

**THE JOURNAL OF
PARLIAMENTARY
INFORMATION**

**VOLUME XL, NO. 4
DECEMBER, 1994**

THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

VOL.XL

NO. 4

DECEMBER 1994

CONTENTS

	PAGE
EDITORIAL NOTE	483
ADDRESSES	
Addresses at the Conferment of the Bharat Ratna Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Best Parliamentarian Award, 1994 on Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, MP	486
Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Lecture by the Speaker, British House of Commons, Rt. Hon. Ms. Betty Boothroyd, MP	499
ARTICLES	
How to be an Effective Parliamentarian? — R.C. Bhardwaj	516
PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES	
Conferences and Symposia	527
Exchange of Parliamentary Delegations	530
Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training	531
PRIVILEGE ISSUES	533
PROCEDURAL MATTERS	537
PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS	540
DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST	547
The Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1994	548
The Constitution.(Seventy-Sixth Amendment) Act, 1994	549
SESSIONAL REVIEW	
Lok Sabha	550
Rajya Sabha	561
State Legislatures	569
RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST	575

APPENDICES

I. Statement showing the work transacted during the Eleventh Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha	580
II. Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Seventy-First Session of Rajya Sabha	585
III. Statement showing the activities of the Legislatures of the States and Union territories during the period 1 July to 30 September 1994	589
IV. List of Bills passed by the two Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President during the period 1 July to 30 September 1994	596
V. List of Bills passed by the Legislatures of States and Union territories during the period 1 July to 30 September 1994	597
VI. Ordinances issued by the Union and State Governments during the period 1 July to 30 September 1994	601
VII. Party position in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Legislatures of States and Union territories	606

INDEX TO VOLUME XL (1994)

EDITORIAL NOTE

India's struggle for freedom stands out in the history of liberation movements as one shining example of a nation which achieved Independence from alien rule through totally non-violent methods. It was our good fortune that in those trying times we had as our leaders men and women of outstanding courage, commitment and conviction, who were ready to sacrifice everything for freedom for the Motherland. We were again fortunate that on achieving self-rule, we had at the helm of affairs equally capable leaders who could guide the destiny of the nation in the right direction. Bharat Ratna Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant was among the galaxy of those eminent personalities who strode on the political horizon of India.

Pandit Pant was verily a versatile giant who entered national life through the freedom struggle. Endowed with a superb command of language and debating skill, he emerged as a distinguished legislator in the 1920s when he was a member of the Uttar Pradesh Council. After Independence, he excelled himself in Parliament and contributed substantially to the building of modern India. In memory of this celebrated son of India, the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society has instituted the Best Parliamentarian Award.

On 17 August 1994, at a function held in the Central Hall of Parliament House, the Bharat Ratna Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Best Parliamentarian Award, 1994 was conferred on the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The Award was presented to Shri Vajpayee by the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao. The function was attended by the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; and the Chairman of the Tenth Finance Commission and Secretary of the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society, Shri K.C. Pant. We reproduce in this issue of the *Journal* the texts of the Addresses delivered by the dignitaries on the occasion.

27 April 1992 will ever remain a red letter day in the history of British parliamentary democracy. The House of Commons created history that day when it elected the Opposition Labour Party member Ms. Betty Boothroyd, as its 155th Speaker, the first woman to be elected to the high Office and the first from the Opposition benches after the War. Ever since, Madam Speaker has contributed in her own way to further consolidating parliamentary democracy and raising the Speakership to new heights.

Rt. Hon. Ms. Betty Boothroyd, MP was in India in September 1994 on our invitation. As part of her engagements, the 17th Pandit Govind

Ballabh Pant Memorial Lecture was delivered by the visiting dignitary on 20 September in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The subject of the Lecture was "Britain and India: Democratic Giants". The function was jointly organised by the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society and the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (ICPS), New Delhi. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; the Chairman, Tenth Finance Commission and Secretary, Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society, Shri K. C. Pant; and the Senior Vice-President, ICPS, Shri Sharad Dighe, MP also addressed the gathering. The text of the Addresses are reproduced in this issue of the *Journal*.

The credibility of Parliament as the supreme legislative institution depends eventually on the performance of parliamentarians, individually and collectively. On his election, a member is entrusted with onerous responsibilities. Inside the House and outside of it, he is expected to fulfil a wide variety of roles and perform several functions. How successful a parliamentarian is, depends ultimately upon how well he is able to categorise his priorities and loyalties and then discharge his obligations to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Recognising the importance of raising awareness about the working of Parliament, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil conceptualized the idea of preparing video films on different parliamentary practices and procedures. One of these films is on the subject, "How to be an Effective Parliamentarian?" Distinguished participants whose considered views find expression in this telefilm include the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla.

In his article titled "How to be an Effective Parliamentarian?", the Editor discusses various aspects of the subject in the light of views expressed by the eminent parliamentarians in the telefilm. The participants have given considerable thought to the issue which has a very close bearing on the efficacy of representative institutions. They have taken pains to reflect upon and answer a wide variety of questions that impinge directly or indirectly, on the matter. As the author concludes, how successfully a legislator fulfills his obligations within and outside the House depends largely upon the personal attributes of the individual member: his knowledge, his habit of hard work, his capacity to purposefully utilise the available parliamentary opportunities and his commitment to and faith in Parliament as an instrument in the service of the people.

We felicitate Sarvashri Y. Ramakrishnu, Tomazinho Cardozo, Ramesh Kumar and Chakra Bahadur Subba on their election as Speakers

of the Legislative Assemblies of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka and Sikkim, respectively. We also extend our felicitations to Sarvashri N. Md. Farook, Deu Mandrekar, B.S. Patil and Dal Bahadur Gurung on their election as Deputy Speakers of the Legislative Assemblies of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka and Sikkim, respectively.

This issue of the *Journal* carries our other regular Features, viz. Parliamentary Events and Activities, Privilege Issues, Procedural Matters, Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, Sessional Review, Documents of Constitutional and Parliamentary Interest and Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest. A comprehensive Index to Vol. XL of 1994 also finds place in this issue.

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.

—R.C. Bhardwaj
Editor

**ADDRESSES AT THE CONFERMENT OF THE
BHARAT RATNA PT. GOVIND BALLABH PANT
BEST PARLIAMENTARIAN AWARD, 1994
ON SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE, MP**

On 17 August 1994, at a function held in the Central Hall of Parliament House, the Bharat Ratna Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant Best Parliamentarian Award for the year 1994 was conferred on eminent parliamentarian and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The Award, instituted by the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society, was presented to Shri Vajpayee by the Prime Minister of India, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao. The function was attended by the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K. R. Narayanan; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; and the Chairman of the Tenth Finance Commission and Secretary of the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society, Shri K. C. Pant.

We reproduce below the texts of the Addresses delivered by the dignitaries on the occasion.

—Editor

**ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE TENTH FINANCE
COMMISSION AND SECRETARY OF THE GOVIND BALLABH
PANT MEMORIAL SOCIETY, SHRI K.C. PANT***

Honourable Vice-President, Honourable Prime Minister, Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I welcome you all on behalf of the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society and on my own behalf in this historic Central Hall of Parliament House. We are thankful to the Honourable Vice-President who has graced the occasion with his presence here.

We are also grateful to the Honourable Prime Minister who, in spite of his busy schedule, has spared time to grace this occasion and in a short while from now is going to present the 'Best Parliamentarian Award.' This is the second occasion when this prestigious Award is being conferred. The first time, it was Shri Indrajit Gupta who was honoured with this Award by the Prime Minister.

The Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society has been, from the very beginning, receiving wholehearted cooperation from the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, in giving this programme of conferring the Best Parliamentarian Award a concrete shape. He is also holding the responsibility of heading the Jury. We are specially grateful to him for this.

*Original delivered in Hindi

Credit goes to the Jury that they have risen above political considerations and made a fair selection for the Award.

The Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society was set up about thirty years ago. On that occasion Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had said:

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant is enshrined in the hearts of our countrymen....as one of the greatest parliamentarians and administrators the country has produced.

During these three decades, the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society has accomplished various tasks but none of them focussed on the parliamentary life of Pantji. Today's function is a step forward in that direction.

Pantji had a long and useful association with representative bodies at different levels ranging right from the Kashipur Municipal Board and Nainital District Board to the Constituent Assembly,. He played a key role both in the Opposition and in the ruling party in Uttar Pradesh and at the Centre. His conduct in all these institutions was in accordance with the highest values, traditions and ideals of parliamentary democracy. He firmly believed in maintaining decency, decorum and order in the House. It is but natural that we keep in mind all these while making a selection of the parliamentarian for bestowing this Award in Pantji's memory.

I would like to quote some of the ideas expressed by Pantji in Lok Sabha which are relevant even today:

We have the privilege of belonging to a great country but a country cannot be great simply because it has a huge population nor because of its 'big nation' size. It is unity of the people and it is their pursuit of common ideals that give a country its strength.

But, for him, unity did not mean uniformity. In his own words:

The essence of democracy lies in giving the maximum freedom to every section that is consistent with the unity, integrity and progress of the country for its own development and for the satisfaction of all its aspirations and sometimes even its vagaries.

Another relevant extract is:

Democracy cannot function unless we exercise tolerance and discipline. Without these, no democracy, howsoever wise the people be, can produce adequate results..

Rules are essential for Parliament, but Parliament cannot function on the basis of inert rules. It is but natural that the majority and the

minority have their own viewpoints. It will not be surprising if there is difference of opinion within political parties themselves to some extent.

Ours is a vast country. There are many religions, castes and geographical and socio-economic diversities. There is clash of interests at different levels. These find their expression in the Parliament as these should. But Parliament has to reach some conclusion at the end of the lively debate and discussion; the country's work cannot be stalled. At times, it appears as if parliamentary work has been stuck in the midst of differences. On such an occasion all eyes turn towards those members who have a broad outlook, whose thinking is conciliatory and whose style of functioning is tolerance of others' viewpoints. There are such members both in the ruling and Opposition parties. Parliament cannot function without them.

Today, this Award is being conferred on Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. His faith in parliamentary democracy is undisputable. In 1978, when he was a Minister, he said in the Lok Sabha.

For me, this House is a temple of democracy. I have been endeavouring for the last 20 years to uphold the dignity of this House. Even when I was in the Opposition, I was of the view that this House should function properly and decisions should be taken here on the basis of debates without casting any aspersion on anybody's intentions. I hold the same view even now whether I am in the ruling party or in the Opposition.

Atalji has been in Parliament for the last four decades. Over the years, he has carved out a niche for himself by his eloquence, lucid style and disciplined and dignified behaviour. His parliamentary skill is widely acclaimed. National interest has all along been uppermost in his mind and he has been displaying his capability of rising above narrow considerations time and again.

Finally, I would like to place before you some of Atalji's expressions in which I find glimpses of Pantji's views:

Discussions should be held in a dignified manner. The level of debate should be high. I have never hit below the belt. I do not consider my opponent, my enemy. Nor do I wish that others should take me as their enemy. Differences are bound to be there in politics. Views will also differ. But tolerance is the very base of democracy.

I have been in Parliament with Atalji for several decades. Therefore, if I say that I am very happy to extend my hearty congratulations to him on this solemn occasion, it will not be a mere formality.

Thank you.

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

I, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Bharat Ratna Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society and the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, welcome the Honourable Vice-President and the Honourable Prime Minister and express my gratitude to them for gracing this occasion.

I also express my gratitude to the Honourable Ministers, Honourable members of Parliament, members of the Diplomatic Corps, officers, intellectuals, journalists and other distinguished guests who have graced the occasion.

This is the second time that this Award is being conferred. Shri Indrajit Gupta was the first recipient of this Award, now followed by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who has been chosen for this year's Award. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has enhanced the dignity of the Award by accepting it and honoured our decision of bestowing this Award on him and for that we are grateful to him and we have the pleasure to welcome him here.

Bharat Ratna, Late Pandit Shri Govind Ballabh Pant was a great freedom fighter, administrator, parliamentarian and thinker. Pantji bore the brunt of countless miseries and sufferings for the country. He was one of those freedom fighters who made it possible for our country to see the light of Independence. He also showed his competence and farsightedness in shaping the destiny of the nation. Several incidents concerning his oratory and his thoroughness in parliamentary work are often heard even today. His expressions used to be brief and poignant, his thoughts deep as well as sublime. He derived his thoughts from Indian philosophy and culture, history, current developments and freedom struggle. They reflected a clear perception of the past, the present and future. His views had a universal touch and suited all occasions, transcending all barriers of time. It is in the fitness of things that it has been decided to present this Award every year in the memory of this great son of India. We would like to congratulate the Society and express our gratitude to them for this.

Such a function may be considered as a gesture of gratitude to both the recipient and the person in whose memory the Award is given. It serves as an acknowledgment of parliamentary acumen, perception of time and tide, sagacity, prudence and farsightedness of the parliamentarian decorated with the Award and in the process prompts other legislators to emulate these qualities and to enrich themselves. That is the purpose of this Award.

*Original delivered in Hindi

The language used by Vajpayeeji is sweet, poetic, inspiring, simple and at times has a touch of soft and pungent satire. His words have a poetic spontaneity and flow which unfold truth and facts in their own way. People inside Parliament and outside it curiously wait to listen to his rhythmic expression enriched with thought and logic. Each of his word and sentence never misses the content of rhythm and meaningfulness. The listeners always hear him with rapt attention.

The words of Shri Vajpayee are not merely words but an expression rich in thought and he has the rare quality of brevity of expression. His thoughts serve as a link between the past, the present and the future. He welcomes new ideas. At the same time, old and original ideas are also dear to him. A blend of the two is more realistic and significant.

Broadness and maturity constitute the basic tenets of Vajpayeeji's philosophy. It is our firm belief that his qualities and skill, views and philosophy have been adding to the dignity, strength and utility of Parliament and will continue to do so in future also.

The dignity, capability and importance of Parliament depend on its rules, laws and the Constitution. It also depends on its constituents. There is no doubt that rules and regulations are required. But there should also be such people as are well versed in them and are able to interpret and make proper use of them. The combination of these qualities alone determines its external and internal structure and its inner strength. It is possible with the efforts of individuals, the entire Parliament and the society at large. We should endeavour in that direction. It is a matter of happiness that you have graced this occasion to be with us in this endeavour.

The Bharat Ratna Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Award for the Best Parliamentarian is being presented by the Leader of the Lok Sabha to the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha in the presence of Presiding Officers and all the dignitaries present here and Shri Vajpayee is going to receive the Award. It is a sign of the maturity of our parliamentary system. This is an expression of the ideological maturity and magnanimity of both the Prime Minister and Shri Vajpayeeji. Herein lies dignity and actual strength. We pray that this maturity of wisdom and all pervading and all embracing magnanimity may continue to illuminate all our thinking and actions for all times to come.

On this occasion, we all wish Shri Vajpayeeji a long life and sound health so that he may continue to serve this Parliament, this country and the world at large.

Thank you.

The President of the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society, Shri G.L. Bansal then read out* the Citation on behalf of the Chairman of the Jury and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, the Secretary of the Society, Smt. Ila Pant and on his own behalf.

**BHARAT RATNA PT. GOVIND BALLABH PANT
BEST PARLIAMENTARIAN AWARD, 1994**

CITATION

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE has been a member of Parliament for the last about 37 years since 1957. A leading luminary in Indian politics, decorated with Padma Vibhushan, and true to his name, Atalji is an eminent national leader, an erudite politician, selfless social worker, forceful orator, poet and litterateur, journalist and indeed a multi-faceted personality. Renowned for his oratory and lucid style, Atalji articulates the aspirations of the masses in a most effective way through his speeches. He is a staunch supporter of healthy parliamentary traditions. His contribution in upholding the dignity and decorum of Parliament has been significant. Whether as the Minister of External Affairs, or as the Leader of the Opposition or for that matter as a member of Parliament, his words ever echo total commitment to nationalism. To him politics, political parties and public offices are a means to fulfil the aspirations of the people and not an end in itself. He has adorned the Chairmanship of several Parliamentary Committees. Broad-minded as he is, the whole nation is his family. All national leaders respect him for his conciliatory approach and innate behaviour. Atalji is a role model *par excellence* for all legislators.

Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant was an epitome of courtesy and firmness and an upholder of healthy traditions. It is a matter of great pleasure for the Society to bestow this year's Award which has been instituted in Pantji's memory on Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

ADDRESS BY SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE**

Honourable Vice-President of India, Honourable Prime Minister, Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri and Shrimati K.C. Pant, Shri Bansalji, Honourable Ministers and Esteemed Colleagues:

I do not know what to say. The occasion is such that it is difficult to say anything but not to say anything is also very difficult. It is easy to speak when others are to be felicitated but it is difficult to find suitable expressions when the function is in one's own honour. I am grateful to Honourable Vice-President, Honourable Prime Minister, Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha, the Jury and the members of the Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society for selecting me for this Award.

*In Hindi

**Original delivered in Hindi

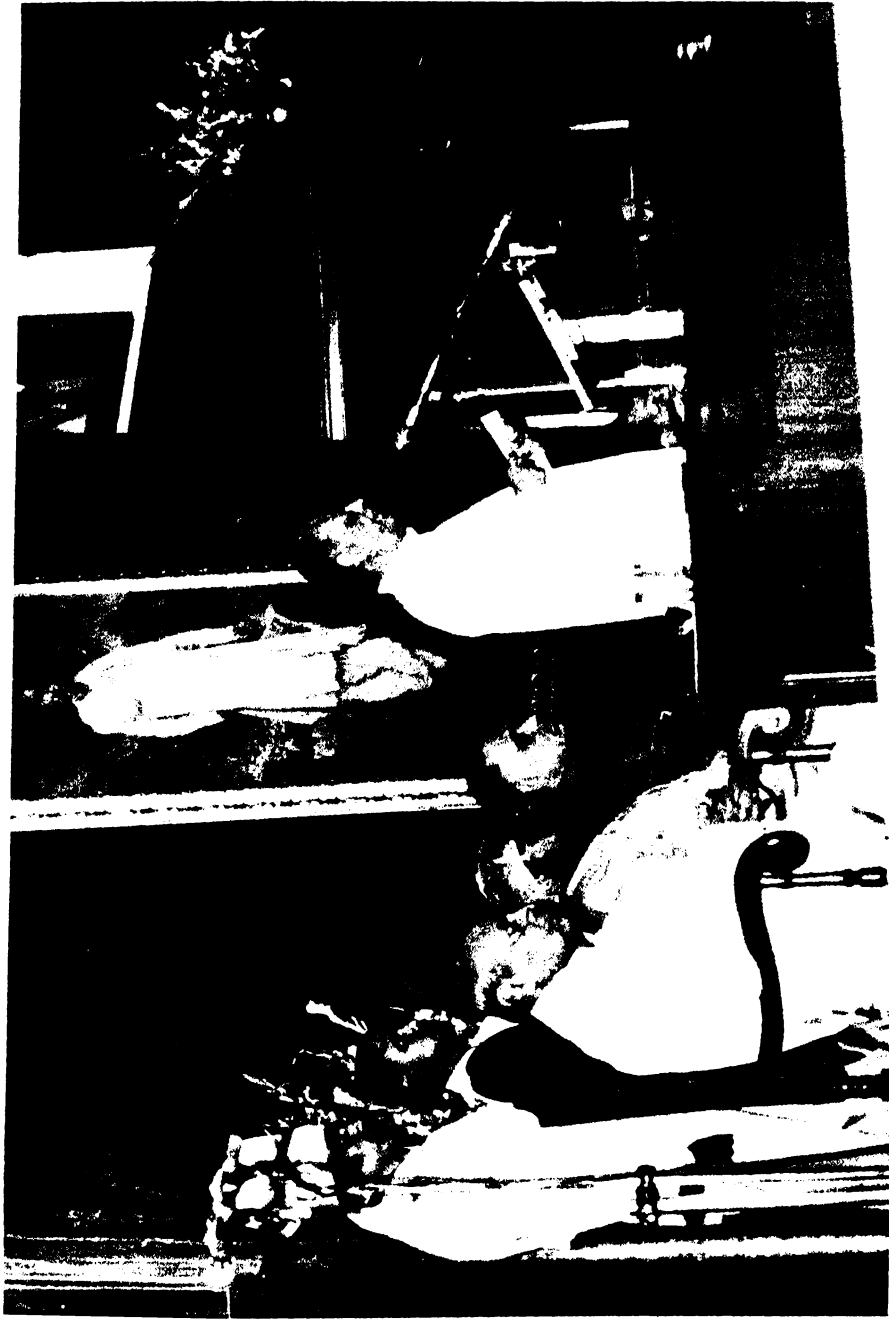
I am aware of my limitations, as also my weaknesses. The Jury must have overlooked my limitations while selecting me for this Award. When goodwill is there, limitations get overlooked. India is a unique and wonderful country. Here any stone can be smeared with vermilion and worshipped.

Last year, my colleague, Comrade Indrajit Guptaji, a veteran parliamentarian, was honoured with this Award. He deserved it in all respects. The same cannot be said about me. Now after him it is being conferred on me. Let it not be construed that I am after him.

I had seen the widely respected Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant from close quarters. I had the privilege to come in close contact with him first in Lucknow and then in Delhi. When Pt. Pant was engaged in building modern Uttar Pradesh, I was in Lucknow as a journalist. I used to cover his speeches. Like his towering personality, his deeds were also equally laudable. Pt. Pant will always be remembered for his erudition, outstanding parliamentary oratorical skill, to which the Honourable Speaker has referred to, his ability to make correct evaluation of persons and events, his sagacity and farsightedness, his ability to synthesize contradictory thoughts, his role in the freedom struggle and reconstruction of the country. I feel honoured in receiving this Award named after him.

When Pantji came to the Centre, I was a member of Parliament, either of the Lok Sabha or of the Rajya Sabha. Those days were extremely testing as explosive problems like the reorganisation of the States and language disputes had surfaced. However, Pantji resolved them deftly with efficiency and statesmanship. If I am not wrong, it was Pt. Pant who bailed us out of the difficult situation created as a result of the proposal for seeking a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir. He categorically asserted that the views of the people of Jammu and Kashmir had already been ascertained. The question of another plebiscite did not arise at all, since the people of the State had already decided to accede to India. It was Pakistan who did not honour those proposals. Time will not wait for Pakistan.

When I was first elected to the Lok Sabha in 1957, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister of the country. He was the Leader of the House also. He used to come to the House regularly, be present there and participate in the proceedings. Whenever necessary, he used to intervene. He was very considerate towards the Opposition. He gave full respect to the Speaker. His mere presence in the House enhanced the prestige of the House. Everyone was inspired to play a constructive role. I remember one particular incident of those days which always flashes like lightning in my mind. Shri M.O. Mathai was a trusted aide of Pt. Nehru. He had made a comment on the conduct of the members of Parliament. Naturally, it was raised in the House. All the parties raised objections to it in the House. Notices of breach of privilege were given.



The Chairman of the Tenth Finance Commission and Secretary of the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society, Shri K.C. Pant addressing the gathering.



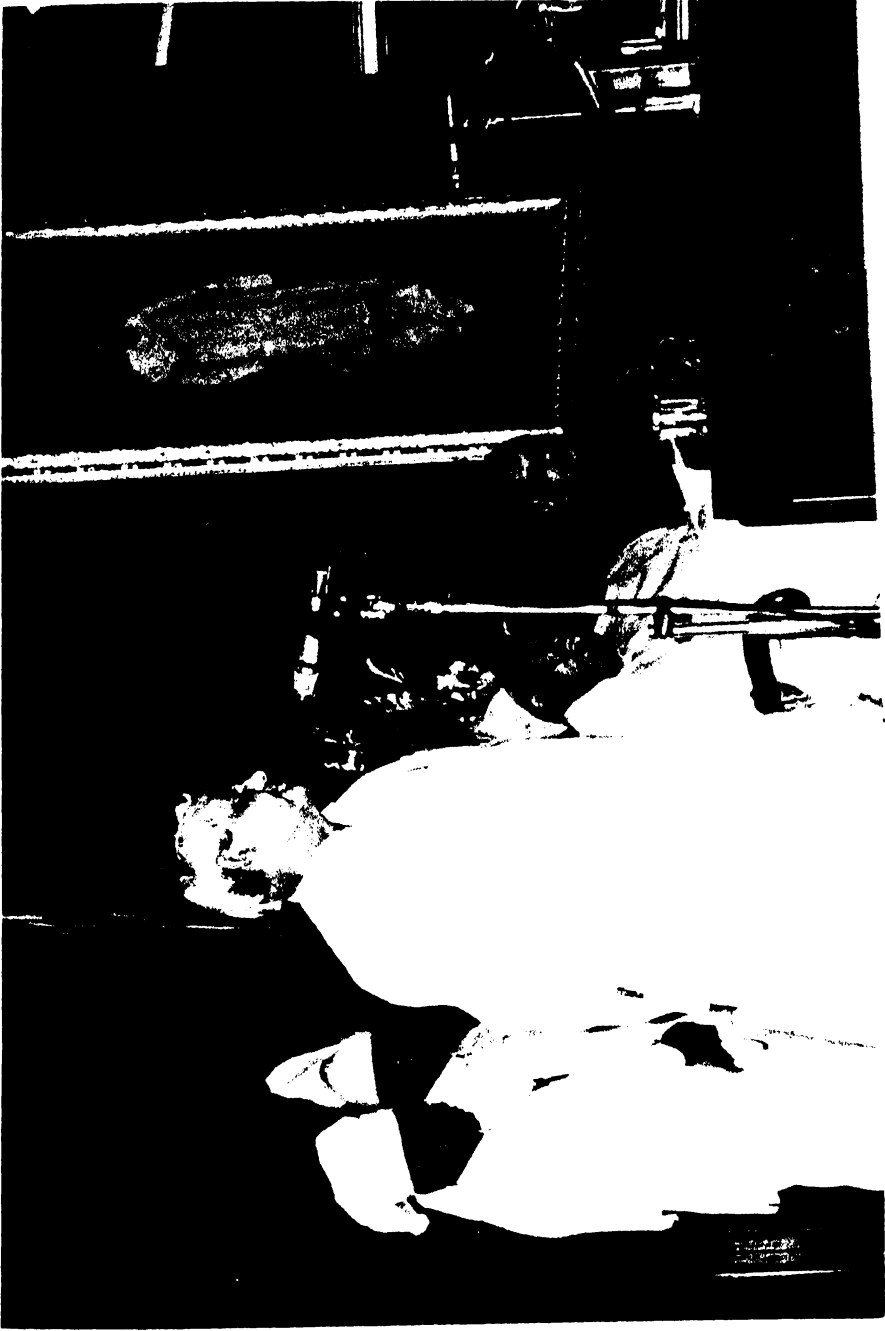
The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil addressing the distinguished gathering



The Prime Minister, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao conferring the Best Parliamentarian Award on Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.



Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee being felicitated by dignitaries.



Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee addressing the gathering.



The Prime Minister, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao addressing the gathering.



The Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K. R. Narayanan addressing the

meeting



A view of the distinguished gathering.

The issue of contempt of the House was raised. My notice of motion was admitted by the Honourable Speaker. Pt. Nehru was present in the House and submitted, "Mr. Speaker, Sir, this does not seem to be a question of privilege. It can be a matter of impropriety and as such this aspect should also be discussed". However, the House was not prepared for that. The Opposition was also not in its favour. After gauging the mood of the House and the attitude of the Opposition, Pt. Nehru accepted the suggestion of referring the issue to the Privileges Committee. I would like to quote Pt. Nehru's words here:

When a considerable section of House was feeling that something should be done, it is hardly a matter for the majority to override those wishes. Suggestion to drop this matter would, I think, not be a right one because it almost appears that an attempt was made somehow to hush matters or hide matters. It is not a good thing for such an impression to be created.

Democracy is not a game of 51 and 49. Democracy essentially is a system of ethics. The House or the Parliament is not a small court of law to dissect import of words. It is a political forum. I am referring to the word politics not in a narrow sense but in its wider connotation. This forum should reflect and echo the expectations, aspirations and suppressed feelings of 90 crore people of the country.

The Constitution and the laws have their own sanctity; but reducing democracy to a mere structure or a mere ritual will take away life out of it which will create difficulties. It is the duty of all of us to preserve its life.

Two days ago, we celebrated the Independence Day. We have taken a vow to safeguard our Independence. We want to bring the country on the road to prosperity. We face the outside challenges unitedly but there is a need to ensure that there is no devaluation of democratic institutions within the country also. Credibility of the representatives of the people as well as that of democratic institutions should not decline. The tree of our democracy is strong. But it should not happen that its roots may become weak while it continues to gain strength outwardly. This is the duty we have to fulfil.

I once again thank all of you from the core of my heart. I have received the Award from the Honourable Prime Minister. It will definitely invite criticism but there is no escape from it. I remember when I became a member of Parliament for the first time, it was difficult to get a chance to speak. I used to occupy a back bench. Once, like every year, when Pt. Nehru moved a motion on foreign policy for discussion, I was denied an opportunity to speak by the Honourable Speaker on the plea that there was no time and that my party had very few members. I staged a walkout in protest. The process of staging walkout still continues. It

is a different matter that this time the walkout has been a little longer. However, staging a walkout is a democratic method and is a part of parliamentary conduct. It is better to boycott than to disrupt the proceedings of the House, though one should not stay out for too long. However, sometimes non-cooperation becomes necessary. The path of non-cooperation was shown by Gandhiji. There should be no objection in following this path but it should end in Parliament itself.

This is the age of democracy. A wave of democracy is flowing all over the world. India is the largest democracy in the world and the world is looking towards us. India cannot afford to fail in this critical hour. I once again express my gratitude for this felicitation. It will be my constant endeavour to keep my conduct worthy of the honour bestowed on me. If ever I falter, this Award will work as a motivating force and will always remind me that I cannot afford to do so.

Thank you very much.

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

Revered Honourable Vice-President, Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha, Honourable members of Parliament :

The National Bharat Ratna Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Award is a very thoughtful initiative of the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society to honour this great parliamentarian, statesman and national leader. This honour serves two noble objectives. It keeps alive the memory of Pandit Pant in his role as one of the leading parliamentarians of our country and also encourages parliamentarians to emulate him.

Pandit Pant in many ways was one of the most experienced parliamentarians of this generation. He had a rich experience of working in the U.P. Council from 1923 to 1930. Later, he became the Deputy Leader of the party in the Central Assembly. He thus had experience as a parliamentarian both in the Opposition and in Government. In both these roles, he revealed his skilful grasp of this forum. He was a forceful speaker who believed in swaying his audience not by rhetoric but by the force of argument and logic. His parliamentary skills as Chief Minister of U.P. and as the Union Home Minister were respected even by his friends and critics.

Pandit Pant's faith in the parliamentary process extended beyond the floor of the House. He believed in freedom of thought and expression and in the need for resolving all issues through a process of discussion and debate. Even political issues between India and Britain could be settled through non-violent means. This interactive process of resolving disputes did not attempt any prejudices based on religion or caste.



Pandit Pant held progressive views on social reforms and on the freedom of religion. He realised that prejudices and passions aroused in the name of religion and caste resulted in the faculties of reason and understanding getting clouded. The parliamentary process suffers a severe setback in such an environment.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is one of the most outstanding parliamentarians of our time. For sheer longevity of experience, he has few peers. He has been a member of one House or the other almost continuously since 1957. He has never been a mere member of the Central Hall. He has a very good knowledge of parliamentary rules and procedure and a razor sharp intellect and wit that is almost tailor-made for parliamentary debate. He has used these often with compelling effect.

