwise he would not have said so.

The Committee, after going deeply into the matter, found that Shri Kishan Chand Kapoor had no intention as such and because of the

misunderstanding the matter was raised in the House. The Committee recommended to close the matter and also recommended that all the members follow the rules conscientiously so as to avoid recurrence of such events in future and to uphold the great traditions of the House.

No action appeared to have been taken by the House in the matter.

FOREIGN LEGISLATURES

HOUSE OF COMMONS (CANADA)

Contempt of the House allegedly committed by the publication of a Government sponsored advertisement in newspapers presupposing that a particulate legislation will be passed by Parliament on a particular day : On 10 October 1989, the Speaker Mr. John A. Fraser ruled in the House as follows:

"I am now ready to rule on the question of privilege which was raised on September 25 by the Right Hon. Leader of the Opposition concerning the government advertisements which appeared in newspapers on August 26 relating to the proposed goods and services tax.

From the very outset, I wish to state emphatically that the Chair has no intention of dealing with the relative merits or limitations of the proposed tax, the Chair has absolutely no role to play in such political matters. The Chair's sole responsibility in this instance is to determine whether the matter raised by the Leader of the Opposition warrants setting aside the regular business of the House.

Citation 84 (2) of Beauchesne's *Rules and Forms of the House of Commons* (fifth edition) states :

It has often been laid down that the Speaker's function in ruling on a claim of breach of privilege is limited to deciding the conditions which alone entitle it to take precedence over the notices of motions and Orders of the Day standing on the Order Paper; and does not extend to deciding the question of substance. Whether a breach of privilege has in fact been committed—a question which can only be decided by the House itself.

It might be appropriate to first review some of the facts surrounding the present case. On August 26, 1989, the Department of Finance published in newspapers across the country an advertisement which stated:

On 1 January 1991, Canada's Federal Sales Tax System will change. Please save this notice. It explains the changes and the reasons for them.

The advertisement went on to explain that the goods and services tax "will replace the existing federal sales tax" and it outlined very specific proposed changes. It is true that in the advertisement some of

those changes were set out under the heading 'Proposed Changes'.

In the interventions on September 25, the Hon. Member of Parkdale—High Park pointed out that these advertisements also appeared in many ethno cultural newspapers across Canada. At the invitation of the Hon. member I examined a number of the newspapers in question, and found that most of these advertisements were published in early September and that some of them were printed in Italian and Lithuanian.

The Hon. Member for Ottawa-Vanier, in his intervention laid stress on the fact that in the French text the wording of the advertisement suggests that the advertisement uses a "participe passe" namely the word 'adoptes'.

In presenting his case for a breach of privilege, the Leader of the Opposition dealt with a number of serious issues. If I may be permitted to summarize his arguments, he makes two basic claims. First, that the advertisement prejudices the future proceedings of the House and of the Finance committee which has undertaken an examination of a technical paper on the subject; and second, that the advertisement is a contempt of Parliament because it leaves readers to infer that the House has no role in the passage of the tax, thus misleading the Canadian public concerning the procedures employed by Parliament in adopting such Legislation.

The Hon. member for Oshawa and Leader of the New Democratic party spoke in support of the claims made by the Leader of the Opposition. In addition, he raised the issue of the propriety of a government using public funds to advertise its position on a debate which has yet to be held in Parliament. On this specific point, I would like to immediately refer to the ruling of Speaker Sauve October 17, 1980 at page 3881 of *Hansard* and I quote:

"The fact that certain members feel they are disadvantaged by not having the same funds to advertise as does the government, which could possibly be a point of debate, as a matter of impropriety or under any other heading does not constitute a *prima facie* case of privilege."

I feel, just as Speaker Sauve concluded, that this is an important issue which merits consideration, but it should not take place under the aegis of privilege.

To continue with the arguments presented to the Chair on the question of privilege, the Minister of Justice rose to make three basic points for rejecting this application as a breach of privilege or contempt of the House. He referred to the fact that the finance committee itself unanimously recommended that if the government were to proceed with the value-added tax it should publicize the details of that tax. He also explained that in the budget which was approved by the House, the government had indicated that the goods and services tax would be

implemented on 1 January 1991. Finally, since the committee is presently studying the issue, he suggested that no case can be made for the claim that the committee's work is being impeded.

I intend to first deal with the issue of whether or not there has been a breach of privilege insofar as the advertisement prejudices the work of the House or the Committee. I will then deal with the claim that the advertisement is a contempt of Parliament because it infers that the House does not have any role to play in the passage of the tax and that it misrepresents to the Canadian public the procedures employed by Parliament in adopting legislation.

Before proceeding with the first issue, the Chair feels it might be useful to offer members a short explanation of the difference between what constitutes a contempt of the House and what constitutes a breach of privilege.

The privileges extended to members individually and to the House as a collectivity are finite. They are generally categorized under five headings which are: freedom of speech, freedom from arrest in civil actions, exemptions from jury duty, exemption from attendance as a witness and freedom from molestation.

Certainly, freedom of speech has not been affected. The Committee is continuing its deliberations and the House will no doubt be debating the several issues surrounding the proposed goods and services tax, either through Question Period or on the report of the finance committee which will be presented to the House no later than November 28, 1989. The House will also have the opportunity to debate any bills that the government may propose to the House and will also have an opportunity to vote on any Ways and Means motions, which necessarily precede the introduction of any such bills. The opportunities for debate and amendment are too numerous to list. Suffice it to say that those opportunities have not been diminished.

Now, has the House or have any members been obstructed in the performance of their duties? In order for an obstruction to take place, there would have had to be some action which prevented the House or Members from attending to their duties, or which cast such serious reflections on a Member that he or she was not able to fulfil his or her responsibilities. I would submit that this is not the case in the present situation.

I would also like to point out that the House and its committees do not work in a vacuum. Members are constantly aware of outside factors and pressures. Since no threats or bribes have been made, it is difficult to see how the work of the House or the Finance Committee has been prejudiced or which specific privilege has been breached.

On this issue, I cannot find that any privilege has been breached.

As a result, when members claim that a certain action constitutes a breach of privilege, they must specify which privilege is affected.

Contempts on the other hand, cannot be enumerated or categorized. Broadly speaking, contempts are offences against the authority or the dignity or the House of Commons. They include situations which cannot specifically be claimed as breaches of the privileges of the House. As already mentioned it is not possible to categorize or to delineate what may fall under the definition of a contempt. It is not even possible to categorize the 'severity' of a contempt.

In summary, all breaches of privileges are contempts of the House, but not all contempts are necessarily breaches of privilege. A contempt may be an act or an omission; it does not have to actually obstruct or impede the House or a member, it merely has to have the tendency to produce such results. Matters ranging from minor breaches of decorum to grave attacks against the authority of parliament may be considered as contempts.

In the present case, the Leader of the Opposition contends that the advertisement by the Department of Finance prejudices the future proceedings of the House and the Finance Committee.

The Chair must determine which of the specific privileges of the House have been breached.

In the present case, does the advertisement of the Department of Finance amount to a contempt of the House of commons? The right Hon. Leader of the Opposition argues that the advertisement in question is misleading in that it gives the general public the impression that this proposed change to the taxation system is a *fait accompli* and that Parliament has no role to play in examining and approving the changes. The effect of this may tend to diminish the authority of the House in the eyes of the public.

In reply, the Minister of Justice stated and I quote from page 3821 of *Hansard*, and this was the argument of the Minister of Justice:

*The advertisements were for proposed changes. They were for informational purposes. In fact they have done their job and we have hundreds and thousands of requests for information. We are trying to inform the people.

The Justice Minister explains that it was never the government's intention to suggest that legislation would not be submitted to Parliament for debate. During Question Period on September 25, the Minister of Finance also stated that the purpose of the advertisement was to inform and in keeping with other documents of the spring budget.

Should the Chair accept the government's explanation and rule that no deliberate contempt was made? At this point it may be useful to quote from a Canadian authority on privilege. As Joseph Maingot ex-

plaints at page 213 of Parliamentary Privilege in Canada :

There are actions which while not directly obstructing the House of Commons or the member nevertheless obstruct the House in the performance of its functions by diminishing the respect due to it. As in the case of a court of law, the House of Commons is entitled to the utmost respect.

Does the advertisement diminish the respect due to the House? The Chair is in quandary. The arguments on both sides of the question are very strong. To add to the Chair's difficulties, procedural authorities also point out that precedents cannot be relied upon to determine if a contempt exists. In contrast, the Chair can more easily determine when a privilege has been breached because the categories are finite and rulings can be based on precedents and authorities. This case is certainly unique.

Under these conditions, the Chair feels it must exercise extreme caution against unduly restricting the authority of the House to deal with a perceived contempt, especially given the arguments which have been presented. I must confess that I have certain doubts regarding this case. Normally in cases of doubt, it has been the practice for Speakers to allow an appropriate motion to go forward for a decision of the House.

In order to clarify my thoughts on the issue of *prima facie* and to dispel the doubts that I have referred to the Chair has pondered the intent of the offending advertisement as compared to its contents. I can express my own opinion that the content was obviously drafted in a cavalier manner; there is an element of confidence, if not of boldness, in the use of a phrase as definitive as 'save this advertisement'.

The Ministers of Justice and of Finance have said to the House that the intent of the advertisement was to inform Canadians. Members are well aware of our practice of accepting the word of an Honourable member of the House. In accepting the Ministers' explanations, the question of intent is answered and accordingly some of the Chair's doubts are also dispelled. The intent of the advertisement was not to diminish the dignity of the House. It is difficult to find *prima facie* contempt.

However, I want the House to understand very clearly that if your Speaker ever has to consider a situation like this again, the Chair will not be as generous. This is a case which, in my opinion, should never recur. I expect the Department of Finance and other departments to study this ruling carefully and remind everyone within the Public Service that we are a Parliamentary democracy, not a so-called executive democracy, nor a so-called administrative democracy.

In order that all Honourable members know exactly what the procedure is, and in order that members of the public who are watching and listening understand clearly what the procedure is, let me return to what I said before, that if I had decided that this matter ought to go to the

House, it would be followed, or could be followed, by a debate and a vote.

I believe it is in the interest of our parliamentary system of government to have a clear statement from the Speaker which cannot be misinterpreted either in debate or by a vote. A vote on this issue might not support the very important message which your Speaker wishes to convey and which I hope will be well considered in the future by governments, departmental officials and advertisement agencies retained by them. This advertisement may not be a contempt of the House in the narrow confines of a procedural definition, but it is, in my opinion, ill-conceived and it does a great disservice to the great traditions of this place. If we do not preserve these great traditions, our freedoms are at peril and our conventions become a mockery. I insist, and I believe I am supported by the majority of moderate and responsible members on both sides of the House, that this advertisement is objectionable and should never be repeated.

I have deliberately made this ruling with great care in order that if ever this issue has to be debated and considered by this House again these comments will serve to guide the House in its deliberations".

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Initiating and Concluding the proceedings with National anthem and National song, respectively : On 24 November 1992, at 1100 hrs, at the commencement of the Fifth Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha, the National Anthem 'Jana Gana Mana' (in Military Band) was played in the House for the first time. The National Song, 'Vande Matram' (Instrumental) was played before the House adjourned *sine die* on 23 December 1992.

Allegation or reference against any person not present in the House: On 30 November 1992, after the Question Hour, a member (Shri Virendra Singh) made certain allegations against an outsider by name. On objection being taken by another member (Shri Syed Masudal Hos-sain), the Deputy Speaker observed that any allegation or reference against any person who was not present in the House would not form part of the proceedings.

Expunction of remarks against Chief Minister : on 25 November 1992, while speaking on discussion regarding the serious situation affecting agriculture and farmers' interests due to increase in the prices of fertilisers and import of wheat, a member (Shri Digvijaya Singh) referred to Shri Sundar Lal Patwa, the then Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, and made certain allegations against him. On objection being taken by another member (Shri Guman Mal Lodha), the Deputy Speaker ordered expunction of such remarks.

On 18 March 1993, a member (Shri Suraj Mandal) made certain allegations against the Chief Minister of Bihar (Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav). The Speaker, thereupon, ordered expunction of such remarks.

On 19 April 1993, a member (Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde) made some reference in respect of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh (Shri Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy). The Deputy Speaker, thereupon, ordered expunction of such remarks.

Reference to proceedings of the other House : On 22 December 1992, while participating in the discussion on the Statutory Resolution regarding approval of Presidential Proclamations in relation to the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan, a member (Shri Guman Mal Lodha) referred to proceedings of the Rajya Sabha. On objection being taken by another member (Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal), the Chairman (Shri Peter G. Marbaniang) observed that the member should not make reference to the other House and thereupon expunged the reference to Rajya Sabha.

Matters under consideration of Parliamentary Committee should not be raised on the floor of the House or disclosed to press before presentation of the Report : On 27 November 1992, Leader of the Opposition, Shri Lal Krishna Advani raised a question of privilege regarding supply of allegedly censored information by the Government to the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on securities' scam and Press reports thereon. Another member (Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal) contended that no part of the evidence, oral or written report or proceedings of the Committee which had not been laid on the Table, should be open to inspection by any one except under the authority of the Speaker. Shri Hannan Mollah, member, also pointed out that allowing Press to report about the proceedings of the Committee was a deviation from the rule.

The Speaker, thereupon, observed :

"JPC is a mini-Parliament and all the authority that is available to the Parliament is available to the Committee also... in the interest of the working of the Committee and in the interest of the practice we are following in the House also such matters should not be raised on the floor of the House".

On the point that allowing the Press to report about the proceedings of the Committee was a deviation from the rule, the Speaker observed :

If the Press is sometimes eager to know what is happening in the JPC, and if they are not properly guided in such matters, there will be contradictory reports and then it may become necessary for us to explain all those things. So, without disclosing the evidence as such, we can give some idea as to what is happening so that there may not be contradictory reports in the newspapers.

Instance when Opposition stayed away from President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together : On 22 February 1993, members belonging to the BJP boycotted the President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament to register their protest against the steps taken by the government against their party. The Leader of the Opposition, Shri L.K. Advani intimated the Speaker about their Party's decision to boycott the President's Address. He then informed the President that by staying away from the President's Address, no disrespect was intended either to the President's Office or to the President personally.

Instance when Adjournment Motions were not allowed during the Budget Session but matters discussed under Rule 193 : On 23 February 1993, Shri Madan Lal Khurana drew the attention of the Chair to his notice of adjournment motion regarding the ban imposed by the government on political rallies at the Boat Club, New Delhi and demanded a reply from the government. Another member (Shri Ram Vilas Paswan)

also demanded that his adjournment motion regarding rise in prices of coal, steel, etc, be taken up first. The Speaker, thereupon, observed :

I have many Adjournment Motions before me.... as this happens to be the Budget Session and there would be opportunities to discuss these issues again and again also and as the rulings given by the previous Speakers are that when the Budget Session is there and when there are opportunities for the Members to discuss these issues, the Adjournment Motion moved by the BJP to be discussed today for 2 1/2 hours after the Matters under Rule 377 are taken up, not as Adjournment Motion but as discussion under Rule 193. I am inclined to allow the Adjournment Motion given by other Members also, not Adjournment Motion but as discussion under Rule 193, immediately after that is over. They would also get 2 1/2 hours.

Accordingly, both the matters were discussed under Rule 193.

Instance of the House being presided over by a member who was not on the Panel of Chairmen : On 22 March 1993, during the combined discussion on the Statutory Resolution regarding disapproval of the Industrial Finance Corporation (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Ordinance, 1993 and Industrial Finance Corporation(Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Bill, the Deputy Speaker observed that the members of the Panel of Chairmen were having a meeting with the Speaker and he had to attend the meeting of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions. The Deputy Speaker, therefore, suggested that Shri Amar Roy Pradhan might take the Chair. the House agreed to that and Shri Amar Roy Pradhan presided till a member of the Panel of Chairmen relieved him.

Reference to the conduct of the Speaker of a State Legislative Assembly on the floor of the house : On 22 April 1993, a member (Shri Era Anbarasu) referred to the conduct of the Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. On objection being taken by another member (Shri P.G. Narayanan), the Chairman observed that the conduct of the Speaker of any State Legislative Assembly could not be discussed.

RAJYA SABHA

Initiating and Concluding of proceedings with National Anthem and National Song, respectively : On 25 November 1992, the proceedings of the House began with the playing of the National Anthem, 'Jana Gana Mana'. The House adjourned *sine die* on 23 December 1992 after the National Song "Vande Matram" was played.

STATE LEGISLATURES

GUJRAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Initiating and Closing of proceedings with National Song : On 4 January 1993, when the House met after the address of the Governor, and on

the last day of the Session , the National Song "Vande Matram" was played.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Initiating and closing of proceedings with National Song and National Anthem, respectively : The proceedings of the Seccdn session of the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha was initiated with the recital of the National Song "Vande Mataram" on 28 October 1992 and closed with the National Anthem "Jana Gana Mana" on 25 November 1992.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 October 1992 to 31 March 1993)

Events covered in this Feature are based primarily on reports appearing in the daily newspapers and, as such, Lok Sabha Secretariat does not accept any responsibility for their accuracy, authenticity or veracity.

—Editor

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Sessions of Parliament : The Winter Session of Parliament commenced on 24 November 1992. Both Houses were Adjourned *sine die* on 23 December 1992.

The Budget Session of Parliament commenced on 22 February 1993. The Lok Sabha took a recess from 1 April to 18 April in view of the 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference held in New Delhi in April 1993. The House re-commenced from 19 April and adjourned *sine die* on 14 May.

The 166th Session on Rajya Sabha began on 22 February 1993 and adjourned *sine die* on 31 March . The 167th Session began on 26 April and adjourned *sine die* on 14 May 1993.

Defeat of no-confidence motion : On 21 December, the Lok Sabha rejected a BJP sponsored no-confidence motion against the Narasimha Rao Government. Out of 495 members present in the House, 336 voted against the motion and 111 in favour with 48 members abstaining.

Cabinet re-shuffle : On 16 January 1993, all members of the Union Council of Ministers submitted their resignation to the Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao. The Prime Minister effected a Cabinet reshuffle on 17 January by inducting four Union Ministers, Sarvashri Dinesh Singh, Pranab Mukhrjee, A.K. Antony, and N.K.P. Salve. Captain Satish Sharma was inducted as Minister of State with independent Charge. Eight new Ministers of State were also inducted. They are: Sarvashri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi, Arvind Netam, M.V. Chandreshkhara Murthy, Dr. Abrar Ahmed, Mukul Wasnik, K.V. Thangka Balu, K.P. Singh Deo, P.M. Sayeed and Smt. Basava Rajesinwari. Besides, two Deputy Ministers Shri P.V. Rangayya Naidu and Shri Salman Khursheed were pro-

moted as Ministers of State.

The following were dropped from the Cabinet: Shri M.L. Fotedar (Cabinet Minister); Sarvashri Ashok Gehlot, M.O.H. Farook, M.M. Jacob, Prof. P.J. Kurian, Dr. Chinta Mohan, Shantaram Potdukhe, Mullappally Ramachandran, Dalbir Singh, Kumari Mamata Banerjee and Smt. D.K. Tharadevi Siddhartha (all Ministers of State); and Shri Nyamagouda, Smt. K. Kamala Kumari and Dr. Girija Vyas (all Deputy Ministers).

Among the newly included Ministers : Shri K.P. Singh Deo, Shri P.M. Sayeed, Shri K.V. Thangka Balu and Smt. Basava Rajeshwari who could not sworn in with the others on 17 January were administered the oath of office on 19 January.

The Council of Ministers and their portfolios are as under:

Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao (Prime Minister) : *Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Science and Technology, Ocean Development, Electronics, Atomic Energy, Space, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Rural Development, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Law, Justice and Company Affairs, and additional charge of Industry and other subjects not allotted to any other Cabinet Minister or any other Minister of State (Independent Charge).* **Cabinet Ministers :** **Shri Arjun Singh :** *Human Resource Development;* **Shri B. Shankaranand :** *Health and Family Welfare;* **Dr. Manmohan Singh :** *Finance;* **Shri S.B. Chavan :** *Home Affairs;* **Shri Sharad Pawar :** *Defence;* **Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar :** *Agriculture;* **Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief :** *Railways;* **Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad :** *Civil Aviation and Tourism;* **Shri A.K. Antony :** *Civil supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution;* **Shri Dinesh Singh :** *External Affairs;* **Smt. Sheila Kaul :** *Urban Development;* **Shri Sitaram Kesri :** *Welfare;* **Shri V.C. Shukla :** *Water Resources and parliamentary Affairs;* **Shri Pranab Mukherjee :** *Commerce;* **Shri N.K.P. Salve :** *Power.*

Ministers of State (Independent Charge) : **Shri Ajit Kumar Panja :** *Coal;* **Shri Balram Singh Yadava :** *Mines;* **Shri Giridhar Gomango :** *Planning & Programme Implementation;* **Shri Kalpnath Rai :** *Environment and Forests;* **Shri P.A. Sangma :** *Labour;* **Capt. Satish Sharma :** *Petroleum and Natural Gas;* **Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev :** *Steel;* **Shri Sukh Ram :** *Communications;* **Shri Tarun Gogoi :** *Food Processing Industries;* **Shri G. Venkat Swamy :** *Textiles.*

Ministers of State : **Dr. Abrar Ahmed :** *Finance and Parliamentary Affairs;* **Shri Arvind Netam :** *Agriculture;* **Smt. Basava Rajeshwari :** *Human Resource Development (Dept. of Women and Child Development);* **Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi :** *Prime Minister's Office;* **Shri Eduardo Faleiro :** *Chemicals and Fertilizers;* **Shri H.R. Bhardwaj :** *Law, Justice and Company Affairs;* **Shri K.C. Lenka :** *Railways;* **Shri K.V. Thangka Balu :** *Welfare;* **Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed :** *Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution;* **Smt. Krishna Sahi :** *Industrial Develop-*

ment; **Shri M. Arunachalam** : *Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries*; **Shri M.V.Chandrashekhar Murthy** : *Finance*; **Shri M. Mallikarjun** : *Defence*; **Smt. Margaret Alve** : *Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions*; **Shri Mukul Wasnik** : *Human Resource Development (Deptt. of Youth Affairs and Sports)*; **Shri P.K. Thungon** : *Urban Development*; **Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam** : *Science and Technology, Electronics, Ocean Development and Parliamentary Affairs*; **Shri P.V. Rangayya Naidu** : *Power*; **Shri R.L. Bhatia** : *External Affairs*; **Shri Rajesh Pilot** : *Home Affairs*; **Col. Ram Singh** : *Rural Development (Deptt. of Wasteland Development)*; **Shri Rameshwar Thakur** : *Rural Development (Deptt. of Rural Development)*; **Shri S. Krishna Kumar** : *Non-Conventional Energy Sources*; **Shri Salman Khursheed** : *External Affairs*; **Smt. Sukhbans Kaur** : *Civil Aviation and Tourism (Deptt. of Tourism)*; **Shri Uttambhai H. Patel** : *Rural Development (Deptt. of Rural Development)*.

Deputy Ministers : **Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar** : *Health and Family Welfare*; **Shri Ram Lal Rahl** : *Home Affairs*; **Kum. Selja** : *Human Resource Development (Deptt. of Education and Culture)*.

On 19 February in a minor reshuffle of portfolios, the additional charge of Commerce was given to Minister of State for Civil Supplies, Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed and Agriculture to Minister of State for Energy, Shri S. Krishna Kumar. The Minister of State for Urban Development, Shri P.K. Thungon was entrusted with additional charge of Water Resources and the Minister of State for Industrial Development, Smt. Krishna Sahi, that of Heavy Industry. Smt. Margaret Alva and Shri Mukul Wasnik, both Ministers of State, were given additional charge of Parliamentary Affairs.

The Union Minister of Defence, Shri Sharan Pawar relinquished the office on 5 March following his election as the Leader of the Maharashtra Congress (I) Legislature Party. Subsequently, the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao took over the Defence Portfolio.

Death of MP : BJP Vice-President and Member of Rajya Sabha, Dr. Baldev Prakash passed away on 17 November 1992.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

✓ *New Chief Minister* : On 7 October, the Congress(I) Legislature Party elected Union Law Minister Shri K.Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy as its Leader in place of Shri Janardhan Reddy who had resigned as Chief Minister on 29 September. A 32-member Cabinet, headed by Shri Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy was sworn in on 9 October.

The following are the Ministers of Cabinet rank: Sarvashri K. Bapi Raju, K. Bheem Rao, M. Chandrashekhar, S. Chandrashekhar, A. Dharma Rao, J.C. Diwakar Reddy, Ch. V. Harirama Jogiah, K.Jana Reddy,

P. Janardhan Reddy, Mohammed Jani, M.V. Mysoora Reddy, M. Narasimha Reddy, P. Penchaliah, K. Prabhakar Rao, Pati Rajan, K. Rami Reddy, C. Ramachandra Reddy, P.V. Ranga Rao, K. Ranga Rao, K. Rosiah, P. Sambasiva Raju, D.K. Samarasimha Reddy, S. Santosh Reddy and D. Srinivas.

The Ministers of State are: Sarvashri P. Jagan Naik, K. Lakshmi Narayana, J. Geeta Reddy, K.V. Ch. Mohan Rao, D. Prasad Rao, M. Varalakshmi and D. Shankar Rao.

Resignation of Minister: Excise Minister Shri K. Bapi Raju resigned from the State Cabinet and the State Legislative Assembly on 23 February.

ASSAM

New Speaker : The Deputy Speaker, Shri Debesh Chakravarty was elected Speaker of the Assam Legislative Assembly on 21 December.

Cabinet reshuffle : In a reshuffle of portfolios on 10 March 1993, five Ministers were dropped and eight new Ministers were inducted raising the strength of the Cabinet to 39. The Ministers who were dropped are: Sarvashri Afzalur Rehman, Bargiram Deori, Ismail Hussain, Anwar Hussain and Mahibul Haque.

The list of Ministers inducted is as follows: Cabinet Ministers: Shri Jagannath Sinha: *Veterinary and Animal Husbandry*; and Shri Samsul Huda: *Social Forestry, Wild life and Jail*.

Ministers of State : Shri Hem Prakash Narayan; *Rural Development, Panchayat and Hill Areas Development*; Shri Nurajmal Sarkar : *Finance*; Shri Abu Saleh Nizamuddin : *Health*; Shri Samsul Haque : *Veterinary and Animal Husbandry*; Shri Dildar Rezza : *Char Area Development and Minority Affairs*; and Shri Amiya Gogoi : *Sericulture, Weaving and Powerloom Development*.

BIHAR

MLA's election held null and void : On 26 November 1992, the Patna High Court declared as null and void the election of Congress(I) MLA Shri Digvijay Pratap Singh from Belsand Assembly constituency in the 1990 elections for indulging in "electoral malpractices".

Vidhan Parishad Election: Congress(I) nominee Prof. Arun Kumar Singh was elected to the Vidhan Parishad from the Gaya Teacher's constituency on 23 December.

Death of MLA: Janata Dal MLA Shri Gopinath Singh passed away on 8 February 1993.

GUJARAT

Death of Minister : The Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Babubhai Vasarvali passed away on 7 October.

HARYANA

New Minister : On 12 October 1992, Shri Anand Singh Dangi was sworn in as Cabinet Minister holding charge of the Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads).

Removal of Ministers : On 25 November Chief Minister Shri Bhajan Lal dropped Planning Minister Shri Birender Singh from the Cabinet.

The Science and Technology Minister Dr. Ram Prakash was dropped from the Cabinet on 16 February 1993.

Expulsion of MLA from Party : The Haryana Vikas Party expelled its MLA, Shri Om Prakash Sharma on 23 November 1992 for anti-party activities.

Death of MLA : Congress(I) MLA from Kalka, Shri Purush Bhan passed away on 8 December 1992.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Government dismissed : On 15 December 1992 the President, on the recommendation of the Union Cabinet, dismissed the BJP Government in Himachal Pradesh and dissolved the State Legislative Assembly.

Resignation of Governor : On 27 January 1993, Governor Shri Virendra Verma sent his resignation to the President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma. Shri Bali Ram Bhagat was sworn in as the new Governor on 10 February 1993.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

New Governor : On 10 March 1993, governor Shri G.C. Saxena resigned from office. Former Chief of the Army Staff, Gen. (Retd.) K.V. Krishna Rao was sworn in as the new Governor on 12 March.

