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EDITORIAL NOTE

This issue of the *Journal* appropriately begins with an article on a topical subject viz. "Parliament and Panchayat" by Shri D.G. Narvekar, former Speaker, Goa Legislative Assembly, while our nation is on its way to make the *Panchayati Raj* system more effective. Dwelling at length on the role of village self-governing institutions, the author feels that they "give stability to the country and tend to utilize the idle manpower and material resources". The stability of the country, according to him, demands that "the village community is provided with opportunities for growth and development." Tracing the historical background of the rural administration in India since ancient times, Shri Narvekar observes that "the village has been the pivot of administration and real centre of social life around which the entire structure of local self-government revolved with facility and ease," as the village was self-governing and the villagers themselves managed its simple affairs. According to the author, since the *Panchayati Raj* institutions in many States have become weak and ineffective, the Constitution (64th Amendment) Bill which proposed to rejuvenate the *Panchayati Raj* system, was a laudable step at the right moment and would have ensured mass participation of people in *Panchayat* movement.

The second article, "Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation—Role of the Inter-Parliamentary Union" coincides with the centenary celebrations of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), which is aimed at promoting the concept of peace and international arbitration and disseminating detailed information about this world-wide organisation of Parliaments. The article discusses the aims of the Union and its organs and achievements, with special reference to India's role in the IPU.

In the third article on "Pandemonium in the House—Reporters' Dilemma", Shri S.S. Gurumurthi, Chief Parliamentary Reporter, Lok Sabha Secretariat, deals at length with reporting the proceedings of the House and the practical difficulties faced by parliamentary Reporters, particularly on crucial moments when there is disorder in the House.

The portraits of Madame Bhikhajji Cama and Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab, freedom fighters, were unveiled by the Vice President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma in the Central Hall, Parliament House on 2 and 7 August 1989, respectively. A portrait of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was unveiled by Dr. Bal Ram

Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha on 9 August 1989. A feature on these events has been included in this issue.

We congratulate Shri Jagdish Chandra Dixit on his election as Chairman of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council. We also extend our felicitations to Thiru M. Chandirakasu and Thiru P.K. Sathyanandan on their election as Speaker and Deputy Speaker, respectively, of the Pondicherry Legislative Assembly.

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

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

— Subhash C. Kashyap

PARLIAMENT AND PANCHAYAT

D.G. NARVEKAR

The *Panchayat Raj* system means democratic decentralization of the rural administration. Sir Charles Metcalfe has rightly remarked: "The village communities are little republics, having nearly everything they can want within themselves and almost independent of any foreign relations. They seem to last where nothing else lasts. Dynasty after dynasty tumbles down; revolution succeeds revolution but village communities, each one forming a separate little State in itself has contributed more than any other cause to the preservation of the people of India". According to Sir George Birdwood, "India has undergone many political revolutions; but the village communities remain in full municipal vigour. Scythians, Greeks, Afghans and Mongols have come down from the mountains and Portuguese, Dutch, English, French, and Dane came through the seas and set up their successive dominations in the land; but the villages have remained little affected by their coming and going".

The village self-governing institutions give stability to the country and tend to utilize the idle manpower and material resources. The stability of the country demands that the village community is provided with opportunities for growth and development. Once this community begins to move, there is no doubt that the Indian economy can move rapidly. Rapid industrialisation then will not be merely the result of an effort on the part of the few at the top. It will be guaranteed as it will be backed by the efforts of the masses. But, for once it is necessary to set these masses into motion. The village self-governing institutions can play an effective role in that direction.

In whatever way we may think of the future of the country, village community has to play a decisive role whether it is for national integration or stability of the country or for the growth of its economy. If our foundation is weak, all the efforts made at the top in this direction might prove to be a lingering process.

In a village, the physical, social, economic and political factors are interdependent and inter-related and constantly inter-acting with one another. They are the important variables which have an impact on the

working of the institution within the village. The *Panchayat* has to function within the given socio-economic framework even when it has the primary role to change it. The socio-economic structure imposes certain constraints and offers certain opportunities in the functioning of the *Panchayat*. The efficacy of the institution depends on its capacity to avail of the opportunities and overcome the constraints to attain the goals of development.

In the earliest Vedic age, the village administration was carried on under the village headman who was called *Gramani*. He used to be the leader of the village. The *Gramani* and other village officials were appointed by the community and were accountable to them. Originally, it seems, the villages were completely self-governing. The villagers themselves managed the simple affairs of the village. They were practically free from central control. The States being small, there was hardly any distinction between the central and local Governments. In course of time, however, as the States grew larger in size and the distinction between the two kinds of governmental activities became more and more marked, it was found necessary to have a separate organisation for the management of local affairs. In later stages, the *Gramani* became a nominee of the King and represented the village in latter's coronation ceremony. The *Gramani's* post might have been sometimes hereditary and sometimes nominative or elective; there is no decisive evidence available.

The *Panchayat* based on truth and justice in an idealistic pattern as is supposed to have functioned in ancient times with all the characteristics of *Ram Raj* has been beautifully described by Shri S.K. Dey, an architect of the scheme of *Panchayat Raj* in the following words: "Rama was the ruler servant of Ayodhya. Every village had a similar counterpart ruler-servant *Mukhiya* or *Sarpanch* he was called. The *Sarpanch* had the counsellors in the *Panch*. The *Panch* used to be elected in an open meeting of the village by consensus. There was near unanimity. The needs of life were within easy and free access of all. Property had little or no meaning. Nay, property was a liability. There was no room for electioneering. The good man got chosen as the elder statesman. The *Panch* constituted the *Parameshwar*. The King, *Sarpanch* or the *Mukhiya* obeyed the dictates of the people. They were prepared to make the highest of sacrifices if the community so demanded. The King and his counterpart in the village had no personal politics. Personal politics comes when the demand is more than the supplies available and a few wish to have something for nothing. Conditions prevailing during the *Ram Raj* did not call for these perversions. The *Sarpanch* necessarily grew to be the ruler-servant. He had to be persuaded to take the crown of thorns and the burden of honour that went with it. No competition. No rivalry."

Since very ancient times, the village has been the pivot of administration and the real centre of social life around which the entire structure of local

self-government revolved with facility and ease. Groups of villages were formed for undertaking major works of public utility and welfare which could not be economically or efficiently undertaken by a single village, such as inter-village bridge, roads and other means of transport. Manifold functions of these ancient institutions comprised not only the normal civic duties but embraced all conceivable kinds of public affairs activities, viz., industrial and commercial, social and religious, administrative, judicial and legislative. Their chief social obligations were education, health, sanitation, water supply, maintenance of public institutions and many emergency measures in the event of famine. Each of these functions was exercised, in accordance with definite rules and usages, some of them un-written while others were embodied in written agreements or charters as between the State and *Panchayat* or between the *Panchayat* and its members.

In olden days, every village was a republic. The village Government was by *Panchayat* or Village Council. The expression, *Panchayat* is now understood all over India as an association of villagers selected for the purpose of village administration including the administration of justice. The sanctity of number five, *Panch* cannot be stated with certainty. Brihaspati has, however, stated that two, three, or five persons shall be appointed to look after the welfare of the village and an association of five persons for this purpose had given rise to the expression *Panchayat*, although there had been no fixed number of persons to be appointed to be in charge of village affairs at any time. The term *Panchayat* possibly indicates that the number of those who originally constituted the Council was five, but there is no evidence that this number was adhered to with any regularity. The term has almost completely lost its numerical connotation and means only an association of people for doing administrative or judicial work.

A resolution of the Government of India issued in May 1882, emphasised the need for legislation to accelerate the rate of progress and to stimulate the sense of responsibility in the village population. According to the resolution, "the development of village *Panchayat* system should in any case be secured by separate legislation unconnected with the acts relating to the Municipal and Rural Boards". Regarding relations of the *Panchayat* with District Boards or Sub-District Boards, the resolution stated that it was not, at that stage, desirable to make any rigid classification of the connections of *Panchayats* with other administrative bodies, from which indeed they should be kept apart as much as possible. A direction was also given to the Provincial Governments to draft legislations which should be as simple as possible with the fullest scope for details. The British Parliament passed the Government of India Act, 1919 by which local self Government was made one of the provincial transferred subjects under the charge of a popular Minister. This had a

desired effect and following acts were passed in eight provinces in British India for establishment of village *Panchayats* :

1. Bengal Self-Government Act, 1919
2. Bihar Self-Government Act, 1920
3. Bombay Village Panchayat Act, 1920
4. Central Provinces and Berar Panchayat Act, 1920
5. Madras Panchayat Act, 1920
6. U.P. Village Panchayat Act, 1920
7. Punjab Panchayat Act, 1922
8. Assam Self-Government Act, 1925.

It may be recalled that there were about 600 princely States in India besides the British Provinces, most of which were reactionary and autocratic. With a few exceptions like Baroda and Mysore, the princes never cared for the welfare of the people and were reluctant to part with any power to their subjects. Nevertheless, in many of the States, *Panchayat* acts were passed as a result of the popular agitation of their subjects. A scholar, Shri Ramayan Prasad, has enumerated in his study the following acts passed in various States:

1. Cochin Panchayat Regulations Act, 1919
2. Holkar State Panchayat Act, 1920
3. Travancore Village Panchayat Act, 1925
4. Baroda Village Act, 1926
5. Kolhapur Panchayat Act, 1926
6. Mysore Village Panchayat Act, 1926
7. Bikaner Village Panchayat Act, 1928
8. Karauli Village Panchayat Act, 1939
9. Hyderabad Village Panchayat Act, 1940
10. Mewar Gram Panchayat Act, 1940
11. Jasdan Village Panchayat Act, 1942
12. Bhavanagar Village Panchayat Act, 1943
13. Porbandar Village Panchayat Act, 1943
14. Bharatpur Village Panchayat Act, 1944
15. Marwar Gram Panchayat Act, 1945
16. Wadia State Village Panchayat Act, 1945
17. Dhangadhra State Village Panchayat Act, 1946
18. Morvi State Village Panchayat Act, 1946
19. Sirohi Village Panchayat Act, 1947
20. Jaipur Village Panchayat Act, 1948

Perhaps there might have been some more princely States which had introduced *Panchayats* in their villages. But, in none of these States, any attempts were ever made to infuse the spirit of self-rule in their subjects.

Thus, it will be seen that although *Panchayats* have existed in Indian villages since times immemorial, the origin of local self-government

institutions, as they are known at present, is traced to the enlightened views of some of the British statesmen. The principle of local self-government enunciated in Lord Ripon's resolution of May 1882 was strongly supported by successive Secretaries of State. However, the institutions which were set up to give concrete expression to their views were hardly representative or self-governing. The powers conferred on them were so meagre and their financial resources so limited that they could hardly provide any real scope for training in the art of self-governance. Moreover, the working of these local bodies was hampered by the failure of the administrators, whose duty it was to supervise and assist them to appreciate the policy and to distinguish clearly among indifference, guidance and interference.

Soon after the planning process started, it became necessary to enquire into the causes of lack of initiative, apathy and indifference on the part of the rural population and to suggest remedies for the removal of those causes. Balvantray Mehta Committee was thus entrusted, among other things, to enquire into this question also. This Committee had been officially designated as the "Team for the Study of Community Projects and National Extension Service." This Committee visited selected blocks in all the States, held discussions with the local public, local officials, members of representative organisations, district-level officers, heads of Departments and Secretaries to the State Governments in the Development Department. The Committee submitted its historic report on 24 November 1957. This report could be said to have laid the foundation-stone of the *Panchayati Raj* in India.

At the instance of the then Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, it was decided to give this process a strictly Indian name. *Panchayati Raj* evolved as the natural expression that fitted admirably to our situation. It is necessary to know the meaning of the term, 'democratic decentralisation' whenever it is used with reference to the *Panchayati Raj* institution. The Mehta Committee has thoroughly explained this term in all its aspects in its report. It says: "It is not infrequently that delegation of power is mistaken for decentralisation. The former does not divest the Government of the ultimate responsibility for the actions of the authority to whom power is delegated; this authority is under the control of the Government and is in every way subordinate to it. Decentralisation, on the other hand, is a process whereby the Government divests itself completely of certain duties and responsibilities and devolves them on to some other authority. It is true that devolution of responsibility cannot be complete without a complete devolution of all the control over necessary resources and admittedly such devolution cannot be completely feasible in any country. What we can work up to is to decentralise certain sources of income assured under the statute and recommend that further resources should be made available by mutual agreement between the Government and the

local body. Delegation of power is taking place to progressively lower levels of executive machinery. Decentralisation of responsibility and power, on the other hand, has not taken place below the State level in recent years. Such decentralisation has now become urgent and can be effected by a devolution of powers to a body which when created, will have the entire charge of all development work within its jurisdiction. The term 'development work' covers agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, minor irrigation works, village industries, primary education, local communication, sanitation, health and medical relief, local amenities and similar subjects. If this body is to function with any vigour, initiative and success, the Government will have to devolve upon it all of its own functions in these fields within the body's jurisdiction, reserving to itself the functions of guidance, supervision and higher planning; and where necessary, providing extra finance."¹

The real concept of *Panchayati Raj* in the context of the socialistic pattern of society to which the country stands wedded was visualised by the former Union Minister, Shri S.K. Dey in the following words: "It is elementary that if one wishes to climb higher, one must reduce the burden of avoidable weight on his shoulders." People who climb the mountains know it well. Shri Dey also felt that the Union Government must function at a very high level appropriate to the size, culture and the rich tradition of India. If this is to be so, the Union Government must be relieved of responsibilities which the State Government should be able to discharge. State Governments should be relieved likewise of responsibilities such as can be discharged by the *Panchayati Raj* institutions along the line — the Zila Parishad, Block Panchayat, Samiti Panchayat, associate voluntary institutions and the individual families. *Panchayati Raj* will thus grow to be a way of life. It will bring about a complete link-up of our people from the *Gram Sabha* to the Lok Sabha. According to Shri Dey the basic unit of our democracy will be the individual family to which the *Panchayati Raj* will make available the highest guidance that is available all along the line from the Parliament. It will protect the people from the weight of other people's control in the matters which people can handle themselves at a particular level.

The process of establishing *Panchayats* got a fillip with the organisations of Village Panchayats being included as Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution. The efforts of Balvantray G. Mehta Committee (1957), Ashok Mehta Committee (1978), G.V.K. Rao Committee (1985), L.M. Singhvi Committee (1986), Thungon Committee (1988) and Sarkaria Commission (1988) have helped shape the present thinking on *Panchayati Raj* system.

1. Report of the Team for the Study of Community Projects and National Extension Service, Committee on Plan Projects, New Delhi, Vol. I, 1967, p. 7.

The system of democratic decentralisation known as *Panchayati Raj* was first introduced in Rajasthan State in October 1959 followed by Andhra Pradesh in November 1959. Such institutions have thus grown up throughout the country as units of local self Government though emerging from old roots but with new vitality and purpose, signifying changes both in the structure of administration and the pattern of rural development.

As far as Goa is concerned, the President promulgated a Regulation in September 1962 for the setting up of *Panchayati Raj* bodies at village level in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. The first elections to the *Panchayats* based on adult franchise were held in October 1962. In the State of Goa now, all persons whose names are on the electoral rolls for the area of a village or a group of villages constitute a *Gram Sabha*. This *Sabha* has to meet at least twice a year. It is charged with the functions of discussing the annual accounts and administrative report, development programmes, proposals for fresh and enhanced taxation, audit report on the accounts and replies thereto and proposals for organising community service and voluntary labour. A *Panchayat* consisting of five, seven, or nine members depending on the population of its area is elected once in four years. If no woman is elected to a *Panchayat*, its members can co-opt one. A Secretary for every *Panchayat* is appointed by the Governor and the *Panchayat* appoints such other officers and servants as are necessary after the posts have been created with the prior approval of the Governor.

Obligatory functions of a *Panchayat* relate to matters concerning public health, public works, planning and development, administration, social welfare and education. *Panchayats* have control of all public roads, streets, waterways, bridges and culverts within their jurisdiction and are responsible for their construction, repair and maintenance.

Panchayats have power to levy taxes on houses, vehicles, professions, pilgrims etc. and charge fees for sale of goods, grazing cattle, public stands, parking places, public ferry etc. The State Government make grants for general and development purposes. *Panchayats* have to prepare a Budget annually and to maintain their accounts which are required to be audited by an authority appointed in this regard.

Realising the need of the hour, Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi rightly introduced the Constitution (64th Amendment Bill) in Lok Sabha. This Bill which was passed by Lok Sabha but not approved by Rajya Sabha. It aimed at establishment of three-tier system of *Panchayats*, periodical elections under the supervision of the Election Commission and 30 per cent reservation of seats for women. The measure followed a year-long exercise by the Prime Minister through inter-actions with the district-

level machinery of various States climaxed by the AICC(I) conference which adopted the proposal with the slogan, "Power to the People".

According to the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, a review of the working of the *Panchayati Raj* institutions has shown that in many States they have become weak and ineffective owing to a variety of reasons including the failure to hold regular and periodical elections, prolonged supersessions, inadequate representation to the weaker sections like the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women, lack of financial resources and inadequate devolution of powers and responsibilities on them.

Having regard to the inadequacies in the existing system and keeping in view the Directive Principle of State Policy as enshrined in article 40 of the Constitution which aims at endowing *Panchayats* with such powers and authority as are necessary to enable them to function as units of self-Government, the Bill proposed to add a new part to the Constitution relating to *Panchayats*.

The new part, "Part IX" in addition to a new schedule called the "Eleventh Schedule" had enlisted the items proposed to be brought under the purview of the *Panchayats* in the new law.

The Bill, among other things, intends to:

- (i) make it obligatory for all States to establish a three-tier system of *Panchayats* at the village, intermediate and district levels. However, States having a population of less than 20 lakhs, would not have been obliged to establish *Panchayats* at the intermediate level;
- (ii) provide for all seats in *Panchayats* at all levels to be filled by district election. However, the State Legislatures might have provided for the representations in *Panchayats* without voting rights of members of Lok Sabha and of State Assemblies and chairpersons of *Panchayats* at the immediate lower level;
- (iii) provide for reservation to ensure due representation in the *Panchayats* of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women;
- (iv) ensure a fixed tenure of five years for the *Panchayats*. However, if a *Panchayat* is dissolved before the expiry of its term, provision had been made for the conduct of elections within a period of six months of the dissolution, to reconstitute the *Panchayat* for the remaining period of the term;
- (v) Provide for the devolution by the State Legislatures of powers and responsibilities upon the *Panchayat* with respect to the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice and for the implementation of development schemes.

The linkage between the *Gram Sabha* and the Lok Sabha, lowest and highest bodies in the governance of the administration in the country has been found necessary. Secondly, if the representatives elected to the Lok Sabha have necessary grounding in the functioning of the *Gram Sabha*, Municipalities in the urban areas and Legislative Assemblies at the State level then their functioning at the national level would be found fruitful. In the process our planning of the rural and urban areas will be backed by necessary expertise to make our democracy flourish. The Constitution (64th Amendment) Bill, which was a laudable step at the right moment, would have definitely ensured mass participation of people in Panchayat movement.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY COOPERATION—ROLE OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

SUBHASH C. KASHYAP

The institution of Parliament represents the people, strives to serve their interests and stands for the protection and promotion of their basic freedoms. In this age, when many disruptive forces are at work, the parliamentarians, who are in a unique position to influence their respective governments and mould public opinion in their respective countries, have a special duty to perform in reducing international tensions and to strive for peace and security by promoting understanding and cooperation.

The problems with which Parliaments all over the world have to grapple with are more or less akin irrespective of differences in political systems and socio-economic backgrounds. The parliamentarians from different parts of the world, therefore, need a forum where they can meet to discuss and find solutions to their common problems. These problems are no doubt discussed in inter-governmental conferences, but those discussions are not so frank and free as they can be at a conclave of legislators.

Inter-Parliamentary relations assume great importance today when the whole world is beset with many pressing problems. It is essential that a link should exist between the various Parliaments of the world. Exchange of goodwill parliamentary delegations of one country with those of the other, visits of individual members of Parliament to various countries and regular correspondence are important means of establishing these links and of promoting inter-parliamentary friendship and understanding.

The inter-parliamentary cooperation on a world-wide plane is now organised under the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). The origin of IPU dates back to 1889 when the first Inter-Parliamentary Conference for international arbitration, attended by delegates from nine countries of three continents, met in Paris on the initiative of two parliamentarians and men of peace: William Randal Cremer from United Kingdom and Frederic Passy from France. The movement developed rapidly and it was in the year 1892 that the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, meeting at Berne, decided to set up a central organ under the name of the

“Inter-Parliamentary Bureau for International Arbitration”. Two years later, in 1894, the fifth Inter-Parliamentary Conference, meeting at The Hague, adopted the statutes of the new institution. Thus, a stable organisation with its own statutes and a secretariat was set up under the name of Inter-Parliamentary Union within five years of the convening of the first Conference. The total present membership of the Union is 112. The European Parliament is an Associate Member.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union is a world-wide organisation of Parliaments to promote the concept of peace and international arbitration. It brings together parliamentarians of different countries and ideologies. National Groups are expected to exert a sustained influence within their Parliaments in favour of the general objectives of the Union and to intervene with a view to securing action on the resolutions adopted by the IPU Conferences. Apart from their participation in the general activities of the Union, the Groups are encouraged to develop mutual relations with each other on a bilateral or multilateral basis.

Aims of the Union: The aims of the Union are to promote personal contacts between members of all Parliaments and to unite them in common action to secure and maintain full participation of their respective States in the firm establishment and development of representative institutions and in the advancement of the work of international peace and cooperation, particularly by supporting the objective of the United Nations. With this end in view, the Union makes known its views—in the form of resolutions adopted at its annual Conferences — on all international problems concerning parliamentary institutions so as to improve their working and prestige.

ORGANS OF THE UNION

The Inter-Parliamentary Conference: The Inter-Parliamentary Conference is the principal statutory organ of the IPU. It studies international problems placed on its agenda by the Inter-Parliamentary Council and makes recommendations expressing the views of the organisation on these questions. In addition to topical issues of a political nature often concerning local or regional conflicts, recent conferences have also adopted resolutions on issues such as disarmament, health, population, environment, women’s rights, decolonization and humanitarian law. Since 1984, the Conference meets twice a year. National Groups are represented by delegations of varying sizes with voting rights weighted mainly according to the population of their respective States. The Conference elects its own President for each session, traditionally in the person of an eminent parliamentary figure from the host country. An average of 500 parliamentarians participate in each session.

The Inter-Parliamentary Council: The Inter-Parliamentary Council is composed of two representatives from each affiliated Group. It guides and monitors the activities of the IPU. It draws up the annual programme and Budget and is responsible for the admission or suspension of National Groups.

The Executive Committee: The Executive Committee supervises the administration of the Union and gives technical advice to the Council. It consists of 13 members belonging to different groups. Twelve of these are elected by the Conference. The President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council is its *ex-officio* member and President.

The Committees: The Inter-Parliamentary Council sets up Study Committees to assist the Conference in its work. All National Groups are represented on each Committee by one member and one substitute. As in March 1989, there are four Study Committees, *viz.* (i) Political Committee; (ii) Judicial Committee; (iii) Economic Committee; and (iv) Decolonization Committee. In addition, an *Ad hoc* Committee on Environment has also been created. India has proposed the nomination of Shri Digvijay Singh, M.P. to serve on this Committee.

The Secretariat: The International Secretariat of the Union is called the Inter-Parliamentary Bureau, and is located at Geneva. It is headed by a Secretary-General, appointed by the Inter-Parliamentary Council, with some permanent staff necessary to carry out the functions of the Bureau. Under the directions of the Executive Committee, the Bureau executes the decisions taken by a Conference or the Council. Its official organ is the Inter-Parliamentary Bulletin, a quarterly published in English and French. The Bureau corresponds with the Groups and carries out, in accordance with the Council instructions, a programme of studies, and brings out publications and reports. It also prepares the preliminary memoranda on the questions to be studied by the Union.

Association of Secretaries-General: In 1938 an Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments was set up to provide opportunities to the Secretaries-General and Clerks of various National Parliaments to exchange ideas and experiences and to discuss possible solutions to the problems arising from time to time in the formulation of Parliamentary practices and procedures. The Association has its own separate organisation which, however, functions within the framework of the Union and is financed from the Budget of the Union itself. Normally, the plenary assemblies of the Association and the sessions of its Executive Committee are held at the same time and in the same city in which the annual Conference of the Union takes place. The Association works in close collaboration with the Union which draws upon the technical

expertise of the Secretaries-General whenever it finds itself confronted with complex problems of parliamentary procedures.

International Centre for Parliamentary Documentation (CIDP): The Inter-Parliamentary Union also conducts a programme of research and studies on parliamentary problems. An International Centre for Parliamentary Documentation was established in Geneva in the year 1965 under the auspices of the Union to promote parliamentary research and to serve as a repository of comparative parliamentary information. The Centre is expected to further the aims and objectives of the Union by providing facilities to enable parliamentarians and scholars to improve their knowledge and understanding of parliamentary institutions. It is also designed to encourage a comparative study of legislative and representative institutions and to arrange symposia and seminars on subjects of common interest to world parliamentarians. CIDP also brings out, from time to time, an updated version of its famous volume "Parliaments of the World: A Comparative Reference Compendium" giving useful and comparative information about various Parliaments of the world.