We have always sat on opposite sides of the well. I have always found his interventions intellectually stimulating. His long years in the Opposition have honed his faculties of pleasant satire and critical comment to perfection. We all admire his oratorical skills and listen very attentively to him. Even from his position in the Opposition, he has shown that on occasions of national achievement, he is large-hearted and emotionally responsive. I remember the occasion, the great emotion packed occasion when he called Indira Gandhi, "Durga and Kali". I think that moment has hardly been surpassed since.

Atal's knowledge of international relations and his experience as Minister for External Affairs have made him one of the leading experts in international diplomacy in the world today. Multilateral diplomacy is itself an extension of the parliamentary process to the international arena.

His performance as Leader of our Delegation at the meeting of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva this year was an illustration of his diplomatic skills as well as of his commitment to the parliamentary system, which ensures that our country puts up a united front abroad on national issues.

His political convictions run deep but in the true parliamentary spirit, he operates within the parameters of the democratic process. He is willing to listen to other persons' views and has an unshakeable faith in the need for ensuring that all disputes should be resolved through discussion. Whether in Parliament or outside, his adherence to high norms and behaviour is worthy of the highest parliamentary tradition and commands the respect of one and all. Young parliamentarians and aspirants would do well to pick up from him the art of conducting a debate and containing differences in a parliamentary system.

I congratulate Atal Bihariji once again and thank him for having received this Award from my, more or less, sinful hands. I wish him a long life and a successful career and we all wish him well in his further enlightening the House, enlightening the nation and the parliamentary system, which is what I think he has done so well so far.

Thank you very much.

**ADDRESS BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA AND CHAIRMAN,
RAJYA SABHA, SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN**

Respected Prime Minister, Respected Speaker, Respected Shri K.C. Pant, Respected Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji, Honourable Ministers and Honourable Members of Parliament:

It is a great pleasure and privilege for me to preside over this ceremony to present this year's Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Award for the Best Parliamentarian to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

We have had a galaxy of great parliamentarians in our country. Our freedom movement was interspersed by constitutional and parliamentary struggle and by direct mass action through non-violent means. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant was one of the versatile giants of this period, who distinguished himself in the parliamentary arena and made heroic sacrifices in the field of direct action. After Independence, he emerged as a parliamentarian par excellence, while devoting his energies in creative action for the building up of modern India. His superb command of language, his debating skill and his wit and humour made him the role model of an eminent parliamentarian. The institution of the Best Parliamentarian Award is a fitting memorial to him and an inspiration to those who are chosen to receive it from year to year.

I am glad that it has been decided to bestow this year's Award on Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He is a parliamentarian in the mould of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant. We have seen him now for 37 years in the parliamentary forum through momentous events and grave crises. On all such occasions, he made his impact on Parliament and the country through his overpowering reasoning and overflowing eloquence. His debating skill, his witticisms and repartees and his poetic languages made his speeches forceful and delightful. He is one of those who used Parliament as an educational forum as well as a political weapon and enhanced the prestige of the parliamentary institution.

In 1987, Shri Vajpayee observed on the floor of the Rajya Sabha that however long the political career of a person might be, one did not know the real pulse of politics without an association with the Rajya Sabha. He has had experience of both Houses and in that sense he is the complete parliamentarian and still growing, having returned to the Lok Sabha, from what he called, the 'Parlok Sabha'.

Winston Churchill was once asked what he valued most in his life. His answer was: "two simple letters which come as suffix to my name, Winston Churchill, MP." I believe our MPs also value this suffix in the same way. To be elected as a representative of the people is an honour and a trust. It is also a position of power if only one knows how to use it in the forum of Parliament. I believe that a single well-reasoned,

well articulated speech in Parliament will have more effect within and outside the House than a hundred demonstrations.

While addressing the All India Conference of Presiding Officers in 1992, Shri Vajpayee criticised those members who become too much publicity conscious and exhorted them to make quality speeches which can draw the attention of the public and the Press. "The speech should be", he said, and I quote, "such as can be read in the next Session as well. The speech should be such as can be read in the other House too. And some of the speeches should be such as could be read by the next generation as well". This is the ideal that the best parliamentarian of the year has set before us.

A good speech is not merely an eloquent speech. The eloquence must reflect the mood of the people and the need of the nation. It must also try to mould the thinking of the people and suggest or at least hint at some approach to the solution of the problem at hand. Shri Vajpayee's parliamentary speeches are marked not only by a debating skill but also by substance.

Among many pronouncements on national and international issues that he made, I should here refer to one instance only, concerning the lot of the lowliest and the lost in our society. In 1988 there was a massacre of Harijans at a place in Jahanabad in which all the men were killed but the womenfolk spared. Vajpayeeji, speaking in the Rajya Sabha, said that he had enquired why that has happened, he said:

I got a reply that the murderers wanted that only the menfolk should be killed and when the women would cry by beating their breasts they will enjoy the scene. How cruel is it? Is it not beastly? Does it behove a civilised society? Are we really civilized?

Vajpayeeji said that the entire might of the machinery of Government should be used to deal with such situations. In this context he made one suggestion, that at the *viva voce* examination for I.A.S. and I.P.S. selections, the candidates should be asked if they believed in the varna system. "If an officer believes in caste or varna and a man being high or low by birth, then he cannot do justice. Such an officer cannot maintain law and order during caste strife". In that speech he touched upon a cardinal problem in our society which can be expanded to apply to other types of social strife that recur in our country.

No description of Atalji as a parliamentarian can be completed without reference to his role as a member of Government. His parliamentary experience, his power of reasoning, and his eloquence stood him in good stead when he was Foreign Minister of India from 1977 to 1979. I had the good fortune to work under his direction in the People's Republic of China during a part of this period. The late Girilal Jain, in

an article, once compared him to Nehru, saying that Nehru was his model. We know that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had differences with Nehru and 'blasted' him in Parliament on his foreign policy. But in his foreign policy he followed his footprints, as admitted by Shri Vajpayee himself. But he followed him in his own way with a touch of originality.

Of Nehru, he once remarked: "He may have committed mistakes. Who has not? But he gave dignity and sophistication to India's political life and culture and enriched them". One may say that Shri Vajpayee himself has given and is giving dignity and sophistication to India's political life, particularly to India's parliamentary life.

Shri Vajpayee once recalled that Nehru introduced him to Khrushchev in New York as a 'bright young parliamentarian'. Today, a bright young parliamentarian of the early Sixties is before us as the Best Parliamentarian.

May I conclude by congratulating Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee on his richly deserved Award of the Best Parliamentarian and by wishing him all the best in the years to come.

Thank you.

**PANDIT GOVIND BALLABH PANT MEMORIAL
LECTURE BY THE SPEAKER, BRITISH HOUSE OF
COMMONS, RT. HON. MS. BETTY BOOTHROYD, MP**

The 17th Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Lecture was delivered by the Speaker, British House of Commons, Rt. Hon. Ms. Betty Boothroyd, MP on 20 September 1994 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The subject for the Lecture was "Britain and India: Democratic Giants". The function was jointly organised by the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society and the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (ICPS), New Delhi. Besides the visiting dignitary, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; the Chairman, Tenth Finance Commission and Secretary, Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society, Shri K. C. Pant; and the Senior Vice-President, ICPS, Shri Sharad Dighe, MP, addressed the gathering.

The texts of the Addresses are reproduced below.

—Editor

ADDRESS BY SHRI K. C. PANT

Honourable Shri Shivraj Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha, Rt. Hon. Ms. Betty Boothroyd, Speaker, House of Commons, Shri Sharad Dighe, Bansalji, Honourable Ministers, Excellencies, Distinguished Guests and Friends:

On behalf of the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society and on my own behalf, I extend a warm welcome to all of you.

Just a month ago, in this historic Central Hall of Parliament, the Society had organised another function at which the Leader of the Opposition had received the Best Parliamentarian's Award from the Prime Minister. The Award has been instituted in the name of Pt. Pant, who, except for the years he spent in British jails before Independence, played a leading role in the State and Central Legislatures for four decades from the early 1920s.

Today, we are assembled here for the 17th Pandit Pant Memorial Lecture. It seems particularly apposite that this year's Lecture should be delivered by one who presides over the Mother of Parliaments. Madam Speaker, I extend a very warm welcome to you and thank you for agreeing to deliver this Lecture.

I would also like to place on record the gratitude of the Society for the active support extended to its programmes by Shri Shivraj Patil.

The subject for today's Lecture is "Britain and India: Democratic Giants."

There are, perhaps, no two countries in the world which are so dissimilar and yet have so much in common as Great Britain and India. India is an ancient land with a continuity of civilisation stretching back over thousands of years. It is a vast country with a large population. Its culture has been enriched by many religions and languages. On all these counts, the dissimilarity between India and Great Britain needs no elaboration. But there are powerful bonds which join the two countries; above all, the values and institutions which the people of India and Great Britain share.

When our founding fathers sat down to frame our Constitution in this very Hall, they discarded neither the institution of parliamentary democracy nor the English language. Indeed there is much in our Constitution that will have a familiar ring for you, Madam Speaker. In a way, it is a reminder of our shared history of a few hundred years.

When Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth visited in January 1961, our first President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, summed up this historical interlude as follows :

The Indian people, as much as the British, elected to keep alive only the pleasant memories of their long association.

He went on to refer to the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi who guided us to this new destiny of peaceful relations, relations of friendship rather than strife with those who ruled over us because there was no strife in his heart, there was no ill-will and no rancour. Further, he said:

The British impact on India has been in many ways an abiding one...The English language and literature play a prominent part in our lives and the English tradition colours and conditions some of our ways of thought. Above all, we have sought to develop the British methods of politics and Government, adapting them to our own context.

During the same visit, Her Majesty the Queen expressed similar sentiments. She said:

Friendship between India and Britain is of a special kind., Shared experiences, similar institutions, these are the things which make communication possible across the frontiers of differing ways of life; these are the things to be treasured and nourished.

This mutuality of goodwill and the desire to build a new, positive relationship between India and Great Britain found concrete expression in the decision of India's first Prime Minister and the architect of independent India's foreign policy, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to join the



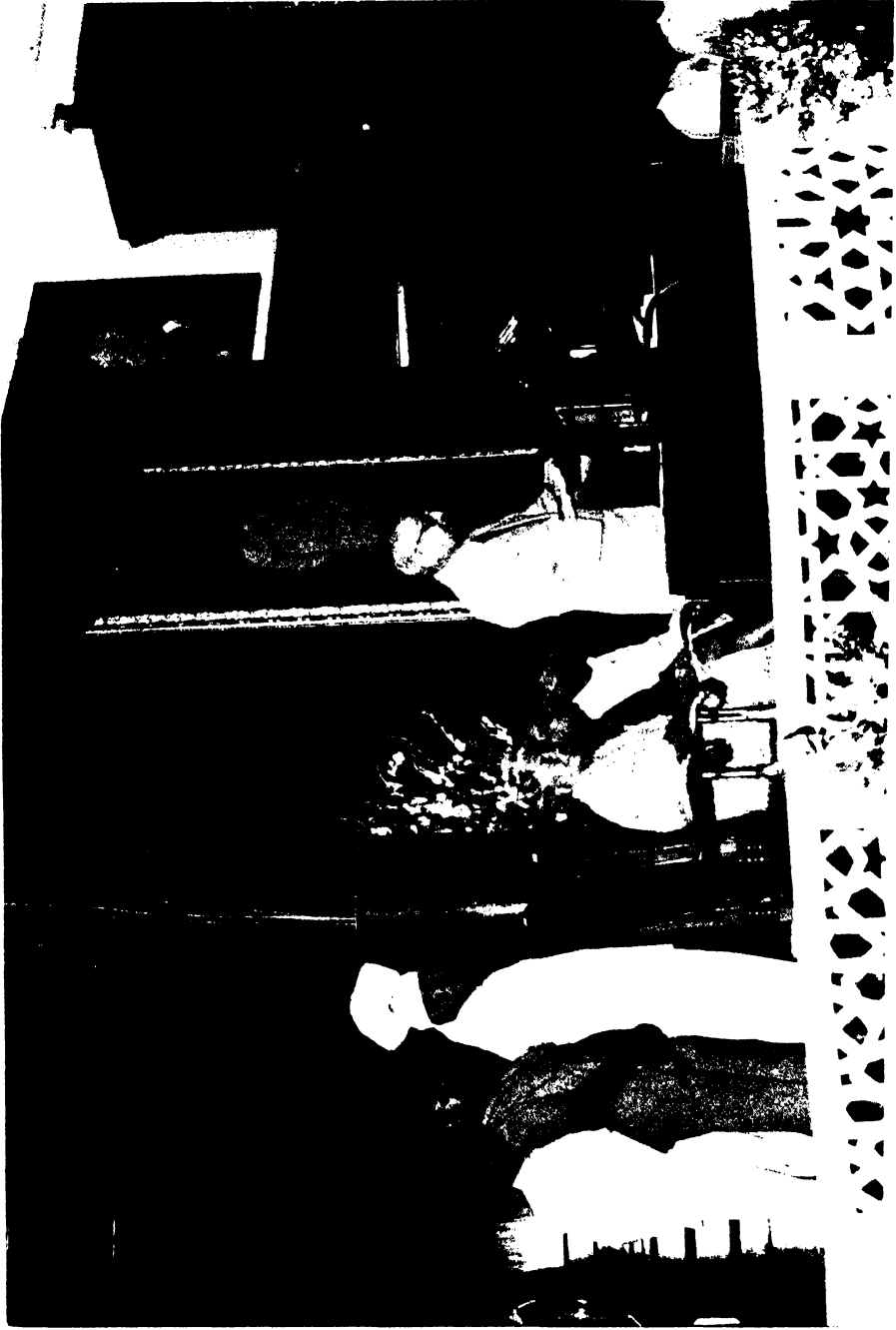
Shri K.C. Pant welcoming the distinguished gathering. Also seen in the picture are Shri Shivraj V Patil, Rt Hon. Ms. Bettr Boothroyd, MP and Shri Sharad Dighe, MP.



Rt. Hon. Ms. Betty Boothroyd, MP delivering the Memorial Lecture.



Shri Shivraj V. Patil addressing the distinguished gathering.



Shri Sharad Dighe, MP addressing the distinguished gathering.

Commonwealth. But for that decision, it is difficult to say whether the Commonwealth would have developed into the large multi-racial Organisation we see today. Over the years, it has strengthened relations among member countries and provided a useful forum for free and friendly discussions, both formal and informal.

Bilateral relations between Britain and India, despite occasional hiccups, have been friendly and cooperative. Many Indians have made England their home. Some of them have made their mark in their chosen areas of activity, be it education or medicine, business or politics. Many British companies have been operating in India for decades and have been an important part of the commercial landscape. But the landscape itself is undergoing a change as a result of the shift in Indian policy towards economic liberalisation and globalisation. As the flow of foreign investment increases, let us hope that British investment will keep pace.

Britain can take legitimate pride in having the oldest Parliament in the world - friendly claims of neighbouring Isle of Man notwithstanding. India's Parliament, on the other hand, is very young, only 44 years old. But with nearly 550 million eligible voters on the rolls, we are the largest functioning democracy that ever existed on earth.

This is not to say that we have no problems. We have them in plenty. There is no dearth of contentious issues - social, economic, cultural and political - constantly jostling for attention in an open society, as an ancient land seeks to transform itself into a modern, self-reliant nation committed to the goal of providing equal opportunities to all its citizens.

However, our democratic ethos has not wilted under the onslaught of complex, difficult problems. Indeed, Parliament has demonstrated the capacity to grapple successfully even with potentially inflammable and divisive issues. That our democratic institutions have stood up to these pressures is basically because of the strong foundations on which they have been placed by our founding fathers. The strength of this commitment to free institutions can be gauged from the following two excerpts from Pandit Pant's speeches.

In 1950, he said in his Convocation Address at the Aligarh University and I quote :

Democracy and totalitarianism, whatever their shape or name, cannot go together. A system which stifles individual freedom and reduces all men to automations, cuts at the root of real human progress. Everything should be done for creating conditions of expanding welfare, but the spirit of man should not be crippled. Democracy believes in conversion. It wins over people through argument. Its appeal is to reason.

It is impossible to separate means from ends and it is a delusion to think that any right purpose can be achieved through wrong means.

In his Convocation Address at the Allahabad University in 1946, he said, and I quote :

To minimise the natural and essential majesty of a single individual is an outrage of democracy. Democracy demands justice and fairplay for every single constituent...it has to be recognised that an individual citizen is always in a minority, in fact, in the smallest minority of one. Progressive cooperation should be the creed of enlightened humanity.

I have every confidence, Madam, that your visit will result in progressive cooperation, not only among the parliamentarians but also between the peoples of the two countries.

I have no wish to stand any longer between you and the distinguished Madam Speaker, as I am looking forward to her Lecture as much as you are.

Thank you very much.

MEMORIAL LECTURE BY RT. HON. MS. BETTY BOOTHROYD, MP

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Speaker, Sir, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen :

Here, in this historic Hall which witnessed the transfer of power 47 years ago in the presence of so many members of the Legislature and Judiciary, surrounded by Heads of Missions, representatives of the city of Delhi and the Universities of your country, I am indeed honoured to be asked to give this Address in memory of the great Indian patriot, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant. He is remembered, of course, as a nationalist who was prepared to suffer physically for his beliefs, and who used all his natural talents and acquired skills, together with great nerve and courage, to help to secure an independent India.

The twentieth century has not produced too many heroes with reputations which have survived unchallenged. But he was one of them. He was even more. He was, without doubt, one of the most accomplished parliamentarians of his time. To his feats as a debater must be added his instinctive commitment to the parliamentary way of life. Few democrats throughout the world have done more to uphold the authority of Parliament and the Government's accountability to it.

He was - and here, of course, I speak personally - the sort of a politician every Speaker would like to have in Parliament. This Address, therefore, dedicated as it is to Pandit Pant, is merely the latest tribute to one of the most distinguished builders of democratic India.

His India, of course, is modern. In contrast, I come to you as the Speaker of a very ancient Parliament - as the representative of a

democracy which deserves the name 'giant' through its longevity and, I believe, also through its achievements.

My office, in fact, as you said earlier, is more than 600 years old. Our Speakership goes back under its present title to Sir Thomas Hungerford in the year 1377. I am the 155th Speaker but in all those years I am the first woman to hold that post. In India, you have not had a woman Speaker as yet. However, you had a woman Prime Minister long before us. Indira Gandhi became your Prime Minister in 1966. We had to wait until Mrs. Margaret Thatcher in 1979 before we had a woman as Head of Government.

I am often asked if being a woman Speaker makes any difference to the role. I can assure you it does not make an iota of difference. I think that for a short while, you know, after I became Speaker in April, 1992, some members of my Parliament may have found the situation to be, well, a little awkward but a situation to which they were unaccustomed. But it did not last long. Politics in Britain is a pretty robust business. But at the end of the day, our members are used to acknowledging the authority of the Chair, whoever occupies it.

They did not elect me, I know, because I am a woman and I did not put myself forward on that basis. I said to them, "elect me for what I am and not for what I was born". And I hope they saw in me the qualities of fairness and impartiality that are looked for in all Speakers. One of my early predecessors said that the Speaker should be, and I quote, "big and comely, stately and well-spoken, his voice great, his carriage majestic, his nature haughty and his purse plentiful." I do not live up to the latter requirement. I leave it to others to judge whether I live up to any of the other descriptions.

I would not tell you that I always have an easy time. What I can say is that on the whole I have got an enjoyable time. I do not think anybody should be ashamed to say that she or he enjoys his job. For my part, I would not want to do anything else.

I can also say that I have a much better time than a lot of my predecessors. After all, nine of my predecessors lost their lives at the behest of the King, mostly by beheading, for getting on bad terms with the Monarch. I think, I can say with absolute confidence that today I have a better relationship with Buckingham Palace than they had.

But Mr. John Wenlock, who was Speaker in 1456, had a particularly unfortunate end at the battle of Tewkesbury between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists. Speaker Wenlock, in addition to his parliamentary duties, was a soldier. And he arrived late with Lancastrian reinforcements. This irritated his colleagues and the description of the battle says, "he was struck down and his skull cleft in two with a battle-axe by the Duke of Somerset for not coming in time, whereby the fortunes of the day

were lost". Well, I think, this was a very drastic punishment to be late and, I am sure, my colleagues in the Commons would be more understanding these days. But I do ensure that I take the Chair in my House daily at 2.30 p.m. and not a minute later.

Of course, there have been good Speakers and bad Speakers. There have also been arrogant Speakers. The most famous of these was Speaker Seymour in the reign of Charles II. When his coach broke down at Charing Cross, he ordered his attendants to stop the next coach to pass and commandeer it. When the occupant objected, Seymour said, "Sir, it is far more proper for you to walk in the streets than the Speaker of the House of Commons". Well, Ladies and Gentlemen, when I have been caught in a storm without a taxi, I have never been tempted to use such tactics. I do not think, I could be able to pull it off in this day and age.

Speaker Trevor in the reign of James II had rather a handicap for anybody in the Chair. He had a problem with his eyes. He had a very very bad squint. When he bowed to call a member - as they did in those days - one would get up on either side of the Chamber. It was to end this confusion that the practice was started by the Chair calling members by name. Today, I am the only person in the House who refers to a member by name. I have to tell you that I had a great problem after 28 April 1992 when, after our election, we had intake of new members. It was very difficult for me to recognise all the names. Of course, with the women members, it was very easy. Women are very colourful personalities with a great deal of glamour. That was terribly easy. But, for the men in grey suits, it was awfully difficult and they used to rise, as you know, in my House. They rise, to be called to speak. They have to catch my eyes. Occasionally I will say, "That hon. gentleman there in the red tie or blue tie or whatever it was". And when I got tired, then, I would say, "No. No. No, that very handsome one in the third row, there". It caused a total chaos. I had to improve my memory from then onwards.

As I said, there have been good and bad Speakers; and there have also been great Speakers. One of these was Speaker Onslow, who was elected to the Chair at the young age of 36 and he continued for the next 33 years. Speaker Onslow saw the development of Cabinet Government, the rise of newspaper reporting and the practice of Government and Opposition supporters sitting on opposite sides of the Chambers, as you know, they do in the Commons. And this led to the confrontational and adversarial nature of the proceedings which continues to this day in my House. But what made Onslow a great Speaker was the way he laid the foundation of the Office, as we know it today. He ended the idea that Speaker was an automatic Government supporter. He made impartiality the rule for the Chair; and he stopped Speakers

having the post merely as a sideline to other money-making activities. Some members of Parliament criticised him for being a stickler for good manners and obsessed with procedure. But, so much of what he achieved still holds good for the Commons more than 200 years later.

But, I can tell you that my favourite Speaker - and I have it because I was speaking so much in the past - is Speaker Peel, son of Sir Robert Peel, the man who introduced the modern ideas of policing. Speaker Peel, although he suffered great pain from varicose veins, never missed a thing, as he sat in the House, hour after hour after hour. He was, as one Irish member pointed out in a very typical Irish phrase, "always on the pounce". It was said that "the mere rustling of his robe was sufficient to quell the noise in the Chamber". Well, I have to tell my colleagues here, I tried rustling my robe, but it does not have quite the same effect. They do not seem to make silk of that sort of qualities these days. And Peel had to deal with quite a lot. As you know, there was physical brawling in the Chamber during his Speakership, particularly on the issue of Irish Home Rule. When he retired, Lord Rosebery, who was the Prime Minister at that time was most unkind to him, after a most distinguished career in the Chair. Queen Victoria had been very impressed with Peel and she was terribly worried about finding a suitable successor. And Lord Rosebery heard of this and he wrote to the Queen Victoria to reassure her. He wrote thus :

There is much exaggeration about the attainments requisite for a Speaker. All Speakers are highly successful; all are deeply respected; all are assumed to be irreplaceable. But a new Speaker is soon found almost invariably among the mediocrities of the House.

I think, if any Speaker ever becomes self-important, Lord Rosebery's words should be remembered and I certainly keep them in the forefront of my mind.

Our members get very excited, just as they do here and just as they did in Speaker Peel's days. I am often asked if I find the proceedings rowdy. I disparage the use of that word. They are valid. I always say perhaps they are a little robust. Certainly, I think, our members work hard. We have fairly long summer recesses which are sometimes criticised. But it has to be remembered that a recess is not necessarily a holiday.

The Government goes on governing, which means Ministers have to be at their desks for much of the recess. So do their Shadow counterparts from the Opposition. Recess or not, there is always a continuous demand from newspapers and television for news and views. So, they always have to be on time.

Speakers also use the recess to carry out official visits overseas such as this and I am very delighted to have this opportunity of seeing

a little more of India. For all of us, of course, who are elected representatives, the constituency work goes on with the everyday concerns of the voters continuing to flood either into our office or into our home.

And my House sits for long hours. During the last parliamentary session, the Commons sat for 1983 hours and 48 minutes over a total of 240 sitting-days. Now I am going to work that out for you because it means an average of eight hours and sixteen minutes a day on the floor of the House quite apart from Committee work. So, I think and I say here as I say at home, the British tax payer gets value for the money paid to our parliamentarians.

I think, one of the strengths of democracy is its possible diversity and its adaptability to different circumstances. I think one instance of flexibility came about with my election as Speaker. It, of course, had long been the custom to choose a Speaker from the Government benches. But, in my case, the tradition was defied and I became the first Opposition member of Parliament to be elected as Speaker since the year 1835. So, Westminster was perfectly willing to try something different. This same adaptability has often been shown among those countries that have adopted the Westminster parliamentary system.

The office of Speaker, I think, is an example of this. My position has many similarities to that of Speaker Patil. We discussed them at Commonwealth Speakers' Conferences and again yesterday. There are also, of course, significant differences. Speakers at Westminster, like those in your Parliament, often see history being made. In some cases, great events occur in front of them. In other cases, the repercussions of faraway crises dominate the proceedings of our Legislatures.

Since I became actively involved in politics, which means the period between the ending of the Second World War and today, I think, there have been three great occasions of enormous drama and potential for good which have impressed me most. They are, and not necessarily in order of precedences, the independence of India; the ending of apartheid in South Africa; and the collapse of Communism and the democratisation Eastern Europe which was symbolised by the tearing down of the Berlin Wall.

In addition to these three historic events, there has been another one which played a large and tragic part in the affairs of my country. I refer, of course, to the problem of Northern Ireland, which has produced such awful happenings in the province itself as it has on the mainland. I cannot speak today without mentioning Ulster.

Though this has been a dominant theme in Britain for a quarter of a century, it has not been a world event, in the way that the other three

have been world events. And in any case, the peace process, which we all pray will be successful, is still going on.

So, let me turn to the three great and hopeful events on the international scene which I have mentioned. Let me take Eastern Europe first.

There are many of you here today who, like me, grew up under the shadow of annihilation. The Cold War meant that the terrors of the Second World War were succeeded almost immediately by the even greater terrors made possible by nuclear weapons.

My first memories are of the 1930s. Even as a very small child, it was possible to gather from the attitudes of grown-ups that something rather unpleasant could be on the way. And it was. I spent a part of my school days in an air-raid shelter. Although no bombs fell on my family, they fell all around us in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Now, of course, the threat of war has not gone for ever. You in India know that better than most. Terrible things can still happen, indeed are happening at this very moment in various parts of the globe. But even admitting that, it is still evident that the possibility of an all-out war spreading throughout the world is now less than at any point during my lifetime. And for that, we must give thanks.

Within the last few weeks, an event of a great symbolic significance had taken place: the final withdrawal of Russian troops from the countries of Eastern Europe. Those countries, like the Russians, will rejoice in their new-found freedoms—the freedom to establish democracy, the freedom to develop market economies and the freedom to forge their own place in the world.

But it is the desire for democracy, still fragile and still tentative, which is the outstanding feature. It has been one of the pleasures - and privileges - of my Speakership to welcome visitors from the former Communist countries to Westminster. They want to know how we do things. We tell them always with the proviso that though we have long experience and, dare I say it, some expertise, our ideas will not necessarily export well in their entirety into a different historical background and a different cultural background. But, on the whole, we find that the Westminster system does lend itself to the new democracies. Our Clerks who run the parliamentary machine are highly skilled. So are other officers in the Palace of Westminster. Most of the advice we give is followed and it does work in other countries who come to us to seek knowhow.

Of course, we are only a small country. If you want to see how a democracy can operate in every large country with a very diverse population, then the place to study is India. I remember that this was the advice given to the Soviet Ambassador by my immediate predecessor,

Speaker Weatherill. And a very good advice it was too! The democratic process, as many of you know, can be long and drawn out. Those of us who operate it, however, cannot be accused of not giving important matters sufficient attention. Take for instance the Bill which went from the House of Commons, which was known as the Bill on the Maastricht Treaty which involved new developments within the European Union. It was a constitutional issue and it had therefore to be taken on the floor of the House in its entirety and none of it could be referred to a Committee. We debated the Bill in principle in 1992 and we gave it a large majority. To many, this must have seemed the end of the business. But under our system, it means that there must be a continuing close examination of such matters with opportunities for alterations and for amendments. So, last year, the House of Commons spent 204 hours, debating it all again. More than 600 amendments were tabled and discussed. Altogether, the Maastricht debate on the floor took 163 hours spread over 23 days.

That debate produced a tie which caused me for the first time to use my casting vote. Incidentally, it did not present any problem to me because precedents over many years have laid down the way in which the Speaker votes on such an occasion. But all this meant that the Government had to table a vote of confidence in themselves the following day because they did not get a clear majority. Subsequently, the debate on the Confidence Motion was found to be unnecessary. There actually had been no tie at all and I will tell you why. A Government Teller, in his over-anxiety that the Government should win the vote, had failed to count the number of Government supporters accurately. After that came the end. We had exhausted all the arguments and we had exhausted ourselves in the process. But that is democracy and this is what I have to explain to many visitors from Eastern Europe, from the new democracies, who share our hopes for democracy but have not had to share our experience like that protracted, wearing but so worthwhile debate on Maastricht Treaty.

Then I come to the second event for which we must give thanks, that is ending of the apartheid in South Africa. This was—and I know it is a cliché—the day I never expected to see. The system in that country seemed so entrenched so unchangeable. It had been a part of my political consciousness as long as I was able to think for myself.

First there was the general and traditional repression of the vast majority of the people of South Africa. Then this repression became formalised, buttressed by law, greeted with enthusiasm by the minority as apartheid developed from being an unofficial system into the deliberate policy of a whole Government. Now, the nightmare is over. President Mandela, of course, emerges as one of the towering figures of the century which is now coming to its close. But I think we must also pay tribute and give credit to former President de Klerk. When you think of his

background and consider his previous career, it an act of remarkable statesmanship to acknowledge the errors of apartheid and do what he could to undo the awful wrongs of the past and to assist progress into a new era.

In India there must have been great rejoicing as there was in my country. For last year saw the culmination of the efforts which began with the non-violent campaign of Mahatma Gandhi so long so. And India's part is surely symbolised by the election of a Speaker of Indian origin in the South African Legislature.

In the days, you know, when I was an active politician - of course I now have a completely non-political role - I frequently demonstrated with others wearing black sashes outside the South Africa House in London's Trafalgar Square in the hope of shaming those inside about what was happening in their country. I do not think we succeeded in that. It is possible we did not have any effect at all. But at least it gives those of us who took part in those demonstrations the right to feel a personal joy in the historic and peaceful revolution which has taken place in South Africa.