KARNATAKA

Political developments : Three Ministers—Shri Azeez Sait (Wakf), Smt. Manorama Madhavaraj (Industries) and Shri Atmananda (Horticulture) tendered their resignation to the State Governor on 23 October. The Minister of State for Small Savings, Shri T.M. Manjunath, resigned from the Cabinet on 24 October. On 25 October, the Minister of State for Information and Tourism, Shri K. Shivamurthy resigned. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Shri Bangarappa submitted his resignation as Chief Minister on 11 November.

Shri Veerappa Moily was elected the new leader of the CLP (I) on 19 November. A fourteen-member Cabinet headed by Shri Moily was sworn in on 20 November.

The Following is the list of Ministers and their portfolios:

Cabinet Ministers : Shri M. Veerappa Moily (Chief Minister) : Department of Cabinet Affairs, Personnel and Administrative Reformers;

Horticulture (including the Horticulture wing of the Agriculture Department). Commerce and industries, Education (excluding Higher Education), Finance, Health and Family Welfare, Home, Planning, Irrigation, Ecology and Environment, Science and Technology, Information, Tourism and Youth Services ; Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forests, Institutional Finance and Statistics, Energy, and Bangalore Development Authority; Shri Bheemanna Khandre : Transport (including the Transport wing in the Food Department); Shri Blasius M.D'Souza : Labour (including the Labour Section in the Social Welfare Department); Shri Chowda Reddy : Urban Development, Shri Dharam Singh : Social Welfare (including the Social Welfare wing in the Labour Department); Shri M.Y. Ghorpade : Rural Development and Panchayati Raj; Shri Gopinath R. Sandra : Housing; Shri Haranahalli Ramaswamy : Law and Parliamentary Affairs; Shri Hutchmasti Gowda : Agriculture (including the Agriculture section of the Horticulture Department); Shri Mallikarjuna M. Kharge : Cooperation; Shri M. Rajashekhara Murthy : Revenue (excluding Wakfs); Shri K.H. Ranganath : Public Works; Shri S.M. Yahya : Education and Wakfs; and Shrimati Manorama Madhavaraj : Food and Civil Supplies.

The Chief Minister, Shri Veerappa Moily expanded his Cabinet on 20 January 1993 by inducting Shri S.M. Krishna as Deputy Chief Minister, six Cabinet Ministers and nineteen Ministers of State.

The list of Ministers and their portfolios is as under:

Cabinet Ministers: Shri G. Ramakrishna: *Medical Education* (Medical Education from the Department of Health and Family Welfare); Shri B.S. Patil: *Sugar* (Directorate of Sugar from Commerce and Industries Department); Shri H.d. Lamani: *Primary and Secondary Education* (Pre-University Education, Training Teachers, World Food Programme; Sanskrit & Hindi Education from the Department of Education); Shri H.M. Ravanna: *Health and Family Welfare* (Department of Health and Family-Welfare excluding Medical Education) Shri C.R. Sagir Ahmed: *Small Scale Industries* (Small Scale Industries from Commerce and Industries Department excluding Handloom and Powerloom Industries, Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation, Industrial Cooperatives, Karnataka State Industrial Cooperative Bank; and Shrimati Nagamma Keshavamurthy: *Large and Medium Scale Industries* (Large and Medium Scale Industries from Commerce and Industries Department excluding Small Scale Industries, Sericulture, Mines, & Geology and Directorate of Sugar).

Ministers of State : Shri N.G. Halappa: *Ecology and Environment* (Science and Technology and Malnad Development Department of Science and Tehnology, Department of Ecology and Environment and Malnad Area Development Board From Planning Department (Independent charge); Shri K.N. Nagegowda: *Animal Husbandry* (Animal Husbandry from Department of Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, and Forests

(Independent Charge); Shri T.M. Manjunath: *Planning, Institutional Finance and Statistics* (Planning from Planning Department excluding Hyderabad Karnataka Area Development Board, Border Area Development and Malnad Area Development Board, Department of Institutional Finance and Statistics—Independent Charge); Shri D.A. Chinnappa: *Mines and Geology* (Mines and Geology from Commerce and Industries Department—Independent Charge); Shri M.P. Keshavamurthy: *Forests* (Forests from Department of Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forests—Independent Charge); Shri Perikal Mallappa: *Tourism and Public Grievances* (Tourism from Department of Information, Tourism and Youth Services and Public Grievances from Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms—Independent Charge); Shri A. Krishnappa: *Horticulture* (Horticulture from Department of Agriculture and Horticulture—Independent Charge); Shri Vasant Saliah: *Fisheries and Ports* (Fisheries from Department of Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Ports from Public Works Department—Independent Charge); Shri P.S. Rane: *Adult Education* (Adult Education, Vocational Education and Public Libraries, Printing and Stationery from Department of Education—Independent Charge); Shri H. Vishwanath: *Kannada and Culture* (Kannada and Culture from Department of Information, Tourism and Youth Services); Shri Madana Gopala Naik : *Agriculture Marketing* (Agriculture Marketing from Cooperation Department—Independent Charge); Shri Ramanath Rai: *Home* (Home Department attached to Chief Minister); Shri Arirangadevarayulu: *Command Area Development* (Command Area Development Authority from Irrigation Department) *Hyderabad Board Karnataka Area Development Board and Border Area Development Board* (from Planning Department—Independent Charge); Shri Ramalinga Reddy: *Finance* (Finance Department attached to Chief Minister); Shri Om Prakash Kanagali: *Major Irrigation* (Major Irrigation from Irrigation Department attachment to Deputy Chief Minister); Shri K.A. Nisar Ahmed: *Energy* (Energy Department attached to Deputy Chief Minister); Shri R.B. Chowdhary: *Minor Irrigation*; Dr.G Parmeshwara: *Sericulture* (Sericulture from Commerce and Industries Department—Independent Charge); and Dr. Prem Chandra Sagar: *Youth Services* (Youth Services from Information, Tourism and Youth Services Department, Physical Education and National Service Scheme from Education Department and Land Army from Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department—Independent Charge).

Resignation of Ministers : Health Minister Shri H.M. Revanna resigned from the State Cabinet on 1 February. Dr. Prem Chandra Sagar, Minister of State for Youth Services and Sports resigned from the Ministry on 23 February 1993 in protest against the low allocation to his Ministry in the Budget.

Death of MLC : A sitting MLC, Shri M. Vivekanandiah of SJP, passed away on 29 October 1992.

New Chairman of Legislative Council : On 16 January 1993,

Congress(I) nominee Shri D.R. Kalmankar was elected Chairman of the Karnataka Legislative Council defeating the Janata Dal candidate Shri N. Thippanna by 35 votes to 25.

MADHYA PRADESH

Death of MLA : The BJP MLA from Khategaon, Shri Govind Sharma passed away on 28 October 1992.

Government Dismissed : On 15 December the President, on the recommendation of the Union Cabinet, dismissed the BJP government in Madhya Pradesh and dissolved the State Legislative Assembly.

MAHARASHTRA

Political developments : On 2 November 1992, the following Ministers resigned from the State Cabinet: Shri Madhukarrao Pichad (Cabinet Minister); Sarvashri Arun Mehta, Madan Bafna, Ramesh Dube, Digvijay Singh Khanvilkar, Kazi Abdul Khalik, Madhukarrao Ghate, Bapusahab Thite, Pravin Bhosale, Harshwardhan Deshmukh and Jaydutt Kshirsagar (all Ministers of State).

On 5 November, in a reshuffle of portfolios, Chief Minister Shri Sudhakarrrao Naik took over the portfolio of Tribal Development. Other portfolios were re-allocated as under: Shri L.R. Hatankar: Tourism, Ports and Waste lands; Shri Ranjit Deshmukh: Urban Development and Legislative Affairs; Shri Shyam Asktekar: Environment; Shri Arun Gujarathi: Cultural and Legislative Affairs; Shri Shivajirao Shendge: Food and Civil Supplies; Shri Bhaskarrao Patil Khatgaokar : Home, Jails and Wakf Matters; Shri Patangrao Kadam: Welfare of Retired Military Personnel; Shri Babasaheb Kedar: Excise and Prohibition; Shri Ajit Pawar: Planning; Shri Shivajirao Pandit: Revenue; Shri Subodh Saoji: Textiles; and Shri Babarrao Pachpute: Law, Judiciary and Labour.

On 12 February 1993, the Chief Minister Shri Sudhakarrrao Naik dropped the following six ministers from the Cabinet: Sarvashri Padamsingh Patil, Pushpatai Hiray, Ajit Pawar, Arun Gujarathi, Shyam Ashtekar and Rajindra Gode.

Chief Minister Shri Sudhakarrrao Naik resigned from office on 22 February. Shri Sharad Pawar, who was elected Leader of the Congress(I) Legislature Party, was sworn in as the new Chief Minister on 6 March. Shri Pawar inducted seventeen Cabinet Ministers and nine Ministers of State.

The Council of Ministers and their portfolios are as under:

Cabinet Ministers : Shri Sharad Pawar: (Chief Minister) General Administration, Home, Information and Public Relations, and other Departments, parts of Departments or subjects not specifically allotted to Ministers; Shri Ram Rao Adik: Planning, Finance, Law and Judiciary; Shri Shivajirao Deshmukh: Public Works, Parliamentary Affairs, Rehabili-

tation and Ex-Servicemen's Welfare; Shri Padamshingh Patil: *Irrigation, Command Area Development and Energy*; Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh: *Revenue and Cultural Affairs*; Shri Surupsingh Hirya Naik: *Forest and State Excise*; Shri Adhaysingh Raj Bhosale: *Cooperation*; Shri Jawaharlal Darda: *Industries*; Shri Chhagan Bhujbal: *Housing, Slum Improvement, House Repairs and Reconstruction*; Shri Ramdas Athavie: *Social Welfare, Transport Prohibition and Propaganda*; **Shri Salim Zakaria** : *School Education*; Shrimati Pushpatai Hiray: *Public Health, Family Welfare and Medical Education, Drugs*; Shri Prabhakar Narayan Dharkar: *Higher and Technical Education, Employment, Horticulture, Tourism, sports and Khar Lands*; Shri Madukarrao Pichad: *Tribal Development, Animal Husbandary, Dairy Development, and Fisheries*; Shri Ranjit Deshmukh : *Rural Development Employment Guarantee Scheme*; Shri Arunlal Gujarathi: *Urban Development, Environment and Land Ceiling*; Shri Harshvardhan Deshmukh: *Agriculture, Water Conservation*; Shri Shraavan Parate: *Labour, Food and Civil Supplies, Textiles*.

Ministers of State : Shri Marzban Patrawalla: *General Administration (Including protocol), Information and Public Relations, Finance, Planning, Public Health, Family Welfare; Medical Education and Drugs, Law and Judiciary*; Shri Sadashivrao Mandlik: *Irrigation, Higher and Technical Education, School Education, Employment Guarantee Scheme, Rehabilitation*; Shri Shivajirao Shendge: *Animal Husbandary, Dairy Development, Fisheries, Tribal Development and Transport*; Shri Arun Divekar: *Forests, Energy, Textiles, and Sports and Youth Welfare (both Independent Charge)*; Shri Manikrao Thakre: *Home, Rural Development, Ariculture and Parliamentary Affairs*; Shri Madhav Kinhalkar: *Revenue and Cooperation*; Shri Eknath Gaikwad: *Housing, Slum Improvement and House Repairs and Reconstruction, Labour, and Social Welfare*; Shri Avinash Naik: *Industries, Tourism and Environment*; Shri Askok Chavan: *Public Works, Urban Development and Parliamentary Affairs*.

New Governor : on 7 January 1993, Governor Shri C. Subrameniam resigned from office. The Governor of Gujarat Shri Sarup Singh was then given additional charge as Governor of Maharashtra.

On 12 January, Dr. P.C. Alexander was sworn in as the new Governor of Maharashtra.

MANIPUR

SC Order on Speaker : On 5 October, the Ministry of External Affairs impounded the passport of the State Legislative Assembly Speaker, Dr. H. Borobabu Singh. Earlier, the Supreme Court, on 25 September, had directed the Union Government to take necessary steps to ensure the attendance of the Speaker before it on 20 October in case he did not give a written statement to the Union Home Secretary latest by 30 September

that after the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Bahamas was over on 16 October, he would present himself before the Court.

On 20 October, the Supreme Court gave another chance to the Speaker to appear personally in the Court after his Counsel prayed that he may be given a chance to persuade the Speaker to file an unconditional undertaking by 23 October that he was prepared to obey the Court's Direction to appear in person in a contempt case.

On 23 October, the Supreme Court asked the Speaker to file by 5 November an unconditional undertaking that he would appear before the Court on 12 November. The case was later adjourned to 8 December on which date the Supreme Court reserved its orders. On 23 March 1993, the Supreme Court dropped further contempt proceedings against the Speaker on being informed that he was present in the Court. Dropping the proceedings, the Court observed that in his application, the Speaker had said that all the directions of the Court had been complied with; besides, he had also expressed regret for the unhappy episode.

Resignation of Governor : On 15 March 1993, Governor, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, submitted his resignation from Office which was accepted on 19 March. The Governor of Tripura, Shri Raghunath Reddy was sworn in as Governor of Manipur on 29 March.

MEGHALAYA

Reshuffle of portfolios : On 19 November, Chief Minister Shri D.D. Lapang took over the Home portfolio from Shri O.L. Nongdu who was given charge of Finance, Health and Family Welfare.

Election to the State Legislative Assembly : Over 55 per cent of the electorate exercised their franchise in the elections to the State Legislative Assembly held on 15 January 1993. The party position after the election is as under: Total seats: 60; Congress(I) : 23, HPU: 11; HSPDP: 8; PDK: 2; APHLC(A): 3; MPP: 2; Independents: 10.

On 19 February, a five-member Congress(I) Ministry headed by Shri Selsang C. Marak was sworn in. Another Minister was sworn in on 20 February. The Cabinet was expanded on 26 February with the induction of 7 Cabinet Ministers and 3 Ministers of State with Independent Charge.

The List of Ministers and their portfolios is as under: Chief Minister Shri Selsang C. Marak: *Cabinet and Political Affairs; Administrative Reforms and Reorganisation, Law Information and Public Relations.*

Cabinet Ministers: Shri J. D. Phorman: *Finance, Health and Family Welfare, Labour and Education;* Shri Rowell Lyngdoh: *Home, Planning, Industry and District Council Affairs;* Shri J. D. Rambai: *Food and Civil Supplies, and Civil Defence, Forest Conservation and Transport;* Shri Lotshing Sangma: *Border Areas, Community and Rural Development, Power, Housing, Social Welfare and Communication;* Shri Chamberlain Marak: *Tourism, Agriculture, Fisheries, Sports, and Youth;*

Shri H. P. K. Raswai: *Mining and Geology*; Shri Kitdor Syiem : *Community and Rural Development and Power*; Shri James Marwing Pariat: *Home (Police) and Urban Affairs*; Shri Henrij Lanin: *Education, Arts and Culture*; Shri P.M. Syiem: *Home (Jails)*; Shri Mason Singh Saryma: *Transport and Soil Conservation*.

Ministers of State with Independent Charge: Shri Gopinath Sangma: *Sericulture and Weaving*; Shri A. Sangma: *Animal Husbandry and Veterinary and Dairy Development*; Shri T.C. I. lyngdoh: *Excise and Communication*.

MIZORAM

Vote of Confidence passed: On 16 March, the State Legislative Assembly passed a vote of confidence in the Council of Ministers.

New Speaker: On 4 March, Dr. R.C.Laloo of the ruling front was elected the Speaker of the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly.

Resignation of Governor: On 28 January 1993, Governor Shri Swaraj Kaushal sent in his resignation to the President Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma. The former Speaker of Meghalaya Shri P.R. Kyndiah, who was appointed the new Governor was sworn in on 10 February.

Resignation of Ministers: The Minister for Education and Human Resources, Shri H. Thansanga resigned from the Cabinet on 19 February. His resignation was accepted on 1 March.

NAGALAND

Elections to the State Legislative Assembly: About 80 per cent of the electorate exercised their franchise in the election to the State Legislative Assembly held on 15 February 1993. The party position following the elections is as under: Total seats: 60; Congress(I): 35; NPC: 17; DLP: 1; Independents: 7.

A Congress (I) Ministry headed by Shri S.C. Jamir was sworn in on 22 February. The other members of the Cabinet are: Sarvashri K.L.Chishi, N.I. Jamir, Shikiho Sema, Z. Obed, S. Yokten, Kihoto Hollohon, K. Therie Nyamnyei, Changkong Chong, S.K. Sangtam, S. Imtisinget Jamir.

The Cabinet was expanded on 9 March with the induction of 5 Cabinet and 6 Ministers of State: They are :

Cabinet Ministers: Sarvashri Kiyezhe Sema, Zachilhu, Neiphu Rio, Nungshizenba and Imkong.

Ministers of State: Sarvashri K. Yamakam, Kongam, S. Setricho Sangtam, T. Tali, John Lotha and B. Phongshak Phom.

ORISSA

Death of Ministers : The Minister for Health and Family Welfare, Shri Trinath Nayak passed away on 17 October 1992.

Cabinet re-shuffled : On 5 January 1993, Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik effected a reshuffle of portfolios: Three Ministers of State—Shri Prafulla Chandra Ghadei, Shri Kalindi Behera and Shri Shaharai Oram—were elevated to the Cabinet rank. The details are as under: Shri Prafulla Chandra Ghadei: *Education* (Mass and School Education); Shri Kalindi Behera: *Energy*; Shri Shaharai Oram: *Rural Development* (Minor and Lift Irrigation); Shri A.P. Singh: *Forests*; Shri Harish Chandra Buxipatra: *Transport*; Shri Bhagabat Behera: *Food and Civil supplies*; Shri Biswabhusan Harichandan: *Cooperation*; Shri Mustafiz Ahmed: *Health*; Shri Bairagi Jena: *Information and Public Relations*; Shri Sarat Kar: *Sports, Culture, and Youth Affairs*; Shri Prasanna Acharya: *Rural Development* (except Minor and Lift Irrigation); Shri Jayram Pangti: *Excise*; Shri Ramakrishna Patnaik: *Agriculture*; Shri Jagannath Mullick: *Harijan Welfare*; Shri Chaitanya Prasad Majhi: *Higher Education*; Shri Damodar Rout: *Panchayati Raj* (except Social Welfare); Shri Ghasiram Majhi: *Tribal Welfare*.

On 8 January, 14 Ministers tendered their resignation to the Chief Minister to enable him to reconstitute the Government. Four more Ministers resigned on 9 January. On 20 January, the Chief Minister dropped four Ministers—Sarvashri Ramakrishna Patnaik, Biswabhusan Harichandan, Jagannath Mullick and Sarat Kar.

Resignation of Governor: The Governor of Orissa, Shri Yagya Dutt Sharma sent in his resignation to the President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma on 28 January. The Governor of West Bengal, Prof. Nurul Hasan was appointed the acting Governor.

PUNJAB

Expulsion of MLA from Party: On 7 October, Shri Upendra Sharma, MLA was expelled from the primary membership of Congress(I) for six years on disciplinary grounds.

RAJASTHAN

Developments in Janta Dal: Eight of the 16 MLAs of the Janata Dal Legislature Party formed a separate Janata Dal (Rajasthan) on 5 November. They are: Sarvashri Sumitra Singh, Richhpal Singh, Gopal Singh, Khandela Shiv Ram Meena, Mohan Lal Chauhan, Mohan Lal Barupal, Mohan Lal Chittora and Madan Kaur.

Resignation of Minister: Medical and Health Minister Shri Lalit Kishore Chaturvedi resigned from the State Cabinet on 30 November.

Government dismissed: On 15 December, the President, on the recommendation of the Union Cabinet, dismissed the BJP Government in Rajasthan and dissolved the State Legislative Assembly.

TAMIL NADU

Developments in Janata Dal: On 21 October, the Janata Dal MLA in the State Legislative Assembly, Dr. S. Kumaradoss launched his own party, Janata Dal (K). Dr. Kumaradoss was expelled from the Janata Dal Party the next day.

TRIPURA

Political developments: On 12 February 1993, the Election Commission announced that in the prevailing law and order situation, it was not possible to hold free and fair elections to the State Legislative Assembly. Accordingly, it postponed the elections, scheduled for 15 February, to 3 April. The Chief Minister Shri S.C. Burman submitted his resignation from office on 27 February. President's rule was imposed in the State on 11 March.

UTTAR PRADESH

Political developments: On 22 October, seven legislators joined the Congress(I). They are: Sarvashri Dinesh Singh, Shyam Sunder Sharma, Rampal Singh and Devinder Pratap Singh (all SJP MLCs): Ashok Kumar (Janata Party MLA) and Prithipal Singh Chaudhary and Thakur Mann Singh (both Independent MLAs).

Death of MLC: Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi, a member of the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Parishad, passed away on 23 November.

New Party: A new Party, Samajwadi Party, with Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, as its President was launched on 4 November.

Government dismissed: On 6 December, the President invoked article 356 of the Constitution, removed the Kalyan Singh Government and dissolved the State Legislative Assembly following the developments in Ayodhya which led to the demolition of the disputed structure there.

WEST BENGAL

No-trust motion defeated: On 3 December, the State Legislative Assembly rejected by 189 votes to 28, a Congress(I) sponsored no-confidence motion against the Jyoti Basu Government.

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

AFGHANISTAN

Political developments: On 30 December, Interim President Mr. Burhanuddin Robbani was elected as President for two years. He was sworn in as President on 2 January 1993. On 7 March, leaders of various warring factions signed a peace accord under which a ceasefire was to come into force with immediate effect. A rebel leader, Mr. Gulabuddin Hekmatyar was appointed Prime Minister on 9 March.

Death of Vice-President: Vice-President, Mr. Amir Humza passed away on 13 January.

ANGOLA

New Prime Minister: On 29 November, President Mr. Jose Eduardo Dos Santos whose MPLA won 129 out of the 220 seats in the General Elections, named Mr. Marcolino Moco as the new Prime Minister.

AUSTRALIA

PM re-elected: On 13 March, Prime Minister Mr. Paul Keating led his Labour Party to a victory in the elections to the House of Representatives.

AZERBAIJAN

New Prime Minister: On 27 January 1993, Prime Minister Mr. Ragim Guseinov resigned from office. The president Mr. Abdulfax Elechibey then appointed the First Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Ali Masimov as the new Prime Minister.

BRAZIL

Political developments: On 2 October, Vice-President Mr. Itamar Franco took over as interim President after Fernando Collor de Mello was suspended from office for six months pending his trial in the Senate on charges of corruption. The Senate Impeachment Committee, on 28 November, voted 16 to 1 in favour of recommending Collor de Mello's impeachment to the full Senate.

On 29 December, Mr. Collor de Mello submitted his resignation. Mr. Itamar Franco was later sworn in as President.

On 30 December, the Senate, by a vote of 76—3, found Mr. Collor de Mello guilty of graft and barred him from holding public office for eight years.

CHINA

Death of Vice-President: The Vice-President, Mr. Wang Zhen passed away on 12 March 1993.

New President: On 27 March, Communist Party General Secretary Mr. Jiang Zemin was elected President of China, succeeding Mr. Yang Shangkun. Mr. Rong Yiren was elected Vice-President and Mr. Qia Shi as the Chairman of the National People's Congress.

Another term for PM: On 28 March, the National People's Congress ratified another term to Mr. Li Peng as Prime Minister.

CUBA

President re-elected: The National Assembly, on 16 March 1992 reconfirmed President Mr. Fidel Castro in his post.

CYPRUS

New President: Greek—Cypriot leader Mr. Glafcos Clerides was elected President in the elections held on 14 February 1993, defeating the incum-

bent President, Mr. George Vassiliov.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

New Constitution: On 17 December, the Czech Parliament approved by 172 to 16 votes a new Constitution, formalising the split of the country into separate Czech and Slovak Republics. On 1 January 1993, Czechoslovakia formally split into two independent Czech and Slovak Republics. Mr. Vaclav Havel was elected the President of the Czech Republic. In the Slovak Republic, the Parliament elected Mr. Michael Kovac as the President on 15 February.

ESTONIA

New President: On 5 October, Parliament elected Mr. Lennart Meri as President of Estonia defeating the incumbent Mr. Arnold Ruutel by 59 votes to 31.

FRANCE

Change of Government: Socialist Prime Minister Mr. Pierre Beregovy resigned on 29 March following the defeat of his party in the elections to the National Assembly in which the Centre—Right alliance Union for France won 84 per cent majority. Mr. Edouard Balladur was appointed the new Prime Minister the same day.

GEORGIA

New President: Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze was elected President of Georgia in elections held on 10 October.

GHANA

President elected: On 6 November, the Interim National Electoral Commission announced that Ft. Lt. Jerry Rawlings who had ruled the country for the past 11 years, had been elected as Head of State as a civilian securing 58 per cent votes in the General Election.

GUYANA

New Government: In the elections held on 5 October, Mr. Cheddi Jagan was elected President defeating incumbent President Mr. Desmond Hoyte. Mr. Samuel Hinds was appointed the new Prime Minister on 11 October.

INDONESIA

President re-elected: On 10 March 1993, the Legislative Assembly re-elected General Suharto as President for another Five-year term.

IRELAND

Resignation of Government: Prime Minister Mr. Albert Reynolds resigned on 6 November after losing a confidence vote in Parliament. On 12 January 1993, the Fianna Fail Party re-elected Mr. Reynolds as Prime Minister to head a coalition Government with the Labour Party.

ISRAEL

New President: On 24 March 1993, Ruling Labour Party candidate Mr. Ezer Weizman was elected President of Israel.

JAMAICA

General elections: In the elections to the 60-seat Parliament held on 31 March 1993, Prime Minister Mr. P.J. Patterson's People's National Party won 64 per cent seats with the remaining going to the Jamaica Liberation Party of Mr. Edward Sega.

KENYA

Presidential elections: On 4 January 1993, President Mr. Daniel Arap Moi was officially declared the winner in the first multi-party elections in the country in 26 years.

KUWAIT

Government formed: In the Parliamentary elections held on 5 October, the Opposition political alliance won 32 seats in the 50-member National Assembly. The Crown Prince and Prime Minister, Sheikh Saad Abdullah Al-Sabah submitted his resignation on 7 October. The Emir of Kuwait, however, re-appointed him as Prime Minister on 12 October.

LAOS

Death of President: President Mr. Kaysone Phomvihane passed away on 21 November. On 23 February 1993, the National Assembly elected Mr. Nouthak Poomlavan as the new President and Mr. Kamthai Siphadon as the Prime Minister.

LEBANON

New Prime Minister: on 23 October, President Mr. Elias Hrawi appointed Mr. Rafik Hariri as the new Prime Minister.

LITHUANIA

Constitution approved: According to the Election Commission, Lithuanians approved on 26 October a new Constitution. In the first post-Soviet elections for the Parliament, former Communists won an estimated 44.7 per cent votes, the ruling Sajudis Party 19.8 per cent votes,, Christian Democratic Party 13.8 per cent votes and the Social Democratic Party 6.2. per cent votes. On 3 December, Mr. Bormislavas Lubys took over as the Prime Minister.

Mr. Algirdas Brazauskas was elected President on 15 February 1993 defeating his rival Mr. Stasys Cozoraitis. On 26 February, the President nominated Mr. Adulfas Slezevicius as the Prime Minister.

MADAGASCAR

New President: On 10 March 1993, the Constitutional High Court declared Mr. Albert Zafy as the next President defeating incumbent Mr. Didier Ratsiraka in the elections held on 10 February.

MOZAMBIQUE

Peace Pact signed: On 4 October, the Government and the rebel Mozambique National Resistance Movement signed a peace agreement ending more than 16 years of fighting since independence in 1975.

ROMANIA

President re-elected: Mr. Ion Iliescu was re-elected President winning 60 per cent votes in the elections held on 4 October.