As part of the IPU Secretariat, the Centre works in collaboration with the Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments and receives guidelines from an international advisory committee of experts. Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha was the Head of the CIDP during the years 1982-83. Currently, Shri Vakkom Purushothaman, MP is the Chairman of the Consultative Committee of Experts of CIDP.

Functions of IPU: The Inter-Parliamentary Union holds two full fledged plenary sessions of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference annually in the capitals of the various National Groups. The Inter-Parliamentary Conference sits for a maximum duration of six days with a heavy agenda and work schedule. The National Groups participate in the conference by sending delegations. Article 11 of the statute of the Union says that the number of delegates from the National Group shall in no case exceed eight, in respect of Group of countries with a population of less than one hundred million inhabitants or ten in respect of Groups of countries with a population of one hundred million inhabitants or more. Apart from National Groups, various international organisations of an inter-governmental or Inter-Parliamentary nature and other bodies as fixed by Inter-Parliamentary Council are invited to be represented at the Conference as observers who are witness to the proceedings but can speak in case invited by the President.

Agenda for discussions: The agenda of the Conference offers a wide spectrum of subjects covering a vast area of common concern in the national and international relationships. Article 22(d) of the statute states that the Agenda of the Conference shall be approved by the Inter-Parliamentary Council on the recommendation of the Executive Committee thereby striking a consensus from all the National Groups represented in the Council with regard to the subjects set down for discussions. Normally there are two subjects in the Agenda calling for at least three plenary sittings of the Conference. The nature of items included for discussion ranges from certain pressing questions of human concern like environment, equal rights of men and women, population, humanitarian international laws, drug trafficking on the one hand and, on the other, matters of international questions covering nuclear disarmament, decolonisation, Middle East, demilitarisation of space, elimination of chemical and bacteriological weapons and apartheid. Besides, the Conference holds a General Debate on the political, economic and social situation of the world, which enables the delegates to express their views on a wide range of subjects from the viewpoints of their respective countries.

In view of the rapid developments in almost all fields, the delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Conferences have to keep themselves abreast of the latest happenings. Each delegate, however, has the freedom to select his own subject on the Agenda, on which he feels that he can make the maximum contribution. Those who have special aptitude for drafting are given opportunities to be included in the Study Committee for preparation of draft resolution.

Conference Rules 13 and 14 also provide further opportunities to the members to contribute to the consideration of two subject items in the Agenda by presenting Memoranda and Resolutions. While debating the subjects, the Memoranda and draft resolutions are given proper weightage for ultimate preparation of draft resolutions on the respective topics by the concerned study committees for expert handling. The resolutions drafted by the concerned Committees are finally adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Conference for implementation by the National Groups.

Rule 11 provides scope to the delegates to raise discussion relating to an event of particular international importance occurring during the thirty days preceding the opening of the Conference or during the period of the Conference. Such moves, called as requests for insertion of supplementary item or emergency supplementary item in the Agenda, require specified majority for inclusion in the Agenda. Since the Agenda of Council is fixed well in advance by the Council on the advice of the

Executive Committee, events of latest importance requiring immediate attention can be discussed by above means only.

Since the IPU is not charged with any executive responsibility nor are delegations sponsored by Governments as such, the atmosphere is invariably free from any tension whatsoever. The delegations are composed of members belonging to various parties or groups in National Parliaments and thus both the Government and Opposition interests are represented. Each delegate is entitled to offer his own views on any matter before the Conference and it is quite normal for the same delegation to present more than one point of view.

Among non-governmental international organisations, the IPU enjoys a position of unique importance; of all the semi-official organisations it stands closest to national Governments and is able to press with effect for the ratification and application of international conventions. In general, it exerts direct influence on Governmental policies in matters involving relations between States.

India's Role in the IPU: Among the newly independent countries of the world—countries which gained their political freedom after the Second World War—India was the first to become a member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

When India became free in 1947 there were immediate requests to its Parliament from international parliamentary bodies such as the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (then known as Empire Parliamentary Association) to become their member and to open Indian branches. Although the Old Central Legislative Assembly was a member of the Empire Parliamentary Association, it had ceased to function as an Indian Branch on our attaining independence. Speaker Shri G.V. Mavalankar considered carefully the requests in consultation with the then Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and it was decided that the Indian Parliament should become a member of the Inter Parliamentary Union. A resolution was accordingly adopted by the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) authorising the Speaker to form an Indian Parliamentary Group.

As regards the invitation from the Empire Parliamentary Association, Speaker Mavalankar stipulated that consistent with the status of India which she had attained on Independence, she could no longer be a member of the body which smacked of imperialism and observed that until the name of the organisation was changed and India given a status

of equality, she could not be a member thereof. At about the same time, changes in the organisation of the Empire Parliamentary Association were under consideration of that body and the member-countries were engaged on preparing a new Constitution for it. Thus in 1948, when the Conference of the Empire Parliamentary Association was held in London, India was invited to participate therein in anticipation of forming a Branch in order to assist in the shaping of the future Constitution of the Association. Speaker Mavalankar himself led the delegation and took active part in the deliberations of the Conference. In accordance with his proposals, the Association was renamed as "The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association" and its Constitution provided equal status for India in the same way as that of other self-governing dominions.

On India becoming a member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, a question arose whether there should be two separate Branches of the two international parliamentary bodies. While Inter-Parliamentary Union was indifferent, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association urged that the Indian Branch of the Association should be a separate Body, dealing only with the affairs of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Speaker Mavalankar considered the whole matter in consultation with the then Prime Minister Nehru and leading members of Parliament and came to the conclusion that it was in the interests of smooth working of the Indian Branch that there should not be separate branches, independent of each other, for various international parliamentary bodies. It was felt that the sovereign status of the country demanded that our Parliament should in no way be a subordinate branch of any outside Body. The question whether India should be a branch of any International Body and how it should manage its internal affairs should be left to be determined by the Indian Branch itself and should not be subject to the control, whether in theory or in practice, of any outside authority. It was also considered necessary that the decision whether India should continue to be a member of these or other bodies should rest with India itself and the organisation that was proposed to be formed for this purpose should be such as to contain that freedom of action, independent of any outside influence or authority. Keeping these considerations in view, it was decided that an autonomous body having its own constitution and directing its own affairs should be formed. A meeting of the members of Parliament was then called and it was resolved that an autonomous body called the Indian Parliamentary Group should be formed.

The Indian Parliamentary Group, with the Speaker of Lok Sabha as its *ex-officio* President, functions as the National Group of India for the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Membership of the Group is open to members of Parliament. Former members of Parliament can become Associate-Members of the Group with limited rights.

India joined the Union in the year 1949 and has ever since been playing an effective and prominent role in its working and deliberations. It has been contributing its mite to the movement for strengthening inter-parliamentary cooperation not only by sending delegations to the annual Conferences or the Study Committees of the Union but also through a regular exchange of delegations, goodwill missions and correspondence.

India fully shares the view that inter-parliamentary contacts and cooperation can be a means to exert influence within national Parliaments and through them on their Governments and people in favour of world peace and developments.

India had the opportunity of hosting the fifty-seventh Inter-Parliamentary Conference in 1969 which was a great success. The Conference was held in New Delhi from 30 October to 7 November 1969. It was presided over by Dr. G.S. Dhillon, the then Speaker of Lok Sabha and the President of the Indian Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Parliamentary delegations from 52 member countries of the Inter-Parliamentary Union attended the Conference. Foreign delegates (Speakers, Ministers, M.Ps), observers from international organisations, officials, journalists and wives of some of the delegates—totalling about 600 persons—visited India in connection with the Conference. The Indian delegation to the Conference, consisting of 21 members of Parliament was led by the Speaker of Lok Sabha.

Shri V.V. Giri, President of India, inaugurated the Conference in the Central Hall, Parliament House on 30 October 1969. A special postage stamp was issued to mark the inauguration of the Conference. The Conference, excluding the Inaugural Ceremony, was held in the Vigyan Bhavan. Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi addressed the Conference on 31 October 1969 on "India Today".

The year 1973 was particularly significant for our country insofar as the IPU was concerned. It was for the first time that an Asian, the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Dr. G.S. Dhillon, was elected as the President of the Union in a keenly contested election and Shri S.L. Shakhder, then

Secretary, Lok Sabha, as the President of the Association of Secretaries-General of World Parliaments. This itself speaks eloquently of the role India has been playing consistently in furthering the inter-parliamentary movement.

India has also been playing a vital role in the activities of Executive Committee and Inter-Parliamentary Council—the two foremost bodies of IPU. India has been represented in the Executive Committee five times in the past: Shri Mohan Lal Gautam, M.P. (1949-52); Dr. H.N. Kunzru, M.P. (1959—62); Dr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, Speaker, Lok Sabha and later President of India (1968—70); Dr. G.S. Dhillon, Speaker, Lok Sabha (1971-72) who was also elected as the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council and thus served also as *ex-officio* member of its Executive Committee (1975-76) and Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha (1983-87).

Since its inception, the Indian Parliamentary Group is acting as a link between the Parliament of India and various Parliaments of the world. One of its main objectives has been to promote personal contacts between members of Parliament in India and members of other Parliaments and arranging their visits to foreign countries with a view to exchanging ideas on issues of public importance. It also aims at keeping the members fully acquainted with the current problems in political, economic, social, educational and defence fields by arranging lectures, seminars, symposia and panel discussions in which distinguished members of Parliament and other eminent persons having expertise in their respective fields take part. Its efforts have also been directed towards dissemination of information among members of the Group. Besides IPU, the Group has also been functioning as the India Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Various activities of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) are brought to the notice of its members, to ensure their involvement, by issuing IPG Newsletter (both in English and Hindi) every quarter.

IPG has been regularly organising Seminars/Symposia and other functions since its inception. Some of the Seminars held in recent years dealt with such important subjects as 'Privileges of the Legislatures'; 'Social Legislation and Problems of its Implementation'; 'Legislature and Planning'; 'Role and Functions of Legislators inside and outside the Legislature'; 'Financial Accountability of the Executive to the Legislature'; 'The Legislative Process'; 'Budgetary Process'; 'Parliamentary Questions'; 'Financial Committees'; 'Private Members' Business'; 'Facilities for Effective Functioning of Legislators' etc.

Very recently, that is on 4-5 August 1989, a Seminar on 'Panchayati Raj' was held at the Parliament House Annexe as part of the Birth Centenary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. It was inaugurated by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha. Twenty-eight Papers were presented at the Seminar, which was attended, among others, by the Presiding Officers of several State Legislatures, eminent parliamentarians, distinguished civil servants, prominent academics and journalists.

Symposia on important subjects organised under the aegis of the IPG include 'Our Constitution and Working of Parliamentary Democracy in India'; 'Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and National Integration' and 'Role and Functions of the Speaker'.

IPG has also been arranging meetings of foreign dignitaries visiting India with members of Parliament. Among the dignitaries who addressed the members of our Parliament in recent years were H.E. Mr. Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on 10 December 1980; Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 16 April 1981; H.E. Mr. Francois Mitterrand, President of the Republic of France on 29 November 1982; H.E. Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone, Prime Minister of Japan on 4 May 1984 and H.E. Mr. Mikhail S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU on 27 November 1986.

A meeting of members of Parliament was held on 13 August 1987 in the Central Hall of Parliament House commemorating the 40th Anniversary of our Independence.

As part of the Birth Centenary celebrations of Shri G.V. Mavalankar, First Speaker of Lok Sabha, a meeting of members of Parliament was held in the Central Hall, Parliament House on 26 November 1988 when the Vice-President Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma released a book 'Dada Saheb Mavalankar—Father of Lok Sabha' brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

To mark the completion of four decades of the working of our Constitution, the Executive Committee of the IPG has decided to bring out a publication, 'The Constitution and the Parliament in India—40 years of the Republic'. The volume will include contributions from Union Ministers, Chief Ministers of States, Presiding Officers of State Legislatures, parliamentarians, educationists, jurists, journalists and others.

IPG also arranges regularly Seminars/Symposia and exhibitions on the birth and death anniversaries of Jawaharlal Nehru, first Prime Minister of India. Presently, IPG is planning a special volume on Jawaharlal Nehru to commemorate his birth centenary year.

Orientation Programmes for new members of Parliament and State Legislatures are organised in Delhi as well as at other places under the joint auspices of the IPG and Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat from time to time. These programmes are intended to provide opportunities to new members to analyse various aspects of parliamentary processes and procedures, familiarise themselves more closely with the operational mechanics of parliamentary institutions and exchange ideas and experiences for future improvements. During the Eighth Lok Sabha from 1985 till date, IPG has so far organised four such programmes for new members of Lok Sabha, two for new members of Rajya Sabha and seven for new members of State Legislatures.

PANDEMONIUM IN THE HOUSE—REPORTERS' DILEMMA

S. S. GURUMURTHI

Under rule 379 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Secretary-General is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring the preparation of "a full report of the proceedings of the House at each of its sittings" and its publication. Now, what is a full report? According to the definition adopted by the House of Commons Select Committee on Parliamentary Debates in 1907:

The Official Report is a full report, in the first person, of all speakers alike, a full report being defined as one 'which, though not strictly verbatim, is substantially the verbatim report, with repetitions and redundancies omitted and with obvious mistakes corrected, but which on the other hand leaves out nothing that adds to the meaning of the speech or illustrates the argument'.¹

There have been very clear rulings of successive Speakers of Lok Sabha that only what is permitted by the Chair to be said in the House will form part of the record. For example, on 19 April 1978, a member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, rose on a point of order on the Speaker's observations made with regard to "stop recording" and referring to rule 379, he wanted to know that "if you stop and if you keep on directing the Reporters not to record how do you enable the Secretary to prepare a *full* report of what has taken place on the floor of the House". The Speaker, Shri K.S. Hegde, thereupon ruled that "... It is a full report of what is permissible to be said in the House..."² Again, during discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address on 24 February 1981, some members wanted to know why certain expunctions were made from the proceedings earlier that day. The Speaker, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, thereupon observed, "... Whatever has been said with my permission, that will remain on record. But what has been said without my permission will not remain on record ... I cannot let things go on record without my permission."³

Guided by the above definition of the House of Commons Select Committee and the rulings from the Chair in Lok Sabha, the proceedings of Lok Sabha are reported by a team of Reporters who are experts in their

1. Erskine May: *Parliamentary Practice*, Butterworths, London, 20th Edition, 1983, pp. 263-264.

2. *L.S. Deb.*, 19 April 1978, cc. 253-54.

3. *L.S. Deb.*, 24 February 1981, cc. 263-266.

profession and who have been selected after a gruelling competitive examination in high speed shorthand writing. When the atmosphere in the House is calm with only occasional interruptions, there is no difficulty in reporting the proceedings but when several members speak simultaneously, Reporters find it extremely difficult to take down the proceedings. The instruction to them is that on such occasions they have to follow carefully the eyes and ears of the Chair. In the midst of several interruptions, if the Chair identifies a particular member and replies to him, only then what that member has said is recorded along with the Chair's observation. If there are a number of simultaneous interruptions and the Chair simply calls the House to order and does not listen to any interruption, then the interruptions are not recorded but typed in the proceedings in italics within brackets, like (*Interruptions*).

Varying degrees of uproar take place in the House and the difficulty of the Reporters is directly proportional to its intensity at any given point of time. Immediately after the Question Hour, the House sometimes witnesses rumbustious scenes with members from different sections of the House trying to raise questions simultaneously which, in their view, are very important. This period is euphemistically called by the Press as *Zero Hour*, though it does not have the sanction of the Rules. On most of the days the din is confined to ten or fifteen minutes only. The Chief Parliamentary Reporter is present at the Table to guide the Reporters during this period.

There are, however, occasions—mercifully rare—when the pandemonium lasts longer. On such occasions, members belonging to a particular section of the House feel very strongly that a certain matter which in their view is of utmost importance, must be discussed on the floor of the House immediately, suspending all the other business listed for the day. The Chair pleads with them to give a proper notice, so that the matter could be considered calmly and dispassionately in order to find a solution within the rules. The agitating members, however, when not satisfied may even come and occupy the well of the House and start shouting slogans, with an intent not to allow the proceedings of the House to go on, much against the wishes of the silent majority. After unsuccessfully pleading with the members to resume their seats, the Chair may decide to go ahead with the transaction of the business before the House, and call upon one of the members, who want the normal business to be carried on, to speak. The member may accordingly get up and start speaking loudly. If the members squatting in the well of the House remain equally determined to drown the speech of the member and continue with their orchestrated slogan-shouting more loudly, the plight of the Reporters is most unenviable. It is not possible to hear the speech of the member holding the floor because of slogan-shouting from some other members. The Reporters know only too well that playing back the tape will not help

because what comes out of the tape will only be a cacophony of noises! In such a situation, one naturally turns to the Rules of Procedure for guidance and is not disappointed, since, according to rule 378, "the Speaker shall preserve order and shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions."

Here is the decision of the Chair to allow a particular member to speak, which automatically implies that that member has to go on record. It is the duty of the Reporters to see that this decision of the Chair is enforced.

Even in the midst of all the din, the Reporters, by virtue of their training, coupled with utmost concentration, are still able to catch few key words in each sentence. They play back the tape repeatedly and are able to get some more words, but the material may not still be sufficient to reconstruct the speech in full. They then consult the members concerned, who fully appreciate their difficulty in view of the prevailing situation in the House and are always willing to help by even letting the Reporters consult their notes. The speeches are ultimately reconstructed for inclusion in the Official Report called Parliamentary Debates. To cite an example, on 22 March 1988 at 16.24 hours the Home Minister, Sardar Buta Singh moved the Constitution (Fifty-Ninth) Amendment Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, for declaring emergency in Punjab and extending President's Rule beyond one year. Immediately, some Opposition members occupied the well of the House and started shouting slogans. The slogan-shouting went on continuously till rising of the House at 18.00 hours. The Speaker, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, ruled that the House would proceed with the business before it and called the Home Minister to speak. The Home Minister read out his speech which seemed drowned in the slogan-shouting. The Reporters got the text of the speech from the Home Minister and the same was included in the proceedings. After the Home Minister, as many as 12 ruling party members were called to speak. The same procedure was followed in recording the speeches of those members also⁴

This is the only way in which the decision of the Chair to allow the members to speak and to go on record, can be enforced. Otherwise, for long duration of proceedings, the Debates would only contain (*Interruptions*) and the enforcement of the decision of the Chair to proceed with the business before the House would not be reflected therein.

4. *L.S. Deb.*, 22 March 1988, cc. 409-434.

UNVEILING OF THE PORTRAITS OF MADAME BHIKHAIJI CAMA, DR. HAREKRUSHNA MAHTAB AND DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR

MADAME BHIKHAIJI CAMA

A portrait of Madame Bhikhaji Cama, the first Indian woman revolutionary to have fought for India's freedom, was unveiled by the Vice-President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma at a function held on 2 August 1989 in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

After the members of Parliament and other invited dignitaries had taken their seats in the Central Hall, the Vice-President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Speaker Lok Sabha, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar and the donor of the portrait, Shrimati Ashoka Gupta, President, All India Women's Conference, reached the dais. After the National Anthem, *Jana-Gana-Mana*, the portrait of Madame Cama was presented to the Speaker, Lok Sabha by the donor. Shri Homi J. H. Talyarkhan, Member, Minorities Commission, spoke on behalf of the donor.

Addressing the gathering, the Speaker described Madame Cama as an outstanding personality of great courage, fearlessness, integrity and passion for freedom. The Speaker observed that Madame Cama was a pioneer amongst those who worked from abroad for the freedom of the country. Referring to Madame Cama's intense love for the nation, the Speaker said that she even sacrificed her family life and worked tirelessly for the cause of liberty, equality and fraternity of the people of her motherland. Praising Madame Cama's notable virtues, the Speaker observed that right from her early years, she cultivated a well-defined social outlook and clear political vision. It was her motto to serve humanity with utmost love and affection and to rise against any exploitation of fellow beings. The Speaker further noted that only the sad plight of her people and the misdeeds of the Government, compelled her to think in terms of violent revolutionary methods. Dr. Jakhar concluded that "though many may have difference of opinion regarding the methods of her functioning, we owe a debt of gratitude to her for her uncompromising patriotism and tireless efforts to fight against exploitation and injustice".

Following the Speaker's address, the Vice-President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma unveiled the portrait of Madame Bhikhaji Cama.

Paying homage to the memory of Madame Cama, the Vice-President recalled with admiration and gratitude her glorious role in the struggle for freedom. The Vice-President noted that despite being a cherished member of a wealthy family, she was not one to live a life of luxury. Hers was a restless soul destined for a bigger cause. Dr. Sharma observed that Madame Cama's remarkable contribution lay in sensitising world opinion against colonialism and in asserting India's urge for freedom from foreign domination. In this context, he made particular reference to the incident of August 1907, when Madame Cama unfurled a tricolour at the Seventh International Congress at Stuttgart in Germany. Referring to Madame Cama's rare ability to inspire idealism and courage of conviction, the Vice-President said she did so in various ways: by the impact of her personality and sacrifice, by her impassioned oratory and by her faith in India's destiny.

The function concluded with the playing of the National Anthem after which the Vice-President, the Prime Minister, the Speaker, Lok Sabha and other dignitaries departed.

DR. HAREKRUSHNA MAHTAB

A portrait of the veteran leader, freedom fighter, writer, former Union Minister, Governor, former Premier and Chief Minister of Orissa, Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab, was unveiled by the Vice-President Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, at a function held on 7 August 1989 in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

After the members of Parliament and other dignitaries invited on the occasion took their seats in the Central Hall, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, the Vice-President, Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Shri Bhartru Hari Mahtab, son of Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab and the donor of the portrait reached the dais. The National Anthem was then played followed by recitation of a song in Oriya. Thereafter, the portrait of Dr. Mahtab was presented to the Speaker, Lok Sabha by the donor. Shri Braja Mohan Mohanty, M.P., delivered a speech on behalf of the donor.

In his address to the gathering, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha described Dr. Mahtab as an illustrious son of modern India who blended in his personality the versatile traits of a freedom fighter, statesman, historian, prolific writer and journalist. Recollecting Dr. Mahtab's role in the freedom struggle, Dr. Jakhar observed that during the hey-days of freedom movement, Dr. Mahtab had assiduously worked to build up close links between the momentum of the independence movement in British Indian provinces and that of mass

upsurge against feudal rule and princely autocracy in the Indian States. The Speaker further said that the unveiling of the portrait of Dr. Mahtab in the Central Hall of Parliament was an humble tribute from a grateful nation to an eminent torch-bearer in its struggle for freedom, progress and prosperity.

Following the Speaker's address, the Vice-President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma unveiled the portrait of Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab.

Paying homage to Dr. Mahtab, the Vice-President recollected that Dr. Mahtab had entered the mainstream of political life in the country by dint of his own ability and determination. Citing the instances of Dr. Mahtab's participation in the Non-Cooperation Movement, the Salt Satyagraha and the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Vice-President recalled the rigorous hardships undergone by Dr. Mahtab during his imprisonments. The Vice-President observed that Dr. Mahtab's finest contribution to national politics after independence, as Premier of Orissa was his role in integrating the Princely States in Orissa, thereby providing a working model for the rest of the country. This must be recognised as a contribution of permanent value. The Vice-President further recalled how in later years, as Chief Minister, Union Minister and Governor, Dr. Mahtab distinguished himself in various fields of nation-building activity.

The function concluded with the playing of the National Anthem, after which the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and other dignitaries departed.

DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR

A portrait of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the chief architect of our Constitution, was unveiled by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, at a function held on 9 August 1989, in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

After the members of Parliament and other distinguished guests took their seats, the Vice-President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Speaker Lok Sabha, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar and Shri R.L. Cain, the donor of the portrait (on behalf of B.R. Ambedkar Vihar Manch) reached the dais. After the recitation of *Vande Mataram*, the portrait was presented to the Speaker by the donor. This was followed by a speech on behalf of the donor organisation.

The Speaker then unveiled the portrait of Dr. Ambedkar, following which the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi addressed the gathering.

Paying glowing tributes to Dr. Ambedkar, the Prime Minister said that it was Dr. Ambedkar who "translated the vision of Gandhiji and Panditji, the

vision of the freedom struggle, the vision of Congress, into our Constitution and presented it in a form with which we could build our nation". The Prime Minister further observed, "Our Constitution saw the pitfalls and the dangers of a democratic system that allowed the power to go to the wealthy, to go to feudal interests and other stronger sections of our society. It was through the work of Ambedkarji that reservations were brought into our Constitution". Referring to the proposed amendments to the Constitution, the Prime Minister noted: "Today, we are for the first time giving representation to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in proportion to their population in the local bodies through direct elections", which was a historic step.