In July, I attended a service in Westminster Abbey to celebrate South Africa's return to the Commonwealth. It was an occasion of great emotion and I am sure there was not a dry eye in the whole congregation. The Vice-President of South Africa called on me subsequently. But, what has happened is only a beginning. The Government of National Unity faces major tasks of reconciliation and reconstruction. Hopes are understandably but perhaps dangerously high. Patience and determination will be required if the task which has been so well begun is to be safely completed. Britain and India—the two democratic giants — have much wisdom and expertise to offer our South African friends and we must be unstinting with it.

The last of the three great events which have happened since the end of the War, of course, is the independence of India. You might guess it; you might be right. I was born into a highly political household. I have, as I said, to be completely non-political these days but I can tell you one thing. There were not many imperialists in my working-class family. As a child I remember India being mentioned in some of the countless meetings which were held in my home in the North. And away in London the India League, inspired by people like Krishna Menon, had growing success in the propaganda to let the people of India control their own destiny.

There is a reminder of those far-off days in the corridor of my private apartment in Speaker's House. I remember it several times a day. One of the corridors is lined with portraits of the Round Table Conference on India held in London at the beginning of the 1930s. I am proud to have them there. What intrigues me, as I look at the portraits of the

36 leading figures at the Conference, is its composition. There were some politicians - there had to be - but the portraits include nine Maharajas, a few Nawabs and one Chief Sahib thrown in for good measure. They were considered to be among the leaders of India. Well, one thing Independence has done is that India has become a democracy.

And for this nobody deserves credit more than Pandit Nehru. He was a democrat by instinct and by temperament. He had a sort of brilliance, that is the only word, I think, which illuminated all he did. It would be impossible for him to lead a country which was not dedicated to the democratic process.

One cannot think of Anglo-Indian relations without thinking of Nehru. Although he was essentially Indian, we Britishers, liked to think we had an influence on him. We educated him and we imprisoned him - as we imprisoned so many other Commonwealth figures who went on to become leaders of their nations. Nehru spent his well-known two years at Harrow and nine years in a British jail. He used to say that conditions in prison were better than conditions at Harrow. He spoke much better English than most of the British. He did not only influence India but Britain also.

One of the great events in the histories of our two countries was your decision, made as a result of Nehru's enthusiastic backing, to remain in the Commonwealth after Independence. It was your first major foreign policy decision. It also had a major effect on British foreign policy because it helped us to come to terms with the changing world situation. The Commonwealth was never the same after India's admission as a sovereign State. The word "British" was dropped from its title. It became different; it became better.

Without India, the Commonwealth might well have decayed. Since India remained in the Commonwealth this grouping of nations has become unique. It is a completely voluntary organisation and association of nations which spans all the gulfs of colour and race, of religion and distance.

A by-product of India's Commonwealth membership is the close relationship between our two Parliaments. This is particularly visible in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. My interest here stems from the fact that before I became Speaker, I was an active member of the United Kingdom Branch and am now, along with the Lord Chancellor, its Joint President. It was because of an Indian initiative that the outmoded title of the Organisation, which was then called, 'the Imperial Parliamentary Association' was changed in 1949 to 'the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association', under which name it has operated and flourished ever since.

In addition, there is within our Parliament a very strong Indo-British Group of Members, which reflects the close ties between our two

countries, and I know there is a small delegation coming here next week; and I was very proud last year to unveil a statue in the Indian High Commission in London to mark the centenary of the election of Dadabhai Naoroji who, in 1892, became the first Indian member of the British House of Commons.

It was almost certainly, without any shadow of doubt, as a result of Nehru's influence, that even in the period immediately after Independence, relations between India and Britain remained close. And now, half a century later, our traditional friendship, tinged as it was with nostalgia and with resentments, has been overtaken by a modern partnership between sovereign democracies.

I am very proud indeed that this has happened. I am proud that unlike some former colonial owners, Britain left behind strong emotional bonds, and—I hope—a great deal that was good and lasting.

Today we are still bound by political and economic links. And as a Yorkshirewoman, I must point out that we are also linked by cricket. I realise, though, that it might be unwise of me to develop that theme in this audience!

Mr. Chairman, it is 33 years now since the death of Pandit Pant, whose life today we recall, but I like to think that this great nationalist, who opposed the British so powerfully when we ruled India, would approve of the ever-deepening relationship which exists between our two countries today.

Thank you.

ADDRESS BY SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL

Honourable Madam Speaker, House of Commons, U.K., Ms. Betty Boothroyd, Honourable Shri K.C. Pant, Shri Dighe, Honourable Ministers, Honourable Members of Parliament, Diplomatic Corps, Media Personnel and Ladies and Gentleman :

May I repeat and say that in this Central Hall, every year, the President of India, at the beginning of the Budget Session, addresses the members of the Indian Parliament; statesmen from different countries have spoken to representatives of the people and through them to the people of India; the Constitution of India was framed and adopted; power was transferred from the British to the Indian people. This magnificent Hall is the symbol of some of the significant events of the Indian history.

Madam Speaker, may I also repeat and say that you are the first Lady Speaker of the House of Commons and also the member of the Opposition Party. You have great experience of parliamentary activities. In both our countries, we know how effectively Lady Prime Ministers can function. With great interest, appreciation and admiration, we are now

watching you functioning as the Speaker. We hope that you would add greater glory to the parliamentary system in U.K. and contribute towards further evolution of the system in the world.

Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant was a great freedom fighter, parliamentarian, democrat and statesman. What he did for the country, for the world, for the system, have become part of the glory of Indian history. His words, thoughts and actions, sacrifices and vision have strengthened Indian democracy, administration and parliamentary system. In memory of this great son of India, the present Lecture is delivered by your goodself. We are indeed very happy about it and express our gratitude to you for the profound points made by you in your scintillating speech which was spiced with humour.

May I say that the points which you made about parliamentarians and the Speaker and the functioning of Parliament in your country, are not very different from the points which would be made by any Speaker or a member of Parliament about the functioning of Parliament, about the Speaker and member of Parliament in India also. I think that human beings, members of Parliament and even the Speaker, are the same in almost all Commonwealth countries and Parliaments.

It is rightly said that British democracy is the oldest and Indian democracy is the biggest in the world. These facts make them special and cast upon them unique responsibilities of being responsive to the trends in the world, unifying, correct, vibrant, comprehensive and visionary and capable of absorbing the shocks and changes which occur on the international scene and contributing towards better relations in all fields between our two countries, among countries in the world, for peace and prosperity, and meaningful and cultured life for all peoples on this globe.

Both our democracies subscribe to the Rule of Law, Fundamental Rights of human beings, and responsible governance. Administration, Judiciary and Law-making in both our countries follow, by and large, the same rules of the game. The language used and understood in both our countries facilitates in many ways interaction and cooperation in diverse fields.

In form, Indian democracy follows the occidental pattern and the Indian parliamentary system, the Westminster model, with some modifications and improvements made to suit the Indian conditions. The essence of democracy and parliamentary system is found in the ethos of the people which promotes tolerance, balanced and undogmatic attitudes towards life, readiness to understand and willingness to accept other's point of view.

These qualities have been part and parcel of the philosophies of life evolved in India through thousands of years and are not new to the Indian people. These qualities and forms and the enlightened leadership

at the helm of affairs have made democracy and parliamentary system in India lasting, effective and purposeful. We have no doubt that in future too, they would continue to contribute towards peace and tranquility and prosperity and happiness of people in India.

Of course, as time passes, as new demands are made on the system, and as new situations develop through the advancement of science and technology, as constant contacts between peoples increase, as the need to deal with matters relating to the land, oceans, space and outer space, international organisations and Universe, inside and outside the mind of man becomes more pronounced, the systems followed in our countries and other countries of the world and at the international level have to evolve and adapt to new challenges, by modifying their forms and developing new philosophies and policies, in which endeavour both our countries can contribute.

There are a few problems faced by democracies and parliamentary system in the world. One of the problems is as to how to have appropriate number of representatives of the people for appropriate number of voters. If the countries are big, if the populations are vast, it is difficult to have enough number of people sitting and passing the laws and passing the budget. At the same time if we do not have enough number of representatives in the House, it would be difficult to say that the aspirations of the people are presented in the House in an appropriate manner. This problem is generally faced by big countries having vast population. As to how this problem should be solved is a question which has to be considered by us and solution has to be found.

The second problem which is faced by Parliaments of the world is as to how we should find enough time to discuss a number of complicated issues and problems and policies on the floor of the House. This problem is going to become more and more pressing as life becomes more and more complicated.

The third problem which is faced by democracies is as to how to keep the desire and willingness to work hard, to produce more and to do the best and to achieve excellence and at the same time as to how to contain greed and avarice of the people which may come out of these types of activities.

These are some of the problems which have to be considered and which have to be solved by finding solutions and by modifying the systems that we have in different countries in the world.

Madam, there is great scope for cooperation between our countries in the field of trade and industry, science and technology, research and development, knowledge, culture and, may I say, spirituality also. Fortunately for us, we have the best of understanding between ourselves of the problems and strengths that we have and the world has. We are

cooperating well in all possible fields. We may endeavour to cooperate better in many more fields.

The visit of the Prime Minister Mr. John Major has given a great impetus to the efforts in these fields. Your visit is bound to contribute splendidly in these directions. Governments agree upon concrete plans of action and agreements. Parliaments can formulate policies and give directions. The peoples can evolve philosophies and principles.

Let us hope and pray that these things may happen in our countries and the world through our cooperative and joint efforts, through our interactions and contacts, through our desire to be happy and make others also happy, in all respects.

Once again, I thank you very sincerely, Madam Speaker, for visiting India and for making a wonderful speech before the members of Parliament and other dignitaries.

Thank you very much.

ADDRESS BY SHRI SHARAD DIGHE, MP

Rt. Honourable Ms. Betty Boothroyd, Speaker of the House of Commons, Honourable Shri Shivraj V. Patilji, Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri K.C. Pant, Chairman, Finance Commission, Honourable Ministers, Diplomats, Members of Parliament and Distinguished Guests:

On behalf of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies and also on behalf of the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society, I have the proud privilege of moving vote of thanks firstly to Rt. Honourable Ms. Betty Boothroyd, who was gracious enough to agree to deliver the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Lecture this evening. In fact, it was our long-standing wish that some day, the Speaker of the House of Commons should give us an opportunity of addressing the parliamentarians and the other distinguished citizens of this country. In January last, we had the opportunity of listening to the former Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Bernard Weatherill on "Triumph of Democracy: New Challenges" as the Dadasaheb Mavalankar Memorial Lecture and today we have had the privilege of listening to the present Speaker of the House of Commons. We are indeed grateful to you, Madam, for kindly accepting our invitation and delivering a very interesting and thought-provoking speech in spite of your busy schedule in India.

India has been practising democracy since ancient times, but Britain is the Mother of modern parliamentary democracy and has remained a guiding star for the democracies in the world. India has, no doubt, liberally drawn from the Westminster system of parliamentary democracy and India can legitimately be proud of its being the largest democracy in the world and of its unique success as demonstrated through regular periodic

elections and functioning of Parliament. The credit for our success, of course, goes to the Government, the political parties, to our people who have displayed their maturity of judgment in all these elections.

It was in the fitness of things that this Lecture on "Britain and India: Democratic Giants" was delivered as the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Lecture. Bharat Ratna Govind Ballabh Pant, a great freedom fighter, an outstanding parliamentarian and an able administrator, has contributed much for strengthening of parliamentary democracy in this country. Madam, you have paid a great tribute to that great Indian in delivering this Lecture in his memory.

We are thankful to you, Shri Shivraji Patil, for not only chairing this Memorial Lecture but for working actively for organising it and making it a grand success. You have also expressed your valuable thoughts as far as the challenges to parliamentary democracy are concerned. In your tenure, Sir, you have been striving to lay many good traditions and to organise this Memorial Lecture was also a part of your effort to enrich our parliamentary democracy.

I thank also the media persons who are present here. I must thank Shri K.C. Pant for delivering the Welcome Address. I also express my deep appreciation to the Lok Sabha Secretariat and its Secretary-General for playing an important role in today's function. Finally, I thank you all for gracing this occasion and for responding to our invitation in a short time.

HOW TO BE AN EFFECTIVE PARLIAMENTARIAN?

R.C. BHARDWAJ

Introduction

It is a truism that the credibility of Parliament as the supreme representative institution depends eventually on the performance of parliamentarians, individually as well as collectively. A member of Parliament, on his election, is entrusted with onerous responsibilities; he is expected to fulfil a wide variety of roles and perform several functions, both inside and outside the House. Naturally, it is a tight-rope-walk for a member to reconcile the conflicting claims made by varied roles on him. How successful a parliamentarian is, depends ultimately upon how well he is able to categorise his priorities and loyalties and then discharge his obligations to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Recognising the importance of raising awareness about the working of Parliament, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil conceptualized the idea of preparing video films on different parliamentary matters and practices and procedures. This is to give a new dimension to Orientation Programmes for new members of Parliament and State Legislatures. A welcome beginning has since been made in this direction with the Lok Sabha Secretariat preparing six such informative films. One of them is on the subject, "How to be an Effective Parliamentarian?"

Distinguished participants whose considered views find expression in this telefilm are the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla; the Leader of the CPI (M) in the Lok Sabha, Shri Somnath Chatterjee; Shri George Fernandes, MP; Shri V.N. Gadgil, MP; Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, MP; Shri Nitish Kumar, MP; and the former Union Minister, Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

The distinguished participants have given considerable thought to the matter which has a very close bearing on the efficacy of representative parliamentary democracy. They have taken pains to reflect upon and further elucidate several issues that impinge directly or indirectly on the subject.

Independent India's first Prime Minister and perhaps the ablest exponent of parliamentary democracy in the country, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru strongly believed in the primacy of Parliament. According to Pandit Nehru, being a member of Parliament is a privilege and an awesome

responsibility since a member has to be the guardian of not only his electorate but the entire populace. He said:

Here, we have the sovereign authority of India, responsible for the country's governance. There can be no higher responsibility or greater privilege than to be a member of this sovereign body, which is responsible for the fate of the vast number of human beings who live in this country.

Varied roles of a member

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj Patil is of the view that the most important task of an elected representative is to make laws and policies and to decide the philosophies on which the development of the country should take place. This is followed by the sanctioning of funds to the Executive and criticising the Government and holding it accountable. Shri Patil, however, cautions that it is equally important that the Government is guided also. It is necessary in the interest of the nation as a whole that the wisdom, understanding and judgement of all the people is expressed on the floor of the House so that the Government gets the clue from the members as to how the people feel about issues and as to how the Executive should act.

The former Union Minister and veteran parliamentarian, Prof. Madhu Dandavate emphasises that for a parliamentarian, the whole country or even beyond is his constituency. That is how he raises problems of international importance, problems concerning economy, civil liberties and socio-economic problems.

Thus, a member has to synchronise the dual responsibilities of competently sponsoring the constituents' cause while dignifying the status of being a law maker for the nation.

Shri Nitish Kumar, MP observes that a parliamentarian has to perform two major roles. He has to respond to the aspirations of his constituents. Besides, as the member of 'the highest Panchayat of the nation', he has to address himself to the common people's problems and international issues affecting the nation.

Personal attributes

The responsibilities, thus, are well defined. But fulfilling them is an exacting task. Becoming an effective and efficient member requires aptitude, dedication as well as a dream for the nation as a whole. As Shri Shivraj Patil says, a member should know how the people feel; and he should know how to present his case. He should have control over the language and should understand the Constitution, rules and regulations.

For being an effective parliamentarian, much depends on the personal attributes of a member, his knowledge, habit of hard work, capacity to

utilize the available parliamentary opportunities and above all his faith in the representative institution as an instrument in the service of the people. He ought to possess impeccable character, great courage and virtuous conduct. He should be able to adjust politics not only to human reasoning but also to human nature. His personal relationship with his constituents also is an important factor.

The Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla says that to become an effective parliamentarian, there cannot be a magic formula. Like any other subject where a person wants to be effective, and an expert, one has to learn the hard way.

Thus, comprehending issues, ideas and ideologies is the first task for a member. He needs to grasp the grassroot concerns of his constituency, sympathise with them and respond with alacrity.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, MP stresses that for a member to be effective, it is essential that he be well-versed with the issues he is raising, be committed to them and approach them with a certain amount of honesty.

Member in the House

But a mere understanding of issues is not enough. A member needs the ability to use the available parliamentary opportunities to create the maximum impact. To make this possible, a thorough grounding in the rules of procedure, conventions and customs of Parliament is essential.

More importantly, a member should show respect to the House and fellow members. He should realize that if he does not show respect to others, he is not going to get respect from them. If a member can cultivate respect, obviously, he will get respect from his fellow members. Above all, utmost respect should be shown to the Chair. This could prove very helpful in winning the confidence and regard of the Presiding Officer.

Attendance

For a new member, regular attendance of the House by itself is of immense advantage. By being a keen observer, he could see for himself as to how senior members make their mark on the floor of the House. Regular attendance is also taken note of by fellow members and also by the member's Party Leader and Whip. This could yield results in times to come.

A member should also observe very closely as to how the business of the House is conducted by the Chair. This will help him to know the mind of the Presiding Officer and in turn it will enable him to get maximum opportunities to speak in the House.

Rules of Procedure

To ensure the proper functioning of Parliament, there are many practices and procedures which evolve constantly to cater to the needs

of the time. Members, therefore, have to be acquainted with the rules, directions, constitutional provisions, customs, conventions, precedents, usages, etc. In fact, parliamentary working is now an intricate web of rules. Some even call it a 'game of rules'. Those who master the rules, rule the game.

Shri George Fernandes, MP recalls that when he was elected to the Parliament in 1967, within a week of the election he went to Delhi. The first thing he did was to visit the Parliamentary Notice Office and collect the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. Over the next two days he read that book from cover to cover along with the Directions from the Chair. Shri Fernandes was happy that the first Question in the ensuing Lok Sabha stood in his name.

Armed with the rules, a member can very well secure his rights in Parliament. Well wielded, they can become potent weapons. At the opportune moment, he should be able to quote the relevant rule or precedent or ruling from the Chair to provide logical back up to the point that he is making. Shri V.N. Gadgil, MP asserts that a member can be effective if he uses the various parliamentary devices adequately. He drives home the point when he stresses that if possession is nine points in Law, then procedure is nine points in parliamentary life.

A member can be successful if he is sure of the facts and is clear about the rules under which he is raising the issue. Addressing an Orientation Programme for newly elected legislators, Prof. Dandavate cited an instance to buttress this point :

On one occasion, when the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Bill was being debated in the House, some members tried to cast aspersions on the Judiciary. I got up and raised a point of order. I said, the provision of the Constitution has been violated. Members can legally discuss the Bill, even the judgment, but the conduct of the judges cannot be discussed in the House. The presiding authority gave a categorical ruling in my favour and held that my point of view was consistent with the constitutional provisions and, therefore, all those who participate in the debate should avoid any reference to the conduct of the judges in the House.

It is also equally important to carefully study and remember important rulings of various Speakers in the past. For instance, the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri G.V. Mavalankar had repeatedly observed that the Government should use the power to issue Ordinances only sparingly. On several occasions, he had given the ruling that so far as possible, the Government should desist from promulgating Ordinances on the eve of a Parliament Session. Similarly, various Speakers have ruled that no major policy announcement should be made outside the House if the

House is in Session. A diligent member can as well cite these precedents if and when he wants to make a contention in this regard.

The Leader of the CPI (M) in the Lok Sabha, Shri Somnath Chatterjee suggests that unless one is sure of the rules and procedures, one cannot effectively utilise the time of the House. Similarly, unless a member knows the parliamentary devices, he cannot make use of them. But a vigilant member does not stop at the book of rules. As in any other field, the novice learns by watching and emulating the veteran. Then, as mentioned earlier, attendance becomes an essential factor. Shri Nitish Kumar feels that maximum attendance is a major consideration. Members should make it a point to listen to others. Just to speak and then leave the House is shirking duty, he asserts.

Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, who has been a member since 1980, says that when she joined Parliament, she used to sit in the backbenches and observe how other members were speaking, especially veterans like Bhupesh Gupta and Pilloo Modi. In fact, regularity of attendance is said to be the secret behind the success of many of the stalwarts.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate recalls that Pandit Nehru used to sit in parliament right from eleven in the morning till the lunch hour. He used to be there throughout the Question Hour, whether it was the Prime Minister's day or not. Once a journalist asked him as to why he should spend so much time in Parliament. With his characteristic candour, Panditji replied: "I consciously and deliberately remain present in Parliament because through my presence, I want to feel the pulse of the Parliament and through it, the pulse of the nation and that is absolutely necessary for a democratic experiment".

For a better and deeper understanding of the constitutional provisions and thorough awareness of various parliamentary practices and procedures, it is advisable for a new member to attend the Orientation Programmes, Seminars and Discussion Sessions organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat. He may also benefit from the video films on parliamentary matters produced by the Secretariat. A new member may also informally discuss parliamentary matters with senior and seasoned parliamentarians. The List of Business and other parliamentary papers circulated daily to members can also be very helpful in identifying areas of interest and subjects to be raised in the House on any given day.

Discussions in the House

A member should carefully assess the importance and gravity of various matters raised in House. He should then give timely notice under relevant rules. He should also be able to develop the art of making a distinction between what is important and what is not. Besides, he must have an open mind. In a democratic set up, the majority must be prepared

to listen to the voice of the minority and be influenced by it; also, the minority must be prepared to listen to the voice of the majority and be governed by it. That is the essence of democracy which must be appreciated and followed.

A member should try to read the mood of the House and adjust himself accordingly. This will help him in developing a sense of timing so that he does not say anything out of tune as it will carry him nowhere. He must also cultivate the knack of saying the right thing at the right moment. He should also be very clear in his mind about the jurisdiction enjoyed by the Government machinery at different levels so that he raises the appropriate issue at the appropriate forum.

Speeches in the House

The real test for a member comes when he takes the floor. The first two or three speeches are very important. If he does not create a good impression in the House in his maiden speech or the subsequent two to three speeches, there is a possibility that he may be overlooked by his fellow members. As Shri Gadgil says, how a member opens his parliamentary life is very important. He recalls how he received a congratulatory note from the then Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi after his maiden speech had created an impact in the House.

While preparing a speech, a member should know the essential difference between a parliamentary speech and a public speech. In a parliamentary speech, the force of logic is preferred to theatrics and as such, a member need not be emotional. But the speech must be such that every argument that he makes goes deep into the hearts of other members and they are made to think thereon. Therefore, it is the content that matters in a good parliamentary speech. Shri Shivraj Patil rightly observes:

In a parliamentary speech you have very limited time and in the available time you have to make the points; you cannot make long verbose statements. You have to understand the problems, provide solutions and your approach has to be quite futuristic, comprehensive and which really touches the problem and the solution. That may not be the case always in a public speech, where you appeal more to the emotion of the people than logic.

The key to success in a parliamentary speech lies in distinguishing what is relevant from what is not. For this, a member has to study and think a lot. The Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, himself a brilliant orator, observes that there are no stipulations while speaking on a public platform. But to speak effectively in Parliament, where one has limited time, requires one to prepare the speech in advance. A member should also pay attention to his speech,

as to how he can begin and end his speech impressively.

Shri Nitish Kumar points out that it is not necessary for a member to be an excellent orator, even though it definitely is an advantage. He has to be a good debater. All do not possess the talent of speaking well. But if a person speaks clearly and succinctly he can make a good impact.

In fact, a member need not resort to lung power to attract the attention of the House. Instead, speeches produce the desired effect when wit, humour and even satire is suitably woven into it. But Shri Vajpayee rightly sounds a word of caution when he says:

One can use wit and humour in a way that's not offensive. Humour should be ticklish, not enraging. I prefer saying things that others might find uncomfortable in a manner that does not hurt. I never hit below the belt. I do not consider my opponent an enemy, neither do I want to be treated as one. While speaking in the House we should strive towards maintaining high levels of debate and the dignity of the House.

The vast variety of subjects and issues requiring Parliament's immediate attention and the limited time available for them makes it obligatory for members to make their speeches precise and pithy. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan quotes the saying that one can tell a tale for three days or one can relate it in three hours. But ultimately the effectiveness of a speech will depend upon whether the member is speaking from his experience and with conviction and honesty. Shri Shivraj Patil feels that if a member delivers a speech based on his life, experience, feelings and vision, it becomes more convincing, real and authentic which is more useful. Knowledge does not mean merely information. Knowledge means analysis also and it means conviction too.

Homework

To be an effective parliamentarian, a member has to do the necessary homework too. He should come prepared with facts and figures and must be aware of the latest developments in his field of interest. It will also help him speak with authenticity. It is common experience that members who speak without doing any homework are generally overlooked by Ministers while replying to the debates. The Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat can be of immense help to members in this regard.

Expertise in subjects

It is generally held that a member should have broad knowledge of just about everything that the House is concerned with. But ideally, a member can acquire expertise in a few subjects such that he emerges

as an authority in those areas. This expertise and experience could stand him in good stead in the year ahead. As Shri George Fernandes says:

When I first came into the 4th Lok Sabha, for instance my party asked me to be particularly concerned with Railways, External Affairs and Nuclear Energy and I did my bit on debates on these subjects. In the subsequent Lok Sabha, I went straight into the Government and took the responsibility of Communications. One afternoon, the then Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai rang up and asked me, "Will you take over Industry?" It did not make sense to me. I said, "If you ask me, I'll take over"; but he said, "Tomorrow it's Grants; the Grants are coming over for discussion tomorrow". I said, "so what?" By the next morning I'd already formulated what I would say for the Industrial Policy of the Government. Morarji asked me, "How will you manage it"? I said, "Morarji Bhai, my whole life I prepared myself for this; my work as trade unionist was not just DA and Bonus, it was also how industry should be managed, what are the various possibilities and wrongs". And my debate became the basis for formulation of the Industrial Policy which got released to the nation on 23 December 1977.

The need for precise and pithy parliamentary speeches cannot be overemphasised, more so because of the recent initiative on televising of parliamentary proceedings. Now it is all too essential for a member to remain within the confines of self-imposed discipline in the House. He must also adopt a constructive approach whenever he speaks in the House. This is more so in the case of members of the Opposition. A constructive approach will help a member in creating an image of being an unbiased and unprejudiced member who can rise to such great heights where he could shed personal or party predilections for the national good. A classic example is that of Prof. Hiren Mukherjee who used to be listened to with rapt attention by all sections of the House.

Effective use by a member of wit and humour could also attract the attention of the House. Cut and thrust and quick repartees embellish parliamentary debates. A member may have a dig at his opponents but it must be done in a manner that serves the purpose intended without annoying or hurting the others concerned.

A member should also keep his eyes and ears open so that he can instantly grab opportunities to participate in the proceedings. For this, he has to be in touch with his party whips. He can table amendments to a Bill, give notices of Question well in time, seek supplementaries during the Question Hour and make submissions, all provided for under the rules.

A member would be well advised to have a good rapport with the Ministers and the Press. The former can help in getting immediate

attention to and redressal of the grievances of his constituents; the latter can help in projecting his views, ideas and image all over the country. Not only does a member have to inform the House and the Government about the problems faced by the people., he also has to inform the people outside as to what is being done or is being attempted to be done by the Parliament. He should also make sure that he raises such issues which are important and significant. Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla laments the fact that often issues which are not of grave importance are discussed. She feels that issues regarding children, education, foreign policy, science and technology and agriculture policy should get some priority in the House.

Committees

Members, however, do not have to restrict their contributions to what they say on the floor of the House. There are other avenues like Parliamentary Committees which provide opportunities for effective functioning. Since Committees function more on the basis of consensus and rational persuasion than mere voting and numbers, a vigilant member can make a mark beyond the strength of the party he represents. Prof. Dandavate recounts :

I was a Member of the Select Committee on the Company Law Amendment Bill. In the House my amendments would never get passed, but 40 of my amendments were accepted in the Select Committee. It is a question of persuading the members of the Committee and there generally we do not function on the basis of voting but on the basis of rational persuasion of each other. Thus, better work is performed in the Committee.

Private Members' legislation

Besides debates in the House and Committee work, an effective member can also contribute substantially by initiating legislation under the rules prescribed for Private Members' Bills. Since most of the Private Members' Bills are defeated, it is often asked as to what purpose this serves. Veteran parliamentarian, Prof. N.G. Ranga once said in this connection that many a Bill introduced by the Government owed its inspiration to some Bill that had already been given notice of by a private member.

Shri Shivraj V. Patil, while releasing the study, *Legislation by Members in the Indian Parliament* by the present author, observed:

Ordinarily, when the Bills are moved by members these are not passed, or when they are withdrawn by the members, some people tend to criticise by saying that the exercise was infructuous. In fact, the main purpose of moving such Bills is to highlight the problems and also to point out as to how the

problems can be solved and that too in a systematic manner. It helps a member to put forth his ideas, his philosophy, his approach to the problem, and by moving the Bill the member can really guide the Government and guide the Parliament also. The importance of a Private Member's Bill lies in that.

These Bills also help in developing parliamentary personality and career; encouraging research work; sharpening ingenuity and intellect; evolving consensus on issues; articulating people's problems; utilising talent; testing the Government's reactions; exercising moral influence; and imparting training. It would be worthwhile to recall the historic contribution of R.S. Harbilas Sarda and Feroze Gandhi in this regard.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee points out that sometime back he had presented one Private Member's Bill on the inclusion of the Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The Bill was discussed but was not passed. Recently, the Constitution has been amended and the Nepali language included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

A question is often raised as to how to reconcile the loyalties of a member to his electorate, the state and the nation. As Shri Vajpayee observes, such occasions when party interests and national interests clash do come often. But when they do, the parliamentarian must rise above party considerations and do what he feels is right. He should do that not because he wants to be different from what the party says but because his conscience tells him to do so. To recollect the words of Mahatma Gandhi:

The legislators must resolutely refuse to be led by them (local people), if we want to avoid mob law and desire ordered progress for the country. I believed that mere protestation of one's opinion and surrender to the mass opinion is not enough, but in matters of vital importance, leaders must act contrary to the mass opinion if it does not commend itself to their reason.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee recalls an instance regarding a railway line in his constituency. There was a demand from other people in the State of West Bengal to change the timing of the train which was not to the liking of his constituents, and there was a conflict. Shri Chatterjee went to his party leadership and sought their advice. The party was of the view that the interests of the larger number of people should be accepted.

In this connection, it is worthwhile to recall the views of Edmund Burke. In 1774, Burke, as a member of the British Parliament, told his constituents, the electors of Bristol:

Parliament is not a congress of ambassadors from different and hostile interests; which interests each must maintain, as

an agent and advocate, against other agents and advocates; but Parliament is a deliberative assembly of one nation, with one interest, that of the whole, where not local purpose, not local prejudices, ought to guide, but the general good resulting from the general reason of the whole. You choose a member indeed; but when you have chosen him, he is not a member of Bristol, but he is a Member of Parliament. If the local constituents should have an interest, or should form a hasty opinion, evidently opposite to the real good of the rest of the community, the member for that place ought to be as far as any other from any endeavour to give it effect.

