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EDITORIAL NOTE

Article 87(1) of the Constitution provides that at the commencement of the first Session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first Session of each year, the President shall address members of both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons. On 21 February 1994, the President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma addressed members of the two Houses assembled together in the Central Hall at the commencement of the first Session of Parliament in 1994 and outlined the policies of the Government of India on various issues and the legislative programme for the Session. We reproduce the text of the Address by the President in this issue of the *Journal*.

The 59th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held in Bhubaneswar on 1-2 February 1994. The Conference held detailed discussions on various issues and problems faced by the Legislatures in the country. The Conference was opened by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil on 1 February. In his thought-provoking Address, he spoke at length on several topical issues of utmost concern to our parliamentary democratic system. We include in this issue, the text of the Opening Address by Shri Shivraj V. Patil.

In a parliamentary democratic polity, the sovereign will of the people finds expression in the institution of Parliament. This being so, it is imperative that the people at large have sufficient means to keep themselves aware of the extent to which their representatives ventilate their grievances and take up their causes in the supreme representative institution. It is not an easy task to assess the performance of the elected representatives, given the constraints under which a democratic polity operates. Adequate dissemination of information pertaining to the functioning of Parliament assumes added significance in such a scenario. It is in this context that televising of parliamentary proceedings has become a significant procedural initiative in democracies across the world.

In India too, televising of proceedings became a reality after considerable debate and discussion. The exercise, which began with the live telecast of the Address by the President to members of Parliament on 20 December 1989, has proceeded smoothly. During the recently concluded Monsoon Session, we set up a Low Power Transmitter in Parliament House with a range of 10 to 15 kms for live telecast of proceedings, with effect from 25 August 1994. As the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, under whose benign guidance and inspiration these initiatives have been undertaken, observes, telecasting brings to the public notice, "all the aspects of the activities of the Government: favourable, not so favourable and unfavourable".

In his article titled "Televising of Parliamentary Proceedings", the Editor discusses various aspects of the subject matter. Experience of telecasting in India and elsewhere has brought to light both advantages and disadvantages of telecasting. It has also thrown up several attendant problems, technical and otherwise. Besides analysing these issues, the article examines the experience of various Legislatures in televising their proceedings, perceptions of people, parliamentarians and the media, editorial guidelines for televising and the need for innovative TV programmes.

The Editor, who had occasion to study the technological and procedural aspects of televising of parliamentary proceedings in several countries, including Australia, Canada, France, Germany, UK and USA, points out that in today's highly inter-dependent world, there is great scope for exchange of programme capsules and documentaries among Parliaments. The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) could function as nodal agencies for exchange of such programmes.

One of the cardinal functions of the Legislature is enacting legislation. Drafting a legislative measure is by no means an easy task and requires a certain level of technique and experience. Member countries of the Commonwealth are greatly influenced by the common law style of UK, in spite of its highly complex nature. Some other countries follow oriental law which is more simple in style but not without the problem of language which is often sought to be overcome by qualitative translation. The need for effective arrangements for resource sharing is thus more than obvious.

In his article titled "Resources and Information Sharing of Legislation: The Indian Experience", Shri G.C. Malhotra, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, enumerates the advances which our Parliament Library has made in the field of automation and modernisation and discusses the prospects of sharing of legislative information and resources among Parliamentary Libraries of the Asia-Pacific region.

Shri Malhotra, who was a delegate to the Conference of the Association of Parliamentary Librarians of Asia and the Pacific, held in Bangkok in May 1994, observes that the institution of Parliament everywhere has to act as a vehicle of social change striving towards the achievement of the ultimate goal of a Welfare State. That is all the more reason why there has to be a commonality of approach, particularly in countries of the same region, facing similar problems. Shri Malhotra concludes that there is an imperative need for sharing one another's experiences in the process of law-making by the Legislatures and its interpretation by the Courts.

We felicitate Shri N.S. Pharanda on his election as the Deputy Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Council. We also extend our felicitations to Shri Shantilal Chaplot on his election as the Deputy Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.

This issue of the *Journal* carries our other regular Features, viz. Parliamentary Events and Activities, Privilege Issues, Procedural Matters, Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, Sessional Review, Documents of Constitutional and Parliamentary Interest and Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest.

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

R.C. Bhardwaj
-Editor

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT TO PARLIAMENT

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

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

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

On 21 February 1994, the President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma addressed the members of the two Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House at the commencement of the first Session of Parliament in 1994 and outlined *inter alia* the policies of the Government of India on various issues.

Reproduced below is the text of the Address.

-Editor

Honourable Members,

I welcome you to this session of Parliament.

As I address you in the new year, I sense that the country is today in a frame of mind different from the one it was in, this time last year. We faced many difficulties at the beginning of the year 1993 but our people displayed tremendous resilience as the year progressed and 1993 ended certainly on a note of optimism. There was steady progress on all fronts as evidenced from the improved law and order situation, a record foodgrains production, unprecedented levels of procurement, very high levels of foodgrains stocks, containment of the rate of inflation at a single digit level,



The President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma arriving in procession to address Members of Parliament on 21 February 1994

comfortable foreign exchange reserves, considerable reduction in trade gap, buoyancy in exports, improved performance in certain essential areas of the infrastructure sector, and increased inflow of foreign investment both direct and portfolio. All these have symbolised and justified this emerging optimism. Clearly, we have regained our *elan* internally and our confidence globally. We have reason and justification to feel encouraged at the all-round performance. But we still have a long way to go before we achieve the objectives we have set for ourselves in social and economic development. It is on this note of cautious optimism that Government approaches its tasks in 1994.

There has been overall improvement in the law and order situation. The situation in regard to insurgency in the North-East has shown improvement. The gains of last year in Punjab were consolidated. The elections to the Assemblies in five States and the National Capital Territory of Delhi were peaceful. Government is determined to consolidate the gains of this improvement and address the areas of concern that still remain.

Around this time last year the Ayodhya issue had cast its long shadow on the national scene. There was a great deal of concern over the possible fall-out of the demolition and the riots that followed. Thanks to the inherent wisdom and sagacity of the Indian people, the grim predictions that were being made have been proved wrong. The atmosphere has improved considerably and we can hope for a lasting solution to the dispute. Proceedings are continuing in the Supreme Court on the reference made to it under the Constitution. Government will take appropriate measures in the light of the opinion of the Supreme Court.

The Ayodhya issue is the most convincing demonstration in recent times of the danger inherent in mixing communalism and politics. It is of utmost importance to correct this aberration and keep both religion and politics in their legitimate domains. Our secular State demands nothing less. The issue needs to be debated fully and effective measures evolved. The Government will welcome suggestions in this regard.

In Jammu and Kashmir we pursue our policy of firm action against terrorism. The police and the security forces have gained considerable success during the year in their counter-terrorist operations. Steps have been taken to further improve their operational efficiency. Every effort is made to see that the maximum restraint is exercised in the use of force. The grave crisis that arose in the Hazratbal Shrine was handled by the administration and the security forces in a commendable manner, with the cooperation of the people. The resolution of this crisis demonstrated the efficacy of Government's approach of restraint. Whenever there has been any incident suggesting excessive use of force, an inquiry has been promptly instituted and action taken. Action against the terrorists is continuing in order to restore law and order. At the same time appropriate measures are being taken to tone up the administration. Development and

economic activity have been intensified to generate employment opportunities. We are deeply concerned about the difficulties of the common people and the grievance redressal mechanism has been strengthened. We are also pursuing steps to bring about effective involvement of the people in dealing with matters which concern them. Jammu and Kashmir is an inalienable part of India and we shall foil any attempt to destabilise it either from across the border or from any other quarter.

In the North-East the setting up of the interim Bodoland Autonomous Council in pursuance of the Bodo Accord marks a positive step forward towards meeting the aspirations of the tribal population. Prompt action was taken by the Government of Assam in the districts of Kokrajhar and Bongaigaon when there was an outbreak of violence against the non-tribals. In Manipur Government took action under article 356 of the Constitution following violence between Nagas and Kukis and general disruption of law and order. This demonstrated the Government's will to curb disruptive elements effectively.

The National Commission on Human Rights has been set up with a former Chief Justice of India as its Chairman. Members of the Commission include a former Judge of the Supreme Court and one former Chief Justice of a High Court. The setting up of the Commission is indicative of our continuing determination to deal with questions of human rights with promptitude and transparency. The Commission has started its work in right earnest.

In order to strengthen the accountability of the executive to Parliament, 17 Department-related Standing Committees of Parliament were constituted in April 1993 to make detailed examination of Bills, Demands for Grants, Annual Reports of the Ministries and national basic long-term policy documents presented to the Houses. This will greatly facilitate the working of Parliament.

The country had its share of natural calamities. However, the unprecedented scale of damage in the Maharashtra earthquake stands out among these. In all these instances Government responded with commendable alertness and provided prompt relief. Governments of several other countries, the World Bank and other institutions promptly offered assistance and we are grateful to all of them. A massive reconstruction programme in the earthquake affected areas of Maharashtra is being taken up at an outlay of Rs. 1000 crore. Non-Governmental Organisations are being appropriately associated with the reconstruction programme.

The economic reforms introduced in 1991 gained momentum last year and have been pursued consistently. Still much more needs to be done. Government is aware that the reform is an irreversible and continuous process and needs to be implemented with determination and foresight,

keeping the responses and circumstances in the country constantly in view. As a result of this approach, the progress of implementation has been steady and firm and based on a general consensus. We shall hasten with care.

Based on the performance and prospects of the public and private sectors, the area of reservation of the public sector has been trimmed and some more industries have been delicensed. The new Exim Policy announced on 31 March 1993, attempted the streamlining of procedures and the liberalisation of exports in agriculture and services, where the country has a comparative advantage. The Budget for 1993-94 provided fiscal incentives for investments in thrust areas.

In drawing up the reform package, stress has been laid by the Government on reforms in the financial sector. The financial institutions have necessarily to be restructured and strengthened to enable them to take on the new responsibility imposed by the expanded activity in the private sector. An important policy change was the unification of the exchange rate and the floating of the rupee in March 1993. The fact that the rupee has remained steady since it was floated is testimony to the good judgement of the Government in the matter.

The basic economic indicators show that although the year started in a difficult environment, the performance of the economy during 1993-94 has been satisfactory. In 1992-93, the Gross Domestic Product is estimated to have grown by 4%. In 1993-94, the Government expects the rate of growth to be maintained at about the same level. The inflation rate touched a low of below 6% for a short period during this year, the highest level being 8.4%.

Global investors have shown growing confidence in the Indian market. Direct Foreign Investment approved since the inception of the new Industrial Policy till the end of 1993 is now approximately Rs. 13,000 crore in terms of equity. The total investment in these projects is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 65,000 crore. The significant point of this investment is that the bulk of this, is proposed in sectors like power, oil refining, food processing, metallurgical industry, electrical equipment, chemicals, electronics and other priority areas. Only about 7% of the proposed investment will be for products which could be categorised as consumer goods. The investment inflow will be spread over a period of 3-4 years which is the gestations period of the mega projects.

Government continues to lay a great deal of emphasis on export promotion. The results of changes in the trade policy coupled with the floating of the exchange rate and the general liberalisation of the economy have yielded results and exports have shown good growth recording an increase of around 20% in dollar terms during April-December 1993 compared to a little over 3% in the corresponding period in 1992.

Government attaches the highest priority to development of agriculture. The timely provision of adequate and reasonably priced inputs and the creation of a structure that provides for the timely announcement of prices which in turn promotes higher production so as to meet fully the domestic needs of the country as well as exports, are the major objectives of the Government. In keeping with the overall strategy, the Plan outlay for the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has been raised by 26.6% from Rs. 1,050 crore in 1992-93 to Rs. 1,330 crore in 1993-94. The production of foodgrains during 1992-93 was 180 million tonnes which was more than the production in 1991-92 by 7.1%. The Kharif foodgrains production in 1993-94 is expected to be 99 million tonnes. The prospects for Rabi are excellent.

Government is encouraging diversification of the agriculture sector through emphasis on horticulture, aquaculture, oilseeds, pulses and other commodities which have an export potential. This would be done without detriment to the interests of our own consumers. Steps are being taken to revitalise the rural cooperative credit system as also marketing, processing and other services essential to the farmers, particularly in the far-flung areas. Extension services would be broad-based keeping in view the new priorities in agriculture, including through greater involvement of the voluntary organisations.

As a measure of reducing poverty levels, our agricultural strategy would aim at increasing agricultural production in the rainfed areas through an integrated strategy of soil and water conservation and increased use of agricultural inputs such as organics and bio-fertilisers and improved technology. During the 8th Plan Rs. 1,100 crore have been allocated for the restructured National Watershed Development Project for rainfed areas. About 30 lakh hectares of land would be treated for sustainable production of food, fodder, fuel and fibre through dry land farming technology. Household production systems would diversify as a consequence and ultimately the income levels and employment opportunities for the watershed community would improve. The project would also enhance availability of ground water resulting in drought proofing of the project areas. 2,500 micro watersheds have been identified in rainfed areas for development and work on these has started.

The manufacturing capacity of nitrogenous fertilisers has been increased and more is being planned. The availability of raw materials required for fertiliser production within the country being limited, efforts are being made to set up joint ventures abroad, particularly in the Gulf and West Asia. Government will continue to take all measures required to bring about a balanced application of soil nutrients so that production levels are sustained.

As part of the Agriculture Policy, States have been advised to remove all intra and inter-state restrictions on the movement of foodgrains.

Government's commitment to safeguard the interests of the consumer remains as strong as ever. The Central issue price for the Revamped Public Distribution System areas continues to be kept at a price lower by Rs. 500 per metric tonne compared to the prices in the general Public Distribution System, to enhance affordability by the poor. At the inception of the scheme in 1992, 10,580 new fair price shops were estimated as required to be opened in the Revamped Public Distribution System areas to strengthen the delivery system. Against this, 11,681 new fair price shops have been opened in these areas, going beyond the target. New storage space of 1,81,296 tonnes has also been created or hired since the inception of the scheme. A mid-term review of the Revamped Public Distribution System has revealed that nearly 1.5 million tonnes more of foodgrains went to the rural areas than before the inception of the scheme, thus adding a new rural dimension to the Public Distribution System. With a record food stock holding of 22 million tonnes in the central pool reached on 1 January 1994, resulting from stepped up procurement efforts, Government is comfortably placed to augment the coverage further in these areas, should it become necessary.

It is Government's determination that no vulnerable section of the population—be it women, children, minorities, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes or backward classes—should remain outside the mainstream of development. In all areas of development of the poor, resource allocations were enhanced during 1993-94 compared to the previous year. The revised outlay for the Ministry of Rural Development went up by 56 per cent while the plan outlay of the Welfare Ministry was raised from Rs. 820 crore to Rs. 980 crore. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been strengthened in 120 most backward districts. The subsidies under the Integrated Rural Development Programme were enhanced by Rs. 1,000 per household. The improved Tool Kits to Rural Artisans programme started in 1992-93 was extended in 1993-94 to 100 more districts, thus covering in all 162 districts in the country benefiting 2,30,000 rural artisans. Comprehensive programmes for the welfare and development of the Weavers were evolved. They include housing, work sheds, handloom development centres, quality dyeing units, training in improved practices and provision of working capital. These programmes with a total outlay of Rs. 1,372 crore were started during the year. The scheme for Handloom Development Centres and Quality Dyeing Units launched towards the end of 1993 seeks to merge and expand existing units and establish new ones. Against the 1993 target of 120 Centres and 20 Units, 213 Centres and 94 Units have been approved. 25 Centres and 25 Units have already started operating.

Government has formulated three new and innovative schemes to benefit the poor, particularly rural women and urban youth.

The Employment Assurance Scheme introduced in 1,752 of the most backward and remote blocks of the country, where seventeen crores of the

country's poor people live, will provide assured wage employment for 100 days during the lean agricultural season to the rural labour. This scheme thus expands rural employment to fuller levels.

The Mahila Samridhi Yojana will empower rural women by enabling them to gain and exercise control over their own earnings and household resources. Already, more than 4 lakh women have opened accounts under this scheme in rural post offices. This scheme, along with the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, would greatly enhance opportunities for self-employment among rural women.

To provide sustained employment to the educated urban youth in micro enterprises, a Rozgar Yojana has been launched. About 1,95,000 applications have been received so far from youth in different States. So far, 41,275 applications have been processed and recommended to banks and about 2,000 of them have also been sanctioned. During the current year, the scheme will cover 40,000 beneficiaries and from 1994-95 onwards it is intended to cover 2.20 lakh beneficiaries every year, thus, covering in all 7 lakh beneficiaries during the rest of the 8th Plan period. The Reserve Bank of India has been instructed to support the programme fully. The scheme provides for 22.5 per cent reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 27 per cent for the Other Backward Classes with preference for women.

A significant role has been envisaged for Non-Governmental Organisations in all these programmes to generate awareness and for their effective implementation.

To monitor the progress of implementation of the programmes of the weaker sections and to provide the direction and thrust required, the Prime Minister has set up a Special Cell in the Prime Minister's Office. This Special Cell will receive feed-back from the implementing Departments and also information based on field visits and independent evaluations so as to remove all possible bottlenecks in the programmes. A Special Committee of Secretaries responsible for the implementation of these three programmes has also been set up to supervise the coordinated implementation of these programmes in the field.

Communication facilities will be further extended in rural areas. In 1993-94, 46,800 Panchayats will be connected by telephone. It is proposed to provide public telephone to 72,000 villages during 1994-95.

In the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, the allocation under Special Central Assistance for the Special Component Plan was augmented in 1993 and its scope expanded to include schemes for infrastructure development in areas with fifty per cent or more Scheduled Caste population.

An important landmark of the year was the passing of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act which would help the rapid

implementation of the liberation and rehabilitation of the safai karamcharis. The National Commission is being constituted.

Government is fully alive to the situation arising from atrocities against the Scheduled Castes in certain parts of the country. Protection to the Scheduled Castes under the law as well as the effective implementation of programmes of socio-economic development meant for them would be ensured. During 1992-93, nearly 21 lakh Scheduled Caste families and 8 lakh Scheduled Tribe families were assisted to cross the poverty line under the 20-Point Programme. During 1993-94, the number of assisted families is likely to reach 27 lakh Scheduled Caste families and 9 lakh Scheduled Tribe families.

A scheme of Educational Complexes in areas where tribal female literacy is very low was initiated during the year. 13 such Complexes have so far been sanctioned. The turnover of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India rose from Rs. 22 crore in 1991-92 to Rs. 86 crore in 1992-93. This is expected to be much higher in the current year.

The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation made significant advances during the current year. During 1993 it sanctioned Rs. 80 crore as loans. In the coming year it proposes to double its operations.

The long awaited reservation of vacancies for Other Backward Classes in the services under the Government of India became a reality on 8 September 1993 when the present Government issued orders for 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes. With this, one of the most important aspirations of the Other Backward Classes of the country has been met.

The work relating to the publication of the works of Baba Saheb Ambedkar in regional languages was taken forward and two volumes each were brought out in Hindi, Tamil and Gujarati, with the work in the other languages proceeding well. Eight Chairs have been sanctioned in different Universities for undertaking research in the philosophy of Baba Saheb.

A new Wakf Bill 1993 has been introduced in Parliament in August 1993 replacing the existing Wakf Act, 1954 and the Wakf (Amendment) Act, 1984. This Bill, *inter alia*, provides for a more democratic composition of the Wakf Board with provision of Wakf Tribunals to decide issues relating to Wakf matters and for better protection and management of Wakf properties. A National Minorities Finance and Development Corporation will become operational this year with an authorised share capital of Rs. 500 crore for promoting the economic development of the minorities. The modalities are being worked out.

In my last address to you I had referred to the review of the 1986 National Policy on Education undertaken in 1992 and the modifications

effected. Government continues to give very high priority to literacy and primary education based on the innovative strategies of Total Literacy Campaigns backed by Post Literacy Campaigns and a new district-specific and community oriented approach to primary education. All the 18 districts of Kerala and Pondicherry have achieved total literacy. In the 32 districts which have already successfully concluded the Total Literacy Campaigns, Post Literacy Campaigns have been launched to ensure that the neo-literates do not lapse into illiteracy. At present 238 Total Literacy Campaigns are going on in 258 districts.

The new District Primary Education Programme lays emphasis on participatory planning and management and focuses on the education of girls. It seeks to enhance school effectiveness through inputs in teachers' training and decentralised management. India played host recently to the Education for All summit of the nine high population countries of the world when our commitment as well as that of the international community to achieving Education for All by the turn of the century was reaffirmed. On this occasion the Prime Minister announced Government's decision to raise the outlay on education to 6% of the GDP by the turn of the century. This will be kept in view while formulating the Ninth Five Year Plan. Further, through disaggregated target setting and decentralised management Government aims to achieve its objective of Education for All.

On account of sustained efforts of the Government of India and the State Governments in the implementation of the National Family Planning Programme, the annual rate of growth of population is showing a declining trend. The annual average exponential rate of growth in 1981-91 was 2.14%. The annual rate of increase has come down to 1.9% in 1992. The Crude Birth Rate which was 41.7 per thousand in 1951-61 has come down to 29 per thousand in 1992. The Crude Death Rate which was 22.8 in 1951-61 has come down to 10 in 1992. The Total Fertility Rate which was 5.97 in 1951-61 has come down to 3.6 in 1991. The Infant Mortality Rate for the country as a whole has come down from 146 per thousand live births in 1961 to 79 in 1992. While these are significant achievements, yet the increase in numbers is staggering. Government attaches the highest importance to the reduction in the rate of growth of population. There is a national consensus to promote Family Welfare. Multi-dimensional and multi-sectoral efforts involving State Governments, opinion leaders, Non-Governmental Organisations and all sections of the society are essential. All political parties must unanimously exhort the people to adopt the small family norm and transform the family planning programme into a mass movement. The National Development Council (NDC) has endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on population set up by it earlier. The NDC also decided that wider consultations should take place on the future course of action needed for the implementation of the recommendations of the NDC Committee with Chief Ministers and opinion makers. This will be done shortly.

We are aware of the linkages between the development process and the protection of the environment. The need for the conservation and wise use of natural resources is reflected in our major river cleaning and pollution abatement programmes, as in our forest and wildlife policies. While participating in the continuing international debate on bio-diversity, climate change and desertification, we have kept in focus the basic issue raised in the Rio Summit of 1992 of access to resources and technology. Within the Government, our development efforts will take full note of all our environmental concerns.

The Space programmes have made steady progress. We had a failure in the flight of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle, but this has been put to good use. The data collected has been analysed and it has proven the effectiveness of complex systems involved. The next flight of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle is planned for August-September 1994. There has also been progress in the development of the Indian Geo-Synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle, which would enable launch of INSAT class of satellites some years hence. The successful launch and commissioning of INSAT-2B last year, within a year of commissioning INSAT-2A, is a demonstration of our capabilities. INSAT-2B has enabled *Doordarshan* to augment its services with five satellite channels. This has strengthened the programmes telecast by *Doordarshan* in regional languages.

India has a strong and large scientific and industrial infrastructure. It also has demonstrated capability in several high technology fields. In this context I am sure Honourable Members will join me in applauding the successful demonstration of high technology in the launch of *Agni* last Saturday. The pace of technological changes and the need to shift to technologies which are environment-compatible impose upon us various demands. Restrictions being placed on transfer of technology require us to rely even more on our own talents. Government is determined to give every encouragement for this to happen by tapping the great potential that the country possesses. In the context of the emerging economic scenario, the benefits of research will be harnessed for use by industry. A fillip will be given to exports of high technology products. The thrust will be on information technologies and genetic engineering and biotechnology. Advanced materials and devices for use of solar and other non-conventional energy sources will also be priority areas.

Our Armed Forces maintain their constant vigil on our borders to safeguard the territorial integrity of our country. The nation is proud of them and of the defence scientists and engineers who have contributed commendably to our defence preparedness. Progress in the indigenous development of arms and ammunition and the diversification of the defence production units is proceeding apace.

In addition to their normal duties, the armed forces have been assisting the civil authorities in maintaining law and order, whenever required and

in counter-insurgency operations. They have also been helping in rescue and relief operations in times of natural disasters. Their performance in these areas has been exemplary. Government remains committed to providing better facilities and conditions to serving and retired armed forces personnel. Those posted in field areas have recently been granted higher allowances. It has been decided to extend the benefit of the one-time increase scheme in pensions to an additional two lakh pensioners.

As a result of sustained international marketing, Government has succeeded in instilling confidence in the international community that India is among the safest tourism destinations of the world. This has resulted in an all time record of arrival of tourists in the months of December 1993 and January 1994 registering an increase of 23.8% and 28.4%, respectively, over the corresponding months in 1992 and 1993.

The foreign policy of the Government focussed during the last one year on securing our economic interests in our relations with countries abroad while continuing to promote our political and security interests. The significance of our economic reforms was effectively conveyed abroad.

Our relations with our neighbours continued to be cordial, and our interaction in various fields with Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka recorded good progress during the year. In the case of Pakistan, however, its continuing support for terrorism and subversion in J&K and anti-Indian activities world-wide seriously hampered our efforts at normalising relations. The Prime Minister offered Pakistan a dialogue aimed at establishing good-neighbourly relations as enshrined in the Shimla Agreement. Bilateral talks have since taken place, but the stridency of Pakistan's anti-Indian statements has grown, adversely affecting efforts at improving bilateral ties. There are no quarrels between us and the people of Pakistan. We feel that for good relations between our countries the Government of Pakistan should give up its negative approach and reciprocate our desire to normalise India-Pakistan relations in accordance with the Shimla Agreement.

Our relations with China have improved markedly. The Prime Minister's visit to China in September 1993, and the signing of the Agreement on the Maintenance of Peace and Tranquility along the Line of Actual Control have brought them to a new stage of development. The Expert Group set up under this Agreement held its first meeting recently, reflecting the desire of both sides to maintain and continue the interaction on this complex issue.

India values SAARC as an instrument of regional cooperation consistent with the objectives of its Charter. The Prime Minister attended the SAARC Summit in Dhaka last year. SAARC has recorded progress in dealing with certain important issues of common interest such as poverty, terrorism, population growth, problems relating to the status of women, children, youth and drugs and psychotropic substances. We continue to

play an active role in SAARC with a view to promoting its socio-economic and other objectives in accordance with the SAARC Charter.

Our interaction with the United States has traditionally ranged over a number of areas from Education and Science and Technology to Culture and Sports. We have also cooperated in the UN on issues relating to disarmament such as the comprehensive test ban treaty. The response from the United States to our economic liberalisation policies has been very positive and the U.S. investments in India in the last two years were very substantial. We look forward to working with the United States towards mutual understanding, including on those issues on which such understanding needs enhancement. This will reflect the vibrant democratic and secular ideals of our two countries.

Relations with the Russian Federation, drawing upon the rich traditions of our friendship of the past, continued with mutual understanding and cooperation. Despite certain difficulties the two countries face, cooperation in the political, economic, commercial and other areas was sought to be promoted by both sides. The goodwill and understanding that underpins our relations reinforce our joint efforts at identifying possibilities of further cooperation in various areas in today's changed context.

Special attention was given to strengthening relations with the Central Asian region. The Prime Minister paid very successful visits to Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in 1993. The Uzbek and Kazakh Presidents also visited India during the past year. A number of accords have been signed between India and these two countries in fields ranging from political cooperation and cooperation in science and technology to trade, civil aviation and culture.

A concerted effort was made to forge a new era of closer cooperation with ASEAN and East Asian countries. New economic linkages were established and trade increased. The commencement of a sectoral dialogue between India and the ASEAN was a notable development. The Prime Minister's visit to Thailand in April 1993 gave a new impetus to Indo-Thai relations. India-Singapore relations were qualitatively upgraded and Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong of Singapore visited India as Chief Guest at our Republic Day celebrations in January this year. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad of Malaysia and President Soeharto of Indonesia also visited India in December 1993. Our ties with Vietnam were reinforced with the visit of the Vice-President to Vietnam in September 1993. The Government continued to make sustained efforts to further enhance economic and other linkages with Japan. The Prime Minister's visit to the Republic of Korea in September 1993, with a view to lending further momentum to bilateral economic ties with that country, received a positive response.

Our relations with the Gulf countries, traditionally cordial, are now marked by increasing economic interaction. The Prime Minister's visits to

Oman and Iran in September 1993 laid the foundations of an expanding relationship for mutual economic benefit.

We welcome the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements between Israel and the PLO in September 1993 as a notable step towards peace and stability in West Asia and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The importance attached by India and the European Union to further developing mutually beneficial relations in diverse fields was symbolised by a Cooperation Agreement on Partnership and Development concluded on 20 December 1993 and the Indo-EU Joint Statement on Political Dialogue. High level dignitaries who visited India from Europe during the past year included the President of Ireland, the King of Sweden and the Prime Minister of the Netherlands. The Prime Minister recently paid a very successful visit to Davos in Switzerland and to Germany. At Davos the Prime Minister addressed a worldwide audience of industrialists, political leaders and academicians. As a result, the appreciation of India's policies and potential has grown. The visit to Germany has given a further impetus to bilateral ties and has strengthened economic cooperation.

The state visits which I undertook to Ukraine, Turkey and Hungary in July 1993 were a manifestation of our desire to consolidate our cooperative ties with these countries.

During the year we had wide interaction with countries in sub-Saharan Africa, including visits at the level of President and Prime Minister from Burkina Faso, Mauritius, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. We have noted the positive developments in South Africa and look forward to the early establishment of majority rule there.

India continues to play an active role in shaping the global agenda on issues pertaining to political and security matters, economic and social development, human rights, environment and population. In the various meetings of the United Nations, the Non-aligned Movement or other international bodies on these issues, we have taken a lead in articulating the specific concerns of the developing countries with a view to promoting a global consensus.

1993 was a year of consolidating the gains of the economic reforms and the political initiatives of the Government. We entered 1994 with the optimism of accelerating our pace of economic growth, strengthened by a reassuring verdict of the people in favour of reforms and against the forces of communalism.

I am confident your debates and deliberations in the course of this session and beyond will take the nation forward in fulfilling the aspirations of the people. I commend you to your tasks and wish you all success.

Jai Hind.

**ADDRESS BY SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL,
SPEAKER, LOK SABHA AT THE 59th CONFERENCE
OF PRESIDING OFFICERS OF LEGISLATIVE
BODIES IN INDIA**

The 59th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held in Bhubaneswar, Orissa on 1-2 February 1994. The Conference held detailed discussions on various issues and problems faced by the Legislatures in the country. We reproduce below the text of the Opening Address delivered by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil at the Conference.

-Editor

Honourable Yudhisthir Das, Speaker of Orissa Legislative Assembly, Honourable Presiding Officers, I recognise Rabi Rayji in the audience, Honourable Members of Parliament, Honourable Members of Legislative Assembly, Learned Officers and Friends, Media Persons, Honourable Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am happy to be with fellow Presiding Officers in this beautiful city of Bhubaneswar. We keenly look forward to this annual meeting of the Presiding Officers which has, over the years, matured into a healthy convention providing us with opportunities to deliberate upon various issues of parliamentary interest and share our problems and perspectives.