Paying his homage to Dr. Ambedkar, the Speaker, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar described his contribution to the making of modern India as phenomenal. Sketching Dr. Ambedkar's brilliant educational and professional career, the Speaker observed that the crowning achievement of his life came when he was appointed the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution during which "he brought to bear not only his legal scholarship, but also an unusual farsightedness in the shaping of our Constitution". Describing Dr. Ambedkar as a revolutionary, the Speaker recalled that he always fought against the evils of our social system, blind faiths and superstitions. Dr. Jakhar further observed: "He was a ray of hope for the Dalits, the oppressed and the down-trodden. He gave them honour, dignity and freedom. What he wanted was not a mere survival for the humans but a life of equality, justice and respect." The Speaker concluded by saying that Dr. Ambedkar "dreamt of an India, strong and united, always moving from progress to progress. He was, for all of us not just an individual, but a great inspiring institution".

The function concluded with the singing of *Vande Mataram*, after which the dignitaries departed.

The portraits of Madame Bhikhaji Cama, Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar will adorn the distinguished Freedom Fighters Gallery in the Parliamentary Museum and Archives.

WIT AND HUMOUR IN LEGISLATURES

The Houses of the Parliament and of the State Legislatures sometimes witness heated discussions. But it is not all just heat; discussions shed light as well and there are also lighter interludes. Continuing this feature, we have endeavoured to capture some moments of wit and humour from the fourteenth session of the Eighth Lok Sabha and in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly recently.

—Editor

LOK SABHA

Mr. Speaker:...I quote the rule again

...Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest.

Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table.

If the Minister quotes verbatim, then it will be incumbent upon him to lay all of what he is reading from that paper, on the Table of the House.....(*Interruptions*)

Professor Madhu Dandavate: According to the rule which you have quoted, even if the Devil quotes the Bible here, the Bible will be laid on the Table of this House.

(*L.S. Deb.*, 18 July 1989)

Shri Madhavrao Scindia: This is an omnibus question which requires an omnibus answer. If the hon. member meets me separately, I would certainly explain to him in great length.

Shri Chandra Narain Pratap Singh: I have a shorter question say, yes or no.

Shri Madhavrao Scindia: To some extent - yes, and in respect of other areas - no.

Professor Madhu Dandavate: This is non-aligned answer.

Mr. Speaker: It is a half-way policy.

(L.S. Deb., 21 July 1989)

Professor Saif-ud-din Soz: Many thanks for this progressive and benevolent measure. But what about ex-MPs?

Shri Rajiv Gandhi: Sir, I would be looking forward to the hon. member earning a salary for the next term and not looking forward to a pension.

(L. S. Deb., 9 August 1989)

STATE LEGISLATURES

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

On a member's reference to a Tamil saying "Tiger does not eat *pull*. (meaning 'grass' in Tamil) to appease its appetite", the entire House plunged into laughter when the Chief Minister posed the question whether it was *pull* or bull.

(T.N.L.A. Procs., 16 February 1989)

When a Minister thanked the Chief Minister for having entrusted to a young man like him the Revenue Department, an age-old department with 200 years of record, an Opposition member rose to point out wittingly that the Revenue Minister had become a grand-father. The Minister amusingly retorted that it was not his fault. The Chair thereupon humorously remarked that he might have become a grand-father even in his youthful days.

(T.N.L.A. Procs., 11 April 1989)

During discussion on the Demands for Grants for Social Welfare, a lady member urged that all men should take a vow not to accept dowry and alleged that even the male members in the House had not expressed their views in unequivocal terms. In a jocular manner the Chair observed that people like him were not for dowry; but in any case it was too late. The

House plunged into laughter when a Minister interpreted it in a different way by saying that if there was a chance to marry, the Speaker might demand dowry.

(*T.N.L.A. Proc.*, 21 April 1989)

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

25th Death Anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: A meeting on the occasion of 25th Death Anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, was held under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group on 27 May 1989 in the Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi. Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha presided. Union Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh delivered an address on "Pandit Nehru's concept of Secularism and Social Justice."

Seminar on "Panchayati Raj": A Seminar on *Panchayati Raj* was organised under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group on 4 and 5 August 1989 in the Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi. Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha inaugurated the Seminar on 4 August 1989. Shri Bhajan Lal, Union Minister of Agriculture delivered the keynote address on the occasion. Shri Vasant Sathe, Minister of Energy, Shri S.B. Chavan, Minister of Finance, and Shri Janardhana Poojary, Minister of State in the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Agriculture, 12 Presiding Officers of State Legislatures, 16 eminent parliamentarians, 10 academicians and experts and some well-known journalists participated. As many as 29 papers were presented at the Seminar.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS VISITING INDIA

Democratic People's Republic of Korea: In response to an invitation from the Parliament of India, His Excellency Mr. Yang Hyong Sop, Chairman of Supreme People's Assembly of Democratic People's Republic of Korea and party, visited India from 19 to 24 April 1989. The distinguished guests called on Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha on 19 April 1989, who hosted a banquet in their honour later in the evening. On 20 April 1989, the Delegation called on Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Vice President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha and Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. A meeting between the Delegation and members of our Parliament was also held the same day. On 21 April 1989, the Delegation called on Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Union Minister of External Affairs and Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Information and Broadcasting. Besides Delhi, the Delegates visited Agra.

United Kingdom: Rt. Hon. Bernard Weatherill, Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, accompanied by his wife, visited India from 14 to 19 August 1989. They called on the President Shri R. Venkataraman and Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha on 14 August 1989. Dr. Jakhar hosted a banquet in their honour the same day. They called on Dr. Shanker Dyal Sharma, Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Shri H.K.L Bhagat, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Information and Broadcasting and Shrimati Sheila Dixit, Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in Prime Minister's Office on 16 August 1989. Besides Delhi, they visited Lucknow.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS GOING ABROAD

Federal Republic of Germany: on the invitation of *Bundestag* (Parliament) of the Federal Republic of Germany, an Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha visited Federal Republic of Germany from 18 to 25 June 1989. Other members of the Delegation were Professor Madhu Dandavate, Sarvashri Ganga Ram, Jaswant Singh, Braja Mohan Mohanty, Balasaheb Vikhe Patil and Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan, all members of Parliament. Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

Japan: On the invitation of the *Diet* (Parliament) of Japan, a seven-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha visited Japan from 27 August to 2 September 1989. Other members of the Delegation were Shrimati Vidyawati Chaturvedi, Shri Kamal Nath, Shri Ramsinh Rathwa, Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan Reddy and Professor Saif-ud-din Soz, all members of Parliament. Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

Republic of Korea: On the invitation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, an Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri H.R. Bhardwaj, Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice visited Republic of Korea from 1 to 6 July 1989. Other members of the Delegation were Sarvashri Sriramamurthy Bhattam, M.S. Gurupadaswamy, A. Jayamohan, Vishnu Modi and Ram Singh, all members of Parliament. Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING: REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

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

'Attachment' Programme for participants from Afro-Asian Countries attending an International Training Programme on "Audit of Public Utilities and Social Services": An 'Attachment' Programme in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures for thirty participants from Afro-Asian countries attending an International Training Programme on Audit of Public Utilities and Social Services organised by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, was conducted by the Bureau from 23 to 25 May 1989. The Programme was inaugurated by Shri Rajesh Pilot, Minister of State for Surface Transport.

'Attachment' of Officers of State Legislature Secretariats: At the request of Karnataka Legislature Secretariat, an 'Attachment' Programme was organised for two officials of that Secretariat from 3 to 7 April 1989 to enable them to study the working of various wings of Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service of Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Another 'Attachment' Programme was organised for Shri R. Sarma, Deputy Secretary of Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat from 25 to 27 April 1989 to enable him to study the working of various aspects of parliamentary processes and procedures, viz. (i) Calling Attention Notices; (ii) Short Duration Discussions; (iii) Short Notice Questions; and (iv) Pre-Budget Scrutiny.

Appreciation Courses for Probationers/Officers of All India and Central Services and IIMC students: Appreciation Courses on Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organised by the Bureau for IFS Probationers — 3 to 7 April 1989; Diploma Students in Hindi Journalism of Indian Institute of Mass Communication — 24 to 28 April 1989; Probationers of Indian Postal Service and P & T Accounts and Finance Service — 8 to 12 May 1989; Ninth Appreciation Course for IPS Probationers — 22 to 26 May 1989; Indian Forest Service Officers — 29 to 31 May 1989; Officers of Public Enterprises and Probationers of IDAS/IDES — 5 to 9 June 1989; Twenty-Fourth Appreciation Course for Officers of the rank of Director, Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary to the Government of India — 13 to 16 June 1989; Indian Railways Services of Mechanical Engineers (Probationers) and Section/Desk Officers in the Ministries/Departments of Government of India — 19 to 23 June 1989; and Appreciation Course for newly promoted IA&AS Officers of Audit Departments — 27 to 29 June 1989.

Study Visit by Dr. Arndt Krause, Associate Professor, Karl Marx University, Leipzig, West Germany: At the request of the University Grants Commission, a study visit was organised for Dr. Arndt Krause, Associate Professor, Karl Marx University, Leipzig, West Germany on 3

May 1989 to enable him to study the working of Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training and Parliament Library.

Study Visits: At the request of various training and educational institutions in the Capital and elsewhere, the Bureau organised 9 study visits for, among others (i) Lecturer-participants from Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi (ii) Indian Telecommunication Service Probationers, and (iii) Sales Tax Officers from Sales Tax Departments of different States.

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

Alleged misleading of the House by a Minister: On 29 March 1989, the Speaker, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, *inter alia* observed that on 6 March 1989, Professor Madhu Dandavate had given notice of a question of privilege against Shri. S. B. Chavan, Minister of Finance, for allegedly misleading the House deliberately on 28 February 1989, during his Budget speech. In his notice, Professor Dandavate stated that Shri Chavan had projected an overall deficit of Rs. 7,337 crores in the Budget with the remarks that the same had been kept at a low level. Professor Dandavate, however, felt that this had been done by tampering with the normal budgetary process. He added that in the document, "Receipts Budget 1989-90" on page 13 the "Net other Non-Tax Revenue" had been shown as Rs. 4,218 crores and on page 17 of the same document, it was stated that "Budget Estimates 1989-90 include a contribution of Rs. 2,300 crores from the pool account of Oil Coordination Committee lodged in Public Account". If this contribution was not to be included in the receipts, the Net other Non-Tax Revenues would have been reduced from Rs. 4,218 crores to Rs. 1,918 crores and consequently the overall deficit for 1989-90 would have arisen to Rs. 9,637 crores. He further added that the Oil Pool Fund lodged in Public Account had been created to even out the fluctuations between the domestic and international oil prices. The fund was thus to be used when the international prices of oil rose exorbitantly. Professor Dandavate noted that by showing the oil fund contribution of Rs. 2,300 crores in the Public Account as receipts in the Revenue Budget, the Finance Minister had deliberately distorted the normal budgetary process only to give an impression that the deficit in the Budget for 1989-90 was low. Professor Dandavate, therefore, felt that by deliberately misleading the House, the Finance Minister had shown disregard for the Lok Sabha and had committed a breach of privilege of the House.

The Speaker further observed that he had referred the matter to the Minister of Finance, Shri S.B. Chavan, for his comments, who in his reply dated 8 March 1989, had *inter alia* stated that the pool account of Oil Coordination Committee (OCC) represented the surplus accruing to the oil companies arising from the difference between the selling prices of petroleum products and the retention prices allowed to the companies. The OCC keeps in deposit with Government their funds which were surplus to their normal requirements. Considering those facts, it was

decided that Rs. 2,300 crores should be transferred from the deposit account as contribution to the Government. The Minister further stated that this was a transfer transaction from Public Account (Capital Budget) to Consolidated Fund (Revenue Budget). While Consolidated Fund had taken a credit of Rs. 2,300 crores (which had been referred to by Professor Dandavate), Public Account had taken a debit of Rs. 2,300 crores (*vide* pages 19 and 29 of the document, Receipts Budget which showed the effect of this transaction on Public Account). The Minister added that the overall deficit of Government was computed taking into account the transactions of Consolidated Fund as well as Public Account. As the addition to Consolidated Fund had been neutralised by the reduction in the Public Account, this transfer transaction *did not affect the overall deficit of the Union Government*. In other words, even if this transaction had not been put through, the overall deficit in the Budget would have remained at Rs. 7,337 crores. The Minister further added that the Budget documents had reflected the correct position. The question of misleading the House did not arise as this transaction had no bearing on the overall deficit.

The Speaker noted that a copy of the Finance Minister's reply was handed over for comments to Professor Madhu Dandavate. In his letter dated 13 March 1989, addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Professor Dandavate had *inter alia* stated his objections as follows:

- (1) The practice of transferring Rs. 2,300 crores from the Capital Account to the Revenue Account was itself objectionable. It would be as irregular as Government encroaching upon the Railway Pension Fund and using it for the payment of salaries of the Secretariat employees.
- (2) The Capital Account and its surpluses were to be utilised to build the capital assets and not for transferring to the Revenue Account to reduce the revenue deficit.
- (3) More than the overall deficit, it was the revenue deficit that was the correct indicator of the state of the economy and it was undoubtedly a fact that the Finance Minister had transferred Rs. 2,300 crores from the Capital Account to the Revenue Account only to create an optical illusion of reduced revenue deficit.
- (4) My fundamental objection was to Government's action in appropriating for its current spendings, moneys belonging to a specific fund set up for a specific purpose of evening out the fluctuations between the domestic and international prices of oil. The money simply did not belong to it. (If a private company were to resort to such a practice, it would have been alleged of criminal misappropriation).

- (5) Against this background, I still feel that the Finance Minister has misled the House and has distorted the normal budgetary process and has thereby committed a breach of privilege of the House.

The Speaker further observed that he had referred the above points to the Minister of Finance for his comments, who in his reply dated 14 March 1989, *inter alia* stated that with regard to points 1 and 4 above under the present arrangements, surpluses of the oil companies over and above the retention prices were pooled with Oil Coordination Committee to be drawn upon, if necessary, to secure the retention prices. This account had, over the years, accumulated and every year the surpluses were being added into the account. Its present level was Rs. 8,900 crores. The surplus on account of the sale of petroleum products arose mainly from the policy of the Government in regard to administered prices. This was not substantively different from the surpluses arising from procurement and sale of other commodities like edible oils. The profit on sale of imported edible oils was taken in the Budget as a Revenue Receipt. That the Revenue Budget of the Government should have the benefit of such surplus was further justified by the fact that any losses arising from administered/controlled prices relating to certain other commodities like food and fertilizers, were borne by the Revenue Budget of Government. The comparison of this pool account with Railway Pension Fund was, therefore, not appropriate, he added.

With regard to point 2 above, the Minister had stated that the surplus in the Capital Account, *i.e.* difference between the Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure, including capital investment had, whenever available, been in effect applied to meet revenue expenditure as the revenue receipts of Government were not adequate to meet revenue expenditure. In 1989-90 Budget, there would have been such a capital surplus if this transfer was not made and that surplus would also have been utilised to meet revenue expenditure. Hence, the transfer entry did not create any real difference in the application of the capital surplus. As for the rationale of the mechanism of transfer, the justification was given in the foregoing paragraph. The Minister reiterated that the surplus on account of administered prices appropriately belonged to the revenue side of the account.

The Speaker further observed that regarding points 3 and 5 the Minister had stated that the point whether the revenue deficit or the overall deficit was the correct indicator of the state of the economy was one on which no opinion had been expressed in any of the Budget documents for 1989-90. Both the deficits had been correctly presented and no facts had been suppressed. There was, therefore, no question of either an optical illusion being created or the House being misled or budgetary process being distorted. In any case, what had been presented to the Parliament were the estimates of the Government which had been correctly reflected in the

Budget documents. The final decision on the Budget would, as usual, be taken by the Parliament. During the discussion, the members had ample opportunity to express their opinion on the substantive features of the estimates, the Minister concluded.

The Speaker noted that he had gone into the matter carefully and had found that the contention of Professor Madhu Dandavate that the Finance Minister had deliberately misled the House, was not borne out by the facts of the case. A perusal of the Budget documents had shown that in the matter of transferring an amount of Rs. 2,300 crores from the pool account of the Oil Coordination Committee, from Capital Account to Revenue Account, the Finance Minister had clearly put all the facts on record and concealed nothing. The question of deliberately misleading the House and thereby committing a breach of its privilege did not, therefore, arise.

The Speaker further noted that it was nevertheless apparent that a more favourable picture of revenue deficit had been projected by transferring Rs. 2,300 crores from Capital Account to Revenue Account. He added that while it was true that this transfer did not affect the overall deficit which was computed taking into account the transactions both of the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account, he felt that it would have been more appropriate if the surplus in the account had not been utilised, even partially, to offset the revenue deficit. The Speaker concluded with the observation that it was entirely for the Government to decide the manner in which the Budget proposals were to be prepared, but this House had the final authority to approve, modify or reject them. He, therefore, withheld his consent to the raising of the matter in the House as a question of privilege.

Alleged misleading of the House by a Minister: On 3 April 1989, the Speaker informed the House that Professor Madhu Dandavate and Shri Thampan Thomas had, on 28 March 1989, given notices of question of privilege against Sardar Buta Singh, Minister of Home Affairs, for allegedly misleading the House by concealing two volumes of the Report of Justice Thakkar Commission of Inquiry on the assassination of the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, while laying it on the Table of the House a day earlier. The Speaker added that on 29 March, Shri C. Madhav Reddy also gave a notice of question of privilege on the same subject. He had reserved all those notices for his consideration. The Speaker then gave his consent under rule 222 to Professor Dandavate to raise the question of privilege for consideration of the House.

Professor Dandavate then sought leave of the House to raise the question of privilege and as no objection was taken, the leave was granted. While raising the question of privilege, Professor Dandavate, *inter alia* stated that on 27 March 1989, Sardar Buta Singh had laid on the

Table of the House: (i) the Thakkar Commission's Interim Report on assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, (ii) the Final Report of the Commission, (iii) the memorandum of action taken on the Report, and (iv) the statement explaining why simultaneous Hindi and English versions of the Report could not be published. Professor Dandavate added that on scrutinizing the two volumes of the Report presented in the House on 27 March 1989, he had found the following reference on page 7, para 1.8.3 of the Interim Report, which he quoted:

The Commission's report is in four volumes. Volume I comprises five chapters as mentioned above. Volumes II and III contain the papers pertaining to Show Cause Notices issued to individuals, their responses and the proceedings of the Commission in relation thereto. Each volume comprises nearly 2000 pages. Volume IV contains interrogatories issued to various persons individually and their respective responses, as also inquiries by way of references made from a number of individuals and their responses. All the volumes carry their own index. Papers pertaining to matters covered by the two terms of reference which are not dealt with in this report will be included in a separate volume along with the report on the remaining matters.

Professor Dandavate thus felt that it was clear that the Thakkar Commission submitted to the Government four volumes of the report whereas all those volumes had not been placed before the House by the Home Minister, who had, thus, concealed some volumes from the Parliament and thereby misled the House. This amounted to showing disregard for the House and, therefore, a breach of privilege of Lok Sabha. In addition, Professor Dandavate referred to the amended Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, after it was amended in 1986 to which he had opposed at the introduction stage and at the consideration stage. He added that there was a mention that additional sub-section (5) of Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act was added as an amendment to make a provision that if the Government felt that in the interest of the security, in the interest of friendly relations with the neighbours and in the public interest, those reports were to be withheld from the Parliament, a notification was to be issued. That notification had come for approval before the House. When that was done, they could withhold those reports from the Parliament. This was the provision. Professor Dandavate added that, however, an explanatory note below sub-section (5) of section 3, stated: for the purpose of this section, Commission's Report includes, Interim Report and all proceedings. He further added that the Government's contention seemed to be that that explanation was applicable to sub-section (5) of section 3 and not to sub-section (4) of section 3 under which the Reports were to be placed, which was a very strange interpretation. Professor Dandavate noted that a number of jurists had held that the explanation was also applicable to sub-section (5). After all, he said, a report was a report whether it was referred to in an earlier section or a different section, he contended that as far as the report was concerned, its every part had to be a report, which meant, Interim Report

plus all the proceedings. He then earnestly requested the Speaker that the report be referred to the authors rather than referring it to the Attorney General or any other jurist. He added that the House expects that what the authors of the Report, that is, the Commission had said, these reports must come before the House. And unless they come before the House, it would be difficult for the members to understand the mind of the Commission to arrive at a conclusion regarding the Commission's Recommendations. He felt that the members must know what was the *modus operandi* that the framers of the report had formed and, therefore all those aspects of the report were very necessary, he then earnestly requested the Speaker either to accept the privilege motion or alternatively refer the matter to the Privileges Committee.

The Speaker also permitted some members to speak on the motion.

Replying to the points raised by Professor Dandavate and others, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh, *inter alia* quoted from a letter written to the then Home Secretary by the Secretary of the Commission, which read as follows:

The hon. Commission has already submitted its Interim Report and Final Report personally to the hon. Minister for Home Affairs on 19.11.1985 and 27.2.1986, respectively.

2. As directed by the hon. chairman, I now submit the secret records relating to the Reports. They are in 12 volumes as described below:

4 Volumes	—	II-A to II-D
4 Volumes	—	III-A to III-D
2 Volumes	—	IV-Sections 1 and 2

The above ten volumes pertain to the Interim Report presented on 19.11.1985.

3. I also submit two volumes, Part I-A (Section 1) and Part I-A (Section 2). These volumes relate to the Final Report presented on 27.2.1986.

The Home Minister then stated that the records of the Commission were submitted to the Home Secretary after 22 days. Therefore, the Report as submitted to the Home Minister on 27 February was complete and final, and there was nothing more to it. He added that he had not done anything by which it could be construed that he had committed a breach of privilege of the House. Therefore, he refuted all the innuendos and all the charges that had been levelled against him.

After the discussion was over, Professor Dandavate moved the following motion, which was negatived :

That this House is of the opinion that the Home Minister Sardar Buta Singh has committed a breach of privilege of the House in deliberately misleading the House by not laying on the Table of the House the complete Report of the Thakkar Commission regarding the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Alleged misleading of the House by a Minister : On 15 May 1989, the Speaker, observed that on 10 May 1989, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo had given notice of a question of privilege against the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh, for allegedly misleading the House on 8 May 1989, while replying to the discussion regarding communal situation, in various parts of the country. In his notice, Shri Deo had *inter alia* stated that Sardar Buta Singh had mislead the House wilfully and deliberately by stating that a "three-judge Division Bench of the Allahabad High Court would decide the Babri Masjid—Ram Janmabhoomi dispute by taking up the case on July 10, 1989, which is false information as reported in the *Indian Express* dated 10th May 1989."

Shri Deo added that the *Indian Express* of 10 May 1989, carried a news report captioned 'Buta misleads Parliament', which *inter alia* read that the facts were not in keeping with what the Home Minister had told the Lok Sabha. Neither had any Bench been constituted, nor was the case being taken up by any Bench of the Allahabad High Court on 10 July. According to the news report, a two-judge Division Bench of the Allahabad High Court at Lucknow was seized of an application made by the State Government for transferring four cases relating to the Ayodhya shrine pending in Faizabad courts to the High Court for their disposal. The arguments before the Bench on the petition moved in February remained inconclusive on 3 May and the next date fixed by the court for the hearing was 10 July. It added that the Division Bench had yet to decide whether the petition of the Government for withdrawal of cases from Faizabad civil courts to the Lucknow Bench, their consolidation and disposal there should be admitted or not.

The Speaker observed that the Minister of Home Affairs, while replying to the discussion regarding communal situation in various parts of the country on 8 May 1989, had stated that after discussing the matter with the Uttar Pradesh Government, the Home Ministry said that the dispute—the whole consolidated case—should be placed before the High Court in Uttar Pradesh and a Division Bench comprising three judges should be constituted for the purpose, who would look into the matter and their decision should be accepted by all. The Home Minister added that the State Government had perhaps moved, or was going to move the High Court—the case had been posted for 10 July and all parties were appearing before the High Court. The Home Minister expressed the hope that those matters could be taken up before the High Court.

The Speaker felt that it was, therefore, clear that the Minister of Home Affairs did not say that a Division Bench had been constituted and that the Babri Masjid—Ram Janmabhoomi dispute was fixed for hearing before the Bench on 10 July 1989. All that the Minister of Home Affairs was on record as having said was that the Union Government had had talks with the Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding the dispute and it was

suggested that a Division Bench of the Allahabad High Court comprising three judges should hear the case.

The Speaker also noted that instead of the Minister of Home Affairs misleading the House, much less deliberately, it appeared to him to be a case of misreporting of the proceedings of the House by the newspaper concerned and placing of total reliance thereon by Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo without referring to the relevant proceedings of the House. The Speaker reiterated that he had emphasised from time to time that members should not repose implicit faith in news reports and should verify their correctness or otherwise for themselves before making allegations. The Speaker ruled that since no question of privilege was involved in the matter, he, therefore, did not give his consent to the raising of the matter as a question of privilege on the floor of the House under rule 222.