Shri Shivraj Patil observes that members get elected if they are tuned to the thinking of the people. If they are out of tune, they cannot get elected. So the ideas that are entertained by the people are the ideas which are uppermost in the minds of the elected representatives and if anything happens outside the House, members get affected by it and they express their views on the floor of the House. Those who are in power accept them or they explain to the members as to why their views cannot be accepted and in the process the shock that is generated outside the House is absorbed in the House. If there is no forum for them to express their views, they will go to the streets and demonstrate and the shock felt because of the demonstration in the street will be much more than the shock felt because of the demonstration inside the House. So, it is generally said that Legislatures are the places where the shocks generated in the society are absorbed and light is shown to the rulers as well as to the people so that the nation marches in the correct direction.

Conclusion

It is the duty of a member to zealously guard the dignity of the sovereign representative institution through his immaculate behaviour. He must remember that becoming an effective parliamentarian requires ability and devotion as also a large measure of cooperation, self-discipline and restraint.

To conclude, a legislator performs a variety of roles. How successfully he fulfils his obligation both inside and outside the Legislature depends upon the personal attributes of the individual legislator: his knowledge, his habit of hard work, his capacity to purposefully utilise the available parliamentary opportunities and his commitment to and faith in Parliament as an instrument in the service of the people.

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

The 92nd Inter-Parliamentary Conference: The 92nd Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in Copenhagen (Denmark) from 12 to 17 September 1994. The Indian Delegation to the Conference was led by the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla. The other members of the Delegation were the Minister of State in the Ministries of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Parliamentary Affairs, Electronics and Ocean Development, Shri Eduardo Faleiro and Shri G. Devaraya Naik, Shri Jagesh Desai, Prof. (Dr.) Sripal Singh Yadav, Shri Laeta Umbrey, Smt. Sarala Maheshwari and Capt. Jagat Vir Singh Drona, all members of Parliament. The Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, Smt. V.S. Rama Devi was Secretary to the Delegation. The Conference mainly discussed and adopted Declarations/Resolutions on the following subjects:

- (I) Strengthening national structures, institutions and organizations of society which play a role in promoting and safeguarding human rights.
- (ii) International cooperation and national action to support social and economic development and efforts to combat poverty: Contribution of Parliaments to the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, March 1995).
- (iii) Implementation of commitments agreed in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations (placed on the Agenda as a supplementary item).

Besides, the Conference held the General Debate on the Political, Economic and Social Situation in the World.

New President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council: The Inter-Parliamentary Council, at its 155th session held in Copenhagen, elected the Speaker of the Egyptian Peoples' Assembly, Dr. Ahmed Fathy Sorour, as its new President for a period of three years following the expiry of the tenure of Sir Michael Marshall. Dr. Sorour defeated his only rival, the President of the Chilean Senate, Mr. G. Valdes Subercaseaux by 116 votes to 103 votes.

In Copenhagen, India expressed its desire to host a Symposium on "Towards Partnership between Men and Women in Politics" in New Delhi in 1996 or early 1997 as a parliamentary follow-up to the IVth World

Conference on Women to be held in Beijing in September 1995. The proposal was unanimously accepted by the Inter-Parliamentary Council.

Birth Anniversaries of National Leaders

On the birth anniversaries of those national leaders whose portraits adorn the Central Hall of Parliament House, functions are organised under the aegis of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) to pay tributes to the memory of these noble sons and daughters of India.

During the period 1 July to 30 September 1994, the birth anniversaries of the following national leaders were celebrated:

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee : On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, a function was held on 6 July 1994 in the Central Hall of Parliament House where the portrait of Dr. Mookerjee is put up.

The Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Sikander Bakht; the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah; members of Parliament; members of the Delhi Legislative Assembly; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Dr. Mookerjee.

A booklet containing the profile of Dr. Mookerjee, prepared by the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, was brought out on the occasion. Audio cassettes of important speeches of Dr. Mookerjee were played at the function.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak : On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a function was held on 23 July 1994 in the Central Hall of Parliament House where the portrait of Shri Tilak is put up.

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Sikander Bakht; the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee; the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Textiles, Shri G. Venkat Swamy; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Dr. C. Silvera; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry, Smt. Krishna Sahi; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Shri Tilak.

A booklet containing the profile of Shri Bal Gangadhar Tilak, prepared by LARRDIS, was also brought out on the occasion.

Rajiv Gandhi : On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, a function was held on 20 August 1994 in the Central Hall of Parliament House where the portrait of Shri Rajiv Gandhi is put up.

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; the then Minister of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Shri A.K. Antony;

the Minister of Power, Shri N.K.P. Salve; the Minister of Urban Development, Smt. Sheila Kaul; the Minister of Welfare, Shri Sitaram Kesri; the Minister of Water Resources and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Vidyacharan Shukla; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla; the Minister of State of the Ministry of Communication, Shri Sukh Ram; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Smt. Basava Rajeswari; the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri H.R. Bhardwaj; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Shri Arvind Netam; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Welfare, Shri K.V. Thangka Balu; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development, Col. Ram Singh; the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development, Shri Rameshwar Thakur; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development, Shri Uttambhai Patel; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; and Smt. Sonia Gandhi and others paid floral tributes to Shri Gandhi.

A booklet containing the profile of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, prepared by LARRDIS, was also brought out on the occasion.

Dadabhai Naoroji : On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Dadabhai Naoroji, a function was held on 4 September 1994 in the Central Hall of Parliament House, where the portrait of Shri Naoroji is put up.

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; the Ministers of State in the Ministry of Industry, Smt. Krishna Sahi and Shri M. Arunachalam; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Dadabhai Naoroji on the occasion.

A booklet containing the profile of Dadabhai Naoroji, prepared by LARRDIS, was brought out on the occasion.

Outstanding Parliamentarian of the year : A function to confer the Bharat Ratna Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant Award for the Best Parliamentarian for the year 1994 was held on 17 August 1994 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao gave away the Award to the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and veteran parliamentarian, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan presided over the function and addressed the gathering.

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, who was the Chairman of the Jury for the Award, and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee also spoke on the occasion.

Lecture on "Britain and India : Democratic Giants" : The Speaker of the British House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. Ms. Betty Boothroyd delivered the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Lecture on "Britain and India :

Democratic Giants" at a function held on 20 September 1994 in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

The function was presided over by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, who also addressed the gathering. The Chairman of the Tenth Finance Commission and Secretary of the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society, Shri K.C. Pant, delivered the welcome speech. The vote of thanks was given by the Senior Vice-President, Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (ICPS), Shri Sharad Dighe, MP. The Chairman and Treasurer of the G.B. Pant Memorial Society, Shri G. L. Bansal presented a plaque to the Rt. Hon. Ms. Betty Boothroyd on the occasion.

Address by the Representative of UNICEF in India: The Representative of the UNICEF in India, Mr. Jon E. Rohde made a presentation on "Challenges and Opportunities for Children and Women in India" on 24 August 1994 in the Main Committee Room, Parliament House Annexe, at the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG).

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil presided over the meeting.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Parliamentary Delegation Visiting India

Namibia: On the invitation of the Parliament of India, a 7-member Namibian Parliamentary Delegation, led by the Chairman of the National Council of the Namibian Parliament, Mr. Kandy Nehova, visited India from 9 to 21 August 1994.

The Delegation called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources, Shri Vidyacharan Shukla on 9 August. They called on the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan and the Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri Salman Khursheed on 10 August. They called on the President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma and the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao on 11 August. A meeting between the visiting Delegation and members of our Parliament was also held on 11 August. The Speaker, Lok Sabha hosted a banquet in their honour the same day.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra, Bangalore, Bombay and Jaipur.

Visit of the Speaker of the British House of Commons: The Speaker of the British House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. Ms. Betty Boothroyd visited India from 15 to 28 September 1994 on our invitation. She called on the President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, the Vice-President and

Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil on 19 September. The Speaker, Lok Sabha hosted a Banquet in her honour the same day. She called on the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao on 20 September. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources, Shri Vidyacharan Shukla hosted a Lunch in her honour the same day. She also delivered the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Lecture on "Britain and India: Democratic Giants" in the Central Hall of Parliament House the same day.

Besides Delhi, she visited Agra, Amritsar, Bombay, Jaipur and Udaipur.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING (BPST)

During the period 1 July to 30 September 1994, the following Programmes/Courses were organised by the BPST:

Parliamentary Staff Exchange Project, Phase-I: Phase-I of the Parliamentary Staff Exchange Project between India and the United States was organised from 25 July to 5 August 1994. Three experts from the United States exchanged their views and experience on the Committee system, legislative processes and parliamentary practices and procedures with Officers and Staff of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats.

Tenth Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials: The Tenth Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials was organised from 28 September to 15 November 1994. This was attended by four parliamentary officials from Indonesia, one from Sri Lanka and one member of the National Assembly of Seychelles. The Programme was designed to meet the special needs of Officers/members of foreign Parliaments and to enable them to study the working of parliamentary institutions in India and their processes and procedures. It was also designed to provide an opportunity to the participants to exchange ideas in the context of their experience in their respective Legislatures.

Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures for Officers of All India/Central Services and Government of India: During the period, the following courses were organised:

- (i) Appreciation Course for Professors/Lecturers of Universities/Colleges (4-8 July 1994).
- (ii) Appreciation Course for Audit Officers (18-22 July 1994).
- (iii) Appreciation Course for Middle-level Officers of Defence Services (25-29 July 1994; 5-9 September 1994).
- (iv) Appreciation Course for (a) Officers of Public Undertakings; and (b) Probationers of ICAS, IDAS, IRAS, IP&T(A&F)S and IIS (8-12 August 1994).

- (v) Appreciation Course for Indian Forest Service Probationers (16-19 August 1994).
- (vi) Appreciation Course for IC&CES Probationers (19-23 September 1994).

Attachment Programme : An Attachment Programme for two Officers of the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat was organised from 1 to 4 August 1994 to enable them to study the working of the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings.

Training Courses for Officers/Staff of Parliament and State Legislature Secretariats : The following courses were organised :

- (i) Training Course for Officers working in Financial Committees and Departmentally-related Standing Committees of Parliament/State Legislature Secretariats (22-26 August 1994).
- (ii) Appreciation Course for Officers up to the rank of Assistants of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats (12-16 September 1994).

Study Visits: At the request of various training and educational institutions, twenty Study Visits were organised during this period.

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Alleged publication of the expunged proceedings of the House by a newspaper : On 9 September 1991, certain portions of the speech made by Shri Illumvazhuthi, a member, in the House were expunged by the Speaker. The portions thus expunged were, however, published in the Tamil daily, *Murasoli* in the issue dated 10 September 1991. Besides *Murasoli*, the Tamil dailies *Malai Murasu* and *Dinakaran* also published allegedly distorted versions of certain incidents that happened on that day.

On 10 September 1991, Shri S. Gandhirajan and some other members gave notice of a question of privilege against the Editor of *Murasoli* for allegedly publishing the expunged portions of the speech of Shri Illumvazhuthi in the House. The matter was also sought to be raised in the House.

After hearing the views expressed by one of the members who was signatory to the notice, the Speaker observed that of the three dailies, only *Murasoli* had published the expunged portions of the proceedings, beside reporting that the rulings given by the Speaker were not audible.

The same day, the Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee of Privileges considered the written explanation of Shri S. Selvam, Editor, *Murasoli*, and examined him in person. The Committee, in their Report laid on the Table of the House on 9 April 1992, reported *inter alia* that the Editor had stated in his explanation that *Murasoli* published the news item on the basis of the reports given by its reporter. He had also stated that it was normal for newspapers to publish details of incidents that were seen and heard by their reporters and that it was only on that basis that the incident on 9 September 1991, which took place in the House, were published in *Murasoli*. Besides, he had stated that in the past, many journals that had published similar incidents had been allowed to enjoy freedom of the Press.

The Editor further explained that *Murasoli* never had the intention of either disrespecting the House or offending the Speaker. Such portions to which objection had been taken had been published because the ruling given by the Speaker was not audible in the noisy atmosphere prevailing in the House at that time. Further, the newspaper had not published the expunged portions of the proceedings with any ulterior motive.

Following this, the Committee decided that since the explanation given by the Editor, *Murasoli*, was not acceptable, he might be given an opportunity to appear before the Committee and give his explanation.

On 27 February 1992, the Editor, *Murasoli*, appeared before the Committee. He merely assured the Committee that if the Committee felt that publication of such a news report was wrong, he would ensure that such incidents did not recur and if the Committee so desired, he was prepared to publish his explanation. The Committee observed that the Editor never expressed his regrets for the lapse. It also observed that the Editor had deposed before the Committee that the news item was published only on the basis of the report given by its reporter. However, the Editor had refused to divulge the name of the reporter. In view of this, the Committee recommended that the permission given to both the reporters of *Murasoli* for recording the proceedings of the House be suspended for ten working days.

Further, as the Editor had given evasive replies to the Committee and had put the blame on the reporter and refused to disclose the name of the reporter, the Committee recommended that the Editor be called before the House and reprimanded.

On 20 April 1992, the House adopted a motion agreeing with the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Report. Thereupon, the Speaker issued summons to Shri S. Selvam, Editor, *Murasoli* to receive reprimand at the Bar of the House on 27 April 1992. However, the Editor failed to turn up at the appointed time. A Warrant of Arrest was, therefore, issued by the Speaker to the Commissioner of Police to arrest and produce Shri Selvam at the Bar of the House on 28 April 1992.

In the meantime, Shri Selvam had filed a Writ Petition in the Supreme Court of India and the same was dismissed by the Court.

Shri Selvam was arrested by the police and produced before the Speaker on 11 May 1992. He gave an undertaking to the effect that he would present himself before the House for receiving the reprimand on the first day of the next sitting of the House.

On 21 September 1992, Shri Selvam was brought to the Bar of the House by the Marshal, where Shri Selvam bowed to the Speaker. The Speaker then reprimanded Shri Selvam. After this, the Speaker directed him to withdraw. Shri Selvam then bowed to the Speaker and withdrew as directed.

Alleged casting of reflections on the Chief Minister, the Speaker, members and the House by a member in an article published in a Tamil Weekly : On 5 March 1992, Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam, a member and Leader of the Opposition in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, gave

à notice of question of privilege against Dr. D. Kumaradoss, another member, for allegedly casting reflections on the Chief Minister, the Speaker, members and the House in an article written by him and published in *Junior Vikatan*, a Tamil Weekly, in its issue dated 12 February 1992. Shri Balasubramoniyan, in his notice of question of privilege, alleged that the impugned article contained a number of untruths which cast reflections on the Chief Minister, the Speaker, members and the House.

After having considered the clarification sought from Dr. D. Kumaradoss in this regard and finding it unsatisfactory, the Speaker, on 28 April 1992, referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee of Privileges considered the letter dated 22 April 1993, addressed to the Chairman, Committee of Privileges, by Shri Balasubramoniyan, member and Leader of the Opposition, and examined in person Dr. D. Kumaradoss. The Committee, in their Report, laid on the Table of the House on 30 April 1993, reported *inter alia* that Dr. D. Kumaradoss had informed the Committee that he had met Shri Balasubramoniyan in connection with the privilege issue and assured him that he never intended to hurt the feelings of anybody. He had also informed that if he had hurt the feelings of the Leader of the Opposition, he was sorry. He further stated that Shri Balasubramoniyan had accepted his explanation and assured that he would not raise the matter again.

The Committee then decided to consult the Leader of the Opposition also before taking a decision, However, in the meantime, Shri Balasubramoniyan had sent a letter dated 22 April 1993, addressed to the Chairman, Committee of Privileges. Shri Balasubramoniyan stated in his letter that Dr. Kumaradoss had met him in connection with the privilege matter and explained that there was no ulterior motive or intention to hurt the feelings of others by the article in the *Junior Vikatan*. He had also expressed his sincere regrets. Shri Balasubramoniyan, therefore, requested the Committee to drop the privilege matter against Dr. Kumaradoss.

In view of the sincere regrets expressed by Dr. Kumaradoss and as the Leader of the Opposition had also requested the Committee to drop further proceedings in the matter, the Committee recommended that no further action needed to be taken in the matter.

The Report of the Committee was adopted by the House.

Alleged casting of aspersions on the Chief Minister, the Speaker and members of the House by a news magazine: On 5 May 1992, Shri S. Jayakumar, a member, raised a question of privilege on the floor of the House against the Editor of *Current*, a weekly news magazine, for allegedly casting aspersions on the Chief Minister, the Speaker and

members of the House in an editorial published in its Bombay issue dated 2-8 May 1992. While raising the matter, Shri Jayakumar stated that the views expressed in the impugned editorial were libellous and it projected the Chief Minister, the Speaker and members of the House in very bad light.

On 5 May 1992, the Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee of Privileges considered the written explanation of the Editor, *Current*. The Committee, in its report, *inter alia* observed that the editorial prima facie constituted a breach of privilege of the House, particularly the Chief Minister, the Speaker and the members of the House. As such, an explanation was called for from the Editor. The Editor had stated in his explanation that the editorial was written exercising the right to editorial freedom. He admitted that the language was harsh. It was also stated that the Weekly was aware that it might have hurt the feelings of the Chief Minister, the Speaker and the members of the Assembly. Instead of giving an explanation point by point, the Editor expressed deep regrets to the Chief Minister, the Speaker and the members of the House. He also hoped that the members of the Committee of Privileges would condone the mistake and forgive him. It was stated that he would be thankful to the Privileges Committee for their magnanimous attitude.

The Committee opined that the tone and tenor of the entire editorial, including its heading, had been libellous and it brought the Chief Minister, the Speaker and the members of the House in odium. The editorial had ridiculed them by using foul epithets. The Committee recommended that in view of the unqualified regrets expressed by the Editor, the matter, however, need not be pursued further.

The report of the Committee was adopted by the House.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

Instance when notices of adjournment motion on a subject identical to one discussed in preceding Session was disallowed : On 26 July 1994, after the Question Hour, when Shri Sharad Yadav and other members enquired about their notices of adjournment motion on the alleged sugar import scandal, the Speaker, Shri Shivraj V. Patil observed that these notices had been disallowed. The Speaker said that the matter had already been discussed as an adjournment motion during the preceding Session and was not urgent enough to be discussed again. Besides, it had been decided at the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee held on 25 July 1994 to have a discussion on the subject in some other form. A short duration discussion under Rule 193 on the matter was subsequently taken up.

References to officials by name expunged : On 8 August 1994, after the Question Hour, a member, Shri Mohan Rawale, while raising a matter (not listed in the Agenda) regarding the situation arising out of the failure of Government to provide cotton, raw material and working capital to the National Textile Corporation (NTC) - run textile mills in Mumbai, referred to an official by name. The Speaker, thereupon, ordered the expunction of the name of the official from the records.

On 25 August 1994, after the Question Hour, a member, Shri Virender Singh, while raising a matter (not listed in the Agenda) regarding the Asian Games to be held in October 1994 in Hiroshima, Japan, made some allegatory remarks against some officials by name. The Deputy Speaker, who was in the Chair, ordered the expunction of those names from the records.

On 9 August 1994, after the Question Hour, Shri Rajnath Sonker Shastri and Shri Ramnihore Rai, both members, while raising some matters (not listed in Agenda), made allegatory remarks against some officials and Ministers of the Uttar Pradesh Government, referring to them by name. The Deputy Speaker, who was in the Chair, ordered the expunction of those names from the records observing that allegations could not be made against persons who were not present in the House to defend themselves.

Allegatory references against State Governments expunged : On 18 August 1994, after the Question Hour, a member (Shri Lokanath Choudhury), while raising a matter (not listed in the Agenda) regarding the liquor tragedy causing the death of many persons in Orissa, made some allegatory remarks against the Government of Orissa which were

expunged from the records by order of the Deputy Speaker who was in the Chair.

On 25 August 1994, after the Question Hour, a member (Shri Lokanath Choudhury) raising a matter (not listed in the Agenda) regarding the killing of Shri Ramdas Nayak, Corporator, Bombay, made some allegatory references against the Government of Maharashtra, which were expunged from the records by the order of the Speaker.

On 25 August 1994, after the Question Hour, while raising a matter (not listed in the Agenda), a member, Smt. Lovely Anand, made some allegatory references against the Chief Minister of Bihar and members of Bihar Legislative Assembly, referring to them by name. The Deputy Speaker, who was in the Chair, ordered the expunction of such references, observing that it was impermissible to raise matters regarding State Governments and State Legislatures in the House.

Instance when extended speech by a member not permitted to go on record, following refusal to conclude speech : On 12 August 1994, after the Question Hour, a member, Shri E. Ahamed, while raising a matter (not listed in the Agenda) regarding the inclusion of certain Statutes on reservation by the Tamil Nadu Government in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution, persisted in speaking even after being asked by the Deputy Speaker to conclude. The Deputy Speaker, thereupon, directed that such further speech would not go on record.

It is improper for a member to talk to an official sitting in the Official Gallery : On 23 August 1994, after the Question Hour, when a member, Shri Lokanath Choudhury, was found talking to an official in the Official Gallery from the Chamber, the Speaker observed that it was not proper. The member then withdrew to his seat.

Members should obtain prior permission to read out prepared speeches : On 25 August 1994, after the Question Hour, a member, Shri Bheru Lal Meena, while raising a matter (not listed in the Agenda) regarding the havoc caused due to heavy rains in Rajasthan, tried to read out from a prepared speech. The Deputy Speaker, who was in the Chair, thereupon, told the member not to do so and further observed that if at all he wanted to read out a prepared speech, he should obtain prior permission.

Instance when documents entered in the List of Business could not be laid on the Table as the Minister concerned was not available when called by the Chair : In the Revised List of Business for 26 August 1994, the Annual Accounts of the Jawahar Institute for Mountaineering and Winter Sports, Aru, for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93, along with the Review and Delay statements, had been included for laying by the Minister of State for Defence, Shri Mallikarjun.

When called by the Chair to lay the said documents on the Table of the House, the Minister concerned was not present in the House nor had he authorised any other Minister to lay the documents on his behalf. Therefore, the documents could not be laid on the Table and were returned to the Ministry of Defence.

Instance when members were permitted to seek clarifications on a statement by a Minister: On 25 August 1994, on a statement by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Rajesh Pilot, regarding the killing of Shri Ramdas Nayak, Corporator, Bombay, some members sought clarifications and the Minister replied thereto.

On 26 August 1994, on a statement made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, regarding the MPs' local area development scheme, the Minister replied to clarifications sought by some members.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 July to 30 September 1994)

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

Monsoon Session of Parliament : The Monsoon Session of Parliament commenced on 25 July 1994 and was adjourned *sine die* on 26 August 1994. Both Houses were prorogued by the President of India on 5 September 1994.

Death of members : A CPI member of the Rajya Sabha from Kerala, Shri N.E. Balaram, passed away on 16 July.

A Congress (I) member of Rajya Sabha from Andhra Pradesh, Shri Tulasidas Majji, passed away on 21 September.

Separate seats for 14 Janata Dal members : The Speaker, Lok Sabha had been requested on 21 June 1994 by 14 members of the Lok Sabha belonging to the Janata Dal to allot them separate seats in the House. The Speaker acceded to their request with effect from 20 July.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Resignation of MLA : The Telugu Desam MLA, Shri Raghuma Reddy resigned from the party and the State Legislative Assembly on 28 August. Later, he announced his decision to join the Congress (I)

ASSAM

Resignation of Minister : The Minister for Handloom, Textiles and Sericulture, Shri Nakul Das resigned from the State Cabinet on 20 July.

BIHAR

Death of MLA : The BJP member of the State Legislative Assembly, Shri Vijay Kumar Mitra passed away on 15 July.

Resignation of Ministers : The Minister for Health, Smt. Sudha Srivastava resigned from the State Cabinet on 18 July.

The Minister for Labour, Shri V. Narayan Singh resigned from Office on 19 July.

No-confidence motion defeated : A no-confidence motion against the Laloo Prasad Yadav Ministry was defeated in the State Legislative Assembly on 25 July. 199 members voted against the motion and 112 voted in favour while ten members abstained from voting.

Reshuffle of portfolios : In a reshuffle of portfolios, on 21 September, the Minister for Tribal Development, Shri Karamchand Bhagat was given additional charge of Labour. The Minister for Industries, Shri Mahavir Prasad took charge of Health. The Minister of State for Information and Public Relations, Shri Purnavanshi Ram was given additional charge of the Cooperative Department.

GOA

New Governor : Shri G. Ramanujam was appointed the Governor of Goa on 28 July. He was sworn in on 4 August.

GUJARAT

Resignation of Minister : The Minister of State for Finance, Education and Narmada Development, Shri Shaktisinh Gohil resigned from the State Cabinet on 15 August.

HARYANA

Expansion of Cabinet : On 20 September, four more Ministers were inducted into the State Cabinet. The Ministers and their portfolios are: Shri Virender Singh: *Power*; and Shri Amar Singh Dhanak: *Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads)* (both Cabinet Ministers); Shri Kharaiti Lal Sharma: *Architecture and Non-conventional Energy Sources* (Minister of State: Independent charge); and Shri Jai Prakash Gupta: *Excise and Taxation* (Minister of State).

The portfolios of some Ministers were also changed. The concerned Ministers and their new portfolios are as under: Sarvashri A. C. Choudhary: *Industries, Mines and Geology*; Lachman Das Arora: *Excise and Taxation*; Ram Pal Singh: *Forests, Wild Life and Environment*; Rao Inderjit Singh: *Technical Education and Medical Education*; Kartar Devi: *Health and Ayurveda*; and Shanti Rathi: *Public Health*

The Minister of State for Jails, Shri Hukam Singh was given independent charge of Elections and Printing and Stationery.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

New Governor : The acting Governor of Himachal Pradesh, Shri Surendra Nath was killed in an air crash on 9 July. The Chief Justice

of the Himachal Pradesh High Court, Justice V. Ratnam was sworn in as the acting Governor. On 28 July, the President appointed Shri Sudhakarrao Naik as the new Governor. Shri Naik was sworn in on 30 July.

MLA's election set aside : On 13 September, the Himachal Pradesh High Court set aside the election of Shri Rakesh Singh of the CPI(M) to the State Legislative Assembly.

KARNATAKA

Governor sworn in : On 20 September, Shri Khursheed Alam Khan was sworn in as Governor of Karnataka for a second term.

KERALA

Resignation of Minister : The Minister for Forests, Shri K. P. Vishwanathan resigned from the State Cabinet on 24 September.

MADHYA PRADESH

Resignation of Minister : The Minister of State for Forests, Environment and Mineral Resources, Shri Dayal Singh Tumrachi resigned from the State Cabinet on 20 September.

MAHARASHTRA

Legislative Council election results : On 18 July, the following were declared elected to the State Legislative Council: Sarvashri Kripashankar Singh, Babanrao Dhakne, Avinash Naik, Krishnarao Bhegde, Kishore Kashikar, Azhar Hussain and Vidya Balose (all Congress-I); Anil Godane (RPI); Hansraj Ahir (BJP); Venkappa Patki (People's Democratic Front); and Neela Desai (Shiv Sena).

Congress (I) expels two MLAs : On 18 July, the Congress (I) expelled Shri Pappu Kalani and Shri Hitendra Vishnu Thakur, both MLAs, from the primary membership of the party.

Expansion of Cabinet : On 16 September, the State Cabinet was expanded with the induction of five Cabinet Ministers and ten Ministers of State. Their portfolios were allocated on 17 September. The new Ministers and their portfolios are as under:

Cabinet Ministers : Sarvashri Vijaysinh Mohite-Patil: *Public Works and Parliamentary Affairs*; Rohidas Patil: *Irrigation*; Javed Khan: *Labour*; Patangrao Kadam: *Higher and Technical Education*; and Babanrao Dhakne: *Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development*.

Ministers of State : Sarvashri Anil Patil: *Finance and Planning*; Laxman Khatankar: *Public Works, Ports and Khar Land*; Sharad Kale: *Public Health and Medical Education*; Jayadatta Kshirsagar: *Urban Development and Water Conservation*; Vilas Shringar Pawar: *School*

Education and Higher Education; Laxman Dhoble: Social Welfare and Food and Civil Supplies; Pravin Bhosale: Agriculture and Horticulture; Marutrao Kowase: Forest and Tribal Development; Shivajirao Pandit: Rural Development; and Vidya Balose: Women and Child Welfare and Employment.

NAGALAND

New Governor: Shri O.N. Srivastava was appointed the new Governor of Nagaland on 28 July. He was sworn in on 5 August.

ORISSA

Resignation of Minister: The Minister for Jails, Shri Kiran Chandra Singhdeo resigned from the State Cabinet on 27 August.

Death of MLA: The Janata Dal member of the State Legislative Assembly, Shri Bharatendu Sekhar Deo passed away on 2 September.

JD expels MLA: On 23 September, the Janata Dal expelled Shri Jagannath Mallick, MLA from the primary membership of the party.

PUNJAB

Death of Governor: The Governor of Punjab, Shri Surendra Nath was killed in an air crash on 9 July. The Chief Justice of the Punjab and Haryana High Court, Justice S.P. Kurdukar was sworn in as the Acting Governor. On 17 September, Lt. Gen. (Retd.) B.K.N. Chibber was appointed the new Governor. He was sworn in on 18 September.

SIKKIM

Political developments: On 4 July, Shri Hengu Tsering Bhutia resigned from the State Legislative Assembly.

The Minister for Home Affairs, Shri Man Bahadur Dabal resigned from the State Cabinet on 12 July. The Minister for Industries and Labour, Shri Mohan Gurung resigned from office on 13 July.

On 21 July, the Chief Minister, Shri Sanchaman Limboo effected a re-allocation of portfolios while retaining the charge of Home Affairs. Additional charges were given to Ministers as under: Minister for Finance, Shri Sonam Lepcha: *Power and Industry*; Minister for Health and Tourism, Shri O. T. Bhutia: *Information and Public Relations*; Minister for Forests and Mines and Geology, Shri B. Ramdamu: *Labour and Animal Husbandry*; Minister for Food, Shri P. Bhutia: *Civil Supplies*; Minister for Panchayat, Shri Raj Rai: *PWD*; Minister for Education, Shri Namkha Gyalsten: *Urban Development and Housing*; and Minister for Agriculture, Shri Birbal Subba: *Irrigation*.

New Governor: On 17 September, Shri P. Shiv Shanker was appointed the new Governor in succession to Adml. (Retd.) R.H. Tahiliani. He was sworn in on 7 October.

TAMIL NADU

Congress (I) expels six MLAs: On 15 August, the Congress (I) expelled six MLAs from the primary membership of the party. They are: Sarvashri R. Singaram, K. Selvaraj, K. K. Chinnappan, R. Appu Natesan, Sanjay Ramaswamy and Zeenat Sheriffudeen.

UTTAR PRADESH

Death of MLA: The Samajwadi Party MLA, Shri Jaswant Singh was electrocuted on 12 July.

Change of party affiliation: Two MLAs belonging to the Janata Dal, Shri Tejpal Singh and Shri Bishambhar Singh, resigned from the party and joined the Samajwadi Party on 25 July.

On 7 September, Shri Afzal Ansari, MLA, belonging to the CPI, joined the Samajwadi Party.

Change in portfolios: On 10 August, new portfolios were allocated to the following members of the State Cabinet:

Ministers of State: Sarvashri Sharadanand Anchal: *Animal Husbandry*; Dinanath Bhaskar: *Rural Development*; Surendra Pal Verma: *Prisons and Political Pensions*; Ram Pal: *Social Welfare*; Surendra Singh Baghel: *Forest*; Ashok Kumar Singh: *Health*; and Sukhdev Raj: *Secondary Education*.

