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EDITORIAL NOTE

The history of our struggle for freedom is a saga of known and unknown sacrifices in the supreme cause of the nation. Men, women and even children were drawn into the movement, not the least for personal glory but for liberating the motherland from the yoke of alien rule. No hardship was unbearable for them, nor any hurdle insurmountable. A galaxy of leaders spearheaded the movement, providing guidance and inspiration to the millions across the nooks and corners of the country. Among the heroes of the liberation struggle, the nation remembers with reverence and gratitude the devoted and dedicated volunteers of the Azad Hind Fauj (the Indian National Army or the INA) and the spirit behind them, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

On 6 May 1994, a meeting of members of Parliament was held in the Central Hall of Parliament House to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Azad Hind Fauj. The Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan; the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao; and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil addressed the distinguished gathering. We reproduce in this issue of the *Journal*, the text of the Addresses delivered by the dignitaries on the occasion.

While unveiling the portrait of the former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi at a function in the Central Hall on 20 August 1993, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, had stated that the Parliament building had more than 50 spots where the statues of great political leaders, parliamentarians and eminent sons and daughters of India could be installed. As advised by a Committee consisting of senior members of Parliament, it was decided to install the statues of several prominent leaders in the parliamentary precincts.

On 3 May 1994, a statue of the former Deputy Prime Minister of India and eminent parliamentarian, Shri Yeshwantrao B. Chavan was unveiled at the Entrance Hall to the Lok Sabha Lobby in Parliament House by the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao. The ceremony was followed by a meeting in the Central Hall of Parliament House which was attended by a distinguished gathering. The function was addressed by the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan; the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Sharad Pawar. The text of the Addresses delivered by the dignitaries is included in this issue of the *Journal*.

The Office of the Speaker occupies a pivotal position in our parliamentary democracy. The Presiding Officer has to be one of utmost integrity, persuasive capability and erudition. The responsibility entrusted

to him is so onerous that he cannot afford to overlook any aspect of parliamentary life. He has to protect the rights and privileges of every member and every section of the House. His actions come under close scrutiny and are widely reported in the mass media. With the televising of parliamentary proceedings, the small screen brings to millions of households in the country the developments in the House, making the Speaker's task all the more important. Naturally, the Speaker is looked upon as the true guardian of the best traditions of parliamentary democracy.

We in India have had a galaxy of eminent personalities who adorned the Office of the Speaker of Lok Sabha. Each and every one of our Speakers, by virtue of his towering personality, dignity and abiding faith in the fundamental principles of democracy, laid down healthy conventions and precedents which have enhanced significantly the status of the Office.

In his highly illuminating article, "The Office of the Speaker", the present incumbent, Shri Shivraj V. Patil discusses the evolution of the Speakership in our country. Perhaps no one is better equipped to analyse the Office as much as Speaker Patil who was earlier a distinguished Speaker in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and later Deputy Speaker of the Ninth Lok Sabha. Shri Patil has brought to the Office of the Speaker rich and varied experience and erudition and dignity, qualities which are essential for a Presiding Officer. His philosophic outlook, charming ways and firm, yet tactful handling of trying situations, have brought him encomiums from far and wide. In his inimitable style, Speaker Patil deals at length with the varied aspects of the Office: constitutional provisions, election, functions, etc. The article also throws light on our earlier Speakers and their contribution to parliamentary democracy.

As Shri Patil rightly points out, the office of the Speaker is a living and dynamic institution dealing with actual needs and problems of Parliament in the performance of its functions. Parliament, in a way, is the microcosm of the nation, rather it represents the nation itself, providing leadership to the nation as a whole. Parliament, in a country like ours, has also to be a vehicle of social engineering. Further, it has to be instrumental in channelising and moulding public opinion. This task, however, will depend first and foremost on the respect that this august body is able to command from the people. Speaker Patil concludes that Parliament has to lead by example. And therein lies the importance of the Office of the Speaker, for it is the Speaker who is invested with the responsibility of conducting the proceedings of the House to achieve this higher purpose.

Spectacular technological developments in the field of communica-

tions have accelerated the pace of transmission of words, images and the entire gamut of information. Today's society can justifiably be termed an information society. The openness of an information society goes very well with a democratic system whose cardinal virtue is transparency. Accordingly, Parliaments the world over have been going in for large scale computerization and modernization.

In his article titled "Automating Parliaments", Shri G.C. Malhotra, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, discusses the problems and prospects of modernising and computerizing Parliaments. The author, who was a delegate to the Third Biennial Conference of the Association of Parliamentary Librarians of Asia and the Pacific (APLAP) held in Bangkok, Thailand, in May 1994, has attempted a study of the computerisation process in the seventeen member countries of the APLAP. The article also evaluates the level of computerization in the Parliament Libraries of these countries and its correlation with their economic development. The study is based on formal and informal discussions the author had with the delegates to the Bangkok Conference and also the papers presented there.

The article, supplemented with detailed information on the progress of computerization in individual countries, points out that each country is progressing towards modernization, though the pace of progress and the level of automation vary from country to country, depending on various factors, including the status of their development and economy. The study also makes amply clear the need for greater interaction and exchange of information among the Parliament Libraries as also the need for greater networking of the databases among the Libraries.

Elections are the barometer of democracy and contestants are the lifeline of elections. Needless to say, the vigour and vitality of democratic polity are often mirrored in the dynamics of the electoral process. Periodic elections conducted in a free and fair manner are reflective of the democratic values and traditions adopted and nurtured by the system. The successful conduct of ten General Elections to the Lok Sabha has strengthened our democratic roots and demonstrated our abiding faith in parliamentary democracy. This exercise has also proved that the Indian voters are capable of articulating their electoral preferences in an effective manner.

In his article titled "Elections to the Lok Sabha from Karnataka (1952-1991): An Analysis of the Voting Pattern and Electoral Trends", Dr. Sandeep Shastri, Sr. Lecturer, Department of Political Science, Bangalore University, attempts to study the Lok Sabha elections in the State of Karnataka from varied perspectives. The issues examined include the steady increase in the electorate in the State, the voter turnout in

successive elections, the phenomenon of invalid votes and the performance of political parties and independents. Wherever relevant, the study also seeks to compare the electoral trends in the State with those at the national level. The author observes that over the years, certain lacunae have become clearly identifiable in the system. Political parties need to muster the necessary political will to initiate suitable changes to mirror more effectively the aims and aspirations of the Indian voter, Dr. Shastri concludes.

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, Summaries of Books and Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest.

It has been our constant endeavour to make the *Journal* more useful and informative. We would greatly welcome suggestions 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 field of parliamentary political science.

-R.C. Bhardwaj
Editor

ADDRESSES AT THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AZAD HIND FAUJ

A meeting of members of Parliament was held on 6 May 1994 in the Central Hall of Parliament House to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Azad Hind Fauj. The Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan; the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao; and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil addressed the gathering.

A book titled **Netaji and the INA**, edited by Dr. R.C. Bhardwaj, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, and brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, was released by the Vice-President on the occasion.

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

-Editor

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

Respected Vice-President, Respected Prime Minister, Honourable Members of the Council of Ministers, Honourable Members of Parliament, Learned Officers and Brothers and Sisters :

At the outset, we welcome you all in this function.

Today, we have assembled here on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Army, to remember Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the Officers and Jawans of the Indian National Army and to pay tributes to them for their firm determination and supreme sacrifice.

Subhas Chandra Boseji was an eminent soldier not only of the Indian National Army but also of our freedom struggle. He reigned over the hearts of the people of India. The very mention of his name or a glance at his portrait or listening to his speech had the magic effect of stirring Indians to action and to sacrifice their all for the sake of freedom. Gandhiji had influenced the minds of the Indian people the most. After Gandhiji, no other leader had as much influence on our people as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Boseji. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose represented the zeal and fervour of the youth of those days. They were an amalgam of both the ancient and modern thinking. They were the harbingers of our emerging future. The sudden disappearance of Subhas Chandra Bose from our midst added lustre

*Original delivered in Hindi

and divinity to his personality which touched the innermost cords of our hearts. At the very thought of Subhas Chandra Bose, tears well up in the eyes of the Indians; at the same time, they hold their heads high with a sense of pride. His life was a vast ocean of divine virtues, blossoming with the mysteries of destiny, rock like determination and overflowing love for the masses. His life and personality have always been and will ever remain a source of inspiration for the people of India.

The Officers and Jawans of the Indian National Army were ever ready for any sacrifice for the unity of India. Name and fame had no meaning for them. Their only goal was the freedom of India. To achieve this goal, they were always prepared to face, confront and suffer any difficulty that stood in their way. They declared that the people of India would not wait any longer for their freedom. They became the very symbol of the unity of India. Indians, cutting across caste, creed and provincial loyalties were greatly influenced by this spirit of sacrifice of the Indian National Army.

Thanks to the Indian National Army, a wave of unity electrified the hearts of the Indian people. Shah Nawaz Khan, Sehgal and Dhillon were unmindful of their religions; their hearts were filled with determination, and yearning for Independence, love and high sense of unity. This fact had its impact on the British Government and our country came closer to freedom. A lot of people strived for the freedom of the country in their own ways. Some abandoned their studies, some their jobs, and some their legal practice; some others left their homes and some even sacrificed their lives. They were not even aware that they would ever be able to see the country free. Nevertheless, they continued to work selflessly and we have the results before us today.

Whenever we work without any selfish motive, create feelings of unity amongst ourselves and endeavour to sacrifice our all for noble causes, the results are bound to be forceful, lofty and for common weal. These ideals had inspired the nation those days; the same ideals could prove effective today as well. In future too, our country and the world at large could progress only by realizing the very same values. We should always keep this in mind. That is why, we need to organise functions like this.

Today is the birthday of Pandit Motilal Nehruji. He was also a great freedom fighter. What he did for the country, was indeed remarkable, especially his faith in parliamentary system. This has always guided us and will continue to do so in future too. His education, upbringing and the atmosphere that pervaded his house, had their deep impact not only on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other members of his family, but also on the thoughts and actions of other political leaders of his time. That impact is in evidence even today and it is sure to continue in future also. Today, we would pay our tributes to his memory.

It is a coincidence that today we are celebrating here the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Indian National Army. Recently, elections have been held in South Africa. There, a Government based on equality, principles and democracy is going to be formed. Whatever Mahatma Gandhi did in South Africa, had its impact on India's freedom struggle and whatever was done for our freedom struggle, had in turn its impact in different parts of the world, and other countries could also endeavour towards freedom. It is a matter of happiness that today we are celebrating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Indian National Army. In South Africa, a new nation and a new society based on Gandhian philosophy, and on high ideals, is going to be ushered in. It will be appropriate to remember the freedom fighters there and all those who made sacrifices for that cause, since it would help in building a new world.

With these words, I request the Honourable Prime Minister to address this gathering. Thereafter, the Respected Vice-President will release the book on Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army and address the meeting.

Thank you.

Jai Hind

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

Revered Up-Rashtrapatiji, Respected Mr. Speaker, My Colleagues, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen :

It is a privilege to participate in this function today to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of the Azad Hind Fauj.

We have assembled here in reverence to remember the thousands of our countrymen, notably the heroes of the Azad Hind Fauj, who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of our country. The Azad Hind Fauj was an army of devoted and dedicated volunteers who, heedless of the inadequacies of the ammunition, food and facilities, fought with tremendous grit and bravery for the freedom of the country. When we remember the Azad Hind Fauj, we recall with deep respect, the great spirit behind this dedicated force, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Netaji was rightly called a 'beacon across Asia'. His sagacity, political leadership and vision sought to encompass not only Asia and Europe, but the entire world. His was a personality without a parallel; he was an administrator, politician, freedom fighter, thinker, soldier and above all, a great visionary.

Netaji's role in South-East Asia as head of the Indian Independence League and as Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army was a very important aspect of the final phase of our struggle for freedom. At the invitation of revolutionaries like Rash Behari Bose, Preetam Singh,

Col. Mohan Singh and others, Netaji agreed to take over the leadership of the Indian National Army and named it 'Azad Hind Fauj'. He motivated his fellow freedom fighters and mobilised material and resources to fight the British. His slogans like "Delhi Chalo" and "Give me your blood, I give you freedom" fired the imagination of the masses. These slogans resounded through the country and inspired the Azad Hind Fauj to try to defeat the British and reach Delhi.

When Netaji visited Japan on the 1st of November 1944, the Japanese made a comment which was complimentary of the effort of Subhas Babu. The Japanese were eventually beaten back and the prospect of the Azad Hind Fauj liberating the nation faded away. The members of the Azad Hind Fauj were brought back home by the British and faced the prospect of severe punishment. But, such had been the love and admiration that they had inspired in the heart of every Indian that there was an outcry across the country in defence of Azad Hind Fauj which in turn powerfully reinforced the spirit and determination to win freedom. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru hailed the soldiers of the Azad Hind Fauj as patriots and called for lenient treatment to them. The AICC, at its post-War session in Bombay in September 1945, adopted a strong resolution declaring its support for this cause. The Congress took up the defence of the members of the INA; and some of you may remember the glorious scene of some of the most eminent lawyers of those days, Bholabhai Desai, Tej Bahadur Sapru, K.N. Katju, and Panditji himself, donning the lawyer's gown and appearing in court at the historic Red Fort Trials.

The campaign in support of the members of the INA is noteworthy for the intensity and patriotism it aroused. The Director of the Intelligence Bureau at that time noted: "There has seldom been a matter which attracted so much Indian public attention." The treatment of the INA members became the test of British faith towards India. The growing nationalist sentiments that focussed on the trials led to many forms of expressions, the most notable being the Naval Ratings' revolt in Bombay in February 1946. This was followed by popular demonstrations and strikes against foreign rule further cementing the countrywide solidarity. Those were stirring times when the National Movement was reaching its zenith.

I wish to recall on this occasion two great dimensions of Netaji's vision of the future of India. One was his unshakable faith in secularism and the other was the status of equality he envisaged for the Indian women. These are the two important pillars of the Constitution of India and we should do everything to uphold these great ideals of Netaji. It is appropriate, therefore, that we recall, with respect, the dedication and sacrifice of the members of the Azad Hind Fauj in Netaji's own words: "Our officers and men displayed such courage and heroism that they

have earned the praise of everybody. With their blood and sacrifices, these heroes have established traditions which the future soldiers of India will have to uphold." Which indeed our brave soldiers have done through five decades now.

Our best tribute to the martyrs of the Azad Hind Fauj would be to uphold the ideals for which Netaji and thousands of the other martyrs laid down their lives so that we may live in freedom.

Thank you.

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

*Respected Prime Minister, Respected Speaker, Honourable Ministers,
Members of Parliament and Distinguished Friends:*

The history of India's freedom struggle is studded with stories of courage and sacrifice, adventure and romance. Of these, the story of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the INA is the most romantic and moving. Mahatma Gandhi called Netaji "patriot of patriots" and Jawaharlal Nehru described the men and women of the INA as "symbols of India's struggle for freedom." They had captured the heart and imagination of India and their heroic deeds will continue to inspire generations of Indians to come. Today, we are observing the 50th Anniversary of the formation of the INA and paying our homage to the memory of the great man who organised that extra-ordinary event in our struggle for freedom.

In 1942, following the launching of the Quit India Movement, the arrests of the leaders and the massive suppression unleashed by the British Government, India remained unsubdued but without a leadership. The flame of the struggle for freedom was kept alive within India during this period by the underground movement led by Aruna Asaf Ali and others, and from outside by Netaji who organised the INA into a fighting force. His clarion call to his soldiers "Delhi Chalo" had stirred not only the minds of his soldiers but the youth of India. He declared confidently "...we shall ultimately win and our task will not end until our surviving heroes hold the victory parade on another graveyard of the British Empire - the Lal Qila or Red Fortress of ancient India." That victory parade did not take place, but the great trials which were held in the Red Fort became the final rallying event that ended the British Empire in India.

Today, in the Golden Jubilee Year of the INA, we salute Netaji and the brave men and women of the INA. While we take pride in their achievements and pay homage to their martyrdom we have to consider the lessons we can learn today from their great deeds and their sacrifices. For, if we do not learn some lessons from them, we will only be paying lip service to them.

Gandhiji, with his unerring instinct had put his finger on the one major lesson that we can learn from the story of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the INA. He said :

Though the INA failed in their immediate objective, they have a lot to their credit of which they might well be proud. Greatest among these was to gather together, under one banner, men from all religions and races of India, and to infuse into them the spirit of solidarity and oneness to the exclusion of all communal or parochial sentiment. It is an example which we should all emulate.

If there is any single reason for the Parliament of India to hold this commemoration meeting today it is to emphasise this overriding need to infuse into our people "the spirit of solidarity and oneness to the exclusion of all communal and parochial sentiment." Let us also recall on this occasion the words of Netaji :

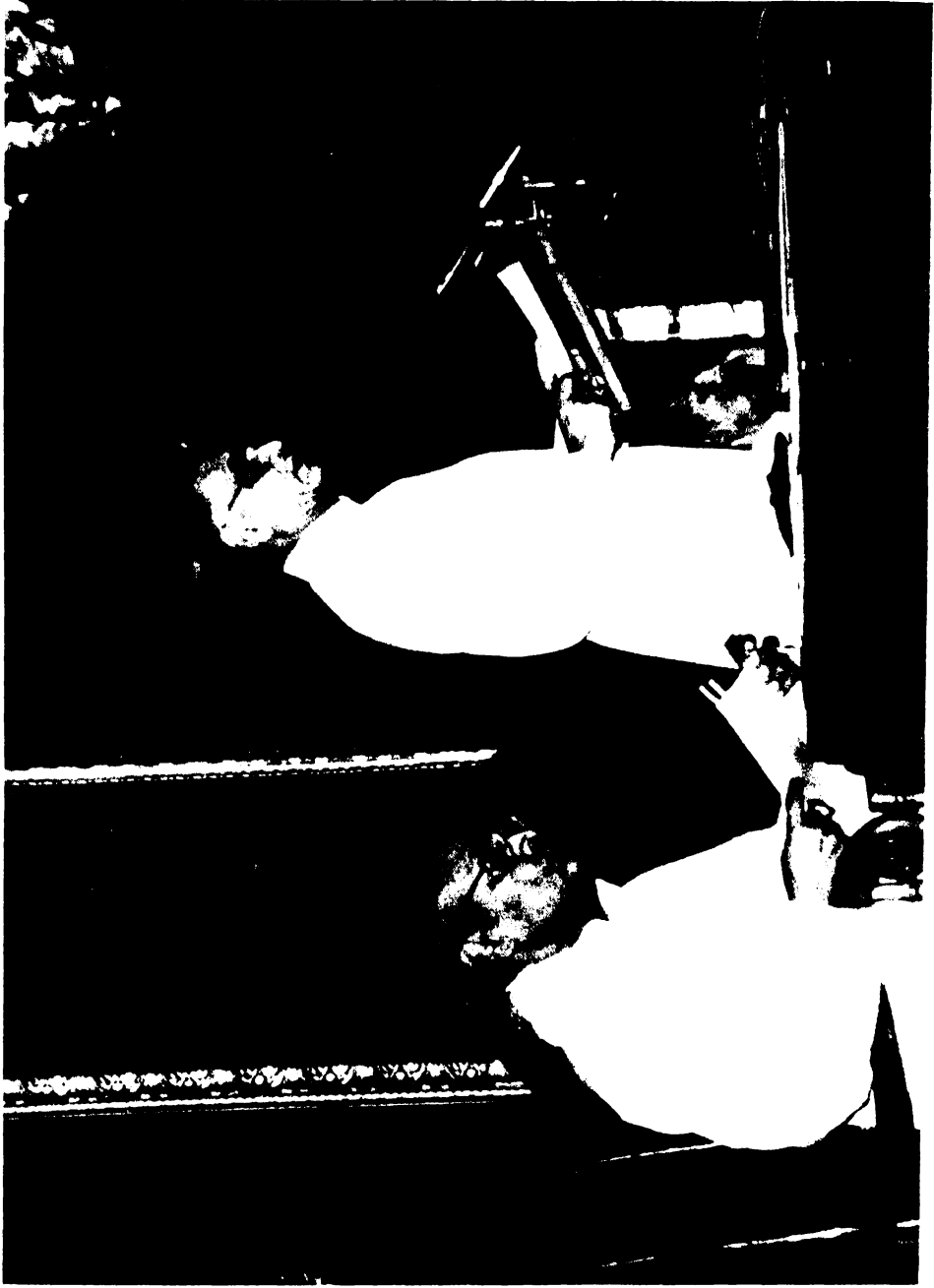
India has several religions. Consequently the government of free India must have an absolutely neutral attitude and impartial attitude towards all religions, and leave it to the choice of every individual to profess or follow a particular religious path.

Netaji had dreamt of a strong and secular India—indeed in the INA he had forged that strength as well as that secular approach. It was a vibrant example of communal harmony in action. Even though every one may not agree with him on the need for a political system of an authoritarian character, albeit for a transitional period, we have to pay heed to what he said on the need for discipline and solidarity among our people. Netaji had envisaged that "we must have a government that will function as the servant of the people and will have full powers to put new reforms concerning industry, education, defence, etc. in Free India." He believed in the efficacy of industrialisation and science and technology. He had declared:

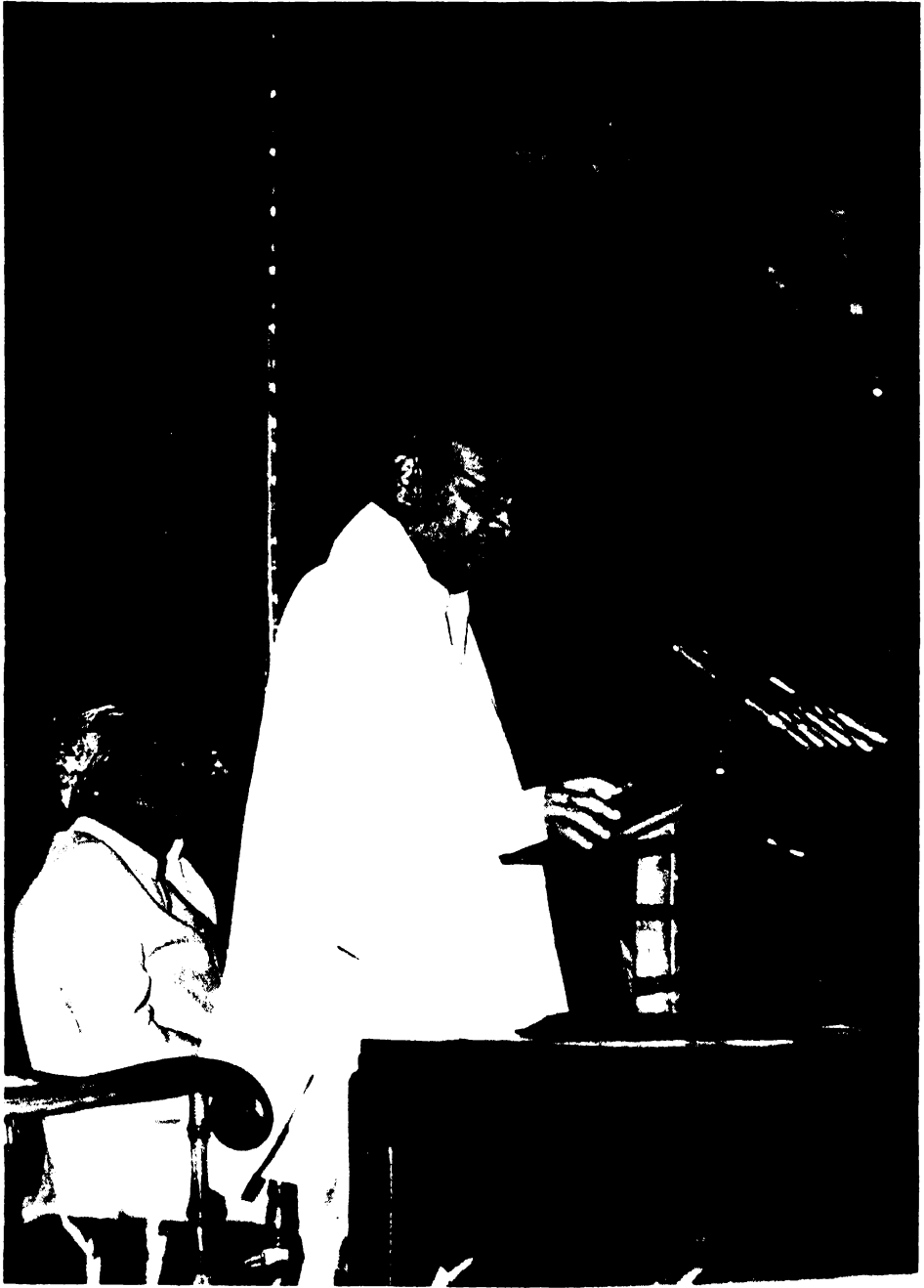
No industrial advancement is possible until we pass through the throes of an industrial revolution. If the industrial revolution is an evil it is a necessary evil. We can only try our best to mitigate the ills that have attended its advent in other countries.

Netaji's ideas about India's economic development were forward-looking. It was he who as President of the Indian National Congress appointed the National Planning Committee under the Chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The ideas put forward by that Committee became the basis of the great experiment in democratic planning that India launched after independence.

The contribution of Netaji and INA in bringing women into the struggle for independence is another important lesson for us today. It was a



The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, addressing the members in the Constituent List.



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





The Vice-President and Chairman Rajya Sabha Shri K R. Narayanan releasing the book, *Netaji and the INA*

contribution in line with India's tradition in critical periods in our history. The war of independence of 1857 witnessed it. Again, Mahatma Gandhi brought thousands and thousands of women into the non-violent freedom struggle. While inducting women into INA, Netaji recalled India's past and said:

Our past has been a great and glorious one. India could not have produced a heroine like the Rani of Jhansi if she did not have a glorious tradition. The history of the Great Women in India is as ancient as the Vedic period. The greatness of Indian womanhood had its roots in those early days when India had its Sanskrit culture.

It was in the line of this approach that he organised the Rani of Jhansi Regiment as part of the INA, and declared: "...I can say with certainty that there is no task which our women cannot undertake and no sacrifice and suffering which our women cannot undergo." Giving freedom and equality to women and mobilising women power for our progress and development is another lesson that we can learn from Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the INA.

With devotion to unity, discipline, modernisation and social justice that marked the tempestuous career of Netaji, there is nothing that our country cannot achieve. Above all, flaming patriotism and pride in being an Indian is the most precious legacy that Netaji has bequeathed to us. Today, we pay homage to his immortal memory and to the heroism and sacrifice of the men and women of the Indian National Army.

Thank you.

ADDRESSES AT THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF SHRI YESHWANTRAO B. CHAVAN

On 3 May 1994, a statue of the former Deputy Prime Minister of India and eminent parliamentarian, Shri Yeshwantrao B. Chavan was unveiled at the Entrance Hall to the Lok Sabha Lobby in Parliament House by the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao. The ceremony was followed by a meeting in the Central Hall of Parliament House which was attended by a distinguished gathering. The function was addressed by the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan; the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Sharad Pawar.

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

-Editor

ADDRESS BY THE CHIEF MINISTER OF MAHARASHTRA, SHRI SHARAD PAWAR*

His Excellency, the Honourable Vice-President, Respected Prime Minister, the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Shivrajji, Sisters and Brothers:

Our Parliament is a temple of democracy and I deem it an honour to be present at the unveiling ceremony of the statue of Late Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan here. At the outset, I pay my tributes to this great leader. I was fortunate enough to have spent some years of my early life under his guidance and leadership. I owe a debt of gratitude to him which I can never forget.

It was at the time of the Chinese aggression in 1962 that he emerged from State level politics to national politics. He was then entrusted with the responsibility of the defence of the country. Thereafter, he held almost all the important portfolios in the Union Cabinet and went on to become the Deputy Prime Minister of the country. He was not merely the architect of modern Maharashtra but a great patriot too. Following the creation of Maharashtra, someone asked him, "when the entire country is one nation, how can one State be a Maha-Rashtra (great nation)?" He was quick to respond: "That which makes the nation great, is Maharashtra". His innate love for democratic socialism enabled the country to move forward on the right track. His views were influenced by the writings

*Original delivered in Hindi

of Marx, Lenin, Roy, Bertrand Russel, Gandhiji and Jawaharlal Nehru. He was born in a poor family. He had seen from close quarters the poverty of lakhs of people in the rural areas of the country which generated in him a deep faith in socialism.

Yeshwantraoji wanted to see India as a strong and stable nation free from social disparities and well-equipped to protect its sovereignty. He also wanted to see that the country should be strong and secular, making its constructive contribution among the comity of peace-loving nations.

Realizing fully well the need for modernising the rural sector, he propagated and promoted the vision of an agro-industrial society. He encouraged promotion of cooperative movement in the rural economy as a result of which the cooperative movement became strong and well developed in the State. He played a decisive role in bringing about democratic decentralisation through Zila Parishads. He supported the nationalisation of banks and stopping the payment of Privy Purses to the Princely States.

During the freedom struggle, he actively participated in the Quit India Movement in 1942. He provided leadership to political workers and enabled them to come forward. A number of young workers like me looked up to him as a friend, philosopher and guide. He received spontaneous love and respect from his followers. He occupies an important place among the great leaders who made their contribution towards nation-building, exalting its national prestige and enriching its traditions. In Maharashtra, great leaders like Jyotiba Phule, Shahu Maharaj and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had built up the glorious tradition of social reforms. Chavan Saheb imbibed a lot from these great leaders and picked up the thread of social reforms and adapted it to the present day context, thus paving the way for progress through a pragmatic approach.