STATE LEGISLATURES

MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Alleged casting of reflections on a member by a weekly magazine : On 15 March 1988, Shri Pu Liansuama, a member, gave notice of a question of privilege against the Editor and Publisher of the *Rawlthar*, a weekly news magazine, for allegedly casting reflections on Shri Pu H.K. Chamka, another member, in a news item captioned, "The Most Tacit MLA during the Budget Session" published in its issue of 5—12 March 1988. The news item *inter alia*, said that during the State Assembly Budget Session, while some members were actively participating in the debate, there was one member named Hari Kristo Chamka, an MLA from Tlabung constituency, who remained silent from the beginning of the Session, because "he does not love his constituency, or he is shy or he does not know anything to say." According to the news item, the MLA had fluent knowledge of Bengali which was not used in the House. He did not know English and hardly knew a handful of Mizo words. It added that he had been offered a party ticket by the Congress Party just to enhance the number of the party MLAs to form a government and he seemed to be of very little use. Putting on thick glasses, he received copies of certain documents distributed to members, he did not seem to have any comments on them since he had an education of only 6th standard. The news item further reported that Shri Chamka had been an MLA from about 1972 continuously and he was declared the most tacit MLA till date, who "sits with a white head in the House all through the year".

On 15 March 1988, the Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee of Privileges, after considering the written explanation of and evidence tendered by Shri Lalnuntluanga Tlomte, Editor of *Rawlthar*, in their Second Report presented to the House on 16 August 1988, *inter alia* reported that the Editor of the *Rawlthar* had in this case, expressed

his ignorance and regret, and tendered apology and published his apology in the magazine in its issue dated 14-21 May 1988.

The Committee felt that conventions and practices that had been followed in Parliament and other Legislatures should also be followed in Mizoram Legislature. They observed that in most of the cases when apology was tendered by the alleged offender, investigation into the controversial matter was not pursued and the matter was dropped by accepting the apology. They concluded that the purpose of justice would be amply served if the House accepted the apology tendered by the Editor, and therefore, recommended to the House that the apology tendered by the Editor, *Rawlthar* be accepted and no further action be taken against him in the matter. Similarly, the publisher of the magazine might also be exonerated of the charges and the matter be dropped.

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

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Alleged ill-treatment to a member by a Government Servant: On 28 March 1988, Shri Tarak Bandhu Roy, a member, gave notice of a question of privilege against Shri Bhabesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, C.T.I., North Bengal State Transport Corporation (NBSTC), Jalpaiguri Depot for allegedly (i) refusing him and to his companion the facility of free travel on production of his Identity-card from Jalpaiguri to Calcutta by a bus of the NBSTC on 25 March 1988, to attend the Assembly Session; (ii) compelling him to pay for the tickets for himself and his companion; and (iii) misbehaving with him. In his notice, the member *inter alia* stated that on 25 March 1989, he along with his companion, wanted to come to Calcutta to attend Assembly Session by 'Rocket', a bus of the North Bengal State Transport Corporation which leaves Jalpaiguri at 7 p.m. and accordingly he rang up the Bus Depot for issuing tickets and keeping two seats reserved for them and also wanted to know if there was a V.I.P. seat for the MPs and MLAs. He added that in reply to his phone call, the C.T.I. said, 'there is no V.I.P. seat for the MPs and MLAs. There are four V.I.P. seats reserved for the Commissioner, Jalpaiguri'. He further added that then he contacted the C.A. to the Commissioner, Jalpaiguri who arranged for two seats (one for himself and the other for his companion, Shri Chitta Ranjan Chakraborty) and rang him back. Shri Roy stated that then he, alongwith his companion, went to the Bus Depot at about 6.15 p.m. and wanted two tickets from the booking office, the Booking Clerk took him to the C.T.I., Shri Bhabesh Chandra Bhattacharyya of the NBSTC, Jalpaiguri Depot, who said, 'you will have to produce the coupons otherwise I won't issue you tickets and allow you to get on board the bus'. Shri Roy added that he repeatedly told him that there was no need of coupons and his Identity Card was more than enough. But the said C.T.I. did not pay heed to his words and used strong and objectionable words

and said, "you know nothing. I won't issue your tickets until you pay the fare in hard cash. If you have no money, you just go and borrow it from somebody else, then purchase the tickets and get on board the bus". The member concluded that all those insulting words were uttered before so many people in the office. Then he purchased two tickets for Rs. 173.00(Seat Nos. 16 and 17) (Reservation No. 8785 and 8786) and went to Calcutta.

On 26 April 1988, the House referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee of Privileges, after examining in person Shri Bhabesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, C.T.I., NBSTC, Jalpaiguri Depot, in their Third Report presented to the House on 30 March 1989, *inter alia* reported that Shri Bhabesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, C.T.I., NBSTC, Jalpaiguri Depot, had admitted the lapse on his part and begged to be excused saying that he had no idea at the material time about the existence of any circular to the effect that an MLA could travel alongwith a companion by NBSTC bus on production of his Identity Card. According to him, he detected the relevant circular subsequently and since then he had been repentant of his act. He, however, tendered an unconditional and unqualified apology before the Committee for the incident. The Committee further reported that after careful consideration of the whole matter, they found that the facts as stated by Shri Tarak Bandhu Roy, MLA, regarding the ill-treatment meted out to him by the C.T.I., NBSTC, Jalpaiguri Depot and his refusal to him and his companion the facility of free travel from Jalpaiguri to Calcutta to attend the Assembly Session even after production of the required Identity Card, were quite believable, particularly in view of the unqualified apology tendered by the said C.T.I. for his acts. They, however, hoped that such unhappy incidents would not occur in future. In view of the unqualified apology tendered by the C.T.I., NBSTC, Jalpaiguri Depot, the Committee recommended that no further action be taken in the matter and it may be dropped.

Accordingly, no further action was taken by the House in the matter.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Discussion on the conduct of Comptroller and Auditor General of India:
On 24 July 1989, before discussion under rule 193 on paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) on Union Government Defence Services (Army and Ordnance Factories) for the year ended 31 March 1988 was taken up, the Deputy Speaker, who was in the Chair, observed that the Reports of the C&AG stood automatically referred to the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and were not discussed on the floor of the House. In fact, they formed the basis of investigation by the PAC, who, in turn submitted their reports thereon to Parliament. The Deputy Speaker further observed that in view of the demand from all sections of the House, however, the Speaker had, as a very special case, decided to do something unprecedented,—although not barred by rules—and admitted the notice for a discussion under rule 193. He added that the Speaker's only consideration in admitting a discussion on the subject was to uphold the rights of the House to discuss any issue of public importance. The Deputy Speaker noted that the C&AG was an independent constitutional authority, who under the Constitution, sends his reports to the President who causes them to be laid on the Table of the House. The C&AG was also an aide to Parliament in as much as he functioned as the friend, philosopher and guide of the PAC. He added that the C&AG had been accorded by the Constitution and law, a position and status analogous to a judge of the Supreme Court, whose conduct could be discussed only on an appropriate motion drawn in a form approved by the Speaker. Therefore, while the House was certainly entitled to discuss the findings of audit as contained in the C&AG's Reports, the conduct of the C&AG could not be brought into question during the debate. The Deputy Speaker, thereafter, advised members to refrain from saying anything which might amount to a reflection on the conduct of the C&AG and to confine themselves to the relevant paragraphs of the Report.

When a member (Dr. G.S. Rajhans) submitted that the C&AG in his interview with the Press had criticised the members and, therefore, the members had the right to criticise him, the Deputy Speaker observed that members could criticise C&AG by bringing a substantive motion.

STATE LEGISLATURES

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY¹

Mention of 'Causes for summoning' the House in Governor's Address:
On 13 February 1989, a member (Shri Sureshchandra R. Mehta) raised a point of order that as per the provision of article 176 of the Constitution, causes for summoning the House should be stated in the Governor's Address. He added that the House was summoned mainly for considering the proposals of the Budget and yet there was no mention of the same in the Governor's Address. Hence, it was doubtful whether a motion of thanks could be moved thereon and whether the Budget could be passed or not.

While giving a ruling on the issue, the Speaker (Shri Natwarlal Shah) observed that article 176(1) of the Constitution provided that at the commencement of the first session after every general election of the Legislature and at the commencement of its first session every year, the Governor shall address the Legislature and state therein the causes of its summon. As per this provision, he added, the first session of the Legislature commences with the Governor's Address, wherein he should show the causes for summoning the Legislature. The Speaker further observed that the words, "causes of its summon" were used for this purpose in the said article of Constitution. It was however not mentioned anywhere in the Constitution as to what sort of details should be included in the Address.

The Speaker noted that he had referred to all the debates which had taken place in respect of that article of the Constitution so as to grasp its meaning. He felt that the words, "causes of its summon" in the Constitution were derived from the traditions of the House of Commons. He added that during the debate in the Constituent Assembly on article 71 which pertained to the President's Address, Professor K.T. Shah had moved the following amendment in order to make the words, 'causes of its summon' more explicit: "The President shall apprise the Parliament of the general position of the Central Government including the financial proposals and the special policy matters". But Dr. Ambedkar had held that the matters which Professor Shah wanted to include, had already been implied in the causes of its summon. After this clarification, the amendment was rejected. The Speaker observed that it was thus established that the causes shown in the President's Address or the Governor's Address for summoning the Session should include the Budget and other financial matters which were to be discussed during the Session. As a matter of fact also, the Budget and other financial matters were mentioned in the Addresses delivered in the House of Commons, the Parliament and

¹. Material contributed by Gujarat Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

the Gujarat Legislative Assembly. In the Gujarat Legislative Assembly also, the Budget had been mentioned in the Governor's Addresses in the past. But this time, the Speaker added, the causes for summoning the Session were not stated in the Governor's Address and, accordingly, the Budget was not mentioned therein. He felt that the error had crept in, but simply on that account the issues such as whether the Address was in conformity with the Constitution, whether it deserved a Motion of Thanks to be moved thereon and whether the Budget could be passed or not, were not tenable.

The Speaker observed that the Governor had addressed the House in accordance with the constitutional provision. Moreover, it was also the responsibility of the Governor to ensure that the Budget for every financial year was presented before the House as per the provision made in article 202 of the Constitution. Hence, if it was interpreted that the Budget could not be passed simply because it was not mentioned in the Governor's Address, the Governor would not be able to perform his duty assigned to him under article 202 of the Constitution. The Speaker added that it could not be established that the Address was not in conformity with the Constitution simply because a trivial error had inadvertently crept therein. Besides, it could not be established that it did not deserve a Motion of Thanks as all the members were quite aware of the fact that a Motion of Thanks was a formality which provided an opportunity to the members to discuss various matters pertaining to the administration of the State Government. He noted that it could also not be established from the provisions of the Constitution or from the provisions of the Legislative Assembly Rules that the House could not discuss the matters which were not mentioned in the Governor's Address, and therefore, the issue that the Budget could not be passed, did not stand. The provision of the Constitution which directed the Government to state the causes for summoning the Session in the Governor's Address provided guidance regarding the nature of the Address. The Speaker reiterated that the causes for summoning the House were stated in the Queen's Address in England and in the President's Address in India. In Gujarat also the causes were mentioned in the Governor's Address. Since the financial matters were to be dealt with in the Session, they could be treated as the main cause for summoning the House, and, therefore, it should have been mentioned in the Governor's Address. The Speaker observed that, however, this time it appears that the matter has escaped the attention and ruled that the Cabinet would exercise adequate care in this regard and avoid recurrence of such error in future.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY²

Appointment of pro tem Speaker: Rising on a point of order on 13 February 1989, a member wanted to know the need for having a *pro tem*

². Material contributed by Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

Speaker appointed and sworn in prior to the vacating of office by the then Speaker and whether it was proper that a Speaker and *pro tem* Speaker could hold the office at the same time while article 180(1) of the Constitution of India did not enunciate a similar situation. The Chair, thereupon, ruled that notwithstanding the fact that the *pro tem* Speaker was appointed and sworn in earlier, he assumed functions only after the expiry of the term of the then Speaker.

Other Business on the day of presentation of Budget: On the day of presentation of Budget on 25 March 1989, when the House proceeded to hear the Budget speech as a first business, points of order were raised to insist that adjournment motion and the privilege motions given notice of, should be given precedence. The Chair, thereupon, ruled that the issues such as adjournment motions or privilege motions could not be taken on the day of presentation of Budget in as much as the date was specifically earmarked so by the Governor and observed that there were also precedents on that score.

Discussion on matters under jurisdiction of Parliament: Rising on points of order when some members wanted to raise the issue of the "Thakkar Commission Report" laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha, the Chair observed on 30 March that though it was, of course, a matter of national importance, yet it need not be discussed in the Assembly in view of the opportunity available to members of Parliament elected from Tamil Nadu to voice their views in the Parliament and also to be in consonance with the well-established parliamentary conventions.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY³

Expunction of Sub Judice matters: On 15 February 1989, Sarvashri Harsh Vardhan and Ravindra Nath Tiwari, on a point of order, argued that it was against the rules to expunge the part of amendments submitted by them on the Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address relating to the issue of Ram Janma Bhumi and Babri Masjid. While rejecting the said point of order, the Speaker observed that he was fully authorised to edit the amendments and to expunge the *sub judice* matters.

Production of Assembly Secretariat's documents in the Court: On 15 February, 1989, the Deputy Speaker informed the House that Sarvashri Shyam Dutt and Dhan Singh, the retired Chief Watch and Ward Officers of Legislative Assembly Secretariat, had filed a writ petition in the High Court, Lucknow Bench, Lucknow regarding *Shyam Dutt etc. vs. U.P.*

3. Material contributed by Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sachivalaya.

Government. He added that the Court had asked for the relevant file No. 83(Adhi)/87 and since the House was not in Session, he had, in order to avoid delay in administration, granted requisite permission under clause (2) of paragraph No. 210 of the Procedural Instruments (Seventh Edition) issued by the Speaker of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly. Shri Manager Singh, thereupon, submitted on a point of order that the House was above the High Court and the relevant file was not to be sent to them, and demanded a discussion on the subject. Sarvashri Raghuvar Dayal Verma, Shatrudra Prakash and Surya Pratap Shahi also requested the Chair to review the ruling. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs requested the Deputy Speaker to get the Speaker acquainted with the feelings of the members.

On 24 February 1989, the Deputy Speaker informed the House that the matter had since been reviewed and it was deemed appropriate that a well-considered ruling be given, so that the same might be a precedent for the future. The Deputy Speaker further observed that the procedure for giving evidences and submitting records to the Courts was mentioned in paragraph No. 210 of the Procedural Instruments, which comprises 5 clauses in all. In the first clause, he added, it has been mentioned that no member or officer of the House shall produce the proceedings of the House or of any Committee of the House or any record concerned with such proceedings as an evidence in any Court without prior permission of the House. It has also been provided in the same clause that any other records kept under the custody of the Secretary shall not be produced in the Court as an evidence.

The Deputy Speaker noted that the only point for consideration in the impugned case was whether the relevant records of the Secretariat of the Legislative Assembly pertaining to the suit filed by any officer or official in connection with his service matters in a court of law, wherein the Speaker, the Secretary or any other person of the Secretariat had been made a party, could be produced in the Court or not? He observed that the main object of the provision of the above-mentioned paragraph was to emphasize that the Legislative Assembly was an autonomous and sovereign constitutional body and its mode of functioning could not be controlled by judiciary through its orders. In this context, he added that it had been provided that if in connection with the proceedings of the House or any Committee thereof, any evidence was required to be taken or any other relevant record was required to be produced in a court, prior permission of the House was required for the same. The proceedings of the House or the Committees thereof did not come under the jurisdiction of a court of law and so it had been provided that the proceedings of the House or the Committees or the records related thereto shall not be produced before the Court without prior permission of the House.

He felt that insofar as the matter of the officers and employees of the Secretariat were concerned in writ petitions filed by them, it seemed not only justified but necessary also that the material facts be submitted to the Court. In such cases neither the prestige of the House nor of its committees was at all involved. Hence, non-production of relevant records as evidence in cases of the employees of Assembly Secretariat was not proper. Referring to the 'rule of interpretation' of legal provisions, the Deputy Speaker noted that various Courts have laid down the rule of *Ejusdem Generis*, according to which, if particular words used in any law were replaced by general words in use later on, then the general words would be interpreted to give the same meaning as was derived from the particular words used earlier. He added that if that rule was applied to clause (1) of paragraph 210 of the Procedural Instruments, then the words, "other documents" used in the above-mentioned provision meant the records which related to the House or Committees thereof. The Deputy Speaker then observed that such an analysis made it clear that clause (1) of paragraph 210 of the Procedural Instruments did not apply to the correspondence concerning the officers and employees, and therefore, prior permission of the House was not necessary for production of such correspondence in the Court. The Deputy Speaker, therefore, ruled that there was no need to review the ruling given on 15 February 1989.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 1989)

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Change in Portfolios: Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Professor K.K. Tewari was shifted to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 22 April.¹

Resignation by Member: Shri Ananda Gajapathi Raju, resigned from the Telugu Desam Party and also his seat in the Lok Sabha on 22 May.²

Death of Minister: The Union Communications Minister Shri Bir Bahadur Singh, died in Paris following a heart attack on 30 May. His body was cremated with full state honours in Varanasi.³

Elections to Rajya Sabha: Congress(I) nominee, Shri Khyono Lodha, was elected unopposed to Rajya Sabha from Nagaland on 1 June, and Asom Gana Parishad nominee, Shri David Ladzer and Shri Amrit Lal Basumatary of Congress(S) were declared elected from Assam on 13 June. Former Lok Sabha member and Indian Hockey Federation Vice President, Shri Gufran Azam, and former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Ram Naresh Yadav, were also declared elected unopposed to Rajya Sabha as Congress (I) nominees from Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, respectively. Former Chairman of the Trade Fair Authority of India, Shri Mohammed Yunus was nominated to Rajya Sabha on 15 June.⁴

New Chief Justice of Supreme Court: The President appointed Justice E.S. Venkataramaiah, as the Chief Justice of India on 17 June in place of Justice R.S. Pathak, who relinquished that office to join the International Court of Justice.⁵

¹. *Telegraph*, 23 April 1989.

². *Hindustan Times*, 23 May 1989.

³. *Times of India*, 3 June 1989.

⁴. *Statesman*, 2 June 1989; *Hindustan Times*, 14 June 1989 and *Times of India*, 16 June 1989.

⁵ *Hindu*, 18 June 1989.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Resignation By MLA: Shri R. Rajagopal Reddy, an independent member announced his decision to resign from the State Assembly on 16 April and join Congress (I).⁶

ASSAM

Swearing in of Governor: Shri Harideo Joshi was sworn in as the new Governor of Assam by The Chief Justice of Guwahati high Court, Justic A. Raghuvir on 10 May.⁷

Expansion of Ministry: Chief Minister Shri Prafulla Kumar Mohanta inducted two new Ministers, Sarvashri Bharat Narah and Ramendranath Kalita in his ministry, raising its strength to 23. Shri Narah was given Cabinet rank with the portfolios of Transport, Welfare of Plains Tribal and the Backward Classes, while Shri Kalita was made the Minister of State for Agriculture, Irrigation, and Handloom and Textiles.⁸

GUJARAT

Death of Minister: Minister for Law, Judiciary and Tourism, Shri Babubhai Sopariwala, passed away in Ahmedabad on 28 June.⁹

HARYANA

Reshuffle of Portfolios: In addition to the portfolios allotted earlier, Chief Minister Shri Devi Lal announced on 1 April, that Shri Lachhman Singh Kamboj, Minister of State, attached with Public Works Minister, was also assigned independent charge of Housing. Shri Sachdev Tyagi attached with Irrigation and Power Minister, would also hold independent charge of Dairy Development. Shri Manpholl Singh, Minister of State, was entrusted with the independant charge of Printing and Stationery and Election. Shri Hassan Mohammad, Minister attached with the Home Minister and Public Health Minister, was also given independent charge of Wakf. The Department of Electronics was given to Shri K.R. Punia, Minister for Industries. Agriculture Minister Shri Ranjit Singh was given additional charge of the portfolio of Administration of Justice on 29 May which was till now held by the Chief Minister.¹⁰

6. *Indian Express*, 17 April 1989.

7. *Statesman*, 11 May 1989.

8. *Hindu*, 24 June 1989.

9. *Times of India*, 29 June 1989.

10. *Statesman*, 2 April 1989 and *Hindustan Times*, 4 June 1989

Resignation by Minister: Minister of State for Transport Shri Dharamvir Singh, whose election was set aside by the Punjab and Haryana High Court, submitted his resignation to the Chief Minister Shri Devi Lal on 3 June. Declaring the election void and disqualifying him from contesting elections for six years, the Court held Shri Dharamvir guilty on two counts—seeking assistance for the furtherance of his election prospects from the Returning Officer and defacing the valid votes polled in favour of Shri Bansi Lal.¹¹

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Expansion of Ministry: Three more Ministers of State were inducted in the Ministry on 20 April raising its strength to 18. The new Ministers were Sarvashri Rangeela Ram Rao, Natha Singh and Vijayendra Sing. The Chief Minister later reshuffled some of the portfolios. The Portfolio of 20-Point Programme, till now held by the Chief Minister, was allocated to the Minister of State for Planning and Food Supplies, Shri Vijay Kumar Joshi. The Department of Agriculture was shifted from Shri Sant Ram to Minister of State Shri Chandra Kumar. Shri Sant Ram was made the forest Minister and would look after Horticulture. Shri Sant Mahajan was given charge of Animal Husbandry along with Irrigation and Public Health which he held earlier.¹²

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Cabinet Reshuffle: All the seven Congress (I) Ministers and eleven National Conference Ministers in the coalition Cabinet submitted their resignation on 28 April. Following this, the chief Minister inducted eight Congress (I) and seven National Conference Ministers into his Cabinet, raising its strength to 30. One Cabinet Minister and two Ministers of State were further inducted in the Cabinet the next day. The portfolios of the reconstituted Council of Ministers was as follows:

Dr. Farooq Abdullah (Chief Minister): *General Administration, Administrative Reforms, Inspections, Training and Grievances, Planning and Information; Medical Education, Home, Laddakh Affairs, Hospitality and Protocol;* Shri Mohiuddin Shah: *Education;* Shri Mohammed Shafi: *Agricultural Production and Animal Husbandry;* Shri A.R. Rather: *Finance and Excise and Taxation;* Shri Attaullah: *Housing and Urban Development;* Shri P.L. Handoo: *Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation and Labour;* Shri Mangat Ram Sharma: *Food; Supplies and Transport Departments;* Shri Mirza Abdul Rashid: *Health and Family Welfare;* Shri B.A. Kichloo:

¹¹. *National Herald*, 3 June 1989 and *Hindustan Times* 4 June, 1989.

¹². *Times of India*, 21 April 1989 and *Statesman*, 22 April, 1989.

Forest; Shri Sheikh Mohammad Maqbool: Law and Parliamentary Affairs; Shri R.S. Chib: Tourism; Shri Iftikhar Hussain Ansari: Industries and Commerce Department; Shrimati Suman Bhagat: Social Welfare; and Shri Ghulam Rasool Kar: Power Department.

Ministers of State (with Independent charge): Shri Sheikh Mustafa Kamal: Public Works Department; and Shri Suram Singh: Environment, Science and Technology.

Ministers of State: Shri Ali Mohammed Sagar: Information and Publicity; Shri G.H. Geelani: Gardens and Parks; Shri Madan Lal Sharma: Libraries, Museums, Publications, Youth Welfare and Sports; Shri Peerzada Mohammed Syed: Agriculture; Mian Altaf Ahmed: Animal Husbandary; Shri Aga Syed Mehmood: Rural Development; Shri Harbans Singh: Labour, Stationery and Printing and Administration of Gurdwaras; Shri M.A. Gavai: Health; Shri G.A. Gananaï: Power; Shri Y.P. Khajuria: Wildlife and Fisheries; Shri Sharief Niaz: Law; Shri Mohammed Ramzan: Industries and Commerce; Shri A.G. Veeri: Haj and Wakf; and Shri B.A. Nengroo: Transport.¹³

KARNATAKA

Expansion of Cabinet: Chief Minister Shri S.R. Bommai inducted thirteen Ministers in his Cabinet on 15 April. The strength of the Ministry thus rose to 34. The new Cabinet Ministers were Sarvasri M. Raghupathy, H. Ekanthaiiah, K.B. Mallappa and B.Basavaiah. The Ministers of State were Sarvasri M.C. Nanaiah, B.R.Yavagal, H.Y. Chonnaappa, B.D. Basavaraj, Agadi Virupakshappa, Gurupadappa Nagamarapalli, R.N. Patil, K.Amarnath Shetty and K.S.Bilgi.¹⁴

Imposition of President's Rule: Following the submission of a report by the Governor, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah that the Government led by Shri S.R. Bommai had been reduced to a minority in the State Assembly, the Assembly was dissolved and President's rule imposed in the State on 21 April.¹⁵

MEGHALAYA

New Governor: Former Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Shri Harideo Joshi,

¹³. *Times of India*, 29 April, 1989, *Hindustan Times and Telegraph* 1 May and *Telegraph* 2 May, 1989

¹⁴ *Hindu*, 16 April, 1989.