Deputy Ministers: Shri Ram Kishore Bind: *Cooperatives*; and Shri Lalji Chauhan: *Panchayats*.

Death of Minister: The Minister for Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Shri Manohar Lal passed away on 30 September.

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD**BELARUS**

Presidential elections: On 11 July, the Central Election Commission announced the election of Mr. Alexander Lukashenko as the new President, defeating the Prime Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Kekich.

BRAZIL

Resignation of Minister: The Minister for Finance, Mr. Rubens Ricupero resigned from office on 4 September.

GERMANY

New President: Mr. Roman Herzog was sworn in as the new President on 1 July.

MALAYSIA

New King : Mr. Tunku Jaafar Tunku Abdul Rahman was installed as the new King on 22 September.

MEXICO

New President : On 24 August, Mr. Ernesto Zedillo of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party was declared elected the new President of Mexico.

NEPAL

Political developments : The Prime Minister, Mr. Girija Prasad Koirala resigned from office on 10 July. Earlier, the *Pratinidhi Sabha* (lower House of Parliament) rejected the motion of thanks to the King for his Address by 86 votes to 74 votes. On 11 July, the King issued a proclamation dissolving the House and called for fresh elections on 13 November.

On 12 September, an 11-member Bench of the Supreme Court, by a majority of 7 to 4, dismissed a writ petition challenging the dissolution of Parliament.

NORTH KOREA

Death of President : The President, Mr. Kim-Il-Sung passed away on 9 July. Mr. Kim-Jong-Il was chosen the new "supreme leader" on 6 October.

Death of Deputy Prime Minister : The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Kang Hui Won passed away on 29 July.

RWANDA

Political developments : On 18 July, the Rwanda Patriotic Front named Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu as the new President and Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu as the new Prime Minister.

SRI LANKA

Political developments : The party position in Parliament following elections held on 16 August is as follows: Total seats: 225; People's Alliance: 105; United National Party: 94; Independent Group (Jaffna) : 9; Sri Lanka Muslim Congress: 7; Tamil United Liberation Front: 5; Liberation Front of Sri Lanka : 3; Progressive Front: 1; Independent Group (Nuwara Oliya) : 1.

On 18 August, the leader of the People's Alliance, Mrs. Chandrika Kumaranatunge was invited to form the Government. She was sworn in as the Prime Minister on 19 August.

Speaker elected : Mr. K.B. Ratnayake was elected Speaker of Parliament on 25 August.

SWEDEN

Election results : In the elections, held on 18 September, to the 349-seat Riksdag, the Social Democratic Rose Party won 162 seats, the outgoing Centre-Right coalition 147 seats, the Communist Left Party 22 seats and the Greens 18 seats.

SYRIA

Elections results : According to the results announced on 28 August, the ruling National Progressive Front secured 167 seats in the elections to the 250-member People's Assembly. The remaining seats were won by independent candidates.

UKRAINE

Presidential elections : Mr. Leonid Kuchma was elected President in the elections held on 10 July, defeating the incumbent, Mr. Leonid Kravchuk.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

Art. 148(3) of the Constitution provides that the salary and other conditions of services of the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall be such as may be determined by Parliament by law. In pursuance of this provision, the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 was passed by Parliament in 1971. Clause (c) of section 3 of the said Act provides for the deduction of pension equivalent of gratuity from the salary of a person appointed to the post of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India if he is a retired person and has received gratuity in lieu of the service rendered by him previously. In case of re-employed Central Government pensioners, the provisions of reducing their salary by the pension equivalent of gratuity pertaining to their past service stands relaxed in terms of the relevant Office Memoranda issued by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Power and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1994 sought to omit clause (c) of section 3 of the aforesaid Act so as to bring the service conditions of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India at par with that of re-employed Central Government pensioners so far as deduction of pension equivalent of gratuity from his salary was concerned. It also proposed to give enhanced pensionary benefits to those persons who retired as Comptroller and Auditor-General of India before 16 December 1987. The Bill, which sought to achieve the above objectives, was passed by the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 8 August and 22 August 1994, respectively, and received President's assent on 26 August 1994.

The extent of reservation of seats in educational institutions and reservation of appointments of posts in public services for Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was being increased by the Tamil Nadu Government from time to time, consistent with the needs of the majority of the people and it had reached the level of 69 per cent. The Supreme Court, in a judgment delivered on 16 November 1992, had held that the total reservations under art. 16(4) should not exceed 50 per cent. The issue of admission to educational institutions for the academic year 1993-94 came up before the High Court of Madras in a writ petition. The High Court held that the Tamil Nadu Government could continue its reservation policy as hitherto followed during that academic year and that the quantum of reservation should be brought down to 50 per cent during the academic year, 1994-95. The Government of Tamil Nadu filed a Special Leave Petition against the order of the High Court of Madras in order that the reservation policy of the State Government should be reaffirmed. However, the Supreme Court passed an interim order reiterating that reservation should not exceed 50 per cent in the matter of admission to educational institutions.

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, in a special Session held on 9 November 1993, unanimously resolved to call upon the Union Government to take steps immediately to bring a suitable amendment to the Constitution so as to

enable the Government of Tamil Nadu to continue its policy of 69 per cent reservation in Government Services and for admission in educational institutions. A legislation, viz. the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions and of appointment or posts in the Services under the State) Bill, 1993 was enacted and was forwarded by the Government of Tamil Nadu to the Government of India for consideration of the President of India for his assent.

In view of the important and sensitive nature of the matter, the Union Home Minister held meetings with leaders of political parties on 13 July 1994 to discuss the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Bill. The general consensus reached among the leaders was that the Bill should be assented to by the President. The President gave his assent to the Bill on 19 July 1994. On 22 July 1994, the Tamil Nadu Government further requested the Government of India that the said Act (Tamil Nadu Act No. 45 of 1994) be included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution. The Government of India had already supported the provision of the State legislation. As a corollary, it was necessary to bring the Act within the purview of the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution to provide protection under art. 31B of the Constitution in regard to judicial review. The Constitution (Seventy-sixth Amendment) Bill, 1994, seeking to achieve the above-mentioned objective, was passed by the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha on 24 and 25 August 1994, respectively, and it received President's assent on 31 August 1994.

We reproduce here the text of the above Acts.

-Editor

**THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL'S
(DUTIES, POWERS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE)
AMENDMENT ACT, 1994**

An Act further to amend the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. *Short title and commencement:* (1) This Act may be called the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1994.

(2) Section 2 of this Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the 27th day of March, 1990 and section 3 thereof shall be deemed to have come into force on the 16th day of December, 1987.

2. *Amendment of section 3:* In the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 3, in the proviso,

- (i) in clause (b), the word "and" occurring at the end shall be omitted;
- (ii) clause (c) shall be omitted.

3. *Amendment of section 6:* In section 6 of the principal Act, after sub-section (6C), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:-

"(6D) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this section, a person who demitted office [whether in any manner specified in sub-section (8) or by resignation] as the Comptroller and Auditor-General, at any time before the 16th day of December, 1987, shall be entitled to the pension specified in sub-section (6C) on and from that date."

THE CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-SIXTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 1994

An Act further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. *Short title:* This Act may be called the Constitution (Seventy-Sixth Amendment) Act, 1994.

2. *Amendment of the Ninth Schedule:* In the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution, after entry 257 and before the *Explanation*, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:-

"257A. The Tamil Nadu Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions and of appointments or posts in the Service under the State) Act, 1993 (Tamil Nadu Act, 45 of 1994)".

SESSIONAL REVIEW

TENTH LOK SABHA

ELEVENTH SESSION

The Monsoon Session (Eleventh Session) of the Tenth Lok Sabha, which commenced on 25 July 1994, was adjourned *sine die* on 26 August 1994. The House was prorogued by the President of India on 5 September 1994. The House had 24 sittings in all. A brief resume of the important business transacted during the period is given below:

A. MOTIONS / RESOLUTIONS / STATEMENTS / ANNOUNCEMENTS

Alarming situation in Assam and the failure of the Central Government to intervene in time: Moving an adjournment motion on the subject on 25 July 1994, Shri Chandrajeet Yadav said that it was very unfortunate that even after 47 years of independence, we had not paid attention to the Scheduled Tribes living in the border States. One year back, the Bodo Agreement was signed with the active association of the Central Government. Hundred of persons had lost their lives in four major incidents in Assam within nine months. The Government of Assam had totally failed in discharging their constitutional obligations. The Central Government should take immediate steps to provide security of life and property to all the non-Bodo villages. It should also send a parliamentary delegation to the region.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi said that the Government had not proved successful in containing the problem. The Government of Assam should be dismissed and the State brought under the President's rule. Effective steps should also be taken to curb terrorist activities in the region.

The Minister of State for Steel, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev said that there were elements from outside who were inciting unemployed youth and giving them an idea that if their problems were not solved, they should take to arms. It was high time that all political parties sat together and decided about that aspect.

Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde observed that the Government should clearly demarcate as to whose responsibility it was to maintain

*Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Inder Jit, Jaswant Singh, Syed Shahabuddin, Uddhab Barman, Kirip Chaliha, Kabindra Purkayastha, Abdul Ghafoor, E. Ahamed, Balin Kuli, Mohan Singh (Deoria), Brahma Nand Mandal, Pramothas Mukherjee, Laeta Umbey, Dr. Mumtaz Ansari, Smt. Bibhu Kumari Devi and Kum. Mamata Banerjee.

the law and order in the Bodo Autonomous Council area. He also demanded that an all-party delegation should visit the area and report back to the Government.

Shri Shibu Soren pointed out that the educated youth were not getting employment, forcing them to take recourse to unlawful activities. While legislations were many, the benefits of these measures never reached the intended beneficiaries.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Rajesh Pilot said that as desired by the Prime Minister, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, he, along with the Minister of State of Food Processing Industries, Shri Tarun Gogoi and the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri P. M. Sayeed and some members of Parliament had visited Guwahati and also Barpeta where some refugee camps were attacked. They were informed by the Chief Minister of Assam and his colleagues that on 19 July 1994, some 250 villages were set on fire by the Bodo Security Force. Between 19 and 21 July, sixteen people had lost their lives. On the night of 23-24 July, some people came from the Bhutan border to the civilian camps at Bansbari and started firing in which 35 inmates were killed and nearly 70 injured. The Minister said that as a special case, special allocations were being given to the North Eastern States for modernizing their police force, weaponry, vehicles and communication systems. A separate zone for the paramilitary forces had been set up for the North East in Guwahati. As regards compensation, the State Government had assured that due relief and compensation would be given to all the victims.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Chandrajeet Yadav said that the debate had served a great purpose by sending a message to the people of the affected region that Parliament felt concerned if such incidents happened in any part of the country. Necessary steps should be taken to prevent such unfortunate events in future.

The motion was negatived.

Resolution regarding the National Housing Policy: Moving the Resolution on 16 August 1994, the Minister of Urban Development, Smt. Sheila Kaul said that the National Housing Policy was tabled in Lok Sabha on 9 July 1992. The Standing Committee of Parliament on Urban and Rural Development thoroughly examined this Policy document and submitted its Report to the House. The Policy was designed to enable the houseless and vulnerable sections to secure for themselves affordable shelter through access to developed land, finance, appropriate building materials, cost effective building technology and increased infrastructure facilities. It envisaged a major shift in the role of the Government from that of a builder of houses to a facilitator of housing activities. The Policy reiterated the commitment of the Government to assist the disadvantaged groups in

securing affordable shelter. It also recognised the role of non-governmental and community-based organisations in assisting the underprivileged sections of society in securing adequate and affordable shelter.

Participating in the discussion* on 17 August, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde said that one of the main constraints in the path of rapid progress in housing activities was investment. The Government should give due attention to this and enhance investment. Another major constraint was regarding the availability of land for housing construction.

Replying to the discussion on 19 August, the Minister of Urban Development, Smt. Sheila Kaul said that all constructive suggestions, including the adoption of norms set by the World Health Organisation, could make the Policy document more effective and meaningful. To make finance accessible to the needy, the Government was providing refinance through the Reserve Bank of India and the National Housing Bank to 19 financial institutions. The new Policy envisaged the involvement of private developers in land development, construction and infrastructure provision with adequate safeguards to protect the consumers. The Government had directed all commercial banks to lend up to 1.5 per cent of their incremental deposits for housing finance loans. The Ministry of Urban Development was trying to reduce the influx to metropolitan and mega cities through a strategy of development of small and medium towns. In order to encourage use as well as production of alternate construction material, a number of fiscal incentives were being given by way of excise concessions to manufactures of material based on industrial wastes and agricultural wastes. Through a network of 150 building centres, the Government was encouraging research and development of alternate and appropriate technologies based on local material, the Minister added.

The Resolution was adopted.

*Statutory Resolution regarding approval of continuance in force of Proclamation in respect of Jammu and Kashmir and Demands for Grants (Jammu and Kashmir) 1994-95:*** Moving the Resolution on 9 August 1994, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S. B. Chavan said that the security forces had continued their commendable efforts in combating

*Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Bijoy Krishna Handique, Murli Deora, Ramesh Chennithala, Bhagwan Shankar Rawat, K. D. Sultanpuri, Nitish Kumar, Amal Datta, Shravan Kumar Patel, Surendra Pal Pathak, K. T. Vandayar, Upendra Nath Verma, Rajnath Sonkar Shastri, R. Jeevarathinam, Sharad Dighe, Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, Ankushrao Raosaheb Tope, Girdhari Lal Bhargava, A. Asokraj, Anadi Charan Das, Jagat Vir Singh Drona, Bheru Lal Meena, Syed Shahabuddin, Lokanath Choudhary, Lakshman Singh, Dau Dayal Joshi, Sudhir Giri, Santosh Singh Gangwar, Prof. K. V. Thomas, Prof. (Dr.) S. S. Yadav, Dr. Parshuram Gangwar, Smt. Geeta Mukherjee, Smt. Girija Devi and Kum. Sushila Tiriya.

**Discussed together.

militant elements in Jammu and Kashmir. A number of measures taken by the Government had enabled people to get a better idea about the real state of affairs in the State which had been grossly distorted by Pakistan through its massive propaganda and disinformation campaign. Not surprisingly, all that had led to desperation among the militants and their mentors across the borders. The Government would continue to take steps to encourage the political elements in the State to activate themselves. It would endeavour to consolidate the situation further. In the meantime, keeping in view the current situation, it was felt that it would be premature to rush into the electoral process. It was in these circumstances that the State Governor had recommended that President's rule there may be extended for a further period of six months beyond 2 September 1994.

Replying to the discussion*, the Home Minister said that the Kashmir issue had to be treated as a national issue. He appealed to all political parties to sink their differences and stand behind the people of Kashmir.

The Resolution was adopted.

Replying to the discussion on the Demands for Grants, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri M. V. Chandrashekar Murthy enumerated the various measures that the Government was taking to improve the conditions of the people and generate employment and for their welfare.

All the Demands for Grants (Jammu and Kashmir), 1994-95 were voted in full.

Current flood situation in the country: Making a statement in the House on 2 August 1994, the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar said that the South West Monsoon of 1994 arrived in Kerala on 28 May 1994, three days in advance, and covered the entire country by 30 June 1994, about 15 days in advance of the normal time of coverage. During the period 1 June to 20 July, the cumulative rainfall was in excess in 18 of the 35 meteorological sub-divisions of the country. Out of 415 districts, 174 districts received excess rainfall while 112 received normal rainfall. An unusual feature was that the traditionally low rainfall areas like Kutch, Saurashtra and West Rajasthan had received good rains. On the other hand, the traditionally high rainfall areas of the North East had been deficient in rainfall.

Several regions of the country were affected by floods following heavy rains. The affected States were Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and parts of Uttar Pradesh. Floods caused

*Those who participated in the combined discussion were: Sarvashri Sharad Dighe, Sriballav Panigrahi, E. Ahamed, Surya Narain Yadav, Ayub Khan, Mrutyunjaya Nayak, K. D. Sultanpuri, R. Naidu Ramasamy and Kirip Chaliha.

539 deaths in the country. The cropped area affected as per provisional assessment was 4.56 lakh hectares. Various State Governments reported that 45 lakh people had been adversely affected and that over 1.5 lakh houses had been damaged and 21,000 cattleheads lost. The concerned State Governments had undertaken immediate relief and rescue operations which were continuing.

Before the onset of Monsoon, in order to initiate preparedness measures to meet eventualities, a conference of all State Relief Commissioners and representatives of Central Ministries was convened by the Government of India on 8 June. Soon after the receipt of the flood situation reports from some of the States, the Crisis Management Group (CMG) met on 5 July under the Chairmanship of the Central Relief Commissioner. The Prime Minister personally reviewed the situation in a meeting on 18 July. Dr. Jakhar assured the House that no efforts would be spared in supporting the State Governments in meeting the situation effectively.

Initiating a discussion, on 2 August 1994 under Rule 193, on the heavy loss of life and damage to property due to floods in many parts of the country, Prof. K.V. Thomas said that the Monsoon had created havoc in different parts of the country leading to heavy loss of life and property. The Central assistance given to the States in the form of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) had been fixed by the Ninth Finance Commission. However, allocation under the CRF alone was not sufficient to tackle the situation.

Participating in the discussion*. Shri P. C. Thomas also called for some change in the allocation under the CRF. He observed that the Group Insurance Scheme for farmers was the only way by which the Government could give proper assistance to farmers who lost their crops in natural calamities.

Replying to the debate on 4 August, the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar pointed out that India was one of the most flood-prone countries in the world. On an average, the area affected annually was about 8 million hectares, out of which the cropped area was about 3.7 million hectares. The main thrust of managing floods in different river basins was to control the floods through specific structural measures such as reservoirs, embankments, channel improvement and town protection. Non-structural measures such as flood forecasting, flood plain zoning,

*Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri E. Ahamed, Chandulal Chandrakar, Oscar Fernandes, Chittubhai Gamit, A. Venkata Reddy, S. B. Sidnal, P. C. Chacko, Dileep Singh Bhuria, Rajnath Sonkar Shastri, Datta Raghobaji Meghe, V. S. Vijayaraghavan, Balin Kuli, Sarat Pattanayak, A. Charles, Ramesh Chennithala, Anadi Charan Das, Harchand Singh, Kirip Chaliha, Surya Narain Yadav, Prof. P. J. Kurien, Dr. Kartikeswar Patra, Smt. Chandraprabha Urs and Smt. D. K. Thara Devi Siddhartha.

flood-proofing of flood prone villages and changing of crop pattern should also be given a fair trial, the Minister added.

Pakistan's nuclear capability: Making a statement in the House on the subject on 25 August 1994, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri Salman Khursheed said that the Government had carefully noted the statement made by the former Prime Minister of Pakistan, Shri Nawaz Sharief that Pakistan possessed an atomic bomb. This was the first ever such explicit statement by a Pakistani leader who occupied the highest office of Government in that country. Pakistan could no longer maintain a stand of ambiguity about the intentions and true purpose of its nuclear weapons programme.

Shri Khursheed said that India had consistently held the view for long that Pakistan was pursuing a weapon-oriented nuclear programme. The surreptitious evolution of Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme from its infancy and its clandestine development had naturally engaged our close attention all along. We were dismayed that Pakistan not only had advanced its nuclear programme to an intended conclusion but also was holding out to India a nuclear threat in settling its outstanding differences with us. This was a matter of grave concern to us.

Shri Khursheed was of the view that the international community must concertedly act to ensure that Pakistan behaved as a responsible member among the comity of nations. Indeed, there had been international concern expressed over Pakistan's emergence as a nuclear weapon state. Pakistan should be forthwith compelled to abandon its nuclear weapons programme and agree to conduct itself within limits. Recent reports indicated that Pakistan was continuing to pursue its nuclear weapons programme and was clandestinely procuring materials for that purpose from whatever source available.

Shri Khursheed informed members that India was taking all necessary steps to mobilise the international community over the threat posed by Pakistan as a state sponsoring terrorism with a declared intent to use nuclear weapons for resolving its differences with India over Jammu and Kashmir. He assured the House that the Government would maintain the utmost vigilance on this matter and would act with decisiveness and firmness in thwarting any danger to the country's national security.

References regarding the 52nd Anniversary of the Quit India Movement and the dropping of the Atomic Bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki: On 9 August 1994, the Speaker, Shri Shivraj V. Patil made the following references in the House:

The grateful nation observes today the 52nd Anniversary of the Quit India Movement.

On this day the leaders of the freedom struggle gave a clarion call to the men and the women, the young and the old, the rich

and the poor from all parts of the country, to struggle unto the last to put an end to the rule of the foreigners and to usher in the freedom for the country. Mahatma Gandhi asked them to do or die for the freedom.

The people of the country responded to the call of their leaders and urges in their hearts for freedom in a most splendid and brave manner, without caring for themselves, in any way, with readiness to sacrifice all that was near and dear to them consciously and boldly.

The determination shown and the sacrifices done by the freedom fighters ultimately resulted in the dawn of freedom on the horizon of India.

But for their struggle, sacrifices and determination, we would have not enjoyed the bliss and the glory of the freedom.

We would like to remember all the freedom fighters and pay our respectful homage to the hallowed memory of the patriots.

On 6th of August, on Hiroshima and on 9th of August, on Nagasaki, atom bombs were dropped killing thousands and maiming millions, depicting to the world how dangerous could be the wars and insensible use of the modern weapons and unbridled ambitions on human beings and nations.

The dangers of the nuclear weapons and modern devices of war, now have multiplied. If the nuclear arsenal that exists in the world is not reduced and eliminated, the human race cannot become free from fear of devastating destruction. The principles that can be adopted to reduce and eliminate nuclear arsenals, and other conventional weapons of mass-destruction, and of dangerous nature should be universal, non-discriminatory and reassuring of justice, equality and prosperity and peace for all peoples of the world. With the end of the Cold War, the warmth of peace and affection for all everywhere should prevail, leading to a new world order, the realization of the fraternity of humanity. The tragedy caused by the atom bombs should make us all, more compassionate, just and affectionate, and wise to make proper decisions in these respects.

We should not forget what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We should remember the tragedy to avoid the tragedies in the future. We need act bravely and wisely for peace. We need keep struggling to make this world non-violent and peaceful. We should support all the efforts in these directions and oppose all the efforts to the contrary with all the might and will at our disposal.

Others who made references in the House on the subject were: the then Union Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Arjun Singh, the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, the Minister of Railways, Shri C. K. Jaffer Sharief, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce, Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed and Sarvashri Surya Narain Yadav, E. Ahamed, P. G. Narayanan, R. Jeevarathinam, Nathuram Mirdha, Rajnath Sonkar Shastri, Manikarao Hodalya Gavit, Yaima Singh Yumnam, Dr. Kartikeswar Patra and Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil.

Thereafter, members stood in silence for a short while in memory of the martyrs of the freedom movement and victims of the atomic holocaust.

Announcement by the Speaker re: Televising of Lok Sabha proceedings: On 25 August 1994, the Speaker, Shri Shivraj V. Patil made the following announcement:

We have installed a low power transmitter in the Lok Sabha. All the proceedings in the House can now be televised. The proceedings can be seen in the areas which can be served by the transmitter. I am told that in the radius of about 10 to 15 Kilometers, the proceedings can be watched. People in that area will be able to watch the proceedings sitting at their places of work and in their houses. All the proceedings which can take place, as per the rules and conventions, can be watched on the T. V. The leaders of the parties have approved of the idea. We hope that the House also agree to it.

With your approval, all the proceedings can be televised from today. We appreciate and thank the good work done by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1991** (as reported by Joint Committee): On 25 July 1994, moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar said that recently developed scientific techniques enabled pre-natal determination of the sex of the foetus. These techniques, which were useful in determining genetic disorders and abnormalities of the foetus, were also being misused. Women's organisations and the public had been urging the Government to take steps to curb this abuse. A conference of medical experts, administrators, voluntary organisations and legal experts in 1986 had unanimously recommended that pre-natal tests should be regulated and misuse of the tests for the prediction of the

*The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 12 September 1991

sex of the foetus should be banned. The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha with a view to prohibiting pre-natal diagnostic techniques for determination of the sex of the foetus leading to female foeticide. The Bill was subsequently referred to a Joint Committee of Parliament. The Joint Committee elicited public opinion on the Bill and submitted its report during the Winter Session of Parliament in 1992.

Replying to the discussion* on 26 July 1994, the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar observed that there were adequate penal provisions in the Bill. The Government believed that without the active cooperation of voluntary organisations, the objectives of the Bill could not be achieved. The implementation of the provisions of the Bill was not the responsibility of the Government alone; it had to be the responsibility of all, he added.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

*The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1994***: Moving on 19 August 1994 that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Surface Transport, Shri Jagdish Tytler said that after the coming into force of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, Government had received a number of representations and suggestions from various quarters. A Review Committee was constituted to look into these issues. The proposed Bill provided *inter alia* for the modification and amplification of certain definitions of new types of vehicles; simplification of procedure for grant of driving licenses; putting restrictions on the alteration of vehicles; certain exceptions for vehicles running on non-polluting fuels; removal of ceiling on individual or company on holding permits to curb benami holdings; authorisation of States to appoint one or more State Transport Appellate Tribunals; increase in the amount of compensation to the victims of hit and run cases; and removal of time limit for filing of applications for compensation by victims of road accidents.

Participating in the discussion*** on 22 August 1994, Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam said that before issuing licenses to the drivers their

*Those who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Syed Shahabuddin, Venkateswara D. Rao, Ramashray Prasad Singh, Dau Dayal Joshi, George Fernandes, Sriballav Panigrahi, R. Naidu Ramasamy, Kamala Mishra Madhukar, Dr. Ravi Mallu, Dr. Laxminarain Pandey, Dr. K. D. Jeswani, Dr. Kartikeswar Patra, Dr. G. L. Kanaujia, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, Prof. (Smt.) Malini Bhattacharya, Dr. Girija Vyas, Smt. Girija Devi, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Smt. Saroj Dubey and Smt. Geeta Mukherjee.

**The Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, was laid on the Table on 12 August 1994

***Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Chetan P. S. Chauhan, Shravan Kumar Patel, Amal Datta, Bheru Lal Meena, Chandresh Patel, M. Krishnaswamy, Syed Shahabuddin, Ramashray Prasad Singh, K. D. Sultanpuri, Rajnath Sonkar Shastri, Anand Patra Maurya, Bolla Bulli Ramaiah, K. V. R. Choudhary, Anna Joshi, Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, Sriballav Panigrahi, Mohan Singh (Deoria), R. Naidu Ramasamy, Dr. Vishwanatham Kanithi, Dr. Mumtaz Ansari and Prof. (Dr.) S. P. Yadav.

antecedents should be checked properly. The Government should frame rules and make laws strictly to fix the responsibility and to make the license issuing authority responsible for the driver's behaviour.

Taking part in the discussion on 23 August 1994, Shri P. C. Thomas pointed out that the Regional Transport Authority should be empowered to invite application for grant of stage carriage permits to provide service on certain routes in the public interest.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Surface Transport, Shri Jagdish Tytler said that the State Governments had been advised to encourage motor driving training schools. To ensure the safety of the road users, a National Road Safety Council had been set up. The State Governments had been advised to set up similar Councils in their respective States.

The Bill was passed.

The Constitution (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1994 as passed by Rajya Sabha (insertion of new entry 257A in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution: Moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, on 25 August 1994, the Minister of Welfare, Shri Sitaram Kesri said that the provision for reservation for Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu had been made in 1921. Presently there was 69 per cent reservation in the State. The Supreme Court had ruled that total reservation should not exceed 50 per cent. In a writ petition regarding reservation in services and in educational institutions, the Madras High Court held that the Tamil Nadu Government could continue its reservation policy as hitherto followed during the academic year 1993-94 but the quantum of reservation should be brought down to 50 per cent during the academic year 1994-95. The State Government filed a Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court against this order but the apex Court repeated its earlier judgment restricting reservation up to 50 per cent. On 9 November 1993, the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly passed a unanimous Resolution stating that reservation of 69 per cent in Government services and in admissions to the educational institutions should be continued and that the Union Government should also be requested to make necessary amendments to the Constitution in this regard. The Tamil Nadu Government enacted a legislation and forwarded it to the Government of India for consideration of the President of India for his assent. The President subsequently gave his assent to the Bill. In view of this, it was necessary to incorporate this Act in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution so that it got protection under art. 31B of the Constitution in regard to judicial review.*

*The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 25 August 1994. The Short title of the Bill was changed to the Constitution (Seventy-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1994 through an amendment to clause 1 by Rajya Sabha.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Indrajit Gupta said that he was of the view that every State should have the right to fix the percentage of reservation according to its own needs and desires.

Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait said that Muslims were backward educationally and socially; accordingly, they should get adequate reservation on the basis of their population.

Shri P. G. Narayanan was of the view that even if the Act was included in the Ninth Schedule, it was still open to be challenged. Full protection in this regard could be obtained only when a Constitution Amendment Bill under arts.15 and 16 was effected to confer powers on the States to determine the quantum of reservation according to population and other related local factors.

Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde suggested that the Government should come forward with a comprehensive Bill to amend the Constitution giving scope to protect reservations which were in vogue in different States.

Shri P. C. Thomas requested the Government to take note of the fact that even if the Act was put in the Ninth Schedule, it was still open to challenge.

Shri Sharad Yadav called upon the Government to bring a comprehensive Bill so that other States might also be benefited like Tamil Nadu.

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Welfare, Shri Sitaram Kesri said that if other States insisted, the Government would have to take into consideration such requests and do the needful.

The motion was adopted 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 Bill was passed by the requisite majority in accordance with the provision of art.368 of the Constitution.

C. QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, in all, 18,306 notices of Questions (14,930 Starred; 3,352 Unstarred; and 24 Short Notice Questions) were received. Out of these, 480 Questions were admitted as Starred and 4,688 Questions as Unstarred. 39 Starred Questions were deleted/postponed/transferred from one Ministry to another.

*Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Ram Vilas Paswan, Nitish Kumar, Syed Shahabuddin, Somjibhai Damor, Bandaru Dattatraya, Saifuddin Choudhury, Buta Singh, Suraj Mandal, R. Anbarasu, Ratilal Kalidas Varma, Srikanta Jena, Chandrajeet Yadav, Anadi Charan Das, Pratap Singh, Vijay Singh Yadav, Dr. Kartikeswar Patra and Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat.

Daily average of Questions: The average number of Starred Questions answered orally on the floor of the House during the Session was three. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered on a day was seven on 8 August 1994 and the minimum number was one on 25 July and 9 August 1994.

The average number of Questions in the Unstarred List came to 195 against the permitted limit of 230, the minimum being 147 Questions on 10 August 1994 and the maximum being 233 on 22 August 1994.

Half-an Hour Discussions: In all, 14 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussions were received during the Session but none of them was admitted for discussion.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, references were made to the passing away of the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mr. Kim-Il-Sung and Sarvashri Anant Prasad Dhusia, Tula Ram, Jagannath Mishra, N. P. Kesharwani and Kum. Abha Maiti, all ex-members.