In the speeches of Yeshwantraoji, we come across many fine examples of parliamentary eloquence. Taking the House into confidence, he used to listen with rapt attention the suggestions from members. An eminent parliamentarian, he very rarely resorted to verbiage. He was never disturbed by a vocal Opposition. His speeches were marked with warmth. He was learned and practical because of which his thoughts became clear and acceptable. He expressed his views in few words with lucidity, clarity and wisdom. He used mildly sarcastic remarks to expose the hollowness of the statements of the opponents. He never relished hurting the sentiments of others but if need be, he used sarcasm very skilfully. He respected greatness in others. When he became the Home Minister, he recalled with humility his predecessors like Rajaji, Sardar Patel, Shastriji and Pantji. Under his stewardship, the Ministry of Home Affairs adopted a constructive approach and endeavoured ceaselessly to uphold the Indian Constitution in its true spirit.

India is fortunate to have had a multifaceted, dynamic and visionary leader like Yeshwantraoji Chavan. I once again pay my tributes to this great leader. We shall always cherish the memory of this great son of India.

Jai Hind.

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

His Excellency, the Honourable Vice-President, Honourable Prime Minister, Honourable Ministers, Honourable Leaders of various parties, Leaders of the Opposition, Honourable Members of Parliament and other distinguished guests, including Governors, Chief Ministers, Presiding Officers, Members of Diplomatic Corps, family members of Shri Yeshwantraoji, his close friends, and other Dignitaries present here, I, on my behalf and on behalf of all of you, welcome these dignitaries to this function.

The Honourable Vice-President will address us on this occasion; I thank him for this favour. The Honourable Prime Minister has just unveiled the statue of Shri Yeshwantraoji and he is going to address us, for which I thank him too.

This statue has been presented to Parliament by the Yeshwantrao Chavan Foundation of Maharashtra and the State Government of Maharashtra. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Sharad Pawar has made an important contribution in this regard. For this, we thank the Foundation, the Government and all our brethren who were associated with it.

Shri Arvind Mistri, the sculptor, is not present here; his presence would have been a matter of great pleasure for us. It is a fine piece of sculpture and we thank him and felicitate him for that.

This Parliament House is not only one of the most beautiful architectural marvels of Delhi and India, it is also one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. Its architects have constructed it with a sense of farsightedness. In this building, provision for installing statues at various points already exists. A decision to install statues at these points has been taken by a Committee consisting of the leaders of all parties. As per this decision, the first statue being installed in this building is of late Yeshwantrao Chavanji.

The statue of Subhas Chandra Bose would also be installed in the precincts of Parliament House as and when it is ready. Provision has also been made to install statues of Shri Govind Ballabh Pantji, Jagjivan

*Original delivered in Hindi

Ramji, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Saheb, Kamraji, Satyamurthyji and of other eminent parliamentarians and leaders in the Parliament precincts. Statues of members of Parliament and leaders have also been installed in Parliament Houses of other countries of the world. In England, America, France, Germany, Russia, Japan and other Parliaments, we come across beautiful statues of members of Parliament and other leaders.

Statues have been installed in our country in temples and at other important places. In other countries also, statues have been installed in cities and various other parts and at other beautiful spots. The number of such statues has been very large in Europe. A glance at these statues brings into sharper focus the personality of these leaders in our minds and hearts. These statues bring to us not merely the physical image of these personalities, but their philosophies also. Looking at these statues, the thoughts and principles cherished by these personalities appear before us in a more spontaneous manner and perhaps that is the reason why the tradition of installing statues of great personalities has been in vogue in all parts of the world.

As has been stated just now, Late Honourable Yeshwantraoji was born in a village and in a family whose economic condition was not very sound. Despite this, he continued his education. Not only this, he imbibed in himself the thoughts of the freedom struggle which were witnessed all-round at that point of time and faced a lot of trials and tribulations for that. After Independence, he addressed himself to the task of laying the political, economic, social and cultural foundation for the country in Maharashtra and at the national level. He pacified an atmosphere of agitation then prevalent in Maharashtra. He laid the foundation for Panchayati Raj. He built up industry on a cooperative framework and gave impetus to cultural activities.

The poorest of the poor always had a place in Yashwantraoji's thoughts. His mind was always preoccupied with the thoughts of achieving the maximum progress. Of course, he always used to think about Maharashtra, but he saw the future of Maharashtra in the future of the country and that was why he had said that Sahyadri would come forward to help the Himalayas. This symbolises his broad outlook and because of this he could make contributions to the nation and for the uplift of its economy, international relations and culture.

His thoughts were influenced by Manabendra Roy, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Earlier, his thoughts were influenced by the Saints, Mahatmas and thinkers of Maharashtra. He was also greatly influenced by the military administration and cultural thoughts of Shivaji Maharaj. He put to use this knowledge during the wars imposed on our country and performed his task illustriously.

He was a man of consensus, balanced in his thoughts. He believed that balanced thoughts are essential for birth, life and progress. When

balanced thoughts fade away and become narrow, then the entire harmony fades away and the halo and essence of life also fade away and ultimately die out.

He was fully aware of these facts and followed them unto the last. He was a profound thinker, an astute administrator, a visionary politician and a farsighted economist and social worker. His achievements will remain recorded in golden letters in the pages of history and would ever be remembered.

If his policies, his greatness of mind and tradition of balanced thoughts are kept in view, then it would benefit our Parliament and administration and would help in accomplishing all tasks before the country.

On this occasion, we pay tributes to his memory from the bottom of our hearts.

Thank you

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

Revered Up-Rashtrapatiji, Respected Mr. Speaker, Sharad Pawarji, Excellencies, Friends and Colleagues, Chief Ministers, Governors, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a matter of great honour for me to unveil the statue of one of the great leaders and parliamentarians of modern India, Shri Yeshwantrao Balwantrao Chavan. Shri Y.B. Chavan was a man of vision and determination. He also had abundant grass-root pragmatism. His feet were firmly rooted in reality and he had the will to achieve the target he and the nation set for themselves.

Chavanji handled three of the most important portfolios, in fact four, at the Centre at critical periods of our history: Defence from 1962 to 1966; Home from 1966 to 1970, and Finance from 1970 to 1974. I have selected these for special mention not because his other achievements were less, but because through these vital assignments he gave a new and distinct direction to the course of the nation in these three areas during his stewardship.

Chavan Saheb came to the Union Cabinet at the most difficult moment in the history of Independent India. In October-November 1962, our Defence forces went through a most traumatic experience which left them badly bruised and shaken. Shri Chavan was then the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. A deeply grieved Panditji called upon him to take over as Defence Minister and restore the confidence of the nation and its Armed Forces. Shri Chavan answered the call of the nation promptly and set about his task with characteristic quiet efficiency. Strong and silent, he rebuilt the morale of the Forces step by step and moulded

them into one of the best fighting forces in the world. His work was put to test just three years later, in 1965, when we were attacked by Pakistan with sophisticated aircraft and tanks. But this time, it was a totally transformed Indian Army, Navy and Air Force that went into action to repulse the invasion. India's victory in this was despite its vastly less sophisticated equipment compared to the enemy's. It was essentially a triumph of men and motivation.

As Home Minister, it fell upon Shri Chavan to keep the centrifugal forces in check after the elections of 1967. You would recall that these elections were followed by a period of great uncertainty and instability in some States. Chavanji brought all his experience, foresight and patience to bear upon the challenges, to evolve the right degree of flexibility required for the functioning of our federal structure, to accommodate the urge for autonomy in different regions of the country.

As Finance Minister, Shri Chavan was instrumental in introducing a number of fiscal measures that strengthened the economy and gave it the necessary direction to build its own internal resources and strength.

Chavanji was a true democrat and a great patriot. He was a man of deep convictions and he adhered to that all through his life. He never allowed his political differences to colour his judgment, Personal considerations never weighed with him in performing his duty. He conducted himself always with dignity. He was very affectionate to his colleagues and friends and he was a model of very great courtesy which everyone of us received from him without exception. He set an example for others by his personal conduct and believed in leading from the front. Here, as he stands before us in Parliament, he will always be a beacon of light and source of inspiration just as he was during his long tenure as a member of Parliament and one of the country's most distinguished leaders.

I would also like to congratulate the Honourable Speaker in this connection. He paid a tribute to the builders of this great edifice and said that they had anticipated some places where possibly a statue could fit in. I would like to congratulate the Speaker for his sense of discovery of these spots. None of us had, I think, ever thought that these corners would ever have statues there. Now he has started a new chapter. He has already gone ahead with three or four. I think in the next one or two years this Parliament will have as many statues as it can perhaps contain. I am very happy to be associated with this function. I pay my tribute to the great patriot, a great parliamentarian and a great friend to all of us, a friend and an elder. You never thought that he was advising you; you always thought that he was discussing it with you on terms of equality. That is the impression he gave us. He left an indelible mark on our memories.

Thank you very much.

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

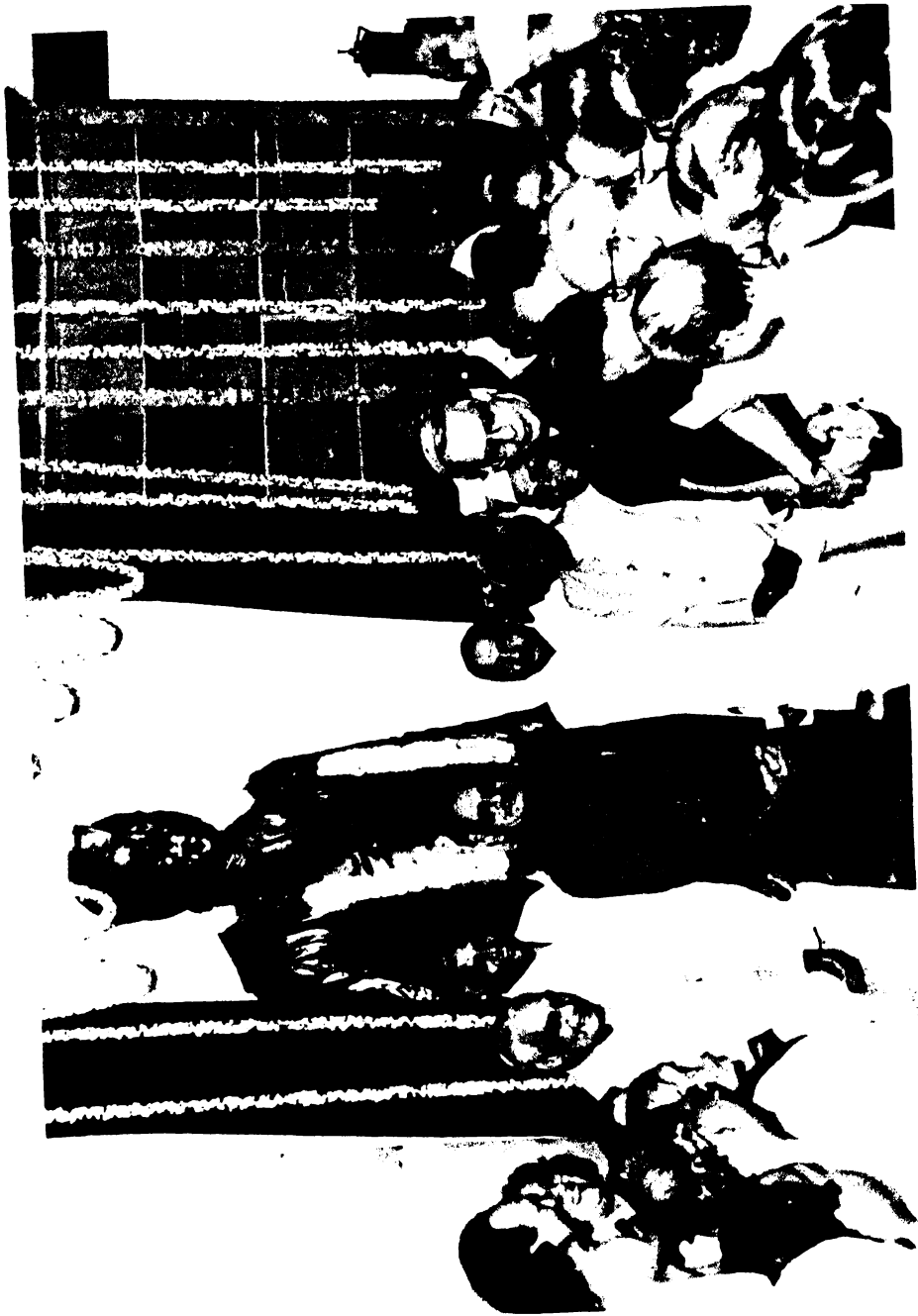
Honourable Prime Minister, Honourable Speaker, Honourable Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Honourable Governors, Honourable Ministers, Members of Parliament, Friends:

I am delighted to be associated with this function to commemorate the name of Shri Y.B. Chavan. Shri Chavan was one of the outstanding personalities, outstanding leaders given by Maharashtra to India. He had already established a great reputation as a leader before he came to the Centre in 1962. As the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, he had built up the foundation for that progressive State. He had launched the cooperative movement and the Panchayat system in that State. Earlier, as a freedom fighter, he took part in the Quit India Movement and organised the underground resistance against the British together with Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali who was working in another field at the same time.

Shri Chavan was called to Delhi, as the Prime Minister just mentioned, at a very critical period. Today happens to be the birthday of Shri Krishna Menon and Shri Chavan took over from Shri Krishna Menon as Defence Minister and it was symbolic of his generosity and his fairness that he started his job as Defence Minister by paying a tribute to the work done by Shri Krishna Menon in building up self-reliance in defence production in our country. Shri Chavan has, as a crisis manager, proved himself to be superbly successful during that difficult period, after the Chinese attack on India. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru described his work in the Ministry of Defence as able and energetic. He re-organised the entire defence force, built further upon the foundations laid by his predecessor in acquiring self-reliance in our defence production. He raised the morale of the Indian Armed Forces; and after the Indo-Pakistan war of 1965, he paid a tribute to the Indian Defence Forces which showed how successful he was in restoring the morale of the Indian Armed Forces. He said and I want to quote:

They have proved to the world that modern weapons of war notwithstanding, in the final analysis, it is the superior human spirit that leads a fighting force to victory.

He, together with Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, was an architect of that victory. I recall that when Pakistan launched a very massive, overwhelming attack at the Chhamb Sector, he had to take instantaneous action and he had no time to consult the Prime Minister. But Shri Chavan did not hesitate to order that the Air Force launch a counter-attack in the Chhamb Sector which stemmed the tide for the advance of the Pakistani forces, which showed him as a decisive Defence Minister. After the war was over and after the Tashkent Agreement, Shri Chavan made a very prophetic remark; he said, and I quote:



Dignitaries after the unveiling of the statue of Shri Y. B. Chavan



The statue of Shri Y.B. Chavan.



The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Sharad Pawar addressing the distinguished gathering



The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, addressing the district and local gathering.



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



The Vice-President and Chairman, Raya Sabha, Sri K R. Narayanan, addressing the distinguished gathering

"I see danger ahead. Pakistan may, one day, again think of another military adventure on our borders."

At the moment of our victory and immediately after the Tashkent Agreement, he could make such a remark, shows his realism and his capacity to understand events that were unfolding themselves. Beneath that victory that we had achieved at that time, he emerged out of the Indo-Pakistan war with his prestige and popularity enhanced considerably.

As Home Minister of India, again at a critical period, he had to face many difficult situations: the students' demonstrations, students' march of 1966, the fast of Jagat Guru Shankaracharya of Puri, the threat of self-immolation by Sant Fateh Singh, the police revolt of 1967 and the very intricate problem of dealing with Centre-State relations after the elections of 1967. In all these, Shri Chavan showed understanding and capacity to make strong and tough decisions. Even when he took tough decisions, he introduced a human touch to his decisions. For example, at the time of the students' demonstrations, he said, and I want to quote him again:

We must do everything possible to provide a framework of idealism to youth and make it possible for them to work for its realisation as active partners in the nation's struggle for progress and prosperity."

He showed the same attitude in dealing with the police rebellion and at that time he dealt with them strongly, toughly. But, at the same time, he understood that the police forces should be given a fairer deal, better conditions of work and life. It was this approach which made him a great administrator and one of the unifiers of our country.

My own association with him was very limited but on this occasion I should like to recall that I worked under him in the Ministry of External Affairs when he was the Foreign Minister. I had the privilege of accompanying him to Egypt and to Syria during his official visit. Even more than that, it was when he was the Foreign Minister that I was appointed as Ambassador to the People's Republic of China breaking the diplomatic deadlock between our two countries which lasted almost 16 years. I recall him as a wonderful human being, someone, as the Prime Minister said, who was silent but very strong and capable of making big, quick decisions.

You know that Shri Chavan started his career under the influence of Karl Marx, M.N. Roy and Mahatma Gandhi. What is remarkable about him is that these various influences did not produce jarring contradictions in his life and in his approach to politics. Out of these influences, he fashioned a fine pragmatism animated by the impulse of the principles of social justice, democratic socialism and secularism.

On this occasion, I am happy that I have been given this chance to pay a personal tribute to this great human being, to this great leader who helped in the consolidation of India and in dealing with some of the most difficult problems at a difficult period of our history.

Thank you.

THE OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

SHIVRAJ V. PATIL

A parliamentary democratic system in the modern sense of the term was introduced in India with the dawn of Independence. Over the last four decades, the Parliament of India has carved out for itself a pride of place in the esteem of the people. It is the forum through which they articulate and realise their aspirations, air their grievances and seek solutions to their problems.

Our Constitution envisages a bicameral Parliament consisting of the President of India and the two Houses known as the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People).

Presiding Officers

The Constitution provides that the Vice-President of India shall be the *ex-officio* Chairman of Rajya Sabha. The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. The Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha is elected by members of the House from amongst themselves.

In the Lok Sabha, both the Presiding Officers - Speaker and the Deputy Speaker - are elected from among its members by a simple majority of members present and voting in the House.

Election of Speaker

The election of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is an important event in the life of the House. One of the first acts of a newly constituted House is to elect the Speaker. Tradition has it that a member belonging to the ruling party is elected the Speaker. A healthy convention, however, has evolved over the years whereby the ruling party nominates its candidate after informal consultations with Leaders of other parties and groups in the House. This convention ensures that once elected, the Speaker enjoys the respect of all sections of the House.

Once a decision on the candidate is taken, his name is normally proposed by the Prime Minister or the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. If more than one notice is received, these are entered in order of receipt. The Speaker pro-tem presides over the sitting in which the Speaker is elected if it is a newly constituted House. If the election falls later in the life of the Lok Sabha, the Deputy Speaker presides. The motions which are moved and duly seconded are put one by one in the order in which they are moved,

and decided, if necessary, by division. If any motion is carried, the person presiding shall, without putting the latter motions, declare that the member proposed in the motion which has been carried, has been chosen as the Speaker of the House. After the results are announced, the Speaker-elect is conducted to the Chair by the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. He is then felicitated by Leaders of all political parties and groups in the House to which he replies in a thanksgiving speech. And from then, the new Speaker takes over.

The Speaker

The Office of the Speaker occupies a pivotal position in our parliamentary democracy. Naturally, the person who is elected to this exalted Office has to bring to it the utmost integrity, persuasive ability and vast erudition. He should be fully familiar with parliamentary practices and procedures so as to enable him to smoothly and ably guide the proceedings of the House. Not only should he be impartial, it should also appear to all sections of the House, rather to the nation as a whole, that he is impartial in his conduct of business. His mental equanimity should stand him in good stead among fellow members.

The responsibility entrusted to the Speaker is so onerous that he cannot afford to overlook any aspect of parliamentary life. His actions come under close scrutiny in the House and are also widely reported in the mass media. With the televising of proceedings of Parliament, the small screen brings to millions of households in the country the day-to-day developments in the House, making the Speaker's task all the more important.

Even though the Speaker speaks but rarely in the House, when he does, he speaks for the House as a whole. Thus, the Speaker has to be one who can represent the House in all its manifestations. Little wonder then that the Speaker is looked upon as the true guardian of the best traditions of parliamentary democracy. His unique position is illustrated by the fact that he is placed very high in the Warrant of Precedence in our country standing next only to the President, the Vice-President and the Prime Minister.

The Constitution of India makes specific provisions in regard to the Office of the Speaker. His salary and allowances are not voted by Parliament and are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

Speaker in the Chair

In the Lok Sabha Chamber the Speaker's Chair is distinctively placed, and from his seat he gets a commanding view of the entire House. Insofar as the proceedings are concerned, he is guided by the provisions of the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. He also benefits from the Directions issued by his

predecessors which are compiled periodically. Besides, he is assisted by the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha and senior officers of the Secretariat on parliamentary activities and on matters of practice and procedure.

In the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker discharges his functions. A Member from the Panel of Chairmen presides over the House in the absence of both Speaker and Deputy Speaker.

The Speaker has extensive functions to perform in matters administrative, judicial and regulatory. He enjoys vast authority under the Constitution and the Rules, as well as inherently. As the conventional head of the Lok Sabha and as its principal spokesman, the Speaker represents its collective voice. Of course, he is the ultimate arbiter and interpreter of those provisions relating to the functioning of the House. Naturally, his decisions are final and binding and ordinarily, cannot be questioned, challenged or criticised.

Speaker in the House

If we attempt a quick look at the way the Speaker conducts the business of the House, we will come to realise the full import of the Office he holds.

A sitting of the House is duly constituted only when it is chaired by the Speaker or any other member competent to preside under the Constitution. The House sits on such days as the Speaker may direct. He also determines the time when the House shall be adjourned *sine die*, or to a particular day, or to an hour or part of the same day. The arrangement of Government business is decided by the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House. A question can be asked in the House, a matter raised, a discussion undertaken, nay any business can take place only with the prior permission of the Speaker.

Regulating the Business of the House

With regard to regulating discussions in the House, it is the Speaker who decides as to when a member shall speak and how long he shall speak. It is left to him to ask a member to discontinue his speech or even decide that what a particular member said may not go on record as part of the proceedings. If he is satisfied, the Speaker can direct a member to withdraw from the House for a specific period of time. A member who flouts his orders or directions may be named by the Speaker and in such cases, he may have to withdraw from the House.

The Speaker is the guardian of the rights and privileges of the House, its Committees and members. It is through him that the decisions of the House are communicated to outside individuals and authorities. He also issues warrants to execute the orders of the House, wherever necessary and delivers reprimands on behalf of the House.

When a decision of the House is to be ascertained on a motion made by a member, the question is put by the Speaker before the House to obtain the decision. On questions of points of order, it is he who finally decides whether the matter raised is in order or not.

The Speaker also has certain residuary powers under the Rules of Procedure. All matters which are not specifically provided under the Rules and all questions relating to the working of the Rules are regulated by him. In exercise of this power and under his inherent powers, the Speaker issues from time to time directions which are generally treated as sacrosanct as the Rules of Procedure. On matters regarding interpretation of constitutional provisions relating to the House or the Rules of Procedure, he often gives rulings which are respected by members and are binding in nature.

Under the Constitution, the Speaker enjoys a special position insofar as certain matters pertaining to the relations between the two Houses of Parliament are concerned. He certifies Money Bills and decides finally what are money matters by reason of Lok Sabha's overriding powers in financial matters. It is the Speaker of Lok Sabha who presides over joint sittings called in the event of disagreement between the two Houses on a legislative measure.

As regards recognition of parliamentary parties it is the Speaker who lays down the necessary guidelines for such recognition. It is he who decides on granting recognition to the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha. Following the 52nd Constitution Amendment, the Speaker is vested with the power relating to disqualification of a member of Lok Sabha on grounds of defection and his decision in such matters is final.

The Speaker makes obituary references in the House, formal references to important national and international events and the valedictory address at the conclusion of every session of Lok Sabha and also when the term of the House expires.

It may be of interest to note that though himself a member of the House, the Speaker does not vote in the House except on those rare occasions when there is a tie at the end of a decision. Till date, the Speaker of Lok Sabha has not been called upon to exercise this unique casting vote.

Speaker and the Committees

The Committees of the House function under the overall direction of the Speaker. All such Committees are constituted by him or by the House. The Chairmen of all Parliamentary Committees are nominated by him. Any procedural problems in the functioning of the Committees are referred to him for directions. Committees like the Business Advisory Committee, the General Purposes Committee and the Rules Committee work directly under his Chairmanship.

Speaker and Inter-Parliamentary Relations

The Speaker has certain other functions to perform as the head of Lok Sabha. He is the *ex-officio* President of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG), set up in 1949, which functions as the National Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and the Main Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA). In that capacity, members of various Indian Parliamentary Delegations going abroad are nominated by him after consulting the Chairman of Rajya Sabha. Most often, the Speaker himself leads such Delegations. Besides, he is the Chairman of the Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India.

Speaker's Administrative Role

The Speaker heads the Lok Sabha Secretariat which functions under his control and direction. The admission of visitors and Press Correspondents to the Galleries are regulated by him. All security arrangements in the Parliament precincts are under his direct control.

Term of Office

The Speaker holds office from the date of his election till immediately before the first meeting of Lok Sabha after the dissolution of the one to which he was elected. He is eligible for re-election. On the dissolution of Lok Sabha although the Speaker ceases to be a member of the House, he does not vacate his office.

The Speaker may, at any time, resign from Office by writing under his hand to the Deputy Speaker.

The Speaker can be removed from Office only on a resolution of the House passed by a majority of all the then members of the House. Such a resolution has to satisfy some conditions like: it should be specific with respect to the charges and it should not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements. Not only these, discussions should be confined to charges referred to in the resolution.

Speaker and Members

The Speaker is at once a member of the House as also its Presiding Officer. It is but natural then that he should understand the psychology of fellow members to earn their respect and regard. Members are ever keen to 'catch the eye' of the Speaker. Those belonging to the Opposition are particularly active to make sure that their grievances are aired. At times, tempers may rise leading to pandemonium. On these occasions, the Speaker has to ensure that parliamentary decorum is maintained. On the one hand he has to give adequate opportunities to all sections of the House to ventilate their views and on the other preserve the dignity

of the House. The Speaker's position in such situations is certainly unenviable. It is indeed a delicate task which calls for diplomacy, firmness, persuasion and perseverance of a high order.

While dealing with members, the Speaker cannot afford to discriminate between those belonging to the ruling party and the Opposition. He has to strike the right balance so that no one is left with any complaints whatsoever. He has also to see to it that Parliament functions the way that it is intended to under the Constitution. All in all, it is always a tight-rope walk for the Speaker.

Speaker and Party Politics

"Once a Speaker, always a Speaker", is a maxim which has been the subject of intense debate in all the countries where parliamentary system is at work. In the United Kingdom, a convention exists whereby the Speaker is not opposed in his constituency during a general election. In India, however, this convention has not gained ground, probably because of the compulsions of party politics. What we have to keep in mind is the fact that the Speaker gets elected to the Lok Sabha on a party ticket. He is not in a position to completely sever his connection with that party as he has to again get the party ticket when he seeks re-election. This does not mean that as Speaker he will function as a party man. Far from it. He plays his impartial role according to the rules of the game.

Even though the Speaker is not expected to play politics inside the House, he has to have a sound understanding of the emerging political trends. Members, however, need to make sure that the Speaker is not subjected to the stresses and strains of day-to-day politics. A question which is generally asked is whether after his election, the Speaker should continue to be a member of his party or not. Unless and until we evolve a convention that the Speaker is re-elected to the House and subsequently to the Chair unopposed, the Speaker may perhaps have the option to retain some sort of a contact with his parent party.

A Day in the Life of the Speaker

The Speaker has a very hectic schedule, whether the House is in session or not. A typical day in his life begins with meeting visitors at his official residence at 20, Akbar Road, in New Delhi. When the House is in session, he is responsible for all matters pertaining to the business of the House. Though the House begins with the Question Hour at 1100 hours in the morning, he reaches Parliament House well in advance. Right through the day, he is in and out of the House keeping a watchful eye on the proceedings. Ordinarily, the House is expected to adjourn for the day at 1800 hours in the evening. More often than not, the sitting continues till late in the night, necessitating the presence of the Speaker.

The Speaker's day is not confined merely to presiding over the House. He has to attend to various other duties in connection with the functioning of the House. In addition to attending to the work of the various Committees of which he himself is the Chairman, he has also to meet leaders of parties and groups, individual members, etc. Very often, visiting Parliamentary Delegations call on him and discuss matters of parliamentary interest and bilateral concern. Subjects of global interest also crop up during these discussions. As per protocol, these Parliamentary Delegations are guests of honour at banquets hosted by the Speaker. Visiting foreign dignitaries also call on the Speaker and exchange views with him on diverse subjects. Besides, he has to find time to look into the working of the Lok Sabha Secretariat which he heads. In this task, he is assisted by the Secretary-General and senior officers of the Secretariat.

This does not mean that when the House is not in session, the Speaker has a relatively easy time. A flurry of activity keeps him busy even during inter-session days. There is a steady stream of visiting dignitaries, foreign Parliamentary Delegations, political leaders, academicians, journalists, all wanting to discuss with him matters of topical concern. It is normally during this time that Indian Parliamentary Delegations go abroad and generally he has to lead such Delegations. He also heads the Indian Parliamentary Delegations to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference which is held twice yearly, the annual Commonwealth Parliamentary Conferences and the biannual Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers.

The Speaker is very much in demand to deliver Convocation Addresses, inaugurate Seminars and Symposia, preside over a multitude of important functions and attend to all kinds of requests from charity organisations. He is also beseeched with requests for messages of goodwill from hundreds of organisations. In between, he has to find time to attend to his own constituency and constituents, not to forget his personal life.

Our Speakers

We in India have had the privilege of a galaxy of eminent personalities who adorned the Office of the Speaker. While the title Speaker came into force only with Independence, one can trace the origin of the institution of the Presiding Officer to 1921 when Sir Frederic Whyte (3.2.1921-24.8.1925) was appointed President of the Central Legislative Assembly. Sir Frederic laid down the ground rules for the functioning of the Office.