¹⁵. *Statesman and Hindustan Times*, 21 April and *Hindustan Times and Times of India*, 22 April, 1989.

was appointed the Governor of Meghalaya on 28 April. he replaced Shri Bhishma Narain Singh who resigned from the post.¹⁶

MIZORAM

Resignation by Governor: The President accepted the resignation of Governor Shri Hiteshwar Saikia on 28 April. The Governor of Manipur and Nagaland, General K.V. Krishna Rao would temporarily function as Governor of Mizoram.¹⁷

Expansion of Cabinet: The Congress(I)-led coalition Ministry was expanded with the induction of three new Ministers of State on 19 June raising the strength of the Cabinet to 12. The new Ministers were Sarvashri Liansuama, Saikapthianga and Vanlalaghaka.¹⁸

PUNJAB

Extension of President's Rule: Following the Governor's report of 3 May 1989, on the situation prevailing in the State, the Union Home Minister, Sardar Buta Singh, introduced a bill in Lok Sabha seeking to extend the President's Rule in Punjab for another six months. The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha on 9 May and by Rajya Sabha on 10 May.¹⁹

RAJASTHAN

MLA Unseated: The Rajasthan High Court unseated Lok Dal MLA, Shri Jagmal Singh Yadav, from the Tijara Constituency on 18 May, following a writ petition filed by Congress (I).²⁰

Resignation by Minister: Minister for Mines, Shri Lakshman Singh, submitted his resignation to Chief Minister Shri Shiv Charan Mathur on 2 June following the admission of a writ petition against the Mines Department by the vaction Judge of the Rajasthan High Court, Justice V.S. Dave.²¹

Cabinet reshuffle: In a major reshuffle of the Cabinet on 12 June, the Chief Minister Shri Shiv Charan Mathur kept with himself the portfolios of Finance, Industry, Power and Integrated Rural Development, in addition to the Special Schemes Organisation and thirteen other Departments. Other Ministers and their portfolios were:

¹⁶. *Statesman* 12 April; and *Hindustan Times*, 29 April 1989.

¹⁷. . *Hindustan Times*, 29 April 1989.

¹⁸. *National Herald*; 20 June 1989.

¹⁹. *L.S. Deb*; 9 May 1989 and *R.S. Deb*, 10 May 1989.

²⁰. *Statesman*, 19 May 1989.

²¹. *National Herald*, 3 June 1989.

Cabinet Ministers: **Shri Ashok Gehlot:** Home and public Health Engineering; **Shri Madho Singh Dewan:** Medical and Health; **Shri Raghunath Vishnoi:** Law and Judiciary, Parliamentary Affairs and Elections; **Shri Govind Singh Gujjar:** Forest and Anti-Corruption Department; **Shri B.D. Kalra:** CPWD, Indira Gandhi Canal Project, Colonisation and Command Area Development; **Shri Sheesh Ram:** Irrigation and Excise; **Shri Narpatram Barbar:** Revenue; **Shrimati Kamla:** Agriculture; and **Shri Gulab Singh Shaktawat:** Local Self Government, Housing and Town Planning.

Ministers of State: **Shri D.D. Acharya:** Education; **Shri Ashq Ali Tak:** Information and Public Relations; **Shrimati Beena Kak:** Family Welfare; **Dr. (Shrimati) Girija Vyas:** Tourism; and **Shri Hiralal Indoria:** Independent Charge of Mines, State Insurance and Small Savings.

Deputy Ministers: **Shri Khem Raj Katara:** PWD, Education and Public Relations; **Shri Dhanraj Manna:** Co-operatives and Irrigation; and **Shri Lalit Bhati:** Rural Development.²²

Resignation by member: **Shri Haridra Joshi** resigned his seat in the State Assembly on 29 June 1989 after taking over as Governor of Assam and Meghalaya.²³

UNION TERRITORIES

DELHI

Re-election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor: **Shri Mohinder Singh Saathi** and **Shrimati Anjana Kanwar**, both of Congress (I) were re-elected Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Delhi respectively on 3 April.²⁴

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

AFGHANISTAN

Appointment of Deputy Prime Minister: **President Najibullah** appointed **Mr. Mahmoud Bryalalai** as the first Deputy Prime Minister on 24 June.²⁵

BURMA (MYANMAR)

Burma re-named as Myanmar: According to a new law enacted by the Military Government, Burma officially changed its name in English to the

²². *Indian Express and Times of India*, 13 June 1989.

²³. *National Herald*, 30 June 1989.

²⁴. *Hindustan Times*, 4 April 1989.

²⁵. *Hindu*, 26 June 1989.

Union of Myanmar and the name of the Capital Rangoon to Yangon on 19 June. The new law also changed the name of the nationality from Burmese to Myanmar.²⁶

CHILE

Cabinet Reshuffle: President Mr. Augusto Pinochet reshuffled his 18-member Cabinet twice within the month of April. The first change was made on 3 April following the resignation of Mr. Hernan Buchi, the Finance Minister. In the new Cabinet Brig. Gen. Enrique Sequel Morel was appointed as Finance Minister, Mr. Pablo Barahona Urzua as Minister of Economy, Development and Reconstruction, and Brig. Gen. Oscar Varbas Guzman as Secretary-General of the Government with the rank of Minister.

The second reshuffle was made following the resignation of Mr. Carlos Caceres, the Interior Minister. However, Mr. Caceres was reinstated soon and all but two portfolios remained unchanged. The Minister of Education Mr. Juan Antonio Guzman stepped down and Mr. Pablo Barahona gave up the Mining Portfolio.²⁷

EGYPT

New Defence Minister: Field Marshal Abdul Halim Abu Ghazalah was replaced by General Abu Taleb as the Defence Minister on 15 April. Abu Taleb Ghazalah was named Assistant to the President Mr. Hosni Mubarak.²⁸

Election result for Shura Council: The ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) won elections to the Shura Council, a consultative body that recommends laws to Parliament. According to the Interior Ministry, NDP won 142 seats and the run-off votes for the remaining seats of the 153-member body would be contested later as no candidate had captured the required 51 per cent support.²⁹

²⁶. *Hindu*, 20 June 1989.

²⁷. *Keesing's Record of World Events*, Vol. 35, No. 4, April 1989, p. 36584.

²⁸. *National Herald*, 17 April 1989.

²⁹. *Statesman*, 11 June 1989.

EL SALVADOR

Swearing-in of President: The leader of the Republican Nationalist Alliance, Mr. Alfredo Christiani, who had won the Presidential election held on 19 March was sworn in as President of EL Salvador on 1 June.³⁰

ETHIOPIA

Coup Attempt foiled: The Government crushed an attempted coup by some divisions of army against President Mr. Mengistu Haile Mariam.³¹

GREECE

Prime Minister defeated: Prime Minister Mr. Andreas Papandreu resigned after his party suffered a defeat in the election held on 18 June. Conservative New Democratic Party won 44.43 per cent of votes while Mr. Papandreu's Socialist Movement (Pasok) won 39.07 per cent. A deputy for the Conservative New Democratic Party, Mr. Tsannis Tsannetakis was sworn in as the new Prime Minister, heading a coalition with the United Left, an alliance of the Communists and smaller left wing groups.³²

GUATEMALA

Coup bid foiled: The civilian Government of President Mr. Vinicio Cerezo announced on 9 May that it had crushed a coup attempt made by rebellious air force officers and troops.³³

GUINEA BISSAU

Election of President: President Mr. Joao Fernando Vieira was re-elected as Head of State by the National Assembly on 19 June.³⁴

HAITI

Proclamation of Emergency: The Government proclaimed a state of emergency and imposed press censorship in the country on 6 April, following two coup attempts by a group of soldiers demanding ouster of President Mr. Prosper Avril.³⁵

³⁰. *Hindustan Times*, 22 March 1989; *Indian Express*, 3 June 1989.

³¹. *Indian Express*, 18 May 1989.

³². *Times of India*, 20 June 1989 and 2 July 1989.

³³. *Hindustan Times*, 10 May 1989.

³⁴. *Times of India*, 21 June 1989.

³⁵. *Hindustan Times* and *Times of India*, 3 April and *Hindu*, 7 April 1989.

IRAN

Re-election of Speaker: Mr. Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani was re-elected on 12 June, as Speaker of the Iranian Parliament for another year.³⁶

IRELAND

Resignation by Prime Minister: Prime Minister Mr. Charles Haughey resigned on 29 June, after his Fianna Fail Party failed to win an absolute majority in Parliamentary elections.³⁷

ITALY

Resignation by Prime Minister: Prime Minister Mr. Ciriaco de Mita tendered his resignation to President Mr. Francesco Cossiga, on 19 May, following a split with the Socialist Coalition partners.³⁸

JAPAN

Resignation by Prime Minister: Prime Minister Mr. Noboru Takeshita announced his decision to resign on 25 April, owning responsibility in a Recruit Scandal. Earlier, he had admitted having received an amount of over 150 million Yen from the Recruit business conglomerate in the last three years. Foreign Minister Mr. Sousuke Uno was named the new Prime Minister of Japan on 31 May.³⁹

Resignation by Speaker: The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Kenzabaro Hara resigned from office on 1 June, bowing to opposition pressure.⁴⁰

JORDAN

Formation of New Government: Prime Minister Mr. Zaid Rifai resigned on 24 April, following demonstrations in the South of the Country against price hikes. King Hussain named former Army Commander Mr. Zeid Bin Shaker to head a new Government.⁴¹

³⁶. *Statesman*, 13 June 1989.

³⁷. *Free Press Journal*, 1 July 1989.

³⁸. *Indian Express*, 20 May 1989.

³⁹. *Hindu*, 12 April 1989; *Telegraph*, 26 April 1989 and *Times of India*, 1 June 1989.

⁴⁰. *Indian Express*, 2 June 1989.

⁴¹. *Times of India*, 25 February and *Telegraph*, 28 February 1989.

KAMPUCHEA (CAMBODIA)

Change of Name: The Kampuchean National Assembly on 30 April, unanimously adopted amendments to the Constitution under which the country's name, "People's Republic of Kampuchea", was changed to "The State of Cambodia". The National Flag, the National Anthem and the Coat of Arms were also reportedly changed. Prime Minister Mr. Hun Sen described the changes as designed "to lay the foundation for rallying all the national forces."⁴²

MALAYSIA

New King takes over: Sultan Azlan Shah formally took over as the new King of Malaysia for a five-year term on 26 April.⁴³

NETHERLANDS

Resignation by Prime Minister: Prime Minister Mr. Ruud Lubbers submitted the resignation of his coalition Government to Queen Beatrix, on 3 May after his Liberal partners refused to back a multi-billion dollar anti-population scheme. Following this it was announced that the country will go for general elections on 6 September, ahead of scheduled time.⁴⁴

PANAMA

Election Annulled: The official election tribunal declared the results of the Presidential election held on 7 May as null and void citing the grounds of gross election irregularities and also victory claims made by both the Government as well as the Opposition in the polls.⁴⁵

PARAGUAY

Election of President: Mr. Andres Rodriguez was elected President of the country on 1 May for a four-year term in a landslide victory in the Presidential elections. His ruling Colorado Party won 75 per cent of the votes, while the Authentic Radical Liberal Party of Domingo Laino emerged as the strongest opposition with 20 per cent votes.⁴⁶

PERU

Resignation by Prime Minister: Prime Minister Mr. Armando Villanueva

⁴². *Times of India*, 2 May 1989.

⁴³. *Hindustan Times*, 27 April 1989.

⁴⁴. *Hindu*, 4 May and *Statesman*, 6 May 1989.

⁴⁵. *Telegraph*, 12 May 1989.

⁴⁶. *Hindu and Times of India*, 3 May 1989.

resigned on 8 May in the face of a wave of leftist guerilla violence. Vice-President Mr. Luis Alberto Sanchez was sworn in as the new Prime Minister on 15 May.⁴⁷

POLAND

Enactment of Constitutional Reforms: Parliament (*Sejm*) formally lifted the seven year old ban on the Solidarity trade union, and enacted constitutional changes on 8 April, thus giving the country a freely elected legislature. The *Sejm* passed a package of six bills that enacted into law the agreement on political, economic and trade Union reforms concluded between the Solidarity-led opposition and the Communist authorities.⁴⁸

Election Results: In the first round of elections held for the two houses of Parliament, Solidarity won all but one of the 161 seats it was allowed to contest in the 460-seats Assembly, the lower House, and 92 of the 100 seats in the Upper House or Senate. 33 of the 35 Communist Coalition officials on the 'national list' including the Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakouski, were rejected by the voters. A total of 299 seats in the Lower House of the *Sejm* were however kept reserved for the Government-backed candidates under a pre-election agreement.⁴⁹

SEYCHELLES

Re-election of President: Mr. Albert Rene was re-elected as President for a third five-year term on 12 June.⁵⁰

SOUTH AFRICA

Extension of Emergency: The President Mr. P.W. Botha extended the state of emergency in the country for the fourth consecutive year on 9 June.⁵¹

SRI LANKA

Citizenship Bill Passed: On 25 April, the Parliament passed a bill granting voting rights to over 3.2 lakh people of Indian origin who had been made eligible for citizenship rights by a Parliament enactment in November 1988.⁵²

⁴⁷. *Hindustan Times* 10 May 1989 and *Free Press Journal*, 16 May 1989.

⁴⁸. *Times of India*, 9 April 1989.

⁴⁹. *Telegraph and Indian Express*, 9 June 1989 and *Hindustan Times*, 10 June 1989.

⁵⁰. *Statesman*, 13 June 1989.

⁵¹. *Hindustan Times*, 10 June 1989.

⁵². *Hindustan Times*, 26 April 1989

Provincial Council Bill Passed: The Parliament approved the Provincial Council (Consequential Provisions) Bill on 26 May.⁵³

Re-imposition of Emergency: The Government declared a State of Emergency on 20 June giving the Police and armed forces sweeping powers to tackle striking workers and anti-Government protestors.⁵⁴

SUDAN

Government Toppled: Sudanese armed forces overthrew Prime Minister Mr. Sadek-el-Mahdi's civilian Government on 30 June thereby seizing power from them and occupying strategic locations in the city, including the President's Palace.⁵⁵

TAIWAN

New Prime Minister: Mr. Kuo-Hua submitted his resignation to President Mr. Lee Teng-Hui on 17 May. Mr. Lee Huan, Secretary General of the ruling Nationalist Party, was chosen to succeed as the new Prime Minister on 19 May.⁵⁶

TUNISIA

Re-election of President: On 3 April, President Mr. Zine El Abedine Ben Ali won an overwhelming mandate to remain in power when the ruling Constitutional Democratic Rally Party captured all the 141 seats in the National Assembly elections.⁵⁷

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Resignation by Speaker: The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Jim Wright, announced his decision to resign on 1 June, following charges of making money in violation of Congressional ethics. Mr. Thomas Foley was chosen as the new Speaker on 6 June.⁵⁸

⁵³. *Hindustan Times*, 27 May 1989.

⁵⁴. *Tribune*, 21 June 1989.

⁵⁵. *Free Press Journal*, 1 July 1989.

⁵⁶. *Telegraph*, 18 May 1989 and *Times of India*, 20 May 1989.

⁵⁷. *Indian Express*, 5 April 1989.

⁵⁸. *Times of India*, 2 and 8 June 1989.

USSR

Parliament Convened: The first elected Soviet Parliament began its session on 25 May. President Mr. Gorbachev was re-elected as the Country's Executive President in a secret ballot.⁵⁹

New Head of Council of Soviets: Mr. Yevgeni Primakov was unanimously elected on 3 June as the Chairman of the Council of Soviets, one of the two chambers of the New Parliament.⁶⁰

Prime Minister re-elected: Mr. Nikolai Ryzhkov was re-elected the Prime Minister by the new Supreme Soviet on 7 June.⁶¹

YUGOSLAVIA

Installation of Collective Presidency: A new Collective Presidency was installed on 15 May. It was a panel of eight leaders representing each part of the ethnically mixed country. Mr. Janez Drnovsek became the Head of the State for one year, after which the post would rotate among other panel members.⁶²

⁵⁹. *Telegraph*, 26 May 1989.

⁶⁰. *Times of India* 4 June 1989.

⁶¹. *Hindustan Times*, 8 June 1989.

⁶². *Hindu*, 17 May 1989.

SESSIONAL REVIEW

EIGHTH LOK SABHA**THIRTEENTH SESSION**

Lok Sabha which commenced its Thirteenth Session (Budget Session) on 21 February 1989 was adjourned *sine die* on 15 May 1989. A resume' of some of the discussions held during the Session had been published in June 1989 issue of the *Journal*. A brief resume' of the rest of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the later part of the Budget Session is given below:

A. DISCUSSIONS

Report of the Thakkar Commission: Making a statement on 17 March 1989, Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi said that the Thakkar Commission which investigated the events leading to the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi on 31 October 1984, had recommended that his report should not be made public, as it could prejudice the criminal investigations that were then underway. The Government had accepted his recommendations and the House was informed of the decision.

The Prime Minister further stated that to put a stop to wilful distortion, malicious innuendo and irresponsible character assassination caused by disclosure in the Press of a portion of the report, it was important that its full text be made public. The release of the report, he felt, would no longer prejudice the course of the criminal investigations, because they were since complete and follow-up action on them would be taken soon. He disclosed that steps would be taken to lay the report on the Table of the House on 27 March.

Accordingly, on that day the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh laid the interim and final reports of Thakkar Commission of Inquiry and the Memorandum of Action Taken on the Reports on the Table of the House.

Raising a question of privilege against Sardar Buta Singh on 3 April, Professor Madhu Dandavate accused him of misleading the

House on 27 March by not placing all the volumes of the Thakkar Commission report on the Table. According to him, the Minister had concealed some volumes of the report from Parliament.

Intervening in the discussion, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram maintained that the Government had laid everything that was required under the law on the Table of the House and that constituted the whole report.

In a brief intervention, the Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri P. Shiv Shanker contended that there was a clear distinction between the report as such and the material on the basis of which the report was prepared and that such material could not be treated as a part of the report. He added that there was no wilful action on the part of the Home Minister to mislead the House. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat said that the Opposition were trying to make it an electoral issue.

Intervening in the discussion,* Sardar Buta Singh maintained that the report laid on the Table of the House by him on 27 March was final and he had not done anything by which it could be construed that he had committed a breach of privilege of the House. The Privilege motion was negated.

On 10 April, Sardar Buta Singh moved a motion for consideration by the House of the interim and final reports of the Thakkar Commission and the Memorandum of Action Taken thereon.

Intervening in the discussion, Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi said that after the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, three actions became incumbent; first to prosecute those who were responsible; second to institute criminal investigation into the assassination and the attendant circumstances and the third, to establish a Commission of Inquiry to go into the security lapses and the deficiencies in the medical facilities. The motive of assassination of Indiraji was not only the murder of an individual, but to break national unity. The conspiracy had to be traced to its farthest reaches to protect the nation from the most serious threat to its integrity and independence.

Dealing with the Commission's observation about Shri R.K. Dhawan, Shri Gandhi said that the Special Investigation Team (SIT) went into the activities of Shri Dhawan for four years and established that there was no ground to convert those observations into indictment. Referring to Punjab, Shri Gandhi said that the Government had moved towards restoring peace

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Somnath Chatterjee, S. Jaipal Reddy, Arif Mohammed Khan, Saifuddin Chowdhary, V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo, Bhadreswar Tanti, G.M. Banatwala, C. Madhav Reddy, Dinesh Goswami, Indrajit Gupta and Professor P.J. Kurien.

and tranquility there. He expressed the hope that changeover in Pakistan from military rule to the democratic rule would lead to complete cessation of all support to terrorists from across the borders.

Participating in the discussion on 11 April, Shri P. Chidambaram said that the conspiracy which had been unravelled was perhaps the biggest of its kind ever hatched or plotted in independent India. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi said that the assassination of Shrimati Gandhi should not be looked upon and analysed only on the basis of the findings of the Thakkar Commission report. But certainly it should be traced right from the beginning when she had started strengthening the third world movement. The Minister of State of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism, Shri Shivraj V. Patil said that the Government had agreed to place the report on the table of the House in order to dispel any misunderstanding and to avoid any mischief that would be generated because of not tabling the report.

Replying to the discussion in which 14 other members* participated, Sardar Buta Singh said that the attack on Shrimati Indira Gandhi was in fact an attack on all those values of which the country was proud. Her achievements were not liked by her detractors who went to the extent of defending her assassins. Even now most of the Opposition leaders were defending Anandpur Sahib Resolution. He told the House that the Government would definitely conduct a CBI enquiry to find out the source of leakage of the report as directed by the Prime Minister. The Government had laid the report as it was submitted by the Commission, he concluded.

Report of the Commission on Union-State Relations : Moving that the report of the Commission on Union-State Relations be taken into consideration, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh said on 30 March that the Commission under the chairmanship of Justice R.S. Sarkaria, which was set up in June 1983, had submitted its report to the Government on 27 October 1987. The recommendations of the Commission were being examined carefully and the Government would take decisions after taking into consideration the views of members of Parliament, the State Governments and others.

Participating in the discussion on 31 March, Shri Dinesh Goswami felt that the wholesome recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission regarding the appointment and qualifications of Governor, and certain other matters had been thrown over-board by the Government

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri V.N. Gadgil, Bipin Pal Das, Shripati Mishra, Asutosh Law, Shantaram Naik, Vijay N. Patil, Rameshwar Nikhra, Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi, T. Basheer, Sharad Dighe, Haroobhai Mehta, Girdhari Lal Vyas, Somnath Rath, and Professor Saif-ud-din Soz.

immediately after the report was presented. Shri P. Kolandaivelu said that more powers must be given to the Union Government, because only a strong Union could build strong States.

Resuming the discussion on 4 April, Shri Charanjit Singh Walia suggested that article 356 of the Constitution must be deleted so that the Governor is not able to misuse the article to the detriment of the party in power in the State. Shri Amar Roypradhan said that setting up of an Inter-State Council with a comprehensive character under article 263 was a positive recommendation. Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia pleaded that State Governments should be allowed to issue bonds for mobilizing resources.

Replying to the discussion on 5 April in which 42 other members* participated, Sardar Buta Singh said that keeping in view the entire country as a single unit, supreme legislative procedure would vest in the Parliament and supreme administrative powers would remain with the Union. The Union Government had an open mind about the recommendations of the Commission to provide additional resources to the State Governments. The opinion of 19 State Governments about the report of the Commission had been received, and as soon as the opinion of other State Governments was received, the Union Government would take a decision on the matter.

Referring to the emergency powers, the Minister said that in very urgent circumstances, these powers had been utilized by the Union Government. Regarding the Governor, he maintained that the emphasis should be laid on the institution and not on a particular individual. He further informed that before the appointment of a Governor, the Chief Minister of each concerned State was consulted. The three-language formula, he added had worked well and the Government of India would strengthen it further.

Reported nexus between Afghan rebels and terrorists in Punjab: Initiating a discussion on 5 April 1989, Shri B.R. Bhagat noted that the reported nexus among the Afghan rebel leaders, Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front, the Punjab terrorists and the Inter-service

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri E. Ayyapu Reddy, Veerendra Patil, V.N. Gadgil, Somnath Chatterjee, Shripati Mishra, Bholanath Sen. Thampan Thomas, Asutosh Law, Bipin Pal Das, Shantaram Naik, G.M. Banatwalla, B.R. Bhagat, N.V.N. Somu, R.L. Bhatia, R. Jeevarathinam, P.R. Kumaramangalam, P. Selvendran, Sharad Dighe, K.S. Rao, Het Ram, Y.S. Mahajan, Viridhi Chander Jain, Girdhari Lal Vyas, N. Tombi Singh, Digvijay Singh, Ram Singh Yadav, N. Sunderaraj, Vijay N. Patil, C. Janga Reddy, Harish Rawat, Mahabir Prasad, A.J.V.B. Maheshwara Rao, Sriballav Panigrahi, Abdul Rashid Kabuli, Professor, P.J. Kurien, Professor Saif-ud-din Soz, Professor Narain Chand Parashar, Dr. G.S. Rajhans, Dr. Datta Samant, Dr. G.S. Dhillon, Kumari Mamata Banerjee and Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan had become a matter of serious concern to the security of the country.

Replying to the discussion on 6 April in which 14 other members* participated, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram said that the Government had taken note of the news item which appeared on 29 March 1989 about the nexus between the Afghan rebels and the terrorists in Punjab. But the Government had no evidence that any Afghan refugees were active on the Indo-Pak border. Referring to Afghanistan, Shri Chidambaram affirmed that India favoured immediate cessation of bloodshed there and believed that the country should be allowed to determine its own future without external intervention. The Government had been closely watching the activities of ISI and had enough evidence that it was actively involved in helping terrorism in Punjab and JKLF in Jammu and Kashmir. After Mrs. Benazir Bhutto became the Prime Minister of Pakistan, the Government had reasons to believe that she had taken some measures to curtail the powers and activities of ISI, Shri Chidambaram added.

Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Union Government Service : Making a statement on 19 April, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram said that there would be a ban on dereservation in all cases of direct recruitment in Groups A, B, C and D vacancies. In future, dereservation might be permitted only in Group 'A' vacancies, in rare and exceptional circumstances, and only after obtaining the approval from the Ministry of Personnel. The present restrictions of reservation in promotion would be liberalised by bringing more grades/posts within the ambit of reservation orders.

The statement of the Minister was a subject matter of discussion in the House on 4 May 1989. Initiating the debate, Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy urged strict implementation of the reservation policy so that the benefits would reach the poorest of the poor, who had not received the benefit at any time.

Winding up the three-day discussion on 12 May, in which 35 other

* Other members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi, R.L. Bhatia, Uttam Rathod, Thampan Thomas, Pratap Bharu Sharma, B.B. Ramaiah, Harish Rawat, Braja Mohan Mohanty, Somnath Rath, Syed Shahabuddin, Saif-ud-din Chowdhary, Dr. Datta Samant, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and Kumari Mantra Banerjee.

members* participated, Shri P. Chidamabaram said that for forty years the Government had implemented the reservation policy to the best of its ability. The Government had decided to launch a special recruitment drive to fill the backlog of vacancies earmarked for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. He maintained that reservation policy should continue as long as there was social discrimination and backwardness among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. He informed that the Government were trying to set up more free examination coaching centres for them. He also clarified that the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates who were selected on merits without relaxed standard in competition with candidates belonging to the general category would not be adjusted against the reserved vacancies.

Agitation for a separate State launched by the All Bodo Student's Union (ABSU) : Initiating a discussion on the subject on 19 April, Shri Chintamani Jena said that the Bodo organisation wanted improvement in their socio-economic conditions and no fruitful result had emerged from their discussion with the Assam State Government. Participating in the discussion, Shri Dinesh Goswami appealed to condemn violence unanimously and to solve the problem through negotiation. Shri Piyus Tiraky urged the Government to bring legislation to maintain and respect Bodo culture, language and identity.

Replying to the discussion in which 16 other members** participated, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev refuted the allegation that the Congress Party was behind the Bodo movement and said that the Union Government did not want to intervene because it was basically the problem of the State. The ABSU should enter into a dialogue with the Assam Government and the Union Government's services would be available to them.

Referring to the statement of the Prime Minister for the arrangement of essential commodities for all the North-Eastern States, Shri Dev stated that he had only said that it was his duty to see that the movement of the

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Ram Pyare Panika, Aziz Qureshi, Purna Chandra Malik, Het Ram, Narayan Choubey, Ram Bhagat Paswan, Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh, Dal Chand Jain, Sriballav Panigrahi, Thampan Thomas, Mohd., Ayub Khan (Jhunjhunu) Keyur Bhushan, Harish Rawat, K.D. Sultanpuri, Anadi Charan Das, K. Pradhani, Balkavi Bairagi, Syed Shahabuddin, Ram Ratan Ram, D.B.Patil, P.K.Thungon, Ramashray Prasad Singh, Harihar Soren, Bapulal Malviya, V. Tulairam, Tarun Kanti Ghosh, Sunder Singh, R.P. Suman, Arvind Netam, Pratap Bhanu Sharma, Banwari Lal Bairwa, Professor P.J. Kurien, Dr. G.S. Rajhans, Dr. (Shrimati) Phulrenu Guha and Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

** Other members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Shantaram Naik, Biplin Pal Das, Baju Ban Riyon, N. Tombi Singh, Samar Brahma Choudhury, Haren Bhumij, V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo, V.S. Krishna Iyer, Harish Rawat, Narayan Choubey, Vijay N. Patil, Girdhari Lal Vyas, Syed Shahabuddin, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, Dr. G.S. Rajhans and Professor Parag Chalhha.

essential commodities was ensured and it was also his duty to see that the Assam Government should organise the movement.

Refuting the charges made in the House against the Union Ministers, Shri Dev maintained that the Union Government were not in favour of any further division of Assam. The Government were also against the practice of violence by any section of the people anywhere irrespective of the cause for which it was resorted to and all problems – political, economic and social – should be solved by negotiations.

Dissolution of Karnataka Legislative Assembly : Making a statement on the subject on 20 April, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh said that the Governor of Karnataka in his report dated 19 April 1989 and a subsequent message to the President had informed that 18 members of the ruling Janata Dal in the Assembly and one member of BJP had withdrawn their support to the Janata Dal Government headed by Shri S.R. Bommai. The withdrawal of support had reduced the strength of Janata Dal to a minority. The Governor had also stated that in his opinion there was no other party which could form a Government in the State. In view of the recommendations of the Governor, the President issued a proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to Karnataka.

Moving the statutory resolution seeking the approval of the House for the proclamation issued on 21 April 1989 by the President, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, said that the Governor got verified the signatures of 18 members of Janata Dal and one member of BJP who had written to him for withdrawal of support to the Ministry headed by Shri Bommai.

Condemning the partisan attitude of the Governor of Karnataka, Shri Dinesh Goswami demanded his removal from office. He said that regarding dissolution of Assembly, the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission was very specific that if the Assembly was in Session, the Governor should not take upon himself the task of finding out whether a Ministry had a majority in the House or not. It should be left to the Assembly.

Making a brief intervention on 25 April, the Minister of State in the Department of Coal in the Ministry of Energy, Shri C.K. Jaffar Sharief maintained that the Government in Karnataka had lost its majority in the House and also its confidence among the people. The Minister of State in the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Agriculture, Shri Janardhana Poojary said that when horse-trading had started, the Governor felt that it should not happen. He therefore, recommended the dissolution of the Assembly.

Intervening in the discussion, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat maintained that had the Governor allowed the testing of majority in the House, it would have resulted in horse-trading.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev said that the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations were not binding on the Government. The Government did exactly what had been done in 1977 with Devraj Urs' Government. Under any circumstances, Government were not in favour of President's rule anywhere, whether it was a Congress Government or a non-Congress Government, except in the case of constitutional breakdown.

Replying to the combined discussion* on 26 April, Sardar Buta Singh stated that if the Chief Minister had the majority he had the right to call for the Assembly Session, but when he lost majority he had no right to call the Assembly. Shri Bommai had not claimed that he had the majority on 19 and 21 April 1989. Dealing with the observation of members that Anti-Defection law was not applied in this case, the Minister indicated that there was no provision for Governor to act under the Anti-Defection Law and that had to be interpreted by the Speaker. He added that the Governor had submitted his report to the President on the basis of the facts before him. The motion moved by Shri Dinesh Goswami was negatived.

The Resolution was adopted.

Communal situation in various parts of the country: Initiating a discussion on the subject on 24 April 1989, Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia said that it was a matter of great regret that in various parts of the country a handful of people were destroying secularism in an organised way and had posed a challenge to the country. He called for summary trials and special courts to deal with such elements.

Participating in the discussion on 3 May, Shri Indrajit Gupta urged that every possible effort should be made to settle the Babri Masjid-Ram Janambhoomi dispute peacefully. He suggested that M.P.s of all parties who consider themselves secular should go to towns and villages, particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, and work together for rousing and mobilising the people and uniting them against the communal menace.

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Veerendra Patil, E. Ayyapu Reddy, B.R. Bhagat, Somnath Chatterjee, C. Janga Reddy, Oscar Fernandes, Syed Shahabuddin, D.K. Naikar, G.S. Basavaraju, V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo, S.B. Sidal, V.S. Krishna Iyer, Vijay N. Patil, H.N. Nanje Gowda, Indrajit Gupta, Piyus Tiraky, Professor P.J. Kurien, Professor Madhu Dandavate, Dr. Datta Samant, and Shrimati Basavarajeewari.

Intervening in the discussion, Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi recalled the tradition of secular polity in India and said that there was equal respect for all religions and that the State had no religion. The Government had stood firm as one nation against the internal forces of fundamentalism and fanaticism.

He said that while some political parties had willingly or unwillingly become tools of fundamentalism and fanaticism masquerading as religion, Congress Party was determined not to have anything to do with such forces, under any circumstances. He asserted that the Government would have to fight communalism till it was defeated and ended. Shri Gandhi added that the Government would soon call a meeting of the National Integration Council to discuss the issue of communalism.

Participating in the discussion of 4 May, Shri Charanjit Singh Wallia asked for strict action against those responsible for 1984 riots in Delhi and other parts of the country. Shri Amar Roypradhan urged the Government to ban communal parties.

Replying to the discussion in which 28 other members* participated, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh told the House on 8 May, that religious fundamentalism was the most dangerous thing. So far as Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid issue was concerned it had been decided to refer the issue to the court, as no mutually accepted solution had been found out. He recalled a number of steps taken by the Government to maintain communal harmony in the country and said that during the last four years, cases were registered against forty persons under section 153 (1) IPC for communal propaganda in various parts of the country.

Referring to the suggestion given by late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi for a force of the people of all religions to curb communal riots in the country, Shri Buta Singh said that it had been implemented in Uttar Pradesh. The Government had raised a women battalion of CRPF, as per orders of the Prime Minister. He expressed that a campaign should be launched against communal forces in every nook and corner of the country and appealed to the opposition to extend their cooperation in this regard.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Making a statement on 28 April, Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi said that there was no greater tribute to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, founder-architect of modern nationhood, than to dedi-

* Other members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri R.L. Bhatia, Tarun Kanti Ghosh, Hannan Mollah, Aziz Qureshi, Thampan Thomas, G. Vijay Rama Rao, Banwari Lal Purohit, G.M. Banatwalla, Braja Mohan Mohanty, Zainul Basher, Sultan Salahuddin Qwaisi, Ram Pyare Panika, Girdhari Lal Vyas, Ataur Rahman, Sunder Singh, Syed Shahabuddin, Harish Rawat, K.D. Sultanpuri, Harobhai Mehta, C. Janga Reddy, Umakant Mishra, Sribalav Panigrahi, Arif Mohd. Khan, Pratap Bhanu Sharma, Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh Kumari Mamata Banerjee, Professor P.J. Kurien, and Professor Saif-ud-din Soz.

cate the celebrations of his birth centenary to a programme of providing massive employment to the poor in rural India. The launching of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was aimed at placing in the hands of village panchayats around the country adequate funds to run their own rural employment schemes. Assistance from Union Government would amount to 80 per cent of the programme. The funds would be allocated to States in proportion to the size of their population which fall below the poverty line. The further devolution of these funds to districts would be determined in terms of criteria of backwardness such as the share of scheduled castes, and scheduled tribes in the total population of the district, the proportion of agricultural labour to total labour, level of agricultural productivity and also on special consideration of geographical distinctiveness.

The Prime Minister observed that the Government would be able to provide employment to at least one member of each poor rural family for fifty to hundred days a year at a workplace near his residence. Thirty per cent of the employment generated would be reserved for women. Those who would be cheated or deprived would not only have the possibility of demanding immediate redress, but would also have, in their hands, the ultimate weapon of vote to turn out of office any *Panch* or *Sarpanch* who abuses the powers and responsibilities devolved on him. Democracy would reinforce opportunity to bring the Welfare State to the doorstep of villagers, he observed.

Shri Gandhi added that all existing rural wage employment programmes stood merged into the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, which would reach out all over the country to the 440 lakh families in rural India living below the poverty line.

Presidential Proclamation in respect of Punjab: Moving a statutory resolution on 8 May 1989, regarding continuance in force of the Presidential Proclamation in respect of Punjab, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh said that the present term of President's rule in Punjab was due to expire on 10 May 1989. The Governor of Punjab in his report dated 3 May 1989 had stated that a strong and committed administration was required in the State which could in the present circumstances, be only under President's rule with the Union and State Governments working in total cohesion and coordination.

If the Assembly elections were held, the Governor felt that no party would be able to form a stable Government in the State and run the administration in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India. Taking all the relevant factors into consideration it was proposed that the President's rule in Punjab might be continued for a further period of six months with effect from 11 May 1989.

Participating in the discussion on 9 May, Shri Indrajit Gupta urged the Government to begin talks with all parties, groups and forces in Punjab which were prepared to declare publicly their opposition to terrorism, to any idea of *Khalistan* and who were willing to work within the framework of Constitution of India. Shri Charanjit Singh Walla felt that the Government were deliberately keeping the Punjab problem alive. Shri B.S. Ramoowalia said that the Governor of Punjab should withdraw his statement that there could be no political solution of Punjab problem by the time general elections were held. Both Shri Piyus Tiraky and Shri Amar Roypradhan demanded Assembly elections in Punjab.

Winding up the discussion in which 14 other members* participated, Sardar Buta Singh said that the kind of situation which was developing at the time when the President's rule was introduced in Punjab, had been curbed completely. In Punjab a battle was going on between groups of terrorists and law enforcing agencies. Maximum para military forces were inducted to meet it with a heavy hand and in such an abnormal situation, the police were given more powers to deal with the situation. The Government had also evolved a monitoring method to guard against the police excesses.

On the economic front, Sardar Buta Singh said that during the last two years, Punjab had made considerable progress specially in the fields of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and poultry sectors. About *Panchayat* elections, he said that it was an experiment which would be set in motion in parts. He described it as a very cautious and calculated step.

Regarding Punjab Accord, Shri Buta Singh informed the House that the Accord was welcomed by the House and also the State Assemblies of both Punjab and Haryana at that time. The issues were bilateral and they had to be implemented jointly by both the States. But, in the process, Haryana got a new Government which did not own the Accord. They should fall in line and contribute to the Accord so that an early solution to the problem of Punjab could be found.

The Resolution was adopted.

* Other members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri K. Ramachandra Reddy, Shantaram Naik, Saifuddin Chowdhary, Harish Rawat, Ram Narain Singh, R.L. Bhatia, Jagannath Patnaik, C. Janga Reddy, Mewa Singh Gill, E. Ayyapu Reddy, Bhadreswar Tanti Abdul Rashid Kabuli, Dr. Datta Samant and Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*Finance Bill, 1989**: Moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of Finance, Shri S.B. Chavan informed on 27 April 1989 that the growth in exports of about 28 per cent in 1988-89 is commendable. The stock of Non-Resident deposits in Indian banks had been increasing at the rate of about 25 per cent per year over the past 5 years. The level of inflation in 1988-89 was 6.3 per cent as against 10.6 per cent in 1987-88. He also announced some excise duty relief on black and white and colour television sets, two wheelers and a few other items.

Participating in the discussion, Shri P. Kolandaivelu asked the Government to amend section 48 of the Income Tax Act. Shri Balawant Singh Ramoowalia demanded that the expenditure being incurred by the Government on para-military forces deployed in Punjab should be borne by the Union Government.

Winding up the discussion in which 52 members** participated.

Shri S.B. Chavan reiterated that it would be Government's conscious effort to see that the deficit was reduced to the minimum. He indicated that for the purpose of assistance from the Union Government, the States were divided into three categories on the basis of the recommendations of the Finance Commission. Regarding balance of payment, the Government would make a special effort to see that the imports be curtailed and linked to our export effort.

Rajecting the demand for raising of exemption limit under the Income Tax Act from Rs. 18,000 to 25,000, Shri Chavan pointed out that it would result in a loss of revenue of Rs. 550 crores to the Government.

Dealing with the Question of assistance to small and marginal farmers, Shri Chavan said that in case of natural calamities they would be given

* The bill was introduced by the Minister of Finance, Shri S.B. Chavan on 28 February 1989.

** Other members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Ananda Gajapathi Raju, Haroobhai Mehta, H.M. Patel, Zainul Basher, Banwari Lal Bairwa, Girdhari Lal Vyas, Abdul Rashid Kabuli, Dal Chand Jain, Balasaheb Vikhe Patil, Ramashray Prasad Singh, Ajay Mushran, Shantaram Naik, K. Ramachandra Reddy, Ram Singh Yadav, G. Vijya Rama Rao, Virdhi Chander Jain, Sriballav Panigrahi, G.M. Banatwala, Amal Datta, Anoopchand Shah, Tarun Kanti Ghosh, D.B. Patil, Lachhi Ram, Het Ram, Shankarlal, Harihar Soren, Radhankanta Digal, G. Bhoopathy, C. Janga Reddy, Chintamani Jena, Ram Pyare Panika, Murlid Deora, V.S. Krishna Iyer, K.P. Singh Deo, V.S. Vijayaraghavan, Harish Rawat, Syed Shahabuddin. K. Pradhani, Nityananda Mishra, Kammodilal Jatav, Bhadreswar Tanti, Dr. (Shrimati) Phulrenu Guha, Kumar Mamata Banerjee, Shrimati D.K. Bhandari, Shrimati Basavarajeswari, Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta, Professor Saif-uddin Soz, Professor N.G. Ranga, Professor Narain Chand Parashar, Dr. G.S. Rajhans, Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi and Dr. Datta Samant.

rescheduling benefit, according to which while recovering loans from them, the banks would not charge interest more than the principal amount. Almost Rs. 3,000 crores were given as subsidies for fertilizers, he added.

Referring to creative artists and writers, Shri Chavan told the House that it had been decided to provide a limited privilege of duty-free imports to selected individuals. The Government would introduce a liberalised policy in respect of individual sports-persons of outstanding eminence for upgrading of training facilities to international standards. Certain schemes would also be formulated for weak units and for promoting savings, he announced.

The Bill as amended was thereafter passed.

Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill And *Chandigarh Disturbed Areas (Amendment) Bill*": Moving that the Bills be taken into consideration, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh said on 9 May, that the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 had a limited life of two years, i.e. upto 23 May 1989. In view of the fact that terrorist violence continued unabated, it was decided to amend section 1(4) of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 to extend it for a further period of two years with effect from 24 May 1989. The Minister said that the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas (Amendment) Bill, sought to provide that the powers under the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Act, 1983 should be exercised by the Union Government and not by the Administrator of the Union Territory as provided in the act at present.

Winding up the two day discussion, in which 7 members*** participated, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram expressed the hope that the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill would not be required to be extended beyond two years and the Government would be able to contain

* The Bill was introduced on 24 April 1989 by the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh.

** The Bill was introduced on 4 April 1989 by the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh.

*** Other members who participated in the discussion were : Sarvashri E. Ayyapu Reddy, Aziz Qureshi, Thampan Thomas, Viridhi Chander Jain, Amal Datta, Vijoy Kumar Yadav and C. Janga Reddy.

and control terrorism within two years. When the situation arises where more States were confident that they could contain extremist violence or terrorism without the act, the Government would certainly withdraw it.

About Chandigarh Disturbed Areas (Amendment) Bill, Shri Chidambaram said that the prosecution and other legal proceedings against the para-military forces must be done away with a sanction, the powers for which should lie with the Union Government. After passing the Bill, the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Amendment Act would come on par with the Armed Forces in Punjab and Chandigarh Special Power Act.

The Bills were thereafter passed.

Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill: Moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Water Resources, Shri B. Shankaranand said on 11 May 1989 that the Bill was a sequel to the Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1988 amending article 326, reducing the voting age from 21 to 18 years, which came into force with effect from 28 March 1989. A provision had been added in the Bill to validate all things done and all steps taken, for enrolling all those who attain the age of 18 years as on 1 April 1989 by the Election Commission. The Bill also sought to empower the Election Commission to consolidate all information relating to delimitation of parliamentary and Assembly constituencies.

Participating in the discussion, Shri C. Madhav Reddy felt that there was no need for empowering the Commission to consolidate the information relating to delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies since it was an inherent power of the Commission. Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia said that delimitation of constituencies was long overdue. Shri Piyus Tiraky was of the opinion that the election rules must be made in such a way that the real representatives should be elected.

Replying to the discussion in which 25 other members** participated, Shri B. Shankaranand affirmed that the Bill would provide the Election Commission the power to consolidate such Orders as appear to them to

* The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Water Resources, Shri B. Shankaranand on 6 April 1989.

** Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Vijay N. Patil, Satyagopal Misra, Virdhi Chander Jain, V.S. Krishna Iyer, Somnath Rath, Vijoy Kumar Yadav, Shankarlal, Ram Singh Yadav, Dal Chand Jain, Shantaram Naik, Syed Shahabuddin, Jagannath Patnaik, V.S. Vijayaraghavan, Dharam Pal Singh Malik, Aziz Qureshi, Ram Bhagat Paswan, Sharad Dighe, Abdul Rashid Kabuli, Dr. C.P. Thakur, Professor N.G. Ranga, Dr. Datta Samant, Dr. G.S. Rajhans, Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi, Kumari Mamata Banerjee and Dr. (Shrimati) Phulrenu Guha.

be necessary or expedient for consolidating with the Order of 1976 which had been passed after delimitation of constituencies had occurred in 1972. Thereafter, many acts by the Union Government, including those with regard to Goa, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh had been passed and which had to be put together by the Election Commission, so that they were available at one place for the purpose of convenience.

The Bill was then passed.

C. THE QUESTION HOUR

The Thirteenth Session of Eighth Lok Sabha commenced on 21 February 1989 and terminated on 15 May 1989.

In all, 24,029 notices of Questions (18,560 Starred, 5,410 Unstarred and 59 Short Notice) were received. Out of these 912 Questions were admitted as Starred, 8,778 as Unstarred and two as Short Notice Questions. 37 Starred and 192 Unstarred Questions were deleted/withdrawn/postponed/transferred from one Ministry to another.

Daily average of Questions: Each Starred List contained 20 Questions except those of: (i) 8,10,15, 28 March, 4,6,7,10,11,21,25,26,27,28 April and 3 and 5 May 1989 which contained 21 Questions each; (ii) 3,17,27 March, 12 April and 8 May 1989 which contained 22 Questions each; and (iii) 9 May 1989 which contained 23 Questions.

The Questions in excess of 20 in these lists were either postponed or transferred from earlier dates. On an average seven Questions per sitting were orally answered on the floor of the House. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered on the floor of the House on a day was ten on 10 April 1989 and minimum number was three on 14 March 1989.

The average number of Questions in the Unstarred list came to 195 as against the prescribed limit of 230 Questions, the minimum being 109 Questions on 17 April 1989 and maximum being 234 on 17 and 31 March and 6 April 1989.

Half-an-Hour Discussions: In all 42 notices of Half-an-hour Discussion were received during the Session. Out of these six notices were admitted but only 5 were discussed on the floor of the House.

RAJYA SABHA

HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH SESSION*

The Rajya Sabha met for its Hundred and Fiftieth Session on 24 April 1989 and adjourned *sine die* on 12 May 1989. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below:

A. DISCUSSIONS

The working of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:—The working of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare was discussed in the House for three days, namely, 24 and 26 April and 2 May 1989. Initiating the discussion on 24 April, Shri P.N. Sukul said that the condition of sewage disposal system in the country was regrettable. Out of 3,245 towns in the country, sewage disposal facility was available only in 217 towns. He observed that India had achieved much in matters of health but still much more had to be done. He expressed concern over the growing population of the country and suggested a suitable legislation to limit the norm of family to one or at the most to two children. He further said that though the average life expectancy had been doubled, thousands of people died of cholera, gastroenteritis, encephalitis, malaria, kala-azar, meningitis, dengue fever, etc., during the previous year.

He emphasised that the most important question was how to motivate the doctors to go and work in a rural or a backward area. Even the medical students coming from rural areas did not want to go back to villages. He suggested that the service conditions of doctors should be improved, so that they could be motivated to work in such areas.

Replying to the discussion** on 2 May 1989, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha said that while on the one hand the average life expectancy had increased, on the other the rapidly increasing birth-rate created problems of population growth. He further said that the National Malaria Eradication Programme had been a major success. The incidence of malaria had increased to 6.7 million, due to

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

** Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Rajani Ranjan Sahu, S.S. Ahluwalia, Mirza Irshadbaig, Moturu Hanumantha Rao, G. Vijaya Mohan Reddy, Ashwani Kumar, G. Swaminathan, Ghulam Rasool Matto, Virendra Verma, Ram Awadhesh Singh, Bir Bhadra Pratap Singh, Vishwa Bandhu Gupta, Kumari Saroj Khaparde and Professor (Shrimati) Asima Chatterjee.

various reasons like resistance being developed in mosquitoes and drug resistance in people. In that regard a modified plan of operation in the Seventh Plan was adopted and it paid good dividends. The Minister also referred to the universal immunisation programme and Family Welfare programme. He expressed concern that even the money that was allocated for these programmes was not being used by the State Governments. The Union Government was considering certain steps in that regard. The Minister suggested that the Primary Health Centres should be equipped properly. In the Eighth Plan, the approach would be to strengthen the infra-structure as much as possible.

Concluding the discussion, the Minister informed that there was union law, namely, Drugs and Cosmetic Act. It was implemented by the State Governments through the Drug Controller. But some States did not have the elementary testing facilities. For its proper implementation, a positive view was taken in the Eighth Plan.