RAJYA SABHA

HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST SESSION*

The Rajya Sabha met for its Hundred and Seventy-first Session on 25 July 1994 and adjourned *sine die* on 26 August 1994. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below:

A. DISCUSSIONS

Serious situation in Assam in view of recent ethnic clashes and massacre of refugees in Barpeta district: Initiating a short duration discussion on the subject on 27 July 1994, Smt. Sarala Maheshwari said that extremists had attacked Government-run refugee camps in Barpeta district and had cruelly massacred innocent people on 23 July. Before that incident, some signals had been received to the effect that those refugee camps could be attacked. The Government of Assam had not been serious about the ethnic clashes and had not taken any action. The situation in the State had been constantly deteriorating due to the fact that all previous Governments had fanned the feeling of distrust among tribals and non-tribals of Assam. The demands for equality, equal rights, land reforms, economic development and local autonomy by the tribals of Assam were democratic and genuine. These demands should be met to bring the people of Assam to the mainstream. Neither the Union Government nor the State Government had taken any serious steps to solve the problems of Assam and its people and both were equally responsible for the massacre that took place in Barpeta district.

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

The Chief Minister of Assam had no right to remain in power after the ruthless killings of so many innocent people. All necessary measures should immediately be taken by the Government to rehabilitate those people who had been rendered homeless and to provide them adequate safety. Efforts should also be made to bring peace and normalcy in Assam, the member added.

Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Rajesh Pilot said that the Government had been monitoring the situation in the North-East, especially in Assam, and trying to build goodwill among the people and bring them into the mainstream. The Minister informed the House that the Government had decided that on every Monday, the Intelligence Bureau officers must brief the State Administration about the information they had received. It had also been decided to have Control Rooms in all the districts. Guwahati had been made the Zonal Centre so that all the reserve force and the para-military forces could be diverted any time to the States in the North-Eastern region. Special attention was being given to the States of North-East. Efforts had been made to connect most farflung areas with airlinks and rail connections. A separate Council had been set up for all the seven States in the region which the Home Minister was heading. Government had been fighting insurgency with a strong hand and the situation in Barpeta and other places was being closely monitored, the Minister added.

Urgent need for appointing a Lok Pal by enacting a suitable law in this regard to curb all-pervasive, growing corruption: Initiating a short duration discussion on the subject on 2 August 1994, Shri Chimanbhai Mehta said that there was an urgent need for the enactment of a law on Lok Pal because corruption had assumed a monstrous proportion in the country. The Administrative Reforms Commission had given a recommendation in the 60s that a legislation relating to Lok Pal should be enacted so as to facilitate investigation into misuse of power and corruption. Till 1989, Bills in that regard had been introduced in Parliament on five occasions. The member expressed his concern about the growing rate of crime in the country. Corruption at political levels was also on the increase. In the prevailing situation, the enactment of the Lok Pal Bill was a dire necessity.

Replying to the discussion**, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, and the Minister of State

*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Bhubaneswar Kalita, Vishnu Kant Shastri, Maulana Obaidullah Khan Azmi, Tara Charan Majumdar, W. Kulabidhu Singh, David Ledger, Jalaludin Ansari, Janeshwar Mishra, K. M. Khan, Dr. B.B. Dutta and Prof. G.G. Swell

**Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri V. Narayanaswamy, Ram Gopal Yadav, S. K. T. Ramachandran, Ish Dutt Yadav and Smt. Urmilaben Chimanbhai Patel.

in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Smt. Margaret Alva said that efforts had been made earlier also to get the Lok Pal institution established in the country. Each time the proposal was brought before Parliament, either the Government had collapsed or the Lok Sabha had been dissolved before the issue could be decided. Stressing the need to arrive at a consensus on the issue, the Minister said that it was not a question of the Ruling Party or the Opposition; it was aimed at creating an institution which could give confidence not only to those whom it was supposed to deal with, but also to the people at large that there was an institution which was beyond any controversy and which was acceptable to everybody.

The Minister said that the institution of Lok Pal would look into complaints and direct whether to proceed further or not. Courts and the normal legal system would then come into operation and one would have to go by the law of the land. A new legal system could not be created parallel to the courts that existed at present. Government was looking at the institution of Lok Pal as one which could help improve things, rather than cause more delays. It was committed to bringing forward a comprehensive Bill which could find a concrete solution to the whole problem of corruption in the country, the Minister added.

The system of counter guarantees and other assurances given by the Government in the context of foreign investment in power sector: On 23 August 1994, Shri K. R. Malkani called the attention of the Minister of Power to the system of counter guarantees and other assurances given by the Government in the context of foreign investment in the power sector.

Replying to the Calling Attention, the Minister of Power, Shri N.K.P. Salve said that the Private Sector Power Development Policy of the Government of India was introduced in 1991 with the objective of mobilising additional resources from the private sector in the background of acute power shortage and severe resource crunch faced by the Union and State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and the State Electricity Boards (SEBs). This was followed by necessary legislative amendments, complementary administrative framework and a two-part tariff notification in March 1992.

Soon after the introduction of the Policy, a high level delegation visited London, New York and Houston in May-June 1992, to apprise the international investors of the new policy and to attract private investments in the power sector. In response to these presentations, the companies who agreed to consider putting up power projects expressed concern about the poor financial track record of SEBs who would be the bulk purchasers of power from the private companies. They wanted Government guarantees that the SEBs would pay for the power purchased. Government had considered three alternatives for

ensuring security of payments by the SEBs: (i) escrow account among investor, SEB and commercial bank; (ii) State Government guarantees backed by Government of India (GOI) counter guarantee; and (iii) handing over industrial high tension consumers directly to the private companies.

The Minister said that the companies invariably asked for the GOI counter guarantee as they felt that the other two alternatives did not provide enough comfort and security of SEBs' payment obligations, especially from the viewpoint of the financiers' confidence. Private power projects were largely financed by borrowings and as such they were driven to a large extent by the lenders' requirements. It was felt that the GOI counter guarantee was an unavoidable prerequisite at least for the initial batch of projects to enable them to raise finances. Once the investors and lenders gained confidence about investing in Indian power sector, which had to be necessarily supported by demonstrable improvement in the SEBs, the counter guarantee from the GOI would not be needed. Government did not propose to give counter guarantee indefinitely, and future projects would be examined on a case to case basis, the Minister added.

Situation arising from hike in sugar price and delay in its import: Initiating a short duration discussion on the subject on 24 August 1994, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy said that the Prime Minister alone was competent to answer the questions on the issue since several Ministries were involved in the matter. The member said that Shri Gian Prakash should not be asked to conduct any enquiry as he was also the Chairman of a private company which had received a new sugar licence in the current year.

Replying to the discussion* on 26 August, the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Food, Shri Kalp Nath Rai informed that during the 1992-93 season, a production of only 106.09 lakh tonnes was recorded and the current 1993-94 season was also a lean season. However, production during the current season up to 31 December 1993 had show an increase of five per cent as compared to the production on the corresponding date in the previous season. Since January 1994, the increasing trend in sugar production as compared to the previous season started showing a declining trend. Senior officers of the Ministry were deputed to visit important sugar producing States and thereafter, a meeting of the State Secretaries dealing with sugar was held on 17 January. As it became clear that sugar production would be of such an order as to necessitate imports to augment domestic availability, a decision was taken to allow imports of sugar under the Open General Licence (OGL).

*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Madan Bhatia, Pramod Mahajan, S. Viduthalai Virumbi, Gaya Singh, Prakash Yashwant Ambekar, Bhupinder Singh Mann and Dr. Biplab Dasgupta

The Minister informed that sugar prices, which were showing an upward trend till the first fortnight of May 1994, started declining thereafter. It was presumed that importers had held back stocks in the hope that prices would improve in the near future during the festival season, enabling them to off-load the remaining quantity in the market. Due to less arrival of imported sugar under OGL and lesser disbursal in the open market, the prices remained high till the middle of May 1994. But, with the announcement of a quota of 5.60 lakh tonnes for June 1994 and the arrival of imported sugar under the OGL and subsequent disbursal in the market, the prices started declining from 19-20 May onwards. There had been a further decline with the release of 6 lakh tonnes of freesale sugar in July and 5.75 lakh tonnes of freesale sugar in August 1994. In a meeting held with the importers by the Secretary, Ministry of Food on 10 August, the importers had given an undertaking that they would dispose of about 1.4 lakh tonnes of sugar in the market during September 1994.

The primary responsibility for curbing speculative tendencies lay with the State Governments through strict enforcement of the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act. States had been requested to enforce various regulatory orders relating to stock holding limit, turnover period of stocks, etc. The Ministry of Food coordinated with the Ministry of Surface Transport and the Ministry of Railways to ensure priority berthing for ships carrying imported sugar and immediate rail movement in covered wagons from ports to the consuming destinations. A Committee had also been set up under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Food) to monitor import of sugar under the OGL. The sugar industry had been persuaded to agree to the conversion of 2.5 lakh tonnes of freesale quota into levy on loan basis for distribution through the Public Distribution System (PDS). In view of the measures taken by the Government, it was expected that the availability of sugar would ease and prices would remain stable at a reasonable level, the Minister added

The situation arising out of the refusal of the banks and other financial institutions to provide funds for the working capital and development programme of a number of Public Sector Undertakings as well as for the revival of sick units cleared by BIFR: On 25 August 1994, Shri Dipankar Mukherjee called the attention of the Minister of Finance to the situation arising out of the refusal of banks and other financial institutions to provide funds for the working capital and development programme of a number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) as well as for the revival of sick units cleared by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).

Replying to the Calling Attention, the Minister of Finance, Dr. Manmohan Singh informed that the BIFR was set up by the Union Government on 12 January 1987, under the provisions of Section 4 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA).

BIFR became fully operational in May 1987. Initially, SICA did not cover public sector industrial companies as defined by Section 617 of the Companies Act of 1956. An amendment to SICA in December 1991 brought such companies under the purview of the Act and the BIFR. As per provisions of SICA, sick public sector companies were required to be referred to the BIFR for determination of remedial and other measures needed to be taken in respect of such companies. Where a scheme for rehabilitation of a company was sanctioned by BIFR under the provisions of SICA, banks and financial institutions concerned provided facilities in terms of the sanctioned scheme.

The Minister said that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had laid down broad parameters for relief concessions by banks under rehabilitation packages evolved for sick units considered potentially viable. Those guidelines were issued before public sector companies were covered under SICA and did not make any distinction between sick industrial units in the private sector and public sector. The guiding principle for rehabilitation of a sick industrial unit was its viability on a commercial basis. In the case of public sector companies other than sick companies, banks and financial institutions considered extending financial assistance for their new expansion projects based on the viability of the project and compliance of their usual norms regarding promoters' contribution, debt equity ratio, current ratio, etc.

Replying to the points raised by members, the Minister said that it was the policy of the Government to give all possible supports to those public sector units which were doing well. Government's approach towards sick enterprises was that wherever such enterprises could be made viable at reasonable cost it would do that and also ask financial institutions to make their due contribution. But Government would have to evaluate the choices before it decided whether the funds to be provided by it would make a sick enterprise viable or not, the Minister added.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1994**: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 4 August, the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health And Family Welfare, Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar said that the Bill was introduced in Parliament with a view to prohibiting pre-natal diagnostic techniques for determination of sex of the foetus leading to female foeticide. Such an abuse of this technique was discriminatory against the female sex and affected the dignity and status of women. The Bill provided that no pre-natal diagnostic test should be conducted except for the purpose of identifying genetic metabolic disorders, chromosomal abnormalities and sex-linked genetic disorders. The Bill also provided that such tests should be done only at registered centres. Those who violated the provisions

*The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 27 July 1994.

of the Act would be liable for imprisonment up to three years and a fine up to Rs.10,000/-.

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

*The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1994**: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 9 August, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Surface Transport, Shri Jagdish Tytler said that the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 had consolidated and rationalised various laws regulating road transport in the country. The present Bill had been prepared keeping in view the recommendations of the Review Committee appointed by the Government as also the suggestion received from various quarters. The Bill sought to provide for a new predetermined formula for payment of compensation to road accident victims on the basis of age/income. The Union Government had been given powers to amend the Schedule indicating the rate of compensation from time to time. It was expected that the Bill would enable victims of road accidents to get compensation appropriately and expeditiously which would lead to a substantial reduction in the number of cases pending before the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. was adopted and the Bill was passed on 11 August.

*The Airports Authority of India Bill, 1994***: Moving the Motion for consideration of the Bill on 11 August, the Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad said that a major problem at the airports was the multiplicity of organisations. Within Civil Aviation, two separate authorities, namely, the National Airports Authority (NAA) and the International Airports Authority of India (IAAI) had been functioning. International Airports were managed by the IAAI, but the vital function of air traffic control and aeronautical communications was managed by the NAA. Such a dual control created problems of divided responsibility which had a very adverse impact on the quality of services provided at the airports.

The proposed Bill sought to merge the NAA and the IAAI for better coordination in operational matters, enhancement of air safety and better mobilisation and utilisation of resources for integrated development of airports. Expertise developed in various fields in the two organisations in this way could be pooled for improved efficiency.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. was adopted and the Bill was passed on 16 August.

*The Bill was introduced in the House on 2 August 1994

** The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha,* was laid on the Table on 4 August 1994

*The Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1994**: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 22 August, the Minister of State for Finance, Shri M.V. Chandrashekar Murthy said that an earlier amendment to the Act, effected in 1987, had raised the pension of the C&AG to the level of the pension of a judge of the Supreme Court. That benefit was, however, not admissible to the two ex-C&AGs who had retired before the amendment came into effect in December 1987. In the case of the Judges of the Supreme Court/ High Court, the same pension was admissible regardless of the date of retirement. On that analogy, it was proposed to amend the Act to allow the benefit to the two former C&AGs also.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. was adopted and the Bill was returned to the Lok Sabha the same day.

*Constitution (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1994***: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 24 August, the Minister of Welfare, Shri Sitaram Kesri said that the extent of reservation had been increased by the State Government of Tamil Nadu from time to time, consistent with the needs of the majority of the people. Presently, it had reached the level of 69 per cent. The Supreme Court of India had passed an interim order reiterating that reservations should not exceed 50 per cent in the matter of admissions to educational institutions. The Tamil Nadu Government later passed the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions and of Appointments or Posts in the Services under the State) Bill, 1993 which was forwarded to the Government of India for consideration of the President of India in terms of art. 31C of the Constitution. The President gave his assent to the Bill on 19 July 1994. The Government of India had already supported the provisions of the State legislation. As a corollary to that decision, it became necessary that the said Act (Act 45 of 1994) be brought within the purview of the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution so that it got protection under article 31B of the Constitution in regard to Judicial review.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc., was adopted and the Bill was passed 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.

C. QUESTION HOUR

During the 171st Session, 9,135 notices of Questions (8,655 Starred and 480 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 480 Starred Questions and 4,407 Unstarred Questions were admitted. 14 Short Notices Questions were received but none was admitted.

*The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 9 August 1994.

** The Bill was introduced in the House on 24 August 1994

Daily Average of Questions: Each of the Lists of Starred Questions contained 20 Questions. On an average, 4 Questions were orally answered per sitting. The maximum number of Questions orally answered was 6 on 16 August and the minimum was 1 on 27 July.

The minimum number of Questions admitted in the List of Unstarred Questions was 57 on 25 July and their maximum number was 247 on 3 August. Their average came to 183.

Half-an-Hour Discussions: 4 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received, out of which 2 were admitted. Discussion had started on one notice but was not completed.

Statement correcting answers to Questions: One statement correcting answer to a Question answered in the House was laid by the Minister concerned.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, references were made to the passing away of President Kim-II-Sung of North Korea; Shri N.E. Balaram, sitting member; and Sarvashri Ganpat Hiralal Bhagat, Todak Basar, Bhaskar Annaji Masodkar, Rao Gopala Rao and Kum. Abha Maiti, all ex-members. Members stood in silence for a while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

STATE LEGISLATURES

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly commenced its Session on 11 July 1994 and was adjourned on 15 July 1994. There were five sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (ii) The Andhra Pradesh Advocates' Clerks Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (iii) The Telugu University (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (iv) The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (v) The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994; (vi) The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Corporations Bill, 1993; (vii) The Andhra Pradesh Marine Fishing (Regulation) Bill, 1993; and (viii) The Indian Partnership (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1993.

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Assam Legislative Assembly commenced its Session on 12 September 1994 and was adjourned on 16 September 1994. There were five sittings in all.

* Material contributed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Legislative business: The following Bills were passed by the House during Session: (i) The Assam Appropriation (No. VI) Bill, 1994; (ii) The Guwahati Municipal Corporation (First Amendment) Bill, 1994; (iii) The Guwahati Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994; and (iv) The Assam Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) (Amendment) Bill, 1994.

BIHAR VIDHAN SABHA*

The Fourteenth Session of the Tenth Bihar Vidhan Sabha commenced on 29 June 1994 and was adjourned on 26 July 1994. There were 20 sittings in all. During the Session, the House passed the Bihar Appropriation Bill, 1994.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Session of the Bihar Legislative Council commenced on 6 July 1994 and was adjourned on 26 July 1994. There were 15 sittings in all. The House passed the Bihar Appropriation Bill, 1994 during the Session.

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY***

The Third Session of the First Delhi Legislative Assembly commenced on 22 August 1994 and was adjourned on 26 August 1994. The House was prorogued on 31 August 1994. There were 5 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the House passed the following Bills: (i) The Delhi Preservation of Trees Bill, 1994; (ii) The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (iii) The Delhi Tax on Entry of Motor Vehicles into Local Areas Bill, 1994; (iv) The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the NCT of Delhi (Salaries and Allowances) Bill, 1994; (v) The Ministers of the Government of the NCT of Delhi (Salaries and Allowances) Bill, 1994; (vi) The Members of the Legislative Assembly of the NCT of Delhi (Salaries, Allowances, Pensions, etc.) Bill, 1994; and (vii) The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 1994. The Delhi Finance Commission Bill, 1994 was referred to the Select Committee.

Obituary references: On the opening day of the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Tara Chand Khandelwal, member, Lok Sabha, and Dr. Prashant Kumar Vedalankar, a member of the Third Delhi Metropolitan Council.

A one-day (Fourth Session) of the First Delhi Legislative Assembly was held on 26 September 1994 mainly to consider the report of the Select Committee constituted to examine the Delhi Finance Commission Bill, 1994. The Bill was passed.

* Material contributed by the Bihar Vidhan Sabha Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Bihar Legislative Council Secretariat

*** Material contributed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly Secretariat

HARYANA VIDHAN SABHA*

The Haryana Vidhan Sabha commenced its Session on 12 September 1994 and was adjourned on 15 September 1994. There were 4 sittings in all.

Legislative business: The following Bills were passed by the Vidhan Sabha during the Session : (i) The Haryana Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1994; (ii) The Haryana Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994; (iii) The Haryana Municipal Corporations Bill, 1994; and (iv) The Haryana General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Karnataka Legislative Assembly held two Sessions during the period 1 July to 30 September 1994. The first of these Sessions, which commenced on 24 August 1994, was adjourned on 7 September 1994. There were 11 sittings in all. The second Session during this period commenced on 19 September 1994 and was adjourned on 20 September 1994. There were 2 sittings.

Legislative business: During the two Sessions, the House considered and passed 13 Bills, including the Karnataka State Minorities Commission Bill, 1994 and the Karnataka Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions and of Appointments or Posts in the Services under the State) Bill, 1994.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL***

The Karnataka Legislative Council held two Sessions during the period 1 July to 30 September 1994. The first of these commenced on 24 August 1994 and was adjourned on 7 September 1994. The second Session began on 19 September 1994 and was adjourned on 20 September 1994. There were 12 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the Council passed 20 Bills, which included the Karnataka Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions and of Appointments or Posts in the Services under the State) Bill, 1994.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY****

The Eleventh Session of the Ninth Kerala Legislative Assembly commenced on 27 June 1994 and was adjourned on 11 August 1994. There were 30 sittings in all.

* Material contributed by the Haryana Vidhan Sabha Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Karnataka Legislative Assembly Secretariat

*** Material contributed by the Karnataka Legislative Council Secretariat

**** Material contributed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Legislative business: During the Session, the following Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Kerala Tax on Entry of Motor Vehicles into Local Areas Bill, 1994; (ii) The Kerala Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (iii) The Kerala Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 1994; (iv) The Kerala Finance Bill, 1994; (v) The Kerala Municipalities Bill, 1994; (vi) The Kerala Survey and Boundaries (Amendment) Bill, 1994; and (vii) The Kerala Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1994.

MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

A one-day Session of the Mizoram Legislative was held on 26 August 1994.

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Fifth Session of the Eighth Nagaland Legislative Assembly commenced on 15 September 1994 and was adjourned on 16 September 1994. There were 2 sittings.

Legislative business: During the Session, the House passed two Bills, viz. (i) The Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition (First Amendment) Bill, 1994; and (ii) The Nagaland Legislative Assembly Members' Salaries, Allowances and Pension (Amendment) Bill, 1994.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY***

The Fifteenth Session of the Tenth Orissa Legislative Assembly commenced on 18 July 1994 and was adjourned on 27 July 1994. The House was prorogued on 6 August 1994. The House had 6 sittings in all.

Legislative business: The following Bills were passed by the House during the Session: (i) The Indian Penal Code (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 1994; (ii) The Orissa Homoeopathic (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (iii) The Orissa Sports Authorities Bill, 1994; (iv) The Orissa Development of Industries, Irrigation, Agriculture Capital Construction and Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Repeal Bill, 1994; and (v) The Essential Commodities (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 1993.

Obituary references: During the Session, the House made obituary references on the passing away of Mr. Kim Il Sung, President of North Korea; Mir Akbar Ali Khan, former Governor of Orissa; and Sarvashri Harihar Das, Balakrushna Patnaik and Pratap Narayan Singh Deo, all former members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Sixteenth Session of the Tenth Orissa Legislative Assembly commenced on 16 September 1994 and was adjourned on 27 September

* Material contributed by the Mizoram Legislative Assembly Secretariat Assembly

** Material contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat

*** Material contributed by the Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat

1994. The House was prorogued on 30 October 1994. In all, the House had 9 sittings.

Legislative business: During the Session, the House passed the following Bills: (i) The Orissa Gram Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994; (ii) The Orissa Panchayat Samiti (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994; (iii) The Orissa Zilla Parishad (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (iv) The Orissa Employees' State Insurance Medical Service (Validation and Appointment) Bill, 1994; (v) The Orissa State Commission for Backward Classes (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (vi) The Orissa Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1994; and (vii) The Orissa Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1994.

Obituary references: During the Session, the House made obituary references on the passing away of Shri Bharatendra Sekhar Deo, a sitting member, and Shri Chandrabhanu Sinigh Deo and Shri Gopinath Das, both former members.

PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA*

The Punjab Vidhan Sabha commenced its Session on 2 September 1994 and was adjourned on 7 September 1994. The House had 3 sittings in all.

Legislative business: The following Bills were passed by the House during the Session: (i) The Punjab Entertainments Tax (Cinematograph Shows) Amendment Bill, 1994; (ii) The Pujab Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (iii) The Punjab Entertainments Duty (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994; (iv) The Punjab State Election Commission Bill, 1994; and (v) The Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1994.

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Tripura Legislative Assembly commenced its Session on 16 September 1994 and was adjourned on 23 September 1994. The House had five sittings in all.

Legislative business: The following Bills were passed by the House during the Session: (i) The Tripura Sales Tax (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1994; (ii) The Tripura Additional Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (iii) The Tripura Commission for Women (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (iv) The Tripura Municipal Bill, 1994; (v) The Tripura Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1994; and (vi) The Tripura Motor Vehicles Tax (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1994.

* Material contributed by the Punjab Vidhan Sabha Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Tripura Legislative Assembly Secretariat

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly commenced its Session on 19 August 1994 and was adjourned on 24 August 1994. The House held four sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the House passed ten Bills, including the Uttar Pradesh Muslim Waqf's (Amendment) Bill, 1994; the Uttar Pradesh Commission for Minorities Bill, 1994; and the Uttar Pradesh Vishesh Suraksha Bal Bill, 1994.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

The Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council commenced its Session on 19 August 1994 and was adjourned on 26 August 1994. In all, the House had five sittings.

Legislative business: During the Session, the House passed eleven Bills, including the Uttar Pradesh Muslim Waqf's (Amendment) Bill, 1994; the Uttar Pradesh Commission for Minorities Bill, 1994; and the Uttar Pradesh Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Bill, 1994.

* Material contributed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council Secretariat

RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

I. BOOKS

Andrain, Charles, F., *Comparative Political System: Policy Performance and Social Change* (Armonk: M.E. Sharpe), 1994

Attar Chand, *Democracy in Asia* (New Delhi: Goodwill Publications), 1994

Bagehot, Walter, *English Constitution* (London: Fontana Press), 1993

Bamzai, P.N.K., *Culture and Political History of Kashmir* (New Delhi: M.D. Publications), 1994

Baxter, Richard, ed., *A Holy Commonwealth* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), 1994

Basu, Durga Das, *Human Rights in Constitutional Law* (New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India), 1994

Bhambhri, C.P., *Indian Politics Since Independence* (Delhi: Shipra Publications), 1994

Bharathi, K.S., *Gandhian Approach to Rural Development* (New Delhi: Omsons Publications), 1994

Bipan Chandra, *Ideology and Politics in Modern India* (New Delhi: Har-Anand Publications), 1994

Blum, John Morton, *Liberty, Justice, Order: Essays on Past Politics* (New York: W.W. Norton and Company), 1993

Botwinic, Aryeh, *Post-modernism and Democratic Theory* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press), 1993

Brugger, Bill, *Politics, Economy and Society in Contemporary China* (Houndmills: The Macmillan Press), 1994

Burns, Danny and Others, ed., *Politics of Decentralization: Revitalizing Local Democracy* (Houndmills: The Macmillan Press), 1994

Chowdhry, N.K., *Assembly Elections 1993* (Delhi: Shipra Publications), 1994

Clarke, Paul Barry, *Citizenship* (London: Pluto Press), 1994

Dharamdasani, M.D., ed., *Pakistan Under Democratic Regime* (Varanasi: Shalimar Publishing House), 1994

Divine, Donna Robinson, *Politics and Society in Ottoman Palestine: The Arab Struggle for Survival and Power* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers), 1994

Dwivedi, K.C., *Right to Freedom and the Supreme Court* (New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications), 1994

Germany, *Bundestag: The Passage of Legislation* (Bonn: Le Pere Publishing House), 1991

George, Jim, *Discourses of Global Politics: A Critical (re)Introduction to International Relations* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers), 1994

Ghose, Subhas Chandra, *Academics and Politics* (New Delhi: Northern Book Centre), 1993

Girvin, Brian, *The Right in the Twentieth Century: Conservatism and Democracy* (London: Pinter Publishers), 1994

Goodwin, Gill, Guy S., *Free and Fair Elections: International Law and Practice* (Geneva: Inter-Parliamentary Union), 1994

Graber, Doris A., *Media Power in Politics* (New Delhi: The Macmillan Press), 1990

Greer, Patricia, *Transforming Central Government: The Next Steps Initiative* (Buckingham: Open University Press), 1994

Gupta, Ramkishore, ed., *Parliamentary Companion: A Work for Reference and Record* (New Delhi: Shikha Publications), 1993

Heywood, Andrew, *Political Ideas and Concepts: An Introduction* (Houndmills: The Macmillan Press), 1994

Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Results of the Session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union* (Canberra: Inter-Parliamentary Union), 1993

Kegley, Charles, W., *A Multipolar Peace: Great Power Politics in the Twenty-First Century* (New York: St. Martin's Press), 1994

Kak, Subhash, *India at Century's End: Essays on History and Politics* (New Delhi: Voice of India), 1994

Keith, Ronald C., *China's Struggle for the Rule of Law* (Houndmills: The Macmillan Press), 1994

Kissinger, Henry, *Diplomacy* (New York: Simon and Schuster), 1994

Korea, *Constitution: Socialist Constitution of Democratic People's Republic of Korea* (Pyongyang), 1993

Korea, *The National Assembly of the Republic of Korea* (Seoul: National Assembly), 1992

Limaye, Madhu, *Parliament, Judiciary and Parties: an Electrocardiogram of Politics* (Delhi: Ajanta Publications), 1994

Mackey, Sandra, *Passion and Politics: The Turbulent World of the Arabs* (New York: Penguin Group), 1994

Maghadam, Valentine, M., ed., *Gender and National Identity: Women and Politics in Muslim Societies* (London: Zed Books Ltd.), 1994

Mahendra Kumar, ed., *Non-Violence: Contemporary Issues and Challenges* (New Delhi: Gandhi Peace Foundation), 1994

Maingot, Joseph, *Parliamentary Privilege in Canada* (Toronto: Butterworth), 1982

Mathew, George, *Panchayati Raj: from Legislation to Movement* (New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company), 1994

Meenakshisundaram, S.S., *Decentralisation in Developing Countries* (New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company), 1994

Meyer, Michael J. and Parent, William A., ed., *The Constitution of Rights: Human Dignity and American Values* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press), 1992

Mukerjee, Amitava, ed., *Decentralisation: Panchayats in the Nineties* (New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House), 1994

Mullerson, Rein, *International Law, Rights and Politics: Developments in Eastern Europe and the CIS* (London: Routledge), 1994

O'Malley, Joseph and Davis, Richard, ed., *Marx: Early Political Writings* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), 1994

Pandey, J.N., *Constitutional Law of India: Incorporating the Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika Constitution 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts, 1992* (26th Edn.), (Allahabad: Central Law Agency), 1994

Pridham, Geoffrey, Herring, Eric and Sanford, George, ed., *Building Democracy: The International Dimension of Democratisation in Eastern Europe* (London: Leicester University Press), 1994

Ramakrishnan, Padma, *Gandhi and Indian Independence* (New Delhi: Blaze Publishers and Distributors), 1994

Ranjana Kumari and Dubey, Anju, *Women Parliamentarians: A Study in the Indian Context* (New Delhi: Har-Anand Publications), 1994

Read, Peter, *Responding to Global Warming: the Technology, Economics and Politics of Sustainable Energy* (London: Zed Books Ltd.), 1994

Riddell, Peter, *Honest Opportunism: The Rise of Career Politician* (London: Hamish Hamilton), 1993

Rubin, Barry, *Revolution Until Victory: The Politics and History of the PLO* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press), 1994

Salameh, Ghasan, ed., *Democracy Without Democrats: The Revival of Politics in the Muslim World* (London: I.B. Tauris Publishers), 1994

Sarkar, Saral, *Green Alternative Politics in West Germany* (New Delhi: Promilla and Co. Publishers), 1993

Sato, Hiroshi, *Uneasy Federation: The Political Economy of Central Budgetary Transfers in South Asia* (Tokyo: Institute of Developing Economies), 1994

Saxena, Rekha, *Indian Politics in Transition: From Dominance to Chaos* (New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications), 1994

Sharma, Shakuntla, *Grassroot Politics and Panchayati Raj* (New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications), 1994

Shandilya, Tapan Kumar, ed., *Centre-State Financial Relations in India: Strained Issues and Challenges for Restructuring Centre-State Relations* (New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications), 1994

Solsten, Eric, ed., *Portugal: A Country Study* (2nd edn.) (Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office), 1994

Steele, Jonathan, *Eternal Russia: Yeltsin, Gorbachev and the Mirage of Democracy* (London: Faber and Faber), 1994

Stubbs, Richard and Underhill, Geoffrey R.D., ed., *Political Economy and the Changing Global Order* (Houndmills: The Macmillan Press), 1994

Susskind, Lawrence E., *Environmental Diplomacy: Negotiating more Effective Global Agreements* (New York: Oxford University Press), 1994

Swift, Adam, *Global Political Ecology: the Crisis in Economy and Government* (London: Pluto Press), 1993

The Swedish Parliamentary Ombudsmen, *Report for the Period July 1, 1990 to June 30, 1991* (Stockholm: Norstedts), 1991

Trivedi, Vijaya, ed., *Chronicle of World Events January-March 1994* (New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House), 1994

U.S. Senate, *Our American Government* (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office), 1993

Varma, Meena, *Centre-State Relations: Economic and Political Dimensions* (New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications), 1994

Venkataraman, Ramaswami, *My Presidential Years* (New Delhi: Indus Books), 1994

Woodhouse, Diana, *Ministers and Parliament: Accountability in Theory and Practice* (Oxford: Clarendon Press), 1994

Young, Ralph, ed., *Introducing Government: A Reader* (Manchester: Manchester University Press), 1993

Yugoslavia, *Constitution: Constitutional Law for the Implementation of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia* (Belgrade), 1992

Zimmerman, Robert F., *Dollars, Diplomacy and Dependency: Dilemmas of U.S. Economic Aid* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers), 1993

II. ARTICLES

Arvind Kumar, "Nepal's Forthcoming Parliamentary Elections", *Link*, Vol. 36, No. 49, 17 July 1994, pp. 12-14

Bedi, J.S., "Role of INA in Indian Independence", *Advance*, Vol. 44, No. 8, August 1994, pp.10-13

Chan Heng Chee, "Democracy, Human Rights and Social Justice as Key Factors in Balanced Development", *Round Table*, No. 329, January 1994, pp. 27-32

Nayar, K.R., "Politics of Sustainable, Development", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 29, No. 22, 28 May 1994, pp. 1327-29

Neunreither, Karlheinz, "Democratic Deficit of the European Union: Towards Closer Cooperation between the European Parliament and the National Parliaments", *Government and Opposition*, Vol. 29, No. 3, Summer, 1994, pp. 299-314

Smith, Trevor, "Post-Modern Politics and the case for Constitutional Renewal", *Political Quarterly*, Vol. 65, No. 2, April-June 1994, pp. 128-37

Strom, Kaare and Others, "Constraints on Cabinet Formation in Parliamentary Democracies", *American Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 38, No. 2, May 1994, pp. 303-35.