RUSSIA

Political developments: On 5 November, President Mr. Boris Yeltsin appointed Mr. Sergei Shakhai as a Deputy Prime Minister. The Congress of People's Deputies, on 9 December, rejected the confirmation of Prime Minister Mr. Yegor Gaidar. President Mr. Yeltsin nominated Mr. Viktor Chernomyrdin as the new Prime Minister on 14 December.

SOUTH KOREA

New President: On 19 December, the ruling Liberal Democratic party nominee Mr. Kim Young Sam was elected president securing 7.96 million votes as against 7.2 millions votes polled by his main rival Mr. K.m Dae-Jung of the Democratic Party. He was sworn in on 25 February 1993. The president then named Mr. Hwang In-Sung as the new Prime Minister.

SWITZERLAND

New President: The Parliament on 9 December elected Transport and Energy Minister Mr. Adolf Ogi as President.

UKRAINE

New Prime Minister: On 14 October, the Parliament approved the nomination of Mr. Leonid Kuchma as the new Prime Minister.

USA

Clinton elected President: Arkansas governor Mr. Bill Clinton, the Democratic nominee, was elected the President on 3 November defeating incumbent President Mr. George Bush of the Republican party. Mr. Clinton won 32 seats with 370 electoral votes against Mr. Bush's 168 votes and independent candidate Mr. Ross Perot's zero. Mr. Al Gore of the Democratic Party was elected the Vice-President.

On 23 December, President-elect Mr. Clinton nominated Mr. Warren Christopher as Secretary of State; Mr. Les Aspin as Defence Secretary; Mr. James Woolsey as CIA Director; Mr. Richard Riley as Education Secretary; and Mr. Lloyd Bentsen as Treasury Secretary. Mr. Clinton took over as President on 20 January 1993.

ZAIRE

New PM: on 17 March 1993, President Mr. Mobutu Sese Seko appointed Mr. Faustin Tshisekedi as Prime Minister replacing Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 1992 was brought before the Parliament with a view of eliminating discrimination against women in respect of citizenship of their children and to bring the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 in conformity with article 9(2) of the Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women adopted by the UN General Assembly. The Bill sought to amend the said Act so as to provide that a person born outside India on or after the coming into force of the provisions of the Bill shall become a citizen of India by descent if either of his parents was a citizen of India at the time of his or her birth. The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 24 November and 30 November 1992, respectively, and received President's assent on 10 December 1992.

The Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Bill, 1992* sought amendment of the Constitution to provide that notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution, the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tripura reserved for Scheduled Tribes shall be, such number of seats as bears to the total number of seats, a proportion not less than the number, as on the date of coming into force of the Constitution amendment, of members belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the existing Assembly bears to the total number of seats in the existing Assembly.

It also provided that the amendments should not affect any representation in the existing Assembly of the State of Tripura, until its dissolution. Having regard to the Special circumstances in case of the State of Tripura, it was proposed to further amend article 332 of the Constitution, which deals with reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of any State, for making a temporary provision for the determination of the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes until the re-adjustment of seats on the basis of the first Census after the year 2000 under article 170 of the Constitution for the State of Tripura. The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 3 December 1992 and received President's assent on 4 December 1992.

The Representation of People (Amendment) Bill, 1992 is a sequel to the amendment proposed to be made in Article 332 of the Constitution by the Constitution (Seventy-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1991 for the purpose of providing for reservation of seats for the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of Tripura.

*The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha as "The Constitution (Seventy—fifth Amendment) Bill, 1991". The short title of the Bill was changed through an amendment to Clause 1.

Section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 has been proposed to be amended to provide that instead of seventeen seats, twenty seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of Tripura to be constituted at any time after the coming into force by the proposed amendment. Further, it has also been proposed to insert a new section, 9B in the Representation of the People Act, 1950 by Clause 3 of the Bill to empower the Election Commission to determine, having regard to the provisions of the Constitution and Section 9(1) (d) of the Delimitation Act, 1972, the three Assembly Constituencies in the State of Tripura in which the three additional seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 3 December 1992 and received President's assent on 4 December, 1992.

The Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Bill*, 1992 sought to add a new part relating to Panchayats in the Constitution in order to provide for, among other things, Gram Sabha Constitution of Panchayats' composition of Panchayats reservation of seats duration of Panchayats disqualification for membership powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats power to impose taxes by, and funds of the Panchayats constitution of Finance Commission to review financial position powers of Legislature of a State to make provisions with respect to elections to Panchayats, continuance of existing laws and Panchayats and bar to interference by courts in electoral matters relating to Panchayats, etc. The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 22 December and 23 December 1992, respectively, and received President's assent on 20 April 1993.

The Constitution (Seventy-Fourth Amendment) Bill 1992** sought to amend the Constitution of India to add a new part relating to the Urban Local Bodies in the Constitution to provide for constitution of three types of Municipalities composition of Municipalities; election of Chairpersons of a Municipality Constitution of Committees within the territorial area of a Municipality reservation of seats in every Municipality for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Women and Backward Classes fixing of tenure of five years for the Municipality powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities etc. The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 22 December and 23 December 1992, respectively, and received President's assent on 20 April 1993.

The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1992 sought to raise the number of air journeys from any place in India to any other place in India for Members of Parliament from 16 to 28 per annum. It also proposed that unavailed air journeys out of those admissible for members of Parliament might be utilised for taking companion or spouse in an air journey.

The Bill, which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 23 December 1992 and received President's assent on 5 January 1993.

We reproduce here the text of the above Acts.

—*Editor.*

*The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha as "The Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Bill, 1991". The short title of the Bill was changed through an amendment to Clause 1.

**The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha as "the Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Bill, 1991. The short title of the Bill was changed by Lok Sabha through an amendment to Clause 1.

THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1992)

An Act further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows :

1. *Short title* : This Act may be called the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1992.

2. *Amendment of section 4.* In section 4 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),-

(a) in sub - section (1), -

(i) for the opening portion beginning with the words "A person born outside India" and ending with the words "at the time of his birth:", the following shall be substituted, namely :-

"A person born outside India,-

(a) on or after the 26th January, 1950, but before the commencement of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1992, shall be a citizen of India by descent if his father is a citizen of India at the time of his birth; or

(b) on or after such commencement, shall be a citizen of India by descent if either of his parents is a citizen of India at the time of his birth:";

(ii) in the opening portion of the existing proviso, after the words "if the father of such a person", the words "referred to in clause (a)" shall be inserted;

(iii) after the existing proviso, as so amended, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

"Provided further that if either of the parents of such a person referred to in clause (b) was a citizen of India by descent only, that person shall not be a citizen of India by virtue of this section unless-

(a) his birth is registered at an Indian consulate within one year of its occurrence or the commencement of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1992, whichever is later, or, with the permission of the Central Government, after the expiry of the said period; or

(b) either of his parents is, at the time of his birth, in service under a Government in India."

(b) in sub-section (3), for the words "any male person", the words "any person" shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of section. 8.* In Section 8 of the principal Act, in sub-

section (2), for the words, "a male person", the words "a person" shall be substituted.

THE CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) ACT, 1992

An Act further to amend the Constitution of India

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. *Short title and commencement.* (i) This Act may be called the Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Act, 1992.

(ii) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Amendment of article 332.* (i) In article 332 of the Constitution, after clause (3A), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(3B) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (3), until the re-adjustment, under article 170, takes effect on the basis of the first census after the year 2000, of the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tripura, the seats which shall be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly shall be, such number of seats as bears to the total number of seats, a proportion not less than the number, as on the date of coming into force of the Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Act, 1992, of members belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly in existence on the said date bears to the total number of seats in that Assembly."

(2) The amendment made to article 332 of the Constitution by subsection (i) shall not affect any representation in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tripura until the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly existing at the commencement of this Act.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1992

An Act further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows :-

1. (1) *Short title and commencement.* (i) This Act may be called the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1992.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Amendment of section 7.* In section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (here-inafter referred to as the principal Act),-

(a) in sub section (1), for the words, brackets, figures and letters "sub-sections (1A) and (1B)", the words, brackets, figures and letters "sub-sections (1A), (1B) and (1C)" shall be substituted;

(b) after sub-section (1B), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :-

"(1C) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), twenty seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tripura to be constituted at any time after the commencement of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1992."

3. *Insertion of new section 9B.* After section 9A of the principal Act and before the sub-heading "The State Legislative Council", the following section shall be inserted, namely :-

"9B. Power of Election Commission to determine certain constituencies to be reserved for Scheduled Tribes in the State of Tripura. (1) As soon as may be after the coming into force of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1992, the Election Commission shall, having regard to the provisions of the Constitution and the principle specified in clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Delimitation Act, 1972, determine the three assembly constituencies in the State of Tripura in which the three additional seats for Scheduled Tribes, as increased by sub-section (1C) of section 7, shall be reserved.

(2) The election Commission shall, -

(a) publish its proposals under sub-section (1) in the Official Gazette and also in such other manner as it thinks fit;

(b) specify a date on or after which the proposals will be further considered by it;

(c) consider all objections and suggestions which may have been received by it before the date so specified;

(d) hold, for the purpose of such consideration, if it thinks fit so to do, one or more public sittings at such place or places in the State as it thinks fit;

(e) after considering all objections and suggestions which may have been received by it before the date so specified, determine, by order, the three assembly constituencies in the State in which the said three additional seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes and cause such order to be published in the Official Gazette; and, upon such publication, the order shall have the full force of law and shall not be called in question in any court and the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976, shall be deemed to have been amended accordingly.

(3) Every order made under sub-section (2) shall, as soon as may

be after it is published under that sub-section, be laid before the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tripura."

THE CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-THIRD AMENDMENT), ACT, 1992

An Act further to amend the Constitution of India.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. *Short title and commencement.* (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Insertion of new Part IX.* After Part VIII of the Constitution, the following Part shall be inserted, namely:-

'PART IX'

THE PANCHAYATS

243. *Definitions.* In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(a) "district" means a district in a State;

(b) "Gram Sabha" means a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level;

(c) "intermediate level" means a level between the village and district levels specified by the Governor of a State by public notification to be the intermediate level for the purposes of this Part;

(d) "Panchayat" means an institution (by whatever name called) of self-government constituted under article 243B, for the rural areas;

(e) "Panchayat area" means the territorial area of a Panchayat;

(f) "population" means the population as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published;

(g) "village" means a village specified by the Governor by public notification to be a village for the purposes of this Part and includes a group of villages so specified.

243A. *Gram Sabha.* A Gram Sabha may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide.

243B. *Constitution of Panchayats.* (1) There shall be constituted in

every State, Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels in accordance with the provisions of this Part.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), Panchayats at the intermediate level may not be constituted in a State having a population not exceeding twenty lakhs.

243C. Composition of Panchayats. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, the Legislature of a State may, by law, make provisions with respect to the composition of Panchayats:

Provided that the ratio between the population of the territorial area of a Panchayat at any level and the number of seats in such Panchayat to be filled by election shali, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the State.

(2) All the seats in a Panchayat shall be filled by persons chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the Panchayat area and for this purpose, each Panchayat area shall be divided into territorial constituencies in such manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the Panchayat area.

(3) The Legislature of a State may, by law, provide for the representation—

(a) of the Chairpersons of the Panchayats at the Village level, in the Panchayats at the intermediate level or, in the case of a State not having Panchayats at the intermediate level, in the Panchayats at the district level;

(b) of the Chairpersons of the Panchayats at the intermediate level, in the Panchayats at the district level;

(c) of the members of the House, of the People and the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State representing constituencies which comprise wholly or partly a Panchayat area at a level other than the village level, in such Panchayat;

(d) of the members of the Council of States and the members of the Legislative Council of the State, where they are registered as electors within—

(i) a Panchayat area at the intermediate level, in Panchayat at the intermediate level;

(ii) a Panchayat area at the district level, in Panchayat at the district level.

(4) The Chairperson of a Panchayat and other members of a Panchayat whether or not chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the Panchayat area shall have the right to vote in the meetings of

the Panchayats.

(5) The Chairperson of—

(a) a Panchayat at the village level shall be elected in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide; and

(b) a Panchayat at the intermediate level or district level shall be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members thereof.

243D. *Reservation of seats.* (1) Seats shall be reserved for—

(a) the Scheduled Castes; and

(b) the Scheduled Tribes,

in every Panchayat and the number of seats so reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Panchayat as the population of the Scheduled Castes in that Panchayat area or of the Scheduled Tribes in that Panchayat area bears to the total population of that area and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.

(1) Not less than one-third of the total number of seats reserved under clause (1) shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes or, as the case may be, the Scheduled Tribes.

(3) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.

(4) The offices of the Chairpersons in the Panchayats at the village or any other level shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide:

Provided that the number of offices of Chairpersons reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Panchayats at each level in any State shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of such offices in the Panchayats at each level as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State bears to the total population of the State:

Provided further that not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women:

Provided also that the number of offices reserved under this clause shall be allotted by rotation to different Panchayats at each level.

(5) The reservation of seats under clauses (1) and (2) and the reservation of offices of Chairpersons (other than the reservation for women)

under clause (4) shall cease to have effect on the expiration of the period specified in article 334.

(6) Nothing in this Part shall prevent the Legislature of a State from making any provision for reservation of seats in any Panchayat or offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at any level in favour of backward class of citizens.

243E. Duration of Panchayats etc. (1) Every Panchayat, unless sooner dissolved under any law for the time being in force, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer.

(2) No amendment of any law for the time being in force shall have the effect of causing dissolution of a Panchayat at any level, which is functioning immediately before such amendment, till the expiration of its duration specified in clause (1).

(3) An election to constitute a Panchayat shall be completed—

(a) before the expiry of its duration specified in clause (1);

(b) before the expiration of a period of six months from the date of its dissolution:

Provided that where the remainder of the period for which the dissolved Panchayat would have continued is less than six months, it shall not be necessary to hold any election under this clause for constituting the Panchayat for such period.

(4) A Panchayat constituted upon the dissolution of a Panchayat before the expiration of its duration shall continue only for the remainder of the period for which the dissolved Panchayat would have continued under clause (1) had it not been so dissolved.

243F. Disqualifications for membership. (1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of a Panchayat—

(a) if he is so disqualified by or under any law for the time being in force for the purposes of elections to the Legislature of the State concerned:

Provided that no person shall be disqualified on the ground that he is less than twenty-five years of age, if he has attained the age of twenty-one years;

(b) if he is so disqualified by or under any law made by the Legislature of the State.

(2) If any question arises as to whether a member of a Panchayat has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1), the question shall be referred for the decision of such authority and in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide.

243G. Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. Subject to the provisions of the Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law,

endow the Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats at the appropriate level, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to—

(a) the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice;

(b) the implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule.

243H. *Powers to impose taxes by, and Funds of, the Panchayats.* The Legislature of a State may, by law,—

(a) authorise a Panchayat to levy, collect and appropriate such taxes, duties, tolls and fees in accordance with such procedure and subject to such limits;

(b) assign to a Panchayat such taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied and collected by the State Government for such purposes and subject to such conditions and limits;

(c) provide for making such grants-in-aid to the Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the State; and

(d) provide for constitution of such Funds for crediting all moneys received, respectively, by or on behalf of the Panchayats and also for the withdrawal of such moneys therefrom,

as may be specified in the law.

243I. *Constitution of Finance Commission to review financial position.*

(1) The Governor of a State shall, as soon as may be within one year from the commencement of the constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992, and thereafter at the expiration of every fifth year, constitute a Finance Commission to review the financial position of the Panchayats and to make recommendations to the Governor as to—

(a) the principles which should govern—

(i) the distribution between the State and the Panchayats of the net proceeds of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees leviable by the State, which may be divided between them under this Part and the allocation between the Panchayats at all levels of their respective shares of such proceeds;

(ii) the determination of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees which may be assigned to, or appropriated by, the Panchayats;

(iii) the grants-in-aid to the Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the State;

(b) the measures needed to improve the financial position of the

Panchayats;

(c) any other matter referred to the Finance Commission by the Governor in the interests of sound finance of the Panchayats.

(2) The Legislature of a State may, by law, provide for the composition of the Commission, the qualifications which shall be requisite for appointment as members thereof and the manner in which they shall be selected.

(3) The Commission shall determine their procedure and shall have such powers in the performance of their functions as the Legislature of the State may, by law, confer on them.

(4) The Governor shall cause every recommendation made by the Commission under this article together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon to be laid before the Legislature of the State.

243J. *Audit of accounts of Panchayats.* The Legislature of a State may, by law, make provisions with respect to the maintenance of accounts by the Panchayats and the auditing of such accounts.

243K. *Elections to the Panchayats* (1) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the Panchayats shall be vested in a State Election Commission consisting of a State Election Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor.

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made by the Legislature of a State, the conditions of service and tenure of office of the State Election Commissioner shall be such as the Governor may by rule determine :

Provided that the State Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of a High Court and the conditions of service of the State Election Commissioner shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

(3) The governor of a State shall, when so requested by the State Election Commission, make available to the State Election Commission such staff as may be necessary for the discharge of the functions conferred on the State Election Commission by clause (1).

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to all matters relating to, or in connection with, elections to the Panchayats.

243L. *Application to Union territories.* The provisions of this Part shall apply to the Union territories and shall, in their application to a Union territory, have effect as if the references to the Governor of a State were references to the Administrator of the Union territory appointed under article 239 and references to the Legislature or the Legislative Assembly of a State were references, in relation to a Union territory having a Legislative Assembly, to that Legislative Assembly:

Provided that the President may, by public notification, direct that the provisions of this Part shall apply to any Union territory or part thereof subject to such exceptions and modifications as he may specify in the notification.

243M. Part not to apply to certain areas. Nothing in this Part shall apply to the Scheduled Areas referred to in clause (1), and the tribal areas referred to in clause (2), of article 244.

(2) Nothing in this Part shall apply to—

(a) the States of Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram;

(b) the Hill Areas in the State of Manipur for which District Council exists under any law for the time being in force.

(3) Nothing in this Part—

(a) relating to Panchayats at the district level shall apply to the hill areas of the District of Darjeeling in the State of West Bengal for which Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council exists under any law for the time being in force;

(b) shall be construed to affect the functions and powers of the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council constituted under such law.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,—

(a) the Legislature of a State referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (2) may, by law, extend this Part to that State, except the areas, if any, referred to in clause (1), if the Legislative Assembly of that State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting;

(b) Parliament may, by law, extend the provisions of this part to the Scheduled Areas and the tribal areas referred to in clause (1) subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in such law, and no such law shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368.

243N. Continuance of existing laws and Panchayats. Notwithstanding anything in this Part, any provision of any law relating to Panchayats in force in a State immediately before the commencement of the constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992, which is inconsistent with the provisions of this Part, shall continue to be in force until amended or repealed by a competent Legislature or other competent authority or until the expiration of one year from such commencement, whichever is earlier:

Provided that all the Panchayats existing immediately before such commencement shall continue till the expiration of their duration, unless sooner dissolved by a resolution passed to that effect by the Legislative Assembly of that State or, in the case of a State having a Legislative

Council, by each House of the Legislature of that State.

243-O. *Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters.* Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,-

(a) the validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies, made or purporting to be made under article 243K, shall not be called in question in any court;

(b) no election to any Panchayat shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as is provided for by or under any law made by the Legislature of a State.

3. *Amendment of article 280.* In clause (3) of article 280 of the Constitution, after sub-clause (b), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(bb) the measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Panchayats in the State on the basis of the recommendations made by the Finance Commission of the State;"

4. *Addition of Eleventh Schedule.* After the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution, the following Schedule shall be added, namely:—

"ELEVENTH SCHEDULE

(Article 243G)

1. Agriculture, including agricultural extension.
2. Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation.
3. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development.
4. Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry.
5. Fisheries.
6. Social forestry and farm forestry.
7. Minor forest produce.
8. Small scale industries, including food processing industries.
9. Khadi, village and cottage industries.
10. Rural housing.
11. Drinking water.
12. Fuel and fodder.
13. Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication.
14. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity.

15. Non-conventional energy sources.
16. Poverty alleviation programme.
17. Education, including primary and secondary schools.
18. Technical training and vocational education.
19. Adult and non-formal education.
20. Libraries.
21. Cultural activities.
22. Markets and fairs.
23. Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries.
24. Family welfare.
25. Women and child development.
26. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded.
27. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.
28. Public distribution system.
29. Maintenance of community assets.*

THE CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 1992.

An Act further to amend the Constitution of India.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. *Short title and commencement.* (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Act, 1992.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Insertion of new Part IXA.* After Part IX of the Constitution, the following Part shall be inserted, namely:—

'PART IXA

THE MUNICIPALITIES

243P. *Definitions.* In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "Committee" means a Committee constituted under article 243S;

(b) "district" means a district in a State;

(c) "Metropolitan area" means an area having a population of ten lakhs or more, comprised in one or more districts and consisting of two or more Municipalities or Panchayats or other contiguous areas, specified by the Governor by public notification to be a Metropolitan area for the purposes of this Part;

(d) "Municipal area" means the territorial area of a Municipality as is notified by the Governor;

(e) "Municipality" means an institution of self-government constituted under article 243Q;

(f) "Panchayat" means a Panchayat constituted under article 243B;

(g) "population" means the population as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published.

243Q. Constitution of Municipalities. (1) There shall be constituted in every State,—

(a) a Nagar Panchayat (by whatever name called) for a transitional area, that is to say, an area in transition from a rural area to an urban area;

(b) a Municipal Council for a smaller urban area; and

(c) a Municipal Corporation for a larger urban area, in accordance with the provisions of this Part:

Provided that a Municipality under this clause may not be constituted in such urban area or part thereof as the Governor may, having regard to the size of the area and the municipal services being provided or proposed to be provided by an industrial establishment in that area and such other factors as he may deem fit, by public notification, specify to be an industrial township.

(2) In this article, "a transitional area", "a smaller urban area" or "a larger urban area" means such area as the Governor may, having regard to the population of the area, the density of the population therein, the revenue generated for local administration, the percentage of employment in non-agricultural activities, the economic importance or such other factors as he may deem fit, specify by public notification for the purposes of this Part.

243R. Composition of Municipalities. (1) Save as provided in clause (2), all the seats in a Municipality shall be filled by persons chosen by direct election from the territorial constituencies in the Municipal area and for this purpose each Municipal area shall be divided into territorial constituencies to be known as wards.

(2) The Legislature of a State may, by law, provide-

(a) for the representation in a Municipality of—

(i) persons having special knowledge or experience in Municipal administration;

(ii) the members of the House of the People and the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State representing constituencies which comprise wholly or partly the Municipal area;

(iii) the members of the Council of States and the members of the Legislative Council of the State registered as electors within the Municipal area;

(iv) the Chairpersons of the Committees constituted under clause (5) of article 243S :

Provided that the persons referred to in paragraph (i) shall not have the right to vote in the meetings of the Municipality;

(b) the manner of election of the Chairperson of a Municipality.

243S. *Constitution and composition of Wards committees, etc.* (1) There shall be constituted Wards Committees, consisting of one or more wards, within the territorial area of a Municipality having a population of three lakhs or more.

(2) The Legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to—

(a) the composition and the territorial area of a Wards Committee;

(b) the manner in which the seats in a Wards Committee shall be filled.

(3) A member of a Municipality representing a ward within the territorial area of the Wards Committee shall be a member of that Committee.

(4) Where a Wards Committee consists of—

(a) one ward, the member representing that ward in the Municipality; or

(b) two or more wards, one of the members representing such wards in the Municipality elected by the members of the Wards Committee,

shall be the Chairperson of that Committee.

(5) Nothing in this article shall be deemed to prevent the Legislature of a State from making any provision for the constitution of Committees in addition to the Wards Committees.

243T. *Reservation of seats.* (1) Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in every Municipality and the number of seats so reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be the

same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Municipality as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the Municipal area or of the Scheduled Tribes in the Municipal area bears to the total population of that area and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Municipality.

(2) Not less than one-third of the total number of seats reserved under clause (1) shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes or, as the case may be, the Scheduled Tribes.

(3) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Municipality shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Municipality.

(4) The offices of Chairpersons in the Municipalities shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide.

(5) The reservation of seats under clauses (1) and (2) and the reservation of offices of Chairpersons (other than the reservation for women) under clause (4) shall cease to have effect on the expiration of the period specified in article 334.

(6) Nothing in this Part shall prevent the Legislature of a State from making any provision for reservation of seats in any Municipality or Offices of Chairpersons in the Municipalities in favour of backward class of citizens.

243U. Duration of Municipalities, etc. (1) Every Municipality, unless sooner dissolved under any law for the time being in force, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer:

Provided that a Municipality shall be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard before its dissolution.

(2) No amendment of any law for the time being in force shall have the effect of causing dissolution of a Municipality at any level, which is functioning immediately before such amendment, till the expiration of its duration specified in clause (1).

(3) An election to constitute a Municipality shall be completed,—

(a) before the expiry of its duration specified in clause (1);

(b) before the expiration of a period of six months from the date of its dissolution:

Provided that where the remainder of the period for which the dissolved Municipality would have continued is less than six months, it shall not be necessary to hold any election under this clause for constituting the Municipality for such period.

(4) A Municipality constituted upon the dissolution of a Municipality before the expiration of its duration shall continue only for the remainder of the period for which the dissolved Municipality would have continued under clause (1) had it not been so dissolved.

243V. Disqualifications for membership. (1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of a Municipality—

(a) if he is so disqualified by or under any law for the time being in force for the purposes of elections to the Legislature of the State concerned:

Provided that no person shall be disqualified on the ground that he is less than twenty-five years of age, if he has attained the age of twenty-one years;

(b) if he is disqualified by or under any law made by the Legislature of the State.

(2) If any question arises as to whether a member of a Municipality has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause(1), the question shall be referred for the decision of such authority and in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide.

243W. Powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities, etc. Subject to the provisions of this constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, endow-

(a) the Municipalities with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Municipalities, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to—

(i) the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice;

(ii) the performance of functions and the implementation of schemes as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Twelfth Schedule;

(b) the Committees with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to carry out the responsibilities conferred upon them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Twelfth Schedule.

243X. Power to impose taxes by, and Funds of, the Municipalities. The Legislature of a State may, by law,—

(a) authorise a Municipality to levy, collect and appropriate such taxes, duties, tolls and fees in accordance with such procedure and subject to such limits;

(b) assign to a Municipality such taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied

and collected by the State Government for such purposes and subject to such conditions and limits;

(c) provide for making such grants-in-aid to the Municipalities from the Consolidated Fund of the State; and

(d) provide for constitution of such Funds for crediting all moneys received, respectively, by or on behalf of the Municipalities and also for the withdrawal of such moneys therefrom,

as may be specified in the law.

243Y. Finance Commission. (1) The Finance Commission constituted under article 243-I shall also review the financial position of the Municipalities and make recommendations to the Governor as to—

(a) the principles which should govern—

(i) the distribution between the State and the Municipalities of the net proceeds of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees leviable by the State, which may be divided between them under this Part and the allocation between the Municipalities at all levels of their respective shares of such proceeds;

(ii) the determination of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees which may be assigned to, or appropriated by, the Municipalities;

(iii) the grants-in-aid to the Municipalities from the Consolidated Fund of the State;

(b) the measures needed to improve the financial position of the Municipalities;

(c) any other matter referred to the Finance Commission by the Governor in the interests of sound finance of the Municipalities.

(2) The Governor shall cause every recommendation made by the Commission under this article together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon to be laid before the Legislature of the State.

243Z. Audit of accounts of Municipalities. The Legislature of a State may, by law, make provisions with respect to the maintenance of accounts by the Municipalities and the auditing of such accounts.

243ZA. Elections to the Municipalities. (1) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the Municipalities shall be vested in the State Election Commission referred to in article 243K.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to all matters relating to, or in connection with, elections to the Municipalities.

243ZB. Application to Union territories. The provisions of this Part shall

apply to the Union territories and shall, in their application to a Union territory, have effect as if the references to the Governor of a State were references to the Administrator of the Union territory appointed under article 239 and references to the Legislature or the Legislative Assembly of a State were references in relation to a Union territory having a Legislative Assembly, to that Legislative Assembly:

Provided that the President may, by public notification, direct that the provisions of this Part shall apply to any Union territory or part thereof subject to such exceptions and modifications as he may specify in the notification.