Communal situation in the Country: Initiating a short duration discussion on 26 April 1989, on the increasing menace of communal forces, Shri Gurdas Das Gupta said that riots in Hazaribagh (Bihar) broke out because of the failure of the administration. A number of other incidents, he observed, took place mostly in the Hindi speaking belt on the Ram Navami day. On that day processions were organised with display of arms throughout the country. It was done deliberately to raise communal passion with an eye on the next general elections, he remarked. This resulted in riots in Kalpi in the Jalaun district, Aligarh and Mathura in U.P. Burhanpur and Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh.

He suggested that the Babri Masjid-Ram Janam Bhoomi tangle must be settled without any delay, either by referring the controversy to a Bench or by declaring the whole place as a historical monument. There should not be conversion of any temple, mosque or church. Things should exist as they existed when India gained independence in 1947. He demanded a downright ban on Shiv Sena, Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, Muslim fundamentalist organisations and on political campaigns on religious basis.

Replying to the short duration discussion* on 2 May 1989, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram said that while the communal graph in terms of deaths and injuries seemed to be declining, it was not suggestive of a qualitative improvement in the situation. He believed that the North-East was more or less free of communal incidents. The Minister appealed that fundamentalist organisa-

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Bishambhar Nath Pande, Yashwant Singh, Darbara Singh, Sukomal Sen, Abrar Ahmed Khan, Mohammed Khaleelur Rahman, Pawan Kumar Bansal, Ghulam Rasool Matto, Naresh C. Puglia, Abdul Samad Siddiqui and Mohammed Amin Ansari.

tions and controversies should not lead to an aggressive posture. He appealed to all parties and organisations in the country not to make the Babri Masjid-Ram Janam Bhoomi controversy an election issue and to allow it to be resolved through the judicial process.

The Minister explained that controlling a communal situation was primarily the responsibility of the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police. The Government had suggested the setting up of special courts to deal with the problem. So far as the question of multi-religious anti-riot forces was concerned, Uttar Pradesh was the only Government which responded favourably. The Minister appealed to the State Governments to recognise the pattern of communal incidents over the last few years and deal firmly and heavily with the initial militancy.

Referring to the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Bill and Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, he hoped that some other measures would be taken to separate religion from politics.

Concluding the discussion, the Minister clarified that there was certain amount of distrust in the minds of people so far as Congress (I) manifesto on Mizoram election was concerned. It was certainly not intended to propagate any theocratic idea or indicate that there would be a Christian State.

The working of the Ministry of External Affairs: The working of the Ministry of External Affairs was discussed on 27 and 28 April and 2 May 1989. Initiating the discussion on 27 April, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that recently some dramatic changes had taken place in the international situation. The two super-powers had entered into an agreement to reduce the number of a particular type of arms. The Intermediate-range Nuclear Force (I.N.F.) treaty was a historic treaty. The forces of Soviet Russia had left Afghanistan. Iran-Iraq had agreed to ceasefire. In view of these new equations, India's Foreign Policy should also be very dynamic.

The member further observed that NAM faced a new situation and therefore India would have to give new relevance to it. India should not have any fear of Soviet Union's likely friendship with China. The member expressed happiness over the restoration of democracy in Pakistan and welcomed improvements in India's relations with that country. But he complained that Pakistan had not stopped interfering in India's internal matters including Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.

With regard to Nepal, he said, the Government of India was correct in its stand that it was for the Nepal Government to decide whether they wanted to have special relations with India. However, the fact could not be ignored that Nepal was under a monarchy, where people had no voice. He

suggested the appointment of a senior political leader as the Indian Ambassador in Kathmandu to find out a solution to the impasse in order to fulfil India's obligations to the people of Nepal. An impression was being created all over the world that India had resorted to economic blockade of Nepal. The facts should be made known to the international community.

Replying to the discussion^{*} on 2 May 1989, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao observed that even after about two years of the INF treaty, the meeting of minds was a long way off. The treaty was only the first step towards disarmament. Unfortunately, after that no other step seemed to have been taken.

Referring to the question of Iran and Iraq the Minister said that it was expected that after the end of war, both countries would embark immediately on a process of reconstruction. However, after initial success progress was slowed down considerably.

Talking about Afghanistan, he said that there was an attempt to settle the issue by force of arms. India stood for the whole package that contained the withdrawal of the Soviet troops and honouring the Geneva accord by everyone concerned.

The Minister referred to the problem of the Middle East, Namibia and Kampuchea. He said that the superpower detente had completely left out the world economic problems. The developing countries were facing tremendous problems. The external debt burden, inferior and uncompetitive technology, population explosion and insurmountable problem of development etc., were staring them in the face.

In conclusion, the Minister noted that India was contributing very effectively to the whole set of new ideas in the non-aligned movement. The new thrust of the movement was economic independence and the independence of judgement and decision making.

Working of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting : Initiating the discussion on the subject on 4 May 1989, Shri Vishwa Bandhu Gupta said

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- * Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi, M.S. Gurupadaswamy, Pawan Kumar Bansal, B. Satyanarayan Reddy, K. Natwar Singh, V. Gopalsamy, Vishwa Bandhu Gupta, Krishna Kumar Birla, Ghulam Rasool Matto, Dharam Pal, Valampuri John, Ram Awadhesh Singh, Vithalrao Madhavrao Jadhav, N.E. Balram, Kapil Verma, Professor Chandresh P. Thakur, Professor Sourendra Bhattacharjee and Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty.

that the performance of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was commendable. However, working of the departments like the Press Information Bureau, National Film Development Corporation, Film and Television Institute, etc. required improvement. Apart from providing information, education and entertainment, the main objective of the Ministry was to create popular awareness of the nation's problems and strengthen the bonds of national integration and cultural heritage. He suggested that the total time of telecast and broadcast should be increased and total network expanded speedily in the border areas. Special serials should be produced to contain population explosion and to show India's march towards the 21st century.

The member expressed concern over the exorbitant hike in the price of news-print and hoped for a speedy solution to that grave crisis.

Replying to the discussion* on 5 May 1989, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat agreed that there was tremendous scope for further improvement of the media. He informed that India had the largest TV audience in the world. So far as radio was concerned India was the second largest country having the largest domestic radio network in the world. The Minister extolled the achievements of the media and said that it was extremely unfair to say that the media was only a propaganda organ of the ruling party. He refuted the statement of a member that serials like 'Ramayana' and 'Mahabharat' etc., were encouraging communal forces.

Regarding the criticism about various reports gathering dust, he said that all the reports, whether it was Joshi Committee report, Kelkar Committee report, or any other report, had been considered by the Ministry.

Referring to the charge that the non-Congress (I) Governments or the opposition Chief Ministers had not been given proper coverage in the media, the Minister said that it was far from truth. In fact, all the opposition parties taken together took more time in coverage, than the Congress (I) in the regional media as well as in the national media, he said.

Showing concern at the hike in the price of news-print, he said that the Government was quite sympathetic to small and medium newspapers. The Government was committed to the development and freedom of the press.

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvasbri Satya Prakash Malaviya, Kapil Verma, Mostafa Bin Quasem, Raof Valiullah, Pramod Mahajan, S. Krishna Kumar, V. Gopalsamy, Gurudas Das Gupta, Dharam Pal, Ram Awadhesh Singh, P.N. Sukul, Dr. Ratnakar Pandey, Professor K.K. Tewari, Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury, Shrimati Veena Verma and Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty.

He further said that the Directorate of Field Publicity and the Song and Drama Division which were very vital organisations, virtually remained in the limbo. A number of schemes had been prepared to make them more effective. The Minister stated that with regard to telecast of Parliament proceedings, the Government did not feel that it was a right thing to do at the present stage.

Launching of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana : Raising a short duration discussion on the subject, on 12 May 1989, Shri Sukomal Sen flayed the Government and the Prime Minister for launching new schemes before Lok Sabha elections. The new-found law for Panchayati Raj was another proof of how the Government was trying to befool people just on the eve of elections, he commented.

The member said that Rs. 500 crores were provided for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana by the Union Finance Minister. In the budget itself, there was an allotment of Rs. 1711 crores out of which Rs. 500 crores would be by additional taxation. Rs. 2100 crores were earmarked for that scheme. 20 per cent would also come from the States. Expressing worry, he said that the money was being sent directly to the collectors for being distributed among the rural masses, thereby ignoring the State Governments. It only meant that the Congress (I) Party wanted to spend the money for the election from the public exchequer. The Union Government had a mischievous political purpose to get a direct access to the village level.

Replying to the discussion^{*} on 12 May 1989, the Minister of Agriculture, Shri Bhajan Lal said that Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was the biggest scheme to fight poverty and unemployment in the country, but unfortunately the opposition was trying to play it down for political reason. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (NREP) had also been merged into that because the amount allocated for those programmes was generally misused by some States and the benefit thereof did not reach the poor. The Minister informed the House that the allocated amount would be directly disbursed to the Panchayats. The Union Government had provided Rs. 2100 crores for that purpose. The scheme would help about 22 crore persons living

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Ish Dutt Yadav, Jagesh Desai, Rameshwar Thakur, Ram Awadesh Singh, Janardhan Poojary, Chaturanan Mishra, S.S. Ahluwalia, Shankarrao Narayanrao Deshmukh, Pawan Kumar Bansal, Professor C. Lakshmana, Professor Chandresh P. Thakur, Professor Sourendra Bhattacharjee, Shrimati Pratibha Singh and Shrimati Satya Bahin.

below the poverty line. It would provide employment for 100-150 days in a year to each unemployed person in the rural areas.

Concluding the discussion, the Minister referred to the historic Constitution (Amendment) Bill which was being introduced to strengthen panchayat-raj in the country. It was for the first time that powers were being given to Panchayats to formulate and implement the schemes.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Finance Bill, 1989** : Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, on 8 May 1989, the Minister of State in the Department of Revenue in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Ajit Panja said that the Government had proposed certain amendments in the Finance Bill in the portion relating to indirect taxes which were in line with the original budget proposals. Those amendments did not have major revenue implications. In respect of black and white television sets of screen size exceeding 36 cm., the Government proposed to restore the levels of duty obtaining prior to changes made in the budget. In the case of colour television sets of screen size not exceeding 36 cm. the Government proposed to reduce the excise duty on sets without remote control to Rs. 1500 per set and on sets with remote control to Rs. 1750 per set. As a measure of relief to the small scale sector the Government proposed to liberalise the general scheme of excise duty exemption. Certain specified articles of plastic and *Sevian* (a cereal preparation) were being fully exempted from excise duty.

The Minister informed that the Equity Linked Savings Scheme was meant to encourage investment in equity by households. A scheme for retiring Government servant was formulated. The benefit of scheme would also be made available to the retired Government employees. The third scheme was the new National Savings Certificate, Series VIII. An excise relief scheme for weak units was formulated. Import of high quality equipment, not in the range of indigenous manufacture, facilitated towards the building up of sports infrastructure of international standards, the Minister concluded.

The Motions for consideration of the Bill and the clauses etc., were adopted and the Bill was returned on 9 May 1989.

*The Railways Bill, 1989 and The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1989*** : Moving the motion for consideration of the two Bills on 10 May

* The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha was laid on the Table on 3 May 1989.

** Both the Bills were discussed together. The Bills as passed by the Lok Sabha, were laid on the Table on 4 May, 1989.

1989, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways, Shri Madhavrao Scindia, said that all the changes suggested by the Joint Committee of both the Houses in their report presented in February 1989, were accepted by the Government. Some general observations and recommendations made by the Committee were also taken into consideration. The Minister commended the Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha, for consideration of the House.

The Motion for consideration of the Railways Bill, 1989 and the clauses etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed on 10 May 1989.

The Motion for consideration of the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3, Bill, 1989 was adopted and the Bill was returned on the same day.

*The Assam University Bill, 1989** : Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 11 May 1989, the Minister of State in the Department of Education and Culture in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Shri L.P. Shahi said that a Central university in Assam was being established to fulfil a pledge made by the Prime Minister to the people of that State in August 1985. The Minister stated that it would be appropriate to establish the University in the Cachar District of Assam with headquarters at Silchar. This decision was taken after considering the geography of the State, the educational needs and the inability of the State Government to establish a University in Cachar so far. The jurisdiction of the University would extend to the whole State. Colleges in the districts of Cachar, Karimganj, North Cachar Hills and Karbi Anglong would be affiliated to the University. The Assam University would pursue the broad objectives of the National Policy on Education, 1986. The powers, functions and the structure of the University would be, by and large, the same as in other Central Universities.

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

C. THE QUESTION HOUR

During the Session 4,075 notices of questions (3,710 Starred and 365 unstarred) were received. Out of these 237 Starred Questions and 2015 Unstarred Questions were admitted. One Short Notice Question was received and admitted. After the lists of Questions were printed

* The Bill was introduced on 5 May 1989.

six Starred and 39 Unstarred Questions were transferred from one Ministry to another.

Daily Average of Questions : Each of the lists of Starred Questions contained 18 to 21 questions. On an average, 4.50 Questions per sitting were orally answered on the floor of the House. The maximum number of questions orally answered was seven on 5 and 8 May 1989 and the minimum number of questions orally answered was 3 on 27 April and 2 May 1989.

The minimum number of questions admitted in the Unstarred Questions lists was 65 on 25 April 1989 and the maximum of 250 on 5 May 1989. Their average came to 167.92.

Half-an-Hour Discussion : Only three notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session which were admitted but not discussed.

Statement correcting answers to Questions : Eight Statements correcting answers to questions given in the House were made by the Ministers concerned.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, the Chairman made references to the passing away of Sarvashri Ghayoor Ali Khan, Gaya Chand Bhuyan and Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha, all ex-members. Members stood in silence for a shortwhile as a mark of respect to the deceased.

STATE LEGISLATURES

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

The Bihar Legislative Council commenced its 102nd Session on 28 March 1989 and adjourned *sine-die* on 31 March 1989.

Financial Business: The House passed the Bihar Appropriation Bill, 1989. The discussion on the first Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1988-89 was held and points raised during the discussion were replied to by the Government.

Legislative Business: The House unanimously ratified the Constitution (62nd Amendment) Bill, 1988, as passed by both Houses of Parliament.

* Material Contributed by Bihar Legislature Council Secretariat.

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Ninth Session of Seventh Gujarat Legislative Assembly was held from 27 January to 31 March 1989. The House had, in all 42 sittings on 38 days with double sittings on four occasions.

Financial Business: Annual Financial Statement for the year 1989-90 was presented to the House on 17 February. General discussion on the Budget took place on 24, 27, 28 February and 1 March. Demands for Grants were also discussed in the House. Supplementary Demands for Grants were presented on 13 February. Excess Demands were presented and discussed on 21 and 27 March, respectively.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

The First Session of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council for the year 1989 commenced on 8 February 1989 and was adjourned *sine-die* on 6 April 1989. The House was prorogued on 10 April 1989. During this period the House sat for 27 days.

On the opening day, the Governor addressed members of both the Houses of the State Legislature assembled together. The Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address was moved in the House on 13 February and after being discussed for six days, it was passed by the House without any amendments.

An important event of the Session was the unanimous and unopposed election of Shri Jagdish Chandra Dixit as Chairman of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council.

Financial Business: The Minister of State for Finance presented the Budget for the financial year 1989-90 on 14 February. The general discussion on the Budget was held for 9 days and thereafter the U.P. Appropriation Bill, 1989, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, was passed by the House on 31 March.

The Leader of the House presented the second Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1988-89 on 17 March and U.P. Appropriation (Second Supplementary 1988-89) Bill, 1989, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, was passed by the House on the same day.

* Material Contributed by Gujarat Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

** Material Contributed by Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council Secretariat.

During the Session, an official resolution ratifying the Constitution (62nd Amendment) Bill, 1988, as passed by both Houses of Parliament, was agreed to by the House.

Obituary references: The House condoled the death of Shri Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Former Chief Minister of the State, Shri Dharam Singh, Former Speaker of Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, Sarvashri Kailash Prakash, Surati Narain Mani Tripathi, Shambunath Agnihotri, Ram Swaroop Yadav, Ram Singh and Satyaketu Vidyalkar, all former members of the Council, Shri Sohan Lal Dwivedi, a national poet, Pandit Shyam Narain Pandey, a poet, Shri Janendra Kumar, a litterateur, Shri Shanker Dayal Tiwari a leader of the Communist Party, Shri Sridhar Mahadev Joshi, freedom fighter and all those persons who died in the Armenian earthquake in USSR.

UNION TERRITORIES

PONDICHERRY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Ninth Session of the Assembly commenced on 27 March 1989 with an Address by the Lieutenant Governor. The Motion of Thanks by Thiru V. Balaji was put to vote and carried. The Assembly which met for 23 days was adjourned *sine-die* on 27 April 1989.

Financial Business: Chief Minister Thiru M.O.H. Farook, who is also holding the portfolio of Finance, presented the Budget for the year 1989-90 on 28 March 1989. There was a general discussion on the Budget on 3 and 4 April 1989. The Demands for Grants in the Budget for the year 1989-90 were taken up for discussion and voted. The Appropriation Bill (No. II) 1989 and the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1989 were introduced, considered and passed by the Legislative Assembly on 26 April. All the Supplementary Demands for Grants were voted upon by the House on 30 March.

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker: Thiru M. Chandirakasu was elected Speaker of the Assembly on 29 March.

Thiru P.K. Sathyanandan was declared elected as Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Obituary references: Obituary references were made to the passing away of Thiru Kamichetty and Thiru Parassourama Varaprassada Rao Naidou, former Speaker, Thiru Bidesh Tukkarani Kulkarni, former Lieutenant Governor and Thiru S. Sivaprakasam former Finance Minister. Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the departed souls.

* Material Contributed by Pondicherry Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTH LOK SABHA

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	18 July to 18 August 1969		
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	22		
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	138 hours 05 minutes		
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	10		
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS			
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	—	—	16
(ii) Introduced	—	—	11
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	—	—	1
(iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ recommendation and laid on the Table	—	—	Nil
(v) Referred to Select Committee	—	—	Nil
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee	—	—	Nil
(vii) Reported by Select Committee	—	—	Nil
(viii) Reported by Joint Committee	—	—	Nil
(ix) Discussed	—	—	15
(x) Passed	—	—	15
(xi) Withdrawn	—	—	Nil
(xii) Negatived	—	—	Nil
(xiii) Part-discussed	—	—	Nil
(xiv) Discussion postponed	—	—	Nil
(xv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	—	—	4
(xvi) Motion for concurrence to refer to Bill to Joint Committee adopted	—	—	Nil
(xvii) Pending at the end of the Session	—	—	13
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS			
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	—	—	342
(ii) Introduced	—	—	4
(iii) Motion for leave to introduce negatived	—	—	Nil
(iv) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	—	—	Nil
(v) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	—	—	Nil
(vi) Reported by Select Committee	—	—	Nil
(vii) Discussed	—	—	2
(viii) Passed	—	—	Nil
(ix) Withdrawn	—	—	1
(x) Negatived	—	—	Nil
(xi) Circulated for eliciting opinion	—	—	Nil
(xii) Part-discussed	—	—	1
(xiii) Discussion postponed	—	—	Nil
(xiv) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	—	—	Nil
(xv) Referred to Select Committee	—	—	Nil
(xvi) Removed from the Register of Pending Bills	—	—	129
(xvii) Pending at the end of the Session	—	—	216

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

(i) Notices received	—	—	269
(ii) Admitted	—	—	6
(iii) Discussions held	—	—	7
(iv) Part discussed	—	—	2

8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197

(Calling-attention to matters of urgent Public Importance)

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

(i) Notices received	—	—	Nil
(ii) Admitted and Discussed	—	—	Nil
(iii) Barred	—	—	Nil

10. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD

(Includes two discussions which remained part-discussed during the 13th Session)	—	—	1
--	---	---	---

11. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS

(i) Notices received	—	—	Nil
(ii) Admitted	—	—	Nil
(iii) Moved	—	—	Nil
(iv) Adopted	—	—	Nil
(v) Negatived	—	—	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	—	—	Nil

12. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS

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

13. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

(i) Received	—	—	6
(ii) Admitted	—	—	6
(iii) Discussed	—	—	2
(iv) Adopted	—	—	Nil
(v) Negatived	—	—	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	—	—	1
(vii) Part-discussed	—	—	1
(viii) Discussions postponed	—	—	Nil

14. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS

(i) Notices received	—	—	3
(ii) Admitted	—	—	3

(iii) Discussed	—	—	Nii
(iv) Adopted	—	—	Nii
(v) Part-discussed	—	—	Nii
15. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS			
(i) Notices received	—	—	235
(ii) Admitted	—	—	54
(iii) Moved	—	—	Nii
(iv) Discussed	—	—	Nii
(v) Adopted	—	—	Nii
(vi) Negatived	—	—	Nii
(vii) Withdrawn	—	—	Nii
(viii) Part-discussed	—	—	Nii
16. MOTION RE: MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE			
(i) Received	—	—	Nii
(ii) Admitted	—	—	Nii
(iii) Moved	—	—	Nii
(iv) Discussed	—	—	Nii
(v) Adopted	—	—	Nii
(vi) Negatived	—	—	Nii
(vii) Withdrawn	—	—	Nii
(viii) Part-discussed	—	—	Nii
17. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CONSTITUTED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION			
	—	—	Nii
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION			
			15,719
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON SINGLE DAY, AND DATE OF WHICH ISSUED			
			1,207 on On 25.7.89
20. NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS			
(i) Brought before the House	—	—	3
(ii) Admitted and discussed	—	—	1
(iii) Barred in view of adjournment motion admitted on the subject	—	—	2
(iv) Consent withheld by Speaker outside the House	—	—	40
(v) Consent given by Speaker but leave not granted by the House	—	—	Nii
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED			
(i) Starred	—	—	350
(ii) Unstarred (including Starred Questions converted as Unstarred Questions)	—	—	3,569
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	—	—	1

22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 April to 30 June	No. of Reports presented to the House during the Session
1	2	3	4
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	3	3
(ii)	Committee on Absence of Members
(iii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	5	4
(iv)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	1	3
(v)	Committee on Petitions	6	3
(vi)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and resolutions	4	4
(vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	5	5
(viii)	Committee of Privileges
(ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	7	4
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	3	3
(xi)	Estimates Committee	4	16
(xii)	General Purposes Committee	1	..
(xiii)	House Committee	1	..
	(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee
	(b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	2	..
	(c) Sub-Committee on Furnishing	1	..
(xiv)	Public Accounts Committee	11	25
(xv)	Railway Convention Committee	5	1
(xvi)	Rules Committee	1	2
JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE			
(i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	3	1
(ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	2	..
(iii)	Joint Committee on Railways Bill, 1966

23. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	6
24. PETITIONS PRESENTED	NII
25. NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN WITH DATE	NII

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH SESSION OF RAJYA SABHA

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	24 April to 12 May 1989
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	14
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	99 hours 17 minutes
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	Nil
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	8
(ii) Introduced	2
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	11
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	1
(v) Referred to Select Committee by Rajya Sabha	..
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by Rajya Sabha	..
(vii) Reported by Select Committee	..
(viii) Reported by Joint Committee	..
(ix) Discussed	12
(x) Passed	12
(xi) Withdrawn	..
(xii) Negatived	..
(xiii) Part-discussed	..
(xiv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	6
(xv) Discussion postponed	..
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	9
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	73
(ii) Introduced	3
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	..
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	..
(v) Reported by Joint Committee	..
(vi) Discussed	1
(vii) Withdrawn	..
(viii) Passed	..
(ix) Negatived	..
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	..
(xi) Part-discussed	1
(xii) Discussion postponed	..
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	..
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	..
(xv) Lapsed due to resignation of Member-in-charge of the Bill	2
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	74
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)	
(i) Notices received	26
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Discussions held	2

8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to matters of urgent Public Importance). Statement made by Ministers	2
9. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	
10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	4
(ii) Admitted	3
(iii) Moved	3
(iv) Adopted	2
(v) Negatived	1
(vi) Withdrawn	..
11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	
(ii) Admitted	
(iii) Moved	
(iv) Adopted	
12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Received	4
(ii) Admitted	4
(iii) Discussed	1
(iv) Withdrawn	..
(v) Negatived	..
(vi) Adopted	..
(vii) Part-discussed	1
(viii) Discussion postponed	..
13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices Received	
(ii) Admitted	
(iii) Moved	
(iv) Adopted	
(v) Part-discussed	
14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i) Received	28
(ii) Admitted	44
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	..
(v) Part-discussed	..
(vi) Negatived	1
(vii) Withdrawn	..
15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i) Received	
(ii) Admitted	
(iii) Moved	
(iv) Adopted	
(v) Negatived	
(vi) Withdrawn	
(vii) Part-discussed	

16. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CREATED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION
17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED 1,575
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED 2,309
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED 184 on 9 May, 1989
20. MAXIMUM NO. OF PERSONS VISITED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH VISITED 299 on 9 May 1989
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED
- (i) Starred 237
- (ii) Unstarred 2,015
- (iii) Short-Notice Questions 1
22. DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES

Name of the Members Initiating the Discussion	Ministry Discussed	Dates of Discussion
Shri P. N. Sukul	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	24 and 26 April and 2 May 1989
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	Ministry of External Affairs	27 and 28 April and 2 May 1989
Shri Vishwa Bandhu Gupta	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	4 and 5 May 1989

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period (1 April 1989 to 30 June 1989)	No. of Reports presented during the Session
(i) Business Advisory Committee	Three	No Report of the Committee is presented House.
(ii) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Five	Nil
(iii) Committee on Petition	Eleven	1
(iv) Committee of Privileges	Two	Nil
(v) Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(vi) Committee on Government Assurances	Twelve	One (34th Report)
(vii) Committee on Papers laid on the Table	Four	One
(viii) Joint Committee on the Shipping Agents (Licensing) Bill, 1987	Two	Nil
(ix) Joint Committee on the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 1987	Two	Nil

24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE Two (2)
25. PETITIONS PRESENTED
26. NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN WITH DATES Nil

27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

S.No.	Name	SITTING MEMBER/EX-MEMBER
1.	Shri Ghayoor Ali Khan	Ex-Member
2.	Shri Gaya Chand Bhuyan	Ex-Member
3.	Shri Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha	Ex-Member

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE, 1969

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
ANDHRA PRADESH L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ARUNACHAL PRADESH L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ASSAM L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BIHAR L.A.	29.6.69 to 3.8.69	24	—	—	6,939(3981)(1)(a)	(1,078)	(107)
BIHAR L.C.	29.6.69*	2	—	—	—	—	—
GOA L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GUJARAT L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HARYANA L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HIMACHAL PRADESH L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JAMMU & KASHMIR L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JAMMU AND KASHMIR L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KARNATAKA L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KARNATAKA L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KERALA L.A.	7.6.69*	17	6(6)	—	—	—	—
MADHYA PRADESH L.A.	9.3.69 to 13.5.69	23	14(14)	2	5150(677)	2,241(9,308)	9
MAHARASHTRA L.A.	9.3.69 to 28.4.69	30	12(12)	2	8,240(778)	400(30)	98(19)
MAHARASHTRA L.C.	9.3.69 to 28.4.69	29	6(16)	2	3,066(380)	30(220)	75(5)

MANIPUR L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MEGHALAYA L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MIZORAM L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NAGALAND L.A.	20.6.89 to 27.6.89	5	13(10)	—	198(198)	—	42(42)	—
ORISSA L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RAJASTHAN L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SIKKIM L.A.	21.4.89†	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TAMIL NADU L.A.	6.2.89 to 21.2.89 and 5.3.89 to 12.5.89	43	32(32)	—	(3509(1635)	—	663(663)	61(61)
TRIPURA L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UTTAR PRADESH L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UTTAR PRADESH L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WEST BENGAL L.A.	27.2.89 to 19.5.89	25	17(16)	—	199(109)	—	160(95)	—
UNION TERRITORIES								
DELHI METROPOLITAN COUNCIL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PONDICHERY L.A.	27.3.89 to 27.4.89	23	6(6)	—	684(625)	—	354(307)	—

* Continuing as on 30 June 1989

† Adjourned on the same day.