Sir Frederick's successor Shri Vithalbai J. Patel (24.8.1925-28.4.1930), the first elected President of the Central Legislative Assembly, elevated the Office into the impartial and august position which it enjoys

today. During his two terms in Office, he established several important conventions with regard to the conduct of the business of the House. He was also instrumental in creating an independent Secretariat for the Legislature in 1929.

Shri Vithalbai Patel was followed by Sir Mohammad Yakub (9.7.1930-31.7.1930), Sir Ibrahim Rahim Toola (17.1.1931-7.3.1933), Sir R.K. Shanmukham Chetty (14.3.1933-31.12.1934) and Shri Abdul Rahim (24.1.1935-1.10.1945).

And then came Shri Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar with his long service as Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly. He was first elected President of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1946 (23.1.1946-14.8.1947). In 1947, he assumed Office as Speaker of the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) (17.11.1947-26.1.1950) and later continued as the Speaker of the Provisional Parliament (26.1.1950-15.5.1952). When the First Lok Sabha was constituted in 1952, he was the natural choice for Speaker (15.5.1952-27.2.1956), a position which he held till his death in 1956. Shri Mavalankar left an indelible imprint on the Office of the Speaker and he was aptly described as the 'Father of the Lok Sabha' by none other than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. As free India's first Speaker, Shri Mavalankar, affectionately remembered as Dadasaheb Mavalankar, lent a rare distinction to the Office he held for several years during a crucial period in our parliamentary history. He also played a pivotal and decisive role in ensuring an independent Secretariat for the Lok Sabha.

If Shri Mavalankar raised Speakership to new heights, it was left to his successor, the second Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Madabhooshi Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (8.3.1956-16.4.1962) to further consolidate that position. He established many healthy conventions which have helped not only in ensuring the smooth conduct of the House but have enhanced the prestige of Parliament in general.

In subsequent Lok Sabhas, we have had eminent parliamentarians who emulated their illustrious predecessors in their own distinctive ways. The Third Lok Sabha was presided over by Sardar Hukam Singh (17.4.1962-16.3.1967) who, in his calm and unruffled style, conducted the House much to the gratification of all sections of the House. Dr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy (17.3.1967-19.7.1969), who succeeded Sardar Hukam Singh as Speaker of the Fourth Lok Sabha, resigned after nearly two years in Office. He was succeeded by Dr. G.S. Dhillon (8.8.1969-1.12.1975) who was re-elected the Speaker of the Fifth Lok Sabha. Following Dr. Dhillon's resignation, Shri Bali Ram Bhagat (5.1.1976-25.3.1977) was chosen as the Speaker. Dr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy (26.3.1977-13.7.1977) had a second tenure as the Speaker, this time of the Sixth Lok Sabha, though, once again, it was for a short period. Dr. Reddy was succeeded by Shri K.S. Hegde (21.7.1977-21.1.1980), a former judge of the Supreme Court. The unique distinction of being

elected Speaker of two consecutive Lok Sabhas lies with Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar (22.1.1980-18.12.1989) who held the Office during the Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabhas. The Ninth Lok Sabha was presided over by Shri Rabi Ray (19.12.1989-9.7.1991). Each one of our Speakers, by virtue of his towering personality, dignity and abiding faith in the fundamental principles of democracy, laid down rules, conventions and precedents which have significantly enhanced the status of the Office of the Speaker.

I have had the honour of being unanimously elected Speaker of the Tenth Lok Sabha on 10 July 1991. The nation, over the last three years, has been witness to several trying situations, affecting all aspects of its life. Naturally, these developments found their reflection in the proceedings of the House too.

In all these critical times, our Parliament has functioned as a watchdog of the nation's interests. At times, the House has witnessed tumultuous scenes, and even occasionally adjournment of Lok Sabha without transacting any business. But what has to be kept in mind is the fact that in a parliamentary democratic system, members do try to highlight their points of view, at times emotionally. However, it is a matter of satisfaction that they have also endeavoured to ensure that the norms of the game are duly followed.

The Tenth Lok Sabha has embarked upon several parliamentary initiatives which could go a long way in further cementing parliamentary system in our country. The setting up of 17 new Departmentally-related Standing Committees has provided members an opportunity to participate in greater detail in the functioning of the system. It has also enabled members to examine the Demands for Grants and Annual Reports of the Ministries and Departments in greater detail. Besides, it has facilitated the Ministries and the Parliament to do better in their respective spheres of activity.

Another major step forward has been the telecasting of parliamentary proceedings. Today, the people of our country have firsthand view of the business of the House. The positive public response to the televising of parliamentary proceedings shows that the effort has certainly succeeded in bringing Parliament closer to the people.

Several modernisation programmes have been initiated so far as facilities to members are concerned. Large scale computerisation is already in progress. An Audio-Video Library has been set up which preserves cassettes of important debates and other parliamentary functions. As an extension of telefilming of parliamentary proceedings, the idea of preparing video films on different parliamentary practices and procedures was conceptualised. This is to give a new dimension to Orientation Programmes for new Members of Parliament and State Legislatures. A beginning has since been made in this direction and six films on some parliamentary matters have already been produced.

On the inter-parliamentary front, the India Branch had the honour of hosting the 37th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in September 1991, the 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in April 1993 and the Sixth Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar in January 1994. Parliamentary Delegations visiting India and Indian Parliamentary Delegations going abroad have had meaningful exchange of views with fellow parliamentarians on parliamentary matters as well as on bilateral and international issues.

The Office of the Speaker is a living and dynamic institution which deals with the actual needs and problems of Parliament in the performance of its functions. Once, when I was Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, I was asked as to how I managed to successfully control the House. My response was: "I don't control the House; I control myself and the House is controlled".

Parliament, in a way, is the microcosm of the nation itself providing leadership to the country at large. Parliament, in a polity like ours, has to be a vehicle of social engineering. It has also to be instrumental in channelling and even moulding public opinion. The success of the task, however, will depend first and foremost on the respect that this august body is able to command from the people. Parliament has to lead by example. And therein lies the importance of the Office of the Speaker, for it is he who is invested with the responsibility of conducting the business of the House to achieve this higher purpose.

That democrat non pareil, Pandit Jawaharla! Nehru once said:

The Speaker represents the House. He represents the dignity of the House, the freedom of the House and because the House represents the nation, in a particular way, the Speaker becomes a symbol of nation's freedom and liberty. Therefore, it is right that, that should be an honoured position, a free position and should be occupied always by men of outstanding ability and impartiality.

And this is as it should be.

AUTOMATING PARLIAMENTS

G.C. MALHOTRA

Spectacular technological developments in the field of communications have accelerated the speed of transmission of words, images and the entire gamut of information. During the Industrial Revolution, a colonially subjugated India lagged behind the industrialised countries by decades, if not by centuries. Since Independence, India has endeavoured to keep pace with the more affluent and advanced countries of the world.

Information Society

The evolution of an information society began about three decades ago with the introduction of pocket calculators. This was followed by personal computers, CD-ROM (compact disc, read only memory), optical scanning and imaging and fax machines. Technology visionaries are now captivated by the other electronic miracles of the ever-evolving networks, including the cross-channel electronic bulletin board which facilitates an informal terminal-to-terminal national and international debate. Needless to say, the openness of an information society goes very well with a democratic system whose cardinal virtue is transparency.

Global Democratisation

With the increasing democratisation and parliamentarisation of the world, legislators have to cope with changing situations, both nationally and internationally. In order to contribute effectively towards making the parliamentary system a success, members are in constant need of timely information on almost every topic. This need is sought to be met by the Library, Reference and Information Service (LRIS) which functions in almost every Parliament. Computerisation process has influenced LRIS in a big way, enabling Parliaments in managing information, necessary for policy formulation and decision making, in a better way.

The level of computerisation of a country's Parliamentary Service is generally correlated with its economic prosperity and affluence. The attitude of those who are at the helm of affairs in decision making in the Parliament Secretariat towards modernisation does make a vital impact. Automating Parliaments has thus been the subject of discussion among parliamentary circles.

Parliamentary Libraries of Asia and the Pacific

The Association of Parliamentary Librarians of Asia and the Pacific (APLAP) was formed in 1990 to initiate, develop, establish and support

ideas, methods and techniques likely to result in the better functioning of Parliament Libraries so as to effectively provide information to legislators.

The Third Biennial Conference of the APLAP, held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 9 to 12 May 1994, was attended by 29 delegates from 17 countries. This article attempts to evaluate the stage of computerisation in the Parliament Libraries of these countries and its correlation with their respective economic development. The study is based on formal and informal discussions the author had with the delegates and also the papers presented at the Conference.

Levels of Economy

On the basis of their per capita Gross National Product (in US \$) as reflected in the World Bank's *World Development Report, 1994* the 17 countries of Asia and the Pacific have been categorised as High Income, Middle Income and Low Income Economies in the descending order as shown below :

(i) *High Income Economies*: Japan; Australia; Singapore; and Republic of Korea.

(ii) *Middle Income Economies*: Turkey; Thailand; Papua New Guinea; and Philippines.

(iii) *Low Income Economies*: Indonesia; Sri Lanka; Pakistan; India; and Bangladesh.

The status of four countries, viz. Fiji, Kiribati, Taiwan and Tuvalu, which also participated in the Conference, are not reflected in the *World Development Report, 1994*.

Levels of Automation

The study has shown that the member countries of the APLAP had been endeavouring to make use of the latest technological developments in the field of information management. Information technology, it was agreed, had to be judged by its uses and not by the magic of its gadgetry.

Based on the acquisition of computer hardware, range of development of databases and the capacity to render qualitative and swift service to legislators, Parliament Libraries of the participating countries may be broadly categorised as coming under the advanced, medium or infancy levels of automation.

As may be seen from the Statement and the Chart, the Parliament Libraries of Australia, Japan and the Republic of Korea (high income economies) and that of Taiwan are in an advanced stage of computerisation. These Libraries had in fact taken a very early lead towards automation. Falling in the medium stage of automation (or striving hard towards that direction) are Parliament Libraries of Singapore (high

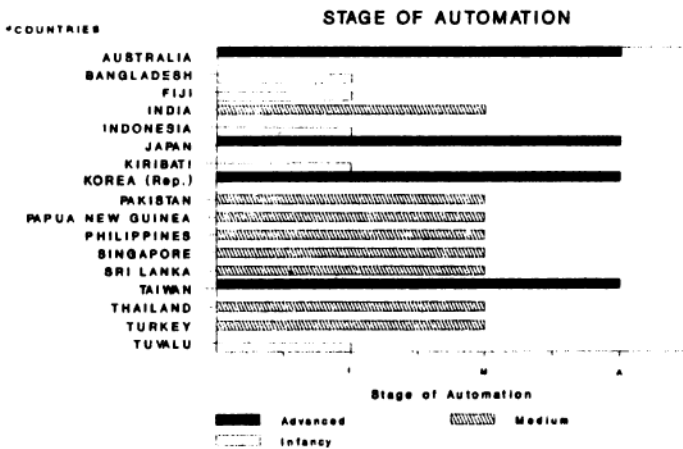
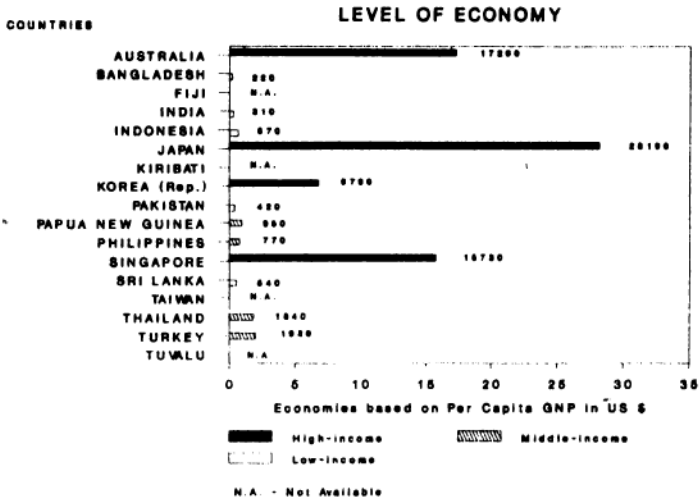
**LEVEL OF ECONOMY AND STAGE OF
AUTOMATION IN PARLIAMENTS OF
THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION**

Sl. No.	Country	Economy	Stage of Automation
1.	Australia	High	Advanced
2.	Bangladesh	Low	Infancy
3.	Fiji	N.A.	Infancy
4.	India	Low	Medium
5.	Indonesia	Low	Infancy
6.	Japan	High	Advanced
7.	Kiribati	N.A.	Infancy
8.	Korea (Rep.)	High	Advanced
9.	Pakistan	Low	Medium
10.	Papua New Guinea	Middle	Medium
11.	Philippines	Middle	Medium
12.	Singapore	High	Medium
13.	Sri Lanka	Low	Medium
14.	Taiwan	N.A.	Advanced
15.	Thailand	Middle	Medium
16.	Turkey	Middle	Medium
17.	Tuvalu	N.A.	Infancy

Notes :

1. The economies have been categorised as High Income, Middle Income and Low Income based on their Per Capita Gross National Product (in US \$) as reflected in the World Bank's *World Development Report, 1994*. Information about Fiji, Kiribati, Taiwan and Tuvalu is not available in the *Report*.
2. The state of automation in the Parliaments of the Asia and Pacific countries has been shown as Advanced, Medium and Infancy levels on the basis of papers presented by the delegates at the Conference as also formal and informal discussions with them.

LEVEL OF ECONOMY AND STAGE OF AUTOMATION IN PARLIAMENTS OF ASIA AND PACIFIC COUNTRIES



income economy), Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand and Turkey (middle income economies) and India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (low income economies). Of these, the Parliament Library of Singapore can be said to be well above others in this category climbing almost into the advanced stage of automation. Irrespective of their economic strength, Parliaments of some of these countries such as India, Taiwan and Thailand have taken a quantum jump towards automation within a short span, largely because of the initiative and drive of those at the helm of affairs. The level of computerisation in the Libraries of Bangladesh and Indonesia (low income economies) and Fiji, Kiribati and Tuvalu is understood either to be in its infancy or yet to begin

The growth and present stage of automation in the Parliament Libraries of different countries of Asia and Pacific is discussed below. The study would provide some idea about the state of technological development of different countries which would in turn help to determine if and how far sharing of information could be effected through telecommunications.

AUSTRALIA

Technologically, the Parliament Library of Australia is in a very advanced stage of automation. It has established linkage with different Libraries in Australia and is in a position to link various international networks. It can also exchange information through electronic mail.

The Australian Parliamentary on-line databases are:

1. **Hansard:** the debates of Parliament.
2. **Procedure:** consisting of House Votes and Proceedings; Senate Journals; Standing Orders; Practice of the two Houses; and Bills in Progress.
3. **Committees:** Senate Committees considering Bills; Senate Estimates Committee; Select, Joint Select and Standing Committees.
4. **Library:** The Library databases comprise: (i) Parliamentary Handbook; (ii) Australian Encyclopaedia; (iii) Macquarie Dictionary; (iv) Information Storage and Retrieval (ISR) System which has about 20,000 Journal articles, 90,000 Books and Serials, 30,000 Radio broadcasts, 7,000 TV broadcasts, 7,000 Transcripts, 150 Research Papers and 600 Bills Digests; (v) Statistics of census, elections and time series; and (vi) External databases giving on-line access to ABN, ASCOT, AARNET/INTERNET, BRS, DIALOG, ESA-IRS, FATEXT, FT PROFILE, KIWINET, LEXIS/NEXIS, SCALE and STN INTERNATIONAL.
5. **Australian Associated Press News.**
6. **Parliamentary Directory Services.**
7. **Telecom White Pages.**

BANGLADESH

Computerisation in Bangladesh is in its infancy. Under the ongoing Parliamentary Development Project, sponsored by the Asia Foundation, it is proposed to constitute the "Legislative Information Centre". To begin with, indexes of books, periodicals, articles, documents, gazettes, parliamentary debates and bulletins, summaries of sessions, Bills, laws, etc. would form the likely databases to be used for storage and retrieval of information.

FIJI

The Parliament Secretariat of Fiji consisting of 43 staff positions is organised into three units, viz. Administration, Hansard and Library. There is no research unit and it is yet to go in for automation.

INDIA

The Parliament Library of India made a modest beginning towards automation in December 1985 when a Computer Centre for managing the Parliament Library Information System (PARLIS) was set up with the help of the National Informatics Centre (NIC). With the assistance from the NIC and the Computer Maintenance Corporation (CMC), the computerisation programme has taken a quantum jump during the last two to three years under the dynamic leadership of the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil.

Hardware: As on 30 December 1994, the Computer Centre has 59 computers (seven 486 machines, fifty PC-386 and two PC-XT) installed in Parliament House and Parliament House Annexe with as many as 195 terminals and 123 printers of varying quality. Two PCs of the Computer Centre are also connected with the main Super Computer of the NIC located nearly six kms. away from Parliament House.

Software: Computerisation of Library management functions is being accomplished through the LIBSYS software which has been modified to suit local requirements. The software for other services has been indigenously prepared with the help of the NIC and the CMC.

Databases

I. **Full Text:** Since November 1993 (Winter Session of Tenth Lok Sabha), the full text of the proceedings of Lok Sabha, other than Questions, is being fed into the computers. The text of the Decisions from the Chair since 1952 is also available on-line.

II. **Indexes:** The following databases of indexed references to parliamentary information are being created by the Computer Centre for quite some time.

A. Parliament Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS)**1. Library Management Functions:**

- (a) **Parliamentary Documentation:** This Current Awareness Service system provides indexes to select books, reports and articles from journals, newspapers, etc. from 1989 onwards.
- (b) **Library Catalogue:** LIBSYS software package is used for acquisition, processing, issue/return and registration of books, reports, debates, gazettes etc. and other library management functions since 1992.
- (c) **Publication of Parliament Library Bulletin** indicating additions to the Parliament Library and Staff Library since 1992.
- (d) **Serials Control:** This is a management module designed for all journals and periodicals received in the Library from 1989 onwards.

2. **Research assignments:** This system contains Indexes of research items like briefs, draft speeches, information bulletins, background notes, research and reference notes, etc. prepared by LARRDIS from 1994 onwards.

3. **Members' References:** This database refers to select reference notes prepared by the Reference Wing of LARRDIS.

B. Business of the House**4. Select Parliamentary Questions since 1985.**

5. **Select Parliamentary Proceedings other than Questions from 1985 to November 1993.**

6. **Constituent Assembly Debates:** This software package gives information regarding articles of the Constitution of India along with the corresponding clauses in the draft Constitution and the dates on which they were discussed and approved by the Constituent Assembly.

7. **Microfilms of Parliamentary Proceedings:** The debates of the Central Legislative Assembly from 10.1.1922 to 12.4.1947; Constituent Assembly from 17.11.1947 to 24.12.1949; Provisional Parliament and House of the People from 28.1.1950 to 13.5.1954; Lok Sabha from 14.5.1954 onwards; Council of States from 3.2.1921 to 19.5.1954 and Rajya Sabha from 23.8.1954 onwards have been microfilmed. The retrieval of information contained in these microfilms is computer-assisted.

8. **Bills:** Information on all Government and Private Members' Bills from 1985 onwards is available for on-line access from the 'New Bill' system.

9. *Parliamentary Committee Reports*: On-line information about the Committees of Public Accounts (from 1950-51 onwards), Estimates (1950-51 onwards), Public Undertakings (1964-65 onwards), Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (1968-69 onwards) and Privileges (1957 onwards) is available in this database.

10. *Time taken on various kinds of Business in Lok Sabha*: This system contains statistics of time taken on business transacted through various parliamentary devices in Lok Sabha from 1977 onwards.

C. Procedure

11. *Decisions and observations*: This system gives indexes of decisions and observations from the Chair from 1952 onwards.

D. Ministers and Members

12. *Council of Ministers*: This database contains the names and portfolios of members of the Council of Ministers since 1947.

13. *Consolidated Index of members*: This system contains information about the names and membership of members of Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

14. *Bio-data of members*: This system provides profiles of members of the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabhas and Rajya Sabha from 1986 onwards.

E. Elections

15. *Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections*: This system contains information about elections to the Office of the President and the Vice-President of India since 1952.

16. *Bye-elections to Lok Sabha*: In this system information about bye-elections to Lok Sabha since 1952 is given.

F. President's Rule

17. *President's Rule*: Information about President's Rule in different States and Union territories of India since 1951 is given in this database.

G. Economic Indicators

18. Statistical data relating to different sectors of India's economy, such as agriculture, industry, labour, energy, railways, etc. is given in this information system.

Linkage

PARLIS is linked with NIC's satellite based network, NICNET and through it to all the State capitals and district headquarters in India. A protected mail box with the address **LOKMAIL** has been given to the

Computer Centre. The State Legislatures of Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka have already been linked with the Computer Centre. The State Legislatures of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have also initiated action in this regard.

Parliament Library is at present in a position to have direct access to international databases like DIALOG through NICNET. We are also in the process of establishing linkages with the Parliaments of other countries having access to international networks like UUNET and INTERNET, Satellite based foreign networks. In response to our request, the United States Congressional Research Service have already sent their INTERNET Electronic Mail Address for exchange of messages. The National Assembly Library of Korea, the Library and Information Service of Yuan (Taiwan), the Consultative Council of Oman and the National Assembly of Quebec have expressed their interest in exploring possibilities of exchanging information with our Library through international networks.

There are also proposals to develop our own national on-line network for inter-linkage of databases of PARLIS with databases of State Legislatures under the National Legislatures Information System (NATLIS) and a multiple function/service international network named as the International Parliamentary Information Network (IPINET) inter-connecting databases of Parliament Libraries of other countries and databases the world over.

Computers to Members

There is a proposal under active consideration to provide access to computerised information, including office automation facilities, to members by installing computers at their work places/residences.

INDONESIA

The Library of the Parliament of Indonesia started computerisation in 1993. So far, the work of book processing has been automated.

JAPAN

The National Diet Library (NDL) is reputed to be one of the leading libraries in the world with its modern facilities. Through the National Diet Library On-line Information Retrieval Network system (NOREN), the database of the index to the debates of the Diet is available for information retrieval. In addition, under the new Text Delivery Service, the text of debates of the Diet are being stored on optical discs. By connecting this with a facsimile, each member can, on request, receive the full text of the earlier debates.

KIRIBATI

With a modest collection, the Parliament Library of Kiribati desires to upgrade its capabilities to serve its members better.

KOREA

Even though the National Assembly Library began to study the feasibility of computerisation in the late 1970s, it was only in the early 1980s that more systematic efforts were made to develop various databases. Until late 1989, the Library was using the mainframe computer located in the Korea Institute for Economics and Technology. As the volume of data rapidly increased and the databases diversified, a new mainframe was leased on a five-year basis and installed in the Library in late 1989 and began regular operation in January 1990.

The present database structure of the Korean National Assembly Library is stated below.

1. *Monograph On-line Management System (MOMS)* effectively controls all information through the integration of the Library's acquisition and processing systems into a database.

2. *Serialized Publication On-line Management System (SERL)* collects and manages all suitable serials.

3. *Article Indexing System* is a database for indexing particular articles contained in serialized publications.

4. *National Assembly Debate Indexing System* indexes major items of National Assembly Debates.

5. *System for Doctorate and Master Degree Theses Management.*

6. *National Assembly-related Laws Management System:* This database controls bills in relation to their enactment, revision and abolition.

7. *Information Retrieval System* consists of three units: (i) National Assembly On-line Information Retrieval System (NOLIS); (ii) Bill Information Retrieval System (BIRES); and (iii) Inter-Parliamentary Affairs System (IPAS).

PAKISTAN

A pilot project to develop an integrated information management system for the National Assembly of Pakistan has been set up with the help of USAID grant. A DEC MICROVAX-II minicomputer system (along with four microcomputers, five video display terminals, laser printers and dot-matrix printers) has been procured.

The Libraries of the National Assembly, Senate and four Provincial Assemblies have been fully automated. CDS ISIS Software of UNESCO, with certain modifications made by the Pakistan Library Association, has been adopted by all the six Libraries of the Legislatures.

The computer system will be used to produce and index the daily proceedings of the debates with a bilingual Urdu-English word-processing package. Two of the microcomputers have been dedicated for this purpose as part of the pilot project. The final part of the pilot project, linked to the indexing of the proceedings, is the development of a specialised data file to track the rulings of the Chair. It is anticipated that the Provincial Assemblies will be linked electronically with the National Assembly Library to form a National Legislative Information System in the near future. The Senate Library is to be linked in 1994. In due course, other major Pakistani research libraries may also become participants in a CDS ISIS based network.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Papua New Guinea has ambitious plans and is working towards modernisation of the Library. It has installed the ISIS software which is used in some Asian and Pacific Legislature Secretariats. Acquisitions, catalogue, periodicals, circulation and members' profiles have been installed on this ISIS Programme.

PHILIPPINES

There are separate Libraries for the two Houses of the Philippines Parliament. The Senate Library provides computerised information services to meet the instant information needs of legislators, specifically on updating of statutes. It also provides computer assisted retrieval of information from microfilms.

The Congressional Library has set up a Philippines Legal Information System (PLIS). Information available on the system include: (i) legislative enactments from 1900 till date; (ii) pronouncements or issuances of the President of Philippines; (iii) decisions of the Supreme Court; and (iv) opinions of the Secretary of the Department of Justice.

SINGAPORE

The idea of computerising the Hansard Index and the Hansard verbatim reports was first broached in the early 1980s. At present, the Hansard Retrieval System (HRS) database consists of the Hansard Index from 1959 upto October 1993 and the Hansard verbatim reports from 1978 to October 1993.

Apart from Hansard, other parliamentary documents like the Government departmental reports and Parliamentary Committee reports

are processed and entered into the database of the Singapore Integrated Library Automation Service (SILAS). Besides HRS and SILAS, Law Net is another electronic network on information sharing of legislation.

SRI LANKA

With the help of the Asia Foundation grant, a Computer Information Unit was established in 1992, which is responsible for the ongoing development and management of an integrated computer network and for utilisation to full capacity of the existing computer facilities. Provision also exists for conducting an in-house computer training programme for Secretariat staff.

TAIWAN

The Legislative Information Service (LIS) of the Legislative Yuan links domestic and foreign information network and collects a wide range of legislation-related information. The Law Information Centre, Computer Centre, and Newspaper Clipping Centre work to strengthen the original functions of the LIS.

Computer Centre

Founded in November 1987, the Computer Centre is responsible for the development of the legislative information system (LEGISIS) and on-line networks.

The LEGISIS has so far completed the following major databases:

1. *The Legislators' Interpellation Information System* : It contains interpellations about administrative policy, general budget planning and execution.
2. *The Legislative News Information System*: Established in 1989, this system collects 14 local daily and evening newspaper clippings.
3. *The Chinese Code Information System*: This system provides the complete contents of the country's laws. Its sister system, the Chinese Code Amendments Information System, contains all the codes amended by the Legislative Yuan since 1970, the year when the Government promulgated the Central Codes Standard.
4. *The Legislative Record Information System* provides three modes of searching: menu, command and statistics.
5. *The Legislative Information System* provides a bibliographic database of articles and research papers in various fields since 1986.
6. *The Legislative Electronic Bulletin Board System* provides the most up-to-date status of Legislative Yuan meetings, important events, rules of sitting in and observing Legislative Yuan meetings, visiting rules and service information.

CD-ROMs

The CD-ROMS available in the LIS include LISA, PAIS, Dissertation Abstracts On-disc, Congressional Masterfile, Statistical Masterfile, InfoTrac, WILSONDISC, Federal Register, Multilingual Dictionary, Computer Select, Compton's Multimedia Encyclopaedia, Register of Chinese Business and Directory of Chinese International and Business Regulations.

Linkage

The Legislative Yuan's UDAS (Universal Database Access Service) is connected to the DIALOG, LEXIS/NEXIS and INTERNET information services to obtain a wide variety of information.

THAILAND

In 1989, the Committee on the House of Representatives Affairs prepared a report on "The Development Plan of the House of Representatives". To achieve the objectives of the plan, the Secretariat acquired modern office equipments like microcomputers, microfilmers, etc.: In mid-1991, officers were recruited for the Computer Centre.

Later, a state-of-the-art turn-key information system project was introduced. Members of the Chula Unisearch of the Chulalongkorn University were commissioned as consultants for the information system project. The commission conducted various analysis and proposed three sub-systems: (i) Information Resource Management System; (ii) General Management System; and (iii) Information System.

At present, the computerised information system at the National Assembly has completed one level of development. The hardware information system is composed of three components: Network System, Stand Alone System and Graphics System.

The information collection presently consists of six databases. These include the minutes of parliamentary sittings; agenda; roll of motions; and roll of draft bills. The Computer Centre has developed four other databases relating to documents, questions, draft bills and motions. The Centre also offers the Electronic Mail Service and the On-line Information System. Information is available from the National Assembly Information System in two formats: text and image. Members can get easy access to information at other sources like the National Research Council or the Ministry of Justice.

TURKEY

The Information Centre of the Parliament of Turkey began the work of automation in 1978. Within its framework, the following database are available:

- (i) KITBAN: This Databank holds 2,10,000 volumes.
- (ii) DOKBAN is the Newspaper Clippings Databank.
- (iii) TUTBAN is the Parliamentary Papers Databank.
- (iv) MILBAN is the Members' Biographical Databank.
- (v) KABBAN contains details of Cabinets since 1920.
- (vi) LIDBAN is the Databank of Leaders of Parties.

The Information Centre is connected to various national and international databases. Among these are POLIS (National Parliamentary On-line Information System) of the British House of Commons, EPOQUE of the European Parliament, PROFILE, a commercial foreign press coverage, INTERNET and Turkish University Libraries System.