243ZC. *Part not to apply to certain areas.* (1) Nothing in this Part shall apply to the Scheduled Areas referred to in clause (1), and the tribal areas referred to in clause (2), of article 244.

(2) Nothing in this Part shall be construed to affect the functions and powers of the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council constituted under any law for the time being in force for the hill areas of the district of Darjeeling in the State of West Bengal.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this constitution, Parliament may, by law, extend the provisions of this Part to the Scheduled Areas and the tribal areas referred to in clause (1) subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in such law, and no such law shall be deemed to be an amendment of this constitution for the purposes of article 368.

243ZD. (1) There shall be constituted in every State at the district level a District Planning Committee to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole.

(2) The Legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to—

(a) the composition of the District Planning Committees;

(b) the manner in which the seats in such Committees shall be filled:

Provided that not less than four-fifths of the total number of members of such Committee shall be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members of the Panchayat at the district level and of the Municipalities in the district in proportion to the ratio between the population of the rural areas and of the urban areas in the district;

(c) the functions relating to district planning which may be assigned to such Committees;

(d) the manner in which the Chairpersons of such Committees shall be chosen.

(3) Every District Planning Committee shall, in preparing the draft development plan,—

(a) have regard to—

(i) matters of common interest between the Panchayats and the Municipalities including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation;

(ii) the extent and type of available resources whether financial or otherwise;

(b) consult such institutions and organisations as the Governor may, by order, specify.

(4) The Chairperson of every District Planning Committee shall forward the development plan, as recommended by such Committee, to the Government of the State.

243ZE. *Committee for Metropolitan planning.* (1) There shall be constituted in every metropolitan area a Metropolitan Planning Committee to prepare a draft development plan for the Metropolitan area as a whole.

(2) The Legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to—

(a) the composition of the Metropolitan Planning Committees;

(b) the manner in which the seats in such Committees shall be filled:

Provided that not less than two-thirds of the members of such Committee shall be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members of the Municipalities and Chairpersons of the Panchayats in the Metropolitan area in proportion to the ratio between the population of the Municipalities and of the Panchayats in that area;

(c) the representation in such Committees of the Government of India and the Government of the State and of such organisations and institutions as may be deemed necessary for carrying out the functions assigned to such Committees;

(d) the functions relating to planning and coordination for the Metropolitan area which may be assigned to such Committees;

(e) the manner in which the Chairpersons of such Committees shall be chosen.

(3) Every Metropolitan Planning Committee shall, in preparing the draft development plan,—

(a) have regard to—

(i) the plans prepared by the Municipalities and the Panchayats in the Metropolitan area;

(ii) matters of common interest between the Municipalities and the Panchayats, including co-ordinated spatial planning of the

area, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation;

(iii) the overall objectives and priorities set by the Government of India and the Government of the State;

(iv) the extent and nature of investments likely to be made in the Metropolitan area by agencies of the Government of India and of the Government of the State and other available resources whether financial or otherwise;

(b) consult such institutions and organisations as the Governor may, by order, specify.

(4) The Chairperson of every Metropolitan Planning Committee shall forward the development plan, as recommended by such Committee, to the Government of the State.

243ZF. Continuance of existing laws and Municipalities. Notwithstanding anything in this Part, any provision of any law relating to Municipalities in force in a State immediately before the commencement of the Constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Act, 1992, which is inconsistent with the provisions of this Part, shall continue to be in force until amended or repealed by a competent Legislature or other competent authority or until the expiration of one year from such commencement, whichever is earlier:

Provided that all the Municipalities existing immediately before such commencement shall continue till the expiration of their duration, unless sooner dissolved by a resolution passed to that effect by the Legislative Assembly of that State or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, by each House of the Legislature of that State.

243ZG. Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,—

(a) the validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies, made or purporting to be made under article 243 ZA shall not be called in question in any court;

(b) no election to any Municipality shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as is provided for by or under any law made by the Legislature of a State;

(3) *Amendment of article 280.* In clause (3) of article 280 of the constitution, sub-clause (c) shall be relettered as sub-clause (d) and before sub-clause (d) as so relettered, the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely :—

“(c) the measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Municipalities in the State on

the basis of the recommendations made by the Finance Commission of the State;"

4. *Addition of Twelfth Schedule.* After the Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution, the following Schedule shall be added, namely :—

"TWELFTH SCHEDULE

(Article 243W)

1. Urban planning including town planning.
2. Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings.
3. Planning for economic and social development.
4. Roads and bridges.
5. Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes.
6. Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management.
7. Fire services.
8. Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects.
9. Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded.
10. Slum improvement and upgradation.
11. Urban poverty alleviation.
12. Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds.
13. Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects.
14. Burials and burial grounds; cremations, cremation grounds and electric crematoriums.
15. Cattle ponds; prevention of cruelty to animals.
16. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths.
17. Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences.
18. Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries."

THE SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1992

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

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. *Short title.* This Act may be called the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1992.

2. *Amendment of section 5 of Act 30 of 1954.* In section 5 of the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954,—

(a) in sub-section (2),—

(i) after the words "performed by him", the words, "either alone or alongwith companion or spouse," shall be inserted;

(ii) in the proviso, for the word "sixteen," the word "twenty-eight" shall be substituted;

(b) after *Explanation II*, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

"Explanation III.—For the purposes of sub-section(2), any journey performed by the companion or the spouse shall be added in computing the limit of twenty-eight journeys specified in the proviso to that sub-section."

SESSIONAL REVIEW

TENTH LOK SABHA FIFTH SESSION*

The Winter (Fifth) Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha, which commenced on 24 November 1992, was adjourned *sine die* on 23 December 1992. The House had a total of eighteen sittings. A brief resume of the important discussions held and other business transacted during this period is given below.

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS/ANNOUNCEMENTS

Situation affecting agriculture and farmers' interests : Initiating a discussion under Rule 193, on 25 November 1992, regarding the serious situation affecting agriculture and farmer's interests due to increase in prices of fertilizers and import of wheat, Shri Indrajit Gupta stated that the entire country had been agitated by a sudden shift in the policy of the Government. The policy of de-control had led to a steep rise in the prices of phosphoric and potassic fertilizers. Removal of subsidy and import of wheat would be going to deliver a crippling blow to agriculture in the country and to the farmers. Subsidy on food had begun to be cut in stages, which would affect the Public Distribution System, which was meant for the poorer sections of the people. The economic policy of the country must be determined by the Government and not to be dictated by foreign agencies. Fertilizer subsidy cut should be restored. Fertilizer production in the country should not be allowed to go down. Public sector fertilizer plants should not be allowed to be closed down, they should be rehabilitated, he added.

Participating in the discussions on 26 November*, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh stated that the increase in the input prices and decrease in the output prices would further bring down the capital formation leading us to dependence on food itself. The input cost should be reduced which would improve the terms of trade, leave profit and capital with the farmer and at the same time benefit the consumer also.

*Other members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Nathu Ram Mirdha, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, George Fernandes, Sudhir Sawant, Amal Datta, C. Sreenivasan, Madan Lal Khurana, Digvijay Singh, Surya Narayan Yadav, Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde, Harchand Singh, Bhogendra Jha, H.D. Devegowda, S. Mallikarjunaiah, Rajveer Singh, Satya Pal Singh Yadav, V.S. Vijayaraghavan, Datatraya Bandaru, Ashok Anandrao Deshmukh, Tej Narain Singh, V. Krishna Rao, Kodikkunnil Suresh, Ramashray Prasad Singh, Oscar Fernandes, Syed Masudal Hossain, V. Dhananjaya Kumar, Dr. P.R. Gangwar and Shrimati Suseela Gopalan.

Participating in the discussion, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed stated that there was an over-all shortage in the availability of wheat in the country as also lower procurement. Because of these two factors, the beneficiaries were the middlemen. As against the production of 54 million tonnes, the procurement was 7.7 million tonnes. The decision to import wheat was taken only to supplement the availability of foodgrains to the PDS, he added.

Intervening in the discussion, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Shri Tarun Gogoi stated that wheat production had all along been stagnant for the last four years. But in the last four years the population had gone up by more than 66 million. There was an imbalance between the demand and supply. As regards procurement, only 15 per cent of the stock was procured; out of 54 or 55 million tonnes, 6 million tonnes or sometimes 7 million tonnes were procured. And in order to check prices, the Government had no other alternative except to import wheat. He also denied the charge that the Government had taken the decision to import wheat at the dictates of the IMF or the GATT.

Replying to the debate on 27 November, the Union Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar appreciated the strenuous efforts and the hard work of the farmers because of which the country achieved self-sufficiency in foodgrains. With concerted efforts and co-operation from all sides, the country had marched forward and ushered in "green revolution."

The Minister pointed out that in the context of fertilizer prices and subsidies, a JPC was set up. The recommendations of the Committee had been accepted. He also stated that such policies should be formulated which would go a long way in safeguarding the interests of the farming community. The Government wanted to fix only remunerative prices for the agricultural produce to ensure that farmers were not put to any loss. The farmers would be at liberty to sell their produce in any market. The regional imbalance had to be removed. It would be the endeavour of the Government to extend facilities to the people engaged in the field of fisheries, dairy farming, poultry, bee keeping, etc. The Government wanted to strengthen the Co-operative Societies and introduce credit system. Agro-based industries would have to be established in order to reduce the burden on land and to increase employment opportunities, Dr. Jakhar added.

Statement by Minister on the situation at Ayodhya in the context of the proposed Kar Seva : Making a statement in the House on 3 December 1992, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S.B. Chavan said that even while efforts were being made to find an amicable solution to the Ayodhya issue an announcement was made on behalf of the Viswa Hindu Parishad (V.H.P.) and allied organisations that *Kar Seva* would be resumed at Ayodhya from 6 December 1992. With a view to defusing the serious situation, a meeting of the National Integration Council (NIC) was

convened on 23 November 1992. After considering all aspects of the Babri Masjid-Ram Janma Bhoomi dispute and the reports of the Government, the NIC extended its whole hearted support and co-operation in whatever steps the Prime Minister would consider essential in upholding the Constitution and the rule of law and in implementing the Court's orders.

In its order of 1 December 1992, the Supreme Court directed the Uttar Pradesh Government as also the Union Government to give due publicity to the fact that the proposed *Kar Seva* would not involve any construction activity. During the proceedings, the Court also took note of certain deficiencies brought to its notice regarding the security arrangements for the Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid structure. Accordingly, a note relating to the deficiencies in the security of the disputed structure was handed over to the State Government Counsel by the Attorney-General. He expressed confidence that all political parties, organisations and groups would extend their whole hearted support in defusing the situation, strengthening the forces of democracy and secularism and upholding the respect for judiciary and rule of law.

Initiating a discussion under Rule 193 on the Statement by the Minister of Home Affairs, on 3 December 1992, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan* said that *Kar Sewa* was unconstitutional and the matters should not be left to Courts for decision. Even if a scratch comes on the mosque, it would endanger the unity of the country.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Somnath Chatterjee said that the Home Minister should declare in the House that in no circumstances the Court's order would be allowed to be violated.

The Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Arjun Singh observed that the people of country must be allowed to rise and express their feelings, because their right to worship and function according to their own faith was at stake.

Shri Indrajit Gupta urged the Home Minister to assure the House that the Government would take all possible steps to see that the Court's orders were not violated and no harm would be done to the structure of the mosque.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh stated that their support to the Union Government was only for the protection of the Constitution and implementation of the Supreme Court verdict.

* Others who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Pawan Kuman Bansal, Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi, Mani Shankar Aiyar, Chinmayanand Swami, Satya Pal Singh Yadav, P.M. Syeed, Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde, Suraj Mandal and Syed Shahabuddin.

Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait said that all constitutional obligations would have to be fulfilled in case there would be violation of the Supreme Court order.

Shri P.G. Narayanan observed that the problem should be solved on the basis of ground reality and sentiments of the people concerned. Legal hurdles should be cleared to create conducive atmosphere to find an amicable solution.

Participating in the discussion, the Minister of Railways, Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief pointed to the need to build up a healthy climate in the country so that secular India would survive for the posterity and for prosperity also.

Replying to the debate, the Union Home Minister, Shri S. B. Chavan said that the Government was fully seized of the matter. He requested all not to do anything which could unnecessarily create problems in the country.

Resolution on Ayodhya : On 16 December 1992, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad moved the following Resolution:

This House strongly and unequivocally condemns the desecration and demolition of the Babri Masjid at Ayodhya by and at the instigation of forces represented among others by VHP, RSS and the Bajrang Dal, which has caused communal violence in the country. Such act of vandalism was carried out not only in violation of the orders of the Supreme Court but amounted to an attack on the secular foundations of our country.

This House expresses its anguish at the happening and wishes to reiterate its resolve that it will ceaselessly endeavour to uphold the secular and democratic traditions of our country and for the maintenance of the Rule of Law.

This House conveys its sympathies and condolences to all victims of the tragic incidents which have been caused consequent upon the sacrilege at Ayodhya and demands from the Government all necessary steps to rehabilitate the affected people. It appeals to the people of the country to maintain peace and communal harmony.

Members then thumped the desks.

Motion of No-Confidence in the council of Ministers : Moving the motion on 17 December 1992, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that the motion had been moved due to murder and mayhem which took place in the country before and after 6 December 1992 in Ayodhya.

The Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Arjun Singh said that all the democratic forces should come forward to face the challenge posed by forces inimical to the unity and integrity of the country. He

expressed confidence that the battle would be won by democratic and secular forces.

Participating in the discussion,* the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar felt that the tragedy in Ayodhya could have been averted. The Prime Minister had exercised utmost restraint in the interest of the nation and all the political parties should also exercise such restraint, he added.

Opposing the motion, Shri Somnath Chatterjee said that all secular forces should continue to fight the cancer of communalism and the nation and the Parliament must affirm categorically the commitment to secularism and the unity and integrity of the country.

Shri Indrajit Gupta stated that communalism had to be fought out politically and ideologically by all the forces in the country who were genuinely committed to the cause of secularism.

The Minister of Defence, Shri Sharad Pawar said that we should rise to combat extreme nationalist forces. He also justified the dismissal of the BJP—ruled State Governments.

Shri Chandra Shekhar wanted the House to understand the gravity of the situation. He called for efforts to come together to make a new nation and a new society to take the country towards progress.

Participating in the discussion on 18 December, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad said that secular image of the country had been tarnished due to the developments in Ayodhya. That was a slur on the nation and that sin could not be condoned.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications, Shri Rajesh Pilot said that the problem should be solved rising above party lines and mistakes should be accepted in order to instil a sense of confidence among the people.

Opposing the motion, Shri P.G. Narayanan said that the need of the hour was to restore normalcy, confidence and communal harmony.

Participating in the discussion, the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Shri B. Shankaranand said that firm steps would be taken to punish the guilty.

*Others who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Sharad Yadav, Buta Singh, Frank Anthony, Rasheed Masood, Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde, Chinmayanand Swami, Nitish Kumar, Mohan Rawale, Satya Pal Singh Yadav, Madan Lal Khurana, Mani Shankar Aiyar, Bhogendra Jha, K.P. Singh Deo, Era Anbarasu, Shibu Soren, Rajveer Singh, Piyus Tirkey, Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi, Digvijaya Singh, Nathu Ram Mirdha, E. Ahamed, Ram Naik, Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik, Suryanarayan Yadav, Ayub Khan, V. Dhananjaya Kumar, Syed Shahabuddin, Sunil Dutt, Satya Deo Singh, Inderjit, Abdul Ghafoor, Dr. Laxminarain Pandey, Prof. Prem Dhumal, Shrimati Pratibha Devi Singh Patil, Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya and Shrimati Suseela Gopalan.

Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait said that the country was passing through a critical phase in its history. The duty of the government was to protect the life and property of all citizens, irrespective of their religion.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Smt. Margaret Alva said that what happened in Ayodhya was a sad chapter in our history and the commitment of the nation to secularism was being questioned all over the world.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed said that it was the opportune moment to bring an end to the attempts being made to create a wide gap between the two communities of the country.

Opposing the motion, Shri Chitta Basu said that the secular and democratic forces of the country were united in order to preserve, maintain and protect the secular and democratic values which had been inherited during the course of the freedom movement.

Participating in the discussion on 21 December, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh said that the need of the hour was to restore democracy and promote fraternity among the people.

The Minister of Welfare, Shri Sitaram Kesri deplored the act of demolition of the mosque and called for its reconstruction at the same site.

Participating in the discussion, the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce, Shri Salman Khurshid said that as regards the multiplicity of religions in the country, all religions should merge into the single identity of Indianism.

The Minister of Railways, Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief said he had great faith in the secular people of India and appealed to all the secular parties to talk only in one voice.

The Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao said that together, secular forces would fully re-establish the secular credentials of the country. So far as rehabilitation and reconstruction measures were concerned, the Union Government had advised the State Governments to take strong actions against officers who had been derelict in their duties in the maintenance of law and order during the communal violence. The Union Government would see to it that assistance to riot victims was given on an uniform scale by all the State Governments. A fund would be set up for repair and reconstruction of all places of worship which were damaged in the disturbances.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee called upon the Prime Minister to dissolve the Lok Sabha and seek fresh election.

The motion was later negatived.

Statutory Resolutions Regarding Approval of Presidential Proclamations in Relation to the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh,

Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan : The Union Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan moved the Statutory resolutions on 22 December 1992.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Indrajit Gupta said that his party's support for the promulgation of President's Rule in those states should not be taken to mean that they had changed their attitude to article 356 of the Constitution. His party had along opposed it in the past. Or had given a great deal of pain and concern to support it this time, he added.

Replying to the debate on 23 December, the Union Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan stated that it was our responsibility to see that conditions were created wherein all sections of the society must get a feeling of confidence that they could live with self-confidence. If there was no peace and tranquility in the country, we would not be able to make any kind of progress. He further stated that the Governors of the four States had submitted their reports that it had become impossible to carry on the administration of the Government according to the provisions of the Constitution. In view of the situation prevailing in the entire country on account of the developments in Ayodhya and subsequently elsewhere, these Governments had to be dismissed because of the very peculiar circumstances.

The Resolutions were adopted.

Motion regarding Implications of the Dunkel Draft Text on Trade Negotiations with Special reference to its effects on India's interest: The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries) Prof. P.J. Kurien, on 23 December 1992, moved that the motion be taken into consideration. Participating in the discussion, Shri Chitta Basu urged the Government to reject the Dunkel draft text. The Dunkel proposals had got four specific aspects viz TRIPS, TRIMS, GATT and the Multilateral Trade Organisations. The proposals would damage the nationally accepted objective of self-reliant economy.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries) Prof. P.J. Kurien** stated that the Union Government would seriously consider the views expressed by members while formulating its views.

*Others who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Guman Mal Lodha, Pawan Kumar Bansal, Rup Chand Pal, Hari Kishore Singh, Shivraj Singh Chauhan, Sobhanandreeswara Rao Vadde, Mohan Singh, Bhogendra Jha, R. Jeevarathinam, Chinmayanand Swami, Loknath Choudhury, Satyanarayan Jatiya, E. Ahmed, Dau Dayai Joshi, Maj. D.D. Khanoria, Dr. Kartikeswar Patra, Prof. Prem Dhumal, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat and Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan.

** Others who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, A. Charles, Sobhanandreeswara Rao Vadde, P.C. Chacko, Bhogendra Jha, Nitish Kumar, Prithviraj D. Chavan, Santosh Kumar Gangwar, Shravan Kumar Patel, Virendra Singh, Devendra Prasad Yadav, Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, Dr. Debi Prasad Pal and Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya.

Flood and Drought situation in the country : Making a statement on 23 December 1992, the Union Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar informed the House that the Ninth Finance Commission had recognised the need for greater autonomy and responsibility for the States in managing the challenge caused by recurrent natural calamities. For that purpose the Union Government, on the recommendation of the Commission, created a Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) with an annual corpus of Rs. 804 crores to be operated by the State Governments. He also stated that the Government had taken prompt action to augment the resource position of the states affected by the recent floods and droughts.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 1992* : Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 24 November 1992, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S.B. Chavan** said that the government proposed to amend Section 4 (1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 to make it fall in line with the Resolution No. 34/1980 of the U.N. General Assembly which ensured equal rights of men and women to enjoy all economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights. He further stated that the amendment would grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of children born of Indian citizens living abroad.

The Bill was passed.

Constitution (Seventy-Second) Amendment Bill, 1991* and the Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment Bill)****, 1991 (discussed together)** : Moving the motion for consideration of the Constitution (Seventy-second) Amendment Bill, 1991, on 1 December 1992, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development, Shri G. Venkata Swamy said that the Directive Principles as laid down in article 40 of the Constitution cast a duty on the Centre as well as the States to establish and nourish the village panchayats so as to make them effective, self-governing institutions.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee, to which the Bill was referred in December 1991, had made some recommendations and modifications to the original Bill. The Bill now sought to provide a constitutional guarantee to certain basic and essential features, including regular elections to Panchayati Raj institutions, representations in those bodies for Scheduled Castes,

* The Bill was introduced on 6 March 1992 by the Union Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan.

** Members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Bolla Bulli Ramaiah, Sharad Dighe, Surya Narayan Yadav, Tej Narayan Singh, Madan Lal Khurana, A.Charles, Dr. Sudhir Ray, Prof. Prem Dhumal and Prof. (Smt.) Malini Bhat-tacharya.

*** The Bill was introduced on 16 September 1991.

**** The Bill was introduced on 16 September 1991 by the Union Minister of Urban Development, Shrimti Sheila Kaul.

Scheduled Tribes and women and devolution of financial and administrative powers with the co-operation of the States.

Moving the motion for consideration of Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Bill, 1991, on 1 December 1992, the Minister of Urban Development, Shrimati Shiela Kaul said that the Bill sought to lay down a basic framework which would ensure that the urban local bodies were in a position to function effectively as democratic units of self-government. With a view to restoring the rightful place in political governance for urban local bodies it was necessary that they should be provided a constitutional status and necessary provisions made to ensure regular and fair conduct of elections; five years term for elected urban local bodies and election within six months in case of supercessions; provide for specific representation for women and the Scheduled Castes and Tribes; provide for devolution of functions and powers to municipalities; and provide for constitution of a State Finance Commission every five years to ensure regular devolution of resources to local bodies. The original Bill had been referred to a joint Parliamentary Committee and the JPC had made some suggestions and recommendations. The Bill as reported by the JPC incorporated the experience of the people who had been closely connected with municipal Government.

Participating in the discussion* on 2 December, Shri P.G. Narayanan stated that any attempt to provide for constitutional provision in the Panchayati Raj bodies would be an indirect intrusion into the powers of the State Legislatures.

When the discussion resumed on 21 December, Shri Somnath Chatterjee said that there was no reason for excluding the Darjeeling Hill District areas from the benefit of the panchayats.

The Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao, who also held charge of Rural Development, thanked all members for the contribution they made during the debates.

The Motions were amended and the Bills, as amended, were passed on 22 December 1992.

The Constitution (Seventy-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1991** : Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, the Union Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan, on 3 December 1992, said that the Bill sought to provide that the

*Others who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Kashiram Rana, Pawan Kumar Bansal, Mohan Singh, Anil Basu, Mani Shankar Aiyar, Nitish Kumar, Vishwanath Shastri, Kalka Das, Ram Nihor Rai, K.V. Thangkabal, Rajesh Kumar, Syed Shahabuddin, D.K. Naikar, Ramashray Prasad Singh, S.B. Sidnal, Piyus Tirkey, Bhupinder Singh Hooda, Rameshwar Patidar, Mumtaz Ansari, Sharad Dighe, V.Dhananjaya Kumar, Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde, Laeta Umbrey, Shivraj Singh Chauhan, Dr. Debi Prosad Pal and Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat.

** The Bill was introduced on 20 December 1991 by The Union Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan.

number of seats to be reserved for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of Tripura should be proportional to their population; but the actual number of seats as per Memorandum of Settlement signed with the Tripura National Volunteers on 12 August 1988 would not be less than 20. Accordingly, the Representation of People Act, 1950 would be amended to provide for reservation of 20 seats for the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of Tripura.

Participating in the discussion,* the Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev said that the amendments would not affect any representation in the existing Legislative Assembly of the State of Tripura until its dissolution.

Winding up the discussion, the Union Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan said that efforts would be made to see that the contents of the Bill were being implemented.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

The Representation of People (Amendment) Bill, 1992** : Moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri H.R. Bhardwaj, on 3 December 1992, said that the Bill was a sequel to the amendment in article 332 of the Constitution by the Constitution (Seventy-fifth) Amendment Bill, 1991 for the purpose of providing increased reservation of seats for the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of Tripura. It was also proposed to insert a new section, (9B), in the Representation of the People Act, 1950 to empower the Election Commission to determine the three additional Legislative Assembly constituencies in the State of Tripura for Scheduled Tribes where "as far as practicable,the proportion of their population to the total is the largest."

The Bill was passed.

C. THE QUESTION HOUR

During the Fifth Session, 24588 notices of Questions (19138 Starred, 5432 Unstarred and 18 Short Notice Questions) were received. Out of these, 461 Starred Questions and 4675 Unstarred Questions were admit-

* Others who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Syed Masudal Hossain, Kabindra Purkayastha, Nitish Kumar, Suraj Mandal, Shrimati Bibhu Kumar Devi and Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

** The Bill was introduced on 30 November 1992 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and company affairs, Shri H.R. Bhardwaj.

ted. 1 Starred and 71 Unstarred Questions were deleted/postponed/transferred from one Ministry to another.

Daily Average of Questions : Each List of Starred Questions contained 20 Questions except the one for 22 December 1992, which contained 21 Questions.

The average number of Starred Questions orally answered on the floor of the House during the Session was three. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered on a day was nine on 27 November 1992 and the minimum number was two on 24 November 1992.

The average number of questions in the Unstarred List were 234 against the prescribed limit of 230, the minimum being 230 questions from 24 to 30 November 1992 and maximum being 245 on 18 December 1992.

Half-an-Hour Discussion : In all, 31 Notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session. Out of these, two notices were admitted but none of them was discussed on the floor of the House.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, references were made to the passing away of Sarvashri Chandra Mohan Singh Negi, Ziaur Rahman Ansari, K.G. Deshmukh, G.S. Nihal Singh Wala, Sinhasan Singh, Biren Dutta, Ganesh Ghosh, Dr. C.B. Singh (all former Members) and Dr. Baldev Prakash (former member and sitting member of Rajya Sabha) and Justice M. Hidayatullah, former Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

TENTH LOK SABHA

SIXTH SESSION

The Sixth (Budget) Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha commenced on 22 February 1993 and was adjourned *sine die* on 13 May 1993. A brief resume of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period 1 January to 31 March 1993 is given below. (The resume for the period 1 April to 13 May 1993 and the consolidated details regarding the question Hour and Obituary References for the entire Budget Session will appear in the September 1993 issue of the Journal-Vol. XXXIX, No. 3)

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS/ANNOUNCEMENTS

Motion of Thanks on the President's Address* : Moving the motion on 1 March 1993, Shri Digvijay Singh said that all the secular-minded political parties should unite against communal forces and some radical changes would have to be brought about to improve the situation. As far

* For the text of the Address by the President, see feature Addresses.

as Jammu and Kashmir was concerned, steps should be taken to make the Advisory council, which had been constituted to advise the Governor, more effective. The industrial and economic policies had attracted more investment which was resulting in more production. The Government should provide more funds for the handloom industry. Drought prone areas should get more central assistance. The formation of the Backward Class finance Corporation was a good step.

Opposing the motion*, on 2 March, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde said that the Government should not act in haste and should appoint a Joint Parliamentary Committee to examine the implications of the Dunkel Draft text.

Participating in the discussion on 3 March Shri Indrajit Gupta said that there was no mention about the grievous injury which had been done to the psyche of the minority community in the country.

Opposing the Motion, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, on 4 March, said that the country was facing serious problems of fundamentalism and changes to the concepts of unity and integrity of the nation and of secularism. He further stated that the President's Address had neither analysed the causes responsible for the national tragedy of 6 December, nor did it suggest any remedial action.