Surendra Mohan, "Union Government's Myopic Electoral Reforms", *Janata*, Vol. 49, No. 14, June 1994, pp. 5-6

Tom, Richard M., "New Experiments towards Grassroot Democracy", *Yojana*, Vol. 38, No. 8, 15 May 1994, pp. 6-7, 9.

APPENDIX I
STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED
DURING THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE
TENTH LOK SABHA

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	25 July to 26 August 1994
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	24
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	128 hours and 40 minutes
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	3
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	14
ii) Introduced	9
iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	2
iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment/recommendation and Laid on the Table	Nil
v) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
vi) Referred to Joint Committee	Nil
vii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
viii) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
ix) Referred to Departmentally related Standing Committee by Speaker/Chairman, Rajya Sabha.	2
x) Reported by Standing Committee	1
xi) Discussed	15
xii) Passed	15
xiii) Withdrawn	Nil
xiv) Negatived	Nil
xv) Part-discussed	Nil
xvi) Discussion postponed	Nil
xvii) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	8
xviii) Motion for concurrence to refer the Bill to Joint Committee adopted	Nil
xix) Pending at the end of the Session	10
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	292
ii) Introduced	24
iii) Motion for leave to introduce negatived	Nil
iv) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	Nil
v) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
vi) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
vii) Discussed	3
viii) Passed	Nil
ix) Withdrawn	2
x) Negatived	1

xi) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
xii) Part-discussed	Nil
xiii) Discussion postponed	Nil
xiv) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
xv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
xvi) Removed from the Register of Pending Bills	2
xvii) Pending at the end of the Session	311
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
i) Notices received	172
ii) Admitted	5
iii) Discussion held	3
iv) Part-discussed	1
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	Nil
ii) Admitted and discussed	Nil
iii) Barred	Nil
iv) Withdrawn	Nil
10. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	Nil
11. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
i) Notices received	1
ii) Admitted	1
iii) Moved	1
iv) Adopted	1
v) Negatived	Nil
vi) Withdrawn	Nil
11 A . RESOLUTION PLACED BEFORE THE HOUSE BY THE SPEAKER	Nil
12. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
i) Notices received	2
ii) Admitted	2
iii) Moved	1
iv) Adopted	1
13. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
i) Received	5
ii) Admitted	5
iii) Discussed	2
iv) Adopted	Nil
v) Negatived	1
vi) Withdrawn	Nil
vii) Part-discussed	1

viii) Discussions postponed	Nil
14. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
i) Notices received	2
ii) Admitted	2
iii) Discussed	1
iv) Adopted	Nil
v) Part-discussed	1
15. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
i) Notices received	321
ii) Admitted	88
iii) Moved	Nil
iv) Discussed	Nil
v) Adopted	Nil
vi) Negatived	Nil
vii) Withdrawn	Nil
viii) Part-discussed	Nil
16. MOTION REG : MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
i) Received	1
ii) Admitted	1
iii) Moved	Nil
iv) Discussed	Nil
v) Adopted	Nil
vi) Negatived	Nil
vii) Withdrawn	Nil
viii) Part-discussed	Nil
17. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CREATED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION	Nil
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	9844
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	878 on 25.8.1994
20. NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS	
i) Brought before the House	4
ii) Admitted	1
iii) Barred in view of adjournment motion admitted on the subject	3
iv) Consent withheld by Speaker outside the House	33
v) Consent given by Speaker but leave not asked for by members concerned	Nil
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
i) Starred	480
ii) Unstarred	4688
iii) Short Notice Questions	Nil

22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 July to 30 September 1994	No. of Reports presented to the House
1	2	3	4
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	-	-
(ii)	Committee on Absence of Members	-	-
(iii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	-	-
(iv)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	4	3
(v)	Committee on Petitions	-	-
(vi)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	3	3
(vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	-	-
(viii)	Committee of Privileges	-	-
(ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	-	3
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	-	-
(xi)	Estimates Committee	-	-
(xii)	General Purposes Committee	-	-
(xiii)	House Committee		
(a)	Accommodation Sub-Committee	-	-
(b)	Sub-Committee on Amenities	-	-
(c)	Sub-Committee on Furnishing	-	-
(xiv)	Public Accounts Committee	-	-
(xv)	Railway Convention Committee	-	-
(xvi)	Rules Committee	-	-

JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEES**STANDING COMMITTEES**

(i)	Committee on Agriculture	-	-
(ii)	Committee on Communication	5	-
(iii)	Committee on Defence	2	-
(iv)	Committee on Energy	10	2
(v)	Committee on External Affairs	-	-

(vi)	Committee on Finance	-	-
(vii)	Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	8	3
(viii)	Committee on Labour and Welfare	-	-
(ix)	Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals	7	-
(x)	Committee on Railways	-	-
(xi)	Committee on Urban and Rural Development	5	-
23.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE		5
24.	PETITIONS PRESENTED		Nil
25.	NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATE		Nil

APPENDIX II

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK
TRANSACTIONED DURING THE HUNDRED AND
SEVENTY-FIRST SESSION OF RAJYA SABHA**

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	25 July to 26 August 1994
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	24
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	121 hours and 28 minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	5
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	25
	(ii) Introduced	7
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	12
	(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) Referred to the Departmentally-related Standing Committees	10*
	(viii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
	(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
	(x) Reported by the Departmentally-related Standing Committees	2
	(xi) Discussed	17
	(xii) Passed	15
	(xiii) Withdrawn	Nil
	(xiv) Negatived	Nil
	(xv) Part-discussed	2
	(xvi) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	6
	(xvii) Discussion postponed	Nil
	(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	29
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	150
	(ii) Introduced	22
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	Nil
	(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
	(v) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
	(vi) Discussed	2
	(vii) Withdrawn	2 (without discussion)

* Including five Bills which were introduced and pending into the Rajya Sabha.

(viii)	Passed	Nil
(ix)	Negatved	1
(x)	Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi)	Part-discussed	1
(xii)	Discussion postponed	Nil
(xiii)	Motion for circulation of Bill negatved	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	169
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)	
(i)	Notices received	44
(ii)	Admitted	12 (on 4 subjects)
(iii)	Discussions held	3
8.	NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180 (CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)	
	Statements made by Ministers	2
9.	HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	1*
10.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	1
(ii)	Admitted	1
(iii)	Moved	1
(iv)	Adopted	1
(v)	Negatved	Nil
(vi)	Withdrawn	Nil
11.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	2
(ii)	Admitted	1
(iii)	Moved	1
(iv)	Adopted	1
12.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Received	7
(ii)	Admitted	7
(iii)	Discussed	Nil
(iv)	Withdrawn	Nil
(v)	Negatved	Nil
(vi)	Adopted	Nil
(vii)	Part-discussed	1
(viii)	Discussion postponed	1

* Discussion not concluded.

13.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	2
	(ii) Admitted	2
	(iii) Moved	1
	(iv) Adopted	1
	(v) Part-discussed	Nil
14.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
	(i) Received	50
	(ii) Admitted	40*
	(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
	(viii) Lapsed	Nil
16.	NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY.	Nil
17.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	1210
18.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED	1765
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	189 (on 9.8.94)
20.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH VISITED	158 (on 9.8.94)
21.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
	(i) Starred	480
	(ii) Unstarred	407
	(ii) 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 April to 30 June 1994	No. of Reports presented during the 171st Session
(i) Business Advisory Committee	4 (July to August 1994)	Nil

* Notices on the same subject were clubbed and admitted together.

(ii)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	7	Nil
(iii)	Committee on Petitions	1	Nil
(iv)	Committee of Privileges	Nil	Nil
(v)	Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	5	Nil
(vii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	5 (July to August)	2
DEPARTMENTALLY-RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES :			
(viii)	Commerce	14	1
(ix)	Home Affairs	7	Nil
(x)	Human Resource Development	12	2
(xi)	Industry	9	Nil
(xii)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	11	Nil
(xiii)	Transport and Tourism	7	1
24.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE		6
25.	PETITIONS PRESENTED		Nil
26..	NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATES		

S.No.	Name of members sworn in	Date on which sworn in
1	2	3
1.	Shri Vayalar Ravi	5.7. 1994
2.	Shri Abdussamad Samadani	-do-
3.	Shri Joyanta Roy	18.8.1994

27 OBITUARY REFERENCES

S. No.	Name	Sitting Member/Ex-Member/Eminent Personality
1.	Mr. Kim-Il-Sung	President , North Korea
2.	Shri Ganpat Hiralal Bhagat	Ex- member
3.	Shri Todak Basai	-do-
4.	Shri Bhookar Annaji Masodkar	-do-
5.	Kum. Aabha Malti	-do-
6.	Shri N.E.Balaram	Sitting member
7.	Shri Rao Gopala Rao	Ex-member

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD
1 July to 30 September 1994

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATE							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	11.7.94 to 15.7.94	5	10(8)	—	—	—	22(4)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	7.9.94 to 9.9.94	3	1(1)	—	69(67)	16(14)	—
Assam L.A.	12.9.94 to 16.9.94	5	4(4)	—	364(324)	133(119)	29(11)
Bihar L.A.	29.6.94 to 26.7.94	20	1(1)	—	3151(1553)	15 (479)	17(105)
Bihar L.C.	6.7.94 to 26.7.94	15	—	—	1185(1117)	8(47)	370(156)
Delhi L.A.	22.8.94 to 26.8.94 and 26.9.94	6	9(8)	—	415(302)	89(52)	10(1)
Gujarat L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	291(121)	—
Goa L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana L.A.	12.9.94 to 15.9.94	4	4(4)	—	193(132)	54(38)	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	8.9.94 to 21.9.94	10	10(10)	—	832(731)	40(112)	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. ⑥	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	24.8.94 to 7.9.94	13	12(13)	—	94	491	—
	19.9.94 to 20.9.94						
Karnataka L.C.	24.8.94 to 7.9.94	12	4(20)	—	331(160)	—	4
	19.9.94 to 20.9.94						
Kerala L.A.	27.6.94 to 11.8.94	30	7 (7)	—	11264(1202)	(8020)	29 (11)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.	11.7.94 to 30.7.94	16	6(5)	1	5018(541)	5(434)	77(3)
Maharashtra L.C.	11.7.94 to 30.7.94	16	2(2)	—	1850(384)	19(4)	74(14)
Manipur L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	26.8.94 to 26.8.94	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	15.9.94 to 16.9.94	2	2(2)	—	26(21)	13(11)	—

Orissa L.A.	18.7.94 to 27.7.94	15	10 (12)	1	1418(852)	1066(1635)	87(16)
	16.9.94 to 27.9.94						
Punjab L.A.	2.9.94 to 7.9.94	3	5(5)	—	236(157)	34(23)	1
Rajasthan L.A.	22.9.94 to 27.9.94	3	5(5)	—	628(92)	615(130)	—
Sikkim L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	—	—	—	—	3803(1049)	(628)	—
Tripura L.A.	16.9.94 to 23.9.94	5	6(6)	—	398(344)	1(45)*	1
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	19.8.94 to 24.8.94	4	7(10)	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	19.8.94 to 26.8.94	5	4(11)	—	515(471)	3(2)	172(145)
West Bengal L.A.	15.9.94 to 24.9.94	8	10 (10)	—	331 (234)	118(169)	—
UNION TERRITORIES							
Pondicherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

** Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures.

⊕ Dissolved since 19.2.90

Notes : ⊕ 44 Notices of Starred Question admitted as Unstarred.

APPENDIX - III (Contd.)
Committees at Work/Number of Sittings held and number of Reports presented during the period
1 July to 30 September 1994

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Business Advisory Committee	4(4)	27	20(3)	24	3	—	7	14	—	—	9	18	—	—	—	79(4) ^c
Committee on Govt. Assurances	2(2)	43(8)	96	—	16	93	—	—	—	7	63	—	94(3)	—	—	479(3) ^b
Bihar L.A.	2	4	3(1)	—	1	—	1	—	11(2)	—	2	2	10	—	—	8 (1) ^a
Assam L.A.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	1	34	6	—	7	16	18	43	11	—	1	9	30	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Committees:																
Joint/Select Committee																
Rules Committee																
Public Accounts Committee																
Library Committee																
House/Accommodation Committee																
General Purposes Committee																
Estimates Committee																
Committee on the Welfare of SC and ST																
Committee on Subordinate Legislation																
Committee on Public Undertakings																
Committee of Privileges																
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions																

STATES

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Delhi L.A.	2(2)	4	1	1(1)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	3(1)	—
Goa L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.	—	3	1	—	3	6	3	8	4	—	3	—	10	—	—	13 ^d
Haryana L.A.	1(1)	13	—	—	7	23	18	12	15	—	5	14	27	4	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	4(4)	—	4	—	2(1)	9(9)	—	10(7)	14(3)	—	2	2	17(20)	1(1)	—	48(12) ^e
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.®	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	3	—	6(1)	2(1)	5	15(1)	11	4	1(2)	—	12	2	13(2)	1	—	61(8) ^f
Karnataka L.C.	3	16(2)	5	—	4(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.	1(1)	7(1)	5	8(5)	2	10	6	9(1)	7(1)	—	9	5	8(2)	—	—	34(7) ^g
Madhya Pradesh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.	1(1)	—	—	4(1)	17(3)	17(3)	—	19(5)	14	7	6	1	16(2)	2	—	31(3) ^h
Maharashtra L.C.	1(1)	12	3	3	2(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2(1) ⁱ
Manipur L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	9	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	1	1	—	—	—	—	1(2)	—	2(2)	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Orissa L.A.	5(5)	5(1)	3	—	2	11(3)	7(1)	8(3)	7	—	—	4	14(5)	—	4(2)	22 ^j
Punjab L.A.	1	11	2	—	—	11	11	14	9	—	—	—	16	—	—	7 ^k
Rajasthan L.A.	1(1)	24	21	—	26(5)	17	21	41	51	—	23	18	25(15)	—	8	60 ^l
Sikkim L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	—	3	12	—	4	9	2	—	11	—	1	1	14	1	—	2 ^m
Tripura L.A.	1(1)	4(1)	1(1)	—	—	2(2)	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	4(4)	23	—	—	—	11	5	1	11	—	—	—	1	2	—	—

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	4	17(1)	15	—	12(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	95 ^a
West Bengal L.A.	4 (3)	12	4	—	7(1)	10	5	10	14	—	7	2	12	2	—	88(2) ^b
UNION TERRITORIES																
Pondicherry L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information not received from State/Union territory Legislatures.

^a Dissolved since 19.2.90

(a) Employment Review Committee-3 sittings; Act Implementation Committee-1 sitting; and Committee on the Welfare of the Backward Classes, OBC and MOBC -4 sittings and 1 Report

(b) Committee on Scheduled Castes and Tribes - 49 sittings; Nivedan Committee -34 sittings; and 1 report; Committee on Development of Backward and Minority -48 sittings and 1 report; Committee on Central Assistance -29 sittings; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table -59 sittings; Question and Calling Attention Committee -66 sittings and 1 report; Child Development and Women's Welfare -32 sittings; Zilla Panchayat and Zilla Parishad Committee -61 sittings; Pollution Control Committee -67 sittings; Library Committee-34 sittings.

(c) Question and Call Attention Committee-28 sittings and 2 reports; Nivedan Committee -16 sittings and 1 report; Implementation Committee-14 sittings; and Committee on District Board and Panchayati Raj-21 sittings and 1 report.

(d) Committee on Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes-3 sittings; Committee on Panchayati Raj-6 sittings; Committee on Papers laid on the Table of the House-2 sittings; Members Allowance Rules Committee-2 sittings.

(e) Revenue Committee-5 sittings; Forest Committee-4 sittings and 3 reports; General Admn. Committee-7 sittings; Committee on Education-8 sittings and 2 reports; Health and Family Welfare Committee -7 sittings and 1 report; Agriculture and Horticulture Committee -5 sittings and 2 reports; Tourism Committee -8 sittings and 4 reports; Papers Laid Committee -4 sittings.

(f) Subject Committee -1 sitting and 2 reports; P. W.D. and Irrigation Department Subject Committee-20 sittings and 1 report; Finance, Institutional Finance and Planning Department Subject Committee -19 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries -3 sittings and 1 report.

(g) Committee on the Welfare of Women and Children-7 sittings and 1 report; Committee on Environment-5 sittings and 2 reports; Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities -9 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committees (II) 1 sitting and 1 report; Subject Committee (III) -1 sitting; Subject Committee (IV) -1 sitting; Subject Committee (VI) -2 sittings; Subject Committee (VII) -1 sitting; Subject Committee (VIII) -2 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee (IX) -5 sittings and 1 report.

(h) Panchayati Raj Committee-12 sittings; Employment Guarantee Scheme Committee -12 sittings and 1 report; Jawahar Rozgar Yojana Committee-6 sittings and 1 report; Committee on Leave of Absence from sittings of the House (Assembly)-1 sitting and 1 report.

- (i) Committee on Leave of Absence from sittings of the House -2 sittings and 1 report.
- (j) Members' Amenities Committee -6 sittings; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table -8 sittings; House Committee on Jail Reforms -1 sitting; Subject Committee on Rural Development -2 sittings; Subject Committee on Panchayati Raj -2 sitting; Subject Committee on Agriculture-1 sitting; Speaker's Advisory Committee -2 sittings.
- (k) Committee on Papers Laid/ to be laid on the Table -7 sittings.
- (l) Rules Sub-Committee -22 sittings; Women and Child Centre -10 sittings; Question and Reference Committee -28 sittings.
- (m) Committee on Papers laid on the Table of the House -2 sittings.
- (n) Committee on Financial and Administrative Delays-8 sittings; Question and Reference Committee-15 sittings; Committee on Compilation of Rulings-15 sittings; Parliamentary Studies Committee-13 sittings; Parliamentary and Social Goodwill Committee-13 sittings; Committee of UP Legislative Council to suggest ways and means to combat growing Terrorism in the State-5 sittings; Committee on Housing Problems of UP Legislators-5 sittings; Committee to Enquiry the Carelessness of Administrative Officers in post-mortem, etc. after the death of Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi, MLC and also the cause of death of Shri Gyanchand Dwivedy, MLC due to carelessness of Senior doctors of K.G.M.C., Lucknow -5 sittings; Committee on Equal Rights of U.P. Legislators -15 sittings; Committee on Serialization of Legislative Council Question, Rules and Procedure 1 sitting.
- (o) Subject Committee on Health and Family Welfare-6 sittings and 1 Report; Subject Committee on Environment; -6 sittings; Subject Committee on Panchayat -6 sittings; Subject Committee on Education and Waterways -9 sittings; Subject Committee on Welfare Affairs -5 sittings; Subject Committee on Transport -7 sittings; Subject Committee on Irrigation and Waterways -9 sittings; Subject Committee on Welfare, Tourism and Sports and Youth Services -5 sittings; Committee on the Entitlements of the Members -1 sitting; Subject Committee on Power and Commerce and Industries -22 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Agriculture, Food and Supplies -10 sittings; Subject Committee on Public Works -11 sittings.

APPENDIX IV**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT
AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE
PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1994**

S. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1	2	3
1.	The Coir Industry (Amendment) Bill, 1994	8.7.1994
2.	The Transplantation of Human Organs Bill, 1994	8.7.1994
3.	The Manipur Municipalities Bill, 1994	8.7.1994
4.	The New Delhi Municipal Council Bill, 1994	14.7.1994
5.	The Punjab Municipal Corporation Law (Extension to Chandigarh) Bill, 1994	22.7.1994
6.	The Manipur Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1994	18.8.1994
7.	The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1994	20.8.1994
8.	The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1994	25.8.1994
9.	The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1994	25.8.1994
10.	The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1994	25.8.1994
11.	The Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1994	26.8.1994
12.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1994	31.8.1994
13.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1994	31.8.1994
14.	The Constitution (Seventy-sixth Amendment) Bill, 1994	31.8.1994
15.	The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1994	10.9.1994
16.	The Airports Authority of India Bill, 1994	12.9.1994
17.	The Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Power Transmission System) Bill, 1994	14.9.1994
18.	The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1994	20.9.1994
19.	The Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Bill, 1994	30.9.1994

APPENDIX V**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1994.****ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1994
2. The Andhra Pradesh Advocate's Clerks Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1994
3. The Telugu University (Amendment) Bill, 1994
4. The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1994
5. The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994
6. The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Corporations Bill, 1993
7. The Andhra Pradesh Marine Fishing (Regulation) Bill, 1993
8. The Indian Partnership (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1993

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Arunachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Bill, 1994

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Assam Appropriation (No. VI) Bill, 1994
2. The Guwahati Municipal Corporation (First Amendment) Bill, 1994
3. The Guwahati Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994
4. The Assam Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) (Amendment) Bill, 1994

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Delhi Preservation of Trees Bill, 1994
- *2. The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill, 1994
- *3. The Delhi Tax on Entry of Motor Vehicles into Local Areas Bill, 1994
- *4. The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the N.C.T. of Delhi (Salaries and Allowances) Bill, 1994
- *5. The Minister of the Government of the N.C.T. of Delhi (Salaries & Allowances) Bill, 1994
- *6. The Members of the Legislative Assembly of the N.C.T. of Delhi (Salaries, Allowances, Pensions etc.) Bill, 1994
7. The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1994

HARYANA VIDHAN SABHA

1. The Haryana Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1994
2. The Haryana Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994
3. The Haryana Municipal Corporation Bill, 1994
4. The Haryana General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994

* Bills awaiting assent

HIMACHAL PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA

1. The Himachal Pradesh Adied Colleges (Security of Services of Employees) Bill, 1994
2. The H.P. Tax on Luxuries (in Hotels and Lodging Houses) (Amendment) Bill, 1994
3. The H.P. General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1994
4. The H.P. Tenancy and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1994
5. The H.P. Municipal Services Bill, 1994
6. The H.P. Kotlehar Forests (Acquisition of Management) (Amendment) Bill, 1994
7. The H.P. Municipal Corporation Bill, 1994
8. The H.P. Lokayukta (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1994
9. The H.P. Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 1994
10. The H.P. Municipal Bill, 1994

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Karnataka Silkworm Seed, Cocoon and Silk Yarn Regulation of Production, Supply, Distribution and Sale (Amendment) Bill, 1994
2. The Malnad Area Development Board (Amendment) Bill, 1994
3. The Karnataka Special Tribunal Bill, 1994
4. The Karnataka State Open University Bill, 1994
5. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1994
6. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1994
7. The Karnataka State Minorities Commission Bill, 1994
8. The Kannada Development Authority Bill, 1994
9. The Karnataka Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1994
10. The Karnataka Fire Force (Amendment) Bill, 1994
11. The Bayaluseeme Development Board Bill, 1994
12. The Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences Bill, 1994
13. The Visveswaraiiah Technological University Bill, 1994
14. The Kudala Sangama Development Board Bill, 1994
15. The Karnataka Regularisation of Unauthorised Constructions in Urban Areas (Amendment) Bill, 1994
16. The Karnataka Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions and of Appointments or posts in the Services under the State) Bill, 1994
17. The Karnataka Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1994
18. The Karnataka Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1994
19. The Karnataka Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1994
20. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1994

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Bombay Police (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1994
2. The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) (Appropriation) Bill, 1994
3. The Maharashtra Tax Law (Levy and Amendment) and Bombay Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1994

4. The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 1994
5. The Hindu Succession (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1994

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Maharashtra Universities Bill, 1992
2. The Bombay Police (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1994
3. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporation and Municipal Council (Amendment) Bill, 1994
4. The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1994
5. The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Levy and Amendment) Bill, 1994
6. The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 1994

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition (First Amendment) Bill, 1994
2. The Nagaland Legislative Assembly Members' Salaries, Allowances and Pension (Amendment) Bill, 1994

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. Indian Penal Code (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 1994
2. The Orissa Homoeopathic (Amendment) Bill, 1994
3. The Orissa Sports Authorities Bill, 1994
- *4. The Orissa Development of Industries, Irrigation, Agriculture, Capital Construction and Resettlement of Displaced persons (Land Acquisition) Repeal Bill, 1994
- *5. The Essential Commodities (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 1993

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Punjab Entertainments Tax (Cinematograph Shows) Amendment Bill, 1994
2. The Punjab Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1994
3. The Punjab Entertainments Duty (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994
4. The Punjab State Election Commission Bill, 1994
5. The Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1994

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tripura Sales Tax (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1994
2. The Tripura Additional Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1994
3. The Tripura Commission for Women (Amendment) Bill, 1994
4. The Tripura Municipal Bill, 1994
5. The Tripura Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1994
6. The Tripura Motor Vehicles Tax (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1994

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The U.P. Krishi Utpadan Mandi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994

*Bill awaiting assent

2. The Societies Registration (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1994
3. The U.P. State Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994
4. The U.P. Sahakari Krishi Evam Gramya Vikas Banks (Amendment) Bill, 1994
5. The U.P. Muslim Waqfs (Amendment) Bill, 1994
6. The U.P. Appropriation (Supplementary 1994-95) Bill, 1994
7. The U.P. Taxation and Land Revenue Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1994
8. The U.P. Vishesh Suraksha Bal Bill, 1994
9. The U.P. Co-operative Societies (Third Amendment) Bill, 1994

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Uttar Pradesh Sahkari Krishi Evam Gramya Vikas Banks (Amendment) Bill, 1994
2. The Uttar Pradesh Muslim Waqfs (Amendment) Bill, 1994
3. The Uttar Pradesh Commission for Minorities Bill, 1994
4. The Uttar Pradesh Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Bill, 1994
5. The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994
6. The Societies Registration (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1994
7. The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994
8. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Supplementary 1994-95) Bill, 1994
9. The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Third Amendment) Bill, 1994
10. The Uttar Pradesh Taxation and Land Revenue Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1994
11. The Uttar Pradesh Vishesh Suraksha Bal Bill, 1994

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The West Bengal Buildings (Regulation of Promotion of Construction and Transfer by Promoters) (Amendment) Bill, 1994
- *2. The West Bengal Prohibition of Unlawful Possession of Property of Electricity Undertakings Bill, 1994
- *3. The Indian Electricity (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1994
- *4. The Electricity (Supply (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1994
- *5. The West Bengal Government Premises (Tenancy Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1994
- *6. The West Bengal Central Valuation Board (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994
7. The West Bengal Municipal Elections (Amendment) Bill, 1994
- *8. The West Bengal Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994
9. The West Bengal Additional Tax and One-Time Tax on Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1994
10. The West Bengal State Election Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1994

* Bill awaiting assent

APPENDIX VI
ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD
1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1994

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
UNION GOVERNMENT					
1.	The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Ordinance, 1994	29.9.1994	—	—	—
STATE GOVERNMENTS					
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1.	The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Ordinance, 1994	17.8.94	—	—	—
2.	The Andhra Pradesh Private Educational Institutions Maintenance Grant (Regulation) Second Ordinance, 1994	-do-	—	—	—
3.	The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Duty (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	-do-	—	—	—
4.	The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Spinning Mills (Regulation) (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	-do-	—	—	—
5.	The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Transitional Arrangements) Ordinance, 1994	-do-	—	—	—
6.	The Andhra Pradesh Commission for Backward Class (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	6.9.94	—	—	—

7.	The Andhra Pradesh College Service Commission (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	8.9.94	—	—	—
8.	Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed University) Ordinance, 1994	-do-	—	—	—
9.	The Andhra Pradesh Transplantation of Human Organs Ordinance, 1994	-do-	—	—	—
ASSAM					
1.	The Guwahati Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	26.7.94	14.9.94	16.9.94	—
2.	The Assam Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	25.5.94	-do-	-do-	—
DELHI					
1.	The National Capital Territory of Delhi Finance Commission Ordinance, 1994	23.4.94	22.8.94	—	Replaced by Legislation
HARYANA					
1.	The Haryana Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1994	29.5.94	12.9.94	14.9.94	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	9.8.94	12.9.94	14.9.94	-do-
HIMACHAL PRADESH					
1.	The H.P. Taxation (on Certain goods carried by roads) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	26.10.96	—	—	—
MAHARASHTRA					
1.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1994	31.5.94	11.7.94	21.8.94	Replaced by Legislation

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
2.	The Maharashtra Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	23.6.94	-do-	-do-	—
3.	The Bombay Police (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1994	24.6.94	-do-	-do-	Replaced by Legislation
1.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils (Amendment) and Continuance Ordinance, 1994	20.8.94	21.11.94	30.9.94	—
2.	The Maharashtra Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1994	25.8.94	-do-	5.10.94	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	17.9.94	-do-	28.10.94	-do-
4.	The Maharashtra Housing Area Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	20.9.94	-do-	31.10.94	-do-
5.	The Bombay Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	26.9.94	-do-	7.11.94	-do-
6.	The Maharashtra Acquisition of Lands for Lower Panzra Medium Irrigation Project (Validation) Ordinance, 1994	3.10.94	-do-	20.10.94	-do-
7.	The Indian Ports (Maharashtra) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	26.10.94	-do-	5.12.94	-do-
8.	The Maharashtra Municipal Council, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	2.11.94	-do-	13.12.94	-do-
9.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations, and Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	11.11.94	-do-	22.12.94	-do-