TUVALU

The Parliament of Tuvalu has a very small Library which is yet to go in for automation.

Conclusion

This study throws light on the level of automation reached in the Parliament Libraries of the countries of the Asia-Pacific region. As is evident, every country is progressing towards modernisation though the pace of progress and the level of automation vary from country to country, depending on various factors, including the status of their development and economy. The study also makes amply clear the need for greater interaction and exchange of information among the Parliament Libraries as also the need for greater networking of the databases among the Libraries.

ELECTIONS TO THE LOK SABHA FROM KARNATAKA (1952-1991): AN ANALYSIS OF THE VOTING PATTERN AND ELECTORAL TRENDS

SANDEEP SHASTRI

Introduction

The vigour and vitality of a democratic polity is often mirrored in the dynamics of its electoral process. Periodic elections conducted in a free and fair manner are reflective of the democratic values and traditions adopted and nurtured by the system. By providing for universal adult franchise and parliamentary democracy, the framers of our Constitution set the pace for the democratisation of Independent India's political structures and processes. The successful conduct of ten General Elections to the Lok Sabha has strengthened the democratic roots of the system and it has been repeatedly demonstrated that the Indian voters are capable of articulating their electoral preferences in an effective manner.¹

The present study attempts at analysing the Lok Sabha elections in the State of Karnataka—covering the ten General Elections held till 1991—from varied perspectives. The different issues examined include the steady increase in the electorate in the State, the voter turnout in successive elections, the phenomenon of invalid votes and the performance of political parties and independents. Wherever relevant, the study also seeks to compare the electoral trends in the State with those at the national level.

Lok Sabha Elections from Karnataka : An Overview

Presently, the State of Karnataka elects 28 members to the Lok Sabha. In the first General Elections held in 1952, there were 11 constituencies² in Karnataka (then referred to as Mysore) which was classified as a Part B State³. The reorganisation of States on a linguistic basis in November 1956 resulted in the redrawing of the boundaries of the State. As a result, the number of Lok Sabha constituencies in the State, during the second General Elections held in 1957, more than doubled, to 26.⁴ In the 1962 General Elections, the State continued to have 26 Lok Sabha constituencies.⁵ In the 1967 General Elections, the number of Lok Sabha constituencies in the State increased to 27.⁶ The number of Lok Sabha constituencies in the State remained unchanged in the 1971 General Elections. Following the Constitution (31st Amendment) Act, 1973⁷, raising the upper limit of seats in the Lok Sabha

to 545, the number of Lok Sabha constituencies in Karnataka rose to 28.⁸ This increase came into effect with the 1977 General Elections. Table 1 depicts the election-wise number of constituencies in the State.

TABLE 1
NUMBER OF LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCIES IN KARNATAKA*

Year in which elections were held	Number of Lok Sabha constituencies	Percentage of increase
1952	11	-
1957	26	136
1962	26	-
1967	27	4
1971	27	-
1977	28	4
1980	28	-
1984	28	-
1989	28	-
1991	28	-

A comparison of the pattern of increase in the number of Lok Sabha constituencies at the all-India level and in Karnataka is attempted in Table 2. The Table shows that after the reorganisation of States on the linguistic basis, the percentage of increase in the number of Lok Sabha constituencies both at the all-India level and Karnataka, has more or less remained the same.

TABLE 2
INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCIES: ALL-INDIA AND KARNATAKA

Year in which elections were held	ALL-INDIA			KARNATAKA		
	No. of seats (elected)	Increase	% of Increase	No. of seats	Increase	% of increase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1952	489	-	-	11	-	-
1957	494	5	1	26	15	136
1962	494	-	-	26	-	-

* All election statistics used in this study are drawn from:

- (i) Election Statistics of General Elections to the Lok Sabha from Karnataka for the period 1952-1991, published by the Chief Electoral Officer, Karnataka.
- (ii) David Butler, et. al., *A Compendium of Indian Elections* (New Delhi: Arnold Heinemann), 1984.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1967	520	26	5	27	1	4
1971	518	-	-	27	-	-
1977	542	24	5	28	1	4
1980	542	-	-	28	-	-
1984	542	-	-	28	-	-
1989	543*	1	.2	28	-	-
1991	543	-	-	28	-	-

*The increase in the number of Lok Sabha constituencies in the 1989 Elections was to provide for one more Lok Sabha constituency in Goa which had been made a State.

Electorate

The electorate in Karnataka has registered a steady increase over the years as is evident from Table 3. In the 1952 General Elections, 3.97 million were registered as voters in the State. The number of voters rose to 28.74 million in the 1991 General Elections - a near nine-fold increase. The most significant increase in the number of voters who could exercise their franchise (from one General Election to another) was in the 1957 General Elections - 152% increase - after the States' reorganisation.

The lowering of the voting age from 21 to 18, as a result of the 61st Amendment to the Constitution,⁹ saw a sharp increase in the number of registered voters in the State in the 1989 General Elections. As compared to the 1984 General Elections, the 1989 General Elections saw a 35% increase in the electorate in the State.

TABLE 3
TOTAL ELECTORATE FOR LOK SABHA ELECTIONS IN
KARNATAKA: 1952-1991

Year in which elections were held	Electorate (in millions)	Percentage of increase
1952	3.97	-
1957	10.01	152
1962	11.35	13
1967	12.78	13
1971	13.79	8
1977	16.77	22
1980	19.56	17
1984	21.10	8
1989	28.47	35
1991	28.74	1

A comparison of the pattern of increase in the electorate in successive elections at the all-India level and in Karnataka shows a distinct similarity (see Table 4). The only possible exception is in the case of the 1957 General Elections, when the electorate in Karnataka (then Mysore) witnessed a phenomenal increase, due to the reorganisation of the State. Karnataka's contribution to the all-India electorate has more or less remained the same (around 5 % to 5.7 %) since the 1957 General Elections.

TABLE 4
TOTAL ELECTORATE : ALL INDIA AND KARNATAKA (1952-1991)

Year in which elections were held	ALL INDIA		KARNATAKA		% of Karnataka electorate to all-India
	Total electorate [in millions]	% of increase [in millions]	Total electorate [in millions]	% of increase	
1952	173.21	—	3.97	—	2.29
1957	193.65	12	10.01	152	5.16
1962	217.68	12	11.35	13	5.21
1967	250.60	15	12.78	13	5.09
1971	274.09	9	13.79	8	5.03
1977	321.17	17	16.77	22	5.22
1980	363.94	13	19.56	17	5.37
1984	400.10	10	21.10	8	5.27
1989	498.65	25	28.47	35	5.71
1991	514.13	3	28.74	1	5.59

The average electorate per Lok Sabha constituency, in Karnataka, has undergone a three fold increase during the period 1952 to 1991 (see Table 5). In the 1952 General Elections, the average number of voters in each constituency was 0.36 million. In the 1991 General Elections, it rose to 1.03 million.

TABLE 5
AVERAGE ELECTORATE PER LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCY IN KARNATAKA: 1952-1991

Year of election	1952	1957	1962	1967	1971	1977	1980	1984	1989	1991
Voters (in millions)	0.36	0.39	0.44	0.47	0.51	0.60	0.70	0.75	1.02	1.03

Following the 31st Amendment to the Constitution,¹⁰ there has been a sharp increase in the number of voters in each constituency. Further, sharp variations in the electorate in constituencies has been witnessed

since the 1977 General Elections.¹¹ In the 1977 General Elections, the constituency with the highest number of voters in the State was Bangalore South - 0.66 million - and the constituency with the lowest electorate was Udupi - 0.53 million. In 1977, there appeared to be no major variation in the number of voters among constituencies. However, the variation in the number of voters in constituencies was clearly apparent in the 1991 General Elections. In this election, the constituency with the largest electorate - Kanakapura - had 1.37 million voters whereas the constituency with the smallest electorate - Udupi - had 0.91 million voters.

There appears to be similarity in the pattern of the average electorate per Lok Sabha constituency in Karnataka and at the all-India level (see Table 6).

TABLE 6
AVERAGE ELECTORATE PER LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCY :
ALL- INDIA AND KARNATAKA - 1952 TO 1991

Year of election	1952	1957	1962	1967	1971	1977	1980	1984	1989	1991
VOTERS										
ALL-INDIA [millions]	0.35	0.39	0.44	0.48	0.53	0.59	0.67	0.74	0.92	0.96
KARNATAKA										
[millions]	0.36	0.39	0.44	0.47	0.51	0.60	0.70	0.75	1.02	1.03

Voter Turnout

The vitality and dynamism of a democratic polity is demonstrated by the nature of voter turnout in the elections. A large voter turnout is many a time symbolic of a vibrant democratic polity. When the members of the Constituent Assembly took the momentous decision to guarantee the right to vote to every adult Indian citizen, many expressed the apprehension as to whether the Indian voters would exercise their franchise in an effective and judicious manner.

Four decades of electoral experience has belied the doubts expressed about the wisdom and capacity of the Indian voter. While voter turnout in successive general elections has not reached the levels ideal for a democratic polity, the percentage of voter turnout has, over the years, been registering a steady increase.

Karnataka has witnessed generally a rise in the voter turnout in successive General Elections (see Table 7). In the four General Elections of 1967, 1977, 1984 and 1989, more than 60% of the voters cast their vote. These four elections aroused a great deal of public interest and increased voter participation as a result of the nature of the political

scenario at the time of the conduct of these elections and the issues that were debated in the course of the election campaigns. The 1967 General Elections were the first Lok Sabha elections in the post Nehruvian phase of Indian politics and witnessed a concerted effort on the part of the major non-Congress parties to field a common candidate against the ruling Congress party.¹² The 1977 General Elections assumed significance as it was fought in the backdrop of the Emergency and saw the unity of non-Congress forces. The 1984 Elections were held soon after the assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi. The 1989 Elections saw a divided Opposition in Karnataka. The electorate had, earlier in 1983 and 1985, voted the Janata Party to power at the State level. The split in the Party and its failure to ensure stability at the State level had disillusioned the voter.¹³ Further, in 1989, simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assembly were held. The sharp fall in the voter turnout in the 1991 Elections could be attributed to the premature dissolution of the Ninth Lok Sabha and the voters having to once again exercise their franchise to constitute a new Lok Sabha in less than 20 months.

TABLE 7
PERCENTAGE OF VOTER TURNOUT IN THE LOK SABHA
ELECTIONS IN KARNATAKA : 1952-1991

Year of election	1952	1957	1962	1967	1971	1977	1980	1984	1989	1991
Voter turnout	51.9	52.8	59.3	63.0	57.4	63.2	57.7	65.7	64.7	54.8

A comparison of the voter turnout at the all-India level and in Karnataka in successive Lok Sabha elections shows that the voter turnout in the State has always been much higher than the national average (see Table 8).

TABLE 8
PERCENTAGE OF VOTER TURNOUT IN THE LOK SABHA
ELECTIONS : ALL INDIA AND KARNATAKA—1952-1991

Year of Election	1952	1957	1962	1967	1971	1977	1980	1984	1989	1991
All India	45.7	47.7	55.4	61.3	55.3	60.5	57.0	64.1	62.0	51.1
Karnataka	51.9	52.8	59.3	63.0	57.4	63.2	57.7	65.7	64.7	54.8

An analysis of the constituencies in the State that have registered the highest and lowest voter turnout in each General Election reveals a clear trend with regard to the constituencies registering the lowest voter turnout (see Table 9).

TABLE 9

**CONSTITUENCIES REGISTERING THE HIGHEST AND
LOWEST TURNOUT IN LOK SABHA ELECTIONS IN
KARNATAKA : 1952-1991**

Year in which elections were held	VOTER TURNOUT [% in brackets]	
	Highest	Lowest
1952	Shimoga [75.1]	Bangalore South [45.1]
1957	Belgaum [63.6]	Gulbarga [36.96]
1962	Kanakapura [68.3]	Raichur [42.9]
1967	Mangalore [70.7]	Raichur [47.7]
1971	Mandya [71.4]	Raichur [43.9]
1977	Shimoga [73.1]	Raichur [50.6]
1980	Mangalore [71.2]	Bidar [40.0]
1984	Mandya [77.1]	Bidar [45.0]
1989	Mandya [76.0]	Raichur [54]
1991	Chikkaballapur [67.5]	Raichur [39.4]

Raichur, Bidar and Gulbarga constituencies which cover geographical areas that are considered backward from the angle of per capita income¹⁴ and literacy rate,¹⁵ have been among the constituencies that have registered the lowest voter turnout in successive General Elections. No clear pattern is evident in the case of constituencies that have registered the highest voter turnout in successive elections. Further, it is not possible to categorically assert that urban areas have a higher voter turnout and rural areas have a lower voter turnout as Bangalore (South) constituency which has an exclusively urban electorate has, in the last four General Elections (since 1980), been among the four constituencies in the State with the lowest voter turnout.¹⁶

Over the last ten General Elections, the turnout in the State has crossed 60 per cent on only four occasions. There is a need for a

concerted effort to encourage a greater number of voters to cast their vote. A greater voter turnout would go a long way in strengthening the democratic process in India.

The voters, today, need to be suitably motivated to exercise their right to franchise without necessarily providing for any legal compulsions in this regard. Political parties need to address this question with all seriousness and need to enthuse the apathetic voter.

Invalid Votes

In Karnataka, the percentage of invalid votes has over successive General Elections been gradually decreasing (see Table 10). The 1989 General Elections proved to be an exception, as the percentage of invalid votes registered a steep increase in this election. In spite of the decrease in the percentage of invalid votes, its percentage continues to be significant and alarming. Invalidity of votes has been caused by a wide range of factors and forces: (a) ignorance amongst the voters on the procedure to be adopted while casting the votes; (b) ever increasing number of contestants entering the electoral fray; (c) frequent changes in the election symbols of major political parties, resulting in confusion in the minds of the voters; (d) simultaneous conduct of Lok Sabha and Assembly elections; and (e) voters deliberately casting an invalid vote as a symbol of protest against candidates in the electoral fray, political parties, electoral system and working of the polity.

TABLE 10
PERCENTAGE OF INVALID VOTES (AS COMPARED TO TOTAL
VOTES POLLED) IN THE LOK SABHA ELECTIONS IN
KARNATAKA : 1952-1991

Year in which election held	1952	57	62	67	71	77	80	84	89	91
% Of Invalid votes	NA	3.9	4.7	4.8	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	4.6	2.5
Increase/ Decrease			+.8	+1	-1.4	-.3	0	-.6	+2.1	-2.1

In Karnataka, a very clear pattern emerges with regard to the constituencies that have registered the highest and lowest percentage of invalid votes in successive General Elections (see Table 11). The constituencies that registered the highest percentage of invalid votes were invariably in the economically and educationally backward regions¹⁷. The constituencies that registered the lowest percentage of invalid votes were all in urban and educationally forward regions.¹⁸

TABLE 11
CONSTITUENCIES REGISTERING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST
PERCENTAGE OF INVALID VOTES IN THE LOK SABHA
ELECTIONS IN KARNATAKA : 1952-1991

Year in which elections were held	Highest percentage of invalid votes	Lowest percentage of invalid votes
1952	NA	NA
1957	NA	NA
1962	Raichur [6.18]	Bangalore City [2.54]
1967	Chamrajanagar [6.04]	Bangalore [3.15]
1971	Raichur [6.16]	Bangalore [1.35]
1977	Raichur [5.16]	Bangalore South [1.90]
1980	Raichur [4.46]	Udupi [1.70]
1984	Koppal [4.79]	Bangalore South [1.32]
1989	Mysore [5.77]	Udupi [3.07]
1991	Koppal [3.90]	Udupi [1.32]

NA : Not available

A comparison of the percentage of invalid votes in the Lok Sabha elections at the all-India level and Karnataka reveals no clear trend. In the 1989 elections, the percentage of invalid votes was significantly higher in Karnataka as compared to the national level (see Table 12). This was possibly due to the simultaneous conduct of the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly elections in Karnataka.

TABLE 12
PERCENTAGE OF INVALID VOTES IN LOK SABHA
ELECTIONS—1952-1991 : ALL INDIA AND KARNATAKA

Percentage of invalid votes	Year in which elections were held									
	1952	57	62	67	71	77	80	84	89	91
ALL INDIA	NA	4.48	3.94	4.68	3.25	2.75	2.43	2.61	2.68	2.66
KARNATAKA	NA	3.90	4.66	4.76	3.41	3.08	3.08	2.52	4.64	2.52

A high percentage of invalid votes distorts the verdict of the electorate. The use of electronic voting machines could eliminate the problems posed by invalid votes. In the 1983 Assembly elections in Karnataka, the use of electronic voting machines in an Assembly constituency (Shantinagara) resulted in no invalid vote being cast in that constituency, except for a few invalid postal ballots.

Parties and Candidates

Over the years, the Lok Sabha elections have witnessed an increasing number of individuals entering the electoral fray as candidates. Karnataka is no exception in this regard. While in the 1952 General Elections there were just 37 contestants in the 11 constituencies in the State, the 1991 General Elections saw 363 candidates entering the electoral fray in the 27 constituencies (in one constituency the election was countermanded) in the State. While the number of constituencies in the State had just over doubled, there was a near ten fold increase in the number of contestants. Viewed from the angle of average number of contestants per constituency, Karnataka has witnessed an increase from an average of 3 contestants per constituency in 1952 to 13 contestants per constituency in 1991 (see Table 13).

TABLE 13

**TOTAL NUMBER OF CONTESTANTS IN THE LOK SABHA
ELECTIONS FROM KARNATAKA : 1952-1991**

Year in which elections were held	Total number of contestants	Average contestants per constituency
1952	37	3
1957	62	2
1962	88	3
1967	100	4
1971	104	4
1977	98	4
1980	190	7
1984	334	12
1989	242	9
1991	363	13

It is significant to note that the average number of contestants per constituency has been lower in Karnataka as compared to the national average, save in the 1984 elections (see Table 14).

TABLE 14
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONTESTANTS PER CONSTITUENCY IN
THE LOK SABHA ELECTIONS : 1952-1991 ALL INDIA AND
KARNATAKA

Year in which elections were held	Average number of contestants per constituency	
	ALL INDIA	KARNATAKA
1952	4	3
1957	3	2
1962	4	3
1967	5	4
1971	5	4
1977	5	4
1980	9	7
1984	10	12
1989	11	9
1991	16	13

The candidates contesting the Lok Sabha elections can be categorised under two heads: party-sponsored candidates and independents. In Karnataka, there has been an increase in both party-sponsored and independent candidates, in successive elections. Till the 1984 General Elections, the party-sponsored candidates outnumbered the independents (see Table 15). However, the trend has been reversed with the 1984 General Elections.

TABLE 15
PARTY-SPONSORED AND INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES
CONTESTING THE LOK SABHA ELECTIONS IN KARNATAKA :
1952-1991

	Year in which elections were held									
	1952	57	62	67	71	77	80	84	89	91
Party-Sponsored	29	45	62	55	60	61	98	67	115	120
Independents	8	17	26	45	44	37	92	267	127	243
Total	37	62	88	100	104	98	190	334	242	363

At the national level too, both party-sponsored contestants and independents have registered a steady increase. Independent candidates

have outnumbered party-sponsored candidates since the 1977 General Elections (see Table 16).

TABLE 16
PARTY-SPONSORED AND INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES
CONTESTING THE LOK SABHA ELECTIONS : 1952-1991

	Year in which elections were held									
	1952	57	62	67	71	77	80	84	89	91
Party Sponsored Candidates	1341	1038	1505	1505	1650	1215	1803	1615	2448	3066
Independents	533	481	480	864	1134	1224	2826	3878	3712	5230
TOTAL	1874	1519	1985	2369	2784	2439	4629	5493	6160	8296

In Karnataka, urban constituencies have tended to attract a larger number of contestants. Since the 1971 General Elections, the constituency with the largest number of contestants in the State has been Bangalore (South) constituency, whose electorate reside in Bangalore city.

The mushroom growth of political parties and the frequent splits that have been periodically seen in the major political parties have resulted in an increase in the party-sponsored candidates. Traditionally, the contest in Karnataka has been between the Congress party nominees on the one hand and the nominees of the non-Congress parties on the other.

The steep rise in the number of independents contesting the elections can be attributed to several factors. Individuals not aligned to any political party, but nursing political ambitions, enter the electoral fray as independents. Candidates are also known to enter the electoral fray as independents on being denied the party ticket and are more commonly referred to as rebels.

On occasions, independent candidates are sponsored by political parties to either offset the chances and influence of a rival candidate or to split the vote on caste/religious considerations or even as a device to increase the number of election agents in polling booths and during the counting of votes. Independents are also known to have used elections for political bargaining and greater publicity. Political observers have pointed out that independents are often attracted by the prospects of publicity and those with unaccounted money do not mind providing an outlet for the use of these funds.

A direct fall-out of the entry of a large number of contestants in the election fray has been the multi-cornered contests seen in nearly all the constituencies. The increase in the number of contestants has also put pressure on the Election Commission which is today required to identify a greater number of election symbols and print larger ballot papers. The electoral process also comes under strain. The voter, too, faces the added complication of having to choose from several candidates.

Votes Polled and Seats Won by Political Parties and Independents

A trend that is clearly evident in the Lok Sabha election results in Karnataka is that, over the years the electorate has tended to favour candidates sponsored by the Congress party.¹⁹ Congress candidates have registered victories in more than 80% of the constituencies in all the General Elections, save in 1967. However, when viewed from the angle of valid votes polled, the party has in no election secured more than 71% of the valid votes polled (see Table 17). In every General Election, it is noticed that the percentage of seats won by the Congress party in the State is substantially higher than the percentage of votes polled by the party candidates.

TABLE 17

PERCENTAGE OF SEATS WON AND VOTES POLLED BY THE CONGRESS PARTY IN THE LOK SABHA ELECTIONS IN KARNATAKA: 1952-1991

	Year in which elections were held									
	1952	57	62	67	71	77	80	84	89	91
Seats won	10	23	25	18	27	26	27	24	27	22
% of seats won to total seats	91	88	96	66	100	93	96	86	96	81
% of votes polled	53	56	53	49	71	57	56	52	49	42

This discrepancy between the votes polled and seats won, especially in the case of the party which wins a majority of the seats, is not unique to Karnataka but is a feature of the electoral trend at the national level too. At the national level, the Congress party has secured a disproportionately higher percentage of seats as compared to the votes it has polled (see Table 18). The only exceptions were in 1977 and 1989 when the percentage of votes polled by the Congress was higher than the percentage of seats won. Incidentally, the party did not form the Government after these elections. The parties which came to power after

the 1977 and 1989 Elections (Janata Party and the National Front, respectively) won a much higher percentage of seats as compared to votes polled in these elections.²⁰

TABLE 18
PERCENTAGE OF SEATS WON AND VOTES POLLED BY
THE CONGRESS PARTY IN THE LOK SABHA ELECTIONS :
1952-1991

	Year in which elections were held									
	1952	57	62	67	71	77	80	84	89	91
Seats won	364	371	361	283	352	154	353	415	197	225
% of total seats won to total	74	75	73	54	68	28	67	77	37	44
% of votes polled	45	48	45	41	44	35	43	48	40	38

While the Congress party has secured a disproportionately large percentage of seats when compared to the percentage of votes it has polled, the non-Congress parties and independents have invariably secured a higher percentage of votes as compared to the percentage of seats won (see Table 19).

TABLE 19
PERCENTAGE OF SEATS WON AND VOTES POLLED BY THE
NON-CONGRESS PARTIES AND INDEPENDENTS IN THE LOK
SABHA ELECTIONS IN KARNATAKA : 1952-1991

Party*	Year in which election was held									
	1952	57	62	67	71	77	80	84	89	91
% of votes polled										29
BJP										
% of seats won*										15 [4]
% of votes polled						40	23	35	29	
JD/										
JP % of seats [between] won* 1978-89						7	4	14	4	
							[2]	[1]	[4]	[1]

Party	Year in which election was held									
	1952	57	62	67	71	77	80	84	89	91
% of votes polled JP [only 1991]										4
% of seats won*										4 [1]
% of votes polled KMPP	23									
% of seats won*	9 [1]									
% of votes polled PSP		19		5						
% of seats won*		4 [1]		7 [2]						
% of votes polled ASCF		2								
% of seats won*		4 [1]								
% of votes polled LSS			3							
% of seats won*			4 [1]							
% of votes polled SWA				14						
% of seats won*				19 [5]						
% of votes polled SSP				3						
% of seats won*				4 [1]						

Party	Year in which election was held									
	1952	57	62	67	71	77	80	84	89	91
% of votes polled IND		20		22						
%of seats won*		4		4						
		[1]		[1]						

*Only those political parties and independents, that registered an electoral victory in an election have been taken into consideration.

*In brackets, the number of seats won are given.

BJP: Bharatiya Janata party; JD: Janata Dal; JP: Janata Party; ASCF: All India Scheduled Castes Federation; LSS: Lok Seva Sangha; SWA: Swatantra Party; SSP: Samyukta Socialist Party; IND: Independents.

In the above Table, there are five instances of political parties securing a higher percentage of seats as compared to the percentage of votes. In the 1957 General Elections, an All India Scheduled Castes Federation candidate was elected, the party thus securing 4% of the seats (1 out of 26). However, the party polled only 2 % of the votes in the State. The possible explanation for this situation is that the party fielded a candidate in only one constituency in the State and he emerged victorious. In the 1962 General Elections, the nominees of the Lok Sevak Sangha (LSS) emerged victorious in one of the 26 constituencies in the State, thus securing 4% of the seats in the State. However, the party secured only 3.3% of the votes polled in the State. Here too, it must be noted that the LSS candidates contested in only three of the 26 constituencies in the State. In the 1967 General Elections, the Swatantra Party candidates emerged victorious in five of the 27 constituencies (19%) in the State but secured only 14% of the votes polled. The Party had fielded nominees in only 11 of the 27 constituencies. In the same election (1967) the PSP nominees were elected from two of the 27 constituencies (7%) in the State but the party secured only 5% of the votes polled. In this case too, the party had fielded candidates in only 5 of the 27 constituencies. In the same elections (1967) the SSP candidates emerged victorious in one constituency (4%) but the party secured only 2.6% of the valid votes polled in the State. Here too, the party had fielded candidates in only two of the 27 constituencies.

Thus, the percentage of seats won by a political party rarely reflects the percentage of votes polled by it. This discrepancy becomes even more glaring in the case of the party which secures the majority of the seats—either at the National or State level. The present electoral system—the first-past-the-post system—is largely responsible for this

electoral anomaly. Necessary steps need to be taken to remedy the situation and help mirror more effectively the mandate of the voters.

Women Candidates In the Election

The participation of women in the electoral process as candidates has been attracting attention and importance in recent times. It would be worthwhile to assess the trend with regard to women filing their nominations as candidates in the successive General Elections to the Lok Sabha from Karnataka.

In the first two General Elections—1952 and 1957—there was no woman candidate in the fray in Karnataka (Mysore) (see Table 20). In 1962, 1967 and 1971 only one woman candidate was sponsored by the Congress party, who emerged victorious in each of the elections. In the 1977 General Elections, there were four women candidates - 2 party-sponsored and 2 independents - of whom only one was elected. In the 1980 General Elections, only one lady contested the election and was defeated. In 1984, there were seven women contestants, of whom two emerged victorious. In 1989, the number of women contestants rose to 11, 4 party-sponsored and 7 independents, of whom, one was elected. In 1991, there were 13 women candidates and three emerged victorious.

TABLE 20
WOMEN CONTESTANTS IN THE LOK SABHA ELECTIONS IN
KARNATAKA : 1952-1991

Year in which elections were held	Women contested	Total contestants	% of women contested to total contestants	Women elected	% of women elected to total number elected
1	2	3	4	5	6
1952	-	37	-	-	-
1957	-	62	-	-	-
1962	1	88	1	1	4
1967	1	100	1	1	4
1971	1	104	1	1	4
1977	4	98	4	1	4
1980	1	190	0.5	-	-
1984	7	334	2	2	7
1989	11	242	5	1	4
1991	13	363	4	3	11

From the above Table it appears as if no party has made serious efforts to ensure adequate representation to women while deciding their nominees to contest the elections. Representation to women appears to be more symbolic, even in cases where it has been given. Women

have never constituted more than 5% of the total number of contestants in any election. Save in the 1991 General Elections - when women constituted 11% of those elected from the State - women have constituted a very negligible—0 to 7%—segment among those elected from the State.

At the national level too, political parties appear not to have given due consideration to fielding women candidates in the elections (*see* Table 21). Not more than 3% of the total contestants in every General Election have been women. Further, in a newly constituted Lok Sabha women have never constituted more than 7% of the members.

TABLE 21
WOMEN CONTESTANTS IN THE LOK SABHA ELECTIONS :
1952-1989

Year in which election held	Women contested	Total contestants	% of women contested to total contestants	Women elected*	% of women elected to total number elected*
1952	43	1874	2	14	3
1957	45	1519	3	27	5
1962	65	1985	3	33	7
1967	66	2369	3	28	5
1971	86	2784	3	21	4
1977	70	2439	3	19	4
1980	142	4629	3	28	5
1984	134	5493	2	38	7
1989	198	8296	2	27	5

* in a newly constituted House.

Political parties need to seriously consider ways and means of ensuring adequate representation to women in the legislative bodies.