Replying to the discussion on 11 March, the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao said that this year the first concern of the President was on the survival of the nation and the survival of the secular credentials of India. In a secular democracy, those parties which participate should have a secular content, a secular programme and a secular outlook. Bringing of religion into politics has to be eliminated from the legal and constitutional framework on which the functioning of our democracy was based.

The Budget of 1993-94 was intended to give a push to the policy of reducing poverty and increasing employment. The Budget allocations for agriculture and rural development, particularly rural employment, health and family welfare had been substantially increased. As regards foodgrains

*Others took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Mani Shankar Aiyar, Chandrajeet Yadav, Loknath Choudhury, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Ram Vilas Paswan, M.R. Kadambur Janardhanan, Kalka Das, Syed Shahabuddin, Mohan Rawale, Pawan Kumar Bansal, Satya Deo Singh, Chiranji Lal Sharma, Anandi Charan Das, Kirip Chaliha, Manabendra Shah, Jagmeet Singh Brar, Bir Singh Mahato, Ayub Khan, Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi, Satyanarayan Jatiya, Chun Chun Prasad Yadav, Krishna Dutt Sultanpuri, Sanat Kumar Mandal, Dileep Bhai Sanghani, H.D. Devegowda, Chhitubhai Gamit, Anna Joshi, Muhi Ram Saikia, P.C. Thomas, E. Ahamed, Ramashray Prasad Singh, Mohammed Ali Ashraf Fatmi, Dr. Vasant Pawar, Prof. K. Venkatagiri Gowda, Prof. K.V. Thomas, Dr. Girija Vyas, Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya, Shrimati Vijayaraje Scindia and Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

there would be no imports. The agenda of the nation should change to go back to economic recovery, back to economic progress. As regards Dunkel proposals, the Government would exercise utmost care so that the farmers would not be adversely affected.

The Motion was adopted.

Ban on Political Rallies at Boat Club : Initiating a discussion under Rule 193 on 23 February, the Leader of the Opposition Shri L.K. Advani said that initially, it was felt that only the BJP rally of 25 February was being banned. Later, when the Government issued a clarification that permission would not be granted to hold any rally at Boat Club for three or four months, that evoked varied reactions from different quarters. He further said that almost all Opposition parties had opposed the decision of the Government and had termed it as very improper.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Somnāth Chatterjee stated that the blanket ban on political rallies was wrong. He called upon the Government to stand up and fight relentlessly against the forces of disintegration in the country.

Shri Jagdish Tytler, the Minister of State for Surface Transport, said that the ban on rallies should be for all the communal parties. The communal forces which were organising the rally should be dealt with firmly and should not be allowed to deface Delhi.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Indrajit Gupta stated that it was high time that we gave up projecting the divisive issues, whether in the name of religion or anything else which were separating the people into different communities and religions. He called for mobilising the people and by relying on their good sense and secular values.

The Minister of State in the Ministries of Finance and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr. Abrar Ahmed said that the ban on the rally was imposed to save the country. To avoid a repetition of the sordid happenings which occurred in Ayodhya, it was necessary to put a bar on the rally, he added.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Chandra Shekhar said that the Government should take up cudgels to combat disturbances because the security of every citizen was the responsibility of the Government itself.

Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde said that merely banning the rally or a political meeting of a particular party would not help in fighting communal forces. The Government must do that from the grassroot level.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Rajesh Pilot said that the administration had to see the effects and counter effects of such a rally. The Government had decided to unite the secular forces in

* Other Members who took part in the discussion were . Sarvashri Nitish Kumar, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Mohan Rawale and Suraj Mandal.

the country and to fight collectively against the communal forces.

The Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S.B. Chavan stated that there had been a terrible discontent and a kind of communal upsurge after the developments in Ayodhya on 6 December. He further said that the Government was not against holding of political rallies. Political issues would have to be fought on political lines only but not communalism of the type which the country was witnessing. Government was more interested in bringing about normalcy. Rallies could be held after normalcy was restored, he added.

Railway Budget, 1993-94 : Presenting the Railway Budget for 1993-94 on 24 February, the Minister of Railways, Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief said that during 1991-92, the Railways carried 338 million tonnes of revenue earning freight traffic. This was 3 million tonnes more than the Budget Estimate target of 335 million tonnes and 19.6 million tonnes more than the loading achieved in 1990-91. Thus a growth rate of over 6 per cent was achieved during this year. Passenger traffic also registered an impressive growth. The number of originating passengers increased by about 5 percent and passenger kilometers by about 6.4 per cent.

An excess of Rs. 235 crore was projected in the Budget Estimates for the year 1991-92. This excess was placed at Rs. 435 crore at the Revised Estimate stage, after providing in full for the dividend liability of Rs. 1309 crore and Rs. 40 crore additionally for the Pension Fund. The Railways not only achieved the projected excess of Rs. 435 crore but augmented the Pension Fund further by Rs. 90 crore and liquidated the deferred dividend liability to an extent of Rs. 74 crore.

A detailed Action Plan was launched to achieve reduction in working expenses by cost control, cost reduction and economy measures, besides augmenting earnings through marketing strategies and plugging leakage of revenue through intensive checks.

The Ordinary Working Expenses for the year 1992-93 were estimated at Rs. 10,575 crore. In the Budget for the year 1992-93, provision for payment of deferred dividend of Rs. 416 crore was made. Since an amount of Rs. 74 crore of deferred dividend liability had already been discharged in the year 1991-92, the liability was reduced from the Budgeted figure of Rs. 416 crore to Rs. 342 crore.

After meeting in full the dividend liability of Rs. 1,146 crore and the deferred dividend liability of Rs. 342 crore, an excess of Rs. 757 crore was anticipated as against the budget of Rs. 564 crore. The excess of Rs. 757 crore would be utilised in repayment of Development Fund loan together with interest there on, cost of Development Fund Works and to meet part of the Capital requirements of the Railways.

The thrust areas in the Eighth Plan period would be renewal and replacement of worn out assets, acquisition of rolling stock, gauge conver-

sion, electrification and other essential works. Electrification of about 500 route kilometres would be completed in the current year. Railway electrification of heavy density routes was being assigned a high priority to reduce dependence on petroleum products.

Indian Railways had placed great emphasis on building an energy efficient transport system. The energy conservation measures and programmes had been identified. A fuel efficient kit had been developed and would be retrofitted on the diesel locos to minimise fuel consumption.

In 1993-94, the Railways were expected to carry 370 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic which was 20 million tonnes more than the level of 350 million tonnes likely to be achieved in the current year. As regards passenger traffic, a growth rate of 6 per cent over the traffic likely to be carried in the current year was anticipated.

The Railways had been continuously striving to absorb the impact of escalations in costs to the maximum extent. The unigauge programme, modernisation and upgradation of the system, hand-in-hand with human resource development, would enable the Railways to scale new heights of performance, he added.

Initiating the discussion* on the Railway Budget on 5 March, Prof. Prem Dhupal said that people had been burdened due to heavy increase in railway freights and fares, as a result of which prices of almost all commodities would increase. The proposal to increase railway freight and fares should be withdrawn, he added.

Intervening in the discussion, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways, Shri K.C. Lenka said that the Budget had made sincere attempt

*Others who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Mumtaz Ansari, Kashiram Rana, Ram Kapse, Ramesh Chennithala, Rajnath Sonker Shastri, Bolla Bulli Ramaiah, Vijay Kumar Yadav, A. Ashokraj, V.S. Vijayaraghavan, Nawal Kishore Rai, Kamla Mishra Madhukar, Manku Ram Sodhi, Palas Barman, Basudeb Acharia, Surendra Pal Pathak, C.K. Kuppaswamy, Yaima Singh Yumnam, Nitish Kumar, Janardhan Misra, Bir Singh Mahato, Manjay Lal, Muhi Ram Saikia, Balin Kuli, Mohan Rawale, Ramashray Prasad Singh, Govinda Chandra Munda, Motilal Singh, Sivaji Patnaik, V. Dhananjaya Kumar, S.B. Sidnal, Bhogendra Jha, P.C. Thomas, Bheru Lal Meena, Ramchandra Marotrao Ghangare, Ram Prasad Singh, K. Thulasiah Vandayar, Lakshminarain Tripathi, Tej Narayan Singh, K.H. Muniyappa, R. Jeevarathinam, Lal Babu Rai, Rampal Singh, Vilasrao Nagnathrao Gundewar, Sudhir Giri, Krishan Dutt Sultanpuri, Virendra Singh, Sukhdev Paswan, Santosh Kumar Gangwar, Ram Krishna Konathala, Rajendra Agnihotri, V. Krishna Rao, Sant Ram Singla, Dwarka Nath Das, Subash Chandra Nayak, Srikanta Jena, Mani Shankar Aiyar, Ram Naik, Surajbhanu Solanki, George Fernandes, Maj. Gen. Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri, Dr. Kartikeswar Patra, Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey, Dr. Vishwanatham Kanithi, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, Shrimati Kesharibhai Sonaji Kshirsagar, Shrimati Suseela Gopalan, Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan and Shrimati Bhavna Chhikhli.

for self-reliance. Greater attention would be accorded to the maintenance of assets and installation of safety measures. As regards energy conservation, it was of vital importance for Indian Railway to achieve around two per cent improvement in the operating ratio in the current year by containing expenditure and augmenting earnings.

Replying to the discussion on 31 March, the Minister of Railways, Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief stated that the Government would be launching an Insurance Scheme to expand the scope of coverage of train passengers. Not only compensation would be paid for deaths/injuries on account of train accidents, such compensation would also be paid for deaths/injuries to bona fide passengers on account of terrorist attacks, etc. The main concentration would be on gauge conversion, rolling stock, electrification and track renewals.

All the production units of Indian Railways had met their production target during 1991-92 or exceeded them. That trend had been continued during 1992-93 and all the production units were expected to either exceed or meet their target. Great stress was being laid on improvement of quality in production units. The Minister also announced certain concessions in the proposed increase in railway fares.

All the Demands for Grants (Railways) 1993-94 were voted in full and all the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) 1992-93 were voted in full.

General Budget, 1993 : Presenting the General Budget for 1993-94 on 27 February, the Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh said that the Government had restored a measure of normalcy to our external payments. The annual rate of inflation had been reduced from the peak of 17 per cent in August 1991 to below 7 per cent. International confidence had been restored. Agriculture had performed well in the current year and industrial production was beginning to recover. The growth of the economy which had declined to 1.2 per cent in 1991-92 was expected to be around 4 per cent in 1992-93. We had made good progress by reducing the fiscal deficit from 8.4 per cent GDP in 1990-91 to about 5 per cent in the current year.

We had tried to maintain strict control over expenditure but certain increases over the Budget Estimates were unavoidable. On the Plan side, there was an increase in Budgetary support for the Central Plan Sectors. Taking Plan and non-Plan expenditures together the total provision in the Revised Estimate was Rs. 1,24,726 crore against Rs. 1,19,087 crore in the Budget Estimates. The total receipts in the Revised Estimates were Rs. 1,17,524 crore compared to Rs. 1,13,698 crore in the Budget Estimates. The Budget deficit was estimated at Rs. 7,202 crore and the fiscal deficit for the year was placed at Rs. 36,772 crore.

Turning to the Budget Estimates for 1993-94, the Finance Minister said that the Central Plan outlay had been fixed at Rs. 63,936 crore. The

total budgetary support from the Central Government budget to the Central and State Plans would be increased by almost 19 per cent from Rs. 34,612 crore in 1992-93 to Rs. 41,251 crore in 1993-94.

The outlay for the Department of Rural Development was enhanced by 62 per cent to Rs. 5,010 crore. The allocation for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was being increased to Rs. 3,306 crore compared with the current year's level of Rs. 2,046 crore. For the rural water supply programme, the provision had been increased from Rs. 460 crore in 1992-93 to Rs. 740 crore next year. Higher allocation had also been provided for the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

The outlay for education was being increased from Rs. 952 crore to Rs. 1,130 crore which was up by 37.6 per cent. For health, the provision was Rs. 483 crore, 60 per cent higher than in the current year's Budget. The provisions for some sectors were : Rs. 1,270 crore for family welfare; Rs. 464 crore for integrated child development services; Rs. 630 crore for Ministry of Welfare; Rs. 247 crore for special Central assistance for Scheduled Castes component plan; Rs. 1,918 crore for the Plan schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture; Rs. 12,114 crore for petroleum and natural gas; Rs. 6,269 crore for power; Rs. 593 crore for roads; and Rs. 1,206 crore for chemicals and petro-chemicals. For defence expenditure, the provision had been increased from Rs. 17,500 crore in the current year to Rs. 19,180 crore next year.

Coming to receipts gross tax revenues at the existing level of taxation were estimated at Rs. 89,389 crore compared to Rs. 78,782 crore in the current year.

As regards customs duties, etc., the proposed restructuring of customs duties would result in a net loss of Rs. 3,273 crore. This revenue loss would be entirely borne by the Centre. The net impact of the proposals on customs and excise duties taken together would amount to a loss of Rs. 4,522 crore on indirect taxes. The impact on the Centre's revenue was a loss of Rs. 3,981 crore and that on States was Rs. 541 crore. This was a temporary loss and was necessary to impart a new dynamism to the economy. In the medium term, this loss would be more than made up by increased efficiency, competitiveness and faster growth of the economy. Taking into account the revenue loss arising from the proposals relating to indirect taxes, the Budget deficit for 1993-94 was estimated at Rs. 4,314 crore and the fiscal deficit at Rs. 36,959 crore.

The Finance Minister concluded that he had used this Budget as an opportunity to put economic and social development firmly back on the national agenda. This was the only way to show the world that India was a nation on the move and was determined to succeed, he added.

The debate* on the Demands for Grants on Account Nos. 1 to 27, 29,30, 32 to 90, 92, 94 to 99, in respect of the Budget (General) 1993-94, Supplementary Demands for Grants Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 8, 11, 13 to 22, 24 to 27, 29, 32 to 47. 49 to 52, 54, 58 to 62, 64 to 67, 69, 70, 73 to 79, 81, 82, 85 to 87, 89, 93, 94, 96 and 97 in respect of Budget (General) 1992-93, Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1993, and the Appropriation Bill, 1993 was held on 30 March 1993. The Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh replied to the debate.

All the Demands for Grants on Account (General) 1993-94 mentioned above were voted in full. All the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 1992-93 mentioned above were voted in full. Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1993 and the Appropriation Bill, 1993 were passed.

Statutory Resolution regarding continuance in force of Presidential Proclamation in respect of Jammu and Kashmir : Moving the Statutory Resolution on 25 February 1993, the Union Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan said that the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir had informed that the security situation in the State continued to be serious and challenging and there was a marked escalation in militant activities in the Valley. The Governor further stated that there continued to be a political vacuum in the State. The political parties at the State level had not been able to activate their cadres, mainly due to the fear of the gun.

Keeping in view the prevailing situation in the State and taking all relevant factors into consideration, the Governor recommended extension of the period of President's Rule in the State.

The President, in exercise of his power under Article 370(1) (d) of the Constitution had, with the concurrence of the State Government, issued a Constitution Order on 24 February 1993 amending the Principal Order of 1954. By that order the maximum period upto which the Presidential Proclamation under Article 356 in relation to Jammu and Kashmir could be in force had been extended to four years instead of three years.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Indrajit Gupta** stated that some initiative should be taken to break the deadlock in the Valley. The Government should also do something about the economic rehabilitation of the people and help them to get a proper and decent livelihood.

Replying to the debate, the Union Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan requested all sections of the house to treat the Kashmir problem as a national problem. The Government proposed to discuss it with all the party leaders

* Members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Ram Naik, Nitish Kumar, Ramesh Chennithala, Sharad Yadav, Chetan Chauhan, Inderjit; Lokanath Choudhury; Mohammad Ali Ashraf Fatmi, Rajindra Agnihotri and Prof. (Smt.) Savithri Lakshmanan.

**Others who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Inder Jit, George Fernandes, Saifuddin Choudhury, Sriballav Panigrahi, E. Ahamed, Surya Narayan Yadav, Ramashray Prasad Singh, S.M. Laljan Basha, Ayub Khan, Srikanta Jena, Yaima Singh Yumnam and Bhogendra Jha.

to evolve some kind of a consensus, some kind of a strategy to find a right solution. As regards a dialogue with the militants, the Government was not averse to any kind of dialogue, provided they shunned violence and also accepted the Constitution of India, he added.

The Statutory Resolution was adopted.

Elections in Tripura : Making a Statement on 1 March, the Union Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan said that the duration of the existing Tripura Legislative Assembly had expired on 28 February 1993. Earlier, the Election Commission had called for elections to the State Legislative Assembly to be held on 15 February. On 12 February, the Election Commission postponed the elections to 3 April, subject to improvement in the law and order situation in Tripura. On 27 February, the Chief Minister of Tripura, Shri Samir Ranjan Burman submitted his resignation to the Governor of Tripura who in turn asked him to continue as caretaker Ministry till alternative arrangements were made.

In his statement on 3 March, the Union Home Minister said that the Election Commission, *vide* its order of 27 February, had directed the State Government to take disciplinary action against certain police officers and to complete the said action before 21 March under intimation to the Commission. It also directed to remove forthwith certain district level officers and officers below that rank from posts connected with election duties. On 1 March, the Election Commission amplified this order and directed action against certain other category of officials. The Election Commission was an independent authority and it was the duty of the State Government and all officers under its control to assist the Election Commission in the task of superintendence, direction and control of elections, the Minister added.

Bomb blasts in Bombay and Calcutta : Making a statement on 12 March, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Rajesh Pilot said that according to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, a bomb was blasted in the Bombay Stock Exchange at about 1.30 PM that day and within a period of two hours, a series of bomb blasts occurred at 13 different places. 84 persons had been killed and 495 persons injured. According to the Government of Maharashtra, bombs were placed in cars parked at crowded places. The State Government was in full control of the situation. The Union government was sending a high-level team to Bombay immediately. A red alert had been sounded throughout the country. Precaution was being taken at all sensitive areas in Maharashtra so that recurrence of such incidents could be prevented.

On 15 March, the Speaker granted permission to Shri Somnath Chatterjee to move an adjournment motion on the subject. Making a statement, Union Home Minister Shri S.B. Chavan said that commercially important and crowded places in the Bombay city were selected by the perpetrators of the crimes with a view to causing a sense of fear and panic and inflicting maximum damage. By the noon of 14 March, 235 persons were reported

to have died. The Prime Minister visited Bombay on 13 March. The Union Home Minister and the Minister of State also rushed to Bombay on 13 March. Explosive and forensic experts had started investigation. Immediate liaison was established with international agencies such as the Interpol. All States and Union territories had been alerted to take immediate necessary precautionary measures to prevent recurrence of similar incidents and to strengthen security arrangements at strategic places.

Initiating the discussion*, Shri Somnath Chatterjee said that the country had become the target of even international terrorism. Terrorists were moving about the country with impunity. The Government appeared to have no inclination about what had happened. If people were not safe in Bombay, what would we say about other areas in the country, he wondered.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde said that the *ex gratia* assistance to the injured as well as the dependents of the bereaved should be enhanced.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S.B. Chavan said that no militant outfit had claimed responsibility for the Bombay blasts and it was too early to come to any kind of conclusion. Every effort would be made to see that all those who were responsible for bringing about such devastating damage in Bombay would be brought to book.

Replying to the debate, Shri Somnath Chatterjee praised the people of Bombay for the way they had responded to the crisis. The Government should assure the people of the country of their safety and security. The people must be made aware and must be convinced that the Government was taking all possible steps and that there had been no failure of the law enforcement agency.

The motion was then negatived.

On 17 March, the Union Home Minister Shri S.B. Chavan said that a bomb blast had taken place in Calcutta on 16 March in which 35 persons had reportedly died and 45 injured. Army explosive experts and forensic experts had been deployed to investigate the nature of explosion. Regarding the Memon Brothers, he said that they seemed to be having some connection with the Bombay blasts and had left for Dubai. Ministry of External Affairs had been asked to get in touch with the UAE authorities. Every effort would have to be made, irrespective of party considerations, to create a sense of confidence and a sense of unity.

*Others, who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Sunil Dutt, Jaswant Singh, Sharad Dighe, George Fernandes, Vijay Kumar Yadav, Kadambur M.R. Janardhanan, P.C. Chacko, Ram Naik, Rajnath Sonker Shastri, Mohan Rawale, Piyus Tirkey, Amar Roy Pradhan, Anna Joshi, Prithviraj C. Chavan, Hannan Molah and Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil.

Making a statement on 18 March on his return from Calcutta, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Rajesh Pilot said that the bomb blasts in Calcutta had resulted in the death of 62 persons and injuries to 92 others. A team of experts from various agencies had been sent to Calcutta to ascertain the cause of the explosion. Experts of agencies located in Calcutta were also assisting in the investigations. State Governments all over the country had been asked to maintain maximum vigil and alert and to step up security measures. They had also been advised to establish Control Rooms right up to district levels for round the clock monitoring.

On 24 March, Making a Statement, the Minister of External Affairs Shri Dinesh Singh said that his Ministry had received information from the investigating agencies that nine members of the Memon family were in UAE or Saudi Arabia. The Ministry took up the matter with the Governments concerned immediately. Our request to the UAE was made before the suspects left that country. From the available information, there was confirmation that six members of the Memon family had flown from Dubai to Karachi on 17 March. The co-operation of the Pakistan Government had been sought in locating these persons and sending them back to India for questioning. The Minister reassured members that investigations were being pursued in all the quarters concerned.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

SAARC Convention (Suppression of Terrorism) Bill, 1992* : Moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, on 30 March, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri R.L. Bhatia** said that the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism was signed at Kathmandu, and came into force after due ratification by all the member countries of SAARC. The Bill sought to provide for effective implementation of the SAARC Convention. The Convention would promote co-operation among the SAARC countries to combat, contain and eradicate terrorism from the region.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

National Commission for Backward Classes Bill, 1993*** : Moving that the Bill be taken into consideration on 24 March 1993, the Minister

* The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 20 August 1992 by Shri R.L. Bhatia, Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.

** Members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri George Fernandes, Guman Mal Lodha, Mohan Rawale, Bhogendra Jha and Dr. Sudhir Ray.

***The Bill was introduced on 1 March 1993 by the Minister of Welfare, Shri Sitaram Kesri.

of State in the Ministry of welfare, Shri K.V. Thangabalu* Stated that the Supreme Court, while delivering its judgement on the Mandal Commission recommendations, had directed the Union and State Governments and the Union Territory Administration to constitute, within four months, a permanent body for entertaining, examining and recommending upon requests for inclusion in the lists of Backward classes. The period by which the Commission was to be constituted expired on 15 March 1993. As both the Houses of Parliament were not in Session, the Union Government promulgated the National Commission for Backward Classes Ordinance, 1993 to comply with the Supreme Court directive. The Bill sought to replace the Ordinance.

Participating in the discussion, on 26 March, the Minister of State for Home Affairs Shri Rajesh Pilot said that the Commission was being constituted with the sole intention of meeting out justice to the socially and economically backward classes.

Replying to the debate, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Welfare, Shri K.V. Thangabalu said that the Commission would be a permanent body with the Members holding office for a term of three years. Section 11 of the Bill made it mandatory for the Union Government to undertake revision of backward classes' list every ten years. The Commission would be vested with powers of the civil Court. In case of disagreement between the Government and the Commission, the reasons for such disagreement would have to be recorded and submitted to the Parliament with the Annual Report of the Commission. He added that social justice through reservations for the socially and deducationally backward classes must reach the needy among the Backward Classes.

The Bill was passed.

The Acquisition of Certain Area Bill, 1993 :** Moving the Bill on 23 March***, the Union Home Minister Shri S.B. Chavan said that following the developments in Ayodhya on 6 December 1992, the Government took several decisions to pave the way for restoration of communal peace and harmony and the resolution of the dispute. Accordingly the Government, *inter alia*, decided to acquire all areas in dispute in the suits pending in

*Others who took part in the discussion were : Servashri Krishar Dutt Sultanpuri, Ram Vilas Paswan, D.K. Naikar, Rudrasen Chaudhary, Sharad Yadav, Dattatraya Bandaru, Nitish Kumar, Tej Naraian Singh, Santosh Kumar Gangwar and Dr. Ram Chandra Dome.

** The Bill was introduced on 15 March 1993 by the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S.B. Chavan

*** Members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri : Chinmaya Nand Swami, A. Charles, Syed Shahabuddin, Shirish Chandra Dikshit, Vishwa Nath Shastri, C. Sreenivasan, Satyapal Singh Yadav, Sriballav Panigrahi, Bolla Bulli Ramaiah, Yaima Singh Yumnam, Chhedi Paswan, Tej Narayan Singh, Dr. Sudhir Ray, Dr. Kartikeswar Patra, Kum. Uma Bharti and Kum. Virjia Verma.

the High Court and suitable adjacent areas. It was further decided that the acquired area, excluding the area on which the disputed structure stood, would be made available to two Trusts which would be set up for the construction of a Ram Temple and a mosque, respectively, and for planned development of the area. Since the Parliament was not in Session and there was urgent necessity to acquire the land at Ayodhya, the President of India promulgated the Acquisition of Certain Area of Ayodhya Ordinance, 1993 on 7 January 1993. The Bill sought to replace the Ordinance.

Participating in the debate on 24 March the Minister of State in the Ministries of Science and Technology and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam said that the objective of the Bill that sought to acquire the land in and around the disputed area was also to bring about an end to the dispute which was being used to divide man and man for the purpose of coming to power.

Replying to the debate, the Union Home Minister Shri S.B. Chavan said that the Government was sincerely interested in creating communal harmony in the country. The Bill was being brought forward because the Government was sincerely interested in creating a situation wherein there would be communal amity, law and order and brotherhood amongst Hindus, Muslims and followers of other religions.

The motion was adopted and the Bill was passed.

RAJYA SABHA

A. HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH SESSION*

The Rajya Sabha met for its Hundred and Sixty-Fifth Session on 24 November 1992 and adjourned *sine die* on 23 December 1992. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below.

A. DISCUSSIONS

Impact of recent floods and cyclonic storms, particularly in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Pondicherry : On 30 November 1992, Shri N.E. Balaram called the attention of the Minister of Agriculture, to the impact of recent floods and cyclonic storms, particularly in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Pondicherry and the action taken by the Government in that regard.

Replying to the calling attention, the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Bai Ram Jakhari informed the House that the cyclonic storm and the accompa

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

nying monsoon caused heavy to very heavy rainfall in coastal Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Pondicherry, resulting in flash floods and landslides in the high ranges, floods in the rivers, backwaters and the plains and sea erosion in the coastal areas.

Referring to several relief measures taken by the Government the Minister said that the Prime Minister had released funds to the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and the Union territory of Pondicherry from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. Advance of release of the Central share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) amounting to Rs. 21.93 crores and R.s. 10.12 crores, respectively, to Tamil Nadu and Karnataka had also been made. As regards Kerala, advance release amounting to Rs. 17.43 crores had been made in October, 1992. In addition funds had also been released in advance under various on-going development programmes such as the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY) and the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) to Kerala to augment the State's resources for undertaking comprehensive relief and rehabilitation work. These funds would enable the State Governments to adequately meet the relief expenditure as also to take up rehabilitation and restoration work, he added.

Situation arising out to the demolition of Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid structure : Making a statement in the House on 18 December 1992, the Minister of Home Affairs S.B. Chavan said that all the efforts made by the Prime Minister in finding an amicable settlement of the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid (RJB-BM) dispute were brought to naught by the unilateral and totally unwarranted call for the resumption of *Kar Seva* from 6 December, 1992 and the very intransigent stand taken by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) and allied organisations.

The Minister said that the Supreme Court, during its proceedings, also viewed the impending resumption of *Kar Seva* with concern and obtained an assurance from the Government of Uttar Pradesh that no construction activity would take place on the acquired land as long as the interim order of the High Court was in force in the Writ Petitions relating to the land acquisition pending before it. The State Government had further submitted that *kar Seva* would be a symbolic occasion for carrying on certain religious activities and would not be allowed to be exploited for any constructional activity.

The Minister said that in view of the developing situation, the Union Government took the precaution of stationing 195 companies of Central para-military force in various locations near Ayodhya on 24 November 1992 itself so that these could be made available at short notice if and when required by the State Government for deployment in connection with the security of the disputed structure and maintenance of law and order. However, instead of utilising it, the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister had criticised the stationing of the force and demanded its withdrawal; he had also challenged the constitutional validity of the Union Government's action.