The city of Bhubaneswar, bearing its ancient lineage with pride, poise and dignity, is indeed a proper venue for our discussions and deliberations.

Friends, Orissa is the nature's blessing to us. A land inhabited by the people known for their traditionality and industry, has the distinction of being endowed generously with the bounties of nature and glorious achievements of its great people.

Through the ages, this fascinating State has been the abode of several great saints, renowned poets, noted scholars, eminent social and political leaders and outstanding statesmen.

Kaviraja Jayadeva—the immortal poet of "Gitagovinda"—belonged to this land only. His piece of musical poetry is a unique phenomenon in the history of world literature. Many others like Kavisamrat Upendra Bhanja, Pandit Bishwanath Kaviraj, Pandit Gopabandhu Das, Utkal Gouraba Madhusudan Das were shining and illustrious sons of this land. Orissa, known for its enchanting landscape, exquisite temples of Bhubaneswar, magnificent Sun Temple of Konark and throbbing pilgrimage centre of Puri

with the world famous temple of Lord Jagannath, provides a real treat to eyes, emotions and intellect.

The people of Orissa, known for their creativity and imagination have proved their excellence in art and culture. Their attainment in the fields of Odissi and other forms of fine arts as well as excellent textile traditions and handicrafts exhibits ultimate heights of refinement.

It is gratifying to note that the State is really doing very well in the modern era also, particularly in the field of industries and tourism.

Friends, before proceeding further, it is my sad duty to refer to the loss of those esteemed and distinguished colleagues who, at one time or the other, belonged to the fraternity of Presiding Officers. We mourn the sad demise of Smt. K.S. Nagarathnamma, the former Speaker of Karnataka Legislative Assembly, on 17 October 1993.

I am also to inform you of the passing away of Shri A. Bheem Reddy on 19 September 1993. He was the Deputy Speaker of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1983 to 1984. Shri K.P. Krishna Menon, who held the office of Deputy Speaker of Travancore Cochin Legislative Assembly from 1951 to 1963, left us on 3 August 1993.

All our colleagues here will join me in paying our respectful homage to the memory of the departed souls. Formal resolutions to condole their death shall be placed before you later.

While paying our homage to these departed souls, my attention also goes to the unfortunate and untimely death of thousands of our countrymen, caused by the devastating earthquake that hit Maharashtra in the very recent past.

The tragedy caused massive destruction and loss of lives, enormous miseries and untold sufferings to the people. Although the relief work is still going on, we realise that any amount of relief will not bring solace to those who have lost their dear and near ones for ever. Let us convey our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families from this Conference.

Now I welcome, on behalf of you all, the new friends and colleagues who have joined our fraternity very recently. They are Shri Kaul Singh Thakur, Speaker, Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Shri Srinivas Tiwari, who was earlier the Deputy Speaker of Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha and has since been elected as its Speaker; Shri J.D. Rymbai, Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly; Shri Vaivienga, Speaker, Mizoram Legislative Assembly; Shri Hamam Dass Johar, Speaker, Punjab Vidhan Sabha; Shri Hari Shankar Bhabhra, re-elected as Speaker of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly; Shri Dhani Ram Verma, Speaker, Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; and Shri Charti Lal Goyal, Speaker, Delhi Legislative Assembly.



The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil addressing the 59th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India

Our new friends, among the Deputy Speakers are, Shri B. Vedavyas, Deputy Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Mansinhbhai K. Patel, Deputy Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly; Shri Kuldip Kumar, Deputy Speaker, Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Shri Bherulal Patidar, Deputy Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Shri H. Chuba Chang, Deputy Speaker, Nagaland Legislative Assembly; Thiru S. Gandhirajan, Deputy Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly; and Shri Alok Kumar, Deputy Speaker, Delhi Legislative Assembly.

We welcome them to our family of Presiding Officers.

I would like to make a special mention of the Sixth Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar that successfully concluded in New Delhi only last week. It was indeed an important event lasting for nine days with about 125 delegates, including those from 50 Overseas CPA Branches, deliberating upon vital parliamentary subjects such as Reforms in the Parliamentary System to suit Contemporary Changes, Role of Parliament in Policy Formulation and Execution, Parliament and the Press, Committee System, Role of Presiding Officers and the Role of the Opposition, besides discussing the Parliamentary System in India.

The Seminar was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao on 17 January at a solemn function in the historic Central Hall of Parliament. As the President of the India Branch of CPA and Speaker, Lok Sabha, I had the honour of welcoming the distinguished guests.

The Seminar was indeed a great success and I would like to thank you all for your valuable cooperation.

The issues chosen for this Conference are of paramount concern to every legislator. Besides, the Conference will devote some time to the consideration of the Report of the Committee of Presiding Officers on "Measures to Promote Harmonious Relations Between the Legislature and the Judiciary" and its adoption.

The first item on the agenda is "Steps to Make Parliamentary System More Effective." In my view, the legislators have to accept primary responsibility for ensuring effectiveness of the parliamentary system. For, after all, it is they who give life and substance to the institutions of parliamentary democracy and make them viable entities. I may say, with some emphasis, that those of us who are entrusted with the task of serving as Presiding Officers, share this responsibility in double measure.

We adopted the parliamentary system of Government as it was considered best suited to the traditions and genius of our people and we are proud of the fact that it has continued to serve the country despite various stresses and strains.

Accountability of the Executive to the people's representatives is an essential concomitant of the parliamentary system. But, this is not enough.

In fact, Legislatures and the Parliament, in order to be more effective, should concentrate on policy issues which have the potential of influencing the public life on long term basis.

Unfortunately, sufficient time is not available for discussion on such issues in detail. We should take pains to find more time for such discussions because well informed discussions of this nature can bring about such a substantial improvement in various fields of our nation.

The establishment and successful functioning of the Standing Committee System in Parliament has been a significant achievement in this regard. In our deliberations, we should ponder over the possibility of strengthening the system in the State Legislatures also.

Legislative bodies can prove their worth to society only if they remain alert to the challenges thrown up by successive ages. Ours is the age of information—the power of information reigns supreme and the quest for it is seemingly endless.

I am happy to say that in recognition of the pivotal role of information dissemination—to Parliament, by Parliament, between Parliaments or about Parliament—we are continuously upgrading the information tools at our disposal. We have made a successful start in involving the people at large through the electronic media, in the democratic process.

These steps should lead to greater strides in this direction. For this, legislative bodies need to work in close cooperation.

The second item on the agenda before us is 'Decorum in the House'—in some ways an offshoot of the first. This all important issue, which is an essential pre-requisite for the healthy functioning of the representative institutions, has engaged our attention quite often.

To recapitulate briefly, it was a little more than a year ago, in September 1992, that we had a two-day Conference of Presiding Officers, Leaders of Parties and Whips on "Discipline and Decorum in Parliament and State Legislatures" and we unanimously adopted a resolution detailing the necessary requirements for strengthening the parliamentary institutions and thereby protecting the democratic and secular fabric of our country.

Yet, a lot more remains to be done because violations of the basics for orderly functioning of parliamentary polity, resulting in pandemonium and uproarious scenes in the Legislatures is anathema to our democratic culture. We should, therefore, devote our fullest attention to the matter.

Friends, as you all are aware, during our last meeting in Madras in June 1993, an issue that we had discussed with a considerable degree of attention pertained to the relationship between the Legislature and the Judiciary in India.

Most of the participants in that Conference had noted that certain unfortunate developments in the recent past had created some disquiet in



A view of the distinguished gathering at the 59th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India

our minds. Keeping in mind the sensitive nature of the issue we had then thought that it would be constructive to attempt a serious study of the matter.

In pursuance of the decision of the Conference, we had constituted a Committee of Presiding Officers on "Measures to Promote Harmonious Relations Between the Legislature and the Judiciary", with the Speaker of West Bengal Legislative Assembly, Shri Hashim Abdul Halim as its Chairman.

In examining the issue, the Committee had also had the benefit of the considered views of some noted jurists and other dignitaries with long standing experience in parliamentary and public life. The report of the Committee is ready, and it is to be presented during the course of this Conference.

I have no doubt that the observations and recommendations of the Committee will go a long way in resolving the aberrations that have crept in, and thus help to maintain and strengthen the harmony in the relationship between the Legislature and the Judiciary.

Friends, in conclusion, I would like to add that the real value of debate and deliberation consists in following them up with timely action. Let us use this opportunity, the collective wisdom of all present here, to go beyond routine discussion. We seek answers and solutions. Let us understand at the same time that they can come only with unbiased understanding and clearer perceptions.

With these words, I declare this Conference open. I would like to thank the Honourable Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly, as also the Officers and the Staff of the Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat and others who have helped for making such excellent arrangements for this Conference.

We are indeed very happy to come here and attend this Conference in Orissa. Of what kind this part of India is, is very ably explained to us in his welcome speech by the Speaker of Orissa Legislative Assembly. And India is going to be proud of our brothers and sisters here and proud of this land and proud of the culture, which has been created in this part of India.

Thank you very much.

TELEVISION OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS

R. C. BHARDWAJ

People's participation in the democratic process should not be presumed to end with the periodic election of their representatives. Looked at from the functional angle of parliamentary democracy, a vigilant public eye over their elected representatives is as important as their participation in the electoral process itself. It is in the degree of this vigilance that the degree of accountability is measured in a democracy. If the principle of accountability is to have true meaning, elected representatives should feel that they are being watched by those to whom they are ultimately accountable.

This does not in any way imply that it is a one-way process. It is not just that elected representatives become more accountable to the people but it also implies that the masses become more accountable to the system itself, not only by being more discreet in their choice of representatives, but also in their own role-perception vis-a-vis the system. By making voters viewer-participants in the parliamentary process, televising of legislative proceedings adds yet another dimension to participatory politics. With these objectives in mind, many advanced democratic countries have resorted to 'taking democracy at work' to the living rooms of the masses.

Although the idea of televising of legislative proceedings has many apparent advantages, and as such is welcomed by parliamentarians and the public, it has been opposed by some on the ground of various perceived disadvantages.

Disadvantages

First and foremost, it has been opposed on the ground that, with the intrusion of the television into the Chamber, populism may flourish at the expense of statesmanship. It has been felt that members may have a greater tendency to 'play to the gallery' and thereby use the medium for personal publicity rather than for public good or education.

Secondly, it is feared that if the general performance/conduct of the representatives is below the level of expectation of the people, its televising could contribute to people losing their faith in representative democracy.

Thirdly, it is opposed on the ground that it involves phenomenal costs and therefore many poor countries cannot afford it. It is also pointed out that by its very nature, parliamentary proceedings may not always be

interesting enough to sustain people's interest for a long time and hence the expenditure involved in providing for the infrastructure may not be justifiable in the long run. After the initial enthusiasm, the public may easily opt for other entertainment programmes available on television rather than routine parliamentary proceedings.

It is also felt that television may provide only a partial understanding about the functioning of the Legislature. The former British Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, who was of the opinion that telecasting of proceedings should not be allowed in any case, observed :

I do not think that television will ever televise the House. If it does televise, it will televise only a televised House, which would be quite different from the House of Commons as we know it.

Advantages

It is, however, generally felt that perceived disadvantages should not deter democracies from opening up their legislative Chambers to the public through the electronic media, considering the larger advantages accruing from it.

Parliament is essentially a people's institution and as such people have a right to know what is being done in Parliament. Televising of proceedings would provide people direct access to the working of their elected representatives in the highest democratic institution. In the absence of televising, people have to remain content with second-hand information about debates and other proceedings in Parliament through the print media which, due to obvious reasons, may be in complete and at times even subjective.

With the increased availability of television everywhere, televising of legislative proceedings would take the Chamber to the widest possible audience. Such an exposure would make parliamentarians more alert and accountable to the public and make debates more rational and meaningful. While addressing the House, members are likely to have a feeling of directly addressing the whole nation. This could bring about a sea-change in their performance. It could also be a factor in motivating members to utilise their time more effectively. In the United States, for example, soon after introducing television coverage of House proceedings, a 250% increase in the special orders (speeches made before the start of regular business) was reported.

Televising would also help enhance the public image of Parliament, besides enabling the people to acquaint themselves with parliamentary procedures and conventions. It can contribute substantially to the public understanding of the diverse issues being considered by the House and of the process by which a Legislature undertakes legislation.

Perhaps even more important is its educative value for the common people, by providing a kind of "electronic bridge" between them and the Legislature. Televising of proceedings could also help in revitalising representative democracies. As the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj Patil observed:

With the televising of Parliament, parliamentary democracy would become part and parcel of the daily life of the people, making democracy stronger, healthier and more meaningful. With direct access to the proceedings of Parliament, a direct exposure to the policies and programmes of the Government, people will be able to form their own opinion, without being unduly influenced by other agencies. Public opinion thus formed could play an important role in the electoral process.

A well-known British Television personality, Paul Eddington, recounts that having watched 'This Week in Parliament' (a programme on the proceedings of the Houses of Parliament in UK) several times, his grandson, aged three, suddenly threw his blanket over his head (to resemble the wig worn by the Speaker of the House of Commons inside the Chamber and on ceremonial occasions) and began to call "Order, Order". The impact of telecasting of parliamentary proceedings, even on children of an impressionable age, is more than obvious.

As aptly observed by Sir Peter Hordern of UK "the more people can see what is being done in their name, the greater respect they will have for it (the Parliament)".

Televising of parliamentary proceedings would also provide people with an opportunity to comprehend the extent to which Parliament is a factor in shaping their destiny and, through them, that of the nation. Consolidation and strengthening of democratic institutions can be realised only if we are able to create a deeper sense of involvement of the people, first in the decision-making process and later in the actual working of the institution itself.

Once complete and live televising is introduced, a member of Parliament, inconvenienced from attending the proceedings of a particular day, will be in a position to follow the proceedings, either sitting at home, or by reviewing the day's sitting by making use of the recorded cassettes.

Televising of proceedings would also lead to the establishment of a video library. The archival value of these records, for future parliamentarians, the Press, scholars and academics, need not be over-emphasised.

Problems encountered in Televising

One of the main problems encountered by many countries in televising parliamentary proceedings has been with regard to the lighting and sound

systems in their legislative Chambers. Sufficient lighting has to be provided without disturbing the aesthetic beauty and dignity of the legislative Chambers. The main option available is to go for more sensitive and sophisticated camera systems which, no doubt, are very expensive.

Yet another problem encountered in televising the complete proceedings is that of non-availability of a dedicated channel.

Experience of various Legislatures

Notwithstanding the difficulties involved, it may be noted that the experience of most of the Legislatures which have permitted televising of their proceedings under varying conditions over the past several years has been very encouraging.

Canada* was the first country to have opened its legislative Chamber to the T.V. cameras for complete live telecast as early as October 1977. From their 17 years of experience, they rightly claim that televising of proceedings has "profoundly changed Canadians' relationship with their Parliament". Encouraged by the experience, they have started covering proceedings of their Parliamentary Committees as well.

In the United States of America, proceedings of the House of Representatives have been televised since 1979. The Senate did not permit television coverage except for Committee hearings until 1986. But, after a six-week experimental period in 1986, Senators voted in favour of permanent television coverage. This appears to show that an experimental period of televising helped in allaying some of the worst fears and consolidating support for permanent arrangement.

In UK, it was the House of Lords that took the initiative in the late 1960s to televise its proceedings on an experimental basis. After years of deliberations, the House of Lords decided in May 1986 to allow television cameras permanent access to proceedings, both in the Chamber and the Committee Rooms. Encouraged by the experience of the House of Lords, the House of Commons also commenced televising of its proceedings, on an experimental basis, in 1989. Since then, the present televising arrangement continues with an integrated televising operation covering both Houses and Committees. During the debate on televising, many parliamentarians in the House of Commons were of the view that televising of proceedings would restore the link between Parliament and the electorate on which democracy rested.

*As regards broadcasting of parliamentary proceedings, New Zealand was the first country to do so as far back as in March 1936. Australia became the second country to broadcast the parliamentary proceedings in July 1946. Simultaneously, the Legislative Assembly of the Canadian Province of Saskatchewan also started broadcasting the proceedings of its House.

In Australia, visual recordings of joint sitting of both Houses were permitted for the first time in 1974. Televising of proceedings of the House of Representatives and its Committees commenced in February 1991 on a trial basis. A Select Committee of the House, constituted to conduct a review of the above trial, came to the conclusion that the trial had been successful in that it had led to an increased awareness of parliamentary proceedings and procedures. The Committee, accordingly, recommended continuation of telecasting of proceedings.

Many other countries, including Hungary, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Poland, Japan, Netherlands, Brazil, Singapore, New Zealand, Vietnam, Philippines, Portugal, Greece, Thailand, Denmark, Norway, Surinam and Sweden have also gone in for extensive, though not complete, telecast/broadcast of their legislative proceedings.

The Indian Experience

In India, the matter of opening up the legislative Chambers to television cameras had been under consideration for a long time. Yet, it was only on 20 December 1989 that a live telecast was made for the first time. The occasion was the Address by the President to members of the two Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall. With the constitution of the Tenth Lok Sabha in June 1991, the question of televising of parliamentary proceedings was given further serious thought. Consequently, in November 1991, it was decided to start, on an experimental basis, televising of the Question Hour of both the Houses of Parliament on alternate weeks. Thus, a new beginning was made in the country's parliamentary history, when the recorded proceedings of the Question Hour of the Lok Sabha of 2 December 1991 were televised the following day on the national channel.

Encouraged by the public response to the initial phase, it was decided to expand the scope of televising. Accordingly, since 1992, besides the Address by the President to Parliament, the presentation of the Railway and General Budgets have also been televised live on the national channel every year. Further, important speeches of the Prime Minister, the Leaders of the Opposition and the Leaders of other Parties during the discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address, debates on No-Confidence Motions, general debate on Budget and debates on Demands for Grants of important Ministries, etc. have also been televised countrywide.

As a prelude to complete live telecast of parliamentary proceedings, we have now set up a Low Power Transmitter in Parliament House to provide for live telecast of proceedings, within 10 to 15 km range of Parliament House from 25 August 1994. Thus, all the important dignitaries,

members of Parliament and the general public residing within that range can now watch parliamentary proceedings in their living rooms. Efforts are on to make arrangements for live telecast of complete parliamentary proceedings throughout the country as early as possible.

Films on parliamentary subjects: As an extension of telefilming and televising of parliamentary proceedings, video films are being prepared on different parliamentary practices and procedures and related parliamentary topics. This is to give a new dimension to the Orientation Programmes for new members of Parliament and State Legislatures as well as officers of Legislatures and Government.

Six such films have so far been prepared. They are: (i) "Private Members' Bills"; (ii) "Parliamentary Questions"; (iii) "Parliamentary Etiquette and Manners"; (iv) "Financial Committees"; (v) "Enriching the Debates in Legislatures"; and (vi) "How to be an Effective Parliamentarian". Work on production of more such films is in hand.

Audio-visual facilities: As a corollary to telefilming and televising of parliamentary proceedings and production of films on parliamentary subjects, an Audio-Video Unit has also been set up in Parliament House. It aims to preserve the official audio-visual records of Parliament, for their current and archival value.

This Unit is looking after the work of selection and collection of material, accession and classification of cassettes and assisting members in retrieval and viewing of cassettes as and when required for reference purposes. Cassettes on important parliamentary functions and events like conferences, seminars, features, workshops and telefilms on different aspects of parliamentary practice and procedure are part of the Unit's holdings.

Perception of People, Parliamentarians and Media

Results of various surveys and interviews conducted to gauge the extent of receptivity of the idea of televising of legislative proceedings in many countries show that it has been well received by a cross-section of people, parliamentarians and the media everywhere.

Reacting to the proposal to televise the proceedings of our Parliament, former Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam observed:

This is definitely going to improve the general conduct and behaviour of the House, for in a democracy nobody is afraid of the 'Orwellian Big Brother'; it is more the fear of the people watching your performance.

Another former Minister, Dr. Girija Vyas was of the view that "it (televising) was a significant way of telling the masses that the persons they had entrusted to govern them were not sitting idle."

A survey conducted in India, soon after the introduction of telecast of parliamentary proceedings, indicated that the viewership of the morning service when such telecast was being done had increased quite substantially.

Similarly, one of Australia's media groups, the *Seven Network* commented that "the availability of televised material from the nation's leaders has significantly added to our coverage and created an appetite for more".

The Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) claimed that:

The introduction of televised excerpts of House proceedings... has had a significant impact upon the quality of television news and current affairs reporting from Parliament...The ABC believes that the introduction of excerpting has...provided millions of Australians with a clearer and more detailed perspective on House and Committee activities.

Observations of private citizens and educational establishments were also on the above lines. The import of broadcasting of parliamentary proceedings, for example, was well expressed by a perceptive Australian citizen who pointed out :

Broadcasting parliamentary proceedings provides the opportunity for the people of Australia to see our elected representatives at work for the benefit of their constituents. It is a step in the right direction to making the function of Parliament more relevant to the average Australian.

An American citizen also shared this opinion when he said that "it (televising) has actually allowed the public to see and understand the institution (the Congress) as never before". However, one of the Congressmen, Russel B. Long differed from the above perception when he said that "statesmanship is all too scarce a commodity as it is now, and it will be even more scarce with Television (coverage of legislative proceedings)".

The President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Sir Michael Marshall, welcoming the televising of the proceedings, observed that "it (televising) certainly meant much greater involvement by many members of the public. One gets more feedback from the public than one used to".

A Japanese parliamentarian, Mr. Tetsuzo Fuyashibha felt that the "introduction of television has arrested the declining interest of people in parliamentary affairs".

The general consensus in most of the countries that have introduced television coverage of legislative proceedings has been that it could help in bringing Parliament closer to the people.

Editorial Guidelines

Televising, used objectively, would not result in demeaning in any way the authority of Parliament. To ensure that such authority is protected and enhanced and that the public image of this supreme legislative institution is not diminished, certain healthy guidelines are essential in projecting parliamentary activities to the general public.

Most of the countries where televising of legislative proceedings has been introduced provide for extensive guidelines for recording and televising of proceedings. To the extent such guidelines are followed, the need for direct editorial intervention by either the legislative authorities or the official media is obviated.

Generally, the practice is to focus only on the member who has been recognised by the Speaker and has the floor. Members' reaction, etc. while another person has the floor, are generally not shown. Focussing on the official action in the House Chamber is essential in order to provide complete, uninterrupted and accurate television coverage of proceedings. Removing the cameras from members participating in the debate in order to pan the Chamber and the galleries for colour or reaction shots would not only interrupt the continuous coverage of official proceedings, but would also distract viewers from the official business of the House without providing in its place anything of comparable educative value.

The use of recorded coverage of House proceedings for political purpose or as part of commercial advertisements is strictly prohibited in most countries. Such control is very important to maintain the dignity and integrity of legislative institutions.

From our experience of televising of House proceedings, we find that in actual practice only repetitive statements by members, unparliamentary utterances and portions otherwise expunged by the Presiding Officers are deleted from the recorded programme before it is televised.

Television is expected to communicate to the viewers what the House does and how the House does it. The substance and procedure of House-floor action should not be dominated or unduly influenced by the medium through which that action reaches the public. Therefore, as a means of protecting the integrity of Parliament as the supreme legislative institution, it is important that Parliament has some control over televising its own proceedings.

Need for innovative TV Programmes

Televising of parliamentary proceedings also offers ample scope to devise innovative television programmes in the form of capsules and

documentaries. Such programmes can be largely based on actual parliamentary debates, discussions pertaining to important bills and policy measures introduced by the Government. Snippets from a speech of the Minister or, in the case of a Private Member's Bill of the member introducing the bill underlining the objects and reasons of the Bill, and excerpts of the speeches delivered by important members highlighting significant points, may form the content of such TV capsules/documentaries. While devising such programmes, emphasis should be to make them pithy, precise and to the point avoiding repetition of points/views expressed by various members.

Similarly, short duration documentaries can also be produced primarily based on recorded parliamentary proceedings. Such programmes may contain excerpts from debates and discussions held in the House. To make the programmes more interesting, they could be interfused with interviews/conversations with important public figures like newspaper editors, University professors or even the common citizen for whom such measures have a bearing. Such capsules/documentaries will be of great value especially when Parliament takes up for discussion important national and international issues. This is precisely because many people often do not get a complete and objective picture of the contents of important measures taken by the Government or contemplated by it and discussed at the parliamentary fora.

Documentaries/capsules of this nature can also be used by concerned Government agencies to educate and enlighten the general public. Such programmes can also be shown in Universities and colleges for the benefit of scholars and academicians.

Production of short video films highlighting the substance of debates on various Departments of the Government could help researchers, the Press, members of Parliament, Ministers and officers of the Government and the public considerably.

Weekly Programmes carrying excerpts from the week's proceedings in Parliament could also be produced for effective utilisation of the recorded proceedings in communicating to the public the substance of parliamentary work.

In short, televising of parliamentary proceedings need not be an end in itself. It could be a very useful means for production of other programmes to make legislative institutions more responsible and relevant.

Exchange Programmes

There is also great scope for exchange of such TV capsules/documentaries among world Parliaments. In this way, we can learn from

one another. Perhaps, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) could very conveniently work as nodal agencies to facilitate exchange of these programmes and assume the role of repositories of such documentaries.

Conclusion

It may not be an exaggeration to say that today's medium is television. Legislatures should use it to reach out to the nation and, in turn, listen to informed reactions of the people. Perhaps nothing better can be done to move the parliamentary process into the public arena than televising parliamentary proceedings, gavel to gavel.

However, to get the best result out of this exercise, it is important that the general public has some basic understanding of Parliament, its practices, procedures, rules, conventions, etc. so that the televised proceedings are better understood by the people. The need, therefore, arises to educate the public about the institution of Parliament before at least simultaneously with the actual televising of its proceedings. This would enable the public to know better what the different procedural devices stand for, how the parliamentary system functions on a day-to-day basis, what are the ways in which their grievances are brought on the floor of the House and what are the ways in which the Government of the day is held accountable to Parliament. This way, televising of parliamentary proceedings could become more effective and meaningful.

RESOURCES AND INFORMATION SHARING OF LEGISLATION : THE INDIAN EXPERIENCE

G.C. MALHOTRA

Legislation has been the major function of a Legislature, at all times, from time immemorial, and in all countries of the world with a representative form of Government. The term 'Legislature' is said to have been derived from the word 'legislation'.

The law of a country can broadly be classified into three types. The first is the fundamental law enshrined in the Constitution of the country given by the people unto themselves and framed by the representative Constituent Parliament. Then there is a set of laws framed by the elected national, provincial and municipal Legislatures and confined within the parameters of the fundamental law. Finally, there is the executive framed subordinate legislation which is required, within the stipulated period, to be endorsed by the elected Legislature.

The content and the style of drafting are the two important ingredients of a law. As regards content, all pieces of legislation relate to some political, social, economic, cultural, spiritual or the other needs of society and aim at the enrichment of the life of the people. With the changes taking place in society, its legal needs also keep changing. The law has, therefore, always been changing, developing new doctrines and expanding old ones, to meet these changing needs of society. Although Parliament of every country in the world legislates for the promotion of the welfare of its people, the rate of proliferation of laws is more in the developing countries than the developed ones, primarily because the former are faced with pressing economic and social problems requiring legislation. Besides, Governments in such countries have a tendency to try to regulate as many activities as possible.

Although the science of law is quite intricate and complicated, a legislative text, as far as possible, has to be intelligible and drafted in such a manner that it can be understood by all affected by it. For example, an author should be able to understand a statute on copyright; a family man, a statute on family law; and a landlord and a tenant, the law of land ownership and tenancy. A statute on any subject should also be readily comprehensible to Ministers, members of Parliament and lawyers.

Legislative Process

Beginning from the state of its conception, a legislative proposal traverses a long path before it finds a place in the statute book. A Bill is

a statute in draft and no Bill in India, whether it is introduced by a Minister on behalf of the Government or by a Private Member, can become law until it has received the approval of both Houses of Parliament and the assent of the President. Before a Bill is passed, it is open to both the Houses of Parliament to refer the Bill to a Select Committee or circulate it for the purpose of eliciting public opinion. With the recent constitution of 17 Departmentally-related Standing Committees in the Parliament of India, the Standing Committee of the concerned Ministry/Department may examine Bills as are referred to it by the Presiding Officer and make report thereon. The Report of the Committee, reflecting a thorough discussion with various persons, civil servants and specialists and setting out amendments proposed along with the existing and proposed legislative measures, is a helpful guide to the House when the Bill comes up before the House for discussion and passing.

Information Resources

Information resources are constituted by three important elements, viz. Funds, Materials and Staff. *Funds* are the fountainhead of all information resources. In no Parliamentary Library of the world, the funds are unlimited. It is thus in the realm of the Librarians' ingenuity to provide optimum service to the users from within the available financial resources. *Materials*, both print and electronic, are essential for information management and research. The *Staff* or the human resources are equally important. Parliamentary Libraries must secure not only experienced Librarians but also subject specialists who can analyze for the parliamentarians, information pertaining to parliamentary, political, legal, economic or social issues.

Printed Sources of Legislative Information

Prior to the introduction of a legislative measure and during the course of its deliberation and passing, a large quantum of literature on the subject, including Press comments, articles, seminar proceedings, views of lobbyists and other interested parties, etc. are published. Besides, Bills, as introduced, along with statements of objects and reasons, memoranda relating to financial expenditure and delegated legislation and the relevant reports of Select Committees, contain useful material for study.

Reference Tools and Bibliographic Control

In our Parliament Library, all books, articles, reports, Bills, Acts, Gazettes, etc., properly classified, catalogued and well-documented, are available for consultation and use by the members of Parliament. There is also a comprehensive Press Clippings Service which contains subject-wise Press-cuttings taken from all national newspapers. "Parliament Library Bulletin", a monthly publication, and "Parliamentary Documentation", a

fortnightly periodical are brought out by the Parliament Library regularly to apprise members of Parliament of latest arrivals of books, reports and articles. A Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) Service, through which all members of Parliament are informed every fortnight of the new additions to the Library on as many as three topics of their interest, has also been started.

India Code and Its Index

The India Code, published by the Ministry of Law of the Government of India, is a compilation of unrepealed Central Acts enacted from the year 1836 onwards. These Acts are arranged under 81 subject headings in accordance with their subject matter. Each subject-heading is treated as a separate part and the arrangement of the Acts in each part is chronological.

The number of Acts passed by the Central Legislature during the period of over a century from 1836 to 1947, as included in the India Code, was 288. However, during the period after Independence, parliamentary legislation in India has added in the statute book a large number of new Acts besides making extensive alterations and modifications in the older ones. Their number from 1947 to 1994, in less than half a century, comes to 1,378.

The Index to India Code, also published by the Ministry of Law, arranges all the Central Acts enacted so far chronologically, alphabetically and subject-wise.

Legal Digests

Two quarterly publications, viz. *Digest of Central Acts*, containing summaries of all the Acts passed by Parliament, and the *Digest of Legislative and Constitutional Cases*, providing gists of all important cases decided by the Supreme Court and High Courts having a bearing on important legislative and constitutional provisions, are brought out by the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information (LARRDI) Service of the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

In addition to the aforesaid publications, several private publications which give bibliographic information about the Central and State Acts are regularly subscribed to by the Parliament Library.