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.
(a) The figure 6,939 represents the total number of notices received.

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

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Business Advisory Committee	1	100	105	—	—	140	23	125	113	—	18	19	66	2	—	71(c)
Committee on Govt. Assurances	—	16	3	—	7	10	7	18(a)	17	—	—	—	22	—	—	11(b)
Committee on Petitions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee on Privileges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee on Public Undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee on Subordinate Legislation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee on the Welfare of SC and ST	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estimates Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Purpose Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House/Accommodation Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Library Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Accounts Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rules Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joint/Select Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Committees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATES

Andhra Pradesh

L.A.

Arunachal

Pradesh L.A.

Assam L.A.

Bihar L.A.

Bihar L.C.	1(1)	13	11	10	10	15	20	11	11	17	10	8
Goa L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.	—	11	2	1	4	2	5(e)	3	2(1)	7	7	8(f)
Haryana L.A.	—	5	2	10	6	5	4	5	5	4	10	6(g)
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	—	3	2	—	8	4	8	8	1	10	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	1	4	4	2(h)
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	—	7	2	2	—	9	—	3	—	—	1	—
Karnataka L.A.	—	—	—	—	(2)	(1)	—	—	—	—	(4)	—
Karnataka L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.	3(3)	7(1)	7	4(3)	4(1)	9	6	7	4	4	7	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.	1(1)	8(1)	4	2(2)	8	6(5)	7	12(3)	—	2	6(1)	30(6)(f)
Maharashtra L.C.	3(3)	6(1)	3	1(1)	16	6(5)	7	12(3)	—	2	6(1)	30(6)(f)
Manipur L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	1	—	9	—	1
Meghalaya L.A.	—	6	—	—	—	5	5	3	—	14	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2(2)	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.	—	23	24	—	24	23	41(k)	49	25	10	27	24
Sikkim L.A.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	7	1	—	—	1	2(14)	1	2	1	1	1(4)	10
Tripura L.A.	—	2	2	—	1	2	4(m)	2	1	3	—	4(n)
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	—	14	25	—	21	—	—	—	1	—	—	73(o)
West Bengal L.A.	12(11)	5(1)	5(1)	—	2	2(1)	3(1)	5(1)	2(1)	—	3(6)	30(5)(p)
UNION TERRITORIES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi Metropolitan Council	—	13	1	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	17(q)
Pondichery L.A.	—	(16)	1	—	—	1(1)	—	22(4)	—	1	23(2)	—

NOTES: Figures in the brackets indicate the number of reports presented to the House.
 (a) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes-12 sittings; and Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes - 6 sittings.
 (b) Committee on Backward Classes - 11 sittings.
 (c) Questions and Calling Attention Committee - 31 sittings; and Zila Parishad and Zila Panchayat Committee - 40 sittings.

- (d) Questions and Calling Attention Committee - 8 sittings.
- (e) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes - 2 sittings; and Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes - 3 sittings.
- (f) Committee on the Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes - 2 sittings; and Committee on Panchayati Raj - 6 sittings.
- (g) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table - 4 sittings; and Implementation of Official Language Committee - 2 sittings.
- (h) Select Committee on Wealth Tax - 2 sittings.
- (i) Committee on the Welfare of V.J.N.T. - 6 sittings and 2 reports; Panchayati Raj Committee - 12 sittings and 2 reports; Catering Committee - 3 sittings; and Employment Guarantee Scheme Committee - 9 sittings and 2 reports.
- (j) Committee on the Welfare of V.J.N.T. - 6 sittings and 2 reports; Panchayati Raj Committee - 12 sittings and 2 reports; Employment Guarantee Scheme - 9 sittings and 2 reports; and Catering Committee - 3 sittings.
- (k) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes - 26 sittings; and Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes - 15 sittings.
- (l) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House - 1 sitting.
- (m) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes - 3 sittings; and Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes - 1 sitting.
- (n) Committee on the Absence of Members - 2 sittings; and Committee on Delegated Legislation - 2 sittings.
- (o) Financial and Administrative Delays Committee - 27 sittings; Compilation of Ruling Committee - 10 sittings; Parliamentary Studies Committee - 7 sittings; Sansadhiya evam Samajik Sadbhav Committee - 19 sittings; and Questions and References Committee - 10 sittings.
- (p) Subject Committee on Health and Family Welfare - 11 sittings and 1 report; Committee on Environment - 2 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Panchayat - 3 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Education - 10 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on the Entitlements of the Members, 1988-89 - 2 sittings and 1 report; and Ad hoc Committee on the Questions of the Subject Committee - 2 sittings.
- (q) Select Committee on 'Delhi School Education (Amendment) Bill, 1987' - 17 sittings.

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 1989

S.No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1.	The Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1989	1.4.1989
2.	The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1989	6.5.1989
3.	The Finance Bill, 1989	12.5.1989
4.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1989	16.5.1989
5.	The Chandigarh Disturbed Areas (Amendment) Bill, 1989	18.5.1989
6.	The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 1989	18.5.1989
7.	The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1989	18.5.1989
8.	The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1989	18.5.1989
9.	The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1989	18.5.1989
10.	The Central Industries Security Force (Amendment) Bill, 1989	18.5.1989
11.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1989	22.5.1989
12.	The Punjab Pre-emption (Chandigarh and Delhi Repeal) Bill, 1989	22.5.1989
13.	The Assam University Bill, 1989	23.5.1989
14.	The Railway Bill, 1989	3.6.1989

APPENDIX V

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

STATES

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The University Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 1989
- *2. The Kerala Construction Workers, Welfare Fund Bill, 1989
- *3. The Kerala Aabkari Workers Welfare Fund Bill, 1989
- *4. The Kerala Advocates Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1989
- *5. The Kerala State Rural Development Board (Admendment) Bill, 1989
- *6. The Kerala Electricity Surcharge (Levy and Collection) Bill, 1989

MADHYA PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA

1. Madhya Pradesh Motoryan Karadhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989.
2. Madhya Pradesh Samanya Vikray-kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989.
3. Madhya Pradesh Krishak jot Uchatam Seema (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989.
4. Madhya Pradesh Vidyut Shulk (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989.
5. Madhya Pradesh Tendu Patta (Vayapar-Viniyam) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1989.
6. Madhya Pradesh Sthan (Adhigrahan) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1989.
7. Madhya Pradesh Upkar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989.
8. Madhya Pradesh Nagariya Kshetron ke Bhumihiin Vayakti (Patta Dhriti Adhikaron Ka Pradan Kiya Jana) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1989.
9. Madhya Pradesh Manorajan Shulk tatha Vigyapan Kar (Sanshodhan) aur Vidhimanyakaran Vidheyak, 1989.
10. Madhya Pradesh Mantri (Vetan tatha Bhatta) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1989.
11. Madhya Pradesh Nagarpalika Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1989.
12. Madhya Pradesh Adhyaksh tatha Upadhyaksh tatha Neta Pratipaksh (Vetan tatha Bhatta) Vidhi Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1989.
13. Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank 3) Vidheyak, 1989.
14. Madhya Pradesh Lottery (Niyantran tatha Kar) Vidheyak, 1989.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Maharashtra Tax on Buildings (With Larger Residential Premises) (Re-enacted) (Amended) Bill, 1989.
2. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis and the Dissolution of Osmanabad and Parbhani Zilla Parishads and Temporary Postponement of Elections (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
3. The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
4. The Bombay Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1989.

*Awaiting assent

5. The Maharashtra Contingency Fund (Temporary Amendment) Bill, 1989.
6. The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 1989.
7. The Maharashtra Employment Guarantee (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
8. The Maharashtra Lok-ayukta and Up-Lok-ayuktas (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
9. The Yeshwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University Bill, 1989.
10. The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1989.
11. The Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University Bill, 1989.
12. The Maharashtra Employees of Private Schools (Conditions of Service Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1989.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

- *1. The Maharashtra Employment Guarantee (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
- *2. Maharashtra Lok-ayukta and Up-Lok-ayuktas (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
- *3. The Yeshwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University for Education Bill, 1989.
- *4. The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1989.
- *5. The Dr. Babasaheb Technological University Bill, 1989.
- *6. The Maharashtra Employees of Private Schools (Conditions of Service Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
7. The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation, Bill, 1989.
8. The Maharashtra Sales Tax on the Transfer of Property in Goods involved in the Execution of Works Contracts (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
9. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Vote-on-Account) Bill, 1989.
10. The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Levy, Amendment and Repeal) Bill, 1989.
11. The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
12. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis and Dissolution of Oamanabad and Parbhani Zilla Parishads and Temporary Postponement of Elections (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
13. The Bombay Stamps (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
14. The Maharashtra Contingency Fund (Temporary Amendment) Bill, 1989.
15. The Maharashtra Tax on Buildings (With Larger Residential Premises) (Re-enacted) (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
16. The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 1989.

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Nagaland Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1989.
2. The Nagaland Amusement Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1989.
3. The Nagaland Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
4. The Nagaland Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
5. The Nagaland (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products Including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
6. The Nagaland Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1989.

7. The Nagaland Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation (Admendment) Bill, 1989.
8. The Indian Stamp Duty (Nagaland Amendment) Bill, 1989
9. The Nagaland Tax on Luxuries and Sumptuous Food (Hotel and Restaurants) Bill, 1989.
10. The Nagaland Sales Tax (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1989.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
2. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Corporation Laws (Special Provision and Amendment) Bill, 1989.
3. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
4. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
5. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Second Amendment) Bill, 1989.
6. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1989.
7. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Bill, 1989.
- *8. The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Bill, 1989.
- *9. The Hindu Succession (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1989.
10. The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
11. The Tamil Nadu Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 1989.
12. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Corporation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 1989.
13. The Tamil Nadu Borstal Schools Bill, 1989.
14. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) and Validation of Appointment of Special Officers Bill, 1989.
15. The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1989.
16. The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Second Amedment) Bill, 1989.
17. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 1989.
18. The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
19. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Corporation Laws (Third Amendment) Bill, 1989.
20. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1989.
21. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Third Amendment) Bill, 1989.
22. The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
23. The Dr. M.G.Ramachandran Medical University, Tamil Nadu (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1989.
24. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
25. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1989.
26. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1989.
27. The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Amendment Bill, 1989.
28. The Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
29. The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
- *30 The Land Acquisition (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1989.

*Awaiting assent

- *31 The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
 32. The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1989.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
2. The West Bengal Homoeopathic System of Medicine (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
3. The Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital (Taking-over of Management and Subsequent Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
4. The D.N. De Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital (Taking-over of Management and Subsequent Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
5. North Bengal University (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
6. The West Bengal Cinemas (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
- *7. Rabindra Cultural Institutions (Taking-over of Management) (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
8. The West Bengal Council of Higher Secondary Education (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
9. The Calcutta Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
10. The West Bengal Appropriation (Excess Expenditure 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82) Bill, 1989.
- *11. The Great Eastern Hotel (Acquisition of Undertaking) (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
- *12. The Bengal Medical (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
- *13. The West Bengal Medical Council (Temporary Supersession) (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
- *14. The Bengal Agriculture Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
15. The West Bengal State Tax on Profession, Trade, Callings and Employments (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
16. The West Bengal Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1989.
- *17. The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Second Amendment) Bill, 1986.
- *18. The West Bengal Additional Tax and One-time tax on Motor Vehicles Bill, 1989.

UNION TERRITORIES

PONDICHERRY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1989.
2. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1989.
3. The Pondicherry Non-Agricultural Kudiyiruppdars (State Eviction) Proceedings Bill, 1989.
4. The Pondicherry Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
5. The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1989.
6. The Pondicherry Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1989.

APPENDIX VI
ORDINANCES ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD
1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 1989

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
UNION GOVERNMENT					
Nil					
STATE GOVERNMENTS					
ARUNACHAL PRADESH					
1.	The Arunachal Pradesh Speaker and Deputy Speaker Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Ordinance, 1989	15.5.1989	—	—	—
2.	The Arunachal Pradesh Reorganisation of Districts (Transfer of Rega Administrative Centre) Ordinance (No. 2), 1989	26.5.89	—	—	—
1.	The Bihar Prevention of Corrupt Practices (Amendment) Ordinance, 1989	Bihar 29.6.1989	—	—	Replaced by Legislation

2.	Bihar Finance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.	—	-00-	—	-00-
3.	Bihar Entertainment Tax (Amendment) and Law Validation, Second Ordinance, 1969.	—	-00-	—	-00-
4.	Joint Cadre of Secretariat and Connecting Official Assistants Second Ordinance, 1969.	—	-00-	—	-00-
5.	Patna University (Amendment) Second Ordinance 1969.	—	-00-	—	-00-
6.	Bihar Private Secondary School (Taking Over Management and Control (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1969	—	-00-	—	-00-
7.	The Bihar Intermediate Education Council Second Ordinance, 1969	—	-00-	—	-00-
8.	Bihar University (Amendment) Second Ordinance 1969.	—	-00-	—	-00-
9.	Nalanda Open University Second Ordinance, 1969.	—	-00-	—	-00-
10.	Koathi Sufferer Regional Development Authority Second Ordinance, 1969.	—	-00-	—	-00-
11.	Anugrah Narain Sinha Social Studies Institution (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1969.	—	-00-	—	-00-
12.	Bihar Co-operative Society (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1969.	—	-00-	—	-00-
13.	Bihar Private Engineering College (Falling Over) Ordinance, 1969	—	-00-	—	-00-
14.	Bihar Contingency Fund (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.	—	-00-	—	-00-
1.	The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.	GUJARAT	—	—	—
		5.5.1969			

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	The Gujarat Irrigation and Drainage Ordinance, 1989	13.6.1989	—	—	—
KERALA					
1.	The University Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1989	3.5.1989	7.6.1989	—	Replaced by Legislation -do-
2.	The Kerala Aabkari Workers' Welfare Fund Ordinance, 1989	-do-	-do-	—	-do-
3.	The Kerala Construction Workers' Welfare Fund Ordinance, 1989	-do-	-do-	—	-do-
4.	The Kerala Advocates' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1989	-do-	-do-	—	-do-
5.	The Kerala Electricity Surcharge (Levy and Collection) Ordinance, 1989	4.5.1989	-do-	—	-do-
6.	The Kerala State Rural Development Board (Amendment) Ordinance, 1989	26.5.1989	-do-	—	-do-
RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY					
1.	Nathdwara Mandir (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1989.	22.4.89	—	—	—
2.	Rajasthan Up-Niveeshan (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1989.	-do-	—	—	—
3.	Rajasthan Abhidhriti (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1989.	-do-	—	—	—
4.	Rajasthan Bhu-Rajeev (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1989.	-do-	—	—	—
5.	Jaipur Vikas Pradhikaran (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1989.	-do-	—	—	—
6.	Rajasthan Abhidhriti (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1989.	25.5.89	—	—	—

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1.	The Uttar Pradesh Doctor Bhimrao Ambedkar University Ordinance, 1969.	11.4.69	—	—
2.	The Uttar Pradesh Sugar Undertaking (Acquisition) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.	21.4.69	—	—
3.	The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.	24.4.69	—	—
4.	The Uttar Pradesh Zila Parishads (Alpaulik Vyavasatha) (Samshodhan) Ordinance, 1969.	29.4.69	—	—
5.	The Uttar Pradesh (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.	11.5.69	—	—
6.	The Uttar Pradesh Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.	3.6.69	—	—
7.	The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samitis (Alpaulik Vyavasatha) (Samshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1969.	6.6.69	—	—
8.	The Uttar Pradesh Public Services (Reservation for Backward Classes) Ordinance, 1969.	26.6.69	—	—
9.	The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.	26.6.69	—	—
10.	The Uttar Pradesh Urban Local Self Government Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.	30.6.69	—	—
11.	The Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.	3.7.69	—	—
12.	The Uttar Pradesh Bedrinath and Shri Kedar-nath Temples (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.	6.7.69	—	—

APPENDIX VII
A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (AS ON 12 SEPTEMBER 1989)

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

19.	Punjab	13	6	—	—	—	—	6	7
20.	Rajasthan	25	24	—	—	—	—	24*	—
21.	Sikkim	1	—	1(g)	—	—	—	1	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	39	23	—	—	—	—	34	5
23.	Tripura	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	85	73	—	—	—	—	73	12
25.	West Bengal	42	14	—	—	—	—	14	28
UNION TERRITORIES									
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
27.	Chandigarh	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
29.	Daman & Diu	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
30.	Delhi	7	6	—	—	—	—	6	1
31.	Lakshadweep	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
32.	Pondicherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
NOMINATED									
(Anglo-Indian)									
		2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
		545	383	23	3	6	415*	129	

*Excluding the Speaker.

(a) A.G.P. — 1; and P.T.C.A. — 1.

(b) Janata — 1.

(c) Lok Dal — 1.

(d) J and K National Conference — 2.

(e) Janata Dal — 2.

(f) Muslim League — 2; and Kerala Congress — 2.

(g) Sikkim Sangram Parishad — 1.

(h) AIADMK (I) — 7; and AIADMK (II) — 3.

APPENDIX VII

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 20 SEPTEMBER 1989)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Seats	Cong(i)	Janata Dal	CPI(M)	BJP	Others	Unattached	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
STATES										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	3	—	1	—	14(a)	—	18	—
2.	Anunachal Pradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3.	Assam	7	3	—	—	—	4(b)	—	7	—
4.	Bihar	22	16	1	—	2	2(c)	—	21	1
5.	Goa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
6.	Gujarat	11	10	—	—	1	—	—	11	—
7.	Haryana	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	2	—	—	—	1(d)	—	3	1
10.	Karnataka	12	3	8	—	—	1(e)	—	12	—
11.	Kerala	9	2	1	3	—	3(f)	—	9	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	16	13	—	—	3	—	—	16	—
13.	Maharashtra	19	16	2	—	1	—	—	19	—
14.	Manipur	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
15.	Meghalaya	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
16.	Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.	Nagaland	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
18.	Orissa	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
19.	Punjab	7	3	—	—	—	1(g)	—	4	3
20.	Rajasthan	10	7	1	—	1	—	—	10	—
21.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	1(h)	—	1	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	18	4	—	1	—	13(i)	—	18	—
23.	Tripura	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	34	24	7	—	—	1(j)	—	33	1
25.	West Bengal	16	1	—	11	—	4(k)	—	16	—

UNION TERRITORIES											
26.	Delhi	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
27.	Pondicherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	NOMINATED	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	—
		245	140	22	17	8	45	7	239	6	

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

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE LEGISLATURES

State / Union Territory	Seats	Cong. (I)	3	4	Janata Dal	5	Lok Dal	6	BJP	Cong. (S)	7	8	CPI (M)	9	CPI	10	Other Parties	11	Ind.	Total	Vacancies	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	295	50	3	—	8	—	11	10	196(e)	5	283	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Assam L.A.	33	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	2(b)	—	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bihar L.A.	126	23	—	—	—	4	2	—	92(c)	3	124	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bihar L.C.	325	189	50	7	15	—	1	12	11(d)	29	314*	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Goa L.A.	96	35	2	5(e)	1	—	—	6	—	1	50	46(f)	46(f)	46(f)	46(f)	46(f)	46(f)	46(f)	46(f)	46(f)	46(f)	46(f)
Gujarat L.A.	31	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	9(g)	2	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana L.A.	182	144	13	—	12	—	—	—	—	8	177	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	90	4	60	—	17	—	1	1	—	6	89*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	68	56	—	1	7	—	—	—	1(h)	2	67	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	78	28	—	—	2	—	—	—	45(i)	4	77	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Karnataka L.A.	36	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	18(j)	—	29	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Kerala L.A.	225	65	111	—	2	—	2	4	30(k)	8	222*	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kerala L.C.	75	16	35	—	6	—	—	—	8(l)	7	72*	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	141	33	7	1	—	—	37	16	35(m)	10	139*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

NOTES

*Excluding the Speaker

- (e) Telugu Desam Party—191; Majlis Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen—4; and Marxist Communist Party of India—1.
- (f) People's Party of Arunachal Pradesh—2.
- (g) Asom Gana Parishad—72; United Minority Front—17; and Plains Tribal Council of Assam—3.
- (d) Jharkhand Mukti Morche—9; Socialist Unity Centre of India—1; and Nominated—1.
- (e) Lok Dal—4; and Lok Dal (A)—1.
- (f) 3 seats out of the 46 were *sub judice*.
- (g) Maharashtra Gomantak Party—8; and Goa Congress—1.
- (h) Unattached—1.
- (i) National Conference (F)—41; and Muslim United Front—4.
- (j) National Conference—17; and Awami National Conference—6.
- (k) Janata Party—27; and Maharashtra Etkaran Samiti—3.
- (l) Janata Party—6.
- (m) Muslim League—15; Indian Congress Socialist (Sarat Chandra Sinha)—6; Kerala Congress—5; Revolutionary Socialist Party—5; and Kerala Congress (Mari Group)—4.
- (n) Nominated—1.
- (o) Peasants and Workers Party—13; and Nominated—1.
- (p) Peasants and Workers Party—3; Bharatiya Congress Party—3; and Shiv Sena—2.
- (q) Manipur People's Party—1; and KNA—1.
- (r) Mizo National Front—14; People's Conference—1; and Mizo National Front(D)—2.
- (s) Nagaland People's Council—24.
- (t) Sikóm Sangram Parishad—30.
- (u) Dravid Munnetra Kazhagam—145; All India Anna Munnetra Kazhagam—29; All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (Janaki Group)—1; Indian Union Muslim League—4; Tamil Nadu Janata—2; Tamil Nadu Forward Bloc—1; and Nominated—1.
- (v) Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti—7; and RSP—2.
- (w) Congress (J) (Bhalha Group)—3; and Congress (J) (Indrani Group)—2.

- (x) Rashtriya Shikshak Dal—3; Shikshak Dal—7; and Nirdaliya Vidhayak Dal—1.
- (y) Forward Bloc—27; Revolutionary Socialist Party—18; West Bengal Socialist Party—4; Revolutionary Communist Party of India—1; Forward Bloc (Marxist)—2; Democratic Socialist Party—2; Socialist Unity Centre of India—2; Muslim League—1; and Nominated—1.
- (z) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam—3; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam—5; and Pondicherry Manila Makkal Munnetra—1.

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