The Minister further said that on 6 December 1992, initial reports from Ayodhya indicated that the situation was peaceful. However, between 11.45 and 11.50 hrs, about 150 Kar Sevaks suddenly broke the cordon and started pelting stones at the police personnel. Equally suddenly, about 1000 Kar Sevaks broke into the RJB-BM structure. About 80 Kar Sevaks climbed the domes of the structure and started damaging them. At 14.40 hours, a crowd of 75,000 Kar Sevaks was surrounding the structure and many of them were engaged in demolishing it.

In the face of those developments, President's Rule was imposed and the State Legislative Assembly was dissolved on 6 December 1992.

The Minister further said that the Union Government had taken several actions swiftly and firmly, which included, *inter alia* :

- (i) The investigation of offences connected with the demolition of the RJB-BM structure and related incidents had been entrusted to the CBI; orders in that behalf were issued on 14 December, 1992;
- (ii) Notification had been issued on 16 December, 1992 for setting up of a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Justice Manmohan Singh Liberhan, a sitting Judge of the High Court of Punjab & Haryana to enquire into the matters relating to the events at Ayodhya on 6 December 1992;
- (iii) Government had declared Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, Jamaat-e-Islami Hind, Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Islamic Sevak Sangh and Bajrang Dal as unlawful associations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The Powers to take action under the various provisions of the Act had also been delegated to the State Governments.
- (iv) The Government would see to it that the demolished structure was re-built.
- (v) Government had decided that appropriate steps would be taken regarding the construction of a Ram temple.

In view of the situation that had arisen in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh, President's Rule was imposed in those States and the State legislative Assemblies were dissolved on 15 December 1992.

Concluding his speech, the Minister said that the nation had been a witness to one of the most dastardly acts committed since it achieved freedom. The Government of India unequivocally condemned that act. The Union Government would stand up and face those forces, he added.

Short duration discussion on the Statement on the situation arising out of the demolition of the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid structure : initiating a short duration discussion on 18 December 1992 on the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs, the header of the Op-

position, Shri Sikander Bakht expressed regret over what had happened in Ayodhya and said that an unconditional apology had already been tendered for the maltreatment meted out to journalists in Ayodhya. The U.P. Government headed by Shri Kalyan Singh had also submitted the resignation forthwith owning moral responsibility as it could not protect the structure. He said that it was wrong to say that the *Kar Sevaks* belonged to V.H.P., Bajrang Dal and B.J.P. only. There were certain persons who did not care to obey the orders of the leaders of the B.J.P. and V.H.P.

Speaking further, the member said that Article 356 of the Constitution had been misused by the Union Government for dismissing B.J.P. governments in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. It was sad to note that the report of the Sarkaria Commission had not been implemented so far. He felt that the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid controversy was not a problem in itself. Some unscrupulous people had converted it into a national controversy to achieve their selfish motives.

The member suggested that since the dispute over the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid structure had been going on since 1936, it should be resolved amicably as early as possible.

Winding up his speech, Shri Bakht said that the Allahabad High Court announced its judgment on 11 December 1992. Had the Court announced it on the 4, 5, or 6 December, the matter could have been solved and the incidents at Ayodhya could have also been avoided. He charged that the deployment of Central forces in the State was totally unconstitutional.

Replying to the discussion* on 21 December 1992, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S.B. Chavan said that the Ayodhya incident was the result of a deliberate decision which was taken in order to divert the attention of the people from the real issues.

The Minister informed that an inquiry commission had been appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act. Some cases had also been given to the CBI for a definite enquiry. The Government of India would recommend to the State Governments that the victims of recent communal riots might be given assistance like employment to widows, wards of families affected in the communal riots, allotment of tenements and house sites to families rendered houseless, bank loans, etc. Similar measures would also be taken in the Union territories.

*Other members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri S.S. Ahluwalia, Mufti Mohammad Sayeed, Syed Sibtey Razi, E. Balanandan, Madan Bhatia, Yashwant Sinha, Suresh Pachouri, V. Gopalsamy, Dr. Abrar Ahmed, G. Swaminathan, Chaturanan Mishra, K.N. Singh, Mohd. Khaleelur rahman, Mohd. Masud Khan, P. Upendra, Ram Gopal Yadav, Satish Pradhan, Inder Kumar Gujral, Anand Prakash Gautam, Bhupinder Singh Mann, Prakash Yashwant Ambedkar, Jagmohan, B.V. Abdulla Koya, Shiv Pratap Mishra, Abdul Samad Siddiqui, R.K. Dhawan, Subramanian Swamy, Shrimati Kamla Sinha, Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury and Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

Reservation in promotions to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the wake of Supreme Court Judgment : Making a statement in the House on 23 December 1992, the Minister of Welfare, Shri Sitaram Kesri informed that a 9-Judge Bench was constituted by the Supreme Court on 31 October 1991, to hear the writ petitions challenging the office memoranda dated 13 August 1990 and 25 September 1991 issued by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions (Department of Personnel & Training), providing for reservation in civil posts and services under the Government of India in favour of Socially & Educationally Backward Classes and other Economically Backward Sections of the people who were not covered by any of the existing schemes of reservations.

The bench delivered 6 separate judgements (with 4 Judges subscribing to the same judgement) on 16 November 1992.

The Minister said that apprehensions had been expressed by the Members that the observation in the majority judgement that reservation of appointments or posts under Article 16(4) could not extend to providing reservation in the matter of promotion, would adversely affect the interests of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. It had been suggested that the Government should take measures for overcoming the legal hurdles, if any, in protecting the continuance of reservation in promotion for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

The Minister further said that the Supreme Court had, in its majority judgement, directed that its decision in regard to non-applicability of reservations in the matter of promotions, should apply only prospectively and that it should not affect promotions already made, whether on temporary or officiating or regular/permanent basis. It had been further directed that wherever reservations were already provided in the matter of promotions, be it Central Services or State Services, for that matter services under any corporation, authority or body falling under the definition of State in Article 12, such reservations might continue in operation for a period of 5 years from the date of judgment. Within that period, it had been clarified, it would be open to the appropriate authorities to revise, modify or reissue the relevant rules to ensure the achievement of the objectives of Article 16(4). It had also been observed that if any authority thought that for ensuring adequate representation of backward classes or citizens in any services, class or category, it was necessary to provide for direct recruitment therein, it should be open to it to do so.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The SAARC Convention (Suppression of Terrorism) Bill 1992* : Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 26 November 1992, the

*The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 20 August 1992.

Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri Eduardo Faleiro said that as India had already ratified the 'SAARC' Convention, on suppression of terrorism, it had become necessary to enact a domestic legislation also, which would enable the Government of India to fulfil its international obligations. The proposed legislation was aimed at giving effect to the basic principle that no offender committing a terrorist crime should escape punishment. The SAARC Convention would also promote cooperation among the member countries to contain and eradicate terrorism from the region.

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

The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 1992* : Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 30 November 1992, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri M.M. Jacob said that the Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted by a Resolution of the U.N. General Assembly on 22 January 1980. According to Article 9(2) of the Convention : "States parties should grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children." Ratification of the Convention would require an amendment of the Citizenship Act so as to grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of children. The proposed legislation which was by way of amendment to the Citizenship Act, 1955 sought that in future a child born abroad might become an Indian citizen if either of his or her parents was an Indian citizen at the time of his or her birth and also to make necessary consequential amendments in the Act.

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

The Constitution (Seventy-Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1991** : Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 3 December 1992, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri M.M. Jacob said that the Bill sought to provide that the number of seats to be reserved for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of Tripura should be proportional to their population. At present, 17 of the 60 seats were reserved for Scheduled Tribes on the basis of their percentage in population. The Representation of People Act, 1950 would also be amended to provide for reservation of 20 seats for the Scheduled Tribes in the assembly of Tripura. The amendment should not affect any reservation in the existing Assembly of Tripura until its dissolution.

The motion for consideration of the Constitution (Seventy-Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1991 and the clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill was pass-

* The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 25 November 1992.

**The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table of the House on 3 December 1992.

ed on the same day by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The Constitution (Seventy-Second Amendment) Bill, 1991* : Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 23 December 1992, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development), Shri G. Venkat Swamy said that the object of the Bill was to decentralise the powers to the grass root level and to introduce Panchayats at the village level so as to create a new initiative and awareness among the people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women in the villages. It has been provided in the Bill that election should be conducted once during 5 years. It had also been provided that if any Panchayat and District Board was suspended, election should be conducted within 6 months. One of the important provisions made was that proper representation would be given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes people and one-third representation would be given to women at the Panchayat level. The election would be conducted independently by the State Election Commissioner. Provision for a State Finance Commission had also been made.

The motion for consideration of the Constitution (Seventy-second Amendment) Bill, 1991 and the clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed on the same day by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Bill, 1991** : Moving the motion for consideration of the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Bill, 1991 on 23 December 1992, the Minister of Urban Development, Shrimati Sheila Kaul said that the Bill pertaining to Nagarpalikas was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16 September 1991 and it was referred to a Joint Parliamentary Committee. The Committee had given its recommendations after hearing the views of various experts. Having regard to the existing inadequacies, necessary provisions had been made to ensure regular and fair conduct of elections, ensure term of five years for elected urban local bodies and election within six months, in cases of supersession, provision for specific representation for women and the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, etc.

The motion for consideration of the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Bill, 1991 and clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed on the same day by a majority of the total membership of the House and

*The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 23 December 1992.

**The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 23 December 1992.

by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1992* : Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 23 December 1992, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad said that the Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament had made certain recommendations for increasing the facilities and allowances of the members of Parliament and regarding pension of ex-members of Parliament. These recommendations had been carefully considered by the Government in view of the stringent economic situation prevailing in the country and it was proposed to accept the proposals to provide the following :

(i) to increase the number of single air journeys from any place in India to any other place in India admissible for members of Parliament, from 16 to 28 per annum; and

(ii) to allow unavailed air journeys out of these admissible for members of Parliament to be utilised for taking one companion or spouse in an air journey.

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

C. THE QUESTION HOUR

During the 165th Session of the Rajya Sabha, 9484 notices of Questions (8904 Starred and 580 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 406 Starred Questions and 4277 Unstarred Questions were admitted. After Lists of Questions were printed, 16 Starred and 75 Unstarred Questions were transferred from one Ministry to the other.

Daily Average of Questions : Each of the Lists of Starred Questions contained 17 to 20 Questions. On an average, 2 Questions were orally answered per sitting. The maximum number of Questions orally answered was 4 on 26 and 27 November and 1,2,3 and 4 December, 1992 and the minimum number of questions orally answered was 2 on 17 December 1992.

The minimum number of Questions admitted in Unstarred Lists was 117 on 21 December 1992 and their maximum number was 261 on 25 November 1992. Their average came to 203.

Half-an-Hour Discussions : 7 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received and none of them was admitted.

Statement correcting answers to Questions : 8 statements correcting answers to Questions answered in the House were made by the Ministers concerned.

* The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 23 December 1992.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, references were made to the passing away of Shri M. Hidayatullah, former Vice-president and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. Baldev Prakash (sitting member), Prof. Satyavrata Siddhantalankar, Sarvashri Raof Valiullah, N.K. Krishnan, Kesheo Prasad Verma and Nuthalapati Joseph (all-ex-members). Members stood in silence for a while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

RAJYA SABHA

HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIXTH SESSION*

The Rajya Sabha met for its Hundred and Sixty-Sixth Session on 22 February 1993 and adjourned *sine die* on 31 March 1993. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below.

A. DISCUSSIONS

Pre-budget hike in prices of coal and sugar : Initiating a Short Duration Discussion on 23 February 1993, Shri Pramod Mahajan said that the present Government came to power on the promise that it would reduce the price rise within 100 days. Instead, it had increased the prices of coal, sugar and other essential commodities before presentation of the Budget. People were facing a lot of hardships due to the price rise. The member said that farmers of the country must be paid remunerative prices for their produce keeping in view the cost of production. He urged the Government to reconsider the dual policy in respect of ration cards. Ration cards were used by the poor people only. There was every likelihood of misuse of ration cards. He suggested that the Government should make arrangements to provide sugar to the poor on subsidised rates. The Government should also think of delicensing the sugar mills and provide financial help to those who wanted to establish sugar mills.

Replying to the discussion** on the same day, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Shri Kalp Nath Rai said that many factors indicated that unless the support price for sugarcane was improved, the farmers might divert substantial areas to other crops thereby reducing the availability of cane for production of mill sugar. The retail price of sugar had been increased to encourage sugar mills to attain financial viability and to optimise their production so that they could pay the cane prices to farmers promptly.

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

** Other members who took part in the discussion were : Chowdhry Hari Singh, Sarvashri Mohammed Afzal *alias* Meem Afzal, Md. Salim, Gurudas Das Gupta, Dr. Yelamanchili Sivaji and Prof. Saurin Bhattacharya.

As regards the *ad hoc* increase of 40 paise per Kg, the Minister informed that it had intended to recoup the outstanding deficit which had accumulated on account of the lag between announcement of higher Statutory Minimum Price of sugarcane in previous years which had not been accompanied by upward revision in the retail price of levy sugar within the same timeframe.

The Minister of Coal, Shri Ajit Kumar Panja said that there was no provision anywhere in the law which provided that the prices should be increased during the Budget only.

The law was that there was a control order by which a notification had to be issued. Accordingly, a notification had been issued. To save public sector, price rise in respect of coal was unavoidable which was done in consultation with the Bureau of Costs and Prices. The price had been allowed to be raised by only 12.8 per cent, according to the norms and guidelines given by the Bureau. The Minister added that the increase in the price became necessary because of the increase in the cost of inputs.

Motion of Thanks on the President's Address : The discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address took place in the Rajya Sabha on 1,2,3,4,10 and 11 March 1992. Moving the Motion on 1 March 1993, Shri V. Narayanasamy referred to the communal tension prevailing in the country and appealed to all secular parties and their leaders to forget the differences and try to settle the issue of Ram Mandir and Babri Masjid. Referring to the achievements made by the Government, the member said that it had been able to bring normalcy in the State of Punjab by successfully conducting elections and installing a popular Government there. In Assam also, ULFA activities had been contained. Settlement with Bodos had been arrived at. The Government was also taking all possible steps for bringing normalcy and starting a political process in Jammu and Kashmir. The new policy of the Government had started yielding good results in the fields of agriculture, industry, trade and technology. Besides, the economic situation and the foreign exchange reserves position had also improved considerably. The rate of inflation which was 16.5 per cent had been brought down to 6.9 per cent.

Replying to the debate* on 11 March 1993, the Prime Minister, Shri P.V.

* Other members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri R.K. Dhawan, Som Pal, Suresh Pachouri, Moturu Hanumantha Rao, Maulana Azad Madni, Satya Prakash Malaviya, Vithalbhai M. Patel, Tindivanam G. Venkataraman, Jagir Singh Dard, S. Madhavan, Rajmi Lal, N. Giri Prasad, David Ledger, John F. Fernandes, Rafique Alam, Satish Pradhan, Shamim Hashmi, Maulana Obaidullah Khan Azmi, Ram Jethmalani, Virendra Kataria, Shiv Pratap Mishra, Jagmohan, S.S. Surjewala, Vizol, Rajni Ranjan Sahu, Kamal Morarka, Sangh Priya Gautam, Shankar Dayal Singh, Hiphei, Prof. G.G. Swell, Prof. I.G. Sanadi, Prof. Saurin Bhattacharya, Dr. Yelamanchili Sivaji, Dr. Naunihal Singh, Smt. Sushma Swaraj and Smt. Sarala Maheshwari.

Narasimha Rao said that the President's Address had specially laid emphasis on the need to ensuring communal amity and restoring confidence of the people which had been shaken by the tragic events of 6 December 1992 and what followed thereafter. He said that the unfortunate attempt to bring in religion for political purposes had been on the increase for quite some time. A clear-cut line had to be drawn to ensure that religion is not brought into politics, particularly for electoral gains.

The Prime Minister felt that the present provisions in the Constitution, electoral laws and other enactments were not adequate to meet the situation facing the country. Therefore, both the Houses of Parliament should ponder over the issue and come to a conclusion which should be made effective forthwith.

Speaking further, the Prime Minister said that the outlays on agriculture, rural development, education, health and family welfare had been increased by 16, 36, 29 and 7.6 per cent, respectively. He pointed out the need to undertake a thorough overhaul of the fertiliser industry and said that the Government would like the problem to be solved to the entire satisfaction of the farming community as well as the indigenous fertiliser industry.

As regards various problem areas, the Prime Minister observed that the Bodo Agreement had been signed and normalcy had been restored in Punjab. In Kashmir, relief was being provided in riot-stricken areas. He assured the House that some permanent measures had been taken to alleviate the sufferings of the people in the coastal areas.

The Prime Minister informed the members that the Dunkel proposals were going to be discussed in both the House of Parliament.

All the amendments moved were negatived and the Motion of Thanks was adopted on 11 March 1993.

Bomb explosions in Bombay : On 15 March 1993, Shri Pramod Mahajan called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the recent bomb explosions in Bombay and the situation arising therefrom.

Replying to the Calling Attention on the same day, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P.M. Sayeed said that powerful bomb explosions occurred at 11 places in Bombay, on 12 March 1993. Commercially important and crowded places in the city were selected by the perpetrators of the crime with a view to causing a sense of fear and panic, and inflicting maximum damage.

The Minister stated that all possible medical help was immediately provided to the victims. He said that the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao visited Bombay on 13 March 1993 and urged the State Government to take all necessary steps to identify and apprehend the culprits as expeditiously as possible. He further directed the investigation agencies to follow every lead in the country as well as outside to identify the culprits.

The Minister said that the explosive and forensic experts from various concerned organisations of the Union government had started their investigations to ascertain the nature of explosives, the detonation mechanism and the countries where such material was available, etc. He added that the Ministry of Home Affairs had alerted all the States and Union Territories to take immediate necessary precautionary measures to prevent recurrence of similar incidents and to strengthen security arrangements at strategic places.

Population explosion in the country : Raising a half-an-hour discussion on 17 March 1993, Shri Murlidhar Chandrakani Bhandare said that question of population explosion was a national priority. To make population control programme successful women in the country would have to play a very positive role. Another major factor for making that programme successful was literacy. The Government should make women more literate and not confine them to household chores.

The member said that an impetus had been given to women by providing one-third of the seats in the grass-root democratic institutions like Panchayats, Zila Parishads and Municipalities by the Constitution (72nd and 73rd) Amendment Bill. This would enable women to take initiative in the matter of education at the grass-root level and also to tackle the problems of family planning and population explosion. The Government should also set up village population councils and amend the Representation of the People Act to provide that no one who crosses the small family norm would be entitled to be a legislator or a Member of Parliament. A National Population Commission should be constituted without any further delay.

Replying to the discussion on the same day, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri B. Shankaranand said that poverty was the root cause of population explosion. Due to high literacy percentage in Kerala and Tamil Nadu, etc. the people there had realised the futility of having more children, because they could not be maintained. Expressing his concern in that regard the Minister said that India's population was going to be more than the population of China at the turn of this century. Preference for sons was the greatest impediment in tackling the problem. The spread of education, particularly among females, about small family norm and social security were the basic requirements.

The Minister informed that there were about 20,000 Primary Health Centres in the country. More than 50 per cent of the infrastructure created in the country was under-utilised. Serious steps had to be taken to fully utilise those capacities. Government alone could not do all those things. It should be a people's programme assisted by the Government. The Family Planning Programme had to be totally voluntary. There should not be any element of compulsion in that, he added.

The Budget (Railways), 1992-93* : The Railway Budget was discussed

*The Budget (Railways) was laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 24 February 1993.

in the Rajya Sabha on 22, 23 and 31 March 1993. Initiating the discussion on 22 March 1993, Shri Kailash Narain Sarang stated that the Railway Budget would increase inflation and be a burden on the poor and middle class passengers. As regards facilities to the passengers, the existing position was extremely deplorable. The member suggested that the proposed increase in freight should be withdrawn in order to keep control over price rise and inflation. It should be ensured that trains did not run behind schedule. Effective steps should be taken to remove corruption and stop ticketless travelling, to help improve the economic health of the Railways

Replying to the debate* on 31 March 1993, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways, Shri K.C. Lenka said that the proposed hike in passenger fares and freight rates was due to the all round increase in the cost of inputs like petroleum products, steel, electricity, additional dearness allowance, etc. The ordinary passengers travelling up to a distance of 100 kms. would not be affected by the increase. The increase in the second class monthly season tickets for the distance slab of 1 to 50 kms. had been kept only at Rs. 5. A sum of Rs. 60/- crore had been allotted for passenger amenities. Indian Railways was now launching an insurance scheme to cover incidence of death and injuries to *bona fide* passengers.

The Minister assured the House that every possible effort was being made to run the trains in time and to improve catering services in trains.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1993; The Madhya Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1993; The Rajasthan State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1993; and The Himachal Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1993** : Moving the motion for consideration of the Bills on 16 March 1993, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S.B. Chavan said that subsequent to the promulgation of the President's rule in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan, the President had

*Other members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Shivajirao Giridhar Patil, Shankar Dayal Singh, Moolchand Meena, S. Ramachandran Pillai, Mohd. Masud Khan, Tindivanam G. Venkatraman, Chhotubhai Patel, Mohinder Singh Lather, V. Rajan Chellappa, Gaya Singh, Vithalbai M. Patel, Mentay Padamanabham, Mohinder Singh Kalyan, Gopalsinh G. Solanki, John F. Fernandes, Arangil Sreedharan, Vizol, Bhadreswar Gohain, Virendra Kataria, Sarada Mohanty, Anand Prakash Gautam, Tara Charan Majumdar, B.K. Hariprasad, Ram Deo Bhandari, Sunder Singh Bhandari, Ram Naresh Yadav, Sunil Basu Ray, Chowdhry Hari Singh, Dineshbhai Trivedi, Jagdish Prasad Mathur, S. Jaipal Reddy, H.Hanumanthappa, Dr. Faguni Ram, Dr. Yelamanchili Sivaji, Prof. I.G. Sanadi, Prof. Saurin Bhattacharya and Smt. Basanti Sarma.

**The Bills were introduced in Rajya Sabha on 3 March 1993.

promulgated four Ordinances in respect of Uttar Pradesh, two in respect of Himachal Pradesh, three in respect of Madhya Pradesh and one in respect of Rajasthan. All those Ordinances should cease to remain in force after six weeks from the commencement of the Session of Parliament and, therefore, were required to be replaced by the Acts of Parliament. The Bills, therefore, sought to confer on the President the powers of the State Legislatures to make laws in respect of those States. It had been the normal practice to undertake such legislation in relation to the States under President's rule and the present Bills were on the usual lines. Provisions had been made in the Bills for the constitution of the Consultative Committee consisting of Members from both Houses of Parliament.

The Motion for the consideration of the Bills and clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bills were passed on the same day.

The Gold Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Bill, 1993* : Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 23 March 1993, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri M.V. Chandrasekhar Murthy said that the scheme had already been notified on 18 February 1993. The subscriptions to the Bonds were open from 15 March 1993 and would close on 14 June 1993. The Bond was open to subscription by a resident in India, a Hindu Undivided Family, trustees of a Trust, a firm or a company. The gold would be returned at the end of five years along with a lump sum interest of Rs. 40/- per gram. The minimum subscription was 500 gms. and there was no maximum limit.

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

The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1993** : Moving the motion for the consideration of the Bill on 24 March 1993, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Dr. Abrar Ahmed said that the Government introduced the deregulation and liberalisation policy to relieve the economy from unnecessary control. In order to be a part of the international process, the Government would have to encourage such foreign capital investment in the country which would encourage the development of the country, besides bringing in modern technology.

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

The Acquisition of certain area at Ayodhya Bill, 1993*** : Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 29 March 1993, the Minister of Home

*The Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table of the House on 22 March 1993.

**The Bill, as passed by Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table of the House on 23 March 1993.

*** The Bill, as passed by Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table of the House on 24 March 1993.

Affairs Shri S.B. Chavan said that following the demolition of the disputed structure in Ayodhya, the communal situation deteriorated sharply in many parts of the country, and a large number of persons were killed or injured and property worth crores of rupees was damaged. The Government of India had accordingly decided to acquire all areas in dispute in the suits pending in the High Court.

The Bill would help in resolving the Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute, restoring confidence among the people and combating the forces of religious fanaticism and the misuse of religion for electoral and other such gains, the Minister said.

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

C. QUESTION HOUR

During the 166th Session of the Rajya Sabha, 9529 notices of Question (8990 Starred and 539 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 476 Starred Questions and 4277 Unstarred Questions were admitted. 3 Short Notice Questions were received; none of them was admitted. After Lists of Questions were printed, 12 Starred and 137 Unstarred Questions were transferred from one Ministry to the other.

Daily Average of Questions : Each of the Lists of Starred Questions contained 19 to 22 Questions. On an average, 3 Questions were orally answered per sitting. The maximum number of Questions orally answered was 6 on 22 March 1993 and the minimum number of Questions orally answered was 2 on 25 February 1993.

The minimum number of Questions admitted in Unstarred Lists was 100 on 29 March 1993 and their maximum number was 240 on 17 March 1993. Their average came to 176.

Half-an-Hour Discussion : 22 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received and one of them was admitted.

Statement correcting answers to Questions : 10 Statements correcting answers to Questions answered in the House were made/laid by the Ministers concerned.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, references were made to the passing away of Sarvashri Shradhakar Supakar, Biren Roy, Mahitosh Purkayastha, Baharul Islam, Bhagwat Dayal Sharma, Yashpal Kapur, J.K. P.N. Singh, all ex-members and Shri Bindeshwari Dubey, sitting member. Members stood in silence for a while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

STATE LEGISLATURES

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY *

The First Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly commenced its Seventh Session on 1 December 1992 and concluded on 3 December 1992. Again, the Assembly reconvened on 11 January 1993 for one day and thereafter adjourned *sine die*. The Governor then prorogued the Assembly. There were only four sittings.

Legislative Business : During the Session, the following Bills were introduced and passed by the House (i) The Arunachal Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1992; and (ii) The Arunachal Pradesh (Re-organisation of Districts) (Amendment) Bill, 1992.

Obituary References : On 1 December 1992, obituary references were made on the demise of Sarvashri Gora Pertin and Onyok Rome, both former members of the Assembly.

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Eighth Gujarat Legislative Assembly which commenced its Eighth (Budget) Session on 4 January 1993, was prorogued by the Governor on 31 March 1993. The House met for 33 days comprising 35 sittings with a recess from 13 January 1993 to 15 February 1993. The proceedings of the House began with the playing of the tune of the National Song, 'Vande Mataram' and also concluded with the playing of the same tune.

Governor's Address : The Governor of Gujarat, Dr. Sarup Singh, addressed the House on the opening day. The Motion of Thanks on the Governor's address was moved on 4 January 1993, was discussed for two days and was adopted by the House.

Legislative Business : During the Session, three Bills viz. (i) The Gujarat Local Authorities (Temporary Postponement of Elections and Extension of Term) Bill, 1992; (ii) The Bombay Stamp (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1993; and (iii) The Gujarat Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1993 were passed by the House.

Financial Business : On 17 February 1993, the Budget for 1993-94 was presented to the House by the Finance Minister Shri Chhabildas Mehta. There was a general discussion for four days. The necessary Appropriation Bill was passed on 22 March 1993. The Statement of Supplementary Expenditure for the year 1992-93 was presented on 16 February 1993. The Supplementary Demands were discussed for two days and the Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1993 was passed by the House on 23

*Material contributed by the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

**Material contributed by the Gujarat Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

March 1993. The Statement of Excess Expenditure for the year 1992-93 was presented on 6 January 1993. The demands for excess expenditure were discussed on 18 February 1993 and the Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 1993 was passed on 23 March 1993.