Automation and Legislative Information

For consideration and passing of a current legislative proposal, there may be a plethora of past statutes which may be required for consultation. This statutory retrieval is a major information challenge. Computer technology is seen as a tool for managing the legislative database, statute search and retrieval, bill status tracking, bill drafting, etc. There are several

other advantages. Besides saving of time, computerisation leads to improved accuracy in legislation. Embarrassing errors in the texts which often occur in the repetitive Bill drafting processes can be avoided. There is also saving of cost in compiling and printing of the required legislative documents.

In addition, computerisation enables reduction of paper work. Rather than printing on reams of paper, Bills and reports can be stored on cartridge tapes and floppy disks and retrieved quickly. Computer capacity enables easy absorption of increased legislative work loads without corresponding increase in staffing. The fluctuating and cyclical nature of legislative work makes an accommodating technology very useful.

There is, however, some problem of integrating the capabilities of the technology with the legislative process and realities of the political institution. Librarians and Computer consultants have sometimes problems in smooth communication with each other. Computer consultants quite often presume to adapt the Legislature to the technology rather than *vice versa*. Fundamental to this problem has been a shortage of personnel who are experienced and knowledgeable in both legislative process and in computer technology.

PARLIS

In the Parliament Library of India, the computer based information retrieval system named PARLIS (Parliament Library Information System) was started in December 1985 with the help of the National Informatics Centre (NIC). With the benediction and blessings of the present Speaker of Lok Sabha, Hon'ble Shri Shivraj V. Patil, there has been a major thrust and drive towards automating and modernising the Parliament Library and the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Besides NIC, the help and assistance of the Computer Maintenance Corporation (CMC), a public undertaking, has also been enlisted. As a result, there are presently 59 computers of varying capacities with a number of terminals and printers being used for storage and retrieval of legislative data, including subject indexed reference to Government and Private Members' Bills.

The Ministry of Law is understood to have recently scanned through the Optical Character Recognition (OCR) System, information about all the Acts of Parliament enacted from 1836 to 1993. The texts of these Acts and their index are proposed to be made available shortly on NICNET from where it will be possible for PARLIS to access the same for the benefit of members of Parliament. For wider circulation and use, another proposal to bring this information on CD-ROM is also under consideration.

Microfilms

On another front, all printed parliamentary debates, including those on all Central Acts passed so far, have been microfilmed by the Parliament Library's Microfilm Unit which was established in 1987.

Video Recording of Parliamentary Proceedings

The telecasting of parliamentary proceedings has become a pleasant reality in our country. Keeping in view their archival value, LARRDIS is keeping a video copy of these recorded proceedings in its Audio-Visual Unit.

Concept of Resource-Sharing

Broadly there are four types of relationships between the Parliaments and information dissemination. The first is dissemination of information to Parliament. This job relates to information management for members of Parliament and is generally performed by the Staff of the Library and Reference Services. Secondly, there is a dissemination of information by Parliaments. It is well-known that a lot of information is generated through the business transacted by the Parliament and disseminated all over through the print and electronic media. The next two relationships are dissemination of information about Parliaments and dissemination of information among Parliaments. The concept of sharing of information comprehends all the aforesaid four types of relationship inasmuch as the dissemination of information *to*, *by* and *about* a Parliament is sought to be further disseminated *among* Parliaments for the benefit of all.

Information sharing essentially means reciprocity. It is accomplished through partnership in which each partner has something to share with others and is willing and able to make available information as and when needed.

Sharing of Legislative Information

In matters of legislative drafting, the Commonwealth countries are influenced by the common law style of U.K., notwithstanding its highly complex nature, because of their past colonial relationship. Other countries tend to follow the oriental law which has the reputation of having simpler style of drafting, but is not without the problem of language which is sought to be overcome by qualitative translation.

Today, the world is proceeding fast to prosperity, and this is especially so in the case of nations in the Asia-Pacific region. With development and industrialisation, economic and social problems arise. Despite differences in social or cultural traditions, the problems faced by these nations are, more or less, similar and so are the legislative solutions. The way such problems have been handled by one country can sometimes provide useful hints in tackling similar situations elsewhere. For example, after its rapid industrial development in the fifties and the sixties of this Century, Japan faced serious environmental pollution in the late 1960s. Air pollution, water contamination and environmental disruption were narrowly overcome by the Basic Law for Environmental Pollution Control, 1967 and the Nature Conservation Law, 1972. Japan at last managed to enact a new

Environment Basic Law in 1993, which meets the idea of "sustainable development." Japan's experience and the process of legislative solution can certainly help other countries faced with a similar environmental situation.

Thus, for drafting a particular piece of legislation, a draftsman generally consults analogous legislation existing on the subject in other countries. The existing law of a State very often serves as a model to the Legislature of another State. Roscoe Pound has aptly remarked : "There is little in legislation that is original. Legislatures imitate one another." Being by and large an imitative creature, the legal draftsman is always interested in knowing the related law and the precedents because they can save a lot of time and constitute a source of ideas. Besides, the use of precedents may also contribute towards consistency of approach. While imitating the precedents, the legal draftsman has, however, to carefully ensure that his piece of draft legislation does not come in conflict with any fundamental provisions of the Constitution. The draftsman should, in addition, have a thorough knowledge of the judicial decisions on the particular subject because the judicial unfolding of the common law is "an evolutionary and continuous process."

Indian Experience

The Indian Constitution provides an ample testimony of the fact of sharing the sources of legislation. The framers of the Indian Constitution had gained experience from the working of all the known Constitutions of the world. They were aware of the difficulties faced in the working of these Constitutions, and thus sought to incorporate viable provisions of those Constitutions in order to avoid defects and loopholes that might come up in future in the working of Indian Constitution. Accordingly, they adopted the parliamentary system of Government from the United Kingdom; framed the Chapter on the Fundamental Rights on the model of the American Constitution; took the idea of the Directive Principles of State Policy from the Constitution of Ireland; and borrowed provisions relating to Emergency from the Constitution of Germany. All these features borrowed from different Constitutions strengthened the basis of our own Constitution and made it more effective in its implementation.

In recent times, when democracy was taking its roots in Nepal, and the Nepalese were in the process of drafting a new Constitution for themselves, they needed some support system to help in this legislative process. Accordingly, on a request received from the Nepalese Government, the Lok Sabha Secretariat sent them literature about the Constitution of India. Similarly, when democracy was being reintroduced in Pakistan, we were asked to supply legislative material, including those relating to the practice and procedure of our Parliament, so as to help them appreciate better the working of the parliamentary form of Government.

Parliament Library of India has exchange arrangements with as many as 30 foreign countries, including 13 of the Asia-Pacific region, viz. Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Turkey. Some of the publications which are exchanged on a regular basis include Debates and Proceedings of the Houses of Parliament, Bills and Acts, Digests of Bills and Acts and Summaries of Legislative and Constitutional Cases decided by the Supreme Court and the High Courts, Reports of Parliamentary Committees, including those on Bills, etc.

Mutual Contacts

Apart from the regular giving and taking of publications, we also exchange among various Parliament Libraries of the world, information pertaining to rules, rulings, legislations and on other specific points and issues from time to time. In 1993, Parliament Library of India supplied on request to various foreign Parliaments information and reference material in as many as 173 cases. Similarly, we have also addressed the Libraries and Secretariats of foreign Parliaments on several occasions for the supply of legislative information. Although our Parliament Library is exclusively meant for members of Parliament, we do provide, on specific requests, library facility to foreign scholars.

Information is also shared quite often among different Parliaments through the publications and agencies of the United Nations and other international associations like the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA), Associations of Speakers and Members of Parliament of SAARC countries, SAARC Law Association, International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), etc. The Association of Parliamentary Librarians of Asia and the Pacific (APLAP) can also play a very significant and vital role in exchanging mutually beneficial information among the countries of these regions.

Besides bilateral contacts generated through mutual goodwill visits of Parliamentary Delegates, multilateral gatherings at the periodic International Parliamentary Conferences and Seminars organised under the aegis of the IPU, CPA, etc. in various parts of the world provide very useful fora for discussion and exchange of information on subjects of parliamentary and legislative interest.

Technological Revolution and Linkage

There has, of late, been a technological revolution in the field of communication accelerating unbelievably the speed of transmission of words and images. Advanced computerisation, imaging, audio-visual media, networking, etc., have had a direct impact on information resulting in increased cooperation among parliamentary librarians on a global scale.

As mentioned earlier, the Parliament Library Information System (PARLIS) of our country is linked with the National Informatics Centre (NIC)'s satellite-based information network known as NICNET. Through NICNET, national and international linkage is being established. There are also proposals to develop India's own national on-line network for linkage of PARLIS databases with databases of Indian State Legislatures under the National Legislative Information System (NATLIS) and a multiple function/service International Parliamentary Information Network (IPINET) for inter-connecting parliamentary databases the world over.

As of now, through NICNET, PARLIS can be linked with international databases like DIALOG. Steps are also being taken to link our PARLIS with Parliamentary Libraries of other countries through international networks like UUNET, INTERNET and other satellite-based foreign networks. In response to our request, the United States Congressional Research Service have sent their INTERNET electronic mail address and we are now in a position to exchange messages with them. The National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, the Library and Information Service of Yuan of Taiwan, the Consultative Council of Oman and the National Assembly of Quebec have also expressed their interest in exploring possibilities of exchanging information. We, on our part, would welcome exchange of information with all sister Parliamentary Libraries of the world.

Conclusion

The content of legislation in a country may be influenced by its socio-economic conditions and the political approach to handle the problems of its people. Actual legislation may, therefore, vary from country to country. There may, in addition, be the language problem. Nevertheless, the institution of Parliament everywhere has to act as a vehicle of social change striving towards the achievement of the ultimate goal of a Welfare State. Accordingly, there has to be a commonality of approach, particularly in the countries of the same region with common problems. Moreover, as discussed earlier, the problems encountered by draftsmen of statute in one country quite often are similar to those faced by their counterparts in other parts of the world. There is, therefore, an imperative need for sharing one another's experiences in the process of law-making by the Legislatures and its interpretation by the courts.

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

The Sixth Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar: The Sixth Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar was held in New Delhi from 17 to 25 January 1994.*

The 91st Inter-Parliamentary Conference: The 91st Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in Paris (France) from 21 to 26 March 1994. The Indian Delegation to the Conference was led by Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha. The other members of the Delegation were: Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairperson, Rajya Sabha; Shri Nitish Kumar, MP and Chairman, Committee on Agriculture; Shri P.G. Narayanan, MP and Chairman, Committee on Petitions; Shri Surajbhanu Solanki, MP; Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan, MP; Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, MP; Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C. Khanduri, MP; and Smt. Mira Das, MP. Smt. V.S. Rama Devi, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

The Conference mainly discussed and adopted Declarations/Resolutions on the following subjects:

- (i) Prevention of Conflicts, Maintenance and Consolidation of Peace: Role and Means of the United Nations and Regional Organizations;
- (ii) Waste Management for Healthy Environment; and
- (iii) The Importance of Adhering to the Obligations specified in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

(Placed on the Agenda as Supplementary Item)

Besides, the Conference devoted three sittings to the General Debate on the Political, Economic and Social Situation of the World in which 86 speakers took part.

Second International Conference of Medical Parliamentarians: The Second International Conference of Medical Parliamentarians was held in Bangkok (Thailand) from 6 to 8 February 1994. It was organised by the International Medical Parliamentary Organised (IMPO) in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development. The main theme of the Conference

* For details, see article "The Sixth Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar: An Overview" by Dr. R.C. Bhardwaj in the *Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Vol. XL, No. 1, March 1994 (pp. 25-49)

was the "Challenges for the Medical Parliamentarians in the 21st Century: Professional and Legislative".

The aim of the Conference was to bring together parliamentarians who are Medical and Public Health professionals where they could discuss policies and problems of the medical profession.

India was represented in the Conference by Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi, MP and Chairman, Committee on Estimates and Dr. Narreddy Thulasi Reddy, MP.

The Agenda of the Conference mainly consisted of the following subjects:

- (i) Challenges for Medical Professionals in the Public Field;
- (ii) Narcotics and Drug Abuse issues;
- (iii) Organ Transplant;
- (iv) Environmental Health, Population and Development; and
- (v) Public Health: The Need for new Direction.

59th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India: The 59th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held in Bhubaneswar on 1 and 2 February 1994. Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference, presided. The Conference, hosted by the Orissa Legislative Assembly, was attended by almost all the Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India. Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha also attended the Conference.

The Conference discussed the following points on the Agenda:

- (i) Steps to make Parliamentary System more effective
- (ii) Decorum in the House
- (iii) Consideration and adoption of the Report of the Committee of Presiding officers on "Measures to Promote Harmonious Relations between the Legislature and the Judiciary".

The Conference of Presiding Officers was followed by a Symposium on "Accountability, Stability and Multi-Party System" on 3 February 1994 which was inaugurated by Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister of Orissa. Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha, presided and delivered the Opening Address. The Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India and members of Parliament from Orissa and Members of Orissa Legislative Assembly participated in the Symposium.

Conference of Secretaries: After the Conference of Presiding Officers was over, the Thirty-ninth Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India was held in Bhubaneswar on 4 February 1994. The Conference

was presided over by Shri C.K. Jain, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. Smt. V.S. Rama Devi, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha and Dr. R.C. Bhardwaj, Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Conference. Secretaries of almost all the State/Union Territory Legislatures also attended the Conference.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

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

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a function was held on 23 January 1994 in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha, members of Parliament, former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Netaji.

A booklet containing the profile of Netaji, prepared by the Library Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, was also brought out on the occasion.

Lala Lajpat Rai: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai, a function was held on 28 January 1994 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Shri Uttambhai Patel, Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Lala Lajpat Rai.

A booklet containing the profile of Lala Lajpat Rai, prepared by the Library Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, was also brought out on the occasion.

Smt. Sarojini Naidu: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Smt. Sarojini Naidu, a function was held on 13 February 1994 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha; Shri Rameshwar Thakur, Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Smt. Naidu.

A booklet containing the profile of Smt. Naidu, prepared by the Library Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, was also brought out on the occasion.

Dr. Rammanohar Lohia: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, a function was held on 23 March 1994 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Members of Parliament, former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Dr. Lohia. On the occasion,

Shri Rameshwar Singh, former MP, presented a set of four audio cassettes containing the speeches of Dr. Lohia for addition to the Parliament Library.

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

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS VISITING INDIA

Bulgaria: On the invitation of the Parliament of India, a 10-member Bulgarian Parliamentary Delegation, led by Mr. Alexander Yardanov, Chairman of the National Assembly, visited India from 24 March to 1 April 1994. They called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil on 28 March who also hosted a lunch in their honour the same day. They called on the President Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma; the Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan; the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao; the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources, Shri V.C. Shukla; and the Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri R.L. Bhatia on 29 March. A meeting between the visiting Delegation and members of our Parliament was also held on the same day.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra, Calcutta and Hyderabad.

European Parliament: On the invitation of the Parliament of India, Dr. Egon A. Klepsch, President of the European Parliament and Party, visited India from 28 February to 6 March 1994. They called on the President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil on 28 February. They called on the Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan; the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao; the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources, Shri V.C. Shukla; and the Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri R.L. Bhatia on 1 March. A meeting between the visiting Delegation and members of our Parliament was also held the same day. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil hosted a banquet in their honour later in the evening on that day.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra, Udaipur, Goa and Bombay.

Italy: On the invitation of the Parliament of India, Prof. Giovanni Spadolini, President of the Senate and Vice-President of the Republic of Italy, visited India from 23 to 26 February 1994. He called on the President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma; the Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan; the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao; and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil on 24 February. The Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan hosted a lunch in honour of the visiting dignitary the same day.

Besides Delhi, Prof. Spadolini visited Calcutta.

Thailand: On the invitation of the Parliament of India, a 13-member Thai Parliamentary Delegation, led by Prof. Marut Bunnag, Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the National Assembly of Thailand, visited India from 20 to 25 February 1994. The Delegation called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources, Shri V.C. Shukla; and the Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri R.L. Bhatia on 21 February. A meeting between the visiting Delegation and members of our Parliament was also held on the same day. They called on the President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma; the Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan; and the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao on 22 February. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil hosted a banquet in their honour later in the evening on that day.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra and Bombay.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING (BPST)

During the period 1 January to 31 March 1994, the following Programmes/Courses were organised by the BPST:

Ninth International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting: The Ninth International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting, which commenced on 24 November 1993 concluded on 3 February 1994. Eight Officers from Afro-Asian countries, two Officers from Indian State Legislature Secretariats and one Officer from Rajya Sabha Secretariat participated in the Programme. The Programme was designed to equip the participants with the basic concepts, skills and techniques required for drafting legislation so that they could render assistance to Private Members as and when required.

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

- (i) Indian Railways Traffic Service and Indian Defence Estate Service Probationers (24 to 28 January 1994)
- (ii) Indian Administrative Service Probationers (31 January to 4 February 1994)
- (iii) Indian Audit & Accounts Service Probationers and Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies' Fellows (7 to 11 February 1994)
- (iv) Mass Media Persons (16 to 18 February 1994)
- (v) Audit Officers and Indian Railways Personnel Service Probationers (7 to 11 March 1994)
- (vi) Indian Revenue Service Probationers (21 to 25 March 1994)

Attachment Programmes

The following Attachment Programmes were organised for:

- (i) Foreign participants undergoing training at the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India (19 to 21 January 1994)
- (ii) Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies' Fellows with branches of Lok Sabha Secretariat (14 to 28 February 1994)
- (iii) Foreign Participants attending Programme at the office of the Comptroller & Auditor-General of India (30 to 31 March 1994).

In-service Course for the Staff of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariats : A Training Course for Attendants, Grade-III, appearing in the Departmental Examination for Library Attendant, Grade-II, was organised from 17 to 24 January 1994.

Orientation Programmes for new Members of State Legislative Assemblies: The BPST assisted in organising Orientation Programmes for the new members of the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha held at Bhopal from 18 to 20 February 1994 and for the new members of the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha at Shimla from 26 to 27 February 1994.

Lecture Series: Four Senior Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, who attended a Training Programme in Parliamentary Administration in the United Kingdom, shared their views and experiences in a Lecture Series organised for the benefit of the Officers and Staff of the Secretariat.

Study Visits: At the request of various training and educational institutions, 16 Study Visits were organised during the period 1 January to 31 March 1994.

Parliamentary Films: A video film titled "How to be an Effective Parliamentarian" was produced by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, bringing the total number of such Parliamentary Films produced so far, to six.

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

Notice to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, from the Supreme Court of India, in connection with a Writ Petition No. 860/94 : On 30 March 1994, the Speaker Lok Sabha (Shri Shivraj V. Patil) observed as follows:

I have to inform the House that on 18 March 1994, a notice has been received from the Assistant Registrar of the Supreme Court of India (Civil Original Jurisdiction) requiring me to show cause in connection with Case No. 6 of 1994, arising out of Writ Petition No. 860/94 filed before the Jodhpur Bench of Rajasthan High Court and withdrawn to the Supreme Court, seeking to challenge the method of transfer of Judges of High Courts and appointments of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

As per well-established practice and convention of the House, I have decided not to respond to the notice. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs is being requested to take such action as he may deem fit to apprise the Supreme Court of India of the correct constitutional position and the well-established conventions of the House. And that the Speaker is not responsible for the transfer of Judges.

Jumping from the Visitors' Gallery and attempting to shout slogans: On 5 May 1994, the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha (Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah) informed the House as follows:

As the House is aware, at about 11.20 hours today, a visitor calling himself Prem Pal Singh Samrat, son of Shri Bajaji Lal, jumped from the Visitors' Gallery and attempted to shout slogans. The Security Officers took him into custody immediately and interrogated him. The visitor has made a statement and expressed regrets for his action.

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

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

This House resolves that the person calling himself Prem Pal Singh Samrat, son of Shri Bajaji Lal, who jumped from the Visitors' Gallery and attempted to shout slogans at about 11.20 hours today and whom the Security Officers took into custody immediately, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of the House.

This House further resolves that he be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House today.

The matter was, thereafter, closed.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Instance when addition of a sentence in the Hindi version of the authenticated copy of the Address by the President was made by Lok Sabha Secretariat and no corrigenda was issued: On 21 February 1994, the Director, President's Secretariat, intimated in writing that in Para 44 of the Hindi version of the Address by the President, after the second sentence, a sentence may be inserted. On scrutiny, it was found that while addressing members earlier in the day at the commencement of the first session of Parliament in 1994, the President read out the proposed sentence in the Hindi version and its English translation had also been read out by the Vice-President. It was also found that the English version of the authenticated copy and copies of the Address circulated to members contained the proposed sentence whereas the authenticated copy and the copies circulated to members in the Hindi version did not contain the proposed sentence. It, was therefore, decided that necessary corrections may be made in the Hindi version of the authenticated copy and a corrigendum need not be issued.

Members are not to pressurise the Speaker to express his views on any matter: On 21 February 1994, the Leader of the Opposition (Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee), on a question of propriety, submitted that the increase in the prices of essential commodities, viz. wheat, sugar, rice, LPG, petrol and high speed diesel on the eve of the Budget Session was not proper. Some other members also supported this contention. Another member (Shri Basudeb Acharia), raising the same issue, wanted to know the reaction of the Speaker in that regard. The Speaker, thereupon, observed as follows:

First of all, you should not pressurise the Speaker to express his views. Secondly, if anything can be done as per the laws, it is legal and if it cannot be done as per the law, it is illegal. Now you shall have to show that it is illegal. I am not going to pronounce any judgement on this without going into the details.

Members are not to quote Press report in the House: On 28 February 1994, while participating in the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the Address by the President, a member (Shri Jaswant Singh) quoted from a Press Release issued by the Press Information Bureau (PIB) of the Army. The Speaker, thereupon, observed:

"We cannot go by what appears in the newspapers".

When the member contended that it was a public document issued by the PIB, the Speaker further observed:

There is a gap between the report which is given to the PIB and the original report. We do not know what is the report, what is published, what is not published and all those things. You can refer to it, but you cannot quote it. That is the only thing, because when you quote, every comma, every full stop and every word has a meaning, you can refer to it, if you like. There is a lot of difference in quoting and referring...When you quote, you are saying, this is said by him. There the exact words, meaning, full stop, comma, sentence, structure, everything counts there. When you refer, you are owning some part of the responsibility. When you are quoting, you are not owning.

Members to refrain from raising matters relating to State Subjects in the House: On 1 March 1994, a member (Kum. Mamata Banerjee) raised the matter regarding atrocities being committed on women in West Bengal and demanded imposition of President's rule in the State in view of the deteriorating law and order situation there. Another member (Shri Somnath Chatterjee), objecting to such remarks, submitted that such matters should not be raised on the floor of the House.

The Speaker, thereupon, observed:

What has been raised by Shri Somnath Chatterjee is in line with the procedure which we had to follow on the floor of the House. But this should be recognized with respect to all the cases. You cannot recognize this with respect to the cases coming from one State and you cannot flout it when the case is coming from (an)other State.

I do agree with Shri Somnath Chatterjee, when he says that in such matters, it is very difficult for the Parliament to come to the correct conclusion. Such matters have to be decided by the court of law and if the police have not taken any action in such matters, the private complaints can certainly be filed and evidences can be produced in a court of law and a decision can be given. But if you are asking the Parliament to sit as a court and take the decision, it becomes very difficult.

I would appreciate if a matter like this, when it is very widespread, is mentioned without mentioning the names of the individuals, (or) of the parties because they cannot defend themselves here. If you go beyond that, the very purpose of raising it is lost and then people come to think that it is just a political matter and nothing more than that.

Thereafter, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P.M. Sayeed) made a statement regarding the incident of parading of a

Dalit woman in Dauna village in Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh on 21 January 1994. Thereafter, Kum. Mamata Banerjee and Shri Guman Mal Lodha demanded a statement from the Minister of Home Affairs in respect of such incidents in West Bengal. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Vidyacharan Shukla) observed that he would request the Minister of Home Affairs to make a statement after obtaining a report from the State concerned. Another member (Shri Srikanta Jena) objected to the raising of matters pertaining to the jurisdiction of the States. The Speaker thereupon observed:

I am of the view that matters relating to individuals should not be raised on the floor of the House. The forum for decision on individual matters is not the Parliament or the State Legislature. The forum is the Magistrate's Court and there it is decided as to whose statement is correct and whose statement is wrong. But we are at a loss to understand as to why this kind of matters are raised from all sides. And when the matter comes up, somebody insists on a statement and somebody else insists that a statement should not be made. Only two minutes before, the Home Minister was asked to make a statement on an incident that has taken place in UP. And in the same fashion, without alleging anything against any individual and without alleging anything against any party, if a matter about a lady is raised and if you think that the parameters of the matter cover the entire treatment given to ladies in general and if a *suo motu* statement is likely to be made by the Minister, I should have no objection. But I would say one thing. Let us please refrain from raising such matters.

On 2 March 1994, a member (Shri Mrutyunjaya Nayak) raised the matter regarding resentment among the people of Orissa on account of creation of new districts in the State. The Speaker, thereupon, observed:

There is no point in raising the State matter. Creation of the district cannot be done by the Central Government. Creation of district is not the responsibility of the Central Government.

Personnel/Special invitee of the Business Advisory Committee not to raise suggestions, if any, regarding allocation of time on any item of Business when the motion for adoption of the Report is moved: On 2 March 1994, a motion for adoption of the Thirty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee, which was presented to the House on 1 March 1994, was moved. Sarvashri Nitish Kumar and Indrajit Gupta then submitted that the Committee, in their report, had recommended that the discussion on the Final Act embodying the results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations might be taken up on Saturday, the 19 March 1994 and suggested that two days should be allotted for discussing the Dunkel Proposals. The Speaker, thereupon, observed:

Please understand this. You have been a member of the Business Advisory Committee, you are also invited there. Such matters cannot be discussed on the floor of the House. This is why, we take your advice and we decide. Once we receive the advice and decide, and you again raise it in the House, then the matter has to be finally decided on the floor of the House. If you really have some objection, if you want more time for that and if the House agrees to that, I shall have no objection to that. If this is an important matter, if the time is fixed and if you need more time, let us decide it, but at a different forum and not here.

Matters of recent occurrence and of public importance normally allowed to be raised after the Question Hour and before taking up normal business listed in the Order Paper: On 3 March 1994, the Deputy Speaker observed as follows:

There are some names before me. There are some matters which pertain to the States and there are some matters which are...many years old. Immediately after Question Hour, only matters which are recent and (of) public importance are allowed to be raised normally.

On 4 March 1994, after the Question Hour, the Deputy Speaker, who was in the Chair, observed.

I need not repeat...that in Zero Hour only extraordinary subjects should be taken up. That means only incidents of greater importance may be taken up in the Zero Hour.

Instance when a member was permitted to seek clarification on the Statement made by Minister: On 8 March 1994, on a statement made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles (Shri G. Venkat Swamy) regarding disconnection of power supply to NTC Mills in Bombay, the Chairman (Shri P.C. Chacko) permitted a member to seek clarification and the Minister then replied thereto.

Instance when members not permitted to ask clarificatory questions on the Statement made by Minister: On 15 March 1994, when the Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (Capt. Satish Sharma) made a statement regarding deaths in certain parts of Rajasthan due to the use of kerosene, which was suspected to be contaminated, several members wanted to seek clarifications. The Chairman (Shri Peter G. Marbaniang), thereupon observed as under:

Please understand the rules. There are prohibitions now. You cannot seek any clarification now. You can do it later on. I am sorry. I will not allow. We are governed by certain rules. Please respect the rules that govern us...Rule 372 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha reads as follows:

A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made.

The rule is very clear.

A member (Shri Nitish Kumar), on a Point of Order, submitted that though the rule did not permit any clarification on the statement by the Minister, there were several precedents when members were permitted to seek clarifications. Another member (Shri Basudeb Acharia) also supported him. The Chairman, however, overruled the Point of Order.

Members should follow proper procedure for discussing the conduct of President, Vice-President, Speaker, Governor, Chief Minister and Presiding Officers: On 17 March 1994, when a member (Shri P.G. Narayanan) sought to discuss the conduct of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, the Speaker observed:

You cannot raise it . If you want to say anything against the President, the Vice-President, the Governor, the Speaker, and the Presiding Officers, there is a particular procedure provided in the Constitution which you have to follow. Without that you cannot do it . It is not possible. We do not allow a discussion against the Chief Minister, what (to speak) of Governors.

Speaker not expected to give reasons for withholding his consent to a notice: On 17 March 1994, when a member (Bh. Vijaya Kumar Raju) wanted to know the fate of his notice of privilege motion tabled the previous day, the Speaker observed:

You cannot raise the issue unless I give the consent. I will tell you that the facts you have given in the notice do not constitute the privilege.

The member then submitted that it was an important matter. The Speaker, thereupon, observed:

You should understand that I am not expected to give reasons for all those things. If you want that, I will explain to you in my Chamber.

**PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL
DEVELOPMENTS
(1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 1994)**

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

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Elections to Rajya Sabha: The following were elected unopposed to the Rajya Sabha on 27 January:

Andhra Pradesh: Sarvashri Tulasidas Majji, Kishore Chandra Suryanarayana Deo Vyricherla, K. Mohammed Khan and Satyanarayana Dronamraju (all Congress-I); and Narayanaswamy Yerra and Alladi P. Rajakumar (both TDP).

Delhi: Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, Shri K.R. Malkani and Shri O.P. Kohli (all BJP).

Haryana: Shri Ramjilal (Congress-I).

Himachal Pradesh: Shri Sushil Barongpa (Congress-I).

Madhya Pradesh: Sarvashri Hans Raj Bhardwaj, Ghufraan Azam, Radhakishan Chhotuji and Smt. Veena Verma (all Congress-I); and Shri Raghavji and Shri Govind Ram Miri (both BJP).

Maharashtra: Sarvashri Govindrao Wamanrao Adik, Suresh Kalmadi, Vithal Narhar Gadgil and Miss Saroj Khaparde (all Congress-I); Shri Gopalrao Vithalrao Patil (BJP); and Shri Ram Jethmalani (Independent).

Rajasthan: Sarvashri Satish Chandra and Kanak Mal Katara (both BJP); and Bhuvanesh Chaturvedi (Congress-I).

Uttar Pradesh: Sarvashri Ish Dutt Yadav, Janeshwar Mishra and Raj Babbar (all Samajwadi Party); Ranveer Singh, Ramnath Kovind, Ram Vaksa, Raj Nath Singh and Smt. Malti Devi (BJP); Shri Jitendra Prasad (Congress-I); Miss Mayawati (BSP); and Shri Jayant Kumar Malhotra (Independent)

The following were declared elected to the Rajya Sabha on 17 February:

Bihar: Shri Sitaram Kesri and Dr. Jagannath Mishra (both Congress-I); Smt. Kamla Sinha, Shri Naresh Yadav, Shri Nagmani and Shri Aas Mahmamad (Janata Dal); Shri Janardan Yadav (BJP); and Shri Jalaludin Ansari (CPI).