Reserved Constituencies

Article 330 of the Indian Constitution provides for reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, in proportion to their population. In the 1952 General Elections, Karnataka (Mysore) had two double member constituencies—Kolar and Mysore. In these constituencies each voter had two votes. As a rule the candidate who secured the highest number of votes was declared elected. Further, if the victorious candidates did not belong to a Scheduled Caste, the Scheduled Caste candidate who secured the highest number of votes was also declared elected. If the candidate who secured the highest number of votes belonged to a Scheduled Caste, the candidate securing the second highest number of votes was also declared elected. In the 1957 General Elections there were

three such double member Lok Sabha constituencies in the State Kolar, Mysore and Gulbarga.

In 1961, double member constituencies were abolished and the Delimitation Commission identified constituencies to be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. As a result, in the 1962 General Elections, three constituencies in the State were reserved for Scheduled Castes—Bidar, Kolar and Chamrajanagar. Only those belonging to the Scheduled Castes could contest the elections from these constituencies. In 1967, the number of reserved seats in the State was increased to four—Bidar, Kolar, Chamrajanagar and Chikkodi—and has remained unaltered since then. No Lok Sabha constituency in the State has been reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

Interestingly, save on two²¹ occasions, the Congress nominees have been elected from the Reserved constituencies in the State, in all the General Elections held till 1991.

Bye-Elections

Section 149 of the Representation of People Act 1951, states that in the event of a seat of a member elected to the Lok Sabha is declared vacant (either due to death, resignation or disqualification or under the provisions of the anti-defection law or by the House itself) or the election of the member occupying the seat is set aside, the Election Commission shall take necessary action to hold bye-election to fill the vacancy so caused.

During the period 1952-1991, bye-elections to the Lok Sabha from Karnataka have been held on 13 occasions. On seven of these occasions, the bye-election became necessary because of the death of the sitting member and on the other six occasions, the resignation of the sitting member caused the bye-election. A significant trend noticed is that in all the bye-elections, the party that had won the seat in the earlier General Election, retained the seat (see Table 22).

TABLE 22
BYE-ELECTIONS TO THE LOK SABHA FROM KARNATAKA :
1952-1991

Year in which bye-election held	Constituency	Reason for bye-election	Person elected in bye-election	Party
1962	Tumkur	Resignation of M.V.Krishnappa [Congress]	A.P. Jain	Cong

Year in which bye-election held	Constituency	Reason for bye-election	Person elected in bye-election	Party
1963	Belgaum	Death of B.N. Datar [Congress]	K.H.Veerabhadrappa	Cong
1965	Bangalore	Death of H.C. Dasappa [Congress]	H.K.V.Gowda	Cong
1965	Chikballapur	Resignation of K.C.Reddy [Cong]	H.C.L.Reddy	Cong
1965	Tumkur	Resignation of A.P.Jain [Cong]	Mali Mariappa	Cong
1968	Mysore	Death of M.K. Shivananjappa [PSP]	S.M.Krishna	PSP
1968	Bijapur	Death of G.D. Patil [Congress]	B.K. Guddadini	Cong
1968	Madhugiri	Death of Mali Mariappa [Cong]	S.V.Reddy	Cong
1972	Mandya	Resignation of S.M.Krishna [Cong]	K.Chikkalingaiah	Cong
1974	Gulbarga	Death of D.S. Afzalpurkar [Congress]	S.R.Reddy	Cong
1978	Chikamagalur	Resignation of D.B.Chandre Gowda [Congress]	Indira Gandhi	Cong
1980	Gulbarga	Resignation of Dharam Singh [Congress]	C.M.Stephen	Cong
1986	Raichur	Death of B.V. Desai [Congress]	M.Y.Ghorpade	Cong

Conclusion

An analysis of the Lok Sabha election results from Karnataka clearly demonstrates that the voters in the State have in most cases expressed their electoral preference for the candidates who contested on the Congress party ticket. Irrespective of the trend at the national level, the preference of the electorate in the State has decidedly been in favour of the Congress party candidates. Over the ten General Elections to Lok Sabha from the State, Congress party candidates have won nearly 90% of the seats. Even on the four occasions when the Congress party fared badly at the national level—1967, 1977, 1989 and 1991—the relative

performance of the party at the State level was appreciably better. In the 1967 General Elections, though the Congress party won only 54% of seats at the national level, it won 66% of the seats at the State level. In the 1977 General Elections, the Congress party secured 28% of seats at the National level but 93% of the seats at the State level. In 1989, the party secured merely 37% of the seats at the national level but secured 96% of the seats at the State level. In 1991, the party secured 44% of seats at the national level and 81% of seats at the State level. With respect to the Lok Sabha elections, Karnataka has often been referred to as a safe bastion for the Congress party.

Even when the electorate in the State gave a clear mandate to a non-Congress party to form the Government in the State, it continued to endorse the candidature of the Congress candidates in the Lok Sabha elections. In the December 1984 Lok Sabha elections, the voters in the State elected 24 Congress candidates and 4 Janata Party candidates. Within four months, in the March 1985 Karnataka Assembly elections, the same voters gave a clear mandate to the Janata Party to form the Government in the State.

The electorate in the State has witnessed a phenomenal increase over the years. Further, the number of Lok Sabha constituencies and their territorial delimitation have remained unchanged ever since the 1977 elections. As a result, there are today vast disparities in the size of the electorate in various constituencies.

Political parties need to immediately take cognizance of the fact that voter turnout in successive General Elections shows an element of apathy in a segment of the voters. Effective steps need to be taken to motivate the apathetic voter and in the process strengthen the democratic foundations of the system.

The introduction of electronic voting machines would go a long way in drastically reducing the percentage of invalid votes and may also help in curbing electoral malpractices specifically related to voting.

In spite of their commitment, as reflected in their election manifestoes, no party has given adequate representation to women while distributing the party ticket. Representation to women today appears to be symbolic and even though political leaders have, on various occasions, expressed themselves in favour of providing for sufficient representation to women, this assurance has not been translated into reality.

Successive General Elections have seen a sharp increase in the number of contestants entering the electoral fray. Several suggestions have been made to counter the phenomenon of multi-cornered contests. The suggestions have invariably dealt with strategies to discourage independents from contesting the elections. The first-past-the-post system

has also contributed to the glaring anomaly in the seats won and votes polled by the political parties and independents. There is, today, a pressing need for a serious debate in the country to seek an alternative to the first-past-the-post system.

Any effort at electoral reforms should have as its aim, a better and more effective reflection of the voters' mandate. The analysis of the Lok Sabha elections from Karnataka shows that after ten General Elections, spread over four decades, certain lacunae in the existing system are clearly identifiable. Political parties need to muster the necessary political will to initiate suitable changes in the electoral system to mirror more effectively, the aims and aspirations of the Indian voter.

References

¹ See Iqbal Narain, P.C. Mathur, *"Mass Political Culture in India"*, in Iqbal Narain ed. *Development, Politics and Social Theory* (New Delhi: Sterling, 1989); Iqbal Narain, et. al, *Elections Studies in India* (New Delhi: Allied, 1978) Rajni Kothari, *Politics in India* (New Delhi: Orient Longmans, 1970).

² Prior to the States' Reorganisation (undertaken in 1956), the territories of the Union were divided into three categories: Part A States comprising the former provinces of British India, Part B States comprising the formerly Princely States and Part C States which included the centrally administered areas.

³ Kolar (double member), Mysore (double member), Tumkur, Bangalore North, Bangalore South, Mandya, Hassan-Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Chitradurga.

⁴ Chikkodi, Belgaum, Kanara, Dharwar South, Dharwar North, Bijapur North, Bijapur South, Gulbarga (double member), Raichur, Koppal, Bellary, Chitradurga, Shimoga, Hassan, Mandya, Tiptur, Tumkur, Kolar (double member), Bangalore City, Bangalore, Mysore (double member), Mangalore and Udipi.

⁵ In the 1957 General Elections, three constituencies in the State were double member constituencies: Gulbarga, Kolar and Mysore. In the 1962 General Elections, each of these double member constituencies were made into two constituencies: Gulbarga into Gulbarga and Bidar; Kolar into Kolar and Chikballapur; and Mysore into Mysore and Chamrajanagar.

⁶ Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Koppal, Bellary, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Madhugiri, Kolar, Hoskote, Bangalore, Kanakapura, Mandya, Chamrajanagar, Mysore, Mangalore, Udipi, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Kanara, Dharwar South, Dharwar North, Belgaum, Chikkodi, Bagalkot and Bijapur.

⁷ As a result of the 31st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1973 Article 81 was so amended so as to increase the upper limit of representation of States in the Lok Sabha from 500 to 525 and to decrease the limit for the Union territories from 25 to 20.

⁸ Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Koppal, Bellary, Davangere, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Chikballapur, Kolar, Kanakapura, Bangalore North, Bangalore South, Mandya, Chamrajanagar, Mysore, Mangalore, Udipi, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Kanara, Dharwar South, Dharwar North, Belgaum, Chikkodi, Bagalkot and Bijapur.

⁹ The Constitution (Sixty-First) Amendment Act lowered the voting age from 21 years to 18 years.

¹⁰ Article 81, n. 7.

¹¹ The number of constituencies and their territorial delimitation has remained unchanged since the 1977 General Elections.

¹² The Praja Socialist Party (PSP), Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP), Swatantra Party and Communist Party of India (Marxist) reached an accord on seat adjustment and fielded common candidates against the Congress.

¹³ Sandeep Shastri, M.J. Vinod, "The Dynamics of Electoral Politics : A Case Study of the Karnataka Assembly Elections, 1989", *Indian Journal of Social Science*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (1991), p. 405.

¹⁴ Of the 20 districts in Karnataka, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur districts rank amongst the lowest 8 (Bidar 4th lowest, Raichur 6th lowest and Gulbarga 8th lowest) in per capita income (1987-88) at current prices. (Source : "Karnataka at a Glance" [Bangalore : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, 1990], p. 6.)

¹⁵ The literacy rate in the three districts of Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur (as per 1987-88 records) is the lowest in the State : Gulbarga and Raichur 25% and Bidar 26% literacy. (Source : "Karnataka at a Glance", No. 18, p. 55.)

¹⁶ 1980 General Elections : Bangalore South 4th lowest (51.2%), Gulbarga (46.1%), Raichur (40.9%), Bidar (40.0%).

1984 General Elections : Bangalore South 4th lowest (57.1%), Raichur (55.8%), Gulbarga (54.1%), Bidar (45.0%).

1989 General Elections : Bangalore South 2nd lowest (57%), Raichur (54%).

1991 General Elections : Bangalore South 3rd lowest (45.70%), Gulbarga (40.93%), Raichur (39.37%).

¹⁷ The electoral segments of Raichur constituency are all in Raichur District and a majority of the electoral segments that form part of Koppal constituency are in Raichur District. Raichur District has the lowest literacy rate (as per 1987-88 records, n.19,) and ranks amongst the lowest 6 districts in per capita income (n.18). In the 1989 Elections, Mysore constituency may have registered an exceptionally high percentage of invalid votes, due to the confusion that surrounded the candidature of the then leading Opposition party, the Janata Dal.

¹⁸ Bangalore (city) District and Dakshina Kannada Districts are placed first and second, respectively, among the districts of Karnataka in literacy rate as per 1987-88 records (n.19). The two Districts also rank among the top four Districts with respect to per capita income at current prices (1987-88) (n.18).

¹⁹ While referring to the Congress party, the reference is to the Indian National Congress prior to 1969, the Indian National Congress(R) after 1969 and the Indian National Congress (I) after 1978.

²⁰. In the 1977 General Elections the Janata Party won 295 seats - 54% of the total seats but polled only 41% of the votes. In the 1989 General Elections the National Front won 144 of the 522 seats for which elections were held (Janata Dal-141, Telugu Desam-2 and Congress(S)-1), thus securing 28% of the seats. The Front polled only 24% of the votes.

²¹. In the 1984 General Elections, a candidate belonging to the Janata Party was declared elected from Kolar. In the 1991 General Elections the candidate sponsored by the Bharatiya Janata Party was declared elected from Bidar.

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

50th Anniversary of the Azad Hind Fauj: A meeting of members of Parliament was held on 6 May 1994 in the Central Hall of Parliament House to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Azad Hind Fauj. The Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan; the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao; and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil addressed the gathering*.

A book entitled *Netaji and the INA*, edited by Dr. R.C. Bhardwaj, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, was also released by the Vice-President on the occasion.

Unveiling of the Statue of Shri Yeshwantrao B. Chavan : The Prime Minister of India, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao unveiled the statue of the former Deputy Prime Minister and eminent parliamentarian, Shri Yeshwantrao B. Chavan on 3 May at the Entrance Hall to the Lok Sabha Lobby in Parliament House. The ceremony was followed by a meeting in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The function was addressed by the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan; the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Sharad Pawar**.

Asia and Pacific Inter-Parliamentary Conference on "Science and Technology for Regional Sustainable Development": The Asia and Pacific Inter-Parliamentary Conference on "Science and Technology for Regional Sustainable Development" was held in Tokyo (Japan) from 13 to 17 June 1994 under the auspices of Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and at the invitation of the Diet and the National Group of Japan.

The Conference was designed to bring about a free and frank exchange of views among parliamentarians, experts and observers who were particularly concerned with the subject and to enable them to:

- (a) increase parliamentarians' awareness of the most topical issues in scientific and technological co-operation in the Asia-Pacific region;
- (b) seek ways for elaboration of a more coherent approach to the advancement of science and technology, both nationally and internationally, focusing on the basic needs of the people of the region; and

* For text of the Addresses delivered at the function, see pp. 339-345

** For text of the Addresses delivered at the function, see pp. 347-53

- (c) trigger off parliamentary action in this regard and in particular propose follow-up measures by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and its members.

An Indian Parliamentary Delegation, led by Prof. M.G.K. Menon, MP participated in the above Conference. The other members of the Delegation were Smt. Vasundhara Raje, MP and Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan, MP.

The Conference discussed the following points on the Agenda:

- (i) Progress of science and technology as a dynamic factor in the economic and social development of the region on the eve of 21st Century;
- (ii) Meeting the basic needs of the people of the Asia-Pacific countries: contribution of science and technology; and
- (iii) Policies and mechanisms to enhance regional scientific and technological partnerships.

India was represented in the Drafting Committee, which prepared the Final Document for adoption by the Conference.

Birth Anniversaries of National Leaders

On the birth anniversaries of those national leaders whose portraits adorn the Central Hall of Parliament House, a function is organised under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) at which floral tributes are paid to those leaders. The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were thus celebrated during the period 1 April to 30 June 1994.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, a function was held on 14 April in the Central Hall. The Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri B. Shankaranand; the Minister of Water Resources and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Vidyacharan Shukla; the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee; the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh, Shri Mata Prasad; the Minister of State of the Ministry of Textiles, Shri G. Venkat Swamy; the Minister of State in the Ministries of Rural Development and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Rameshwar Thakur; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Dr. Ambedkar.

A booklet containing the profile of Dr. Ambedkar, prepared by the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, was also brought out on the occasion.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Motilal Nehru, a function was held on 6 May in the Central Hall. The Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri

K.R. Narayanan; the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; and members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Pandit Motilal Nehru.

A booklet containing the profile of Pandit Motilal Nehru, prepared by LARRDIS, was also brought out on the occasion.

Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, a function was held on 9 May in the Central Hall. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; the Minister of Commerce, Shri Pranab Mukherjee; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development, Shri Uttambhai Patel; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to the Gurudev. Kum. Mamata Banerjee, MP sang the famous poem "Ekla Chalo" of the Gurudev on the occasion.

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

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS VISITING INDIA

Egypt: On the invitation of the Parliament of India, a 9-member Egyptian Parliamentary Delegation, led by the Speaker of the People's National Assembly of Egypt, Mr. Ahmed Fathi Sorour, visited India from 13 to 14 May 1994. The Delegation called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil on 13 May. Shri Patil hosted a banquet in their honour the same day. The Delegation called on the President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma and the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan on 14 May.

Maldives: On the invitation of the Parliament of India, a 5-member Maldivian Parliamentary Delegation, led by the Speaker of the Citizens' Majlis of the Republic of Maldives, Mr. Abdulla Hameed, visited India from 11 to 19 May 1994. The Delegation called on the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources, Shri Vidyacharan Shukla; and the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri R.L. Bhatia on 12 May. The Speaker, Lok Sabha hosted a banquet in their honour the same day. A discussion between the visiting Delegation and members of our Parliament was held on 13 May.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra, Bangalore and Goa.

Vietnam: On the invitation of the Parliament of India, a 20-member Vietnamese Parliamentary Delegation, led by the Chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly, Mr. Nong Duc Manh, visited India from 20 to 26 April 1994. The Delegation called on the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; and

the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources, Shri Vidyacharan Shukla on 21 April. A discussion between the visiting Delegation and members of our Parliament was also held the same day. The Speaker, Lok Sabha hosted a banquet in their honour on 21 April. The Delegation called on the President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma on 22 April. The Delegation had a meeting with the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri R.L. Bhatia the same day.

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

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS GOING ABROAD

Germany and Ireland: The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, led a 9-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation to Germany from 26 June to 2 July and Ireland from 4 July to 8 July 1994. The other members of the Delegation were Shri Murasoli Maran, Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam, Shri Rajendra Kumar Sharma, Shri Satyapal Singh Yadav, Shri Uddhab Barman and Smt. Vyjayantimala Bali, all members of Parliament. Shri J.P. Ratnesh, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, was Secretary to the Delegation.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING (BPST)

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

Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes & Procedures for Probationers of All-India/Central Services and Officers of the Government of India, etc. :

- (i) Probationers of the Indian Railway Accounts Service, Indian Railway Store Service and Indian Railway Service of Signal Engineers (4-8 April 1994);
- (ii) Probationers of the Indian Statistical Service (11-15 April 1994);
- (iii) Probationers of the Indian Foreign Service (2-6 May 1994);
- (iv) (a) Section/Desk Officers of the Government of India; (b) Probationers of the Indian Postal Service; and (c) Probationers of the Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers (13-17 July 1994); and
- (v) Officers of the rank of Directors/Deputy Secretaries/Under Secretaries of the Government of India (27 June-1 July 1994)

Attachment Programmes: Five Attachment Programmes, each of three days' duration, were conducted for Officers of the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat with Officers and Branches of the

Departmentally-related Standing Committees of Parliament to study the working of these Committees (11 May-1 June 1994).

Lecture: The BPST organised a Lecture on "How to Write ACRs" by Shri S.N. Singh, Joint Director, ISTM, for Reporting Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat on 29 June 1994.

Study Visits: At the request of various training and educational institutions, nine Study Visits were organised during the period 1 April to 30 June 1994.

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

Shouting of slogans and jumping down from the Visitors' Gallery:
On 24 August 1994, the Deputy Speaker, Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah informed the House as follows:

As the House is aware, at about 1106 hours today, a visitor calling himself Manmohan Singh Tiwari, son of Shri Prag Dutt, shouted slogans from the Visitors' Gallery. Another visitor calling himself Mohan Pathak, son of Shri Hargobind Pathak, jumped down from the Visitors' Gallery and also shouted slogans. The Security Officers took them into custody immediately and interrogated them. The visitors have made statements but have not expressed regrets for their action.

I bring it to the notice of the House for such action as the House may deem fit.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Youth Affairs and Sports) and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Mukul Wasnik, moved the following motion which was adopted by the House:

This House resolves that the person calling himself Manmohan Singh Tiwari, son of Shri Prag Dutt, who shouted slogans from the Visitors' Gallery and Mohan Pathak, son of Shri Hargobind Pathak, who jumped down from the Visitors' Gallery and also shouted slogans at about 1106 hours today, and whom the Security Officers took into custody immediately, have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of the House.

This House further resolves that they be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment till 6.00 P.M. on 26 August 1994 and sent to Tihar Jail, Delhi.

In pursuance of the above motion, the following Warrant of Commitment addressed to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi was issued by the Speaker:

WARRANT OF COMMITMENT

“WHEREAS the Lok Sabha adopted the following motion today, the 24th August, 1994:

This House resolves that the person calling himself Manmohan Singh Tiwari, son of Shri Prag Dutt, who shouted slogans from the Visitors' Gallery and Mohan Pathak, son of Shri Hargobind Pathak, who jumped down from the Visitors' Gallery and also shouted slogans at about 1106 hours today, and whom the Security Officers took into custody immediately, have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of the House.

This House further resolves that they be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment till 6 P.M. on 26 August 1994 and sent to Tihar Jail, Delhi.

NOW, therefore, I, Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha, in pursuance of the above decision of the Lok Sabha, by this Warrant of Commitment require the Superintendent, Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi, to take into custody the said (1) Manmohan Singh Tiwari and (2) Mohan Pathak, and to keep them safely in the Central Jail, Tihar, till 6 PM on Friday, the 26th August, 1994.

Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal at New Delhi, this 24th day of August, 1994.

Sd./-
(SHIVRAJ V. PATIL)
SPEAKER”

The contemnors were accordingly taken to the Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi, by the Security Officers and handed over to the Jail authorities.

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: On 21 March 1994, the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly informed the House that he had received a notice of question of privilege dated 16 March 1994, from Shri Ramakant D. Khalap, member and Leader of the Opposition, against the Chief Minister, Dr. Wilfred D'Souza.

In the notice, given under Rule 76 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Goa Legislative Assembly, Shri Khalap pointed out that the Chief Minister had not replied in the House to a specific point raised by him, Dr. Jalmi, MLA and Shri P.R. Rane, MLA, about non-allocation of funds for the Konkan Railways in the Budget documents.

presented to the House on 9 March 1994. The Chief Minister, however, had made a Press statement about the same. Shri Khalap said that it was unbecoming of the Chief Minister to have revealed the facts to the Press without first taking the House into confidence.

The Speaker informed the House that he had carefully gone through the notice of question of privilege as well as the Press statement by the Chief Minister that had appeared in some local dailies. He stated that in the instant case, it was the contention of the Leader of the Opposition that the Chief Minister had made the Press statement explaining the reasons for non-allocation of funds for the Konkan Railways without taking the House into confidence, even though the specific point had earlier been raised in the House. The Speaker then referred to the *Practice and Procedure of Parliament* by Kaul and Shakhder (4th Edn.) wherein it was stated (at p. 259):

No privilege of Parliament is involved if statements on matter of public interest are not first made in the House and are made outside. Such actions are against conventions and propriety but do not constitute any basis on which breaches of privilege can be founded.

The Speaker then referred to the following ruling given by the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, which was quoted in the *Parliamentary Privileges Digest of Cases (1950-85)* (at p. 709):

....Normally, it is the practice that when the Houses are in session, the Hon'ble Ministers or the Government should make all policy statements in the House.....

He further made reference to a ruling of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha on an identical question which said:

Even if a matter of policy were to be announced outside the House while the House is in session, it was ruled in the House of Commons that there was no breach of privilege; it may be a breach of courtesy. When the House is in session, all matters of policy ought to be announced first in the House.

The Speaker also quoted the following ruling of the Speaker of the House of Commons:

It is clear that there is no question of privilegeThe custom of the House whereby Ministers judge it courteous to the House to make important announcements here before they make them outside is a matter of courtesy which has grown into a custom, a good custom of the House. Its breach does not raise a question of privilege.

Accordingly, the Speaker, Goa Legislative Assembly, stated that in the present case no breach of privilege of the House was involved. It

would have been more appropriate if the relevant explanation for non-allocation of funds or provision in the Budget document for Konkan Railways was first made in the House, as that involved financial implications. An earliest opportunity should have been taken to inform the House fully in regard to the matter as a matter of courtesy. However, a matter of courtesy could not be the basis for a breach of privilege and contempt of the House.

No further action was taken in the matter.

UK

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Alleged interference by a Court in the proceedings of the House: On 21 July, 1993, the Speaker, Rt. Hon. Betty Boothroyd, informed the House that a member, Mr. Tony Benn, had raised with her, as a possible breach of privilege, the willingness of the court on Tuesday of that week to hear an application based on allegations related to a Bill then before Parliament. The Bill in question was the European Communities (Amendment) Bill, which later became an Act. According to the Speaker, the member had complained that proceedings in Parliament were, on that occasion, being questioned in a manner contrary to article 9 of the Bill of Rights. He had asked her to give precedence to a motion the next day relating to the action of the court in agreeing to entertain Lord Rees-Mogg's application, and referring the matter to the Committee of Privileges.

The Speaker then observed:

I have decided that it would not be appropriate for me to grant precedence to a motion based on this complaint, not least because at the time to which the complaint relates the Bill had been passed by this House but was proceeding in another place. It would therefore primarily be a matter for that House to pursue.

I do, however, take with great seriousness any potential questioning of our proceedings in the courts, which is why I have chosen to deliver my decision on the complaint in this way, as the rules entitle me to do, rather than to write privately to the right hon. member for Chesterfield (Mr. Tony Benn), as would normally be the case.

The House would be aware that, following a recent decision by the House of Lords in the case of *Pepper V. Hart*, the courts now allow themselves to assess the significance of words spoken in this House during the passage of Bills in order to assist in the interpretation of statutes. That has exposed our proceedings to possible questioning in a way that was previously thought to be impossible.

There has of course been no amendment of the Bill of Rights, and that Act places a statutory prohibition on the questioning of our proceedings. Article 9 of the Act reads:

.....that the freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament.

I am sure that the House is entitled to expect when the case referred to by the right hon. gentleman begins to be heard on Monday, that the Bill of Rights will be required to be fully respected by all those appearing before the Court.

Thereupon, Mr. Tony Benn, the member, who gave the notice of question of privilege, thanked the Speaker for her statement in response to the letter that he had sent to her which, he felt, was much better than a reference to the Committee of Privileges. The member said that he had expressed his concern explicitly that Lord Justice Watkins and Mr. Justice Auld would be in breach of article 9 of the Bill of Rights, were they to hear the case. The member then observed:

Whatever the merits of the Maastricht Treaty, you, Madam Speaker, have reaffirmed the historic view that it is not in order for the courts or anybody else to question our proceedings. You have told the courts today, in language that I am sure they will understand, that we do not interfere with their jurisdiction and they do not interfere with our jurisdiction and that the question of judicial review cannot be used as an encroachment of the rights of the House of Commons.

You, Madam Speaker, referred to the *Pepper V. Hart* case, which purported to give the judges right to review our proceedings. If this practice is not stopped, it will be open to anyone to seek a court injunction preventing members of Parliament from doing the work for which they were elected by their own people.

I hope, Madam Speaker, that the gravity of your statement is understood, and that the judges concerned, who are appointed rather than elected - appointed, I might add, by the royal prerogative - will drop the case brought by Lord Rees-Mogg. To proceed after what you have said would possibly constitute a breach of privilege. I believe that your statement of the primacy of the House of Commons - which I would rank with the statement of Mr. Speaker Lenthall - will be a warning to any other person, whether that person is responsible for using the royal prerogative or for using any other powers, that the House is determined to protect the rights of those whom we represent.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

House to be adjourned only to enable members to attend the funeral of a sitting member: Consequent upon the death of Sarvashri Shiva Sharan Sinha (18 December 1993), Tara Chand Khandelwal (15 April 1994) and Ram Prakash Choudhary (19 April 1994), all sitting members of the Tenth Lok Sabha, the House adjourned on 20 December 1993 and 18 April 1994 and 21 April 1994, respectively, after making obituary references and without transacting any business. These members had passed away on days on which there were no sittings and their bodies were taken outside Delhi for cremation or cremation had already taken place in Delhi or outside Delhi. The practice of adjourning the House for the day only to enable members to take part in the funeral of sitting members was dispensed with in the above mentioned cases. The matter was discussed in the meeting of the Leaders of Parties with the Speaker and all the Leaders desired restoration of the earlier practice in future. When some members raised the issue in the House on 27 April 1994, the Speaker observed that in future the House would be adjourned only to enable members to attend the funeral of a sitting member as per the earlier practice.

Presence of Ministers in the House during Session period: On 2 May 1994, when the Minister of State for Power (Shri P.V. Rangayya Naidu) was replying to a Starred Question on behalf of the Minister of Communications (Shri Sukh Ram), the Leader of the Opposition and some other members took objection to the absence of the Minister of Communications and demanded that the Chair might deprecate such absence. The Speaker, thereupon, observed that he had received a letter from the Minister of Communications that he was on official tour to Himachal Pradesh. Thereafter, some members and the Leader of the Opposition submitted that official tours should not be undertaken by Ministers during Session period.

The Speaker, thereupon, observed:

I would request the Members of the Council of Ministers not to take up official tours when the Parliament is in Session unless it is absolutely necessary. We can understand their difficulties. They are the members of the Executive and if it is absolutely necessary, they can do it. I do not also appreciate letters coming from the Ministers saying that information to a question will not be available and time should be given. I would request them also

not to write such letters to me and if I say no to such letters, they should not feel hurt.

Instance when a copy of the Report (Volume I) of a Commission 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: On 9 May 1994, the Home Minister (Shri S.B. Chavan) wrote to the Speaker requesting that the Report (Vol. I in English version only) of the Justice D.M. Sen Commission appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, to enquire into incidents of group clashes in Manipur might be allowed to be laid on the Table of the House on 12 May 1994 along with the Memorandum of Action Taken on Report, statement explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Report, Memorandum explaining reasons for not laying Volumes II to IV and Memorandum explaining reasons for delay in laying the papers on the Table. He further requested that copies of the Report (Volumes II to IV in English version only) might also be placed in the Parliament Library for reference by members. Later, on 11 May 1994, the Home Minister (Shri S.B. Chavan) again requested that the Hindi version of the Report (Vol. I) might also be laid on the Table. Copies of the Hindi version of the Report, to be laid on the Table, were also forwarded.

Since Manipur was under President's Rule, papers required to be laid on the Table of the State Legislature were required to be laid on the Table of Parliament. Accordingly, the following documents were laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 12 May 1994 (in Hindi and English):

- (i) Report (Vol. I) of the One Man Commission of Inquiry, headed by Justice D.M. Sen, to enquire into the incidents of Group Clashes in the State of Manipur;
- (ii) Statement of Action taken by the State Government;
- (iii) Statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers; and
- (iv) Memorandum explaining reasons for not laying Volumes II to IV of the Report.