Obituary References : During the Session, obituary references were made on the demise of Shri Babubhai Vasarwala, Minister for Health; Shri K.K. Vishwanathan, former Governor of Gujarat; Shri Chittaranjan Rughnath, former member of Saurashtra Legislative Assembly; Sarvashri Liladharbhai Pranjivanbhai Patel, Majidbhai Dadabhai Sama, Jashwanthsinh Dansinh Parmar, K.P. Shah, Narbheshankar Parneri, Palabhai N. Parmar, Ramniklal T. Maniar, Bahadurbhai K. Patel (all former members) and Sarvashri Manibhai Hargovinddas Pathak, Lallubhai K. Maniar and Dalpatbhai J. Maheria (all former members of Bombay Legislative Assembly).

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

The Seventy-sixth Session of the Karnataka Legislative Council commenced on 12 February 1993 and was adjourned *sine die* on 13 April 1993.

Governor's Address : The Governor of Karnataka addressed both the Houses of the Karnataka Legislature on the opening day.

Financial Business : The Budget for the year 1993-94 was presented by the Chief Minister who also holds the Finance portfolio on 22 February 1993.

Legislative Business : During the Session, the following Bills : i.e. (i) The Karnataka Water Supply and Drainage Board (Amendment) Bill, 1993; (ii) The Karnataka Fishing Harbour Terminal Authority (Amendment) Bill, 1993; (iii) The Karnataka Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1993; (iv) The Karnataka Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 1993; (v) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1993; (vi) The Karnataka Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1993; (vii) The Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Board (Amendment) Bill, 1993; (viii) The Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1993; (ix) The Malnad Area Development (Amendment) Bill, 1993; (x) The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Bill, 1993; (xi) The Karnataka Lifts (Amendment) Bill, 1993; (xii) The Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1993; (xiii) The Karnataka Advocate Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1993; and (xiv) The Renuka yellamma Devasthanana (Administration) Bill, 1993, were considered and passed by the Council.

Obituary references : During the Session, obituary references were made on the demise of Dr. R.S. Mugali, noted Kannada writer and critic;

*Material contributed by Karnataka Legislative Legislature Secretariat.

Shri Bhaskara Shetty, former Member of the Legislative Assembly; and Shri S.M. Pandit, a noted artist of Karnataka.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Orissa Legislative Assembly commenced its Tenth (Budget) Session on 17 February 1993. There were 32 sittings in all.

Governor's Address : The Governor of Orissa addressed the House on the opening day. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor's address was discussed for two days and then adopted by the House.

Financial Business : The Second Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1992-93 was presented by the Minister of Finance. After discussion on Demands for Grants relating to two Departments, other Demands were guillotined. The Appropriation Bill on the Second Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1992-93 was passed on 25 February 1993. The Annual Statement on Expenditure for 1993-94 was presented by the Minister of Finance on 1 March 1993. After three days of general discussion on the Budget and 14 days' discussions on Demands relating to 14 Departments, other Demands were guillotined. The Appropriation Bill on the Budget for 1993-94 was passed on 31 March 1993.

Legislative Business : During the Session, 11 Bills, i.e. (i) The Orissa Panchayat Samiti (Amendment) Bill, 1993; (ii) The Orissa Gram Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1993; (iii) The Orissa Reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services (Poor Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Amendment Bill, 1992; (iv) The Orissa Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 1993; (v) The Orissa Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1993; (vi) The Orissa Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1992. (vii) The Court Fees (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 1993; (viii) The Orissa Medical Services (Appointment of Assistant Surgeons Validation) Bill, 1993; (ix) The Orissa Medical Education Service (Appointment of Junior Teachers Validation) Bill, 1993; (x) The Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1993; and (xi) The Orissa Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Communal Offenders Bill, 1993 were considered and passed by the House.

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The last Session of the Sixth Tripura Legislative Assembly was held for one day on 24 February 1993.

Governor's Address : The Session began with the Address by the Governor of Tripura. The Motion of Thanks on the Governor's address was moved by Shri Diba Ch. Hwrnkhal and was seconded by Shri Amal Mallik

*Material contributed by the Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

**Material contributed by the Tripura Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

and Shri Sushil Kumar Chakma. The Motion of Thanks was adopted by the House unanimously.

Legislative Business : During the Session, besides two Appropriation Bills, another Bill viz. The Tripura Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment Taxation (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1993 was introduced, considered and passed.

Financial Business : All the Demands for Supplementary Grants for the year 1992-93 and the Motion of Vote on Account for a part of the financial year 1993-94, as presented by the Chief Minister, were passed by the House. The Appropriation Bills relating to the Vote on Accounts and Supplementary Demands for Grants were also introduced, considered and passed by the House.

Obituary references : Obituary references were made on the demise of Shri Mohammad Hidayatullah, former Vice-president and former Chief justice of India, Shri Biren Dutta, former Minister of a Tripura and Shri Ananta Hari Jamatia, a former member of the State Legislative Assembly.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The U.P Legislative Assembly commenced its Second Session on 28 October 1992 with the recitation of the National Song 'Vande Matram'. The Session was adjourned *sine die* on 25 November 1992 after the recitation of the National Anthem, 'Jana-Gana-Mana'. The Session was then prorogued on 28 November 1992. There were 4 sittings in all.

Financial Business : During the Session, the Supplementary Grants for 1992-93 were presented in the House and all the Grants were voted and were passed by the House. The Appropriation Bill relating thereto was also introduced, considered and passed by the House.

Legislative Business : During the Session, nine Bills were passed by the House. These were : (i) The UP Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992; (ii) The UP Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1992; (iii) The UP Secondary Education Services Commission and Selection Boards (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992; (iv) The UP Basic Education (Amendment) Bill, 1992; (v) The UP Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1992; (vi) The UP Cooperative Societies and Panchayats Audit Bill, 1992; (vii) The UP Appropriation (Supplementary 1992-93) Bill, 1992; (viii) The UP Higher Education Services Commission (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992; and (ix) The UP Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Bill, 1992;

Obituary references : On the opening day, obituary references were made on the demise of Sarvashri Mahendra Singh Bhati and Har Narain Singh, both sitting Members. Obituary references were also made on the

*Material contributed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

demise of 19 formers members of the Legislative Assembly. Besides, glowing tributes were paid to the memory of Justice M. Hidayatullah, former Vice-President of India, Shri Achyut Sitaram Patvardhan, freedom fighter and Colonel P.K. Sehgal, Commander of the I.N.A. Obituary references were also made on 25 November 1992 on the demise of two other former members of the State Legislative Assembly.

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APPENDIX -I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE TENTH LOK SABHA

1. Period of the Session	24 November to 23 December '82
2. Number of sittings held	18
3. Total Number of sitting hours	101 hours and 43 minutes
4. Number of divisions held	17
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	26
(ii) Introduced	13
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	5
(iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment/recommendation and Laid on the Table	1
(v) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee	Nil
(vii) Reported by Select Committee	1
(viii) Reported by Joint Committee	1
(ix) Discussed	11
(x) Passed	11
(xi) Withdrawn	Nil
(xii) Negatived	Nil
(xiii) Part-discussed	Nil
(xiv) Discussion Postponed	Nil
(xv) Returned by Rajya sabha Without any recommendation	1
(xvi) Motion for concurrence to refer the bill to Joint Committee adopted	Nil
(xvii) Pending at the end of the Session	34
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	188
(ii) Introduced	17
(iii) Motion for leave to introduce negative	Nil
(iv) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	Nil
(v) Returned by Rajya sabha with any amendment	Nil
(vi) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
(vii) Discussed	2
(viii) Passed	Nil
(ix) Withdrawn	1

(x) Negatived	Nil
(xi) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xii) Part-discussed	1
(xiii) Discussion Postponed	Nil
(xiv) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xvi) Removed from the Register of Pending Bills	Nil
(xvii) Pending at the end of the Session	204
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
(i) Notices received	288
(ii) Admitted	3
(iii) Discussion held	2
(iv) Part discussed	Nil
8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197 (calling attention to matters of urgent Public Importance)	
Statement made by Minister	Nil
9. MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS	
(i) Notices received	5
(ii) Admitted and discussed	1
(iii) Barred	4
(iv) Withdrawn	Nil
10. Half-an-Hour discussions held	Nil
11. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	13
(ii) Admitted	13
(iii) Moved	4
(iv) Adopted	4
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
12. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
13. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Received	6
(ii) Admitted	6
(iii) Discussed	1
(iv) Adopted	Nil

(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	1
(viii) Discussions postponed	Nil
14. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	3
(ii) Admitted	3
(iii) Discussed	1
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
15. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	451
(ii) Admitted	144
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Discussed	Nil
(v) Adopted	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
(viii) Part-discussed	Nil
16. MOTIONS REG: 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
17. Number of Parliamentary Committees created, if any, during the session	Nil
18. Total number of Visitor's passes issued during the session	9711
19. Maximum number of Visitors' passes issued on single day, and date on which issued	963 on 27.11.1992
20. NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Brought before the House	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Barred in view of adjournment motion admitted on the subject	Nil
(iv) Consent with held by Speaker outside the House	58
(v) Consent given by Speaker but leave not asked for by members concerned	Nil
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	401

(ii) Unstarred	4675
(iii) Short Notice Questions	Nil

22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES:

Sl.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 October 1992 to 31 March 1993	No. of Reports presented to the House
1	2	3	4
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	9	10
(ii)	Committee of Absence of Members	4	4
(iii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	9	—
(iv)	Committee on Papers laid on the Table	5	2
(v)	Committee on Petitions	3	2
(vi)	Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions	5	5
(vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	27	11
(viii)	Committee of Privileges	2	—
(ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	10	-
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	7	3
(xi)	Estimates Committee	6	-
(xii)	General Purposes Committee	1	-
(xiii)	House Committee	3	-
	(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee	2	-
	(b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	4	-
	(c) Sub-Committee on Furnishing	2	-
(xiv)	Public Accounts Committee	12	-
(xv)	Railway Convention Committee	6	1
(xvi)	Rules Committee	4	2

JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEES

(i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	4	1
(ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament.	—	—
(iii)	Joint Committee on Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1991	5	1
(iv)	Joint Committee on Constitution (Seventy-Third) Amendment Bill, 1991	—	—

(v) Joint Committee on the Copyright (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992	10	—
(vi) Joint Committee on the Constitution (Seventy-Second) Amendment Bill, 1992	—	—
(vii) Select Committee on the Constitution (Seventy-First) Amendment Bill, 1990	4	1
SUBJECT COMMITTEES		
(i) Subject Committee on Environment and Forests	2	—
(ii) Subject Committee on Agriculture	16	5
(iii) Subject Committee on Science and Technology	25	1
23. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE		—
24. PETITIONS PRESENTED		4
25. NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATE		—

APPENDIX II (A)

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED
DURING THE HUNDRED AND
SIXTY-FIFTH SESSION OF RAJYA SABHA**

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	24 NOVEMBER TO 23 DECEMBER 1992.	
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD		18
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS		82 HOURS 51 MTS.
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD		16 .
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS		
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session.		21
	(ii) Introduced		10
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabh		10
	(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment		Ni
	(v) Referred to Select Committee by Rajya Sabha		Ni
	(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by Rajya Sabha		Ni
	(vii) Reported by Select Committee		Ni
	(viii) Reported by Joint Committee		Ni
	(ix) Discussed		14
	(x) Passed		14
	(xi) Withdrawn		Ni
	(xii) Negatived		Ni
	(xiii) Part-discussed		Ni
	(xiv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation		1
	(xv) Discussion Postponed		Ni
	(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session		27
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS		
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		91
	(ii) Introduced		6
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha		Ni
	(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table		Ni
	(v) Reported by Joint Committee		Ni
	(vi) Discussed		1
	(vii) Withdrawn		Ni
	(viii) Passed		Ni
	(ix) Negatived		Ni
	(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion		Ni
	(xi) Part-discussed		1

(xii) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv) Lapsed due to retirement/Death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	Nil
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	97
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176	
(MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE).	
(i) Notices received	119
(ii) Admitted	11
(iii) Discussions held	1
8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180 (CALLING-ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE).	
Statements made by Ministers 1	
9. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	Nil
10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	50 (on 13 subjects)
(ii) Admitted	50
(iii) Moved	7
(iv) Adopted	4
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	3
11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Received	10
(ii) Admitted	10
(iii) Discussed	Nil
(iv) Withdrawn	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Adopted	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	1
(viii) Discussion postponed	Nil
13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	3
(ii) Admitted	3
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil

14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i) Received	161
(ii) Admitted	154*
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i) Received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
16. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION	Nil
17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	1261
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED	1875
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	120 (ON 22.12.92)
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER PERSONS VISITED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE/ON WHICH VISITED	246 (on 27.11.92)
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	406
(ii) Unstarred	4277
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	Nil
22. DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	Nil
23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES	

Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period 1 October to 31 December 1992	No. of Reports presented during the 165th session
(i) Business Advisory Committee	6	Nil
(ii) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	4	1
(iii) Committee on Petitions	Nil	Nil
(iv) Committee on Privileges	1	Nil
(v) Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(vi) Committee on Government Assurances	5	Nil
(vii) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	2	1

*Notices on some subjects were clubbed and admitted together.

24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	6
25. PETITIONS PRESENTED	Nil
26. NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN/WITH DATES	

S. No.	Name of Members sworn-in	Date on which sworn-in
1	2	3
	Nil	

27. OBITURY REFERENCES

S. No.	Name	Sitting Member Ex-Member
1.	Shri M. Hidayatullah	Former Chairman, Rajya Sabha
2.	Prof. Satyavrate Siddhantalankar	Ex-member
3.	Shri Raof Valiullah	—do—
4.	Shri N.K. Krishnan	—do—
5.	Shri Kesheo Prasad Verma	—do—
6.	Dr. Baldev Prakash	Sitting member
7.	Shri Nuthalapati Joseph	Ex-member

APPENDIX II (B)

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED
DURING THE HUNDRED AND
SIXTY-SIXTH SESSION OF RAJYA SABHA**

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	22 February to 31 March 1993
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	25
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTINGS HOURS	150 hrs. 21 mts.
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	Nil
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session.	27
(ii) Introduced	9
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabh	26

(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	Nil
(ix) Discussed	34
(x) Passed	34
(xi) Withdrawn	Nil
(xii) Negatived	Nil
(xiii) Part-discussed	Nil
(xiv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	15
(xv) Discussion Postponed	Nil
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	28
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	97
(ii) Introduced	16
(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	3
(vii) Withdrawn	2
(viii) Passed	Nil
(ix) Negatived	Nil
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi) Part-discussed	1
(xii) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv) Lapsed due to retirement/Death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	Nil
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	110
7. Number of Discussions held under Rule 176 (Matters of urgent importance)	
(i) Notices received	77
(ii) Admitted	4 (on 1 subject)*
(iii) Discussions held	1
8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULES 180 CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE).	
Statements made by Ministers	1
9. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	1

*Notices on some subjects were clubbed and admitted together.

10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS

(i) Notices received	
(ii) Admitted	82
(iii) Moved	82 (on 23 subjects)
(iv) Adopted	13
(v) Negatived	1
(vi) Withdrawn	4

11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS

(i) Notices received	2
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	1

12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

(i) Received	8
(ii) Admitted	8
(iii) Discussed	—
(iv) Withdrawn	—
(v) Negatived	—
(vi) Adopted	—
(vii) Part-discussed	1
(viii) Discussion postponed	—

13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS

(i) Notices received	4
(ii) Admitted	4
(iii) Moved	—
(iv) Adopted	—
(v) Part-discussed	—

14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS

(i) Received	124
(ii) Admitted	124
(iii) Moved	—
(iv) Adopted	—
(v) Part-discussed	—
(vi) Negatived	—
(vii) Withdrawn	—

15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE

(i) Received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil

(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
16. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION	6
17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	1127
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED	2218
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	101 (on 18.3.93)
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER PERSONS VISITED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE/ON WHICH VISITED	268 (on 15.3.93)
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	476
(ii) Unstarred	4227
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	Nil
22. DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	—
23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES	

Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period 1 January to 31 March 1993	No. of Reports presented during the 166th session
(i) Business Advisory Committee	4	Nil
(ii) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	7	1
(iii) Committee on Petitions	10	Nil
(iv) Committee on Privileges	2	2
(v) Committee on Rules	3	1
(vi) Committee on Government Assurances	5	Nil
(vii) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	3	2

24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	5
25. PETITIONS PRESENTED	—
26. NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN WITH DATES	

S. No.	Name of Members sworn-in	Date on which sworn-in
1	2	3

Nil

27. OBITURY REFERENCES

S. No.	Name	Sitting Member
		Ex-Member
1.	Shri Shradhakar supakar	Ex-Member
2.	Shri Bindeshwari Dubey	Sitting Member
3.	Shri Biren Roy	Ex-Member
4.	Shri Mahitosh Purkayastha	—do—
5.	Shri Baharul Islam	—do—
6.	Shri Bhagwat Dayal Sharma	—do—
7.	Shri Yashpal Kapur	—do—
8.	Shri J.K.P.N. Singh	—do—

APPENDIX III
STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD

Legislature	Duration	Sitting	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	14.12.92 to 24.12.92 & 11.2.93 to 26.3.93	38	4(10)	—	439 (92) & 408(78)	(122) & 1(71)	37(4) & 231(15)
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	1.12.92 to 3.12.92 & 18.3.93 to 22.3.93	7	6(5)	—	81 (70) & 89(82)	28(23) & 30(28)	—
Assam L.A.	15.3.93***	12	5(2)	—	630(485)	106(91)	42(12)
Bihar L.A.	22.12.92 to 29.12.92 & 18.3.93 to 30.3.93	8	8 (8)	—	521 (76) & 866 (280)	5 (308) & 1(440)	329 (2) & 334(21)
Bihar L.C.	22.12.92 to 30.12.92 & 18.3.93 to 3.4.93	13	(8)	—	1322 (879) & 532(433)	(6) & 3(16)	644 (223) & 261(116)
Gujarat L.A.	4.1.93 to 31.3.93	35	15 (13)	8	381 (90) & 4872 (2225)	297 (88) & 16 (5) & 63 (12)	16 (5) & 63 (12)
Goa L.A.	16.12.92 to 18.12.92 & 22.3.93 to 31.3.93	9	12(12)	1	263(96) & 267 (169)	128(128) & 153(202) (b)	1 (1) & 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haryana L.A.	21.12.92 to 23.12.92 & 23.2.93 to 12.3.93	16	15(15)	—	135(72) & 245(157)	21(12) & 53(35)	1
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	@	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	@@	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	@	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	28.12.92 to 16.1.93	13	11(12)	—	1091(200)(c)	(720)	2
Karnataka L.C.	30.12.92 to 16.1.93	11	—	—	935(252)	571(454)	6
Kerala L.A.	22.1.93 to 11.2.93 & 12.3.93 to 31.3.93	21	13(12)	—	7104(592) & 5262(526) (d)	(6001) & (4083)	26(18) & 26(13)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	@	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.	30.11.92 to 7.12.92 & 15.3.93 to 28.4.93	35	24(25)	20	8289(581) & 6271(1389)	550(91) & 350(12) & 175(12)	—
Maharashtra L.C.	30.11.92 to 7.12.92 & 15.3.93 to 28.4.93	32	6(22)	4	3577(645) & 3232(896)	15(15)	95(11) & 48(9)
Manipur L.A.*	2.3.93 to 4.3.93 & 15.3.93 to 30.4.93	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.	12.3.93 to 2.4.93	33	9(8)	—	203(203)	110(110)	1(1)
Mizoram L.A.	18.3.93 to 20.3.93	15	3(2)	—	304(298)	22(22)	—
Nagaland L.A.	—	3	2(2)	—	35(34)	9(9)	1(1)
Orissa L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Punjab L.A.	21.12.92 to 22.12.92 & 22.2.93 to 7.4.93	22	25(25)	—	283(175) & 736 (435)	17(9) & 86 (52)	1
Rajasthan L.A.	@@	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A. **	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	4.2.93 to 13.2.93 & 12.3.93 to 30.4.93	36	27(27)	—	4165(558) & 6985(741)	(1397) & (3244)	16(14)
Tripura L.A.	24.2.93	1	3(3)	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	@@@ 28.10.92 to 25.11.92	4	7(9)	—	468(102)(e)	210(605)(f)	477(88)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	28.10.92 to 26.11.92	6	1(9)	—	1118(355)	5(5)	338(217)
West Bengal L.A.	27.11.92 to 14.12.92 & 25.2.93 to 8.4.93	35	17(18)	—	379(151) & 2021(618)	121 (77) & 437(304)	—
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi Metropolitan Council †	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry L.A. 12.10.92 to 13.10.92 & 17.3.93***	—	2	2(3)	—	—	—	—

* Information not received from the State Legislature

** Information received from the State Legislature contains Nil report

*** Session continuing

@ Legislative Assembly was dissolved since 15.12.92

@@ During the Governor's rule in the State, the Assembly was dissolved on 19.2.93 and the State was brought under President's rule from 19.7.90.

@@@ Legislative Assembly was dissolved since 6.12.92.

† The Delhi Metropolitan Council stands dissolved since 13.1.90

- (a) The figure 712 includes 105 Starred Notices admitted as Unstarred Questions.
- (b) The figure 128 includes 122 Starred Notices Admitted as Unstarred and the figure 202 includes 71 Questions Admitted as Unstarred.
- (c) The figure 1091 includes the total number of Notices received.
- (d) The figure 7104 and 5262 include the total number of Starred and Unstarred Notices received.
- (e) The figure 102 includes 71 Notices of Short Notices Questions admitted as Starred.
- (f) The figure 605 includes 296 Notices of Starred Questions and 171 Notices of Short Notice Questions admitted as Unstarred.

APPENDIX—III (Contd)
Committees at Work/Number of Sittings held and number of Reports presented

Business Advisory Committee	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Committee on Govt. Assurance																
Committee on Pensions																
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions																
Committee of Privileges																
Committee on Public Undertakings																
Committee on Subordinate Legislation																
Committee on the Welfare of SC and ST																
Estimates Committee																
General Purpose Committee																
House/Accommodation Committee																
Library Committee																
Public Accounts Committee																
Rules Committee																
Joint/Select Committee																
Other Committees																

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
STATES																
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	8	42(1)	—	—	11(1)	30(16)	18(1)	40(2)	25(3)	—	—	14	37(7)	—	—	38(1)(e)
Arunchal Pradesh L.A.—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2)	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	5(5)	6(1)	1	—	2	4	—	5(1)	3(4)	—	3	1	8(1)	—	—	5(b)
Bihar L.A.	3(2)	61(5)	102(9)	—	8(11)	103(1)	22	58	82	—	63	28	79(11)	18	—	250(4)(c)
Bihar L.C.	6(6)	18	36(1)	33	31(4)	—	30(1)	29	—	27	27	23	—	1	—	153(21)(d)
Gujrat L.A.	7(4)	11	—	7(7)	5(2)	3	6(1)	11 (13)	11(2)	—	9(2)	—	13	1	—	16(3)(e)
Goa L.A.	4(2)	7	—	—	2(1)	3(2)	—	—	5(1)	—	—	1	3(1)	2(1)	4(1)	—
Haryana L.A.	2(2)	25(1)	—	—	1	39(2)	25(1)	18(1)	35(2)	—	15	17	42(2)	1	—	1(f)
Himachal Pradesh L.A.—	5	3(1)	—	—	3(1)	8(12)	4	9	10(6)	—	—	—	8(24)	1(1)	—	19(10)(g)

Business Advisory Committee	9
Committee on Govt. Assurance	10
Committee on Pottions	11
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.	12
Committee of Privileges	13
Committee on Public Undertakings	14
Committee on Subordinate Legislation.	15
Committee on the Welfare of SC and ST	16
Estimates Committee	17
General Purpose Committee	18
House/Accommodation Committee	19
Library Committee	20
Public Accounts Committee	21
Rules Committee	22
Joint/Select Committee	23
Other Committees.	24

Business Advisory Committee	9
Committee on Govt. Assurance	10
Committee on Polltoms	11
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	12
Committee of Privileges	13
Committee on Public Undertakings	14
Committee on Subordinate Legislation	15
Committee on the Welfare of SC and ST	16
Estimates Committee	17
General Purpose Committee	18
House/Accommodation Committee	19
Library Committee	20
Public Accounts Committee	21
Rules Committee	22
Joint/Select Committee	23
Other Committees	24

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Punjab L.A.	3(3)	31(1)	9	—	6	42(3)	11(1)	21(3)	24(4)	—	4	12	25(5)	—	—	12(1)(k)
Rajasthan L.A.	—	20	16	—	16	12	15	31	29	—	11	11	17	—	—	51(1)
Sikkim L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	7	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	3	20(3)	10(9)	—	4(4)	33(58)	1(1)	—	26(7)	—	4	—	23(35)	—	—	25(22)(m)
Tripura L.A.	1(1)	—	—	—	—	4(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	5(5)	13(2)	3(1)	—	4	8	3(1)	1(2)	1	—	1(1)	—	—	—	—	17(1)(n)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	5	4(1)	14(1)	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53(1)(o)
West Bengal L.A.	14(11)	11(1)	9(1)	—	8(1)	11(1)	11(1)	16(1)	14	—	6	1	9(5)	—	—	96(13)(p)
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi Metro-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Politan Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry L.A.	2	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	49	—	—	2(1)*	50(2)	—	—	1(q)

(a) Committee on Backward Classes -38 sittings and 1 report

(b) Employment Review Committee -4 sittings and other Backward Classes and More Other Backward Classes committee-1 sitting.

(c) Question and Calling Attention Committee-66 sittings; Zila Panchayat and Zila Parishad Committee-94 sittings; Nivedan committee-53 sittings and 4 reports; and other Committees-38 sittings.

(d) Question and Call Attention Committee-50 sittings and 18 reports; Committee on Leprosy Control-37 sittings and 1 report; Committee on district Board and Panchayat Raj-21 sittings and 1 report; Nivedan Committee-24 sittings & 1 report; and Implementation Committee-21 sittings.

(e) Committee on Welfare of Socially & Educationally Backward Classes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes-5 sittings; Committee on Welfare of Socially and Economically backward Classes-1 sitting and 1 report; Committee on Panchayati Raj-5 sittings; Members Allowances Rules Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House-3 sittings and 1 report; and Committee on Absence on Members-1 sitting and 1 report.

(f) Press Gallery Committee-1 sitting.

(g) Committee of Forests & Environment -5 Sittings 2 reports; Committee on Tourism and Allied matters-6 sittings & 7 reports; Committee on Agriculture, Horticulture and Allied matters-4 sittings and 1 report; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House-2 sittings; and Official Language Implementation Committee-2

- sittings.
- (h) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table -6 sittings; and Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes-8 sittings.
 - (i) Committee on the Welfare of Women and Children-24 sittings and 1 report; Committee on Environment-23 sittings; Committee on Estimates-14 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee(I)- 2 sittings; Subject Committee (II) -1 sitting and 1 report; Subject Committee (III)-3 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee (IV)-1 sitting and 1 report; Subject Committee (V) -4 sittings and 2 reports; Subject Committee (VII) -3 sittings; Subject committee (VIII)-11 sittings and 1 report, Subject Committee (IX) -2 sittings and Subject Committee (X) -3 sittings.
 - (j) Committee on panchayat Raj-10 sittings and 7 reports; Virukta Jatis, Nomadic Tribes Welfare Committee-16 sitting and 3 reports; Catering Committee-13 sittings; and Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme -9 sittings.
 - (k) Committee on Papers Laid/ to be Laid on the Table of the House-12 sittings and 1-report.
 - (l) Rules Sub-Committee-18 sittings; Committee on Women and Child -15 sittings; and Question and Reference Committee-18 sittings.
 - (m) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-25 sittings and 22 reports.
 - (n) Question and Reference Committee-4 sittings and 1 report; and Parliamentary Research, Reference and Studies Committee-13 sittings.
 - (o) Committee on Financial and Administrative Delays-14 sittings; Question and Reference Committee-15 sittings; Compilation of Rulings of Parliamentary Studies Committee-4 sittings; Parliamentary and Social Good will Committee-14 sittings and 1 report; Rules Revision Committee-2 sittings; Committee of U.P. Legislative Council to suggest Ways and means to Combat Growing terrorism in the State-2 sittings; and Committee on Housing problems of UP Legislators -2 sittings.
 - (p) Subject Committee on Health & Family Welfare-5 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Environment -9 sittings; Subject Committee on Panchayat-10 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Education-3 sittings; Subject Committee on Education and Information and Cultural Affairs-4 sittings and 1 report; Committee on Transport -9 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Irrigation and Waterways-9 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Welfare-3 sittings; Committee on Welfare, Tourism and Sports and Youth Services-4 sittings and 1 report; Ad-hoc Committee on the Questions of Subject Committees-2 sittings; Subject Committee on Power and Commerce and Industries -10 sittings and 3 reports; Subject Committee on Agriculture-4 sittings; Subject Committee on Agriculture, Food and Supplies-7 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Public Works -11 sittings and 2 reports; Select Committee on the West Bengal Building (Regulation of Promotion of Construction and Transfer by Promoters) Bill, 1992-4 sittings and 1 report; and Select Committee on the West Bengal Municipal Bill, 1992-2 sittings.
 - (q) Parliamentary Consultative Committee in respect of the Departments which deal with the subjects allotted to the Chief Minister-1 sitting.