Karnataka: Sarvashri M. Rajasekara Murthy, K. Rahaman Khan, Janardhana Poojary and H. Hanumanthappa (all Congress-I).

Sikkim: Shri Karma Topden (Sikkim Sangram Parishad).

West Bengal: Sarvashri Gurudas Dasgupta (CPI); Nirmal Bose (Forward Bloc); and Dipankar Mukherjee, Nilotpal Basu and Biplab Kumar Dasgupta (CPI-M).

The following were declared elected to the Rajya Sabha from Gujarat on 4 March: Shri Madhavsinh Solanki and Shri Rajubhai A. Parmar (both Congress-I); and Shri Kanaksinh Mohansinh Mangrola and Smt. Anandiben Jethabhai Patel (both BJP).

Expansion of Cabinet: On 17 February, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav and Shri C. Silvera were sworn in as Cabinet Minister and Minister of State, respectively. Shri Yadav was given the portfolio of Chemicals and Fertilizers and Shri Silvera, that of Health and Family Welfare.

Budget Session of Parliament: The Budget Session of Parliament commenced on 21 February.

The Lok Sabha was originally to adjourn on 18 March to meet again on 18 April to facilitate the Departmentally-related Standing Committees of Parliament to examine the Demands for Grants of the Ministries/ Departments assigned to them and report back to the House. However, *vide* adoption of the Thirty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee, the House met on 19 March to provide sufficient time for completion of essential items of business. In accordance with the decision taken at the meeting of Leaders of Parties/Groups and announced in the House on 18 March, the House also met on 29 and 30 March to discuss the Final Act embodying the results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. The House, which resumed business on 18 April was adjourned on 13 May till 13 June. However, the President prorogued the Lok Sabha on 23 May.

The Hundred and Seventieth Session of Rajya Sabha was adjourned on 18 March to meet again on 18 April to facilitate the working of the Departmentally-related Standing Committees in regard to the Demands for Grants. The House was adjourned a second time on 13 May to resume

session on 13 June. The House was adjourned *sine die* on 15 June and was prorogued by the President on 18 June.

Resignation of member: On 21 February, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil announced in the House that he had accepted the resignation of Shri Digvijaya Singh representing the Rajgarh constituency of Madhya Pradesh in the Lok Sabha with effect from 26 January.

Death of member-elect: Shri Nirmal Bose, who was elected to the Rajya Sabha as a Forward Bloc nominee from West Bengal, passed away on 22 February.

Developments in Muslim League: On 6 February, the National Executive of the Indian Union Muslim League elected Shri G.M. Banatwala as the Party President replacing Mr. Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait after the latter declined to accept the newly constituted post of Chief Patron.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

JD MLA joins Congress (I): The lone Janata Dal member of the State Legislative Assembly, Shri C. Narsi Reddy, joined the Congress (I) on 18 January.

BIHAR

Death of MLA: Shri Krishan Prasad Yadav, a Janata Dal MLA, was killed in a road accident on 4 February.

GOA

SC quashes MLA's disqualification: On 9 February, the Supreme Court set aside the Bombay High Court (Panaji) judgement of 14 May 1993 disqualifying Shri Ravi Naik, MLA, under the anti-defection law.

GUJARAT

Death of Chief Minister: The Chief Minister, Shri Chimanbhai Patel passed away on 17 February. The Finance Minister, Shri Chhabildas Mehta was later sworn in as caretaker Chief Minister.

KARNATAKA

No-confidence Motion falls through: On 17 January, an Opposition sponsored no-confidence motion against the Veerappa Moily Government fell through as it could not muster the minimum required support for the motion to be discussed in the House.

Bangarappa declared unattached member: On 17 January, Shri S. Bangarappa was declared an unattached member in the State Legislative Assembly.

KERALA

Gowri expelled from CPI (M): On 1 January, the CPI (M) expelled Smt. K.R. Gowri, MLA from the party. The Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly, Shri P.P. Thankachan announced on 18 January that Smt. Gowry would be treated as an Independent in the Assembly. Smt. Gowri floated a new Party on 19 March under the banner of *Janadhipatya Samrakshana Samiti*.

Kerala Congress faction recognised: On 20 January, the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly, Shri P.P. Thankachan recognised the four-member faction of the Kerala Congress led by the Minister of Irrigation, Shri T.M. Jacob as a separate bloc with the name of Kerala Congress (Jacob). The other members of the bloc are Sarvashri P.M. Mathew, Johny Nellore and Mathew Stephen.

MADHYA PRADESH

BJP wins Satna seat: The BJP nominee Shri B.N. Pathak was declared elected to the State Legislative Assembly defeating his nearest Congress(I) rival Shri Sayeed Ahmed by over 1,400 votes in the election held on 24 January.

PUNJAB

Induction of Parliamentary Secretaries : On 1 January, Shri Santosh Singh was inducted as Chief Parliamentary Secretary and Sarvashri Abdul Gaffar and Malti Thapar as Parliamentary Secretaries.

RAJASTHAN

Expansion of Ministry : On 20 February, the State Cabinet was expanded with the induction of two more Cabinet Ministers. They are Shri Kailash Meghwal (Home) and Shri Raghuvveer Singh Kaushal (Energy).

TAMIL NADU

MLA's election set aside : On 31 January, the Madras High Court set aside the election of Shri Pudu Nainar of the AIADMK to the State Legislative Assembly from the Cheranmahadevi constituency in the 1991 elections for spending more money than was permissible as election expenses.

UTTAR PRADESH

Developments in Janata Dal : On 24 March, 10 members of the Janata Dal Legislature Party formed a separate Samta group with Shri Brahma

Shanker Tripathi as its Leader. The other members are: Sarvashri Jwala Prasad Yadav, Satish Kumar, Arimardan Singh, Samir Bhatti, Ram Adhar Yadav, Mukhtar Anis, Haji Mohd. Hayat, Munawar Hasan and Mohd. Akhlaq.

On 31 March, seven Janata Dal members of the Vidhan Parishad joined the Congress (I). They are: Sarvashri Jagdish Singh, Anurag Shukla, Kashi Ram, Samarpal Singh, Radhey Shyam Patel, Balbir Singh and G. Jagdish Singh.

Death of MLA : The BJP MLA Shri Deoki Nandan, who represented the Bhagwant Nagar Assembly constituency, passed away on 26 March.

WEST BENGAL

Minister re-inducted : The Minister for Information and Cultural Affairs, Shri Kanti Biswas resigned from the State Cabinet on 22 February. Shri Biswas, who was not a member of the State Legislative Assembly, was sworn in as Minister of State on 7 September 1993 following the resignation of the then Minister of Information and Cultural Affairs, Shri Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee. Shri Biswas' term as Minister was due to expire on 6 March 1994, since he had not been elected to the State Legislative Assembly within the stipulated six-month period.

Shri Kanti Biswas was sworn in as Minister of Information and Cultural Affairs a second time on 5 March.

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

ALGERIA

New President : On 30 January, Defence Minister Mr. Liamine Zeroual was appointed the new President, replacing the unelected five-man Presidency which had been in power since January 1992.

AUSTRALIA

Resignation of Minister : The Minister of Industry, Technology and Regional Development, Mr. Alan Griffiths resigned from the Cabinet on 22 January.

BELARUS

Election of Speaker : On 28 January, Mr. Mechislav Grib was elected Speaker of Parliament.

BURUNDI

New President : Mr. Cyprien Ntaryamtra was elected President of Burundi by the National Assembly on 14 January. He was sworn in on 5 February.

CHILE

President sworn in : Centrist Christian Democratic Party leader, Mr. Eduardo Frei was sworn in as President of Chile on 12 March.

EL SALVADOR

Election results : On 21 March, Mr. Armando Calderon Sol of the ruling Alianza Republicana Nacionalista Party was elected President of El Salvador winning 51.2 per cent votes.

FIJI

New President : On 12 January, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara was appointed President of Fiji in succession to Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau who died in Office.

Election Results : In the elections to Parliament held on 18 February, Prime Minister, Mr. Sitiveni Rabuka's Fijian Political Party won 31 seats of the 37 seats allotted by the Constitution to the Fijians. Four seats were won by the General Voters Party and two by independents. The Fijian Association got 5 seats meant for general voters. Of the 27 seats allotted to the Fijian Indians, the National Federation Party got 20 seats and the Fijian Labour Party, 7 seats.

Mr. Sitiveni Rabuka was sworn in as Prime Minister on 1 March.

FINLAND

New President : Mr. Marti Ahtisari was elected President of Finland in the elections held on 6 February.

ITALY

Election results : In the elections to the 630-member Lower House of Parliament held on 28 March, the Right-wing alliance of Forza Italia Party, the Federalist Northern League and the National Alliance won 366 seats, while the Left-wing alliance got 212 seats. The Centrists won 47 seats while 5 seats were captured by independents. In the elections to the Senate, the Right-wing alliance got 155 seats, the Left-wing alliance 122 seats and the Centrists, 31 seats.

MOLDOVA

Referendum results : Around 90 per cent Moldovans who voted in a Referendum on 6 March opted in favour of an independent State and not to enter into a Union with neighbouring Romania.

NORWAY

Death of Minister : Foreign Minister, Mr. Johan Holst passed away on 13 January.

RUSSIA

New Ministers : On 20 January, President Mr. Boris Yeltsin appointed Mr. Oleg Soskovets as First Deputy Prime Minister and Alexander Zaverukha, Yuri Yarov and Anatoly Chubais as Deputy Prime Ministers.

RWANDA

Death of Minister : The Minister for Public Works and Energy, Mr. Felicien Gatabazi was shot dead by unidentified gunmen on 22 February.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

New Prime Minister : On 15 March, Mr. Jozef Moraveik was nominated the new Prime Minister replacing Mr. Vladimir Meciar against whom the Parliament passed a no-confidence motion on 11 March.

ZAMBIA

Resignation of Minister : Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Vernon Mwaanga resigned from Office on 4 January.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1993 sought to replace the Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Conditions of Service) Amendment Ordinance which was promulgated by the President on 1 October 1993, fixing the number of Election Commissioners other than the Chief Election Commissioner at two. It sought to provide for better transaction of business in the multi-member Election Commission as also to bring on a par the conditions of service of the Election Commissioners with that of the Chief Election Commissioner in matters relating to salary, term of office, pension and other conditions of service. The Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 13 and 20 December 1993, respectively, and received President's assent on 4 January 1994.

The Constitution (Seventy-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1993 sought to amend article 323 B in part XIV A of the Constitution so as to give timely relief to the rent litigants by providing for setting up of State level Rent Tribunals in order to reduce the tiers of appeals and to exclude the jurisdiction of all Courts, except that of the Supreme Court under article 136 of the Constitution. The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 25 and 26 August 1993, respectively, and was ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one half of the States. It received President's assent on 5 February 1994.

The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 1993 sought to amend the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982 to allow the benefit of not deducting Pension equivalent of gratuity from the emoluments payable to Governors. According to the amendments proposed in the Bill, Governors who had received retirement gratuity in respect of previous service would be benefited. The Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 9 December 1993 and Rajya Sabha on 13 December 1993. It received President's assent on 4 January 1994.

The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1993 sought to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958. The Judges of the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts are entitled to the facility of leave travel concession more than once every year. The value of leave travel concession is, however, exempt from income tax to the extent of any two journeys performed in a block of four calendar years. The Judges have, therefore, to pay income tax on the value of such leave travel concession which exceed the aforesaid limit prescribed under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Keeping in view the above, it was proposed to exempt from income tax the entire value of leave travel concessions made available to the Judges of the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts. Since the enhanced facility was being

extended to the judges since 1 April 1986, it was proposed to grant such exemption from the said date. The Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 11 and 21 December 1993, respectively, and received President's assent on 4 January 1994.

The Protection of Human Rights Bill, 1993 sought to replace the Protection of Human Rights Ordinance, 1993 which was promulgated by the President on 28 September 1993. Earlier, another Bill on the subject, viz. the Human Rights Commission Bill, 1993 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 14 May 1993. When the Bill was taken up in the House, several motions were moved by members seeking, *inter alia*, time to elicit opinion and to refer the Bill to a Committee. The Bill was then referred to the Standing Committee of Parliament for the Ministry of Home Affairs on 30 July 1993.

In the meanwhile, keeping in view various developments on the global scene, the Government felt that time was of the essence and it would be in the national interest to speedily bring to fruition the year long exercise to set up the National Human Rights Commission. Accordingly, after giving due consideration to the various suggestions that had been received and incorporating several changes to the Original Bill, the Protection of Human Rights Ordinance, 1993 was promulgated on 28 September 1993. On 7 December 1993, the earlier Bill, viz. the Human Rights Commission Bill, 1993 was withdrawn by leave of the House. The Protection of Human Rights Bill, 1993 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 9 December 1993, seeking to replace the Protection of Human Rights Ordinance, 1993. The Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, respectively, on 18 and 22 December 1993. It received President's assent on 8 January 1994.

We reproduce here the texts of the above Acts.

-Editor

THE CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSIONER AND OTHER ELECTION COMMISSIONERS (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT ACT, 1993

*An Act to amend the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election
Commissioners (Conditions of Service) Act, 1991*

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. *Short title and commencement* : (1) This Act may be called the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1993.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of October 1993.

2. *Amendment of long title* : In the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners (Conditions of Service) Act, 1991 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in the long title, for the words "and

for matters", the words "and to provide for the procedure for transaction of business by the Election Commission and for matters" shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of section 1* : In section 1 of the principal Act, for the words and brackets "the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners (Conditions of Service)", the words and brackets—"the Election Commission (Conditions of Service of Election Commissioners and Transaction of Business)" shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of section 2* : In section 2 of the principal Act, clause (b) shall be re-lettered as clause (c) and before clause (c) as so re-lettered, the following clause shall be inserted namely:—

(b) "Election Commission" means the Election Commission referred to in article 324 of the Constitution.

5. *Amendment of section 3* : In section 3 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) the brackets and figure "(1)" shall be omitted;

(ii) after the words "Chief Election Commissioner", the words "and other Election Commissioners" shall be inserted;

(b) In sub-section (2), the brackets, figure and words "(2) There shall be paid to an Election Commissioner a salary which is equal to the salary of a Judge of a High Court:" shall be omitted.

6. *Amendment of section 4* : In section 4 of the principal Act, for the first proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that where the Chief Election Commissioner or an Election Commissioner attains the age of sixty-five years before the expiry of the said term of six years, he shall vacate his office on the date on which he attains the said age:".

7. *Amendment of section 6* : In section 6 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (2),—

(i) after the words "Chief Election Commissioner", the words "or an Election Commissioner" shall be inserted;

(ii) for the word, brackets and figure "sub-section (4)," the word, brackets and figure "sub-section (3)" shall be substituted;

(b) sub-section (3) shall be omitted;

(c) sub-section (4) shall be re-numbered as sub-section (3) and in sub-section (3) as so re-numbered, in clause (b), the words "or as the case may be, sixty-two years." shall be omitted.

8. *Amendment of section 3* : In section 8 of the principal Act, for the portion beginning with the words "for the time being, applicable to", and ending with the words "apply to an Election Commissioner", the following shall be substituted namely:-

"for the time being, applicable to a Judge of the Supreme Court under Chapter IV of the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958 and the rules made thereunder, shall, so far as may be, apply to the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners."

9. *Insertion of new Chapter III* : After section 8 of the principal Act, the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely:-

"CHAPTER III

TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS OF ELECTION COMMISSION

9. *Transaction of business of Election Commission* : The business of the Election Commission shall be transacted in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

10. *Disposal of business by Election Commission*:—

(1) The Election Commission may, by unanimous decision, regulate the procedure for transaction of its business as also allocation of its business amongst the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners.

(2) Save as provided in sub-section (1), all business of the Election Commission shall, as far as possible, be transacted unanimously.

(3) Subject of the provisions of sub-section (2), if the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners differ in opinion on any matter, such matter shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority."

10. *Repeal and saving*:—

(1) The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners (Conditions of Service) Amendment Ordinance, 1993 is here- by repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the principal Act, as amended by this Act.

THE CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 1993*An Act further to amend the Constitution of India*

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-fourth year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. *Short title and Commencement :*

(1) This Act may be called the Constitution (Seventy-fifth Amendment) Act, 1993.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Amendment of Article 323 B :* In article 323B of the Constitution, in clause (2),—

(a) sub-clauses (h) and (i) shall be re-lettered as sub-clauses (i) and (j), and before sub-clause (j), as so re-lettered, the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:-

“(h) rent, its regulation and control and tenancy issues including the right, title and interest of landlords and tenants;”;

(b) in sub-clause (i), as so re-lettered, for the brackets and letter “(g)”, brackets and letter “(h)” shall be substituted.

(c) in sub-clause (j), as so re-lettered, for the brackets and letter “(h)”, the brackets and letter “(i)” shall be substituted.

THE GOVERNORS (EMOLUMENTS, ALLOWANCES AND PRIVILEGES) AMENDMENT ACT, 1993*An Act further to amend the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982*

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-fourth of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. *Short title and commencement :*

(1) This Act may be called the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Act, 1993.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of June, 1988.

2. *Amendment of section 3 of Act, 43 of 1982 :* In section 3 of the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982, in the proviso, in clause (a),—

- (a) in sub-clause (ii), for the word "and", occurring at the end, the word "or" shall be substituted;
- (b) sub-clause (iii) shall be omitted.

**THE HIGH COURT AND SUPREME COURT JUDGES
(CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT ACT, 1993**

An Act further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. *Short title and commencement :*

- (1) This Act may be called the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1993.
- (2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1986.

2. *Amendment of section 22D of Act 28 of 1954 :* In the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954, in section 22D, after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(d) the value of leave travel concession provided to a Judge and members of his family,".

3. *Amendment of section 23D of act 41 of 1958 :* In the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958, in section 23D, after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(d) the value of leave travel concession provided to a Judge and members of his family,".

THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACT, 1993

An Act to provide for the constitution of a National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commissions in States and Human Rights Courts for better protection of human rights and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

- 1. (1) *Short title, extent and commencement:-* This Act may be called the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

(2) It extends to the Whole of India.

(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 28th day of September, 1993.

2. *Definitions* : (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:-

- (a) "armed forces" means the naval, military and air forces and includes any other armed forces of the Union;
- (b) "Chairperson" means the Chairperson of the Commission or of the State Commission, as the case may be;
- (c) "Commission" means the National Human Rights Commission constituted under section 3;
- (d) "Human Rights" means the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India;
- (e) "Human Rights Court" means the Human Rights Court specified under section 30;
- (f) "International Covenants" means the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the 16th December, 1966;
- (g) "Member" means a member of the Commission or the State Commission, as the case may be, and includes the Chairperson;
- (h) "National Commission for Minorities" means the National Commission for Minorities constituted under section 3 of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992;
- (i) "National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes" means the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes referred to in article 338 of the Constitution;
- (j) "National Commission for Women" means the National Commission for Women constituted under section 3 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990;
- (k) "Notification" means a notification published in the Official Gazette;
- (l) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules under this Act;
- (m) "Public Servant" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 21 of the Indian Penal Code;
- (n) "State Commission" means a State Human Rights Commission constituted under section 21.

(2) Any reference in this Act to a law, which is not in force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, shall, in relation to that State, be construed as a reference to a corresponding law, if any, in force in that State.

CHAPTER II

THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

3. *Constitution of a National Human Rights Commission:-*

(1) The Central Government shall constitute a body to be known as the National Human Rights Commission to exercise the powers conferred upon, and to perform the functions assigned to, it under this Act.

(2) The Commission shall consist of:-

(a) a Chairperson who has been a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court;

(b) one Member who is, or has been, a Judge of the Supreme Court;

(c) one Member who is, or has been, the Chief Justice of a High Court;

(d) two Members to be appointed from amongst persons having knowledge of, or practical experience in, matters relating to human rights;

(3) The Chairpersons of the National Commission for Minorities, the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the National Commission for Women shall be deemed to be Members of the Commission for the discharge of functions specified in clauses (b) to (j) of section 12.

(4) There shall be a Secretary-General who shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Commission and shall exercise such powers and discharge such functions of the Commission as it may delegate to him.

(5) The headquarters of the Commission shall be at Delhi and the Commission may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, establish offices at other places in India.

4. *Appointment of Chairperson and other Members:* (1) The Chairperson and other Members shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal:

Provided that every appointment under this sub-section be made after obtaining the recommendations of a Committee consisting of—

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| (a) The Prime Minister | - chairperson |
| (b) Speaker of the House of the People | - member |
| (c) Minister in-charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Government of India | - member |
| (d) Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People | - member |
| (e) Leader of the Opposition in the Council of States | - member |
| (f) Deputy Chairman of the Council of States | -member |

Provided further that no sitting Judge of the Supreme Court or sitting Chief Justice of a High Court shall be appointed except after consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

- (2) No appointment of a Chairperson or a Member shall be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy in the Committee.

5. Removal of a Member of the Commission:-

- (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (20), the Chairperson or any other Member of the Commission shall only be removed from his office by order of the President on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity after the Supreme Court, on reference being made to it by the President, has, on inquiry held in accordance with the procedure prescribed in that behalf by the Supreme Court, reported that the Chairperson or such other Member, as the case may be, ought on any such ground to be removed.
- (2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), the President may by order remove from office the Chairperson or any other Member if the Chairperson or such other Member, as the case may be:-
- (a) is adjudged an insolvent; or
 - (b) engages during his term of office in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or
 - (c) is unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body; or
 - (d) is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court; or
 - (e) is convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for an offence which in the opinion of the President involves moral turpitude.

6. Term of office of Members:-

- (1) A person appointed as Chairperson shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains the age of seventy years, whichever is earlier.
- (2) A person appointed as a Member shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office and shall be eligible for re-appointment for another term of five years:

Provided that no Member shall hold office after he has attained the age of seventy years.

- (3) On ceasing to hold office, a Chairperson or a Member shall be ineligible for further employment under the Government of India or under the Government of any State.

7. Member to act as Chairperson or to discharge his functions in certain circumstances:-

- (1) In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the Chairperson by reason of his death, resignation or otherwise, the President may, by notification, authorise one of the Members to act as the Chairperson until the appointment of a new Chairperson to fill such vacancy.
- (2) When the Chairperson is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence on leave or otherwise, such one of the Members as the President may, by notification, authorise in this behalf, shall discharge the functions of the Chairperson until the date on which the Chairperson resumes his duties.

8. Terms and conditions of service of Members:- The salaries and allowances payable to, and other terms and conditions of service of, the Members shall be such as may be prescribed;

provided that neither the salary and allowances nor the other terms and conditions of service of a Member shall be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

9. Vacancies, etc., not to invalidate the proceedings of the Commission : No act or proceedings of the Commission shall be questioned or shall be invalidated merely on the ground of existence of any vacancy or defect in the constitution of the Commission.

10. Procedure to be regulated by the Commission:-

- (1) The Commission shall meet at such time and place as the Chairperson may think fit.
- (2) The Commission shall regulate its own procedure.
- (3) All orders and decisions of the Commission shall be authenticated by the Secretary-General or any other officer of the Commission duly authorised by the Chairperson in this behalf.

11. *Officers and other staff of the Commission:-*

- (1) The Central Government shall make available to the Commission-
 - (a) an officer of the rank of the Secretary to the Government of India who shall be the Secretary-General of the Commission; and
 - (b) such police and investigative staff under an officer not below the rank of a Director General of Police and such other officers and staff as may be necessary for the efficient performance of the functions of the Commission.
- (2) Subject to such rules as may be made by the Central Government in this behalf, the Commission may appoint such other administrative, technical and scientific staff as it may consider necessary.
- (3) The salaries, allowances and conditions of service of the officers and other staff appointed under sub-section (2) shall be such as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER III

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

12. *Functions of the Commission*—The Commission shall perform all or any of the following functions, namely:-

- (a) inquire, *suo motu* or on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on his behalf, into complaint of—
 - (i) violation of human rights or abetment thereof; or
 - (ii) negligence in the prevention of such violation, by a public servant;
- (b) intervene in any proceeding involving any allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court with the approval of such court;
- (c) visit, under intimation to the State Government, any jail or any other institution under the control of the State Government, where persons are detained or lodged for purposes of treatment, reformation or protection to study the living conditions of the inmates and make recommendations thereon;
- (d) review the safeguards provided by or under the Constitution or any law for the time being in force for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation;
- (e) review the factors, including acts of terrorism, that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights and recommend appropriate remedial measures;

- (f) study treaties and other international instruments on human rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation;
- (g) undertake and promote research in the field of human rights;
- (h) spread human rights literacy among various sections of society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights through publications, the media, seminars and other available means;
- (i) encourage the efforts of non-governmental organisations and institutions working in the field of human rights;
- (j) such other functions as it may consider necessary for the promotion of human rights.

13. *Powers relating to inquiries:-*

- (1) The Commission shall, while inquiring into complaints under this Act have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and in particular in respect of the following matters, namely:-
 - (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath;
 - (b) discovery and production of any document;
 - (c) receiving evidence on affidavits;
 - (d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;
 - (e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents;
 - (f) any other matter which may be prescribed.
- (2) The Commission shall have power to require any person, subject to any privilege which may be claimed by that person under any law for the time being in force, to furnish information on such points or matters as, in the opinion of the Commission, may be useful for, or relevant to, the subject matter of the inquiry and any person so required shall be deemed to be legally bound to furnish such information within the meaning of section 176 and section 177 of the Indian Penal Code.
- (3) The Commission or any other officer, not below the rank of a Gazetted Officer, specially authorised in this behalf by the Commission may enter any building or place where the Commission has reason to believe that any document relating to the subject matter of the inquiry may be found, and may seize any such document or take extracts of copies therefrom subject to the

provisions of section 100 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, in so far as it may be applicable.

- (4) The Commission shall be deemed to be a civil court and when any offence as is described in section 175, section 178, section 179, section 180 or section 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of the Commission, the Commission may, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused as provided for in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, forward the case to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to the same and the Magistrate to whom any such case is forwarded shall proceed to hear the complaint against the accused as if the case has been forwarded to him under section 346 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
- (5) Every proceeding before the Commission shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 and for the purposes of section 196, of the Indian Penal Code, and the Commission shall be deemed to be a civil court for all the purposes of section 195 and Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

14. *Investigation:-*

- (1) The Commission may, for the purpose of conducting any investigation pertaining to the inquiry, utilise the services of any officer or investigation agency of the Central Government or any State Government with the concurrence of the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be.
- (2) For the purpose of investigating into any matter pertaining to the inquiry, any officer or agency whose services are utilised under sub-section (1) may, subject to the direction and control of the Commission,-
 - (a) summon and enforce the attendance of any person and examine him;
 - (b) require the discovery and production of any document; and
 - (c) requisition any public record or copy thereof from any office.
- (3) The provisions of section 15 shall apply in relation to any statement made by a person before any officer or agency whose services are utilised under sub-section (1) as they apply in relation to any statement made by a person in the course of giving evidence before the Commission.
- (4) The officer or agency whose services are utilised under sub-section (1) shall investigate into any matter pertaining to the inquiry and submit a report thereon to the Commission within such period as may be specified by the Commission in this behalf.

- (5) The Commission shall satisfy itself about the correctness of the facts stated and the conclusion, if any, arrived at in the report submitted to it under sub-section (4) and for this purpose the Commission may make such inquiry (including the examination of the person or persons who conducted or assisted in the investigation) as it thinks fit.

15. *Statement made by persons to the Commission:-* No statement made by a person in the course of giving evidence before the Commission shall subject him to, or be used against him in, any civil or criminal proceeding except a prosecution for giving false evidence by such statement:

Provided that the statement—

- (a) is made in reply to the question which he is required by the Commission to answer; or
(b) is relevant to the subject matter of the inquiry.

16. *Persons likely to be prejudicially affected to be heard:-* If, at any stage of the inquiry, the Commission—

- (a) considers it necessary to inquire into the conduct of any person; or
(b) is of the opinion that the reputation of any person is likely to be prejudicially affected by the inquiry,

it shall give to that person a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the inquiry and to produce evidence in his defence:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply where the credit of a witness is being impeached.

CHAPTER IV PROCEDURE

17. *Inquiry into complaints:-* The Commission while inquiring into the complaints of violations of human rights may—

- (i) call for information or report from the Central Government or any State Government or any other authority or organisation subordinate thereto within such time as may be specified by it;

Provided that—

- (a) if the information or report is not received within the time stipulated by the Commission, it may proceed to inquire into the complaint on its own;

(b) if, on receipt of information or report, the Commission is satisfied either that no further inquiry is required or that the required action has been initiated or taken by the concerned Government or authority, it may not proceed with the complaint and inform the complainant accordingly;

(ii) without prejudice to anything contained in clause (i), if it considers necessary, having regard to the nature of the complaint, initiate an inquiry.

18. *Steps after inquiry*:- The Commission may take any of the following steps upon the completion of an inquiry held under this Act, namely—

- (1) where the inquiry discloses, the commission of violation of human rights, it may recommend to the concerned Government or authority the initiation of proceedings for prosecution or such other action as the Commission may deem fit against the concerned person or persons;
- (2) approach the Supreme Court or the High Court concerned for such directions, orders or writs as that Court may deem necessary;
- (3) recommend to the concerned Government or authority for the grant of such immediate interim relief to the victim or the members of his family as the Commission may consider necessary;
- (4) subject to the provisions of clause (5) provide a copy of the inquiry report to the petitioner or his representative;
- (5) the Commission shall send a copy of its inquiry report together with its recommendations to the concerned Government or authority and the concerned Government or authority shall, within a period of one month, or such further time as the Commission may allow, forward its comments or the report, including the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon, to the Commission;
- (6) the Commission shall publish its inquiry report together with the comments of the concerned Government or authority, if any, and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the concerned Government or authority on the recommendations of the Commission.

19. *Procedure with respect to armed forces*

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, while dealing with complaints of violation of human rights by members of the armed forces, the Commission shall adopt the following procedure, namely:-

(a) it may, either on its own motion or on receipt of a petition, seek a report from the Central Government;

- (b) after the receipt of the report, it may either not proceed with the complaint or, as the case may be, make its recommendations to that Government.
- (2) The Central Government shall inform the Commission of the action taken on the recommendations within three months or such further time as the Commission may allow.
- (3) The Commission shall publish its report together with its recommendations made to the Central Government and the action taken by that Government on such recommendations.
- (4) The Commission shall provide a copy of the report published under sub-section (3) to the petitioner or his representative;
20. *Annual and special reports of the Commission*
- (1) The Commission shall submit an annual report to the Central Government and to the State Government concerned and may at any time submit special reports on any matter which, in its opinion, is of such urgency or importance that it should not be deferred till submission of the annual report.
- (2) The Central Government and the State Government, as the case may be, shall cause the annual and special reports of the Commission to be laid before each House of Parliament or the State Legislature respectively, as the case may be, along with a memorandum of action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations of the Commission and the reasons for non-acceptance of the recommendations, if any.