Five sets of the Reports (Vols. II to IV) (English version) were placed in Parliament Library for reference by members who were informed of this through the Lok Sabha Bulletin Part II.

Members to take permission before displaying photographs in the House: On 14 June 1994, a member (Kum. Mamata Banerjee), while making submission on alleged atrocities on the minority community in Shillong, displayed certain photographs. Thereupon, the Speaker observed that the member should have taken permission before displaying photographs.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 April to 30 June 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

Resignation of Ministers accepted: On 2 April, the President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma accepted the resignation from the Union Council of Ministers of the Minister of State for Railways, Shri K.C. Lenka and the Minister of State for Finance, Dr. Abrar Ahmed, on the advice of the Prime Minister. Both were members of the Rajya Sabha and their tenure had ended on 2 April.

Additional charge for Ministers: On 17 April, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence, Shri Mallikarjun and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development, Shri Rameshwar Thakur were both given additional charge of Parliamentary Affairs.

By-elections to Lok Sabha: The following were declared elected to the Lok Sabha in the by-elections held on 26 May: **Meerut:** Shri Amar Pal Singh (BJP); **Kurnool:** Shri Kotla Jaya Surya Prakash Reddy (Congress-I); **Vaishali:** Smt. Lovely Anand (Independent); **Rajgarh:** Shri Lakshman Singh (Congress-I); **Ahmednagar:** Shri Shelka Maruti Deoram (Congress-I); **Mayurbhanj:** Kum. Sushila Tiriya (Congress-I); **Berhampore:** Shri Pramothesh Mukherjee (RSP).

Elections to Rajya Sabha: On 16 June, Shri Vayalar Ravi (Congress-I); Shri E. Balanandan (CPI-M); and Shri A.S. Samadani (IUML) were elected unopposed to the Rajya Sabha from Kerala.

Death of members: Shri Tara Chand Khandelwal of the BJP, representing the Chandni Chowk constituency in Lok Sabha, passed away on 15 April.

Shri Ram Prakash Chaudhary of the Congress (I), representing the Ambala constituency in Lok Sabha, passed away on 19 April.

Membership in the Lok Sabha of Pro. Kapse: On 15 April, the Bombay High Court set aside the election of Prof. Ram Kapse of the BJP to the Lok Sabha from the Thane constituency in the 1991 general elections, holding him guilty of having committed corrupt practices under section 123, sub-section (3) and (3-A) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. On 14 May, the Supreme Court stayed the operation of the Bombay High Court judgement. It, however, pointed out that Shri Kapse would not hold any post, cast any vote or draw any salary as a member of Parliament. He could only attend the House, sign its attendance register and participate in its oral proceedings.

New party formed: On 23 April, a new party called the Indian National League was formed with Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait, MP as its President.

Sessions of Parliament: The Tenth Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha commenced on 13 June 1994, mainly for consideration of two Bills relating to electoral reforms, viz. the Constitution (Eighty-third Amendment) Bill, 1994; and the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994. To facilitate the introduction of these Bills, the two pending Bills in the House, viz. the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1993 as reported by the Joint Committee, and the Constitution (Seventy-first Amendment) Bill, 1990, as passed by Rajya Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Lok Sabha, were withdrawn. The former was withdrawn with the leave of the House on 13 June. As regards the latter Bill, Lok Sabha adopted a motion on 13 June, recommending to Rajya Sabha to agree to leave being granted by Lok Sabha to withdraw that Bill. The concurrence of Rajya Sabha was received the same day. The motion for leave to withdraw the Bill, moved on 14 June in the Lok Sabha, was adopted and the Bill was withdrawn.

The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 13 June.

The Constitution (Eighty-third Amendment) Bill, 1994 was included in the List of Business for introduction on 14 June. However, when that item reached, the Minister of State for Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri H.R. Bhardwaj, did not move the motion seeking leave to introduce the Bill saying that it appeared that the Bill might not enjoy the requisite support in the House. In the wake of this, the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994 was also not taken up. Later, the Bill was referred to the Departmentally-related Standing Committee on Home Affairs for examination and report. The House adjourned *sine die* on 14 June and was prorogued by the President on 18 June.

The Hundred and Seventieth Session of Rajya Sabha, which had commenced on 21 February, was adjourned on 13 May. The Session, which resumed on 13 June, was adjourned *sine die* on 15 June in view of the developments relating to the electoral reforms Bills in the Lok Sabha. The House was prorogued by the President on 18 June.

Developments in Janata Dal: On 21 June, 14 members of Lok Sabha belonging to the Janata Dal wrote to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, informing him that consequent upon a split in the party, they had decided to sit as a separate group in the House. As such, more they requested the Speaker, to allot them separate seats in the Lok Sabha. They are: Sarvashri Md. Yunus Saleem, Abdul Ghafoor, Syed Shahabuddin, Nitish Kumar, Brishin Patel, Hari Kishore Singh, Ram Naresh Singh, George Fernandes, Mahendra Baitha, Manjay Lal, Chandrajeet Yadav, Mohan Singh (Deoria), Hari Kewal Prasad and Rabi Ray.

On 28 June, the breakaway faction elected Shri George Fernandes as its Leader. Sarvashri Chandrajeet Yadav, Syed Shahabuddin, Mohan Singh (Deoria), Mahendra Baitha and Manjay Lal were elected Leader, Deputy Leader, Chief Whip, General-Secretary and Treasurer, respectively, of the Parliamentary Party.

EC recognition for DMK: On 3 May, the Election Commission recognised the DMK headed by Shri M. Karunanidhi as the parent party and allowed it to retain the party's symbol and flag. Subsequently, on 7 May, Shri V. Gopalsamy floated a new party, the Muralarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (MDMK).

TDP expels MP: On 26 June, the Telugu Desam Party expelled Rajya Sabha member, Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, from the Party for indiscipline.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Resignation of MLA: Congress (I) MLA, Shri B. Vengala Reddy, who represented the Atmakur Assembly constituency, resigned from the State Legislative Assembly on 8 May and announced his decision to join the Telugu Desam Party.

Reshuffle of portfolios: In a Cabinet reshuffle on 21 June, Shri K. Ranga Rao, who was holding charge of the Social Welfare Department, was sworn in as Deputy Chief Minister and entrusted with the portfolios of Home, Jails and Fire Services. Shri Alapati Dharma, who was till then the Home Minister, was assigned the charge of Higher Education, Law and Courts. Shri P. Janardhan Reddy, who was holding the Civil Supplies portfolio, was made Minister of Social Welfare and Welfare of the Handicapped. The Civil Supplies portfolio was taken over by the Chief Minister, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Expansion of Cabinet: The State Cabinet was expanded on 16 April with the induction of five Ministers. The new Ministers and their portfolios

Cabinet Ministers: Shri Todak Basar: *Cooperatives; Mukut Mithi: Health and Family Welfare; Todak Dulom: Fisheries; and Chera Talo: Research, Library and Labour.*

Minister of State: Shri Tarung Pabin: *Land Record and Revenue.*

Death of Minister: The Minister of Cooperatives, Shri Todak Basar passed away on 17 June.

ASSAM

Developments in Bodoland Legislature Party: On 1 April, the nine-member Bodoland Legislature Party split with the Chief Whip, Shri Karendra Basumatary, and the Secretary, Shri Derhegra Mushahari, dissociating from the parent party. On 19 May, Shri Mushahari announced the appointment of Shri Karendra Basumatary as the new Leader of the Bodoland Legislature Party.

Resignation of MLA: On 27 May, Shri Hitendra Deka, MLA, belonging to the Asom Gana Parishad, resigned from the State Legislative Assembly.

BIHAR

Developments in Jharkhand Mukti Morcha: On 5 April, Shri Bahadur Oraon, MLA, belonging to the Maradi faction of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM), announced his decision to join the Soren faction of the JMM.

Resignation of member: On 16 April, Congress(I) member and the Leader of the Opposition in the State Legislative Assembly, Dr. Jagannath Mishra resigned from the membership of the House following his election to the Rajya Sabha.

Elections to the Legislative Council: The following were declared elected to the State Legislative Council on 28 April: Sarvashri Ramnath Thakur, Indu Singh, Pramila Devi, Mahendra Sahani and Vishwa Mohan Chaudhary (all Janata Dal); Ramanand Yadav, Umeshwar Prasad Verma and Thomas Handsa (all Congress-I); Uma Shanker Shukla (Marxist Coordination Party); Ganga Prasad (BJP); and Subodh Rai (CPI).

Minister removed: The Minister of State for Cooperation, Shri Ramdeo Singh Yadav was dropped from the State Cabinet on 2 June. Shri Singh resigned from the State Legislative Assembly and the ruling Janata Dal on 30 June.

GOA

Political developments: On 1 April, five Ministers of the State Cabinet sent in their resignations to the Congress(I) President, Shri P.V.

Narasimha Rao, protesting against the functioning of the State Chief Minister, Dr. Wilfred D'Souza. They are: Sarvashri Francisco Sardinha, Luizinho Faleiro, Pandurang Raut, Subhash Shirodkar and Shanker Salgaokar.

On 2 April, the Governor, Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh dismissed the Wilfred D'Souza Ministry. Shri Ravi Naik was sworn in as the new Chief Minister. Four Ministers were also sworn in along with Shri Naik. They are: Sarvashri Luizinho Faleiro; Subhash Shirodkar; Pandurang Raut and Shankar Salgaokar. Shri Francisco Sardinha, who was to have been inducted as Deputy Chief Minister, could not be sworn in as he was out of station.

On 3 April, the President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma removed the Governor, Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh. The Governor of Kerala, Shri B. Rachaiah was given additional charge as Governor of Goa.

The newly-installed Chief Minister, Shri Ravi Naik resigned on 4 April.

Dr. Wilfred D'Souza was sworn in as the new Chief Minister on 8 April along with four Ministers. They are: Sarvashri Vasu Paigaonkar, Carmo Pegado, Ashok Naik Salgaonkar, Vinay Kumar Usgaonkar and Suresh Parulekar.

GUJARAT

New Ministry sworn in: On 22 April, a new Cabinet, headed by Shri Chhabildas Mehta, was sworn in. There are two Deputy Chief Ministers, Shri C.D. Patel and Shri Narhari Amin.

The list of Ministers and their portfolios are as under: Sarvashri Chhabildas Mehta (**Chief Minister**) : *General Administration Department, Home, Information and Broadcasting, Planning, Industrial Policy, Education Policy and all other subjects not allotted to any other Minister*; C.D. Patel (**Deputy Chief Minister**): *Irrigation, Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes*; Narhari Amin (**Deputy Chief Minister**): *Urban Development, Urban Housing, Sports, Education (excluding Education Policy and Technical Education) and Jail.*

Cabinet Ministers: Sarvashri D.J. Godhani: *Revenue*; S.A. Lakhani: *Industries, Printing and Stationery and Tourism*; M.P. Jadeja: *Finance and Ports*; R.H. Soneri: *Health and Family Welfare*; M. Rathwa: *Forest, Social Defence and Tribal Development*; M. Parmar: *Labour and Employment and Social Welfare*; D.J. Patel: *Roads and Buildings, Parliamentary Affairs*; S.O. Thakor: *Agriculture and Animal Husbandry*; K.K. Makwana: *Mines, Irrigation and Water Supply*; T.V. Nayak: *Cooperation*; L.K. Waghela: *Panchayats*; R.P. Parmar: *Transport and Fisheries*; N. Shastri: *Law and Judiciary, Rural Development and Rural Housing.*

Ministers of State: Sarvashri D. Dhudhwala: *Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Supply*; U. Batia: *Law, Judiciary, Rural Development and Rural Housing*; B.R. Patel: *Labour and Employment, Jail*; S. Kazi: *Civil Supplies*; B.N. Patel: *Cottage Industries and Khadi Gramodyog*; P.D. Pandya: *Youth Services, Cultural Activities and Technical Education*; M.H. Bhuva: *Prohibition and Excise, Mines and Minerals*; J. Barad: *Energy*; B.J. Patel: *Narmada Development*; C.R. Chudasama: *Revenue and Energy*; D. Parmar: *Civil Supplies, Transport and Parliamentary Affairs*; A. Badi: *Fisheries, Mines and Minerals*; I.S. Chavada: *Irrigation and Urban Development*; U. Trivedi: *Information, Youth Services and Cultural Activities and Urban Housing*; H.D. Lal: *Port, Minor Irrigation*; N.K.G. Raval: *Industries and Home*; U. Devi: *Tourism and Sport, Printing and Stationery*; S.B. Gohil: *Finance, Environment and Narmada Development*; B.C. Patel: *Panchayats and Cooperation*; R.N. Varotaria: *Roads and Buildings*; B.C. Rathod: *Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, Forests*; S.S. Shejal: *Health and Family Welfare*; and B.A. Tadvi: *Tribal Development, Prohibition and Excise*.

HARYANA

Resignation of Minister: On 16 May, the Public Works Minister, Shri Anand Singh Dangri, resigned from the State Cabinet as a sequel to the cancellation by the Supreme Court on 12 May of the appointment of Inspectors in the Excise and Taxation Department. The recruitment process for the appointment had been made when Shri Dangri was the Chairman of the State Services Selection Board.

Minister removed: The Minister for Technical Education, Shri Chhattar Pal Singh was dropped from the State Cabinet on 6 June.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

By-election result : Smt. Anita Verma of the Congress(I) was elected to the State Legislative Assembly from the Hamirpur constituency in a by-election held on 26 May.

KARNATAKA

Cabinet reshuffled: On 13 April, the Chief Minister, Shri M. Veerappa Moily reconstituted his Cabinet inducting 14 Ministers. They are: Dr. A.B. Malka Reddy, Shri B. Shivanna, Shri H.M. Revanna, Shri Kagodu Thimmappa, Shri A.M. Hindasageri and Shri K.H. Hanume Gowda (all Cabinet Ministers); and Shri S. Ramesh, Shri M.S. Atmananda, Shri V. Muniyappa, Dr. H.R. Raju, Shri R.N. Naik, Shri V.S. Patil Managuli, Shri K. Shivamurthy and Smt. Suma Vasanth. Two Ministers of State, Shri H. Vishwanath and Shri T.M. Manjunath, were promoted to the Cabinet

rank. Six Ministers were dropped. They are: Sarvashri G. Ramakrishna and H.D. Lamani (both of Cabinet rank) and Prabhakar S. Rane, Srirangadevarayalu, N.G. Halappa and K.A. Nissar Ahmed.

The Council of Ministers and their portfolios are as under: Shri M. Veerappa Moily (**Chief Minister**): *Departments of Cabinet Affairs, Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Finance (excluding Excise), Lotteries and Insurance, Bangalore Development Authority from Housing and Urban Development Departments; all matters connected with the State Planning Board, Police Intelligence from Home Department, and Transport*; Shri S.M. Krishna (**Deputy Chief Minister**): *Irrigation and Energy*.

Cabinet Ministers: Shri K.H. Ranganath: *Public Works*; Shri N. Hutchmasti Gowda: *Cooperation*; Shri M.Y. Ghorpade: *Rural Development and Panchayati Raj*; Shri Dharam Singh: *Revenue*; Shri Mallikarjun M. Kharge: *Large and Medium Scale Industries*; Shri S.M. Yahya: *Higher Education*; Smt. Manorama Madhwaraj: *Women and Child Development*; Shri Harnahalli Ramaswamy: *Law and Parliamentary Affairs*; Shri Kagodu Thimmappa: *Social Welfare*; Shri Blasius D'Souza: *Labour*; Shri B. Shivanna: *Medical Education*; Shri Bheemanna Khandre: *Transport*; Shri Chowda Reddy: *Home*; Shri Gopinath Sandra: *Housing*; Smt. Nāgamma Keshavamurthy: *Primary and Secondary Education*; Shri B.S. Patil Sasnur: *Food and Civil Supplies*; Shri H.M. Revanna: *Agriculture*; Shri T.M. Manjunath: *Sugar*; Dr. A.B. Malka Reddy: *Health and Family Welfare*; Shri H. Vishwanath: *Forests*; Shri A.M. Hindasageri: *Small Scale Industries*; Shri C.R. Sageer Ahmed: *Urban Development*; and Shri K.N. Hanume Gowda: *Planning*.

Ministers of State (Independent Charge): Shri K.N. Nage Gowda: *Animal Husbandry*; Dr. H.R. Raju: *Science and Technology and Ecology and Environment*; Shri D.A. Chinnappa: *Mines and Geology*; Shri M.P. Keshavamurthy: *Minor Irrigation*; Dr. R.B. Chaudhary: *Prisons, Home Guards and Civil Defence and Maidan Area Development*; Shri Perikal Mallappa: *Bangalore City Development*; Shri A. Krishnappa: *Horticulture*; Shri H.K. Patil: *Textiles*; Shri S. Ramesh: *Food Processing Industries and Land Army*; Shri Vasanth Saliar: *Fisheries and Ports*; Dr. Parameshwara: *Sericulture*; Shri Madan Gopal Naik: *Small Savings, Lotteries*; Shri B. Ramanatha Rai: *Excise*; Shri Ramalinga Reddy: *Agricultural Marketing*; Shri K. Shivamurthy: *Adult Education*; Smt. Suma Vasanth: *Institutional Finance and Statistics*; and Shri R.N. Naik: *Information, Kannada and Culture*.

Ministers of State: Shri V. Muniyappa: *Energy*; Shri M.S. Atmananda: *Major Irrigation (Cauvery Basin Projects)*; and Shri V.S. Patil Managuli: *Major Irrigation (Krishna Basin Projects)*.

The Minister of State for Animal Husbandry, Shri K.N. Nage Gowda resigned from the State Cabinet on 30 May following his failure to get renomination as a Congress(I) candidate for the elections to the State Legislative Council.

Elections to the Legislative Council: In the elections to the State Legislative Council held on 9 June, the following were declared elected: Shri D.B. Kalmankar, Shri Bheemanna Khandre, Shri T.N. Narasimha Murthy, Shri Abhaya Chandra, Shri N.C. Madhuraju, Shri K. Mallanna, Shri S.A. Jiddi, Shri Marlingegowda and Smt. Nafeeza Fazal (all Congress-I); Shri N. Thippanna (Janata Dal); and Shri V.R. Sudarshan (Independent).

On 15 June, Shri R. Ramachandra Gowda and Shri D.K. Shankarmurthy, both belonging to the BJP, were elected to the Legislative Council. Shri Krishna Bhatt, an independent supported by BJP, was also elected.

KERALA

By-election result: Shri P.T. Kunji Mohammed, an independent supported by the Left Democratic Front, was declared elected to the State Legislative Assembly from the Guruvayur constituency in a by-election held on 26 May.

Resignation of Ministers: On 4 June, the Health Minister, Shri R. Ramachandran Nair of the National Democratic Party resigned from the State Cabinet.

The Finance Minister, Shri Oommen Chandy resigned from the Cabinet on 16 June.

MADHYA PRADESH

By-election result: The Chief Minister and Congress(I) candidate, Shri Digvijaya Singh was declared elected to the State Legislative Assembly from the Chachoda constituency in a by-election held on 26 May.

Resignation of Minister: The Minister of State for Science and Technology, Shri Ibrahim Quereshi resigned from the Cabinet on 13 June.

MAHARASHTRA

Elections to the State Legislative Council: Shri Vijay Sawant of the Congress(I) was elected unopposed to the State Legislative Council from the Local Authorities constituency for Sindhurg-Ratnagiri on 26 May.

The following were declared elected to the State Legislative Council in the by-elections held on 15 June: Sarvashri Sanjivani Raikar, Vasudha

Deshmukh and Rajni Satav (all Congress-I); Pramod Navalkar (Shiv Sena); Ashok Modak (BJP); and S.T. Ahire, Ramdasji Tadas, Kaleemuddin Siddiqui and Vijay Sawant (all Independents).

MANIPUR

President's rule extended: Parliament approved the extension of the President's rule in the State for another six months from 30 June. A Statutory Resolution in this regard was adopted by the Rajya Sabha on 10 May and by the Lok Sabha on 11 May.

MIZORAM

Cabinet reshuffle: On 27 April, all Congress(I) members of the State Cabinet submitted their resignations to the Chief Minister, Shri Lalthanhawla to enable him to reshuffle the Cabinet. On 28 April, the Chief Minister accepted the resignations of the Transport Minister, Shri Lalthanhima and the Finance Minister, Shri Lalhingthanga. Two new Ministers were subsequently included in the Council of Ministers. They are: Shri Hrangthanga Cotrey (Cabinet Minister) and Shri F. Lawmkima (Minister of State).

NAGALAND

By-election result: Shri N.T. Nakhro of the Congress(I) was declared elected to the State Legislative Assembly from the West Angami constituency in a by-election held on 26 May.

PUNJAB

By-election results: Shri Amarjit Singh Samra of the Congress(I) was elected to the State Legislative Assembly from the Nakodar constituency in a by-election held on 26 May.

Dr. Rattan Singh of the Akali Dal (Badal) was elected to the State Legislative Assembly from the Ajnala constituency in another by-election held on 31 May.

RAJASTHAN

By-election result: Smt. Manorama Singh of the BJP was declared elected to the State Legislative Assembly from the Rajakhera constituency in a by-election held on 26 May.

SIKKIM

Political developments: On 5 May, several MLAs belonging to the ruling Sikkim Sangram Parishad (SSP), called for the removal of the

Chief Minister, Shri Nar Bahadur Bhandari and demanded a change in leadership. On 7 May, Shri Bhandari expelled 17 MLAs for challenging his leadership. The same day, the SSP Vice-President Shri Thuckchuk Lachungga expelled Shri Bhandari from the post of Party President. On 8 May, the Governor, Admiral (Retd.) R.H. Tahiliani asked the Chief Minister to prove his majority on the floor of the House on 17 May. On 13 May, the rebel MLAs formed a new Party, SSP (Sanchaman) with Shri Sanchaman Limboo as their Leader in the State Legislative Assembly.

Shri Bhandari lost the trust vote on 17 May. A new Cabinet, headed by Shri Sanchaman Limboo, was sworn in on 18 May. The list of Ministers and their portfolios are as under:

Sarvashri Sanchaman Limboo (**Chief Minister**): *Home, Planning and Development, Information and Public Relations*; Sonam Chhoda Lepcha: *Finance and Power*; Sonam Dupden Lepcha: *Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs*; B.M. Ramudhamu: *Forests, Mines and Geology*; O.T. Bhutia: *Health and Family Welfare and Tourism*; M.B. Dahal: *PWD, Personnel and Administrative Reforms and Training*; Rupraj Rai: *Panchayat and Rural Development*; D.R. Basnet: *Transport*; and Namkhah Gyaltzen: *Education and Culture*.

On 6 June, Shri Limboo won a vote of confidence in the House, with the Opposition boycotting the one-day special session.

On 17 June, Shri Nar Bahadur Bhandari and 15 other MLAs, including the Minister of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Shri Sonam Dupden Lepcha, resigned from the State Legislative Assembly. The Transport Minister, Shri D.R. Basnet sent in his resignation to the Governor on 18 June.

On 27 June, the Chief Minister, Shri Sanchaman Limboo announced the formal merger of the SSP (Sanchaman) with the Congress (I).

TAMIL NADU

By-election results: Shri V.P. Periaswamy and Shri V. Balasubramaniam, both belonging to AIADMK, were declared elected to the State Legislative Assembly from Perundurai and Mylapore constituencies, respectively, in the by-elections held on 26 May.

TRIPURA

Resignation of Minister: The Minister of State for Social Welfare and Social Education, Smt. Kartik Kanya Debbarma resigned from the Council of Ministers on 19 May.

Reshuffle of portfolios: On 24 May, the Chief Minister Shri Dashrath Deb effected a reshuffle of portfolios of the Council of Ministers. The

Minister for School and Higher Education, Shri Anil Sarkar was given additional charge of Primary School Education. The additional charge of Social Welfare and Social Education was given to the Minister of State for Youth Affairs and Sports, Shri Jiten Chaudhury. The charge of Handloom, Handicraft and Sericulture Departments was taken over from the Minister of Revenue, Transport and Industry, Shri Samar Chaudhury and given as additional portfolio (Independent Charge) to the Minister of State for Labour, Shri Ranjit Debnath.

UTTAR PRADESH

Ten JD members join SP: On 11 April, ten MLAs belonging to the Janata Dal, joined the Samajwadi Party. They are: Sarvashri Brahma Shankar Tripathi, Mukhtar Anis, Jwala Prasad, Satish Kumar, Arimardan Singh, Samir Bhati, Ram Adhar Yadav, Haji Mohammad Hayat, Munawar Hassan and Mohammad Akhlaque.

By-election results: The following were elected to the State Legislative Assembly in the by-elections held on 31 May:

Manjhanpur: Shri R.K. Choudhary (BSP); **Ghazipur:** Shri Raj Bahadur (BSP); **Nidhauri Kalan:** Smt. Usha Yadav (Samajwadi Party); **Bhagwant Nagar:** Shri Shiv Sagar Lal (Samajwadi Party); **Hastinapur:** Shri Gopal Kali (BJP); and **Kasganj:** Shri Ram Swaroop (BJP).

Resignation of Minister: The Minister of Education, Shri Masood Ahmad resigned from the State Cabinet on 21 June.

JD members join SP, Congress(I): On 24 June, the following Janata Dal members of the State Legislative Assembly joined the Samajwadi Party: Sarvashri Ashok Chandel, B.M. Singh, Samarpal Singh, Rakesh Sachan, Madan Gopal Verma, Vishwanath and Vijay Singh Gaur.

On 29 June, Sarvashri Narendra Singh, Charan Singh, Prem Singh and Jagbir Singh, all Janata Dal MLAs, joined the Congress(I).

WEST BENGAL

By-election results: The Congress (I) nominee, Shri Jyoti Choudhury and the CPI (M) candidate, Shri Kanti Biswas were declared elected to the State Legislative Assembly from Serampore and Sandeshkhali constituencies, respectively, in the by-elections held on 26 May.

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

ALGERIA

New Prime Minister: On 11 April, the President, Mr. Liamine Zeroual appointed Mr. Mokdad Sifi as the New Prime Minister in place of Mr Radha Malek who resigned from Office.

COLUMBIA

New President: On 20 June, Mr. Ernesto Samper of the Liberal Party was declared elected the new President of Columbia.

EL SALVADOR

New President: On 25 April, conservative Mr. Armando Calderon Sol was declared elected President defeating his leftist opponent, Mr. Ruben Zamora.

GERMANY

New President: Mr. Roman Herzog of the Christian Democratic Party was elected President of Germany in the elections held on 24 May.

HAITI

Political developments: On 11 May, the military orchestrated the swearing in of a Supreme Court Judge, Mr. Enil Jonassaint to replace the exiled President, Mr. Jean Aristide. On 16 May, Mr. Jonassaint usurped the powers of the Prime Minister also. On 12 June, the President declared a state of emergency in the country.

IRAQ

President takes over PM's post: On 30 May, the President, Mr. Saddam Hussain removed the Prime Minister, Mr. Ahmed Hussein Khudayyvi and himself took charge of the Office.

ITALY

Government formed: On 11 May, a coalition Government, headed by Mr. Silvio Berlusconi assumed Office. Mr. Berlusconi won a vote of confidence in the Senate on 19 May and in the Chamber of Deputies on 21 May.

JAPAN

Political developments: On 8 April, the Prime Minister, Mr. Morichiro Hosokawa resigned owning moral responsibility for a scandal over his personal finances. Mr. Tsutomu Hata, who won the confidence of both Houses of Parliament, took over as the new Prime Minister on 28 April. Mr. Hata stepped down from Office on 25 June. Mr. Tomiichi Murayama of the Socialist Party was elected the new Prime Minister on 29 June.

LESOTHO

Deputy Prime Minister killed: The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Solemetsi Baholo was shot dead by dissident soldiers on 14 April.

MALAWI

Election results: In the election results announced on 19 May, Mr. Bakili Muluzi was declared elected President, defeating the incumbent, Mr. Kamuzu Banda.

RUSSIA

New Deputy Prime Minister: On 7 April, the President, Mr. Boris Yeltsin appointed Mr. Sergei Shakhrai as a Deputy Prime Minister.

SOUTH KOREA

New Prime Minister: On 22 April, the President, Mr. Kim Young Sam appointed Mr. Lee Young Duk as the new Prime Minister in place of Mr. Lee Hui Chang who resigned from Office.

SRI LANKA

Parliament dissolved: The President, Mr. D.B. Wijetunga dissolved the Parliament on 24 June, paving the way for general elections to be held on 10 August this year.

UGANDA

Election results: According to the election results announced on 3 April, the National Resistance Movement, led by the President, Mr. Yoweri Museveni, won 120 seats in the elections to the 214-member Constituent Assembly. The Opposition candidates secured 74 seats, with the remaining 20 seats going to Independents.

UKRAINE

New Prime Minister: On 16 June, the Parliament approved the appointment of conservative, Mr. Vitaly Masol as the new Prime Minister.