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
PUNJAB					
1.	The Punjab State Election Commission Ordinance, 1994	9.7.94	6.9.94	7.9.94	-do-
2.	The Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	28.7.94	6.9.94	7.9.94	-do-
3.	The Punjab Entertainments Duty (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	12.8.94	6.9.94	6.9.94	-do-
RAJASTHAN					
1.	The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	25.7.94	22.9.94	—	-do-
2.	The Rajasthan Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	29.7.94	-do-	—	-do-
3.	The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	2.9.94	-do-	—	-do-
UTTAR PRADESH					
1.	The Uttar Pradesh Muslim Waqfs (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	8.7.94	22.8.94	—	-do-
2.	The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	15.7.94	—	-do-	-do-
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Commission for Minorities Ordinance, 1994	-do-	-do-	—	-do-
4.	The Uttar Pradesh Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Ordinance, 1994	8.8.94	-do-	—	-do-

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
5.	The Societies Registration (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	-do-	—	-do-	-do-
6.	The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi (Sanshodhan) Ordinance 1994	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
7.	The Uttar Pradesh Local Self Government Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	21.9.94	-do-	-do-	-do-
8.	The Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
9.	The Uttar Pradesh Building (Regulation of Letting, Rent and Eviction) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
10.	The Uttar Pradesh Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Second) Ordinance, 1994	28.9.94	-do-	-do-	-do-
11.	The Uttar Pradesh Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
12.	The Uttar Pradesh Tax on Luxuries (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
WEST BENGAL					
1.	The West Bengal Tax and One Time Tax on Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	16.8.94	16.9.94	20.9.94	-do-

APPENDIX VII
A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA
(As on 13.6.94)

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Seats	Cong. (I)	BJP	JD	CPI(M)	CPI	AIADMK	TDP	OTHERS	IND./ Nominated	Total	Vacancies
(i) STATES													
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	31	1	—	1	1	—	7	1 (a)	—	42	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
3.	Assam	14	8	2	—	1	—	—	—	2 (b)	1	14	—
4.	Bihar	54	2	5	26	1	8	—	—	10 (c)	1	53	1
5.	Goa	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
6.	Gujarat	26	6	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
7.	Haryana	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
10.	Karnataka	28	23	4	—	—	—	—	—	1 (d)	—	28	—
11.	Kerala	20	12	—	—	4	—	—	—	4 (e)	—	20	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40	27	12	—	—	—	—	—	1 (f)	—	40	—
13.	Maharashtra	48	40	5	—	1	—	—	—	2 (g)	—	48	—
14.	Manipur	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (h)	—	2	—
15.	Meghalaya	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
16.	Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.	Nagaland	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
18.	Orissa	21	13	—	4	1	1	—	—	2 (i)	—	21	—
19.	Punjab	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (j)	—	13	—

20. Rajasthan	25	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
21. Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (k)	—	—	1	—
22. Tamil Nadu	39	27	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	39	—
23. Tripura	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
24. Uttar Pradesh	85	14	52	9	—	1	—	9 (l)	—	—	85	—
25. West Bengal	42	5	—	—	27	3	—	7 (m)	—	—	42	—
UNION TERRITORIES												
26. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
27. Chandigarh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
28. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
29. Daman and Diu	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
30. Delhi	7	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
31. Lakshadweep	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
32. Pondicherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
33. Nominated	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
TOTAL	545	263	118	36	14	12	07	42	3	534	11	—

- a) All India Majlis-e-Itehadul Muslimeen-1
 b) Autonomous State Demand Committee-1; Asom Gana Parishad-1
 c) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-6; JD (A)-4 which includes 2 members sitting separately consequent on receipt of intimation from them.
 d) Janata Party-1
 e) Indian Congress (Socialist)-1; Muslim League-2; Kerala Cong (M)-1
 f) Bahujan Samaj Party-1
 g) Shiv Sena - 2

- h) Manipur People's Party - 1
- i) JD (A) - 2 (These two members are sitting separately consequent on receipt of intimation from them.)
- j) Bahujan Samaj Party - 1
- k) Sikkim Sangram Parishad - 1
- l) Janata Party - 1 ; Samajwadi Party - 3 ; Bahujan Samaj Party - 1; JD (A) - 4 (includes 3 members sitting separately consequent on receipt of intimation from them.)
- m) All India Forward Bloc - 3 ; Revolutionary Socialist Party - 4

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 1 AUGUST 1994)

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

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (i)	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	18	2	—	—	1	—	—	14 (j)	1	18	—
23.	Tripura	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	34	5	4	—	—	13	3	7 (k)	2	34	—
25.	West Bengal	16	1	—	—	10	—	—	5 (l)	—	16	—
UNION TERRITORIES												
	Delhi	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
	Pondicherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Nominated	12	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	—
	TOTAL	245	95	28	14	45	5	41	12	239	5	
(a)	Telugu Desam I - 2; C.P.I. - 1; Telugu Desam II - 1											
(b)	Asom Gana Parishad - 1											
(c)	C.P.I. - 3											
(d)	M.L. - 2											
(e)	Shiv Sena - 1											
(f)	H.S.P.D.P. - 1											
(g)	Nagaland People's Council - 1											
(h)	Rashtriya Janata Dal - 1											
(i)	Sikkim Sangram Parishad - 1											
(j)	AIADMK - 6; D.M.K. - 8											
(k)	Samajwadi Party - 5; Bahujan Samaj Party - 1; Rashtriya Janata Dal - 1											
(l)	R.S.P. - 1; CPI - 1; F.B. - 2; Rashtriya Janata Dal - 1.											

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	40	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 (j)	10	40	—
Nagaland L.A.	60	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 (k)	7	59	1
(as on 30.9.94)												
Orissa L.A.	146	10	119	—	—	3	—	5	1 (l)	6	144*	2
Punjab L.A.	117	89	1	—	—	4	1	4	12 (m)	5	116	1
Rajasthan L.A.	200	76	03	—	—	99	1	—	—	21	200	—
Sikkim L.A.	32	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	17
Tamil Nadu L.A.	235	61	—	—	—	—	1	1	170 (n)	1	234*	—
Tripura L.A.	60	10	1	—	—	—	44	—	5 (o)	—	60	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	426	32	4	—	—	176	1	1	200(p)	8	422	4
(as on 1.4.94)												
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	108	32	04	—	—	19	—	—	42(q)	8	105	3
West Bengal L.A.	295	42	1	—	—	—	190	6	55 (r)	—	294	1
UNION TERRITORIES												
Pondicherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Excluding Speaker

** Information received from State Legislatures contained NIL report

@ Dissolved since 19.2.90

- (a) Telgu Desam Party - 69 ; All India Majlis-Itehad-UI-Muslimeen - 3 ; Marxist Communist Party of India-1 ; Democratic Peoples Front (Independent Group) - 10 ; and Nominated - 1.
- (b) Asom Gana Parishad-25; Autonomous State Demand Committee-4
- (c) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (Marandi Group) 8; Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (Soren Group)-9; Indian Peoples Front-3; Separate from IPF-3; Socialist (Lohia)-1; Marxist Coordination Party-2; Jharkhand Party-1; Unattached-5; Nominated-1
- (d) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha - 1 ; Marxist Coordination Party-1; Unattached - 1

- (e) Member elected on Janata Dal ticket who was disqualified by Speaker under anti-defection law, but disqualification stayed by the Supreme Court of India-1; Lok Swaraj Manch-1
- (f) Haryana Vikas Party-7; Bahujan Samaj Party-1; Unattached-2
- (g) Muslim League-17; Kerala Congress (M)-6; Kerala Congress (Jacob)-4; Indian Congress (Socialist)-3; National Democratic Party-2; Kerala Congress (B)-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party-2; Kerala Congress-1; CMP - 1
- (h) Shiv Sena-34; Peasants and Workers Party-8; Independent Group-5; Republican Party of India (Khobragade)-1; Muslim League-1; Nominated-1; Unattached-2
- (i) Peasant's and Workers Party-1; Shiv Sena-5; Republican Party of India-2; Unattached-2
- (j) M.N.F.-9; M.N.F. (R)-5
- (k) N.P.C.-10
- (l) Orissa Communist Party-1
- (m) Bahujan Samaj Party-9; Shiromani Akali Dal (Kabul)-3
- (n) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-161; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (I)-1; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (II)-1; MGR Anna DMK-1; Unattached-5; Nominated-1
- (o) Forward Bloc-1; R.S.P.-2; T.H.P.-1; T.U.J.S.-1
- (p) Samajwadi Party-128; Bahujan Samaj Party-69; Janata Party-1; Unattached-1; Nominated-1
- (q) Samajwadi Party-28; Janata Party-4; Bahujan Samaj Party-2; Shikshyak Dal (Non-Political)-8
- (r) 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; Independent supported by G.N.L.F.-1; Unattached-1; Nominated-1

THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

INDEX TO Vol. XL (1994)

ADDRESSES	Page		Page
By Shri K.C. Pant, Chairman of the Tenth Finance Commission and Secretary of the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society at the Conferment of the Bharat Ratna Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Best Parliamentarian Award, 1994, Central Hall, Parliament House, 17 August 1994	486	By Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, President of India at the unveiling of the statue of Mahatma Gandhi and the portrait of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Parliament House, 20 October 1993	170
By Shri K.C. Pant, Chairman of the Tenth Finance Commission and Secretary of the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Society at the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Lecture, Central Hall, Parliament House, 20 September 1994	499	By Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, President of India, to the members of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall, Parliament House, 21 February 1994	170
By Shri Sharad Pawar, Chief Minister of Maharashtra at the unveiling of the statue of Shri Yeshwantrao B. Chavan, Parliament House, 3 May 1994	346	By Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Prime Minister, at the Conferment of the Bharat Ratna Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Best Parliamentarian Award, 1994, Central Hall, Parliament House, 17 August 1994	499
By Dr. (Smt) Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha at the unveiling of the portrait of Chaudhary Charan Singh, Central Hall, Parliament House, 23 December 1993	18	By Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Prime Minister, at the unveiling of the portrait of Chaudhary Charan Singh, Central Hall, Parliament House, 23 December 1993	20
By Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha at the Conferment of the Bharat Ratna Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Best Parliamentarian Award, 1994, Central Hall, Parliament House, 17 August 1994	491	By Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Prime Minister, at the unveiling of the statue of Mahatma Gandhi and the portrait of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Parliament House, 2 October 1993	6
By Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya, MP at the unveiling of the portrait of Chaudhary Charan Singh, Central Hall, Parliament House, 23 December 1993	17	By Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Prime Minister, at the 50th Anniversary of the Azad Hind Fauj, Parliament House, 6 May 1994	341
By Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, President of India at the unveiling of the portrait of Chaudhary Charan Singh, Central Hall, Parliament House, 23 December 1993	21	By Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Prime Minister, at the unveiling of the statue of Shri Yeshwantrao B. Chavan, Parliament House, 3 May 1994	350
		By Rt. Hon. Ms. Betty Boothroyd, MP, Speaker, British House of Commons at the Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial	502

Page	Page
Lecture, Central Hall, Parliament House, 20 September 1994	Parliament House, 2 October 1994
By Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha at the unveiling of the portrait of Chaudhary Charan Singh, Central Hall, Parliament House, 23 December 1993	19 By Shri K. R. Narayanan, Vice - President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha at the 50th Anniversary of the Azad Hind Fauj, Parliament House, 6 May 1994
By Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha at the Conferment of the Bharat Ratna Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Best Parliamentarian Award, 1994, Central Hall, Parliament House, 17 August 1994	489 By Shri K. R. Narayanan, Vice - President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha at the Conferment of the Bharat Ratna Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Best Parliamentarian Award, Central Hall, Parliament House, 17 August 1994
By Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha at the unveiling of the statue of 'Mahatma Gandhi' and the portrait of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Parliament House, 2 October 1993	4 ALGERIA
By Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha at the 59th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, 1-2 February 1994	New President 223 New Prime Minister 424
By Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha at the 59th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, 1-2 February 1994	ANDHRA PRADESH
By Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha at the 59th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, 1-2 February 1994	Cabinet Minister 82 Death of Minister 83 JD MLA joins Congress(I) 221 Reshuffle of portfolios 416 Resignation of MLA 416, 540
By Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha at the 59th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, 1-2 February 1994	APPENDICES 132, 294, 448, 580
By Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha at the 59th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, 1-2 February 1994	ARTICLES
By Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha at the 59th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, 1-2 February 1994	511 "Automating Parliaments", by G.C. Malhotra 364
By Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha at the 59th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, 1-2 February 1994	"Elections to the Lok Sabha from Karnataka (1952-1991) : An Analysis of the Voting Pattern and Electoral Trends", by Sandeep Shastri 378
By Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha at the 59th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, 1-2 February 1994	348 "How to be an Effective Parliamentarian", by R.C. Bhardwaj 516
By Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha at the 59th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, 1-2 February 1994	339 "Resources and Information Sharing of Legislation: The India Experience", by G.C. Malhotra 198
By Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha at the 59th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, 1-2 February 1994	"Televising Parliamentary Proceedings", by R.C. Bhardwaj 188
By Shri K. R. Narayanan, Vice - President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha at the unveiling of the statue of Mahatma Gandhi and the portrait of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri,	8 "The Office of the Speaker", by Shivraj V. Patil 354
	"The Sixth Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar: An Overview", by R.C. Bhardwaj 25

	Page		Page
"Universal Library" by G.C. Malhotra	50	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru	56
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		Lala Lajpat Rai	208
Death of Minister	417	Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya	57
Expansion of Cabinet	416	Pandit Motilal Nehru	403
New Governor	83	Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore	404
ASSAM		Dr. Rajendra Prasad	56
Developments in Bodoland Legislature Party	417	Rajiv Gandhi	528
Resignation of MLA	417	Dr. Rammanohar Lohia	208
Resignation of Minister	540	Smt. Sarojini Naidu	208
AUSTRALIA		Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose	208
Resignation of Minister	223	Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee	526
AZERBAIJAN		Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	55
New President	89	BRAZIL	
BELARUS		Resignation of Minister	544
Election of Speaker	223	BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING (BPST)	
Presidential Elections	544	Courses/Programmes	59, 210, 405, 531
BHARDWAJ, R.C.		New Secretary-General of Lok Sabha	60
Article, "How to be an Effective Parliamentarian"	516	BURUNDI	
Article, "Televising of Parliamentary Proceedings"	188	New President	223
Article, "The Sixth Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar: An Overview"	25	CANADA	
BIHAR		Election results	89
Death of MLA	221, 540	CHILE	
Developments in Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	417	President	224
Election to the Legislative Council	417	Presidential elections	90
Minister removed	417	COLUMBIA	
No-confidence motion	541	New President	425
Reshuffle of portfolios	541	CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA	
Resignation of member	417	Address by the Representative of UNICEF in India	530
BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS		Asia and Pacific Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Science and Technology for Regional Sustainable Development	402
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	56	Birth Anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	56
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	403	Birth Anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	403
Bal Gangadhar Tilak	528	Birth Anniversary of Bal Gangadhar Tilak	528
C. Rajagopalachari	57	Birth Anniversary of Shri C. Rajagopalachari	57
Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das	55		
Dadabhai Naoroji	529		
Smt. Indra Gandhi	56		

	Page		Page
Birth Anniversary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das	55	Second International Conference of Medical Parliamentarians	206
Birth Anniversary of Dadabhai Naoroji	529	Sixth Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar	206
Birth Anniversary of Smt. Indira Gandhi	56	DELHI	
Birth Anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru	56	Election of Speaker/Deputy Speaker	83
Birth Anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai	208	Election results	83
Birth Anniversary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya	57	Ministry constituted	83
Birth Anniversary of Pandit Motilal Nehru	403	DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST	
Birth Anniversary of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore	404	The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1993	227
Birth Anniversary of Dr. Rajendra Prasad	56	The Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1994	548
Birth Anniversary of Rajiv Gandhi	528	The Constitution (Seventy-Fifth Amendment) Act, 1993	230
Birth Anniversary of Dr. Rammanohar Lohia	208	The Constitution (Seventy-Sixth Amendment) Act, 1994	549
Birth Anniversary of Smt. Sarojini Naidu	208	The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Act, 1993	230
Birth Anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose	208	The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1993	231
Birth Anniversary of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee	528	The President's Emoluments and Pension (Amendment) Act, 1993	95
Birth Anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	55	The Press Council (Amendment) Act, 1994	428
Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India	207	The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993	231
Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India	207	The Public Records Act, 1993	96
Inter-Parliamentary Conference on North-South Dialogue for Global Prosperity	54	The Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1993	95
Lecture on "Britain and India: Democratic Giants"	529	EDITORIAL NOTE	1, 167, 335, 483
New President of the Inter- Parliamentary Council	527	EGYPT	
91st Inter-Parliamentary Conference	206	President re-elected	90
92nd Inter-Parliamentary Conference	527	PM re-appointed	90
Outstanding Parliamentarian of the Year	529		

	Page		Page
EL SALVADOR		ITALY	
Election results	224	Election results	224
New President	425	Government formed	425
FIJI		IVORY COAST	
Death of President	90	Resignation of PM	91
Election results	224	JAPAN	
New President	224	Political developments	425
FINLAND		KARNATAKA	
New President	224	Bangarappa declared unattached member	222
GERMANY		Cabinet reshuffled	419
New President	425, 544	Election to Legislative Council	421
GOA		Governor sworn-in	542
New Governor	541	No-confidence Motion	221
Political developments	417	Removal of Minister	84
SC quashes MLA's disqualification	228	KAZAKHSTAN	
GREECE		Parliament dissolved	91
New PM	90	KERALA	
GUJARAT		By-election result	421
Death of Chief Minister	221	Gowri expelled from CPI(M)	222
New Ministry	418	Kerala Congress faction recognised	222
Resignation of Minister	83, 541	Resignation of Minister	421, 542
HAITI		Split in Kerala Congress(M)	85
Death of Minister	90	KYRGYSTAN	
Political developments	425	New PM	91
Resignation of PM	90	LESOTHO	
HARYANA		Deputy Prime Minister killed	426
Expansion of Cabinet	541	MADHYA PRADESH	
Minister removed	419	By-election result	421
Resignation of Minister	419	Elections	85
HIMACHAL PRADESH		Election of Speaker/Deputy Speaker	86
By-election results	419	Ministry constituted	85
Death of member-elect	84	Resignation of Minister	421, 542
Election of Speaker/Deputy Speaker	84	MAHARASHTRA	
Election results	84	Election to Legislative Council	421, 542
MLA's election set aside	542	Expansion of Cabinet	542
Ministry constituted	84	MALAWI	
New Governor	84, 541	Election results	426
HUNGARY		MALAYSIA	
Death of PM	90	New King	545
IRAQ			
President takes over PM's post	425		

	Page		Page
MALDIVES		Developments at the Union	81, 219, 414, 540
President re-elected	91		
MALHOTRA, G.C.		PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS	
Article, "Resources and Infor- mation Sharing of Legislation : The Indian Experience"	198	Foreign Delegations visiting India	57, 209, 404, 530
Article, "Universal Library"	50	Indian Delegations going abroad	405
MANIPUR		PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES	
President's rule	86, 422	Feature	54, 206, 402, 527
MEGHALAYA		PATIL, SHIVRAJ V.	
Election of Speaker	86	Article, "The Office of the Speaker"	354
MEXICO		PRIVILEGE ISSUES	
New President	545	FOREIGN LEGISLATURES	
MIZORAM		HOUSE OF COMMONS (UK)	
Cabinet reshuffle	422	Alleged interference by a Court in the Proceedings of the House	410
Election results	86	LOK SABHA	
Ministry constituted	86	Jumping from the Visitors' Gallery and attempting to shout slogans	212
Speaker elected	87	Non-intimation of the alleged rearrest and release of a member by Police to the Speaker	65
MOLDOVA		Notice to the Speaker, Lok Sabha from the Supreme Court of India, in connection with a Writ Petition No. 860/ 94	212
Referendum results	224	Request received from the Station House Officer, Police Station Tughlak Road, New Delhi, for handing over the original documents in connec- tion with a complaint from a member	62
NAGALAND		Shouting of slogans and jumping down from the Visi- tor's Gallery	407
By-election results	422	RAJYA SABHA	
New Governor	543	Alleged arrest of a member and non-intimation thereof to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, by the authority concerned	69
NEPAL		Alleged arrest of a member and non-intimation thereof to	72
Political developments	545		
NIGERIA			
Political developments	91		
NORTH KOREA			
Death of Deputy PM	545		
Death of President	545		
NORWAY			
Death of Minister	225		
ORISSA			
Death of MLA	543		
JD expels MLA	543		
Resignation of Minister	543		
PAKISTAN			
Political developments	91		
PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS			
Developments abroad	89, 223, 424, 544		
Developments around the States	82, 221, 416, 540		

	Page		Page
the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, by the concerned authority		the Address by the President was made by Lok Sabha Secretariat and no corrigenda was issued	
Alleged casting of aspersions on a member and the House by a newspaper	73	Instance when a copy of the Report (Volume I) of a Com- mission appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 by a State Government, was laid on the Table and Volumes II to IV of the Report (English version only) were placed in Parliament Library for reference by the Members, as the State was under President's rule	413
STATE LEGISLATURES			
GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			
Making of a Press statement by the Chief Minister outside the House on an important matter raised by a member in the House	408	Instance when documents entered in the List of Business could not be laid on the Table as the Minister concerned was not available when called by the Chair	538
GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			
Alleged obstruction to a member in carrying out his parliamentary duties	74	Instance when extended speech by a member not permitted to go on record, following refusal to conclude speech	538
KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			
Alleged misbehavior by a Police Officer with members	77	Instance when members not permitted to ask clarificatory questions on the statement made by Minister	217
TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			
Alleged casting of aspersions on the Chief Minister, the Speaker and members of the House by a news magazine	535	Instance when a member was permitted to seek clarifi- cation on the statement made by Minister	79, 217 539
Alleged casting of reflections on the Chief Minister, the Speaker, members and the House by a member in an article published in a Tamil Weekly	534	Instance, when notices of adjournment motion on a subject identical to one dis- cussed in preceding Session were disallowed	537
Alleged publication of the expunged proceedings of the House by a newspaper	533	It is improper for a member to talk to an official sitting in the Official Gallery	538
PROCEDURAL MATTERS			
LOK SABHA			
Allegatory references against State Governments expunged	537	Matters of recent occurrence and public importance normal- ly allowed to be raised after the Question Hour and before taking up normal business listed in the Order Paper	217
House adjourned on the demise of a sitting member in New Delhi even though his body was taken outside Delhi for cremation	79	Matters relating to individual industries not to be raised in the House	79
House to be adjourned only to enable members to attend the funeral of a sitting mem- ber	412		
Instance when addition of a sentence in the Hindi version of the authenticated copy of	214		

	Page		Page
Members are not to pressurize the Speaker to express his views on any matter	214	RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST	
		Feature	125, 286, 442, 575
Members are not to quote Press report in the House	214	RUSSIA	
Member permitted to speak on the same resolution in different Sessions	79	New Deputy PM	426
		New Ministers	225
		Political developments	92
Members should follow proper procedure for discussing the conduct of President, Vice-President, Speaker, Governor, Chief Minister and Presiding Officers	218	RWANDA	
		Death of Minister	225
		Political developments	545
Members should obtain prior permission to read out prepared speeches	538	SESSIONAL REVIEW	
Members to refrain from raising matters relating to State Subjects in the House	215	LOK SABHA	
Members to take permission before displaying photographs in the House	413	Alarming situation in Assam and the failure of the Central Government to intervene in time	550
Personnel/special invitee of the Business Advisory Committee not to raise suggestions, if any, regarding allocation of time on any item of Business when the motion for adoption of the Report is moved	216	Anti - Hijacking (Amendment) Bill, 1994 and Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation (Amendment) Bill, 1994	434
Presence of Ministers in the House during Session period	412	Announcement by the Speaker regarding Televising of Lok Sabha Proceedings	557
Reference to official by name expunged	537	Budget (General), 1994-95	256
		Census (Amendment) Bill, 1992	110
		Conclusion of Uruguay Round	105
		Constitution (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1994	559
		Current flood situation in the country	553
		Death in Rajasthan due to use of suspected contaminated kerosene	264
		Education for All Summit	109
		Failure of the Government to meet the sugar situation resulting in forcible import thereof in large scale at higher price	430
		Felicitations to the South African people and their newly elected President Nelson Mandela	261
		Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations	258
PUNJAB			
By-election results	422		
Death of Governor	543		
Parliamentary Secretaries	222		
RAJASTHAN			
By-election results	422		
Election results	87		
Expansion of Ministry	222		
Ministry constituted	87		
New Speaker	88		
Split in Janata Dal	88		

	Page		Page
Finance Bill, 1994	265	other Election Commissioners (Conditions of Service) Amendment Ordinance, 1993 and Chief Election Commissioner (Conditions of Services) Amendment Bill, 1993	
Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 1992	111	Statutory Resolution regarding Disapproval of Special Court (Trial of Offences relating to Transactions in Securities) Amendment Ordinance, 1994 and Special Court (Trial of Offences relating to Transactions in Securities) Amendment Bill, 1994	267
Implications of the Dunkel Draft Text on trade negotiations with special reference to its effect on India's interests	104	Statutory Resolution regarding Disapproval of Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 and Banking Regulation Amendment Bill, 1994	268
Irregularities in Securities and Banking Transactions	106	Statutory Resolution regarding approval of Presidential Proclamation in relation to the State of Manipur	262
Motion of Thanks on the Address by the President	250	Statutory Resolution regarding Disapproval of Manipur Municipalities Ordinance, 1994, and Manipur Municipalities Bill, 1994	432
The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1994	558	Statutory Resolution regarding Disapproval of Punjab Municipal Corporation Law (Extension to Chandigarh) Ordinance, 1994 and Punjab Municipal Corporation Law (Extension to Chandigarh) Bill, 1994	432
Obituary references 114, 269, 435, 561	435, 561	Statutory Resolution regarding Disapproval of the New Dehri Municipal Council Bill, 1994	433
Pakistan's Nuclear Capability	555	Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1991 and High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1992	111
Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1991	557	Transplantation of Human Organs Bill, 1993	434
Question Hour 113, 269, 435, 560	560		
Railway Budget, 1994-95	252		
Resolution regarding the National Housing Policy	555		
Resolution regarding the State of Jammu and Kashmir	260		
Scheme for Small Workers Programme for the Constituencies of members of Parliament	110		
Situation arising out of the recent cyclone/flood in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	109		
Statement by Minister on the import of sugar	264		
Statement by the Prime Minister on the successful launch of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle, ASLV D-4	265		
Statutory Resolution regarding approval of the continuance in force of the Presidential Proclamation in respect of Jammu and Kashmir and Demands for Grants (Jammu and Kashmir), 1994-95	263		
Statutory Resolution regarding disapproval of the Chief Election Commissioner and	112		

	Page		Page
Working of the Ministry of Defence	275	Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1994	567
Working of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	276	Obituary references	121, 280, 569
RAJYA SABHA		Pre - Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1994	566
Airports Authority of India Bill, 1994	567	Press Council (Amendment) Bill, 1992	120
Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 1994	279	Protection of Human Rights Bill, 1993	120
Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1994	279	Question Hour	121, 279, 568
Budget (General), 1994-95	272	Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1993	278
Budget (Railways), 1994-95	273	Serious situation in Assam in view of recent ethnic clashes and massacre of refugees in Barpeta district	561
Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1993	119	Situation arising from hike in sugar price and delay in its import	564
Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1994	568	Situation arising out of the refusal of the banks and other financial institutions to provide funds for the working capital and development programme of a number of public sector undertakings as well as for the revival of sick units cleared by BIFR	565
Constitution (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1994	568	System of counter guarantees and other assurances given by the Government in the context of foreign investment in power sector	563
Discussion on the working of the Ministry of Defence	275	Urgent need for appointing a Lok Pal by enacting suitable law in this regard to curb all pervasive growing corruption	562
Discussion on the working of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	276	Uruguay Round of trade negotiations	116
Earthquake in Maharashtra and Adjoining Areas	115	STATE LEGISLATURES	
Follow - up action on the recommendations of the JPC regarding Securities Scam	277	ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	
GATT Treaty	274	Legislative Business	569
Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 1993	119	ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	
Import of sugar	277	Financial Business	280
JPC Report on enquiry into irregularities in securities and banking transactions	117	Governor's Address	280
Launch of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle D-4 (ASLV D-4)	277	Legislative Business	280, 570
Motion of Thanks on the Address by the President	270	Obituary references	281

	Page		Page
BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	570	Legislative Business	284, 436
BIHAR VIDHAN SHABHA	570	Obituary references	284, 436
DELHI VIDHAN SABHA		MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	
Financial Business	281	Election of Deputy Chairman	437
Lt. Governor's Address	281	Financial Business	285, 437
Legislative Business	281, 570	Governor's Address	284
Obituary references	570	Leader of Opposition	437
GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		Legislative Business	285, 437
Financial Business	281	Obituary references	285, 437
Governor's Address	281	MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	
Legislative Business	281	One-day Session	572
Resolutions	282	NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	
Obituary references	282	Legislative Business	572
GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	
Financial Business	435	Financial Business	123
Legislative Business	436	Legislative Business	123, 572, 573
Obituary references	436	Obituary references	124, 572, 573
HARYANA VIDHAN SABHA		PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA	
Legislative Business	571	Legislative Business	573
HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	
Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	122	Legislative Business	573
Financial Business	283	UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	
Governor's Address	282	Financial Business	438
Legislative Business	282	Governor's Address	437
Obituary references	122, 283	Legislative Business	437
KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		Obituary references	438
Legislative Business	571	UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	574
KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		SHASTRI, SANDEEP	
Legislative Business	572	Article, "Elections to the Lok Sabha from Karnataka (1952-1991): An Analysis of the Voting Pattern and Electoral Trends"	378
MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		SIKKIM	
Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	122	Minister inducted	88
Governor's Address	123	New Governor	543
Obituary references	123, 283	Political developments	422, 543
Financial Business	283	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	
Governor's Address	283	New PM	225
MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		SOUTH AFRICA	
Financial Business	284, 436	New Constitution	92
Governor's Address	284	New PM	93

	Page		Page
SRI LANKA		Election of Speaker	89
Parliament dissolved	426	Election results	88
Political developments	545	Ministry constituted	88
Speaker elected	545	Resignation of Minister	424
STATE LEGISLATURES		VENEZUELA	
Bills passed	149, 313, 467, 597	New President	93
Ordinances issued	153, 321, 470, 601	WEST BENGAL	
Party position	161, 331, 479, 611	By-election results	424
Statement showing activities	141, 305, 459, 589	Death of MLA	89
SUMMARY OF BOOKS	439	Minister re-inducted	223
SWEDEN		YEMEN	
Election results	546	Political developments	426
SYRIA		ZAMBIA	
Election results	546	Resignation of Minister	225
TAJIKISTAN			
Resignation of PM	93		
TAMIL NADU			
By-election results	423		
Congress(I) expels six MLAs	544		
MLA's election set aside	222		
MP expelled from DMK	88		
Split in DMK	88		
TRIPURA			
Reshuffle of portfolios	423		
Resignation of Minister	423		
UGANDA			
Election results	426		
UKRAINE			
New PM	426		
Presidential elections	546		
USA			
Resignation of Defence Secretary	93		
UTTAR PRADESH			
By-election results	424		
CM retains Shikohabad seat	89		
Change in portfolios	544		
Change in party affiliation	424, 544		
Death of MLA	223, 544		
Death of Minister	544		
Developments in Janata Dal	222		