CHAPTER V

STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

21. *Constitution of State Human Rights Commissions*

- (1) A State Government may constitute a body to be known as the..... (name of the State) Human Rights Commission to exercise the powers conferred upon, and to perform the functions assigned to, a State Commission under this Chapter.
- (2) The State Commission shall consist of:-
- (a) a Chairperson who has been a Chief Justice of a High Court;
- (b) one Member who is, or has been, a judge of a High Court;
- (c) one Member who is, or has been, a district judge in that State;
- (d) two members to be appointed from amongst persons having knowledge of, or practical experience in, matters relating to human rights.

- (3) There shall be a Secretary who shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the State Commission and shall exercise such powers and discharge such functions of the State Commission as it may delegate to him.
- (4) The headquarters of the State Commission shall be at such place as the State Government may, by notification, specify.
- (5) A State Commission may inquire into violation of human rights only in respect of matters relatable to any of the entries enumerated in List II and List III in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution:

Provided that if any such matter is already being inquired into by the Commission or any other Commission duly constituted under any law for the time being in force, the State Commission shall not inquire into the said matter:

Provided further that in relation to the Jammu and Kashmir Human Rights Commission, this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words and figures "List II and List III", the words and figures "List III, as applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir" had been substituted.

22. *Appointment of Chairperson and other Members of State Commission*

- (1) the Chairperson and other Members shall be appointed by the Governor by warrant under his hand and seal:

Provided that every appointment under this sub-section shall be made after obtaining the recommendation of a Committee consisting of—

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (a) the Chief Minister | chairperson |
| (b) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly | member |
| (c) Minister in-charge of the Department of Home in that State | member |
| (d) Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly. | member |

Provided further that where there is a Legislative Council in a State, the Chairman of that Council and the Leader of the Opposition in that Council shall also be members of the Committee.

Provided also that no sitting Judge of a High Court or a sitting district judge shall be appointed except after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court of the concerned State.

- (2) No appointment of a Chairperson or a Member of the State Commission shall be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy in the Committee.

23. Removal of a Member of the State Commission.

- (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), the Chairperson or any other Member of the State Commission shall only be removed from his office by order of the President on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity after the Supreme Court, on a reference being made to it by the President, has, on inquiry held in accordance with the procedure prescribed in that behalf by the Supreme Court, reported that the Chairperson or such other Member, as the case may be, ought on any such ground to be removed.
- (2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), the President may by order remove from office the Chairperson or any other Member if the Chairperson or such other Member, as the case may be:-
- (a) is adjudged an insolvent; or
 - (b) engages during his term of office in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or
 - (c) is unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body; or
 - (d) is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court; or
 - (e) is convicted and sentenced to imprisonment of an offence which in the opinion of the President involves moral turpitude.

24. Term of office of Members of the State Commission

- (1) A person appointed as Chairperson shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains the age of seventy years, whichever is earlier.
- (2) A person appointed as a Member shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office and shall be eligible for re-appointment for another term of five years:

Provided that no Member shall hold office after he has attained the age of seventy years.

- (3) On ceasing to hold office, a Chairperson or a Member shall be ineligible for further employment under the Government of a State or under the Government of India.

25. Member to act as Chairperson or to discharge his functions in certain circumstances

- (1) In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the Chairperson by reason of his death, resignation or otherwise, the Governor may, by notification, authorise one of the Members to act

as the Chairperson until the appointment of a new Chairperson to fill such vacancy.

- (2) When the Chairperson is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence on leave or otherwise, such one of the Members as the Governor may, by notification, authorise in this behalf, shall discharge the functions of the Chairperson until the date on which the Chairperson resumes his duties.

26. Terms and conditions of service of Members of the State Commission:- The salaries and allowances payable to, and other terms and conditions of service of, the members shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government.

Provided that neither the salary and allowances nor the other terms and conditions of service of a Member shall be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

27. Officers and other staff of the State Commission

- (1) The State Government shall make available to the Commission:-
- (a) an officer not below the rank of a Secretary of the State Government who shall be the Secretary of the State Commission; and
 - (b) such police and investigative staff under an officer not below the rank of an Inspector General of Police and such other officers and staff as may be necessary for the efficient performance of the functions of the State Commission.
- (2) Subject to such rules as may be made by the State Government in this behalf, the State Commission may appoint such other administrative, technical and scientific staff as it may consider necessary.
- (3) The salaries, allowances and conditions of service of the officers and other staff appointed under sub-section (2) shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government.

28. Annual and special reports of State Commission

- (1) The State Commission shall submit an annual report to the State Government and may at any time submit special reports on any matter which, in its opinion, is of such urgency or importance that it should not be deferred till submission of the annual report.
- (2) The State Government shall cause the annual and special reports of the State Commission to be laid before each House of State Legislature where it consists of two Houses, or where such Legislature consists of one House, before that House along with a memorandum of action taken or proposed to be taken on the

recommendations of the State Commission and the reasons for non-acceptance of the recommendations, if any.

29. Application of certain provisions relating to National Human Rights Commission to State Commissions:- The provisions of sections 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 shall apply to a State Commission and shall have effect, subject to the following modifications, namely :-

- (a) references to "Commission" shall be construed as references to "State Commission";
- (b) in section 10, in sub-section (3) for the word "Secretary-General", the word "Secretary" shall be substituted;
- (c) in section 12, clause (f) shall be omitted;
- (d) in section 17, in clause (i), the words "Central Government or any" shall be omitted.

CHAPTER VI

HUMAN RIGHTS COURTS

30. Human Rights Courts : For the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences arising out of violation of human rights, the State Government may, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification, specify for each district a Court of Session to be a Human Rights Court to try the said offences :

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply if—

- (a) a Court of Session is already specified as a special court; or
- (b) a special court is already constituted,

for such offences under any other law for the time being in force.

31. Special Public Prosecutor : For every Human Rights Court, the State Government shall, by notification, specify a Public Prosecutor or appoint an advocate who has been in practice as an advocate for not less than seven years, as a Special Public Prosecutor for the purpose of conducting cases in that Court.

CHAPTER VII

FINANCE, ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

32. Grants by the Central Government :

- (1) The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to the Commission by way of grants such sums of money as the Central Government may think fit for being utilised for the purposes of this Act.

- (2) The Commission may spend such sums as it thinks fit for performing the functions under this Act and such sums shall be treated as expenditure payable out of the grants referred to in sub-section (1)

33. Grants by the State Government :

- (1) The State Government shall, after due appropriation made by Legislature by law in this behalf, pay to the State Commission by way of grants such sums of money as the State Government may think fit for being utilised for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) The State Commission may spend such sums as it thinks fit for performing the functions under Chapter V, and such sums shall be treated as expenditure payable out of the grants referred to in sub-section (1).

34. Accounts and audit :

- (1) The Commission shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts in such forms as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.
- (2) The accounts of the Commission shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General at such intervals as may be specified by him and any expenditure incurred in connection with such audit shall be payable by the Commission to the Comptroller and Auditor-General.
- (3) The Comptroller and Auditor-General and any person appointed by him in connection with the audit of the accounts of the Commission under this Act shall have the same rights and privileges and the authority in connection with such audit as the Comptroller and Auditor-General generally has in connection with the audit of Government accounts and, in particular, shall have the right to demand the production of books, accounts connected vouchers and other documents and papers and to inspect any of the offices of the Commission.
- (4) The accounts of the Commission, as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General or any other person appointed by him in this behalf, together with the audit report thereon shall be forwarded annually to the Central Government by the Commission and the Central Government shall cause the audit report to be laid, as soon as may be, after it is received, before each House of Parliament.

35. Accounts and audit of State Commission :

- (1) The State Commission shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts in

such form as may be prescribed by the State Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

- (2) The accounts of the State Commission shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General at such intervals as may be specified by him and any expenditure incurred in connection with such audit shall be payable by the State Commission to the Comptroller and Auditor-General.
- (3) The Comptroller and Auditor-General and any person appointed by him in connection with the audit of the accounts of the State Commission under this Act shall have the same rights and privileges and the authority in connection with such audit as the Comptroller and Auditor-General generally has in connection with the audit of Government accounts and, in particular, shall have the right to demand the production of books, accounts, connected vouchers and other documents and papers and to inspect any of the offices of the State Commission.
- (4) The accounts of the State Commission, as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General or any other person appointed by him in this behalf, together with the audit report thereon, shall be forwarded annually to the State Government by the State Commission and the State Government shall cause the audit report to be laid, as soon as may be, after it is received before the State Legislature.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

36. *Matters not subject to jurisdiction of the Commission :*

- (1) The Commission shall not inquire into any matter which is pending before a State Commission or any other Commission duly constituted under any law for the time being in force.
- (2) The Commission or the State Commission shall not inquire into any matter after the expiry of one year from the date on which the act constituting violation of human rights is alleged to have been committed.

37. *Constitution of special investigation teams:-* Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, where the Government considers it necessary so to do, it may constitute one or more special investigation teams, consisting of such police officers as it thinks necessary for purposes of investigation and prosecution of offences arising out of violations of human rights.

38. *Protection of action taken in good faith:-* No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government, State Government,

Commission, State Commission or any Member thereof or any person acting under the direction either of the Central Government, State Government, Commission or the State Commission in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or of any rules or any order made thereunder or in respect of the publication by or under the authority of the Central Government, State Government, Commission or the State Commission of any report, paper or proceedings.

39. Members and officers to be public servants:- Every Member of the Commission, State Commission and every officer appointed or authorised by the Commission or the State Commission to exercise functions under this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

40. Power of Central Government to make rules :-

- (1) The Central Government may, by notification, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.
- (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :-
 - (a) the salaries and allowances and other terms and conditions of service of the Members under section 8;
 - (b) the conditions subject to which other administrative, technical and scientific staff may be appointed by the Commission and the salaries and allowances of officers and other staff under sub-section (3) of section 11;
 - (c) any other power of a civil court required to be prescribed under clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 13;
 - (d) the form in which the annual statement of accounts is to be prepared by the Commission under sub-section (1) of section 34; and
 - (e) any other matter which has to be, or may be, prescribed.
- (3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however,

that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

41. Power of State Government to make rules :

- (1) The State Government may, by notification, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.
- (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-
 - (a) the salaries and allowances and other terms and conditions of service of the Member under section 26;
 - (b) the conditions subject to which other administrative, technical and scientific staff may be appointed by the State Commission and the salaries and allowances of officers and other staff under sub-section (3) of section 27;
 - (c) the form in which the annual statement of accounts is to be prepared under sub-section (1) of section 35.
- (3) Every rule made by the State Government under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature where it consists of two Houses, or where such Legislature consists of one House, before that House.

42. Power to remove difficulties :

- (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of the period of two years from the date of commencement of this Act.

- (2) Every order made under this section shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament.

43. Repeal and savings :

- (1) The Protection of Human Rights Ordinance, 1993 is hereby repealed.
- (2) Notwithstanding such repeal anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

SESSIONAL REVIEW

TENTH LOK SABHA

NINTH SESSION

The Ninth Session (Budget Session) of the Tenth Lok Sabha commenced on 21 February 1994. The House was originally to adjourn on 18 March to meet again on 18 April to facilitate the Departmentally-related Standing Committees of Parliament to examine the Demands for Grants of the Ministries/Departments assigned to them and report back to the House. However, *vide* adoption of the Thirty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee, the House met on 19 March to provide for sufficient time for completion of essential items of business. In accordance with the decision taken at the meeting of Leaders of Parties/Groups and announced in the House on 18 March, the House also met on 29 and 30 March to discuss the Final Act embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. The House, which resumed business on 18 April, was adjourned on 13 May till 13 June. The President, however, prorogued the Lok Sabha on 23 May.*

A brief resume of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period is given below :

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS/RESOLUTIONS

*Motion of Thanks on the Address** by the President* : The discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the Address by the President took place in the Lok Sabha on 28 February and 1, 3, 7 and 8 March. Moving the Motion on 28 February, Shri Shiv Charan Mathur said that the passing of the

*On the scheduled last day of the Ninth Session, 13 May 1994, the House, instead of adjourning sine die, was adjourned to meet again on 13 June 1994 to consider the Constitution (Eighty-third Amendment) Bill, 1994 and the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994 as agreed to at a meeting of the Speaker, Lok Sabha, with Leaders of Parties. Later, Government found that necessary laws in pursuance of the Constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Act, 1993 regarding Nagarpalikas had not been enacted in respect of Manipur, Delhi and Chandigarh which were required to be enacted before 31 May 1994. In order to meet this constitutional obligation, there were two options before the Government : one, the President might prorogue the House and issue Ordinances, or two, the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha might meet and pass the three Bills and then present to President for assent before 31 May 1994, when the President was scheduled to leave for his state visit to Romania and Bulgaria. Following the first course of action, the House was prorogued on 23 May 1994.

**For the text of the Address by the President, see pp. 170-182

unanimous resolution* on Kashmir by Parliament on 22 February was a historic moment. India had categorically made it clear that the Kashmir issue should not be internationalized; India was also strongly committed to safeguarding human rights. A National Human Rights Commission had already been set up.

As regards the economic liberalisation policy, Shri Mathur urged all Ministers to keep a watch over the implementation of various schemes once they were formulated. Public Sector Undertakings should be provided assistance and steps should be taken to promote them. Government would have to ponder as to how the export of agricultural produce could be enhanced and its benefits percolated down to the farmers. Opportunities for self-employment should be provided to the educated youth. There should be a time-bound programme for the utilization of solar energy, wind energy and sea wave energy. Elections to all the panchayats should be conducted within a stipulated period and no State Government should be allowed to diffuse the basic concept of the panchayat system. It was the need of the hour to create conditions in which the poor and the backward would get the benefit of development, Shri Mathur concluded.

Participating in the discussion** on 3 March, Shri Indrajit Gupta said that allegations of corruption in high places were multiplying all the time. It was like a cancer growing in our society; it was also generating black money. The Address by the President did not have any reference to this spreading cancer.

Taking part in the discussion, Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam demanded that popular Ministry should be restored in Manipur. He also called for a general amnesty to the insurgents in the Valley whom, he felt, would come out if the Government could assure them employment opportunities and rehabilitation.

Participating in the discussion on 7 March, Shri Sharad Yadav said that the Government should evolve short term and long term policies to solve

* For the text of the Resolution, see pp. 260-262

**Others who participated in the discussion were : Sarvashri Jaswant Singh, Ram Vilas Paswan, M.R. Kadambur Janardhanan, Rajvir Singh, Pawan Kumar Bansal, H.D. Devegowda, Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait, Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi, Manabendra Shah, K.D. Sultanpuri, Nawal Kishore Rai, Syed Masudal Hossain, Mangal Ram Premi, Vijay Kumar Yadav, N. Dennis, Venkateswara D. Rao, Upendra Nath Verma, Jagmeet Singh Brar, Mohan Singh (Deoria), Kirip Chaliha, A. Charles, Chandrajeet Yadav, Ramashray Prasad Singh, Bir Singh Mahato, Sanat Kumar Mandal, Surendra Pal Pathak, Satyendra Nath Brahma Chaudhury, B.N. Reddy, Haradhan Roy, Sriballav Panigrahi, Syed Shahabuddin, Suraj Mandal, Dwarka Nath Das, M.V.V.S. Murthy, Mohan Rawale, Bhogendra Jha, Sivaji Patnaik, V. Dhananjaya Kumar, Brahma Nand Mandal, Oscar Fernandes, Santosh Kumar Gangwar, Ram Prasad Singh, Maj. D.D. Khanoria, Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi, Dr. Ramesh Chand Tomar, Dr. Ravi Mallu, Dr. Vasant Niwruitti Pawar, Dr. Kartikeswar Patra, Prof. Prem Dhumal, Prof. K. Venkatagiri Gowda, Prof. K.V. Thomas, Prof. (Smt.) Malini Bhattacharya, Smt. Suseela Gopalan and Smt. Sumitra Mahajan.

the problems of unemployment, starvation and poverty being faced by the common man. The Government should also take steps to provide social justice to the people. The recent onset of consumerist culture in the country would result in the closure of a large number of industries, thus aggravating the unemployment problem.

Replying to the debate on 8 March, the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao said that the Address by the President had a note of optimism, an optimism which the President elaborated as one of accelerating the pace of economic growth, strengthened by the reassuring verdict of the people in favour of reforms and against the forces of communalism.

As regards the various problem areas, the Prime Minister observed that there was a need to intensify the developmental effort in Jammu and Kashmir. The Kashmir question would be dealt with firmness and terrorism would be put down to preserve and protect the territorial integrity of the country. The determination of the nation had been fully reflected in the Resolution passed by the Parliament on the issue. He assured the House that the Government would carry out the mandate of Parliament in letter and spirit.

The Prime Minister further said that in the rural development sector, from the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 7,000 crore, there was a jump to Rs. 30,000 crore in the Eighth Plan. He also referred to the three schemes which were announced by the Government in 1993 and which started on 2 October 1993. Under the employment scheme, 2,000 people had been given loans so far. About five lakh women had already opened their accounts and deposits worth Rs. 6 to 7 crore had been collected under the programme exclusively meant for women. As per provisions of the scheme meant for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections, banks and financial institutions had been able to help the people concerned to a large extent. On the education plan, there was a proposal to levy educational cess and if properly levied, the educational outlays would also get some augmentation.

Speaking on foreign affairs, the Prime Minister said that relations with the US in the economic, cultural and other fields had been progressing well. Discussions on the India-China border issue were going on and were at an advanced stage. On the Dunkel proposals, there was nothing to lose on the agricultural side; rather, the export of agricultural commodities from India would get a shot in the arm, the Prime Minister added.

All the amendments moved were negatived and the Motion of Thanks was adopted.

Railway Budget, 1994-95 : Presenting the Railway Budget for 1994-95 on 24 February, the Minister of Railways, Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief said

that the budgetary support to the Indian Railways had been substantially reduced in recent years from 51 per cent in 1986-87 to about 18 per cent in 1994-95. The Railways were fast moving towards self-reliance. All-out efforts were being made to step up internal resource mobilisation through increased efficiency and productivity and take recourse to market borrowings so that adequate funds were available to sustain the growth of the Railways.

The projected traffic did not grow to the extent expected during 1992-93, largely due to disturbances in some parts of the country. As a result, the target of revenue earning freight traffic was scaled down at the Revised Estimates stage from 354 million tonnes to 350 million tonnes. In the Revised Estimates for 1992-93 an 'excess' of Rs. 757 crore was anticipated, after full payment of dividend to General Revenues. The year, however, closed with this figure coming down to Rs. 441 crore, mainly because some of the major rail users, particularly the thermal power plants, defaulted in paying dues to the Railway toward freight on coal.

As a result of the shortfall in traffic, the goods earnings were being revised downwards from Rs. 13,173 crore to Rs. 12,830 crore and passenger earnings were likely to come down from Rs. 5,110 crore as per Budget Estimates, to Rs. 4,865 crore. The total traffic earnings were expected to be Rs. 18,505 crore and Gross Traffic Receipts were being placed at Rs. 18,585 crore, as against the budgeted figure of Rs. 19,021 crore.

A saving of approximately Rs. 200 crore was expected in the Ordinary Working Expenses even after absorbing post budgetary factors like interim relief and electricity tariff hikes, which was no mean achievement. Accordingly, the estimates of Ordinary Working Expenses was being brought down from Rs. 11,955 crore to Rs. 11,755 crore.

It was essential to cut down the plan size from Rs. 6,500 crore, to Rs. 6,200 crore because of the shortfall in internal resource due to reduced offering of traffic. As a direct consequence of this reduction, the appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund was being brought down from Rs. 2,400 crore to Rs. 2,100 crore. With some changes in the Net Miscellaneous Receipt and in the amount of dividend to be paid to General Revenues, Railways would be able to retain the figure of Rs. 2,195 crore of 'excess' as projected in the original Budget.

The Annual Plan for 1994-95 had been fixed at Rs. 6,515 crore. This included budgetary support of Rs. 1,150 crore, market borrowing of Rs. 1,050 crore and internal resource generation of Rs. 4,315 crore. If one takes into account the resources generated through released materials, the gross size of the Plan would be Rs. 7,015 crore. More than 66 per cent of the

Plan expenditure would be financed from the self generated resources of the Railways, 16 per cent through market borrowings and the rest through budgetary support.

A target of 1,600 kms of gauge conversion had been fixed for 1994-95. The target of 250 kms of doubling fixed for the current year would be exceeded. A similar target of 250 kms had been fixed for the next year.

Electrification of 500 route kms would be completed in the current year. A similar target of electrification of 500 route kms had been fixed for 1994-95.

Track renewal of 2,420 kms would be completed in the current year. The target set for 1994-95 was 2,400 kms.

Recently, the Indian Railway Finance Corporation had gone in for a public issue of Rs. 250 crore of bonds, both taxable and taxfree. The issue had been oversubscribed.

In 1994-95, the Railways were expected to carry 380 million tonnes of revenue earning originating traffic, 18 million tonnes more than the traffic of 362 million tonnes likely to be lifted in the current year.

On the basis of these projections, the gross traffic receipt at the current fares and freight rates were estimated at Rs. 19,397 crore, an increase of Rs. 812 crore over the Revised Estimates for the current year. The appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund was proposed at Rs. 2,300 crore in 1994-95, as against Rs. 2,100 crore provided in the Revised Estimates of the current year. The contribution to the Pension Fund was proposed to be increased from Rs. 1,500 crore in the current year to Rs. 1,700 crore in 1994-95.

A Memorandum on the rate of dividend payable to General Revenues had been submitted to the Railway Convention Committee. Meanwhile, dividend for 1994-95 had been provided at the same rates as adopted for 1993-94. On this basis, the dividend liability for 1994-95 worked out to Rs. 1,372 crore.

With a strategy for higher growth rate and emphasis on liberalisation and employment in the country, investment needs of Indian Railways would grow. Massive resources would be required to maintain and build up this infrastructure. Towards this end, concerted and well planned efforts would be made.

The discussion on the Budget (Railways), 1994-95, the Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) and the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) 1993-94 took place on 4, 8 and 9 March.

Participating in the discussion* on 8 March, Shri P.G. Naryanan said that the further increase in fares and freights which had already reached a saturation point would certainly fuel inflation. Considering that the Railways were facing a severe financial crunch, it was necessary that the Budget should have made some innovative changes in the way resources had been mobilised in the past. On the whole, the Budget had not satisfied the season ticket holders, passengers, industrialists and businessmen and, as such, it was a stale budget.

Replying to the discussion on 9 March, the Minister of Railways, Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief stated that the Vote on Account had been submitted to the House for the purpose of meeting the expenditure of the Railways in the first two months of the next financial year pending detailed consideration and passing of the Demands for Grants for the full year. The Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1993-94 had been proposed mainly to cover an additional amount of dividend payable to general revenues and for expenditure on urgent new work, requiring the approval of Parliament.

All the Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 1994-95 and all the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1993-94 were voted in full.

The discussion** on the Demands for Grants (Railways), 1994-95 took place on 26 and 27 April. These were discussed together with the Demands

*Others who took part in the discussion were Sarvashri : Ram Naik, Sharad Dighe, Nitish Kumar, Guman Mal Lodha, K. Muraleedharan, Hannan Mollah, Mohan Singh (Deoria), Ram Tahal Chaudhary, S.B. Sidnal, Brahma Nand Mandal, Kodikkunnil Suresh, Manikrao Hodalya Gavit, Balin Kuli, P.C. Thomas, George Fernandes, K.V.R. Chowdary, Chandrajeet Yadav, Era Anbarasu, Chun Chun Prasad Yadav, V. Dhananjaya Kumar, Basudeb Acharia, R. Jeevarathinam, Shrish Chandra Dikshit, Chhedi Paswan, Kamal Mishra Madhukar, G.M.C. Balayogi, V.S. Vijayaraghavan, Dau Dayal Joshi, Sivaji Patnaik, Subhash Chandra Nayak, Suraj Mandal, Bheru Lal Meena, S. Sivaraman, Rajendra Kumar Sharma, Narain Singh Chaudhari, Ram Kripal Yadav, Sant Ram Singla, Asht Bhuja Prasad Shukla, Ankushrao Raosaheb Tope, Ram Prasad Singh, Syed Masudal Hossain, A. Venkata Reddy, Gaya Prasad Kori, Oscar Fernandes, Rampal Singh, Lal Babu Rai, Rajendra Agnihotri, Md. Ali Ashraf Fatmi, A.G.S. Rambabu, Santosh Kumar Gangwar, K.H. Muniyappa, V.Krishna Rao, Shiv Raj Singh Chauhan, Dr. R. Sridharan, Dr. Ram Krishna Kusmaria, Dr. Gunawant Rambhan Sarode, Dr. Ravi Mallu, Dr. Laxminarain Pandey, Prof. (Dr.) S.S. Yadav, Prof. Prem Dhupal, Prof. (Smt.) Malini Bhattacharya, Smt. Saroj Dubey, Smt. Geeta Mukherjee, Smt. Bhavana Chikhalia, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Smt. Kersharbai Sonajirao Kshirasagar, Kum. Uma Bharati, Kum. Mamata Banerjee and Kum. Frida Topno.

** Those who took part in the discussions were : Sarvashir Asht Bhuja Prasad Shukla, Brishin Patel, Umrao Singh, Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, Harin Pathak, Prabhu Dayal Katheria, Manjay Lal, Bhogendra Jha, Anna Joshi, Yaima Singh Yumnam, Prithviraj D. Chavan, Laxminarain Tripathy, Devendra Prasad Yadav, Tej Narayan Singh, Ayub Khan, Janardan Prasad Misra, Haradhan Roy, S.S.R. Rajendra Kumar, Bolla Bulli Ramaiah, Sriballav Panigrahi, Ramashray Prasad Singh, Basudeb Acharia, Surya Narain Yadav, Kamla Mishra Madhukar, M.V.V.S. Murthy, Pawan Kumar Bansal, Dr. Ramkrishna Kusmaria, Dr. Laxminarain Pandey, Dr. Mumtaz Ansari, Prof. Prem Dhupal, Smt. Kersharbai Sonajirao Kshirasagar, Smt. Suseela Gopalan and Kum. Mamata Banerjee.

for Excess Grants (Railways), 1990-91 and the Government Resolution seeking approval of the Recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Railway Convention Committee. The Minister of Railways, Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief replied to the debate.

All the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways), 1994-95 were voted in full. All the Demands for Excess Grants (Railways), 1990-91 were also voted in full.

Budget (General), 1994-95 : Presenting the General Budget for 1994-95 on 28 February, the Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh said that our exports had increased by a remarkable 21 per cent in dollar terms in the first 10 months of 1993-94. The current account deficit in balance of payments during 1993-94 would be less than half per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) compared to over 3 per cent in 1990-91 and 2 per cent in 1992-93.

International confidence in India had been restored. Foreign direct and portfolio investment, which was hardly \$150 million in 1991-92, was likely to be around \$3 billion in 1993-94. External debt, which was a matter of concern, had come down.

During 1994-95, the Budget deficit was being limited to about two-thirds of one per cent of the expected GDP or Rs. 6,000 crore. As against Rs. 6,295 crore of new lending by Cooperatives during 1992-93, they were expected to reach Rs. 8,500 crore during 1993-94. During 1994-95, there was a plan for a further increase to Rs. 9,600 crore.

The Finance Minister further stated that the Budget Estimates for 1993-94 had placed the total expenditure at Rs. 1,31,323 crore. It had been expected to go up to Rs. 1,43,872 crore making an increase of Rs. 12,549 crore.

The Budget Estimates for the current year provided Rs. 41,251 crore as Budget support for Plan Expenditure. It had been increased by Rs. 4,745 crore to Rs. 46,026 crore. Non-Plan Expenditure in the current year would require an additional provision of Rs. 7,774 crore. The gross tax revenue, which was estimated in the Budget at Rs. 84,867 crore, was now expected to yield Rs. 8,117 crore less.

Taking into account other variations in receipts and expenditures, the current year was expected to end with a Budget deficit of Rs. 9,060 crore. The fiscal deficit, which was estimated at Rs. 36,959 crore in the original Budget, had now been expected to go up to Rs. 58,551 crore. The fiscal deficit as a percentage of GDP would therefore be 7.3 per cent, which was much higher than projected at the Budget stage. The budgetary support for the Central Plan 1994-95 had been increased to Rs. 27,278 crore from Rs. 23,241 crore in the Budget Estimates 1993-94, an increase of about 17.4 per cent.

The outlay for the Department of Rural Development had been increased from Rs. 5,010 crore in Budget Estimates 1993-94 to Rs. 7,010 crore in 1994-95, representing an increase of 40 per cent over the previous year. The allocations for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana had been enhanced from Rs. 3,306 crore in Budget Estimates 1993-94, to Rs. 3,855 crore in 1994-95.

The outlay for Education in the Central Plan had been increased by 17.6 per cent to Rs. 1,541 crore in 1994-95. The outlay for Health had been increased by nearly 20 per cent from Rs. 483 crore in Budget Estimates 1993-94 to Rs. 578 crore in 1994-95. The outlay for the Department of Science and Technology had been raised by 19 per cent from Rs. 189 crore in Budget Estimates 1993-94 to Rs. 225 crore in 1994-95.

The total non-Plan expenditure next year had been placed at Rs. 1,05,117 crore compared to Rs. 97,846 crore in the Revised Estimates of current year.

The proposed changes in customs duties would result in a revenue loss of Rs. 2,981 crore and a revenue gain of Rs. 699 crore. On the excise side, the revenue gain was anticipated at Rs. 2,106 crore and reliefs would amount to Rs. 2,000 crore. The effect of changes in direct taxes would result in a loss of Rs. 1,075 crore in the personal income tax collections and Rs. 1,335 crore in corporation tax. The estimated loss on expenditure tax was Rs. 75 crore. The Budget deficit would therefore remain at Rs. 6,000 crore and the fiscal deficit at Rs. 54,915 crore.

The Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget (General), 1994-95 and the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General), 1993-94 were voted in full without discussion on 17 March.

The discussions* on the General Budget was held on 17, 18 and 19 March and 25 April.

Participating in the discussion on 18 March, Shri Sharad Yadav said that the Government had shown the Budget deficit at Rs. 6,000 crore but this figure was bound to rise as inflation was not being checked. He urged the Government to give details of the foreign reserves of \$ 13 billion which it claimed it had.

*Other members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Ram Kapse, Murlidhara Deora, Lokanath Choudhury, Ramesh Chennithala, Kashiram Rana, H.D. Devegowda, Praful Manoharbhairam Patel, Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, Chiranjilal Sharma, Rajesh Kumar, Udaysingrao Gaikwad, Girdhari Lal Bhargava, Tej Narayan Singh, Bijoy Krishna Handique, Mohan Rawale, Umrao Singh, Chandulal Chandrakar, Satya Narayan Jatiya, Surya Narain Yadav, Datta Raghobaji Meghe, Upendra Nath Verma, Manoranjan Ehakta, Prof. Susanta Chakraborty, Prof. P.J. Kurien, Prof. K. Venkatagiri Gowda, Dr. Mumtaz Ansari, Dr. (Smt.) Padma, Prof. Rita Verma, Smt. Geeta Mukherjee, Smt. Dil Kumari Bhandari and Kum. Mamata Banerjee.

Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde described the Budget as anti-poor, anti-farmer and anti-middle class. He also felt that the Government had not shown any concern for the domestic industries, particularly small scale industries.