YEMEN

Political developments: On 5 May, a state of emergency was declared following sharp escalation in fighting between rival Army units of North

Yemen and South Yemen. On 10 May, the President, Mr. Ali Abdullah Saleh removed the Prime Minister, Mr. Abu Bakar Al Attar, even as rival troops continued heavy fighting. The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al Attar was appointed the Acting Prime Minister. On 22 May, a five-man Presidential Council was set up in South Yemen by the Provisional Council of National Salvation. On 11 June, South Yemen rejected a truce plan offered by the North Yemen authorities, as fighting continued unabated.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The Press Council (Amendment) Bill, 1994 sought to amend the Press Council Act, 1978. The Press Council Act, 1978 was enacted to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India. According to section 5 of the Act relating to composition of the Council, it should consist, among others, of six members who own or carry on the business of management of newspapers, that is to say, two representatives from each of the categories of big newspapers, medium newspapers and small newspapers. *Vide Explanation* under sub-section (3) of section 5, a newspaper is classified as "big", "medium" or "small" according as the total circulation of all its editions has respectively more than 50,000, or between 15,000 and 50,000 or less than 15,000 copies for each issue. With the growth of circulation of newspapers and periodicals, such classification needed to be reviewed from time to time. It was, therefore, proposed to amend the *Explanation* to enable the Government to notify, from time to time, the revised classification on the basis of a review of the total circulation.

The Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 21 December 1993 and the Lok Sabha on 12 May 1994. The amendments made by the Lok Sabha were agreed to by the Rajya Sabha on 13 May 1994. The Bill received the President's assent on 3 June 1994.

We reproduce here the text of the above Act.

-Editor

THE PRESS COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1994

(As passed by the Houses of Parliament)

An Act further to amend the Press Council Act, 1978.

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 Press Council (Amendment) Act 1994.

2. *Amendment of section 5 of Act 37 of 1978*: In the Press Council Act, 1978, in section 5, in sub-section (3), for the *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely:-

'Explanation—For the purposes of clause (b), a "newspaper" shall be deemed to be categorised as big, medium or small newspaper on the basis of the circulation per issue, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, notify from time to time.

SESSIONAL REVIEW

TENTH LOK SABHA

TENTH SESSION

The Tenth Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha, which commenced on 13 June 1994, was adjourned *sine die* on 14 June 1994. The House was then prorogued by the President on 18 June 1994. The House had 2 sittings in all.

The two-day Session was called mainly for consideration of two Bills relating to electoral reforms, viz. (i) The Constitution (Eighty-third Amendment) Bill, 1994; and (ii) The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994. To facilitate the introduction of these Bills, two pending Bills in the House, viz. (i) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1993, as reported by the Joint Committee; and (ii) The Constitution (Seventy-first Amendment) Bill, 1990, as passed by Rajya Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Lok Sabha, were withdrawn. The former was withdrawn with the leave of the House on 13 June. As regards the latter Bill, the Lok Sabha adopted a motion on 13 June, recommending to Rajya Sabha to agree to leave being granted by Lok Sabha to withdraw the Bill. The concurrence of Rajya Sabha was received the same day. The motion for leave to withdraw the Bill, moved on 14 June in the Lok Sabha, was adopted and the Bill was withdrawn.

The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994, providing for de-registration of political parties which bear religious names and State funding of elections, etc. was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 13 June.

The Constitution (Eighty-third Amendment) Bill, 1994, seeking to combine the provisions relating to delimitation of constituencies and those relating to a multi-member Election Commission, was included in the List of Business for introduction on 14 June. However, when the item was reached, the Minister of State for Law, Justice, and Company Affairs, Shri H.R. Bhardwaj did not move the motion seeking leave to introduce the Bill saying that it appeared that the Bill might not enjoy the requisite support in the House. In the wake of this, the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994, was also not taken up. Later, the Bill was referred to the Departmentally-related Standing Committee on Home Affairs for examination and report.

A brief resume of some of the other important business transacted by the Lok Sabha during the period is given below.

A. DISCUSSIONS/MOTIONS/RESOLUTIONS

Failure of the Government to meet the sugar situation resulting in forcible import thereof in large scale at higher price: Moving an adjournment motion on the subject, on 13 June, Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh said that the price level of sugar in the country had disturbed the life of the common man. A meeting had been convened by the Prime Minister on 18 April 1994 to take stock of the situation and the State Trading Corporation (STC) and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) were directed to go for import of sugar at the earliest. Later, even the Commerce Ministry did not take care of the situation which had resulted in the present critical situation. When the Cabinet Secretary intervened in the matter and directed the Food Corporation of India (FCI) to go in for import of sugar, the Commerce Ministry stalled the move. In fact, all this price rise had been there in the knowledge of the Government. The Government was aware of the amount of sugar produced in the country. In a situation when production was declining, Government should have taken timely steps to import sugar to protect the common man against the profiteering move of sugar traders.

Participating in the discussion,* the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that in view of the seriousness of the issue which had affected the life of the common man in the country, the Government should come out to explain their position in its totality. Government was aware that because of the declining sugar cane production, sugar production also was registering a fall. With a view to meeting the requirement of sugar, Government should have made a correct assessment. Government should explain as to why timely steps were not taken to import sugar. The decision to import sugar should have been taken at the earliest and sugar should have been purchased from the international market at a cheaper rate. Government should have constituted a task force to tackle the sugar crisis, he added.

Participating in the discussion, Shri P.G. Narayanan said that the most significant aspect of the sugar crisis was the deliberate stalling of import even after it became evident that the shortfall of eight lakh tonnes in domestic production could not be met otherwise. The member demanded a thorough enquiry by a Parliamentary Committee into the whole episode.

*Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Sharad Dighe, George Fernandes, Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, Prakash V. Patil, Surya Narayan Yadav, Venkateswara D. Rao, Bhogendra Jha, Shyam Bihari Mishra, Umrao Singh, Mohan Singh (Deoria) and Dr. Vasant Niwruutti Pawar

Taking part in the discussion, Shri Chandra Shekhar stated that the Government was aware of the shortage in sugar production. The Food Ministry also knew the fact. The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament, in its report on an earlier sugar scam, had recommended that imports should be handled by the FCI or the STC or the MMTC and the Food Ministry had assured the PAC that its recommendation would be implemented fully. These assurances had disappeared from the files. Responsibility for this would have to be fixed; also an enquiry into the matter would have to be constituted.

Intervening in the discussion, the Union Minister of Commerce, Shri Pranab Mukherjee said that the decision to import sugar was taken on 9 March 1994 and, on the same day, the Ministry issued the notification for importing sugar under the Open General Licence (OGL) which was exempted from duty. The State agencies were advised that if they, according to their commercial judgement, found it necessary to import, they could do so. The moment India decided to buy sugar on a large scale, sugar prices shot up. On 18 April 1994, Government decided that the STC and the MMTC would intervene in the market in a massive way. The Minister assured the House that if there was a lapse on the part of anybody, Government would surely look into that and would take an appropriate action at the appropriate time.

Participating in the debate, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Shri Kalp Nath Rai stated that the PAC had submitted its report on an earlier sugar scam which occurred in 1989, on 19 April 1993. The Ministry had submitted its action-taken-report on the recommendation on 18 February 1994. In that action plan, it was stated that in future, only the STC would import sugar and no unregistered company would be allowed free import of sugar. The FCI would only transport and handle the sugar which was received at the ports. It had been asked as to why the Government did not import sugar in November itself. In fact, in November and December 1993, the Ministry of Agriculture had informed that sugarcane production during the year would be higher as compared to the previous year's production and accordingly the production of sugar would also increase. Production of sugar did increase during the month of November and December 1993. After the withdrawal of the ban on the production of *gur* by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, the entire quantity of sugarcane, which could produce one million tonnes of sugar, was diverted to *gur* industry, thus creating a shortage of sugar.

The Minister further stated that on 24 January, a note was sent to the Cabinet Secretariat regarding the shortage of sugar in the country. It was suggested that one million tonnes of sugar should be imported to deal with the situation. Accordingly, Government had negotiated for the import of 6 to 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar. Out of that, 2 lakh tonnes had already been received which had resulted in the fall of sugar price

in the open market. The decision of importing sugar under OGL had been taken in pursuance of the recommendations of the PAC. As regards the price of sugar being distributed through the fair price shops, sugar was selling at a uniform price of Rs. 9.50 per kg. It was the responsibility of the Chief Ministers to ensure the availability of sugar at this price in their respective States.

The motion was negatived.

*Statutory Resolution regarding Disapproval of Manipur Municipalities Ordinance, 1994 and Manipur Municipalities Bill, 1994**: On 14 June, moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Union Minister of Urban Development, Smt. Sheila Kaul said that the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act introduced a new part, namely, Part IX-A, in the Constitution which dealt with issues relating to Municipalities. Some of the provisions of the Manipur Municipalities Act, 1976 which was in force up to 23 May 1994, were inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act. The State was brought under President's Rule on 31 December 1993, and since the necessary legislation in respect of the Manipur Municipalities was required to be enacted by 31 May 1994, it was felt expedient to promulgate the necessary Ordinance. The proposed Bill sought to replace the Manipur Municipalities Ordinance, 1994 by an Act of the Parliament.

Moving the Resolution on 14 June, Dr. Laxminarain Pandey said that under the existing circumstances in the State of Manipur, it would not be possible to implement the provisions of the Bill. As such, there was no urgency to promulgate the Ordinance.

Replying to the debate**, the Union Minister of Urban Development, Smt. Sheila Kaul said that the Bill was applicable only to the plains of Manipur. As regards the Hill areas of the State, they were covered under the District Councils Act. In fact, the very purpose of the Bill was to extend the benefit of all the provisions of the Bill to the grassroot level.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn and the Bill was passed.

*Statutory Resolution regarding Disapproval of Punjab Municipal Corporation Law (Extension to Chandigarh) Ordinance, 1994 and Punjab Municipal Corporation Law (Extension to Chandigarh) Bill, 1994****: Moving the Resolution on 14 June 1994, Dr. Laxminarain Pandey said

* The Bill was introduced on 13 June 1994 by the Union Minister of Urban Development, Smt. Sheila Kaul

** Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Mohan Singh, Nitish Kumar, L.K. Advani, Chandrajeet Yadav, George Fernandes, Uddhab Barman, Yaima Singh Yumnam, Kabindra Purkayastha, Hari Kishore Singh, Dr. Jayanta Rongpi and Prof. M. Kamson.

***The Bill was introduced on 13 June 1994 by the Union Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan

that the Bill could have been brought before Parliament and passed during the Budget Session itself. As far as possible, Government should desist from the practice of issuing Ordinances.

On the same day, moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Union Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan, said that the Union Territory of Chandigarh came into existence on 1 November 1966 and till date, the City did not have a Municipal Corporation. The Bill sought to provide Chandigarh its first Municipal Corporation by extending the Punjab Municipal Corporation Act, 1976 with suitable exceptions and modifications. The Punjab Municipal Corporation Law (Extension to Chandigarh) Ordinance, 1994 was promulgated by the President on 24 May 1994.

Replying to the discussion,* Shri Chavan said that the aim of the Government was to meet the aspirations of the people for local self-government in Chandigarh.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn and the Bill, as amended, was passed.

*Statutory Resolution Regarding Disapproval of the New Delhi Municipal Council Ordinance and New Delhi Municipal Council Bill, 1994**:* Moving the Resolution on 14 June 1994, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar said that the proposed Council did not have a single elected member, all the members being nominated.

Moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Union Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan, said that it was high time that the archaic Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as applied to the New Delhi Municipal Committee (NDMC), was replaced by a law of Parliament. Keeping in view the importance of New Delhi, the NDMC should continue to receive special treatment. The New Delhi Municipal Council Ordinance, 1994 was promulgated by the President on 25 May 1994. The Bill sought to replace the said Ordinance.

Replying to the debate,** the Union Home Minister said that the proposed Council would be a fully elected body. The reputation of our country would depend upon the standards that would be maintained for the area.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn and the Bill, as amended, was passed.

*Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Jagmeet Singh Brar, Umrao Singh, Dr. Mumtaz Ansari, Prof. Prem Dhumal and Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat

**The Bill was introduced on 13 June 1994 by the Union Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan

*** Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Kalka Das, L.K. Advani, Ram Kripal Yadav, Hannan Mollah, B.L. Sharma Prem, Tej Narayan Singh and Pawan Kumar Bansal

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Transplantation of Human Organs Bill, 1993**: The discussion on the motion for consideration of the Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee, moved by the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar on 23 December 1993, continued on 13 June 1994. The Bill sought to provide for the regulation of the removal, storage and transplantation of human organs for therapeutic purposes and for the prevention of commercial dealings in human organs and for matters connected therewith.

Replying to the debate** on 14 June, the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar said that the legislation was based on the report of the Singhvi Committee, which had held wide-ranging consultations with medical experts. He further stated that in the Select Committee there was only one point of disagreement among the members about the definition of near relatives. In the definition, only the genetically related near relatives were included, besides spouses. The enlargement of the definition by the inclusion of in-laws should not be accepted because they were not genetically related. About the donor, there was a misgiving in the minds of many members that only genetically related people could donate. The fact was that a donor could donate with the prior permission of the authorised Committee in this regard. So, there would be no difficulty for other people donating the organ, he added.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

*Anti-Hijacking (Amendment) Bill, 1994 and Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation (Amendment) Bill, 1994****: Moving that the Bills be taken into consideration, on 14 June, the Union Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad said that considering the gravity of hijacking offences and the consequential disruption these caused, Government had considered it necessary to review the provisions of the Anti-hijacking Act, 1992 and the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation Act, 1982 to provide for prompt and professionally oriented investigation, quick trial and early punishment of offenders. That would enable the Union Government to

*The Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha and reported by the Select Committee, was laid on the Table on 11 May 1993

**Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Gopinath Gajapathi, Rajesh Kumar, Tej Narayan Singh, Dr. Laxminarain Pandey, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas Patel, Dr. K.D. Jeswani, Dr. Mumtaz Ansari, Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi and Kum. Mamata Banerjee

***The Bills, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, were laid on the Table on 10 May 1994

effectively discharge the international obligations in handling offences against safety of civil aviation.

The Bills were passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, the Question Hour was fixed for 4 sittings but only two sittings were held.

In all, 1,990 notices of Questions (1,690 Starred, 295 Unstarred and 5 Short Notice Questions) were received. Following the adjournment of Lok Sabha ahead of scheduled time, 1,007 notices were treated as lapsed. Of the remaining, 40 Questions were admitted as Starred and 266 Questions as Unstarred.

Daily average of Questions: The average number of Starred Questions answered orally on the floor of the House during the Session was two. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered on a day was 3 on 14 June and the minimum was 2 on 13 June.

The average number of Questions in the Unstarred List came to 133 against the prescribed limit of 230, the minimum being 127 Questions on 14 June and the maximum being 138 on 13 June.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: No notice of Half-an-Hour discussion was received during the Session.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, the House made obituary references to the passing away of Sarvashri K. Brahmananda Reddy, S. Thangaraju and Dr. Mahipatray M. Mehta, former members.

STATE LEGISLATURES

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Eighth Gujarat Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Eleventh Session on 21 June 1994, was adjourned *sine die* on 21 July. The House was prorogued by the Governor the same day. There were 24 sittings in all.

Financial Business: On the opening day of the Session, the Finance Minister made a statement in the House urging the House to accept the Budget proposals of the previous Ministry in toto. (The Annual Financial Statement for the year 1994-95 had been presented to the House on 14 February during the Budget Session and the general discussion on it had also been completed. However, before the House

*Material contributed by the Gujarat Legislative Assembly Secretariat

could take up the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants, the Session was cut short after taking a Vote on Account for the first four months of the financial year). Later, the House discussed for 14 days 54 Demands for Grants out of 102 and the rest were guillotined. After the voting on Demands for Grants, the relevant Appropriation Bill was discussed and passed by the House on 19 July.

Legislative Business: During the Session, twelve Government Bills were discussed and passed by the House. Important among these Bills were: (i) The Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University Bill, 1994; and (ii) The Gujarat Local Authorities (Temporary Postponement of Elections) Bill, 1994.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the demise of nine former members of the erstwhile Bombay Legislative Assembly / Council and the Gujarat Legislative Assembly. The House paid glowing tributes to the departed souls.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Second Session of the year 1994 on 11 July 1994, was adjourned *sine die* on 30 July 1994. The House was prorogued the same day. There were 16 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session, six Bills were considered and passed by the House, including the one reported by the Joint Committee, viz. the Bill to codify, consolidate and amend the law relating to the non-Agricultural and non-Technical Universities in Maharashtra. Another important Bill passed during the Session sought to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

Financial Business: The Finance Minister presented the Supplementary Demands for the year 1994-95 on 12 July. The Demands were discussed for two days and the Supplementary Appropriation Bill was passed by the House on 22 July.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the demise of Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy, former Governor of Maharashtra. Obituary references were also made on the demise of Shri Tark Teerth Laxman Shastri Joshi and some other former members of the House.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

The Maharashtra Legislative Council, which commenced its Second Session for the year 1994 on 11 July 1994, was adjourned *sine die* on

*Material contributed by the Gujarat Legislative Assembly Secretariat

**Material contributed by the Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat

30 July 1994. The House was prorogued by the Governor the same day. There were 16 sittings in all.

Election of Deputy Chairman: On 30 July 1994, Shri N.S. Pharande, the Leader of the BJP, was chosen as the Deputy Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Council.

Leader of the Opposition: Shri Anna Dange was chosen as the Leader of the Opposition in the House following the expiry of the term of the incumbent, Shri Sudhir Joshi.

Legislative Business: During the Session, two Bills, viz. (i) The Bombay Village Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1994; and (ii) The Maharashtra District Planning and Metropolitan Planning Committees (Constitution and Functions) Bill, 1994, were introduced in and considered and passed by the House. These Bills were referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses of the Legislature for consideration. Besides, four Bills, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, were considered and passed by the House. They are: (i) The Maharashtra Universities Bill, 1992; (ii) The Bombay Police (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1994; (iii) The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 1994; and (iv) The Hindu Succession (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1994.

Financial Business: The Finance Minister presented the Supplementary Demands for the year 1994-95 on 12 July. The Demands were discussed for two days.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the demise of Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy, former Governor of Maharashtra. Obituary references were also made on the demise of Shri Tark Teerth Shastri Joshi and some other former members of the House.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Twelfth Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, which commenced its First Session of the year 1994 on 21 February 1994, was adjourned *sine die* on 27 April 1994. The House was prorogued on 30 April 1994. In all, there were 33 sittings.

Governor's Address: The Governor of Uttar Pradesh addressed the members of both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together on 21 February. The Address by the Governor was televised.

Legislative Business: During the Session, eighteen Bills were passed by the Legislative Assembly. They are: (i) The Uttar Pradesh Motor Transport Vehicles (Toll) (Repeal) Bill, 1994; (ii) The Uttar Pradesh Public Services (Reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other

*Material contributed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly

Backward Classes) Bill, 1994; (iii) The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Second Supplementary 1993-94) Bill, 1994; (iv) The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1994; (v) The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (vi) The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samities (Alpakalik Vyavastha) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994; (vii) The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (viii) The Uttar Pradesh Municipalities, Notified Areas and Town Areas (Alpakalik Vyavastha) Vidheyak, 1994; (ix) The Uttar Pradesh Sales of Motor Spirit, Diesel Oil and Alcohol Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (x) The Uttar Pradesh Indian Medicine (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (xi) The Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (xii) The Uttar Pradesh Shanti Suraksha Bal Bill, 1994; (xiii) The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994; (xiv) The Registration (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1994; (xv) The Uttar Pradesh Urban Local Self-Government Laws (Amendment Bill), 1994; (xvi) The Uttar Pradesh Doctor Bhimrao Ambedkar University (Repeal) Bill, 1994; (xvii) The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Members' Emoluments and Pension) (Amendment) Bill, 1994; and (xviii) The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1994.

Financial Business: The Second Supplementary Grants for the financial year 1993-94 were presented to the House on 4 March and passed on 8 March. The Budget for the year 1994-95 was presented to the House on 9 March by the Chief Minister, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav who also holds charge of the Finance portfolio. Excerpts of the Budget speech were televised subsequently. A proposal for the Vote-on-Account for the first three months of the financial year 1994-95 was adopted by the House, followed by the passing of the relevant Appropriation Bill. In all, 16 days were devoted for discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants and the Budget was passed on 27 April.

Obituary References: On 22 February, obituary references were made on the demise of 12 former members. Besides, tributes were paid to Late Shri Chimanbhai Patel, the Chief Minister of Gujarat. On 30 March, the House condoled the demise of Shri Deoki Nandan, a sitting member. Obituary references were made on 25 April on the demise of three former members.

SUMMARIES OF BOOKS

BLACKBURN, Robert, *The Meeting of Parliament* (A study of the Law and Practice relating to the frequency and duration of the United Kingdom Parliament) (Aldershot: Dartmouth Publishing Company Limited), 1990, Pages 113 (Price not mentioned).

The law and practice of the meeting of Parliament has a distinctly antiquarian flavour to it. This is largely because the United Kingdom has a Constitution that has relied upon an *ad hoc* development of rules, customs and procedures erected on foundations laid in the seventeenth century. Whereas other countries have produced systematic codes of basic law and written Constitution to describe and equip a modern democracy, the United Kingdom continues to favour a structure of constitutional law which is riddled with legal fictions and anachronism. Various suggestions for reform have been made upon grounds which are principally symbolic or technical. For instance, it was suggested that prorogation as a parliamentary practice might be a preferable alternative to adjournments by both Houses of Parliament before dissolution, especially if this is the desire of the outgoing members and the Speaker.

In the existing arrangement the executive dominates over the life of Parliament. This is founded simply upon the ancient history of royal prerogative that Parliament was the personal creature of each King or Queen and this power is exercised politically by the Prime Minister of the day. Also, the Prime Minister has no formal obligation even to inform the House of Commons of its impending demise, let alone obtain its consent. The executive domination over the life of Parliament is criticised on several grounds. It is said that this gives tactical advantage to the ruling party at the general elections. Secondly, it is being argued that it is contradictory to the principles of parliamentary supremacy and parliamentary democracy that ultimate control over the life of Parliament does not belong to Parliament itself. Also this power of dissolution provides the Prime Minister with a democratically unhealthy source of great influence over Cabinet colleagues and party backbenchers to threaten to call a general election if they do not support him or her personally over some particular issues of policy. In this arrangement, it is possible that the Crown, which no longer has any wish to control the life of Parliament, may be drawn into controversy when there is a hung Parliament after a general election and conflicting claims are made by rival parties.

Thus, the institution of fixed-term Parliaments would in effect abolish the prerogative of an early dissolution. Instead of the present system whereby each Parliament is of uncertain duration and the date of dissolution

is unknown to the public until announced by the Prime Minister a few weeks beforehand, the life of each Parliament would be for some definite period and the time of the next general election would be known by all in advance. At the end of the fixed term, Parliament would automatically stand dissolved. In parliamentary practice, prorogation or adjournments would precede the date of dissolution on the previous working day.

Two questions then arise. Firstly, what should be the precise duration of the fixed term. This might be either five years, being the present statutory maximum under the Parliament Act, 1911, or else four years, by amending the Septennial Act, 1915. This will also approximate the average duration of Parliaments. The second question is, how would this arrangement respond to a situation where a general election produced no overall majority for any one party in the Commons. An inconclusive electoral result might be perpetuated throughout the four or five year period, giving rise to a weak Government. An answer to this criticism is that fixed-term arrangements should generally provide some provision or safety valve for an earlier dissolution in such special circumstances. For example, in the Federal Republic of Germany, where the Bundestag is of a four-year fixed duration, Article 68 of the Basic Law permits the Federal President to dissolve the Bundestag when the Chancellor is defeated on a motion of no-confidence. Any reform for fixed-terms in the United Kingdom should include some similar device. A suitable scheme would be for the Crown to perform the act of early dissolution by Proclamation as at present, upon notification of the no-confidence motion being passed in the Commons. And in a situation of hung Parliament, an existing Prime Minister might continue to govern with a minority or coalition support in the Commons. If unable to form an administration the Prime Minister would, as at present, resign and allow another party or combination to form a Government. But, if at any time, a majority in the House of Commons favoured a dissolution, they could pass a no-confidence motion and so trigger a fresh general election.

Thus, Parliament itself, or more precisely the House of Commons, would ultimately control its own existence and duration.

Time and again, it has been suggested that the Speaker of the House of Commons should be enabled to play a central role in matters concerning dissolution by vesting in him the legal power of dissolution or the Sovereign should act only upon the advice of a 'Special Advisor' who might be the Speaker. However, observers feel that to allow the Speaker the freedom to make the decision himself would seriously politicise his Office. Thus, one solution to the weakness of leaving the discretion in dissolution affairs with the Speaker personally, might be for the decision to be vested in the House of Commons itself. This would then involve a formal motion being put, debated, and resolution being passed by a majority of members present subject perhaps to some special quorum or minimum number of members voting for the dissolution.

The requirement for a resolution by the House of Commons, in the form of an Address to the Crown before any dissolution of Parliament, has certain advantages over the present law and practice. It would remove the existing dangers to the Monarchy by taking away the possibility that the Sovereign might become personally embroiled in politically sensitive decision making, and it would also avoid the pitfalls of vesting any discretion in the Speaker. Symbolically, it would endorse the principle of parliamentary supremacy so that the Commons, rather than the executive alone, determined Parliament's existence. The potential for prime ministerial authoritarianism over Cabinet and party would be removed, since to win the motion, Ministers and the Government's own backbenchers would need to be persuaded on the need for an early dissolution. The merits and demerits of dissolution could be fully and openly debated. At present there is no debate; it would be the usual parliamentary task of the Opposition to criticise for the benefit of the electorate, any pretense in the Government's policy to dissolve Parliament. Certainly the present discourtesy of not even announcing the fact of pending dissolution and general election to the House would be rectified.

However, it is the proposal for a four-year fixed-term Parliament that provides the best way forward for reform of the right of dissolution. Fixed Parliaments would bring the same advantages (of avoiding dilemmas posed for the Monarchy and diffusing prime ministerial power in the matter) as those offered by a legal requirement for a prior resolution by the Commons. But it would also have one further important democratic advantage. With a simple Commons resolution, the ruling party would still retain full control and discretion over the timing of dissolution and the tremendous electoral advantage this brings—for whilst it would be open to any member to move that Parliament be dissolved forthwith, in practice the Government majority in the House would always defeat Private Members' motions for a dissolution and support those put by the Prime Minister or the Leader of the House. On the other hand, a fixed-term, subject to earlier dissolution only in circumstances of a no-confidence motion on the Government being passed in the Commons, would remove the Government's initiative in the matter altogether. Only in circumstances of a Government ceasing to be able to govern (such as the collapse of a coalition) would an election take place within each four-year period. All political parties would be in the same position to prepare and pace their long-term election campaigns with equal foresight. The country's business and commerce would benefit from an end to those recurrent periods of uncertainty as to the imminence of an election. Fixed-term Parliaments would eradicate most of the problems and unpalatable political aspects of the present system, and possess the key democratic advantages of evening up the fairness of the electoral contest, whilst firmly placing ultimate control over dissolution within Parliament itself.

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

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	13 and 14 June 1994
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	2
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	17 hours and 49 minutes
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	2
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	18
ii) Introduced	4
iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	Nil
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.	1
x) Reported by Standing Committee	Nil
xi) Discussed	6
xii) Passed	6
xiii) Withdrawn	2
xiv) Negatived	Nil
xv) Part-discussed	Nil
xvi) Discussion postponed	Nil
xvii) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	Nil
xviii) Motion seeking concurrence of Rajya Sabha to agree to withdrawal of the Bill adopted	1
xix) Pending at the end of the Session	14
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	292
ii) Introduced	Nil
iii) Motion for leave to introduce negatived	Nil
iv) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	Nil
v) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
vi) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
vii) Discussed	Nil
viii) Passed	Nil
ix) Withdrawn	Nil
x) Negatived	Nil

xi) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
xii) Part-discussed	Nil
xiii) Discussion postponed	Nil
xiv) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
xv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
xvi) Removed from the Register of Pending Bills	Nil
xvii) Pending at the end of the Session	292
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
i) Notices received	27
ii) Admitted	Nil
iii) Discussion held	Nil
iv) Part-discussed	Nil
8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197 (Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
Statement made by Minister	Nil
9. MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS	
i) Notices received	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	24
ii) Admitted	3
iii) Moved	3
iv) Adopted	Nil
v) Negatived	Nil
vi) Withdrawn	3
11 A. RESOLUTION PLACED BEFORE THE HOUSE BY THE SPEAKER	Nil
12. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
i) Notices received	Nil
ii) Admitted	Nil
iii) Moved	Nil
iv) Adopted	Nil
13. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
i) Received	Nil
ii) Admitted	Nil
iii) Discussed	Nil
iv) Adopted	Nil
v) Negatived	Nil
vi) Withdrawn	Nil
vii) Part-discussed	Nil

viii) Discussions postponed	Nil
14. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
i) Notices received	Nil
ii) Admitted	Nil
iii) Discussed	Nil
iv) Adopted	Nil
v) Part-discussed	Nil
15. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
i) Notices received	52
ii) Admitted	Nil
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	Nil
ii) Admitted	Nil
iii) Moved	Nil
iv) Discussed	Nil
v) Adopted	Nil
vi) Negatived	Nil
vii) Withdrawn	Nil
viii) Part-discussed	Nil
17. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CREATED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION	Nil
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	1204
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	733 on 14 June 1994
20. NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS	13
i) Brought before the House	12
ii) Admitted	1
iii) Barred in view of adjournment motion admitted on the subject	11
iv) Consent withheld by Speaker outside the House	1
v) Consent given by Speaker but leave not asked for by members concerned	Nil
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
i) Starred	40
ii) Unstarred	266
iii) Short Notice Questions	Nil

22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 April to 30 June 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	-	-
(v)	Committee on Petitions	7	3
(vi)	Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions	4	4
(vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	-	-
(viii)	Committee of Privileges	3	-
(ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	-	-
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	10	-
(xi)	Estimates Committee	6	8
(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

(i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	-	-
(ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	-	-

STANDING COMMITTEES

(i)	Committee on Agriculture	-	-
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(ii)	Committee on Communication	7	2
(iii)	Committee on Defence	5	1
(iv)	Committee on Energy	8	5
(v)	Committee on External Affairs	10	1
(vi)	Committee on Finance	8	3
(vii)	Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	4	2
(viii)	Committee on Labour and Welfare	6	2
(ix)	Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals	6	3
(x)	Committee on Railways	-	-
(xi)	Committee on Urban and Rural Development	9	3
23.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE		Nil
24.	PETITIONS PRESENTED		Nil
25.	NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATE		8

dt. 13.6.94

APPENDIX II

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK
TRANSACTIONED DURING THE HUNDRED AND
SEVENTIETH SESSION OF RAJYA SABHA**

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	21 February to 15 June 1994
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	38
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	219 hours and 34 minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	7
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	25
(ii)	Introduced	8
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	27
(iv)	Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	4
(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	9*
(viii)	Reported by Select Committee	Nil
(ix)	Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(x)	Reported by the Department related Standing Committees	6
(xi)	Discussed	33
(xii)	Passed	33
(xiii)	Withdrawn	2
(xiv)	Negatived	Nil
(xv)	Part-discussed	Nil
(xvi)	Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	13
(xvii)	Discussion postponed	Nil
(xviii)	Pending at the end of the Session	25
	PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	148
(ii)	Introduced	31
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	Nil
(iv)	Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
(v)	Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(vi)	Discussed	2
(vii)	Withdrawn	1

* Including five Bills introduced during the Session.