APPENDIX IV

**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND
ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD
1 OCTOBER 1992 TO 31 MARCH 1993.**

Sr. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1.	The Constitution (Seventy-Second Amendment) Bill, 1992 (Amendment of article 332)	4.12.1992
2.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1992	4.12.1992
3.	The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 1992	10.12.1992
4.	The Central Agricultural University Bill, 1992	26.12.1992
5.	The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feedings Bottles and Infant foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1992	29.12.1992
6.	The National Highways (Amendment) Bill, 1992	31.12.1992
7.	The Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 1992	1.1.1993
8.	The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1992	5.1.1993
9.	The Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1993	30.3.1993
10.	The Himachal Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1993	30.3.1993
11.	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1993	31.3.1993
12.	The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1993	31.3.1993
13.	The Madhya Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1993	31.3.1993
14.	The Rajasthan State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1993	31.3.1993
15.	The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1993	31.3.1993
16.	The Rajasthan Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1993	31.3.1993
17.	The Rajasthan Appropriation Bill, 1993	31.3.1993
18.	The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1993	31.3.1993
19.	The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1993	31.3.1993
20.	The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill 1993	31.3.93
21.	The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill 1993	31.3.93
22.	The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1993	31.3.93
23.	The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, 1993	31.3.93
24.	The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1993	31.3.93
25.	The Appropriation (Railway) No.2 Bill, 1993	31.3.1993
26.	The Appropriation Bill, 1993	31.3.1993

*The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Constitution (Seventy-Fifth) Amendment Bill 1991". The Short title of the Bill was changed by Lok Sabha through an amendment to clause 1.

APPENDIX V**LIST OF BILLS PASSE BY THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND
UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD****1 OCTOBER 1992 TO 31 MARCH 1993****ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Utilisation and Command Area Development (Amendment) Bill, 1992
2. The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes) Regulation of Issue of Community Certificates, Bill 1992.
3. The Andhra Pradesh Departmental Inquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of witnesses and Production of Document) Bill, 1992
4. The Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal)(Amendment) Bill, 1992
5. The Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Disfigurement of Open places and Prohibition of obscene and Objectionable Posters and Advertisements Bill, 1992.
6. The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1992.
7. The Andhra Pradesh Oil Palm (Regulation of Production and Processing) Bill, 1992
8. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992
9. The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws (Third Amendment) Bill, 1992
10. The Andhra Pradesh College Service Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1992
11. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1992
12. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1993.
13. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill (No.2) Bill 1993.
14. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 1993.

ANUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Arunachal Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1992.

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Assam Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 1993.
2. The Assam Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1993.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Bihar Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1993.
2. The Bihar Legislature Officers Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
3. The Bihar Ministers Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
4. The Bihar Legislature (Members Salaries, Allowances and pension) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1993.
5. The Bihar Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1993.
6. The Bihar Legislature (Member Salaries, Allowances and Pension) (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
7. The Bihar Agriculture Produce Market (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
8. The Bihar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1993.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Bihar Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 1992.
2. The Bihar Vidhan Mandal (Sadasyon ka Vetan, Bhatta aur Pension) (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1993.
3. Bihar Mantriyon ka Vetan and Bhatta (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1993.
4. Bihar Vidhan Mandal Sadasyon ka Vetan, Bhatta (aur Pension) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1993.
5. Bihar Vidan Mandal (Padhadhikariyon Ka Vetan aur Bhatta) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1993.
6. Bihar Chikitsha Shiksha Sanstha (Binimayan aur Niyantaran) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1993.
7. Bihar Krishi Upaj Bazar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1993.
8. Bihar Viniyog (Lekhanudan) Vidheyak, 1993.
9. Bihar Kastkari (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1993.

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Goa Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1992.
2. The Goa Mundkars (Protection from Eviction) (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
3. The Goa Public Money's (Recovery of Dues) (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
4. The Goa Toddy Tappers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
5. The Goa Legislative Diploma (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
6. The Goa Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1993.
7. The Goa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1993.
8. The Goa Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods

(Amendment) Bill, 1993.

9. The Goa State Commission for Backward Classes, Bill, 1993.
10. The Goa Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
11. The Goa Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
12. The Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
13. The Goa Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1993.
14. The Indian Stamps (Goa Amendment) Bill, 1993.

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Gujarat Contingency fund (Temporary Increase) Bill, 1992.
2. The Gujarat Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
3. The Gujarat Local Authorities (Temporary post ponement of Elections and Extension of Term) Bill, 1992.
4. The Gujarat Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
5. The Gujarat Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 1993.
6. The Gujarat (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1993.
7. The Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1993.
8. The Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 1993.
9. The Gujarat Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
10. The Bombay Stamp (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1993.
11. The Gujarat Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
12. The Bombay Land Revenue (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1993.
13. The Gujarat Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1993.

HARYANA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Haryana Validation) Bill, 1992.
2. The East Punjab War Awards (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1992.
3. The Haryana Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992.
4. The Haryana Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 1992.
5. The Haryana Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992.
6. The Haryana General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
7. The Haryana Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Bill, 1992.
8. The Haryana Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of

Members) Amendment, Bill, 1992.

9. The Haryana Legislative Assembly (Facilities to Members) Amendment Bill, 1992.
10. The Haryana and Legislative Assembly Speakers and Deputy Speakers Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
11. The Haryana Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
12. Maharshi Dayanand University (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
13. The Haryana Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 1993.
14. The Kurukshetra University (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
15. The Haryana Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1993.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The National Law School of India (Amendment) Bill, 1992
2. The Karnataka Tax on Entry on Goods (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
3. The Karnataka wakf Board (Appointment of Special Officer) Bill, 1992.
4. The Karnataka Wakf Court-fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
5. The Karnataka Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
6. The Karnataka Public-Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
7. The Karnataka Rent control (Retrospective Extension of Duration) Bill, 1992.
8. The Karnataka Appropriation Bill, 1992.
9. The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992.
10. The Karnataka Prohibition of Admission of Students to the un-recognised and un-affiliated Educational Institutions Bill, 1992.
11. The Hindu Succession (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1990
12. The Bangalore Development Authorities (Amendment), Bill, 1992.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Kerala Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
2. The Kerala Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
3. The Kerala Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
4. The Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Bill, 1993.
5. The Kerala Advocates Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
6. The Kerala Forest (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
7. The Kerala Water Supply and Sewerage (Amendment), Bill, 1993.

8. The Kerala Appropriation Bill, 1993.
9. The Kerala State Commission for Backward Classes Bill, 1993.
10. The Motor Vehicles (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 1993.
11. The Kerala Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1993.
12. The Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1993.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development (Second Amendment) - Bill, 1992.
2. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporation and Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
3. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1992
4. The Maharashtra (Third Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1992
5. The Bombay Land Requisition (Amendment) Bill, 1993
6. The Maharashtra State Commission for Women Bill, 1993.
7. The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development (Amendment and Continuance) Bill, 1993.
8. The Bombay Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
9. The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Levy, Amendment and Validation) (Amendment of Continuance) Bill, 1993.
10. The Maharashtra Raw Cotton (Procurement Processing and Marketing) (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1993.
11. The Maharashtra Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
12. The Maharashtra Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualification) (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
13. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
14. The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
15. The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1993.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992.
2. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipalities Bill, 1992.
3. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
4. The Maharashtra (Third Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1992.
- *5. The Maharashtra Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Bill, 1992.

- *6. The Maharashtra Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *7. The Maharashtra Legislature Member's pension (Amendment), 1993.
- *8. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1993.
- *9. The Bombay Land Requisition (Second Amendment) Bill, 1993.
- *10. The Maharashtra Universities (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *11. The Maharashtra Tax on Sale of Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *12. The Bombay Land Requisition (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
- *13. The Maharashtra State Commission for Women Bill, 1993.
- *14. The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development (Amendment and Continuance) Bill, 1993.
- *15. The Bombay Entertainment Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
- *16. The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Levy, Amendment and Validation) (Amendment and Continuance) Bill, 1993.
- *17. The Maharashtra Raw Cotton (Procurement, Processing and Marketing) (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1993.
- *18. The Maharashtra Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
- *19. The Maharashtra Legislature Members' (Removal of Disqualification) (Amendment), Bill, 1993.
- *20. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
- 21. The Bombay Motor Vehicles (taxation of Passengers) (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
- 22. The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1993.
- 23. The Maharashtra Appropriation (vote on Account) Bill, 1993.
- 24. The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 1993.
- 25. The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Levy and Amendment) Bill, 1993.

MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- 1. Maghalaya Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 1993.
- 2. Maghalaya Appropriation(vote on Account) Bill, 1993.
- *3. The Indian Stamp (Meghalaya Amendment) Bill, 1993.
- *4. The Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
- *5. The Meghalaya State Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
- *6. The Maghalaya State Council for Technical Education Bill, 1993.

* Awaiting Assent.

- *7. The Maghalaya Nursing Homes (Licensing and Registration) Bill, 1993.
- *8. The Maghalaya Amusement & Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
- *9. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No.11) Bill, 1993.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Lepers (Punjab Repeal) Bill , 1992.
2. The Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession) (Third Amendment)Bill, 1992.
3. The Punjab Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992.
4. The Punjab State Board of Technical Education and Industrial Training Bill, 1992.
5. The Punjab Gram Panchayat (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992.
6. The Punjab Gram Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
7. The Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
8. The Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
9. The Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
10. The Punjab General Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992.
11. The Punjab Motor Transport Vehicles (Toll) Bill, 1992.
12. The Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment Bill) 1992.
13. The Punjab Homeopathic Practitioners (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
14. The Punjab Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
15. The Punjab Land Ceiling Laws (Validation of Exercise of Powers) Bill, 1993.
16. The Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
17. The East Punjab Minister's Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
18. The East Punjab War Awards (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
19. The Punjab Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishads (Amendment and validation) Bill, 1993.
20. The Punjab State Legislature Members (Pension and Medical Facilities Regulation Amendment) Bill, 1993.
21. The Punjab Legislative Assembly (Allowances of Members) (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
22. The Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Repeal) Bill, 1993.

23. The Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1993.

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Flood Plain Zoing Bill, 1990.
2. The Rajasthan Money Lenders (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
3. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Rajasthan Amendment) Bill, 1991.
4. The Rajasthan General Clauses (Amendment) Bill, 1991.
5. The Indian Penal Code (Rajasthan Amendment) Bill, 1991.
6. The Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
7. The Motor Vehicles (Rajasthan Amendment) Bill, 1992.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 1993.
2. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1993.
3. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 1993.
4. The Tamil Nadu Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 1993.
5. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1993.
6. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Bill, 1993.
7. The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
8. The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Madras (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
9. The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
10. The Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
11. The Madras University and the Madurai Kamaraj University (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
12. The Tamil Nadu Special Security Group Bill, 1993.
13. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Bill, 1993.
14. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
15. The Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
16. The Criminal Laws (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1993.
17. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1993.

*Awaiting assent

18. The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
19. The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1993.
20. The Parambikulam Aliyar Project (Regulation of Water Supply) Bill, 1993.
21. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
22. The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
23. The Tamil Nadu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Second Amendment) Bill, 1993.
24. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1993
25. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1993
26. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1993
27. The Tamil Nadu Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Work) Amendment Bill, 1993.

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tripura Professions, Trades, Callings & Employments Taxation (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1993
2. Tripura Appropriation No (2) Bill, 1993
3. The Tripura Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1993.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Uttar Pradesh Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992
2. The Uttar Pradesh Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1992
3. The Uttar Pradesh Secondary Education Services Commission and Selection Boards (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992
- *4. The Uttar Pradesh Basic Education (Amendment) Bill, 1992
5. The Uttar Pradesh Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1992
6. The Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Societies and Panchayats Audit Bill, 1992
7. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Supplementary for 1992-93) Bill, 1992
8. The Uttar Pradesh Higher Education (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992
9. The Uttar Pradesh Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Bill, 1992.

* Awaiting assent

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The U.P. Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992.
2. The U.P. Appropriation (Supplementary 1992-93) Bill, 1992.
3. The U.P. Public Examination (Prevention of Unfair Means) Bill, 1992.
4. The U.P. Secondary Education Services Commission and Selection Boards (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992.
5. The U.P. Basic Education (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
6. The U.P. Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
7. The U.P. Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1992.
8. The U.P. Cooperative Societies and Panchayats Audit Bill, 1992.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The West Bengal Estate Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
2. The Hooghly River Bridge (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *3. The West Bengal Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *4. The India Belting and Cotton Mills Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1992.
- *5. The West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
- *6. The West Bengal College Service Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
- *7. The West Bengal Marine Fishing Regulation Bill, 1993.
- *8. The West Bengal Inland Fisheries
- *9. The North Bengal University (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
- *10. The Calcutta Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
11. The West Bengal Commission for Backward Classes Bill, 1993.
- *12. The Ganges Printing Ink Factory (Acquisition and Transfer of Assets) Bill, 1993.
13. The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
14. The West Bengal Finance Bill, 1993.
- *15. The West Bengal Duty on Inter-State River Valley Authority Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
16. The West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 1993.
17. The West Bengal Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1993.
- *18. The West Bengal Building (Regulation of Promotion of Construction and Transfer by Promoters) Bill, 1993.

* Awaiting assent

PONDICHERRY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Pondicherry Central Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1992.
2. The Appropriation Bill, 1993.
3. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1993.

APPENDIX—VI
ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD FROM
1 OCTOBER 1991 TO MARCH, 1993

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
UNION GOVERNMENT					
1.	The Industrial Finance Corporation (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Ordinance, 1992	1.10.1992	24.11.1992	—	—
2.	The Multimodal Transportation of Goods Ordinance	16.10.1992	24.11.1992	do	—
3.	The National Highways (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992	23.10.1992	24.11.1992	—	Replaced by legislation
4.	The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Ordinance, 1992	23.10.1992	24.11.1992	—	—
5.	The Rajasthan Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992	28.12.1992	—	—	—
6.	The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Amendment Ordinance 1993	2.1.1993	23.2.1993	—	Replaced by Legislation
7.	The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993	2.1.1993	23.2.1993	—	do
8.	The Dentists (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993	2.1.1993	23.2.1993	—	do
9.	The Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings Ordinance, 1993	2.1.1993	23.2.1993	—	do
10.	The Industrial Finance Corporation (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Ordinance, 1993	2.1.1993	23.2.1993	—	do
11.	The Multimodal Transportation of Goods Ordinance, 1993	2.1.1993	23.2.1993	—	do

12.	The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Ordinance, 1993	2.1.1993	23.2.1993	—	do
13.	The Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Ordinance, 1993	7.1.1993	23.2.1993	—	do
14.	The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993	8.1.1993	23.2.1993	—	Replaced by Legislation
15.	The National Thermal Power Corporation Limited, the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited and the North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Power Transmission Systems) Ordinance, 1993	8.1.1993	23.2.1993	—	do
16.	The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Upadan Mandi Samities (Alpakalik Vyawastha) Amendment Ordinance, 1993	16.1.1993	23.2.1993	—	—
17.	The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies Amendment Ordinance, 1993	16.1.1993	23.2.1993	—	—
18.	The Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993	16.1.1993	23.2.1993	—	—
19.	The Motor Vehicles (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Ordinance, 1993	16.1.1993	23.2.1993	—	—
20.	The Himachal Pradesh Electricity (Duty) Amendment Ordinance, 1993	25.1.1993	23.2.1993	—	—
21.	The Himachal Pradesh Tax on Luxuries (In Hotels, Lodging Houses) Amendment Ordinance, 1993	25.1.1993	23.2.1993	—	—
22.	The Madhya Pradesh Lottery Prathibandh Ordinance, 1993	25.1.1993	23.2.1993	—	—
23.	The Madhya Pradesh Adhyaksha Tatha Upadhyaksha Tatha Neta Pratipaksha (Velan Tatha Bhatita) Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993	25.1.1993	23.2.1993	—	—
24.	The Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Ordinance, 1993	30.1.1993	23.2.1993	—	Replaced by Legislation

25.	The Madhya Pradesh Motoryan Karadhan (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993	30.1.1993	23.2.1993	—	—
26.	The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993	30.1.1993	23.2.1993	—	—
27.	The Gold Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Ordinance, 1993	31.1.1993	23.2.1993	—	Replaced by Legislation
28.	The National Commission for Backward Classes Ordinance, 1993	1.2.1993	23.2.1993	—	do
STATE GOVERNMENTS					
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1.	The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1992	5.11.92	14.12.1992	—	—
2.	The Andhra Pradesh College Service Commission (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	24.11.1992	14.12.1992	—	—
BIHAR					
1.	The Bihar Panchayat Raj (Amendment and Validation) Third Ordinance, 1992.	—	—	—	—
2.	The Bihar Electricity Charge (Amendment) Ordinance 1992.	—	—	—	—
3.	The Bihar State Weaker Section Legal Aid (Amendment) Third Ordinance, 1992.	—	—	—	—
4.	The Bihar Agriculture Produce Market (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1992	—	—	—	—
5.	The Bihar and Orissa Public Demand Recovery (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993.	—	—	—	—
6.	The Bihar Panchayat Raj (Amendment & Law Validation) Ordinance, 1993.	30.1.1993	18.3.1993	29.4.1993	—
7.	The Bihar Electricity Duty (Amendment)	do	do	do	—

8.	Ordinance, 1993. The Bihar Agriculture Produce Market (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993.	do	do	—
9.	The Bihar State Weaker Section Legal Aid (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993.	2.2.1993	do	—
10.	The Joint Cadre of the Secretariat and the Attached Officials Assistant (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993.	6.2.1993	do	—
11.	The Bihar State Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993	7.2.1993	18.3.1993	—
12.	The Patna University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993.	do	do	—
13.	The Bihar Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993.	16.2.1993	29.4.1993	—
14.	The Commission for Backward Classes Ordinance, 1993.	17.2.1993	do	—
15.	The Reservation in Bihar Posts and Services (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993.	do	do	—
16.	The Entry Tax on Goods for Sale and use of local area in Bihar, Ordinance, 1993.	20.2.1993	18.3.1993	—
17.	The Bihar State Universities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1993.	16.3.1993	18.3.1993	—
18.	The Patna University (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1993.	do	do	—
GOA				
1.	Goa Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers or Goods) (Amendment) Ordinance.	31.12.1992	23.3.1993	Replaced by Legislation
GUJARAT				
1.	The Gujarat Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992	15.10.1992	4.1.1993	Replaced by Legislation

2.	The Gujarat Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	25.11.1992	4.1.1993	do
3.	The Gujarat Contingency Fund (Temporary Increase) Ordinance, 1992.	1.12.1992	4.1.1993	do
HARYANA				
1.	The Haryana General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	22.10.1992	21.12.1992	Replaced by Legislation
HIMACHAL PRADESH				
1.	The H. P. Electricity (Duty) (Second) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	3.8.1992	—	—
2.	The H. P. Industrial Establishments (National & Festival Holidays and Casual and Sick Leave) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	15.9.1992	—	—
3.	The H. P. Shops and Commercial Establishment (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	do	—	—
4.	The H. P. Educational Institutions (Prohibition of Ragging) Ordinance, 1992.	16.9.1992	—	—
5.	The H. P. Motor Transport Vehicles (Toll) Ordinance, 1992.	17.10.1992	—	—
6.	The H. P. Tax on Luxuries (in Hotels and Lodging Houses) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	21.10.1992	—	—
KARNATAKA				
1.	The Karnataka Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	8.10.1992	29.12.1992	1.4.1993
2.	The Karnataka Wakf Board (Appointment of Spl. Officer)	8.10.1992	do	30.12.1992

3.	Ordinance, 1992. The Rajiv Gandhi Krishi Karmikara Kalyana Nidhi Ordinance, 1992.	16.10.1992	do	—	—
4.	The Kanmatata Municipal Corporations (Third-Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	26.10.1992	do	—	—
5.	The Kamataka Taxation Kaws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	6.11.1992	do	4.1.1993	—
KERALA					
1.	The Kerala Contingent Fund (Fifth Amendment) Ordinance.	16.10.1992	—	—	—
2.	The Kerala Forest (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	12.11.1992	—	—	—
3.	The Kerala Contingency Fund (Sixth Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	27.11.1992	—	—	—
4.	The Kerala Water Supply and Sewerage (Amendment) Ordinance 1992.	30.12.1992	—	—	—
5.	The Kerala Municipal Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993.	3.1.1993	27.1.1993	—	Replaced by Legislation do
6.	The Kerala Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993.	3.1.1993	27.1.1993	—	do
7.	The Motor Vehicles (Kerala Amendment) Ordinance, 1993.	26.2.1993	15.3.1993	—	—
8.	The University Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993.	26.2.1993	15.3.1993	22.4.1993	—
9.	The Kerala State Commission for Backward Classes Ordinance, 1993.	10.3.1993	15.3.1993	—	Replaced by Legislation
MAHARASHTRA					
1.	The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	22.7.1992	30.11.1992	7.12.1992	Replaced by Legislation

2.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporation and Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	10.8.1992	30.11.1992	7.12.1992	do
3.	The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Levy, Amendment and Validation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	9.9.1992	do	10.1.1993	—
4.	The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Levy, Amendment and Validation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	21.10.1992	do	10.1.1993	—
5.	The Bombay Land Requisition (Amendment) Ordinance 1992.	24.12.1992	15.3.1993	25.4.1993	Replaced by Legislation
6.	The Bombay Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	25.12.1992	do	do	do
7.	The Maharashtra Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	30.12.1992	do	do	do
8.	The Maharashtra Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	do	do	do	do
9.	The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 1993.	2.1.1993	do	do	do
PUNJAB					
1.	The Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	—	—	—	—
2.	The Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	—	—	—	—
3.	The Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	—	—	—	—
4.	The Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	—	—	—	—
5.	The Punjab Motor Transport Vehicles (Toll) Ordinance, 1992.	—	—	—	—
6.	The Punjab General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	—	—	—	—
7.	The Punjab Gram Panchayat (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	—	—	—	—

	TAMILNADU				
1.	The Tamilnadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Ordinance 1992.	3.11.1992	—	—	—
2.	The Tamilnadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1993.	9.1.1993	5.2.1993	—	Replaced by Legislation do
3.	The Tamilnadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Ordinance, 1993.	24.1.1993	5.2.1993	—	—
	TRIPURA				
1.	The Tripura Profession, Tax, Callings and Employment Taxation (4th Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	31.12.1992	—	—	—
	UTTAR PRADESH				
1.	The Uttar Pradesh Basic Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	14.10.1992	29.10.1992	28.11.1992	Replace by Subsequent Ordinance
2.	The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	29.11.1992	—	—	—
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission (Amendment) (Third) Ordinance, 1992.	do	—	—	—
4.	The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samities (Alpakalik Vyawastha) (Tritiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1992.	do	—	—	—
5.	The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Third-Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	do	—	—	—
6.	The Uttar Pradesh Basic Education (Amendment) (Second) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	do	—	—	—
7.	The Motor Vehicles (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	do	—	—	—

WEST BENGAL				
1.	The West Bengal Acquisition (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	3.11.1992	30.11.1992	8.1.1993
2.	The Hooghly River Bridge (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	10.9.1992	30.11.1992	8.1.1993
3.	The India Belting and Cotton Mills Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1992.	30.10.1992	30.11.1992	8.1.1993
4.	The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993.	21.1.1993	4.3.1993	8.4.1993

Replace by
Legislation
do

do

do

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh L.A. (As on 31.3.93)	295	176	1	—	6	6	8	89 (e)	4	290*	4
Anunehal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.1.93)	60	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	60	—
Assam L.A. (As on 31.3.93)	126	66	1	—	10	2	4	28 (b)	15	126	—
Bihar L.A. (As on 31.3.93)	325	72	124	—	30	6	23	38 (c)	29	322	3
Bihar L.C. (As on 1.4.93)	106	28	28	—	5	1	6	2 (d)	2	70*	35
Goa L.A. (As on 1.4.93)	40	20	—	—	—	—	—	17 (e)	3	40	—
Gujarat L.A. (As on 31.3.93)	182	88	2	—	65	—	—	2 (f)	9	176	6
Haryana L.A. (As on 1.4.93)	90	51	2	—	1	—	—	28 (g)	5	87*	2
Himachal Pradesh L.A. @ (As on 15.12.92)	68	16	1	—	48	—	1	1 (h)	1	68	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. @@	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.C. (As on 16.1.93)	75	28	25	—	7	—	—	4 (i)	9	73*	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
UNION TERRITORIES											
Delhi Metrooiltan Council @@@@	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry L.A. (As on 1.4.93)	30	15	1	—	—	—	1	10 (V)	3	30	—
<p>*Excluding Speaker/Chairman in case of Legislative Council. **Information not received from the State Legislature. @ Dissolved since 15.12.92 @@ Dissolved since 19.02.90. @@@ Dissolved since 6.12.92. @@@@ Dissolved since 13.01.90.</p>											
(a)	Telugu Desam Party-73; All Indian Majlis-Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen-4; Marxist Communist Party of India-1; Democratic People's Front (Independent Group)-10; and Nominated-1.										
(b)	Asom Gana Parishad-19; Natun Asom Gana Parishad-5; and Autonomous State Demand Committee-4.										
(c)	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-18; Indian Peoples Front-7; Socialist Party (Lohia)-1; Marxist Co-ordination Party-2; Jharkhand Party-1; Unattached-8; and Nominated—1										
(d)	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-1; and Unattached-1.										
(e)	Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-11; and Goan's Peoples Party-6.										
(f)	Member elected on Janata Dal ticket, disqualified by the Speaker under Anti-Defection law, but the disqualification has been Stayed by the Supreme Court of India-1; and Lok Svaraj Manch-1.										
(g)	Haryana Vikas Party-11; Janata Party-16; and Bhahujan Samaj Party-1.										
(h)	Janata Dal (s)-1.										
(i)	Janata Party-4.										
(j)	Muslim League-19; Kerala Congress (M)-10; Indian Congress (Socialist)-3; Revolutionary Socialist Party-2; National Democratic Party-2; Kerala Congress (B)-2; Kerala Congress-1; and CMP-1.										

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- (k) Shiv Sena-36; Peasants and Workers Party-8; Republican party of India (Khobragade)-1; Muslim League-1; and Nominated-1.
 - (l) Republican Party of India-1; Peasants and Workers Party-3; Republican (Gavia Group)-1; Shiv Sena-5; and Unattached-2.
 - (m) APHLC-3; MPPP-2; H. P. U.-11; HSPDP-8; and PDIC-1.
 - (n) Nagaland People's Council-17; and DLP-1.
 - (o) Bahujan Samaj Party-9; Shiromani Akali Dal (Kabul)-3; Indian People's Front-1; and United Communist Party of India-1.
 - (p) Janata Dal (D)-25; and Janata Dal (Asheli)-13.
 - (q) Sikim Sangram Parishad-31; and Unattached-1.
 - (r) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-162; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-2; Pattali Makkal Katchi-1; MGR Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-1; Unattached-2; and Nominated-1.
 - (s) Tripura Upejati Juba Samiti-8; and Revolutionary Socialist Party-2.
 - (t) Samajwadi Party-15; Janata Party-10; Janata Dal (S)-1; Shikshak Dal (Non-political)-6; and Unattached-1.
 - (u) All India Forward Bloc-28; Revolutionary Socialist Party-18; Democratic Socialist Party-1; Marxist Forward Bloc-1; Revolutionary Communist Party of India-1; Socialist Unity Centre of India-2; Jharkhand Party-1; Unattached-1; and Nominated-1.
 - (v) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-6; and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-4.

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