Shri P.G. Narayanan said that the figures for the current year showed a high fiscal deficit and no convincing explanation had been provided for this state of affairs. The spate of increases in the administered prices of several essential items had added to the burden of the common man.

Taking part in the discussion on 19 March, Shri Chitta Basu described the Budget as a blueprint to give effect to the conditionalities of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Bank and the compulsions of the GATT Agreement.

Participating in the discussion on 25 April, Shri Indrajit Gupta said that the Government should seriously take up the issues of inflation and price rise which affected the vast bulk of the common people.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee felt that there should be transparency in respect of Budget allocations and an open and continuous discussion on them in the Parliament and in the entire country. There should also be a realistic assessment in respect of Budget allocations before the actual presentation of Budget.

Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam regretted that no special consideration had been shown in the Budget for the development of the North-Eastern region.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee said that revival of sick industries and removal of industrial sickness needed to be addressed urgently.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Finance, Dr. Manmohan Singh said that we could not have a pattern of development which relied excessively on internal borrowings or external borrowings. Self-reliance meant capacity to pay for all our imports through normal transactions. We must, however, learn to create a situation where our exports could rise so that the gap between imports and exports could be bridged. The Minister also replied to the various points raised by members.

Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations : Initiating a discussion under Rule 193 on the subject on 29 March, Shri Rupchand Pal said that the Final Act was a document which would lead to a re-colonisation of India. If the provisions of the Act were not in conformity with the Constitution of India, then our Constitution would have to be changed. He cautioned the Government that it would never be forgiven by the coming generations for such a surrender, capitulation and sell-out of all the values that the nation stood for during the freedom struggle and the subsequent days.

Participating in the discussion,* on 30 March, Shri P.G. Naryanan stated that the GATT treaty violated our sovereignty by seriously curtailing the power to decide policies in relation to such fundamental areas as agriculture, investment and social welfare. Government had shown no willingness to evolve a serious negotiating stance independent and in conjunction with other developing countries.

Intervening in the discussion, the Minister of Finance, Dr. Manmohan Singh stated that a new wave of agricultural diversification had emerged. The GATT Agreement included nothing which limited the ability to provide subsidies to agriculture and which prevented India from pursuing a policy consistent with what we considered to be the requirements of food security.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Chandra Shekhar stated that India would not be benefited from the export of agricultural goods. The sole aim of GATT was to protect the interests of multinational companies. The multinationals could bear the loss to any extent to destroy indigenous trade but the Indian companies could not sustain such loss.

Taking part in the debate, the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Ba. Ram Jaxhar said that farmers' interests would not be allowed to be harmed. Farmers could produce seeds either under patents or under *sui generis* system or under both the methods. The Minister further stated that the Government would go for *sui generis* system after consulting scientists, experts and members of the ruling party as well as the Opposition to ensure that it emerged a perfect system under which the interests of farmers would be fully safeguarded. There would be no restrictions on farmers insofar as the production and selling of seeds were concerned.

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Commerce Shri Pranab Mukherjee said that GATT would not compel anybody to open a particular area for investment from abroad. The sovereignty of India had not been mortgaged. Parliament would be required to give its approval through legislation which would give effect to the proposals of GATT. Parliament had to legislate each document to implement it.

On 22 April, making a statement in the House, the Minister of Commerce, Shri Pranab Mukherjee said that India had authenticated the Final Act of the Uruguay Round representing the outcome of the seven-year-long multilateral trade negotiations on 15 April 1994. There was endorsement of the results of the Uruguay Round as a whole from all countries, developing and developed.

*Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Mani Shankar Aiyar, Jaswant Singh, George Fernandes, Bhogendra Jha, Sobhanadreeswara Fao Vadde, Rabi Ray, Pawan Kumar Bansal, Abdul Ghafoor, Asht Bhuja Prasad Shukla, Umrao Singh, Nitish Kumar, Dr. Debi Prosad Pal and Prof. (Smt.) Malini Bhattacharya.

A number of developing countries had decided to cooperate in formulating their response to any attempts to introduce linkages between social policy issues and trade policy, the Minister added.

Resolution re : The State of Jammu and Kashmir : On 22 February, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil placed the following Resolution before the House.

"This House

notes with deep concern Pakistan's role in imparting training to the terrorists in camps located in Pakistan and Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, the supply of weapons and funds, assistance in infiltration of trained militants, including foreign mercenaries into Jammu and Kashmir with the avowed purpose of creating disorder, disharmony and subversion ;

reiterates that the militants trained in Pakistan are indulging in murder, loot and other heinous crimes against the people, taking them hostage and creating an atmosphere of terror ;

condemns strongly the continued support and encouragement Pakistan is extending to subversive and terrorist activities in the Indian State of Jammu & Kashmir;

calls upon Pakistan to stop forthwith its support to terrorism, which is in violation of the Simla Agreement and the internationally accepted norms of inter-State conduct and is the root cause of tension between the two countries;

reiterates that the Indian political and democratic structures and the Constitution provide for firm guarantees for the promotion and protection of human rights of all its citizens;

regards Pakistan's anti-India campaign of calumny and falsehood as unacceptable and deplorable;

notes with deep concern the highly provocative statements emanating from Pakistan and urges Pakistan to refrain from making statements which vitiate the atmosphere and incite public opinion;

expresses regret and concern at the pitiable conditions and violations of human rights and denial of democratic freedoms of the people in those areas of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir which are under the illegal occupation of Pakistan;

On behalf of the People of India,

Firmly declares that-

(a) The State of Jammu & Kashmir has been, is and shall be an integral part of India and any attempts to separate it from the rest of the country will be resisted by all necessary means;

(b) India has the will and capacity to firmly counter all designs against its unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

and demands that-

(c) Pakistan must vacate the areas of the Indian State of Jammu & Kashmir, which they have occupied through aggression;

and resolves that-

(d) all attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of India will be met resolutely.

The Resolution was unanimously adopted.

Felicitations to the South African People and their newly elected President Nelson Mandela : On 10 May, on the occasion of the assumption of office by the new Government elected on the basis of the first ever multi-racial elections in South Africa with Dr. Nelson Mandela as the first democratic President, the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Sarvashri George Fernandes, Somnath Chatterjee, Bhogendra Jha, Chitta Basu, Ashokraj, Bolla Bulli Ramaiah, Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait and Rabi Ray, all members, offered felicitations to the people of South Africa.

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil placed the following Resolution before the House :

“This House-

-Notes that today, May 10, 1994, is a specially auspicious day for South Africa, the Continent of Africa, the people of India and the whole world.

-Welcomes the fact that a new Government elected on the basis of the first ever multiracial elections has assumed office.

-Rejoices that Mr. Nelson Rohlhala Mandela has been elected as South Africa's first democratic President.

-Recalls that Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Indian Nation, declared his love for South Africa and his concern for her problems.

-Recognises that about 10 lakh people of Indian origin who are now citizens in South Africa, have struggled with their South African brothers and sisters against apartheid, and toiled and contributed to the prosperity of that country.

-Recognises further that India was always in the forefront of the anti-apartheid struggle, the first nation to raise this issue of racialism in the United Nations, and has rendered consistent moral and material support to the South African people

struggling for the liberty against colonial domination and White minority rule.

On behalf of the people of India

Declares that-

(a) The people of India join with the people of South Africa to celebrate with joy, happiness and pride their achievement of freedom and what their freedom signifies for the whole world.

(b) The South African struggle has shown that the strength of the human spirit and moral conviction are irresistible forces for positive change.

(c) India extends its warmest congratulations to President Nelson Rohlhala Mandela as he takes up his responsibilities today as Head of the State of South Africa. We pay a tribute to all the people of South Africa in wishing them success in building a future of peace, democracy and prosperity."

The Resolution was adopted unanimously.

Statutory Resolution re : Approval of Presidential Proclamation in Relation to the State of Manipur : Moving the Statutory Resolution on 22 February, the Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan said that the situation in Manipur had been steadily deteriorating in the recent past. The Governor of Manipur, in recent reports sent to the President of India, had reported that the law and order situation in the State was grave and had the potential of getting out of control, both due to the activities of insurgents and the ongoing Naga-Kuki conflict. This conflict, which almost certainly was an extension of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN-IM) 's design for domination through ethnic cleansing, had been further accentuated by the support it received from political leaders of both the communities in furtherance of their narrow political ends. They had also been receiving active support from intelligence agencies from across the borders.

Keeping in view the prevailing situation in the State and taking all relevant factors into consideration, the Governor had recommended that a Proclamation might be issued dismissing the Ministry and keeping the State Legislative Assembly under suspended animation.

The Union Government had been regularly monitoring the situation in Manipur and additional Central paramilitary force were deployed and the Army also inducted. The Government considered reports of the Governor and the situation in Manipur and decided to recommend to the President of India to issue a Proclamation under art. 356 of the Constitution and keep the Legislative Assembly under suspended animation. The Proclamation was issued by the President on 31 December 1993.

Participating in the discussion,* Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam said that the people of Manipur wanted to be ruled by their own representatives. If the present Legislative Assembly was not desirable, there should soon be an election to seek the mandate of the people afresh.

Taking part in the discussion, Shri Chitta Basu said that the North-Eastern region should receive special consideration from the Government. This had become all the more urgent because of the recent developments within the country and across the border and because of certain ominous trends being witnessed today in the North-Eastern region.

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S.B. Chavan said that the Government could not afford to neglect the area and every effort would be made by the Government to see that the area was brought on par with the rest of country.

The Resolution was adopted.

Statutory Resolution re : Approval of the Continuance in force of the Presidential Proclamation in respect of Jammu and Kashmir : On 2 March, the Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan moved that the House approve the continuance in force of the Presidential Proclamation of 18 July 1990 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, issued under art. 356 of the Constitution, for a further period of six months with effect from the 3 March 1994.

Participating in the discussion,** Shri P.G. Narayanan said that India's position had been consistent and clear, right from the very beginning, that Jammu and Kashmir formed an integral part of India. Pakistan was trying to globalise the issue due to domestic political compulsions.

Shri Chitta Basu said that the Kashmir problem was undoubtedly a national problem and a solution to this problem could be had only on the basis of national consensus. In devising any solution to the Kashmir problem, the question of India's unity and integrity should remain supreme.

Replying to the debate, the Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan said that Government had an open mind on the question of Jammu and Kashmir. It was an issue on which Government would try to take everybody with it and there should be no difference of opinion.

The Resolution was adopted.

*Others who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Jaswant Singh, Mohan Singh (Deoria), Uddhab Barman, Kabindra Purkayastha, Sriballav Panigrahi, Vishwa Nath Shastri, George Fernandes, Kirip Chaliha, Ramashray Prasad Singh, Bhogendra Jha, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat and Prof. M. Kamson.

**Others who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Syed Shahabuddin, S.M. Lal Jan Basha, Mani Shankar Aiyar, Sharad Yadav, Sudarsan Raychaudhuri, Sharad Dighe, Sudhir Sawant, Vijay Kumar Yadav, Ramesh Chennithala, Sriballav Panigrahi, Bhogendra Jha, Yaima Singh Yumnam, Umrao Singh, Dr. Laxminarain Pandey, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, Prof. Prem Dhumal and Maj. Gen. Bhuvan Chandra Khanduri.

Statement by Minister on the Import of Sugar : Making a statement in the House on 15 March, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Food, Shri Kalp Nath Rai said that the Government had been keeping continued vigil on the sugar prices in the open market. The tendency of increase in prices which was noticed during the early part of the current sugar season from October 1993 onwards could be contained by February 1994. The sugar production during the current season was expected to fall from the last season's level of 106 lakh tonnes to about 104 lakh tonnes. To contain the prices of sugar and ensure adequate availability during the remaining part of the current season and the early part of the next season, it had been decided to allow import of sugar under the Open General License (OGL). No customs duty and no additional customs duty would be levied on this import. It was expected that this measure would augment domestic supply and keep the open market prices of sugar under check, the Minister added.

Deaths in Rajasthan due to use of suspected contaminated kerosene : Making a statement in the House on 15 March, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Capt. Satish Sharma said that an intimation was received from the Government of Rajasthan telephonically on the evening of 9 March 1994 informing about some deaths in Jhalawar and Baran Districts on account of accidents occurring due to the use of kerosene by persons in their houses, etc. Senior Officers of the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) from the Northern Region Head Office, Delhi and an Officer of the Oil Industry Safety Directorate were directed to proceed to Rajasthan immediately and investigate the matter in association with State Government Officials and also to take action for the withdrawal of the suspected contaminated kerosene for preventing any similar accidents. The Executive Director, Northern Region of IOC, and officers from the Head Office, IOC, Bombay also reached Kota and carried out investigations. The IOC constituted an Internal Committee headed by the General Manager (Marketing Operations), Northern Region to conduct the enquiry and find out the cause of accidents and the contamination of kerosene, etc. Later, as reports of more deaths came in, a high-level Enquiry Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

The terms of reference of enquiry by the Enquiry Committee would establish the cause of deaths and other injuries due to the accidents on account of use of kerosene, determine the nature and causes of accidents, source of supply of kerosene causing accidents and its mode of transportation, distribution and sale to the consumers and whether the IOC and the Bharat Petroleum Corporation (BPC) officials followed the instructions on quality control and safety precautions and other procedures prescribed in the Operations Manual, particularly in view of the instructions issued after accidents in Cochin. The Committee would also determine responsibility of persons on account of whose negligence the accidents

occurred and suggest measures to prevent such accidents and happenings in future.

According to the information collected from the State Government, 27 persons were reported to have died on account of the accidents. 225 persons got burn injuries out of which 85 were still in hospitals. The districts affected were Jhalawar, Baran, Kota, Bundi and Chittorgarh.

In consultation with, and with the assistance of the State Government machinery, the contaminated kerosene was being withdrawn from the retailers and wholesalers by the IOC and being stored separately for further investigation. Some *ex gratia* payment had been made by the State Government to the next kin of the deceased. Further, the IOC was directed, irrespective of their responsibility, to pay Rs. 1 lakh to the next kin of the deceased and other appropriate amounts for the injured in consultation with the State Government. Further steps were being taken by the Oil Companies to prevent such happenings and accidents by ensuring strict compliance of instructions on quality control and safety regulations and checks.

Statement by the Prime Minister of the Successful Launch of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle-D4 : Making a statement on 4 May, the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao informed the House that the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) had been successfully launched earlier in the day from Sriharikota. The ASLV-D4 had injected the 113 kg SROSS-C2 Satellite into an orbit of about 437 km perigee and 938 km apogee at an inclination of 46 degree based on preliminary orbit determination. This was the second consecutive successful launch of the ASLV. Preliminary analysis of the data from SROSS-C2 received at the ISRO'S Telemetry, Tracking and Command stations indicated normal performance of the Satellite.

All the events were monitored using the network of the Telemetry and Tracking Stations at SHAR, Bangalore, Thiruvananthapuram and Car Nicobar. Data received at Car Nicobar indicated that the separation of the SROSS-C2 Satellite from the fourth stage was normal.

The Prime Minister further said that the success of the ASLV-D4 flight had demonstrated the repeatability of the Vehicle subsystems and further helped evaluating a number of technologies which were employed in ISRO's advanced launch Vehicles, like PSLV and GSLV.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Finance Bill, 1994 : On 4 May, moving that the Bill* be taken into consideration, the Minister of Finance, Dr. Manmohan Singh said that a large number of representations had been received from certain sectors

* The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 28 February 1994

of small scale industries requesting reduction from excise duties. The Government had announced further duty concessions on soap made without the aid of power and also on umbrellas, corrugated boxes and cartons, from excise duty.

The Government proposed to enlarge the list of imported life saving medical equipment exempt from the payment of customs duty. It was also proposed to reduce the excise duty on medical furniture from 20 per cent to 5 per cent.

As regards the proposal for providing a five-year tax holiday for new industrial undertakings set up in the backward districts of States which were not specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Income Tax Act, the State Governments had been requested to make available district-wise data on economic and social indicators within a short time.

Participating in the discussion* on 5 May, Shri Chitta Basu stated that the Governments' economic policy had not improved the economic situation in the country. There had been a sharp decline in production. Industrial growth rate had shown a decline of 1.6 per cent in 1993-94; foreign debt had also gone up from Rs. 1,10,000 crore to Rs. 2,66,000 crore. He wanted that the Government should review its economic policy.

Taking part in the discussion, Shri Indrajit Gupta said that the Government should state whether any follow-up action had been formulated on the findings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) which went into the securities' scam. All the foreign exchange which was deposited in the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) automatically required that a corresponding amount on Indian currency had to be released by the RBI and that would push up inflation further.

Replying to the debate on 5 May, the Minister of Finance, Dr. Manmohan Singh said that the provision for anti-poverty programme and rural development programme had been enhanced by 40 per cent. This would make a dent on rural poverty and would help to increase agricultural

*Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat, Mohan Singh (Deoria), Amal Datta, K.T. Vandayar, Harin Pathak, Bolla Bulli Ramaiah, R. Jeevarathinam, Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, V.S. Vijayaraghavan, Guman Mal Lodha, Inder Jit, Suraj Mandal, C. Sreenivasan, K. Pradhani, George Fernandes, Peter G. Marbaniang, V. Dhananjaya Kumar, C.K. Kuppaswamy, Girdhari Lal Bhargava, M. Krishnaswamy, Bhogendra Jha, Yaima Singh Yumnam, Anna Joshi, M.V.V.S. Murthy, P.C. Chacko, Mohan Rawale, Sriballav Panigrahi, Dattatraya Bandaru, Laeta Umbrey, Rajendra Agnihotri, K.D. Sultanpuri, Rampal Singh, P.P. Kaliaperumal, Bheru Lal Meena, K.H. Muniyappa, Prof. K. Venkatagiri Gowda, Prof. Susanta Chakraborty, Prof. Ashokrao Anandrao Deshmukh, Prof. Prem Dhumal, Dr. Debi Prosad Pal, Dr. Laxminarain Pandey, Dr. Mumtaz Ansari, Maj. Gen. R.G. Williams, Prof. (Smt.) Malani Bhattacharya, Smt. Suseela Gopalan and Smt. Dil Kumari Bhandari.

productivity. It would be the Government's effort to contain the fiscal deficit to 6 per cent of the GDP.

The Bill was passed.

*Statutory Resolution re: Disapproval of Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Amendment Ordinance, 1994 and Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Amendment Bill, 1994** : Moving the statutory resolution on 15 March, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat stated that by issuing an Ordinance on 25 January, on the eve of the Republic Day, the Government had proved that on the one hand it did not care for Parliament and on the other, it did not want such things to be discussed in Parliament. In fact, there was no emergent situation which compelled the Government to come out with the Ordinance. Had the Government been alert, the Bill itself would have been introduced by them in the Winter Session.

The member stated that the Government was going to establish Special Courts with a view to checking corrupt practice and misuse of funds in the banks; simultaneously, they were going to close branches of nationalised banks. Foreign banks and foreign capital was also being invited in the name of liberalisation. Government should have a clear policy in respect of basic financial institutions in the country, he added.

Moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Dr. Abrar Ahmed said that to check diversion of funds by persons who were found responsible for irregularities in respect of security transactions in banks and financial institutions, the Special Court (Trial of Offences relating to the Transactions in Securities) Act was enacted in 1992. During the trial of such cases before the Special Court, certain difficulties were being faced for want of special powers under specific provisions of the Act. Since the Government wanted to punish all those who were responsible for the irregularities and bungling and also to ensure that all the funds involved in such transactions were recovered, it was necessary to empower the Special Courts and strengthen them by giving them more powers. For this purpose, the Special Court (Trial of Offences relating to Transactions in Securities) Amendment Ordinance was promulgated in 1994. The Proposed Bill was to replace the said Ordinance.

Participating in the discussion,** Shri Chitta Basu said that adequate attention had not been given to the serious implications of the JPC Report in this Bill.

* The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 28 February 1994

** Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, Guman Mal Lodha, Sriballav Panigrahi, Mohan Singh (Deoria), Amal Datta, Tej Narayan Singh, Ram Naik, Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde and Dr. Kartikeswar Patra.

Replying to the debate, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Dr. Abrar Ahmed said that the objective behind issuing the Ordinance was to remove the hindrances which were coming in the way of the speedy functioning of the Special Courts. The process for taking action on the JPC Report on the securities' scam had already been initiated. Action as per the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee to improve the working of branches of nationalised banks was also being taken. He further said that no new licences would be issued to such foreign banks who were found to be involved in irregularities.

The Statutory Resolution was negated and the Bill was passed.

Statutory Resolution re: Disapproval of Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 and Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1994: On 16 March, moving that the Bill* be taken into consideration, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Dr. Abrar Ahmed said that the Narasimham Committee, set up in the wake of the securities' scam, *inter alia* had recommended that there should not be any restriction regarding setting up of new banks in the private sector, provided they fulfilled the conditions laid down by the RBI in regard to initial capital and other requirements. Keeping this in view and also the need for making the private sector banks more competent, RBI had issued detailed guidelines to interested parties. It was also felt that the Banking Regulation Amendment Act, 1949 should be amended to provide for setting up of new banks in the private sector and also to enable RBI to effectively monitor the compliance of constitutional provisions of exercising control on the new banks. As the Parliament was not in session and the amendment had become imminent, the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 was promulgated on 31 January 1994 by the President. The proposed Bill sought to replace the above Ordinance.

Opposing the Bill, Shri Rajvir Singh, who moved the Resolution, said on 17 March that the Government wanted to function on the basis of promulgation of Ordinances. It had not taken any steps to improve the functioning of banks. Government was planning to close down many branches of banks; but no provision had been made in the Bill to take care of those employees who would be retrenched as a result of this measure.

Participating in the discussion**, Shri Chitta Basu said that the real intention of the Government was to privatise the banking industry. The

* The Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 9 March 1994

** Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, Brahma Nand Mandal, Kodikkunnil Suresh, P.C. Chacko, Chetan P.S. Chauhan, Tej Narayan Singh, Prithviraj D. Chavan, Venkateswarlu Ummareddy, A. Charles, Ramashray Prasad Singh, R. Jeevarathinam, Ram Kapse, Ram Kripal Yadav, Vishwa Nath Shastri, Syed Shahabuddin, Shiv Raj Singh Chauhan, Devendra Prasad Yadav, Oscar Fernandes, Bhogendra Jha, Dr. Mumtaz Ansari, Dr. Vasant Niwruutti Pawar, Prof. K. Venkatagiri Gowda, Prof. Susanta Chakraborty and Kum. Mamata Banerjee.

second objective was to raise capital from the capital market to the extent of 49 per cent of the equity. This would reverse the process of growth of public sector banking.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Dr. Abrar Ahmed replied to the debate. Shri Rajvir Singh spoke by way of reply to his Statutory Resolution. The Resolution was negatived and the Bill was passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

On the first day of the Session, i.e., 21 February, the President of India addressed members of both the Houses assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House. As usual, there was no Question Hour on that day.

During the Session, the Question Hour was fixed for 35 sittings. The sitting fixed for 11 March was cancelled as decided by the House on 2 March. Answers to all Questions listed for that day were laid on the Table of the House on 15 March.

During the Session, in all, 32,448 notices of Questions (27,137 Starred, 5,269 Unstarred and 42 Short Notice Questions) were received. Out of these, 700 Questions were admitted as Starred, 7,629 Questions as Unstarred and 3 as Short Notice Questions. 92 Unstarred Questions were deleted/postponed/transferred from one Ministry to another.

Daily average of Questions: The average number of Starred Questions answered orally on the floor of the House during the Session was four. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered was 7 on 3 and 4 May and the minimum number was 3 on 24 February and 3 and 4 March.

The average number of Questions in the Unstarred List came to 218 as against the prescribed limit of 230, the minimum being 162 Questions on 12 May and the maximum being 243 on 4 March.

Half an Hour Discussions : In all, 36 Notices of Half an Hour Discussion were received during the Session. Out of these, three notices were admitted but only one notice was discussed on the floor of the House.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, references were made to the passing away of Shri Tara Chand Khandelwal and Shri Ram Prakash Chaudhary (both sitting members) and Sarvashri R.S. Arumugam, M.A. Hannan Alhaj, T.D. Muthukumarasami Nayudu, Shiv Ram Rai, V. Muniswamy Thirukuralar,

R.V. Reddiar, Ravindra Pratap Singh, S. Easwara Iyer, Bijoy Modak, Maj. Gen. Rajinder Singh Sparrow, Dr. N.N. Kailas and Smt. Renu Chakravartty (all ex-members). Members stood in silence for a while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

RAJYA SABHA

HUNDRED AND SEVENTIETH SESSION*

The Hundred and Seventieth Session of the Rajya Sabha began on 21 February 1994. It was adjourned on 18 March 1994 to meet again on 18 April 1994**. The House was adjourned a second time on 13 May 1994 to resume its Session on 13 June 1994. It was adjourned *sine die* on 15 June 1994. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below:

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

Motion of Thanks on the Address by the President: The discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the Address by the President moved by Shri S.S. Ahluwalia on 23 February 1994, took place on 1,2,3,4 and 8 March 1994. Moving the motion, the member referred to the achievements made by the Government in various fields. The efforts of the present Government had ensured that India's foreign debt had been reduced to a great extent; simultaneously, the foreign exchange reserve had also increased. The budgetary provision had been doubled for rural development.

The member observed that power generation was the biggest problem facing the country even after the policy of liberalisation had been initiated. Therefore, the Government had decided to give all possible help for the import of infrastructure technology.

Replying to the debate*** on 8 March, the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao said that as far as the Ayodhya issue was concerned,

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

** This month-long recess, immediately after the Budget was presented, was intended to enable the Departmentally-related Standing Committees to examine the Demands for Grants of the Ministries/Departments assigned to them and report back to the House.

*** Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Krishan Lal Sharma, Vithalrao Madhavrao Jadhav, Sukomal Sen, S.K.T. Ramachandran, Inder Kumar Gujral, N.E. Balaram, Rafique Alam, T.A. Mohammed Saqhy, B.K. Hariprasad, Kamal Morarka, S. Madhavan, S.S. Surjewala, Mentay Padmanabham, Virendra Kataria, Chimanbhai Mehta, Hiphei, V. Gopalsamy, Jagir Singh Dard, K.R. Malkani, Shiv Pratap Mishra, Jagmohan, Tindivanam G. Venkatraman, Rajni Ranjan Sahu, O.P. Kohli, P. Upendra, Maulana Obaidulla Khan Azmi, Prof. Saurin Bhattacharya, Dr. B.B. Dutta, Dr. Subramanian Swamy and Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan.

the Government was waiting for the opinion of the Supreme Court and it would initiate suitable action in the light of that opinion. The situation in Kashmir was a matter of concern. Pakistan had no *locus standi* in Kashmir. He pointed out that India respected human rights as much as any other country.

As regards the demand for the creation of new States in the country, the Prime Minister said that solutions had to be found for imbalances within the context of the States. Starting another process of carving out new States would not be in the interest of the country, he said.

On the economic policy, the Prime Minister said that the first necessity was the generation of more power. The country was for the first time going to have surplus power. It had to be ensured that not only the price rise was absorbed but inflation was also brought down. So far as the Dunkel Draft on issues relating to the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations was concerned, the proposals would not cause any harm either to the farmers or to the people at large. In fact, farmers were going to get newer opportunities for agricultural production.

The Prime Minister said that the increase in subsidy under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was Rs. 4,000/- in normal areas; Rs. 5,000/- in drought-prone and desert areas; and Rs. 6,000/- for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households and physically handicapped persons. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) allocation had also been increased.

The Prime Minister informed that the Government had taken up an important programme, *i.e.* the supply of improved tool kits to artisans in the villages; this benefited about 2,30,000 artisans in 166 districts. So far as the basic medical facilities were concerned, some very good hospitals were coming up in the rural areas. The Government had introduced three schemes on 2 October 1993: one exclusively for women, one for the rural areas and one for the urban youth. The Prime Minister said that the Backward Classes Financial Corporation had done a very good job. It had assisted, so far, about 80,678 persons. A National Minorities Finance and Development Corporation was going to be set up shortly. One very important decision that had been taken was that in the coming five years, the Government should move towards abolishing child labour in hazardous industries.

The Prime Minister observed that India had improved its relations with China. There had been some comments about the statements coming from the United States. The way one had to respond to those things had to be rather calibrated. Regarding the incident of firing on the Indian fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy, the Prime Minister said that the Government had taken up that matter with its Sri Lankan

counterpart with a view to formulating effective measures to prevent such incidents.

The Budget (General) 1994-95:* Discussion on the Budget (General), 1994-95 took place on 15, 16 and 17 March 1994. Initiating the discussion, Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi said that the Minister of Finance had not been able to reduce the fiscal and revenue deficits. The Budget showed heavy deficits, heavy debts, heavy interest and heavy non-Plan expenditure.

India's per capita gross national product had gone down and the country ranked 57th among* the low income countries. As regards the standard of living, it ranked 134th in the world. The Government had lost its control over the economy of the country. Commenting on the increase in prices, the member said that the prices of all the essential commodities, including those distributed through the Public Distribution System (PDS) had been increasing. There was very little difference between the prices in the open market and in the PDS, which was being destroyed in a phased manner.

The member said that even doctors, engineers, space scientists and other highly qualified people were unemployed and the Government was doing nothing for them. Nothing was being done for the handloom industry either and the weavers were suffering. The Budget proposals were harmful to the small scale industries; about 5 lakh small scale units might be closed due to the harsh customs and excise duty proposed in the Budget. The member said that proper attention should be paid to promote the self-employment sector and agro-based industries which were not functioning properly and suffering due to the policies of the Government. It should also pay attention to providing employment to people and to reorganise the unorganised sector. Agricultural investment should be given first priority. A Disinvestment Commission should be established for disinvesting the capital in the public sector. Defence expenditure should be increased and full attention should be paid to the work relating to defence research and development, he added.

Replying to the discussion** on 17 March 1994, the Minister of Finance, Dr. Manmohan Singh said that an efficient economic structure could not

* The Budget (General), 1994-95, was laid on the Table on 28 February 1994.

**Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Jagesh Desai, Ashok Mitra, S. Jaipal Reddy, Krishna Kumar Birla, S. Viduthalai Virumbi, Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare, G. Swaminathan, Moolchand Meena, Chaturanan Mishra, Surinder Kumar Singla, Mentay Padmanabham, V. Narayanasamy, Ram Jethmalani, Ahmed Mohamedbhai Patel, Ashis Sen, Rajni Ranjan Sahu, K.K. Veerappan, Vithalrao Madhavrao Jadhav, Digvijay Singh, Pragada Kotaiah, Chimanbhai Mehta, V. Gopalsamy, Govindrao Adik, Viren J. Shah, Sanjay Dalmia, Jagmohan, Tara Charan Majumdar, Bhupinder Singh Mann, Prof. Saurin Bhattacharya, Dr. M. Aram, Dr. Yelamanchili Sivaji, Dr. Srikant Ramachandra Jichkar, Smt. Kamla Sinha and Smt. Satya Bahin.

emerge without a reform of the tariff structure, in a manner which would not hurt the Indian industry. In order to take self-reliance seriously, a massive increase of exports was needed, and for such increase Indian industry and agriculture had to be efficient.