(viii)	Passed	Nil
(ix)	Negatived	Nil
(x)	Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi)	Part-discussed	1
(xii)	Discussion postponed	Nil
(xiii)	Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv)	Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv)	Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	28
(xvi)	Pending at the end of the Session	151
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)	
(i)	Notices received	79
(ii)	Admitted	3 (on one subject)
(iii)	Discussions held	2*
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	101 (on 11 subjects)
(ii)	Admitted	101
(iii)	Moved	11
(iv)	Adopted	3
(v)	Negatived	4
(vi)	Withdrawn	4
11.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	3
(ii)	Admitted	3
(iii)	Moved	1
(iv)	Adopted	1
12.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Received	14
(ii)	Admitted	14
(iii)	Discussed	1
(iv)	Withdrawn	1
(v)	Negatived	Nil
(vi)	Adopted	Nil
(vii)	Part-discussed	1
(viii)	Discussion postponed	1

* Including one Short Duration Discussion regarding import of sugar which was taken up directly in the House.

13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS		
(i) Notices received		2
(ii) Admitted		4
(iii) Moved		1
(iv) Adopted		1
(v) Part-discussed		Nil
14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS		
(i) Received		100
(ii) Admitted	98 (on 67 subjects)*	
(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		2978
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED		4392
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	179 (on 15.6.94)	
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH VISITED	257 (on 15.6.94)	
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED		
(i) Starred		740
(ii) Unstarred		7903
(ii) Short-Notice Questions		Nil
22. DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES		Nil
The working of the following Ministries was discussed during 170th Session :		
(i) Ministry of Labour		
(ii) Ministry of Defence		
(iii) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		
(iv) Ministry of Rural Development		
(v) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.		

* Notices on identical subject were clubbed together.

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period 1 Jan. to 31 March 1994	No. of Reports presented during the 170th Session
(i) Business Advisory Committee	8	Nil
(ii) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	1	3
(iii) Committee on Petitions	10	1
(iv) Committee of Privileges	1	Nil
(v) Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(vi) Committee on Government Assurances	3	1
(vii) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	4	1
DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES :		
(viii) Commerce	11	3
(ix) Home Affairs	12	5
(x) Human Resource Development	15	6
(xi) Industry	17	6
(xii) Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	8	8
(xiii) Transport and Tourism	10	6
24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE		3
25. PETITIONS PRESENTED		1
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 Satyanarayana Dronamraju	4 April 1994
2.	Shri K. Mohammed Khan	"
3.	Shri Tulasidas Majji	"
4.	Shri Alladi P. Rajakumar	"
5.	Shri Kishore Chandra Suryanarayana Deo Vyricherla	"
6.	Shri Narayanaswamy Yerra	"
7.	Shri Aas Mohammad	"
8.	Shri Jalaludin Ansari	"
9.	Shri Sitaram Kesri	"
10.	Shri Nagmani	"
11.	Shrimati Kamla Sinha	"
12.	Shri Janardan Yadav	"
13.	Shri Naresh Yadav	"
14.	Shri Rajubhai A. Parmar	"
15.	Shrimati Anandiben Jethabhai Patel	"

16. Shri Madhavsinh Solanki .
17. Shri Ramji Lal .
18. Shri K. Rahman Khan .
19. Shri M. Rajasekara Murthy .
20. Shri Janardana Poojary .
21. Shri Hansraj Bhardwaj .
22. Shri Ghufan Azam .
23. Shri Rahdakishan Malaviya .
24. Shri Govind Ram Miri .
25. Shri Raghavji .
26. Shrimati Veena Verma .
27. Shri Vithal Narhar Gadgil .
28. Shri Ram Jethmalani .
29. Shri Suresh Kalmadi .
30. Miss Saroj Khaparde .
31. Shri Gopalaro Vithalrao Patil .
32. Shri Rahasbihari Barik .
33. Shri Sanatan Bisi .
34. Shri Bhuvanesh Chaturvedi .
35. Shri Kanak Mal Katara .
36. Shri Satish Chandra .
37. Shri Ramnath Kovind .
38. Shri Jayant Kumar Malhotra .
39. Shrimati Malti Devi .
40. Miss Mayawati .
41. Shri Ram Vaksa .
42. Shri Raj Nath Singh .
43. Shri Ranveer Singh .
44. Shri Nilotpai Basu .
45. Shri Biplab Kumar Dasgupta .
46. Shri Dipankar Mukherjee .
47. Shri Jagannath Mishra 18 April 1994
48. Shri Kanaksinh Mohansinh Mangrola .
49. Shri Sushil Barongpa .
50. Shri H. Hanumanthappa .
51. Shri Govindrao Adik .
52. Shri Bhagaban Majhi .
53. Shri Raj Babbar .
54. Shri Janeshwar Misra .
55. Shri Jitendra Prasada .
56. Shri Ish Dutt Yadav .
57. Shri Gurudas Das Gupta .

27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

S. No.	Name	Sitting Member/Ex-Member
1.	Shrimati Maya Devi Chettry	Ex-Member
2.	Shrimati Seeta Yudhvir	-do-
3.	Shri Bhim Raj	-do-
4.	Shri Kishan Lal	-do-
5.	Shri Akbar Ali Khan	-do-
6.	Shri M. Basavaraju	-do-
7.	Kasu Brahmananda Reddy	-do-
8.	Shri Narasingrao Balbhimrao Deshmukh	-do-
9.	Shri R.K. Jaichandra Singh	-do-
10.	Dr. Mahipatray M. Mehta	-do-

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD

1 April to 30 June 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.	—	—	—	—	10 (4)	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	9.3.94 to 11.4.94	7	6 (17)	—	391 (336)	97 (90)	15 (4)
Bihar L.A.	29.6.94 to 26.7.94	20	—	—	3151(1553)	15 (479)	817(105)
Bihar L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.	21.6.94 to 21.7.94	24	11 (12)	4	3487 (1897)⊕⊕	207 (171)⊕⊕⊕	112 (9)
Goa L.A.	23.5.94 to 25.5.94	3	1(3)	—	95(70)	3 (24) \$	3 (1)
Haryana L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	40 (31)	1 (1)	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. ⊕	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnataka L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.	26.5.94 to 26.5.94 and 27.6.94 to 11.8.94	31	7 (7)	—	81 (81)	1038 (1038)	15 (5)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	21.2.94 to 6.5.94	33	21 (21)	4	7200 (4158)	2623 (2596)	17 (1)
Maharashtra L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.	17.3.94 to 29.4.94	29	4 (4)	—	404 (403)	189 (189)	—
Mizoram L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	23.2.94 to 7.4.94	4	2 (7)	1	—	—	4
Punjab L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.	17.5.94 to 17.5.94 and 6.6.94 to 6.6.94	2	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	—	—	—	—	1879(455)	(489)	—
Tripura L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	18.5.94 to 18.5.94	1	—	—	385 (320)	—	—
West Bengal L.A.	27.5.94 to 29.6.94	18	18 (19)	—	517 (289)	176 (111)	2 (1)

UNION TERRITORIES

Pondichery L.A.**

* Information received from State Legislature contained NIL report.

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

@ Dissolved since 19.2.90

Notes

(i) Figures in Cols. 4 and 5 indicate the number, respectively, of Government and Private Members' Bills introduced with the number of Bills passed in brackets.

(ii) Figures in Cols. 6, 7 and 8 indicate the number of notices received, followed by the number of notices admitted in brackets.

@ @ One Starred Question was withdrawn by the concerned member.

@ @ @ 44 notices received as Starred Questions but admitted as Unstarred Questions; 1 notice received as Short Notice Question was admitted as Unstarred Question.

\$ 21 Starred Questions converted as Unstarred.

Delhi L.A.	1	5	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Goa L.A.	1 (1)	3 (1)	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (1)	—	—	7 (3) (d)
Gujarat L.A.	5 (4)	4 (1)	1	4 (4)	3 (1)	6 (2)	2	7 (4)	—	—	—	4	—	12 (1)	—	13 (6) (e)
Haryana L.A.	—	12	—	—	9	16	13	6	8	—	—	9	17	3	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	—	—	2	—	4	8	—	8	9	—	—	—	8	—	—	35 (f)
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. (g)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.	4 (4)	8 (1)	4	9 (4)	3	9	5	7 (4)	8	—	—	5	7 (8)	—	—	56 (13) (g)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	4 (4)	—	—	4 (4)	2	3 (3)	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.	3 (1)	14 (2)	3 (1)	6 (6)	17	16 (4)	6	8	20	—	—	1	14 (2)	—	12	33 (5) (h)
Maharashtra L.C.	3 (1)	14 (2)	3 (1)	6 (6)	17	16 (4)	6	8	20	—	—	1	14 (2)	—	12	27 (5) (i)
Manipur L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.	2	3 (2)	2	—	—	6 (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 (1)	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	—	4	2	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	1	8	5	—	3	5	9	7	7	—	—	—	10	—	3	21 (1) (j)
Punjab L.A.	—	3	1	—	2	1	1	5	3	—	—	2	5	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.	—	27	16	—	17	13	19	36	35	—	—	19	13	1	4	44 (k)
Sikkim L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	—	2	—	—	2	8	1	—	8	—	—	—	11	—	—	2 (l)
Tripura L.A.	—	2	3	—	—	4	1	4	3	—	—	—	5	1	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	1	15	22	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	123 (m)

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
West Bengal L.A.	10 (10)	4	2 (1)	—	1 (1)	4 (1)	4 (1)	7 (1)	7 (1)	7 (1)	—	3	—	—	—	5 (1) 82 (74) (n)
UNION TERRITORIES																
Pondicherry L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislatures.

● Dissolved since 19.2.90

- (a) Employment Review Committee-3 sittings; Act Implementation Committee-2 sittings; and Committee on the Welfare of Other Backward Classes and More Other Backward Classes-3 sittings.
- (b) Question and Calling Attention Committee-71 sittings; Zila Parishad Committee-33 sittings; Committee on Central Assi.-63 sittings; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table -50 sittings.
- (c) Question and Call Attention Committee-10 sittings; Nivedan Committee -12 sittings; Implementation Committee-10 sittings; Committee on District Board and Panchayati Raj-11 sittings.
- (d) Budget Committee-2 sittings and 1 Report; House Committee on Transport-2 sittings and 1 report; Committee on International Centre-2 sittings and 1 report; Committee on Delegated Legislation-1 sitting.
- (e) Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes-3 sittings and 1 Report; Committee on Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes-2 sittings and 2 reports; Committee on Panchayati Raj-6 sittings and 2 Reports; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House-1 sitting; Committee on Absence of Members-1 sitting and 1 report.
- (f) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-2 sittings; Departmental Standing Committees (i) Committee on Agriculture and Horticulture-4 sittings; (ii) Committee on Tourism-4 sittings; (iii) Committee on Forests-6 sittings; (iv) Committee on Land Revenue-4 sittings; (v) Committee on General Administration-7 sittings; (vi) Committee on Education-4 sittings; and (vii) Committee on Health and Family Welfare-4 sittings.
- (g) Committee on the Welfare of Women and Children-8 sittings; Committee on Environment-5 sittings; Committee on the Welfare of Backward Classes-8 sittings; Subject Committees: (i) 2 sittings and 1 report; (ii) 3 sittings and 1 report; (iii) 3 sittings and 1 report; (iv) 2 sittings and 1 report; (v) 3 sittings and 1 report; (vi) 4 sittings and 1 report; (vii) 2 sittings and 1 report; (viii) 4 sittings and 3 reports; (ix) 7 sittings and 2 reports; and (x) 2 sittings and 1 report.
- (h) Panchayati Raj Committee-2 sittings and 2 reports; Catering Committee-8 sittings; Rojgar Hami Yojana Committee-no sitting and 1 report; Jawahar Rojgar Yojana Committee-6 sittings and 1 report; and Committee on Leave of Absence from sittings of the House (Assembly)-no sitting and 1 report.
- (i) Panchayati Raj Committee-13 sittings and 2 reports; Catering Committee-8 sittings and no report; Rojgar Hami Yojana Committee-6 sittings and 1 report; Jawahar Rojgar Yojana Committee-6 sittings and 1 report; Committee on Leave of Absence from sittings of the House (Council)- no sitting and 1 report.

- (j) -Committee on Papers laid on the Table-9 sittings; Subject Committee on Rural Development-2 sittings; Subject Committee on Panchayati Raj 1 sitting; Subject Committee on Agriculture-1 sitting; House Committee on Environment-2 sittings; House Committee on Linguistic Minorities-2 sittings; House Committee on Rehabilitation-2 sittings; House Committee on Women's Welfare-1 sitting; House Committee on Jail Reform-1 report.
- (k) Women and Child Welfare Committee-18 sittings; Question and Reference Committee-16 sittings; and Rules Sub-Committee-10 sittings.
- (l) Committee on Papers laid on the Table of the House-2 sittings.
- (m) Committee on Financial and Administrative Delays-12 sittings; Question and Reference Committee-18 sittings; Committee on Compilation of Rulings-12 sittings; Parliamentary Studies Committee-15 sittings; Parliamentary ar-J Social Goodwill Committee-29 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 Legislatures-6 sittings; Committee on the Enquiry of the Carelessness of District Officials in postmortem etc. after the death of Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi, MLC:-10 sittings; Committee on Equal Rights of UP Legislatures-14 sittings; and Rules Revision Committee-2 sittings.
- (n) Subject Committee on: (1) Health and Family Welfare-12 sittings and 1 report; (ii) Environment -4 sittings and 1 report; (iii) Panchayat-4 sittings and 1 report; (iv) Education and Information and Cultural Affairs-9 sittings and 2 reports; (v) Transport-7 sittings and 1 report; (vi) Irrigation and Waterways-3 sittings and 2 reports; (vii) Welfare, Tourism Sports and Youth Services-8 sittings and 1 report; (viii) Power and Commerce and Industries-7 sittings and 2 reports; (x) Public Works-7 sittings and 1 report.

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

S. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1	2	3
1.	The Manipur Panchayati Raj Bill, 1994	23.4.1994
2.	The Punjab Gram Panchayat, Samities and Zilla Parishad (Chandigarh Repeal) Bill, 1994	23.4.1994
3.	The Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1994	26.4.1994
4.	The Appropriation (Railway) No.2 Bill, 1994	10.5.1994
5.	The Appropriation (Railway)No.3 Bill, 1994	10.5.1994
6.	The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1994	13.5.1994
7.	The Finance Bill, 1994	13.5.1994
8.	The Rubber (Amendment) Bill, 1994	19.5.1994
9.	The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 1994	24.5.1994
10.	The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 1994	25.5.1994
11.	The Press Council (Amendment) Bill, 1994	3.6.1994
12.	The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 1994	3.6.1994
13.	The Coopyright (Amendment) Bill, 1994	9.6.1994
14.	The Anti-Hijacking (Amendment) Bill, 1994	29.6.1994
15.	The Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against Safety of Civil Aviation (Amendment) Bill, 1994.	29.6.1994

APPENDIX V

**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF
STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD
1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 1994.**

1. The Assam General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1994
2. The Assam Tea Plantation Employee' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1994
3. The Assam Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1994
4. The Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 1994
5. The Assam Taxation (on Specified Lands) (Amendment) Bill, 1994
6. The Assam Panchayat Bill, 1994
7. The Assam Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1994
8. The Assam State Commission for Women Bill, 1994
9. The Assam Agricultural Income Tax (First Amendment) Bill, 1994
10. The Assam Agricultural Income Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994
11. The Assam District-wise Population Pattern Reflection in Services (in Class III and Class IV Posts) Bill, 1994
12. The Guwahati Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1994
13. The Assam Minister, Ministers' of State and Deputy Minister' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1994
14. The Assam Speaker's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1994
15. The Assam Deputy Speaker's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1994
16. The Salary and Allowances of the Leader of Opposition in the Assam Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Bill, 1994

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Goa Panchayat Raj Bill, 1993
2. The Goa Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1993
3. The Goa Appropriation Bill, 1994

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Gujarat Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1994
2. The Gujarat Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) (Amendment) Bill, 1994
3. The Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University Bill, 1994
4. The Bombay Stamp (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1994
5. The Bombay Motor Vehicle Tax (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1994
6. The Gujarat Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1994
7. The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1994
8. The Gujarat Local Authorities (Temporary Postponement of Elections) Bill, 1994
9. The Bombay Inams (Kutch Area) Abolition (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1994
10. The Gujarat State Guarantees (Amendment) Bill, 1994

11. The Gujarat Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1994
12. The Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 1994

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Kerala Tax on Entry of Motor Vehicles into Local Areas Bill, 1994
2. The Kerala Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1994
3. The Kerala Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 1994
4. The Kerala Finance Bill, 1994
5. The Kerala Municipalities Bill, 1994
6. The Kerala Survey and Boundaries (Amendment) Bill, 1994
7. The Kerala Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 1994

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Madhya Pradesh Rajya Vitta Aayog Vidheyak, 1994
2. Civil Prakriya Sanhita (M.P. Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994
3. Madhya Pradesh Civil Nyayalaya Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1994
4. Madhya Pradesh Uchcha Shiksha Anudan Aayog (Nirsan) Vidheyak, 1994
5. M.P. Gangajali Nidhi Nyas (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994
6. M.P. Krishi Upaj Mandi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994
7. M.P. Viniyoga (Lekhanudan) Vidheyak, 1994
8. M.P. Viniyoga_(No.2) Vidheyak, 1994
9. M.P. State Pencil Karmkar Kalyan Nidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994
10. M.P. Shasakiya Sevak (Adhivarshiki Aayu) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1994
11. M.P. Nagar tatha Gram Nivesh (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994
12. M.P. Sahakari Society (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994
13. M.P. Vishwa Vidyalaya Vidheyak, 1994
14. M.P. Nagar Sudhar Nyas (Nirsan) Vidheyak, 1994
15. M.P. Viniyoga (No.3) Vidheyak, 1994
16. M.P. Lokayukta Avam Up Lokayukta (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994
17. M.P. Nagar Palika Nigam (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994
18. M.P. Nagar Palika (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994
19. M.P. Motaryan Karadhan (Vidhimanyakaran) Vidheyak, 1994
20. M.P. Sthaneya Pradhikari (Nirvachan Aparadh) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1994
21. M.P. Lok Seva (Anusuchit Jatiyon, Anusuchit Jan Jatiyon aur Aanya Pichre Vargon ke liye Aarakshan) Vidheyak, 1994

MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 1994
2. The Meghalaya Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1994
3. The Meghalaya Finance Bill, 1994
4. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No.11) Bill, 1994

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Orissa Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1994
2. The Orissa Grampanchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1994
3. The Orissa Panchayat Samiti (Amendment) Bill, 1994
4. The Orissa Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1994
5. The Orissa Education (Amendment) Bill, 1994
6. The Orissa Legislative Assembly (Members' Salary, Allowances and Pension (Amendment) Bill, 1994
7. The Arbitration (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 1994

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Rajasthan Tax on Luxuries (in Hotels and Loading Houses) Bill, 1990
2. The Rajasthan Flood Plain Zoning Bill, 1990
3. The Rajasthan Urban Improvement (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1990
4. The Jaipur Development Authority (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1990
5. The Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1992

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The West Bengal Council of Higher Secondary Education (Amendment) Bill, 1994
2. The Prevention of Corruption (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1994*
3. The Howrah Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994*
4. The West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Identification) Bill, 1994
5. The West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) (Amendment) Bill, 1994
6. The West Bengal Metropolitan Planning Committee Bill, 1994
7. The Bengla Board of Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1994
8. The West Bengal Public Libraries (Amendment) Bill, 1994
9. The Calcutta Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1994
10. The West Bengal Board of Madrasah Education Bill, 1994
11. The West Bengal Municipal Corporation Laws (Third Amendment) Bill, 1994
12. The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994
13. The West Bengal Municipal Elections Bill, 1994
14. The West Bengal State Council of Higher Education Bill, 1994
15. The West Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1994
16. The Durgapur Municipal Corporation Bill, 1994*
17. The West Bengal Appropriation (No.2), Bill, 1994-95
18. The West Bengal Sales Tax Bill, 1994*
19. The West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes (Reservation of Vacancies in Services and Posts) (Amendment) Bill, 1994*

*Awaiting Assent

APPENDIX VI
ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD
1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 1994

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
UNION GOVERNMENT					
1.	The Manipur Municipalities Ordinance, 1994	24.5.1994	13.6.1994	—	Replaced by Legislation -do-
2.	The Punjab Municipal Corporation Law (Extension to Chandigarh) Ordinance, 1994	-do-	-do-	—	-do-
3.	The New Delhi Municipal Council Ordinance, 1994	25.5.1994	-do-	—	-do-
STATE GOVERNMENTS					
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1.	The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Transitional Arrangements) Ordinance, 1994	—	—	—	—
2.	The Telugu University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	—	—	—	—
3.	The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	—	—	—	—
4.	The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Spinning Mills (Regulation Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	—	—	—	—

5.	The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	The Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	The Andhra Pradesh Private Educational Institutions Maintenance Grant (Regulation) Ordinance, 1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Corporations Ordinance, 1994	2.7.1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DELHI									
1.	The National Capital Territory of Delhi Finance Commission Ordinance, 1994	23.4.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GUJARAT									
1.	The Gujarat Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994.	31.3.94	21.6.94	—	—	—	—	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance, 1994.	-do-	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	-do-
3.	The Gujarat Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994.	-do-	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	-do-
4.	The Bombay Stamp (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance, 1994.	-do-	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	-do-

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
5.	The Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University Ordinance, 1994	13.4.94	-do-	—	-do-
1.	The Goa Panchayat Raj Ordinance, 1994	20.4.94	24.5.94	25.5.94	Replaced by Legislation
GOA					
HIMACHAL PRADESH					
1.	The HP Municipal Ordinance, 1994	30.5.94	—	—	—
2.	The HP Municipal Corporation Ordinance, 1994	-do-	—	—	—
3.	The HP Municipal Service Ordinance, 1994	-do-	—	—	—
KERALA					
1.	The Kerala Municipalities Ordinance, 1994	30.4.94	27.6.94	—	Replaced by Legislation
MADHYA PRADESH					
1.	Madhya Pradesh Krishi Upaj Mandi (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1994	16.1.94	23.2.94	—	—
2.	Madhya Pradesh Uchcha Shiksha Anudan Aayog (Nirсан) Adhyadesh, 1994	31.1.94	-do-	—	—
PUNJAB					
1.	The Punjab Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	10.6.94	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
2.	The Punjab Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	10.6.94	—	—	—
RAJASTHAN					
1.	The Rajasthan Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Ordinance, 1994	9.5.94	—	—	—
UTTAR PRADESH					
1.	The U.P. Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	14.5.94	18.5.94	—	—
2.	The U.P. Tax on Luxuries Ordinance 1994.	-do-	-do-	—	—
3.	The U.P. Sahkari Krishi Evam Gramya Vikas Bank (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	9.6.94	—	—	—
4.	The U.P. State Universities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	18.6.94	—	—	—
WEST BENGAL					
1.	The Calcutta Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	28.4.94	19.6.94	13.7.94	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The West Bengal Municipal Corporation Laws (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	25.5.94	10.6.94	15.7.94	-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.	Madharashtra	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	—
22. Tamil Nadu	39	27	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—
23. Tripura	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
24. Uttar Pradesh	85	14	52	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	—
25. West Bengal	42	5	—	—	27	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
TOTAL	545	263	118	39	36	14	12	07	42	3	534	11								

- a) All India Majlis-e-Mtehadul 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 ; Samejwadi 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 30 APRIL 1994)

S.No.	State/Union Territories	Seats	Cong. (I)	Janata Dal	CPI (M)	BJP	Janata Dal (S)	Others,	Unatt-ached	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	1	3	—	—	2 (d)	—	9	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	1 (g)	—	1	—
18.	Orissa	10	—	9	—	—	—	1 (h)	—	10	—
19.	Punjab	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	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	—	—	4(l)	—	16	1
UNION TERRITORIES											
	Delhi	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
	Pondicherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Nominated	12	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	—
TOTAL		245	95	29	14	45	5	40	12	240	5

(a) Telugu Desam - 3 ; C.P.I. - 1

(b) Asom Gana Parishad - 1

(c) C.P.I. - 3

(d) M.L. - 1 ; C.P.I. - 1

(e) Shiv Sena - 1

(f) H.S.P.D.P. - 1

(g) Nagaland People's Council - 1

(h) AIADMK 6 ; D.M.K. - 8

(i) Samajwadi Party - 5; Bahujan Samaj Party - 1;

Rashtriya Janata Dal - 1

(j) R.S.P. - 1; CPI - 1; F.B. - 1; Rashtriya Janata Dal - 1.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Maharashtra L.A. (as on 30.6.94)	289	163	9	—	40	3	1	51 (j)	13	280	9
Maharashtra L.C.	78	47	—	—	08	01	—	22 (k)	12	78	—
Manipur L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 (l)	5	59*	—
Mizoram L.A.	40	16	—	—	—	—	—	14 (m)	10	40	—
(as on 1.4.94)											
Nagaland L.A.	60	37	—	—	—	—	—	15 (n)	7	59	1
(as on 30.6.94)											
Orissa L.A.	147	10	122	—	3	—	5	1 (o)	5	146	1
Punjab L.A.	117	89	1	—	4	1	4	13 (p)	5	117	—
Rajasthan L.A.	200	76	03	—	96	1	—	3 (q)	21	200	—
Sikkim L.A.	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 (r)	—	15	17
Tamil Nadu L.A.	235	61	—	—	—	—	1	170 (s)	1	234*	—
Tripura L.A.	60	11	1	—	—	—	—	4 (t)	—	60	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A. (as on 1.4.94)	426	28	17	—	175	1	2	188 (u)	8	419	7
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	108	32	04	—	19	—	—	42 (v)	8	105	3
West Bengal L.A.	295	41	1	—	—	190	6	55 (w)	—	294	1
UNION TERRITORIES											
Pondicherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Excluding Speaker

** Information not received from State Legislature

⊕ Dissolved since 19.2.90

- (a) Teigu Desam Party - 72; All India Majlis-Itehad-ul-Muslimeen - 3; 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) 9; and (Soren Group)-9; Indian Peoples's Front-3; Socialist Party (Lohia)-2; Marxist Coordination Party-1; Jharkhand Party-2; Unattached-6; Nominated-1.
- (d) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha - 1; Marxist Co-ordination Party-1; Unattached - 1.
- (e) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-11; and Goan People' Party-1.
- (f) Gujarat Lok Swaraj Manch-1; and the Members elected on Janata Dal ticket, but whose Petition against the decision of the Speaker regarding disqualification on ground of defection is pending before the Supreme Court of India-1.
- (g) Janata Party-17; Haryana Vikas Party-7; Bahujan Samaj Party-1; Unattached-1; (5 Independent members formed the Haryana Loktantrik Independent Morcha which was recognised by the Speaker vide his order dated 24 June 1992).
- (h) Muslim League-17; Kerala Congress (M)-6; Kerala Congress (J)-4; Indian Congress (Socialist)-3; National Democratic Party-2; Kerala Congress (B)-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party-2; Kerala Congress-1; and Communist Marxist Party-1.
- (i) Bahujan Samaj Party-11; Krantikari Samajwadi Manch-1; Bharatiya Republican Party (Khobragade)-1; Nominated-1.
- (j) Shw Sena-34; Peasants and Workers Party-8; Independent Group-5; Republican Party of India-1; Republican Party of India (Khobragade)-1; Muslim League-1; Nominated-1.
- (l) U.M.P.F.-38; H.P.U.-11; H.S.P.D.P.-4; P.D.I.C.-1.
- (m) Mizoram National Front-9; Mizoram National Front(R)-5.
- (n) N.P.C.-10; N.P.C.D.P.-5.
- (o) Orissa Communist Party-1.
- (p) Bahujan Samaj Party-9; Shiromani Akali Dal (Kabul)-3; Indian People's Front-1.
- (q) Members sitting separately consequent on receipt of information from them-3.
- (r) Sikkim Pradesh Congress-1.
- (s) AIADMK-161; DMK (I)-1; DMK (II)-1; MGRADMK-1; Unattached-5; Nominated-1.
- (t) F.B.-1; R.S.P.-1; T.H.P.-1; T.U.J.S.-1.
- (u) Samajwadi Party-118; Bahujan Samaj Party-67; Uttarakhand Kranti Dal-1; Janata Party-1; and Nominated-1.
- (v) Samajwadi Party-28; Bahujan Samajwadi Party-2; Janata Party-4; and Shikshyak Dal (Non-Political)-8.
- (w) 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.

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