The Minister said that the priority of the Government was to restructure the economic control mechanism. Anti-poverty programmes were being strengthened. Over Rs. 7,000 crore had been provided for rural development. Determined efforts were being made to control diseases like leprosy, blindness, AIDS, etc.

The Minister said that great restraint had been exercised in increasing the defence expenditure. Keeping in view the threats to national security, an increased allocation of Rs. 2,000 crore had to be made for defence purposes. Similarly, food subsidies had been increased by Rs. 2,000 crore. The Government would stand by the farmers and protect their interests. At present, the country had a comfortable foreign exchange reserve. There was a record amount of food stocks. The Minister informed that the process of reform of personal income tax had been carried forward. Eight million people would benefit by the increase in exemption limit in this regard. Another process of reform which had been carried forward related to corporate taxes, a very large part of which was paid by the private and the public sectors.

So far as reduction in import duties was concerned, the Minister said that it was not a concession to foreigners. These were concessions to Indian industries in the hope that they would become more competitive. In fact, the overall impact of the reduction in import duties was going to be beneficial, particularly to the small scale industry. As regards the specific excise concessions, the Government had not taken away any concessions from small scale industries, the Minister stated.

The Budget (Railways, 1994-95: The discussion on the Budget (Railways), 1994-95, took place on 3, 4 and 5 May 1994.

Initiating the discussion on 3 May, Shri Sunder Singh Bhandari said that during the preceding four years, passenger fares and freight charges had been increased every year which had hit the common man hard. He observed that there was a need to improve the passenger amenities. Funds allocated for providing these amenities were inadequate. The member said that there was a need to increase the number of short distance trains. Coaches should be maintained properly and sanitary requirements should be fulfilled. The number of unreserved coaches in short distance day trains should be increased. All the unmanned level crossings should be converted into manned level crossings.

* Laid on the Table on 24 February 1994.

Replying to the discussion* on 5 May, the Minister of Railways, Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief said that the Railways had embarked upon a policy of large scale gauge conversion after a very careful consideration of all relevant factors. Railway electrification continued to remain a major thrust area for the Indian Railways. The Railways were maintaining adequate progress in electrification. Observance of punctuality in running trains had improved during the recent past. As regards setting up of new Zonal Headquarters and Divisional Headquarters and decentralisation, the Government was closely looking into such matters, the Minister informed.

GATT Treaty: Raising a short duration discussion on the GATT Treaty on 9 March 1994, Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra said that it was very unfortunate that the Government of India was going to sign the Treaty, which was a "document of destruction". The Government was switching over from State capitalism to private capitalism which was more dangerous for India. The member said that the difference between liberalisation and globalisation had to be understood. While he welcomed the entry of foreign companies in the field of power generation, sea-fishing and exploration of oil, he deprecated their entry in small scale and cottage industries and in the field of consumer goods. In this year's Budget, subsidy to all sectors was being gradually reduced. Exemption in customs duty was to the tune of Rs. 2,981 crore. Exemption in excise duty of Rs. 2,000 crore had been given to big industries, whereas new excise duty to the tune of Rs. 2,106 crore had been imposed on small and cottage industries. As a result, crores of people had been adversely affected and thousands of units had been closed. With the adoption of GATT provisions, 3.10 crore people engaged in those industries would be out of employment. It would further aggravate the unemployment situation prevailing in the country.

The member said that after the enforcement of the Patents Act, 1970 medicines in India had become the cheapest all over the world. When the multinationals realized that Indian medicines had captured their market, they manipulated the agreement in order to keep the patent with them for 20 years. Now, in addition to "process patenting", "produce patenting" had also been included in it. The prices of life-saving drugs would increase 30 to 40 times.

As per provisions of the GATT Agreement, exchange of seeds would not take place. The foreign companies would now have control over Indian

*Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri K. Rahman Khan, Shankar Dayal Singh, Virendra Kataria, Md. Salim, H. Hanumanthappa, J.S. Raju, John F. Fernandes, S. Madhavan, Suresh Pachouri, Ish Dutt Yadav, Satish Pradhan, Mohindar Singh Kalyan, Bhadreswar Gohain, Mohd. Masud Khan, Surinder Kumar Singla, Kailash Narain Sarang, Chimanbhai Mehta, V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo, Sarada Mohanty, Sangh Priya Gautam, Naresh Yadav, Jalaludin Ansari, Yerra Narayanaswamy, W. Kulabidhu Singh, Tara Charan Majumdar, Prof. I.G. Sanadi, Dr. B.B. Dutta and Smt. Chandra Kala Pandey.

fields, forests and rivers, and it would have to ask the foreign companies as to what to sow and what to eat, the member added.

Replying to the discussion* on 15 March 1994, the Minister of Commerce, Shri Pranab Mukherjee said that by approving the GATT proposals, the question of surrendering sovereignty of India did not arise. A large number of nations which participated in the Uruguay Round of discussions felt that the Dunkel Draft was the model draft that they wished to have, and it emerged out of prolonged negotiations which had begun in September 1986 and ended on 15 December 1993. It was true that before the Uruguay Round of discussions, agriculture was outside the purview of GATT. Agriculture and textiles in fact had been brought within the purview of the GATT at the initiative and desire of the developing countries themselves. The Minister said that it was done in order to have an access to the markets of the developed countries in the field of agriculture. There was no question of accepting any obligation on import front. The question of reducing subsidies to India's agricultural programme did not arise. The public distribution system of the country also was not going to be affected. It would provide the country an opportunity to intervene effectively in the international market.

The Minister informed that there was a separate policy statement in respect of the small scale sector. Nobody would be allowed to come and make investments in areas reserved for small scale sector. When the textiles integration would take place a large number of textiles and clothing would come from the small scale sector and India would have a larger market.

As regards the area of the State's rights, it was mentioned in the Text that many of its provisions would have to be implemented through legislation. Once Parliament made the legislation, giving effect to the provisions of this Agreement would be obligatory. There was no question that the Agreement was going to be automatically implemented, the Minister added.

Discussion on the working of the Ministry of Defence: The discussion on the working of the Ministry of Defence took place on 26 and 27 April and 3 May 1994. Initiating the discussion on 26 April, Shri Suresh Kalmadi said that the defence budget had remained static for many years. All the material requirements of the armed forces were definitely going up but the budget allocation was unfortunately very low. He said that the Indian Air Force had a strength of about 45 squadrons. The Subramaniam Commission which had gone into the Air Force requirements, had said that India required 65 squadrons to defend itself. There was need for a jet

*Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Vishvjit P. Singh, S. Jaipal Reddy, Ashok Mitra, Santosh Kumar Sahu, Kamal Morarka, T.A. Mohammed Saqhy, N. Giriprasad, Mentay Padmanabham, Jagmohan, Dr. Subramanian Swamy and Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan.

trainer, but no decision had been taken in that regard. The other immediate need of the Air Force was upgradation of the MIG aircraft. A prompt decision was required on that particular issue. Our tanks, guns and ammunition needed updating. The member further said that with the liberalisation and opening up of trade, the Navy had a bigger role to play. Submarines had been the prime need of the Navy and that aspect needed to be looked into immediately. The member congratulated the team of scientists at the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) for their excellent work in the missile programme.

Replying to the discussion* on 3 May, the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao said that it had always been our policy that a universal non-discriminatory and comprehensive test ban treaty, accompanied by a universal cut-off of production of missile materials as part of a time-bound programme, would be the correct approach to adopt. With regard to *Agni* programme, the Prime Minister said that the intention was to develop the re-entry test vehicle to specifications leading to the establishment of re-entry technology. The most difficult part of the missile technology was the re-entry phase. It signified certain capabilities in the upgrading of India's missile technology, the Prime Minister added.

Discussion on the working of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: The discussion on the working of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting took place on 27 and 28 April 1994. Initiating the discussion on 27 April, Smt. Sushma Swaraj said that the objectives of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was to inform and educate the people and to entertain them. The number of channels had been increased, but no attention had been paid to the quality of programmes. It was the duty of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to encourage and cultivate the interests of people and also to refine their interests.

Replying to the discussion** on 28 April, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Shri K.P. Singh Deo said that *Doordarshan* was regularly telecasting programmes of diverse interests, including those on agriculture, health, family planning and adult education. Most of these programmes were being produced by *Doordarshan* on its own cost. It was also telecasting, free of cost, films provided by the other Departments of the Government of India. Thus, it was paying its social obligation to the society, and to the country as a whole.

*Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri K.R. Malkani, Krishna Kumar Birla, S. Jaipal Reddy, V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo, Hiphei, Misa R. Ganesan, Jagesh Desai, Digvijay Singh, S. Madhavan, Chaturanan Mishra, Gopalsinh G. Solanki, Mallikarjun, Prof. G.G. Swell and Dr. Biplab Dasgupta.

**Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri V. Narayanasamy, Bishambhar Nath Pande, Inder Kumar Gujral, Anant Ram Jaiswal, G. Swaminathan, Jalaludin Ansari, P. Upendra, S. Viduthalai Virumbi, Govindram Giri, Smt. Sarala Maheshwari and Smt. Veena Verma.

In order to further tighten control over entertainment programmes, more stringent review norms had been adopted against the display of sex and indecent portrayal of women. Songs and sequences which were likely to offend the sentiments of the viewers were taken off from the programmes. More women were being included in Preview Panels.

The Minister informed that the programmes on all the six channels of *Doordarshan* were so designed as to provide a composite mix to various segments of the viewers. The Metro Channel was being extended to all the State Capitals. In order to cater adequately to the needs of regional language programmes, three satellite channels were also being exclusively used for regional language programmes, he added.

Launch of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle D-4 (ASLV-D4): Making a statement on 4 May 1994, the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao informed the House of the successful launch of the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV). The success of the ASLV-D4 flight had demonstrated the repeatability of the Vehicle sub-systems and further helped in evaluating a number of technologies which were employed in the Indian Space Research Organisation's (ISRO) advanced launch vehicles, like the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV). They included the strap booster technology, closed-loop guidance system, real time on-board decision system, etc. besides the technology tracking and command systems.

Follow-up action on the recommendations of the JPC regarding Securities' Scam: On 10 May 1994, Shri Gurudas Das Gupta called the attention of the Minister of Finance to the follow-up action in the light of the recommendations and findings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) which enquired into the irregularities in the securities and banking transactions.

Replying to the calling attention, the Minister of Finance, Dr. Manmohan Singh said that immediately after the presentation of the Report, steps were initiated to process the 273 recommendation/observations/conclusions of the Committee. The scam clearly showed the weaknesses in the functioning of our banking system. To streamline the functioning of the stock markets, statutory powers had been given to the Securities and Exchanges Board of India (SEBI). The Governing Bodies of Stock Exchanges had been successfully diversified. The Portfolio Management Scheme and subsidiary general ledger facilities had been comprehensively reviewed and adequate safeguards had been prescribed to prevent their misuse in future. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had also undertaken a detailed scrutiny of the treasury operations of foreign banks, the Minister added.

Import of Sugar: Initiating a Short Duration Discussion on 14 June 1994, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi said that the production of sugar had come down in 1993-94 as compared to 1991-92 and 1992-93. In the month of October-

November 1993, almost all the Departments were aware of the fact that the production of sugar had come down substantially. The Ministry of Civil Supplies had been repeatedly stating that production of sugar was less, supplies of sugar would also be less and, therefore, sugar should be imported.

Replying to the discussion,* the Minister of State of the Ministry of Food, Shri Kalp Nath Rai said that the Public Accounts Committee, in its report to the Parliament on 19 April 1993, had recommended that the import of sugar through the Open General Licence (OGL) would be cheaper and quicker. Therefore, that recommendation was followed.

The Minister said that sugar production in November-December 1993 was more than that in November-December 1992. Removal of the ban by the Uttar Pradesh Government on the movement of *gur* also caused a fall in the production of sugar. Sugar was being provided at the rate of Rs. 9.05 per kg. to all the poor sections of society through the PDS. The Government had made allotment of sugar under the PDS to all State Governments. Now it was their duty to distribute it to the people at Rs. 9.05 per kg. As per existing stocks, it would continue to be released to all the States under the PDS till October 1994.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1993***: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 23 February 1994, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways, Shri K.C. Lenka said that Section 124 of the Railways Act, 1989 provided for payment of compensation only to *bona fide* passengers who got injured in train accidents. However, incidents like terrorist acts, robberies and dacoities in trains or on platform were not covered by that Section for the purpose of payment of compensation.

It was, therefore, proposed to introduce the Railway Passenger Insurance Scheme for valid ticket and pass holders travelling in trains. It was also proposed to amend the Railways Act, 1989 and to make certain consequential amendments in the Railway Claims Tribunals Act, 1987 through the Bill.

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

*Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri V. Narayanasamy, S. Jaipal Reddy, Shivajirao Giridhar Patil, Nilotpal Basu, Pranab Mukherjee, S. Viduthalai Virumbi, Madan Bhatia, S. Muthu Mani, Gurudas Das Gupta, Satya Prakash Malaviya, Janeshwar Mishra, Jagmohan, Raj Nath Singh and Prof. G.G. Swell.

** The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 20 December 1993.

*The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1994:** Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 7 March 1994, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Dr. Abrar Ahmed said that the Narasimham Committee had *inter alia* suggested that there should be no restriction on setting up of new banks in the Private Sector.

In order to bring about efficiency in the banking system, the RBI had issued guidelines for setting up new banks. Since the Parliament was not in session, the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 was promulgated by the President on 31 January 1994. The proposed Bill sought to substitute the Ordinance.

A provision for appointment of a part-time Chairman of Banking Companies had been made in the Bill. A provision for enhancement of punishment for violation of the Banking Regulation Act had also been made.

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

*The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 1994:*** Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 11 May 1994, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy said that the entire paid-up capital of the nationalised banks stood vested in, and allotted to, the Union Government. Since resources of the Government were limited and funds were required for other priority areas, it would not be possible for the Government to contribute the substantial amounts required by the nationalised banks for meeting the new prudential norms. The Government had, therefore, decided that the nationalised banks which were in a position to do so, might be allowed to approach the capital market to raise fresh equity to meet their shortfall in capital requirements. The Government would, however, continue to retain majority ownership and, therefore, effective control on the public sector banks. In order to give effect to that decision it had become necessary to amend the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980.

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

C. QUESTION HOUR

During the 170th Session of the Rajya Sabha 15,401 notices of Questions (14,629 Starred and 772 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 740 Starred Questions and 7,903 Unstarred Questions were admitted. 6

*The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 23 February 1994.

**The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 10 May 1994.

Short Notice Questions were received but none was admitted. After lists of Questions were printed, 5 Starred and 60 Unstarred Questions were transferred from the listed Ministries to the Ministries which were more directly concerned.

Daily Average of Questions: Each of the list of Starred Questions contained 20 Questions. On an average, 4 Questions were orally answered per sitting. The maximum number of Questions orally answered was 6 on 10 May and 13 May and the minimum number of Questions orally answered was 2 on 9 March 1994.

The minimum number of Questions admitted in the list of Unstarred Questions was 127 on 18 April 1994 and their maximum number was 321 on 18 March 1994. Their average came to 224.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: 39 Notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received out of which 6 were admitted. Discussion was held only on one subject.

Statement correcting answers to Questions: 6 Statements correcting answers to Questions answered in the House were made/laid by the Ministers concerned.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, references were made to the passing away of Smt. Maya Devi Chetry and Smt. Seeta Yudhvir and Sarvashri Bhim Raj, Kishan Lai, Akbar Ali Khan, M. Basavaraju, Kasu Brahmananda Reddy, Narsingrao Balbhimrao Deshmukh, R.K. Jaichandra Singh and Dr. Mahipatray M. Mehta, all ex-members. Members stood in silence for a while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

STATE LEGISLATURES

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Ninth Assam Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Budget Session on 9 March 1994, was adjourned *sine die* on 31 March 1994. There were fourteen sittings in all.

Governor's Address : The Governor of Assam addressed the House on the opening day, *i.e.*, 9 March.

Legislative Business : During the Session, eleven Bills were considered and passed by the House.

Financial Business : During the Session, five Appropriation Bills, including the Budget for the year 1994-95 and three other Bills incorporating excess grants, were discussed and passed by the House.

* Material contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

Obituary references : Obituary references were made on the demise of some of the leading personalities and the House paid tributes to the departed souls.

DELHI VIDHAN SABHA*

The Delhi Vidhan Sabha commenced its Second (Budget) Session on 7 March 1994 and was adjourned *sine die* on 11 April 1994. There were 21 sittings in all.

Lt. Governor's Address : The Lt. Governor of Delhi addressed the House on the opening day, *i.e.*, 7 March 1994. The Motion of Thanks to the Lt. Governor for his Address was moved by Shri Rajender Kumar Gupta, and was seconded by Shri Gyan Chand. The discussion on the Motion of Thanks continued for six days. The Motion was then unanimously adopted by the House by a voice vote.

Legislative Business : During the Session eight Bills, *viz.* (i) Delhi Agricultural Cattle Preservation Bill, 1994; (ii) Punjab Courts (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1994; (iii) The Delhi Delegation of Powers (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (iv) The Delhi Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (v) The Delhi Commission for Women Bill, 1994; (vi) The Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 1994; (vii) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1994; and (viii) The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1994 were introduced, and were discussed and passed by the House.

Financial Business : The Budget for the year 1994-95 was presented by the Finance Minister, Shri Jagdish Mukhi in the House on 23 March. The Appropriation Bill (No.1), 1994; the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1994; and the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1994 were also introduced, discussed and passed by the House during the Session.

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Goa Legislative Assembly commenced its First Session of the year on 28 February 1994 which continued till 30 April 1994. The Assembly commenced its Second Session of the year on 23 May 1994 and adjourned *sine die* on 25 May 1994.

Governor's Address : The Governor of Goa addressed the House on 28 February 1994. The National Anthem was played before the Address by the Governor. The Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address was moved on 3 March 1994. The discussion on the Motion took place for three days, *i.e.* 3, 7 and 8 March 1994, and it was then passed by the House after rejecting all the amendments.

Financial Business: The Finance Minister presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1993-94 on 1 March 1994. The discussion

*Material contributed by the Delhi Vidhan Sabha Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Goa Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

on the Supplementary Demands took place on 2 March 1994 and all the Supplementary Demands were passed. The necessary Appropriation Bill was passed on the same day. The Minister of Finance moved a motion for Vote on Account, 1994-95 on 30 March 1994. The Motion was carried and the Goa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1994 was passed the same day. The Finance Minister presented the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1994-95 on 9 March 1994. The House discussed and passed 40 Demands out of the total of 69 Demands, during the first Session of the year. The remaining 29 Demands were passed during the Second Session of the year on 23 May 1994. The same day, the House also passed the Goa Appropriation Bill, 1994.

Legislative Business: During the Session, the following Bills, viz. (i) The Goa Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (ii) The Indian Stamps (Goa Amendment) Bill, 1994; (iii) the Goa Legislative Diploma (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (iv) The Goa Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (v) The Goa Panchayat Raj Bill, 1993; and (vii) The Goa Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1993 were considered and passed by the House.

Resolutions: Two Resolutions on the undermentioned subjects were moved by the Chief Minister in the House on 23 March 1994 and 25 May 1994, respectively: (i) Resolution discouraging the use of Tobacco and Tobacco products; and (ii) Resolution for dissolution of all the existing Panchayats in the State with effect from the date the new Panchayats are constituted in terms of the Goa Panchayat Raj Act, 1994.

Both the resolutions were passed unanimously.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the demise of Shri Mukund Shinkre, former MP; Shri Enio Pimenta, former Member of the Legislative Assembly; Shri Tatoba Velingkar, well-known dramatist; Shri Vaman Sardesai, freedom fighter and former Indian Ambassador to Angola; Shri Narahari Volvoikar, musician and dramatist; and Shri Tito Menezes, the first Goan Judicial Commissioner of Goa.

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Eighth Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly which commenced its Second Session on 2 March 1994, was adjourned *sine die* on 7 April 1994. The House was then prorogued by the Governor on 8 April 1994.

Governor's Address: The Governor of Himachal Pradesh addressed the House on the opening day, i.e. 2 March 1994.

Legislative Business: During the Session, ten Bills were considered and passed by the House. Important among these were: (i) The Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Bill, 1994; and (ii) The Himachal Pradesh

* Material contributed by the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of Members) Amendment Bill, 1994.

Financial Business: The Chief Minister, Shri Virbhadra Singh, who also holds the Finance portfolio, presented the Supplementary Budget for the year 1993-94 on 9 March 1994. The general discussion on the Budget took place on 15 March 1994 and the necessary Appropriation Bill was introduced and passed on 16 March 1994. The Budget for the year 1994-95 was presented on 17 March 1994. The general discussion on the Budget took place on 21, 22, 23, 24 and 28 March 1994. The voting on the Demands took place on 29 March 1994 and the necessary Appropriation Bill was introduced in and considered and passed by the House the same day.

Obituary references: Obituary reference was made on the demise of Shri Ved Bhushan, a former member of the Legislative Assembly;

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Budget Session (Second Session) of the Tenth Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha which commenced on 21 February 1994, was adjourned *sine die* on 6 May 1994. The House was prorogued the same day. There were thirty-three sittings in all.

Governor's Address: The Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Mohammed Shafi Qureshi addressed the House on the opening day, *i.e.* 21 February 1994. The Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address was moved by Shri Jalam Singh Patel and seconded by Dr. Ashok Sawle. The Motion was discussed for two days and was adopted by the House on 3 March 1994.

Financial Business: The Budget for the year 1994-95 was presented in the House by the Finance Minister, Shri Ajai Mushran on 16 March 1994. The general discussion which started on 7 April 1994 was followed by discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants. The relevant Appropriation Bill was introduced on 4 May 1994 and passed on 5 May 1994.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the demise of Shri Chimanbhai Patel, Chief Minister of Gujarat and Shri Sawaimal Jain, former Deputy Speaker of Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha. Obituary references were also made on the demise of 7 former members of the House.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, which commenced its first Session for the year 1994 on 15 March 1994, was adjourned *sine die* on

* Material contributed by the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat

30 April 1994. The House was then prorogued by the Governor on the same day.

Governor's Address: On the opening day, *i.e.* 15 March 1994, the Governor of Maharashtra addressed members of both the Houses of the State Legislature assembled together. The Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address, moved on the same day, was discussed for two days and then adopted by the House without any amendments.

Financial Business: The Minister of Finance presented the Third Supplementary Demands for the Year 1993-94 on 15 March 1994. The Demands were discussed for two days and the Supplementary Appropriation Bill was passed by the House on 24 March 1994. The Budget for the year 1994-1995 was presented by the Finance Minister on 16 March 1994. The general discussion on the Budget was held for four days and Department-wise discussion and voting of Demands continued for eleven days. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill was passed on 30 March 1994 and the final Appropriation Bill for the year 1994-95 was passed on 27 April 1994.

Legislative Business: During the Session, 19 Bills were considered and passed by the House. They include: (i) The Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Taluka Panchayat and Village Panchayats Bill; (ii) The State Election Commissioner (Qualifications and Appointments) Bill; (iii) The Maharashtra Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1994; (iv) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill; (v) The Maharashtra Tenancy and Agricultural Land Laws (Amendment) Bill; (vi) The Maharashtra Municipal Councils (Amendment) Bill; and (vii) The Bombay Stamp (Amendment) Bill.

Obituary references: Obituary references were made on the demise of Shri K.T. Girmay, former Deputy Speaker; Dr. Kailash and Shri Mustafa Faki, former Ministers; Shri Chimanbhai Patel, Chief Minister of Gujarat; and Shri S.L. Kirloskar, industrialist. Obituary references were also made on the demise of some former members of the House.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

The Maharashtra Legislative Council, which commenced its first Session for the year 1994 on 15 March 1994, was adjourned *sine die* on 30 April 1994. There were twenty-seven sittings in all.

Governor's Address: On the opening day of the Session, *i.e.* 15 March 1994, the Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P.C. Alexander addressed members of both Houses of the State Legislature assembled together. The Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address was moved on the same day and was discussed for two days. The Motion was passed by the House on 21 March 1994.

* Material contributed by the Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat.

Financial Business: The Minister of Finance presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1993-94 on 15 March 1994, which were discussed for two days. The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1994 as passed by the Legislative Assembly was considered on 24 March 1994. The Minister of Finance presented the Budget for the year 1994-95 on 16 March 1994. The general discussion on the Budget was held for four days. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1994 and the Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 1994, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, were considered on 30 March 1994 and 27 April 1994, respectively.

Legislative Business: During the Session, fourteen Bills, viz. (i) The Bombay Village Panchayats and the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (ii) The Bombay Village Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (iii) the Shivraj Fine Art Litho Works (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (iv) The State Election Commissioner (Qualifications and Appointment) Bill, 1994; (v) The Maharashtra Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1994; (vi) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (vii) The Maharashtra Departmental Enquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents) (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (viii) The Maharashtra University (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (ix) The Maharashtra Municipal Councils (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (x) The Bombay Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (xi) The Maharashtra Tenancy and Agricultural Land Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (xii) The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Levy and Amendment) Bill, 1994; (xiii) The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Levy, Amendment and Validation) (Revival and Amendment) Bill, 1994; and (xiv) The Bombay Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1994 were considered and passed by the House.

Obituary references: Obituary references were made on the demise of the Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Chimanbhai Patel and the renowned industrialist, Shri Shantanurao Laxmanrao Kirloskar.

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

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	21 February to 13 May 1994	
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD		38
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	246 hours and 6 minutes	
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD		15
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS		
i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		22
ii) Introduced		17
iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha		6
iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment/recommendation and Laid on the Table		NII
v) Referred to Select Committee		NII
vi) Referred to Joint Committee		NII
vii) Reported by Select Committee		NII
viii) Reported by Joint Committee		NII
ix) Referred to Departmentally Related Standing Committee by Speaker/Chairman, Rajya Sabha.		6
x) Reported by Standing Committee		7
xi) Discussed		27
xii) Passed		27
xiii) Withdrawn		NII
xiv) Negatived		NII
xv) Part-discussed		NII
xvi) Discussion postponed		NII
xvii) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation		13
xviii) Motion for concurrence to refer the Bill to Joint Committee adopted		NII
xix) Pending at the end of the Session		18
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS		
i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		258
ii) Introduced		37
iii) Motion for leave to introduce negatived		NII
iv) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha		NII
v) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table		NII
vi) Reported by Select Committee		NII
vii) Discussed		2
viii) Passed		NII
ix) Withdrawn		NII
x) Negatived		1
xi) Circulated for eliciting opinion		NII

xii) Part-discussed	1
xiii) Discussion postponed	NH
xiv) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	NH
xv) Referred to Select Committee	NH
xvi) Removed from the Register of Pending Bills	2
xvii) Pending at the end of the Session	292
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
i) Notices received	174
ii) Admitted	2
iii) Discussion held	1
iv) Part-discussed	NH
8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197 (Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
Statement made by Minister	1
9. MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS	
i) Notices received	NH
ii) Admitted and discussed	NH
iii) Barred	NH
iv) Withdrawn	NH
10. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	1
11. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
i) Notices received	116
ii) Admitted	8
iii) Moved	8
iv) Adopted	3
v) Negatived	4
vi) Withdrawn	1
11 A. RESOLUTIONS PLACED BEFORE THE HOUSE BY THE SPEAKER	2
12. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
i) Notices received	2
ii) Admitted	2
iii) Moved	1
iv) Adopted	1
13. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
i) Received	9
ii) Admitted	9
iii) Discussed	3
iv) Adopted	NH
v) Negatived	NH
vi) Withdrawn	2
vii) Part-discussed	1
viii) Discussions postponed	NH

14. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
i) Notices received	2
ii) Admitted	2
iii) Discussed	NII
iv) Adopted	NII
v) Part-discussed	NII
15. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
i) Notices received	598
ii) Admitted	93
iii) Moved	NII
iv) Discussed	NII
v) Adopted	NII
vi) Negatived	NII
vii) Withdrawn	NII
viii) Part-discussed	NII
16. MOTION REG : 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 CREATED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION	NII
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	21,284
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	1112 on 18 December, 1994
20. NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS	
i) Brought before the House	NII
ii) Admitted	NII
iii) Barred in view of adjournment motion admitted on the subject	NII
iv) Consent withheld by Speaker outside the House	18
v) Consent given by Speaker but leave not asked for by members concerned	NII
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
i) Starred	700
ii) Unstarred	7629
iii) Short Notice Questions	3

22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 January to 31 March 1994	No. of Reports presented to the House
1	2	3	4
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	-	-
(ii)	Committee on Absence of Members	-	-
(iii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	-	-
(iv)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	2	-
(v)	Committee on Petitions	3	-
(vi)	Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions	2	2
(vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	-	-
(viii)	Committee of Privileges	3	-
(ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	-	-
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	7	-
(xi)	Estimates Committee	6	-
(xii)	General Purposes Committee	-	-
(xiii)	House Committee		
	(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee	-	-
	(b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	-	-
	(c) Sub-Committee on Furnishing	-	-
(xiv)	Public Accounts Committee	2	3
(xv)	Railway Convention Committee	3	2
(xvi)	Rules Committee	-	-

JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEES

(i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	3	-
(ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	-	-
(iii)	Joint Committee on Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1994	-	-

(iv)	Joint Committee on Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Bill, 1991	-	-
(v)	Joint Committee on the Copyright (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992	-	-
(vi)	Joint Committee on the Constitution (Seventy-Second Amendment) Bill, 1992	-	-
(vii)	Select Committee on the Constitution (Seventy-First Amendment) Bill, 1990	-	-
(viii)	Select Committee on the Transplantation of Human Organs Bill, 1993	-	-

STANDING COMMITTEES

(i)	Committee on Agriculture	9	-
(ii)	Committee on Communication	-	-
(iii)	Committee on Defence	5	-
(iv)	Committee on Energy	-	-
(v)	Committee on External Affairs	7	-
(vi)	Committee on Finance	-	-
(vii)	Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	7	2
(viii)	Committee on Labour and Welfare	4	-
(ix)	Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals	10	-
(x)	Committee on Railways	-	-
(xi)	Committee on Urban and Rural Development	18	3
23.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE		5
24.	PETITIONS PRESENTED		6
25.	NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATE		NII

APPENDIX II

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

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	21 February to 15 June 1994
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	38
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	219 hours and 34 minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	7
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	25
	(ii) Introduced	8
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	27
	(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	4
	(v) Referred to Select Committee by Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(vii) Referred to the Departmentally related Standing Committees	9*
	(viii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
	(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
	(x) Reported by the Department related Standing Committees	6
	(xi) Discussed	33
	(xii) Passed	33
	(xiii) Withdrawn	2
	(xiv) Negatived	Nil
	(xv) Part-discussed	Nil
	(xvi) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	13
	(xvii) Discussion postponed	Nil
	(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	25
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	146
	(ii) Introduced	31
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	Nil
	(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
	(v) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
	(vi) Discussed	2
	(vii) Withdrawn	1

* Including five Bills introduced during the Session.

(viii)	Passed		Nil
(ix)	Negatived		Nil
(x)	Circulated for eliciting opinion		Nil
(xi)	Part-discussed		1
(xii)	Discussion postponed		Nil
(xiii)	Motion for circulation of Bill negatived		Nil
(xiv)	Referred to Select Committee		Nil
(xv)	Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill		28
(xvi)	Pending at the end of the Session		151
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)		
(i)	Notices received		79
(ii)	Admitted	3 (on one subject)	
(iii)	Discussions held		2*
8.	NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180 (CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)		
	Statements made by Ministers		2
9.	HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD		1
10.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS		
(i)	Notices received	101 (on 11 subjects)	
(ii)	Admitted		101
(iii)	Moved		11
(iv)	Adopted		3
(v)	Negatived		4
(vi)	Withdrawn		4
11.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS		
(i)	Notices received		3
(ii)	Admitted		3
(iii)	Moved		1
(iv)	Adopted		1
12.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS		
(i)	Received		14
(ii)	Admitted		14
(iii)	Discussed		1
(iv)	Withdrawn		1
(v)	Negatived		Nil
(vi)	Adopted		Nil
(vii)	Part-discussed		1
(viii)	Discussion postponed		1

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

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

* Notices on identical subject were clubbed together.

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period 1 Jan. to 31 March 1994	No. of Reports presented during the 170th Session
(i) Business Advisory Committee	8	Nil
(ii) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	1	3
(iii) Committee on Petitions	10	1
(iv) Committee of Privileges	1	Nil
(v) Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(vi) Committee on Government Assurances	3	1
(vii) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	4	1
DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES :		
(viii) Commerce	11	3
(ix) Home Affairs	12	5
(x) Human Resource Development	15	6
(xi) Industry	17	6
(xii) Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	8	8
(xiii) Transport and Tourism	10	6
24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE		3
25. PETITIONS PRESENTED		1
26. NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATES		

S.No.	Name of members sworn in	Date on which sworn in
1	2	3
1.	Shri Satyanarayana Dronamraju	4 April 1994
2.	Shri K. Mohammed Khan	.
3.	Shri Tulasidas Majji	.
4.	Shri Alladi P. Rajakumar	.
5.	Shri Kishore Chandra Suryanarayana Deo Vyricherla	.
6.	Shri Narayanaswamy Yerra	.
7.	Shri Aas Mohammad	.
8.	Shri Jalaludin Ansari	.
9.	Shri Sitaram Kesri	.
10.	Shri Nagmani	.
11.	Shrimati Kamla Sinha	.
12.	Shri Janardan Yadav	.
13.	Shri Naresh Yadav	.
14.	Shri Rajubhai A. Parmar	.
15.	Shrimati Anandiben Jethabhai Patel	.

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

18 April 1994

27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

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

APPENDIX III

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

1 January to 31 March 1994

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATE							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	15.2.94 to 31.3.94	31	9 (9)	—	458 (144)	74 (a)	267 (8)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	7.3.94 to 9.3.94	3	2 (2)	—	50 (45)	34 (26)	—
Assam L.A.**	9.3.94	14	22 (11)	—	1140 (884)	275 (265)	89 (40)
Bihar L.A.	16.3.94 to 23.3.94	6	3 (3)	—	(377)	(298)	(30)
Bihar L.C.	16.3.94 to 24.3.94	7	(3)	—	505 (387)	4 (13)	198 (118)
Delhi L.A.	7.3.94 to 11.4.94	21	8(8)	3	492(340)	648 (645)	7 (3)
Gujarat L.A.	3.2.94 to 9.3.94	17	7 (7)	5	6190 (3555)	221 (156) (b)	38 (8)
Goa L.A.	28.2.94 to 30.3.94	21	6(6)	2	800 (553)	265 (176) (c)	5 (1)
Haryana L.A.	28.2.94 to 17.3.94	11	12 (12)	—	329 (217)	54 (43)	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	3.3.94 to 7.4.94	22	10 (10)	—	1366 (878) (d)	88 (169) (e)	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. Ⓞ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	30.12.93 to 18.1.94 7.2.94 to 17.2.94, and 21.3.94 to 31.3.94	22	27 (28)	1	854 (314)	570	—
Karnataka L.C.	30.12.93 to 19.1.94 7.2.94 to 18.2.94, and 21.3.94 to 31.3.94	—	25 (25)	—	823 (241)	582	10 (10)
Kerala L.A.	21.1.94 to 3.3.94 and 16.3.94 to 22.4.94	41	18 (15)	—	1698 (1698)	12809 (12809)	35 (12)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	21.2.94 to 6.5.94	33	21 (21)	—	7200 (4158)	2623 (2596)	17 (1)
Maharashtra L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	8.3.94 to 29.3.94	14	7 (7)	—	176 (175)	34 (34)	—
Nagaland L.A.	13.1.94 to 15.1.94 and 22.3.94 to 29.3.94	9	2 (2)	—	129 (114)	35 (31)	1 (1)
Orissa L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A.	4.3.94 to 6.4.94	21	13 (13)	—	1335 (783)	179(106)	3 (1)

Rajasthan L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	16.3.94 to 5.5.94	34	32 (32)	—	4567(1336)	(1998)	11 (11)
Tripura L.A.	4.3.94 to 22.3.94	11	4 (4)	—	497 (330)	74 (f)	1 (1)
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	21.2.94 to 27.4.94	33	17 (18)	—	5940 (4395) (g)	1648 (1147)	2517 (1917) (h)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	21.2.94 to 28.4.94	21	1 (17)	—	1564 (1411)	19 (16)	664 (546)
West Bengal L.A.	20.1.94 to 13.4.94	37	29 (28)	—	1787 (760)	880 (335)	—
UNION TERRITORIES							
Pondicherry L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

** Continuing

@ Dissolved since 19.2.90

Notes

- (i) Figures in Cols. 4 and 5 indicate the number, respectively, of Government and Private Members' Bills introduced with the number of Bills passed in brackets.
- (ii) Figures in Cols. 6, 7 and 8 indicate the number of notices received, followed by the number of notices admitted in brackets.
- (a) The figure 74 includes Notices for Starred Questions admitted as Unstarred.
- (b) The figure 156 includes 88 Notices for Starred Questions admitted as Unstarred.
- (c) The figure 265 includes 36 Notices for Starred Questions admitted as Unstarred.
- (d) The figure 878 includes 20 Notices for Unstarred Questions admitted as Starred.
- (e) The figure 169 includes 133 Notices for Starred Questions admitted as Unstarred.
- (f) The figure 74 includes 74 Notices for Starred Questions admitted as Unstarred.
- (g) The figure 4,395 includes 3,552 Notices for Starred Questions admitted as Unstarred.
- (h) The figure 1,917 includes 533 Notices of Questions admitted as Starred and 1,208 Notices for Short Notice Questions admitted as Unstarred.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
West Bengal L.A.	15 (15) 1	2	—	2	2 (1)	2	2	2 (1)	2	2 (1)	—	—	3 (5)	—	5 (1)	20 (6) (o)
UNION TERRITORIES																
Pondicherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information received from State Legislatures contained Nil report.

** Information not received

o Dissolved Since 19.2.90

- (a) Employment Review Committee-2 sittings; Act Implementation Committee-1 sitting; and Committee on the Welfare of Other Backward Classes and More Other Backward Classes-1 sitting.
- (b) Question and Calling Attention Committee-68 sittings; Zila Panchayat and Zila Parishad Committee-70 sittings; and Nivedan Committee-64 sittings and 1 report.
- (c) Question and Call Attention Committee-20 sittings and 3 reports; Committee on District Board and Panchayati Raj-11 sittings; Committee on Leprosy Control-9 sittings; Nivedan Committee-14 sittings; and Implementation Committee-10 sittings.
- (d) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House-1 sitting.
- (e) Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes-3 sittings and 6 reports; Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes-3 sittings and 1 report; Committee on Welfare of Socially and Economically Backward Classes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes-2 sittings and 13 reports; Committee on Panchayati Raj-5 sittings; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House-1 sitting; and Members' Allowances Rules Committee-1 sitting.
- (f) Budget Committee-1 sitting; Select Committee on the Goa Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1993-5 sittings and 1 report; Select Committee on the Goa Panchayati Raj Bill, 1993-3 sittings and 1 report; House Committee on Transport-3 sittings; Press Gallery Committee-1 sitting.
- (g) Press Gallery Committee-1 sitting.
- (h) Committee on Agriculture, Horticulture and allied Matters-3 sittings and 6 reports.
- (i) Backward Classes Committee-7 sittings and 1 report.
- (j) Committee on the Welfare of Women and Children-7 sittings; Committee on Environment-6 sittings and 1 report; Committee on the Welfare of Backward Classes Communities-5 sittings and 2 reports; Subject Committee (I)-1 sitting; Subject Committee (II)-1 report; Subject Committee (V)-2 sittings; Subject Committee (VI)-2 sittings and 2 reports; Subject Committee (VII)-4 sittings and 3 reports; Subject Committee (VIII)-2 reports; Subject Committee (IX)-3 sittings and 1 report; and Subject Committee (X)-2 sittings and 4 reports.
- (k) Committee on Papers Laid to be Laid on the Table-6 sittings and 1 report.
- (l) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House-5 sittings and 8 reports.

- (m) Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes-3 sittings and 1 report; and Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes-1 sitting.
- (n) Committee on Financial and Administrative Delays-20 sittings; Question and Reference Committee-7 sittings; Compilation of Rulings Committee-12 sittings; Parliamentary Studies Committee-23 sittings; Parliamentary and Social Good Will Committee-7 sittings; Rules Pension Committee-12 sittings; Committee of UP Legislative Council to suggest ways and means to combat growing terrorism in the State-6 sittings; Committee on Housing Problems of UP Legislators-14 sittings; Committee to enquire into the carelessness of District Officials in post-mortem, etc. after the Death of Mr. Mukesh Chander Chaturvedi, MLC-6 sittings; and Committee on Equal Rights of UP Legislators-7 sittings.
- (o) Subject Committee on Health and Family Welfare-3 sittings; Subject Committee on Panchayat-3 sittings and 20 reports; Subject Committee on Education and Information and Cultural Affairs-1 sitting; Subject Committee on Transport-3 sittings; Subject Committee on Irrigation and Waterways-1 sitting; Subject Committee on Welfare, Tourism and Sports and Youth Services-2 sittings and 1 report; Committee on the Entitlements of the Members-1 report; Ad-hoc Committee on the Question of Subject Committees-1 sitting; Subject Committee on Power and Commerce and Industries-2 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Agriculture, Food and Supplies-3 sittings and 1 report.

APPENDIX IV**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT
AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE
PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 1994.**

S. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1	2	3
1.	The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 1993	4.1.1994
2.	The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1993	4.1.1994
3.	The State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1993	4.1.1994
4.	The Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1993	4.1.1994
5.	The Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 1993	4.1.1994
6.	The Kalakshetra Foundation Bill, 1993	4.1.1994
7.	The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 1993	7.1.1994
8.	The Inland Waterways Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 1993	7.1.1994
9.	The Jute Manufactures Development Council (Amendment) Bill, 1993	7.1.1994
10.	The Protection of Human Rights Bill, 1993	8.1.1994
11.	The Census (Amendment) Bill, 1993	14.1.1994
12.	The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1993	1.2.1994
13.	The Constitution (Seventy-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1993	5.2.1994
14.	The Air Corporations (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Bill, 1994	21.3.1994
15.	The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 1994	21.3.1994
16.	The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1994	21.3.1994
17.	The Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1994	21.3.1994
18.	The Manipur Appropriation Bill, 1994	21.3.1994
19.	The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1994	21.3.1994
20.	The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, 1994	21.3.1994
21.	The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1994	22.3.1994
22.	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1994	22.3.1994
23.	The Appropriation Bill, 1994	22.3.1994
24.	The Coffee (Amendment) Bill, 1994	28.3.1994
25.	The Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Amendment Bill, 1994	28.3.1994
26.	The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1994	28.3.1994

APPENDIX V

**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF
STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD
1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 1994.**

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Andhra Pradesh Single Window Cooperative Credit Structure at State Level Bill, 1994
2. The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
3. The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994.
4. The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994.
5. The Andhra Pradesh Land Grabbing (Prohibition) (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
6. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1994.
7. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1994.
8. The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Raj Bill, 1993.
9. The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws (Third Amendment) Bill, 1993.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Arunachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1994.
2. The Arunachal Pradesh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1994.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. Bihar Motor Vahan Kararopan Vidheyak, 1994
2. Bihar Padon evam Savaon ki Rikitiyon mein Aarakshan (Ansuchit Jatiyon, Anusuchit Jan Jatiyon evam anya Pichrhe Vargon ke liye) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994.
3. Bihar Viniyog (Lekhanudan) Vidheyak, 1994

BIHAR VIDHAN SABHA

1. The Bihar Appropriation (Vote on Account Bill 1994).
2. The Reservation in Vacancies for Bihar Posts and Services for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes (Amendment Bill), 1994.
3. The Motor Vehicle Taxation Bill, 1994.

DELHI VIDHAN SABHA

1. The Delhi Agriculture Cattle Preservation Bill, 1994.
2. The Punjab Courts (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1994.
3. The Delhi Delegation of Powers (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
4. The Delhi Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
5. The Delhi Commission for Women Bill, 1994.
6. The Appropriation Bill (No.1), 1994.

7. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1994.
8. The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1994.

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Goa Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1994.
2. The Goa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1994.
3. The Goa Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 1994 (Bill No. 4 of 1994)
4. The Indian Stamp (Goa Amendment) Bill, 1994
5. The Goa Legislative Diploma (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
6. The Goa Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 1994 (Bill No. 10 of 1994)

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Gujarat Affiliated Colleges and Universities Services Tribunal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1991.
2. The Gujarat Industrial Development (Amendment) Bill, 1993
3. The South Gujarat University (Amendment) Bill, 1993
4. The Gujarat Motor Transport Vehicles Toll (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
5. The Bombay Animal Preservation (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1994.
6. The Gujarat (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1994.
7. The Gujarat Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1994.

HARYANA VIDHAN SABHA

1. The Medical College Rohtak (Conditions of Service of Teachers) Amendment Bill, 1994.
2. The Haryana General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
3. The Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners (Haryana Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1994.
4. The Faridabad Complex (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1994.
5. The Haryana Mechanical Vehicles (Bridge Tolls) Amendment Bill, 1994.
6. The Haryana Tax on Luxuries Bill, 1994.
7. The Haryana Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1994.
8. The Punjab Land Revenue (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1994.
9. The Haryana Kisan Pass Book Bill, 1994.
10. The Haryana Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
11. The Haryana Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1994.
12. The Haryana Panchayati Raj Bill, 1994.

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The H.P. War Awards (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
2. The H.P. Universities of Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
3. The H.P. Appropriation Bill, 1994.
4. The H.P. Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1994.
5. The H.P. Lokayukta (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1994.

6. The H.P. Panchayati Raj Bill, 1994.
7. The H.P. Legislative Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
8. The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Himachal Pradesh) Amendment Bill, 1994.
9. The Salaries and Allowances of Deputy Ministers (Himachal Pradesh) Amendment Bill, 1994.
10. The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of Members) Amendment Bill, 1994.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Karnataka Civil Courts Amendment Bill, 1993.
2. The Karnataka Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
3. The Karnataka Excise (Second Amendment) Bill, 1993.
4. The Karnataka Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
5. The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods (Third Amendment) Bill, 1993.
6. The Karnataka Appropriation Bill, 1994.
7. The Bangalore Development Authority (Third Amendment) Bill, 1993.
8. The Karnataka Regularisation of Un-authorized Constructions in Urban Areas (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
9. The Karnataka Excise (Third Amendment) Bill, 1993.
10. The Karnataka High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
11. The Karnataka Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
12. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1994.
13. The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
14. The Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1993.
15. The Karnataka Ministers Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
16. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 1993.
17. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.6) Bill, 1993.
18. The Karnataka Essential Articles (Control) Bill, 1992.
19. The Karnataka Essential Service Maintenance Bill, 1994.
20. The Karnataka Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1994.
21. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1994.
22. The Karnataka Tax on Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
23. The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
24. The Karnataka Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
25. The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
26. The Karnataka Special Tribunal Bill, 1994.
27. The Karnataka Silkworm Seed, Cocoon and Silk Yarn (Regulation of Production, Supply, Distribution and Sales) (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
28. The Malnadu Development Board (Amendment) Bill, 1994.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Kerala Appropriation Bill, 1994.
2. The Kerala Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1992.

3. The Kerala Tailoring Workers' Welfare Fund Bill, 1992.
4. The Kerala Headload Workers' (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
5. The Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
6. The University Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
7. The Kerala Local Authorities (Constitution and Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Bill, 1994.
8. The Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit Bill, 1994.
9. The Kerala Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 1994.
10. The Kerala Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1994.
11. The Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1994.
12. The Kerala Local Fund Audit Bill, 1993.
13. The Kerala Payment of Pension to the Members of Legislature (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
14. The Payment of Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
15. The Kerala Panchayat Raj Bill, 1994.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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

MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Mizoram Salaries and Allowances of the Minister (Amendment) Bill, 1994
2. The Mizoram Salaries and Allowances of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker (Amendment) Bill, 1994

3. The Mizoram Salaries, Allowances and Pension of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Bill, 1994
4. The Mizoram Survey and Record Operation Bill, 1994
5. The Mizoram (Pension for Members of the Defunct Mizo District Council and of the Defunct Panl-Lakher Regional Council) Bill, 1994.
6. The Mizoram Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 1994
7. The Mizoram Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1994

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Nagaland Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 1994
2. The Nagaland Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1994

PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

1. The Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1994
2. The Punjab Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1994.
3. The Punjab Minerals (Vesting of Rights) Bill, 1994
4. The Punjab Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
5. The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
6. The Punjab Commercial Crops Cess (Repeal) Bill, 1994.
7. The Indian Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
8. The Punjab Panchayati Raj Bill, 1994.
9. The Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
10. The Punjab Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
11. The Punjab Finance Commission for Panchayats and Municipalities Bill, 1994.
12. The Punjab Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Control) and Regulation) Bill, 1994
13. The Punjab Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 1994

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 1994.
2. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Bill, 1994.
3. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1994.
4. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1994.
5. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Bill, 1994.
6. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 1994.
7. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Bill, 1994*
8. The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1994*
9. The Tamil Nadu Public Property (Prevention of Damage and Loss) Amendment Bill, 1994*
10. The Provincial Small Cause Courts (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1994*
11. The Tamil Nadu Compulsory Elementary Education Bill, 1994.*
12. The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 1994*

13. The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994*
14. The Tamil Nadu Borstal Schools (Amendment) Bill, 1994*
15. The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1994*
16. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Corporation Laws (Amendment and Special Provision) Bill, 1994.
17. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No.3) Amendment Bill, 1994.
18. The Tiruchirappalli City Municipal Corporation Bill, 1994.
19. The Tirunelveli City Municipal Corporation Bill, 1994.
20. The Salem City Municipal Corporation Bill, 1994.
21. The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (Amendment) Bill, 1994.*
22. The Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage (Amendment) Bill, 1994.*
23. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1994.*
24. The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994.*
25. The Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) (Amendment) Bill, 1994.*
26. The Tamil Nadu Oilpalm (Regulation of Production) and Processing) Bill, 1994.*
27. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1994.*
28. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994.*
29. The Tamil Nadu Entertainmets Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1994.*
30. The Tamil Nadu Entertainemtns Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994.*
31. The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Third Amendment) Bill, 1994.*
32. The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1994.*

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tripura Contingency Fund (2nd Amendment) Bill, 1994.
2. The Tripura Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1994.
3. The Tripura Appropriation Bill, 1994.
4. The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1994.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Uttar Pradesh Motor Transport Vehicles (Toll) (Repeal) Bill, 1994.
2. The Uttar Pradesh Public Services (Reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes) Bill, 1994.
3. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Second Supplementary 1993-94) Bill, 1994.
4. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1994.
5. The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
6. The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samitis (Alpekaik Vyavastha) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994.
7. The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
8. The Uttar Pradesh Municipalities, Notified Aress and Town Aress (Alpekaik Vyavastha) Vidheyak, 1994.
9. The Uttar Pradesh Sales of Motor Spirit, Diesel Oil and (Alcohol Taxation) (Amend-

10. The Uttar Pradesh Indian Medicine (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
11. The Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
12. The Uttar Pradesh Shanti Suraksha Bal Bill, 1994.
13. The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994.
14. The Registration (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1994.
15. The Uttar Pradesh Urban Local Self Government Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
16. The U.P. Doctor Bhimrao Ambedkar University (Repeal) Bill, 1994.
17. The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Members' Emoluments and Pension) (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
18. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1994.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. Uttar Pradesh Parivahan Gadi (Pathkar) (Nirсан) Vidheyak, 1994.
2. Uttar Pradesh Viniyog (1993-94) ka Dwitiya Anupurak Vidheyak, 1994.
3. Uttar Pradesh Lok Seva (Anusuchit Jatiyon, Anusuchit Jan Jatiyon aur anya Pichrhe Vargon ke liye Aarakshan Vidheyak, 1994.
4. Uttar Pradesh Viniyog (Lekhanudan) Vidheyak, 1994.
5. Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti (Alpakalik Vyavस्था) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994.
6. Uttar Pradesh Sahakari Samiti (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994
7. Uttar Pradesh Municipalities, Notified Area and Town Area (Alpakalik Vyavस्था) Vidheyak, 1994.
8. Uttar Pradesh Bhartiya Chikitsa (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994.
9. Uttar Pradesh Motor Spirit, Diesel Oil and Alcohol Bikri Karadhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994.
10. Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994.
11. Registration (Uttar Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994.
12. Uttar Pradesh Shanti Suraksha Bal Vidheyak, 1994.
13. Uttar Pradesh Nagar Swaysat Shashan Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994.
14. Uttar Pradesh Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Vishva Vidyalya (Nirсан) Vidheyak, 1994.
15. Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidhan Mandal (Sadasyon ki Uplabdhhiyon aur Pension) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994.
16. Uttar Pradesh Viniyog Vidheyak, 1994.
17. Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vishva Vidyalya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The India Belting and Cotton Mills Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
2. The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
3. The West Bengal Taxation Tribunal (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
4. The Code of Criminal Procedure (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1994.
5. The West Bengal Central Valuation Board (Amendment) Bill, 1994.

6. The West Bengal Land (Requisition and Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
7. The D.N. De Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital Taking over of Management and Subsequent Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
8. The West Bengal State Health Service (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
9. The Hooghly River Bridge (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
10. The West Bengal Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
11. The West Bengal Board of Secondary Education (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
12. The Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
13. The Siliguri Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
14. The West Bengal Municipal Corporation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
15. The West Bengal Panchyat (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
16. The West Bengal State Election Commission Bill, 1994.
17. The Howrah Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
18. The West Bengal Municipal Corporation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994.
19. The Indian Stamp (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1994.
20. The West Bengal Finance Bill, 1994.
21. The West Bengal Luxury Tax Bill, 1994.
22. The West Bengal District Planning Committee Bill, 1994.
23. The West Bengal Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1994.
24. The West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 1994.
25. The West Bengal Taxation Tribunal (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994.
26. The Bengal Legislative Assembly (Member's Emoluments) (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
27. The West Bengal Legislature (Member's Pension) (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
28. The West Bengal Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1994.

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD
1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 1994

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
UNION GOVERNMENT					
1.	The Coffee (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 1 of 1994)	14.1.1994	21.2.1994	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Ordinance, 1994 (No.2 of 1994)	25.1.1994	21.2.1994	—	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Amendment Ordinance, 1994 (No.3 of 1994)	25.1.1994	21.2.1994	—	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Air Corporations (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Ordinance, 1994 (No.4 of 1994)	29.1.1994	21.2.1994	—	Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No.5 of 1994)	31.1.1994	21.2.1994	—	Replaced by Legislation
STATE GOVERNMENTS					
ASSAM					
1.	The Assam State Commission for Women Ordinance, 1993.	23.11.1993	9.3.1994	9.4.1994	Replaced by Legislation

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
2.	The Assam Districtwise Population Pattern Reflection in Services (in Class III and Class IV Posts) Ordinance, 1994	28.1.1994	9.3.1994	11.4.1994	Replaced by
3.	The Assam Taxation (on Specified Lands) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	1.2.1994	9.3.1994	6.4.1994	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Assam Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	2.2.1994	9.3.1994	9.4.1994	Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Assam Taxation (on Specified Lands) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	2.2.1994	-do-	6.4.1994	Replaced by Legislation
6.	The Assam Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	14.2.1994	-do-	31.3.1994	Replaced by Legislation
7.	The Assam Panchayat Ordinance, 1994	18.2.1994	-do-	9.4.1994	Replaced by Legislation
8.	The Assam Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	18.2.1994	-do-	-do-	Replaced by Legislation
1.	Bihar Utpad (Sanshodhan)Evam Vidhimanyakaran) Adhyadesh 1994	—	—	—	—
2.	Bihar Motor Vahan Kararopan Adhyadesh, 1994	—	—	—	—
3.	Bihar Karudhan Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1994	—	—	—	—

BIHAR

4.	Nalanda Khula Vishwavidyalaya Achyadesh, 1994.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Bihar Padon Evam Sevson ki Ritkayon mein Aarakshan (Anusuchit Jaton, Anusuchit Jan-Jaton Evam Anya Vargon ke liye) (Sanshodhan) Achyadesh, 1994.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GUJARAT										
1.	The Gujarat Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994.	31.3.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance, 1994.	31.3.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	The Gujarat Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994.	31.3.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	The Bombay Stamp (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance, 1994.	31.3.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HARYANA										
1.	The Haryana General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993	26.10.93	28.2.94	16.3.94	—	—	—	—	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Faridabad Complex (Regulation and Development) Amendment Ordinance, 1993	3.1.94	-do-	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	-do-
3.	The Haryana Mechanical Vehicles (Bridge Tolls) Amendment Ordinance, 1994	5.2.94	28.2.94	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	-do-
4.	The Haryana Tax on Luxuries Ordinance, 1994	17.2.93	-do-	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	-do-

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
KERALA					
1.	The Kerala Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	11.5.94	26.5.94	—	—
MADHYA PRADESH					
1.	Madhya Pradesh Krishi Upej Mandi (Sanhodhan) Adhyadesh, 1994	16.1.94	23.2.94	—	—
2.	Madhya Pradesh Uchcha Shiksha Anudan Aayog (Nirsen) Adhyadesh, 1994	31.1.94	-do-	—	—
UTTAR PRADESH					
1.	The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Uopedan Mandi Samitis (Alpakalik Vyavasitha) (Sanhodhan) Adhyadesh, 1994	15.1.94	21.2.94	30.3.94	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	17.1.94	-do-	23.3.94	-do-
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Municipalities, Notified Areas and Town Areas (Alpakalik Vyavasitha) Adhyadesh, 1994.	18.1.94	-do-	3.4.94	-do-
4.	The Uttar Pradesh Muslim Waqf (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994.	11.2.94	-do-	4.4.94	—
5.	The Uttar Pradesh Public Services (Reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other backward Classes) Ordinance, 1994.	-do-	-do-	21.3.94	Replaced by Legislation
6.	The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994.	-do-	-do-	30.3.94	-do-

WEST BENGAL

1.	The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1993.	3.9.93	24.1.94	24.2.94	Replaced by Legislation	
2.	The West Bengal Taxation Tribunal (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.	The Siliguri Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	7.1.94	-do-	22.2.94	-do-	
4.	The West Bengal Municipal Corporation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994.	-do-	-do-	23.2.94	-do-	
5.	The Darjiling Gorkha Hill Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993	25.11.93	24.1.94	22.2.94	-do-	

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

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

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

a) All India Majlis-e-Itehadul Muslimeen-1

b) Autonomous State Demand Committee-1: Asom Gana Parishad-1

c) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-6; JD (A)-4 which includes 2 members sitting separately consequent on receipt of intimation from them.

d) Janata Party-1

e) Indian Congress (Socialist)-1 ; Muslim League-2 ; Kerala Cong (M)-1

f) Bahujan Samaj Party-1

g) Shiv Sena - 2

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

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 30 APRIL 1994)

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

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (i)	—	1	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	18	2	—	—	1	—	—	14 (j)	1	18	—
23.	Tripura	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	34	5	4	—	—	13	3	7 (k)	2	34	—
25.	West Bengal	16	1	—	—	10	—	—	4 (l)	—	16	1
UNION TERRITORIES												
	Delhi	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
	Pondicherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Nominated	12	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	—
TOTAL:	245	95	29	14	45	5	40	12	240	5	240	5

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

(b) Asom Gana Parishad - 1

(c) C.P.I. - 3

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

(g) Shiv Sena - 1

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

(i) Nagaland People's Council - 1

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

(k) Samajwadi Party - 5; Bahujan Samaj Party - 1; Rashtriya Janata Dal - 1

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

Uttar Pradesh L.C. (As on 1.4.94)	108	39	4	—	13	—	—	37(n)	9	102	6
West Bengal L.A.	285	41	1	—	—	190	6	54 (o)	1	293	2
UNION TERRITORIES											
Pondicherry L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Excluding Speaker

● ● Disolved since 19.2.90

** Information not received from State Legislature

- (a) Teigu Desam Party - 72; All India Majlis - Ittehad-UI-Muslimeen - 3; Marxist Communist Party of India - 1; Democratic Peoples Front (Independent Group) - 10; and Nominated - 1.
- (b) Asom Gana Parishad-25; and Autonomous State Demand Committee-4
- (c) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha 18; Indian Peoples Front (Suryadeo Singh Group)-3; Indian People's Front (Separate Group)-2; Socialist Party (Lohia)-1; Marxist Co-ordination Party-2; Jharkhand Party-1; Unattached-6; and Nominated-1
- (d) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha - 1; and Unattached - 1.
- (e) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-11; and Goan Peoples Party-1.
Lok Swaraj Manch - 1; and the Member elected on Janata Dal Ticket, but whose petition against the decision of the Speaker regarding disqualification on the ground of defection is pending before the Supreme Court of India - 1.
- (f) Janata Party - 17; Haryana Vikas Party - 7; Bahujan Samaj Party - 1; and Unattached - 1.
- (g) Muslim League - 19; Kerala Congress (Marl) - 6; Kerala Congress (Jacob) - 4; Indian Congress (Socialist) - 3; National Democratic Party - 2; Kerala Congress (B)-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party - 2; Kerala Congress - 1; and CMFP - 1
- (h) MNF-14
- (i) NPC - 10; and NPC (Democratic Party) - 6.
- (j) Bahujan Samaj Party - 9; Shiromani Akali Dal (Kabul) - 3; and Indian Peoples Front - 1
- (k) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam - 159; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (I) - 1; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (II) - 1; MGR Anna DMK - 1; Unattached - 5; and Nominated - 1.
- (l) Forward Bloc-1; Revolutionary Socialist Party - 1; T.H.P.P. - 1; and TUJS - 1.
- (m) Samajwadi Party - 118; Bahujan Samaj Party - 67; Uttarakhand Kranti Dal - 1; Janata Party - 1; and Nominated-1
- (n) Samajwadi Party - 24; Janata Party - 5; Shikshyak Dal (Non-Political) - 9
- (o) All India Forward Bloc-28; Revolutionary Socialist Party-18; Democratic Socialist Party-1; Marxist Forward Bloc-1; Revolutionary Communist Party of India-1; Socialist Unity Centre of India-2; Jharkhand Party-1; and Nominated-1

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