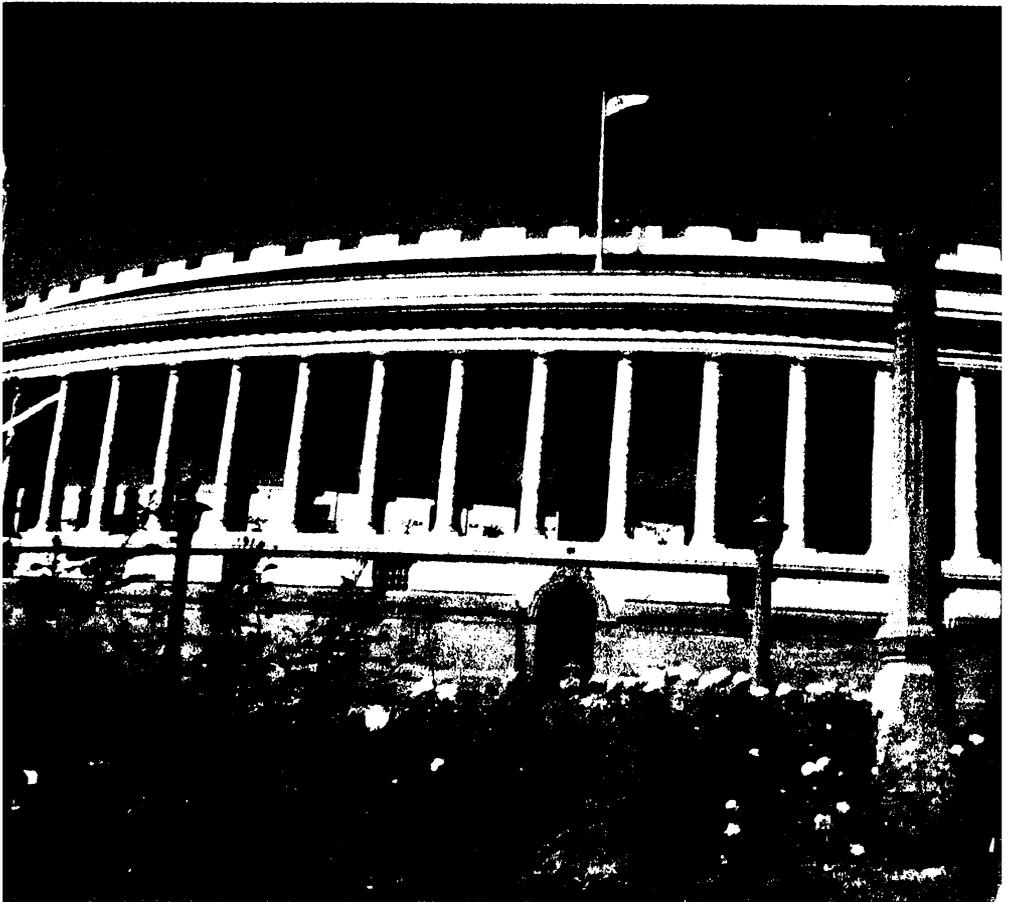


VOLUME XLI

NO. 1

MARCH 1995

# The Journal of Parliamentary Information



DK SABHA SECRETARIAT, NEW DELHI

# **THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION**

**EDITOR : Dr. R. C. BHARDWAJ**

*The Journal of Parliamentary Information*, a quarterly publication brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, aims at the dissemination of authoritative information about the practices and procedures that are continuously being evolved in Indian and foreign Legislatures. The *Journal* also purports to serve as an authentic recorder of important parliamentary events and activities and provides a useful forum to members of Parliament and State Legislatures and other experts for the expression of their views and opinions thereby contributing to the development and strengthening of parliamentary democracy in the country.

The Editor would welcome articles on constitutional, parliamentary and legal subjects for publication in the *Journal*. A modest token honorarium is payable for articles, etc. accepted for publication in the *Journal*. The articles should be type-written on only one side of the paper.

Latest standard books are reviewed in the *Journal* by members of Parliament and scholars. Books intended for review should be sent to the Editor.

The views expressed in the signed articles, etc. published in the *Journal* are those of the authors and the Lok Sabha Secretariat does not accept any responsibility for them.

Copyright for the articles, notes and reviews published in the *Journal* vests with the Lok Sabha Secretariat and prior written permission from the Editor should be obtained for the reproduction of any material from the *Journal*. Two copies of the publication in which an article is so reproduced should be sent to the Editor.

Correspondence concerning the subscription and sales should be addressed to Sales Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Sansadiya Soudha, New Delhi-110001.

Price per copy : Rs. 100.00  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 325.00

# THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

VOL.XLI

NO. 1

MARCH 1995

## CONTENTS

	<b>PAGE</b>
EDITORIAL NOTE	1
<b>ARTICLES</b>	
<b>Allegations against Ministers, Members and Strangers</b> — R.C. Bhardwaj	3
<b>Address by the President/Governor and Privilege Issues</b> — J.K. Prasad	9
<b>PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES</b>	
Conferences and Symposia	19
Parliamentary Delegations Visiting India	23
Indian Parliamentary Delegations going Abroad	24
Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training	24
<b>PROCEDURAL MATTERS</b>	27
<b>PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS</b>	29
<b>DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST</b>	
The Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Act, 1994	38
<b>SESSIONAL REVIEW</b>	
Lok Sabha	54
Rajya Sabha	59
State Legislatures	63
<b>RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST</b>	68

**APPENDICES**

<b>I. Statement showing the work transacted during the Eleventh Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>II. Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Seventy-First Session of Rajya Sabha</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>III. Statement showing the activities of the Legislatures of the States and Union territories during the period 1 October to 31 December 1994</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>IV. List of Bills passed by the two Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President during the period 1 October to 31 December 1994</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>V. List of Bills passed by the Legislatures of States and Union territories during the period 1 October to 31 December 1994</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>VI. Ordinances issued by the Union and State Governments during the period 1 October to 31 December 1994</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>VII. Party position in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Legislatures of States and Union territories</b>	<b>98</b>

## **EDITORIAL NOTE**

One of the essential characteristics of a parliamentary polity is freedom of speech and expression. This fundamental right also extends to the proceedings of the Legislature in such a system. Thus, debates and discussions are inherent to the transaction of parliamentary business. Parliament being the supreme legislative institution in the country, it is but natural that the representatives of the people raise, as per procedure, issues of national, regional and local concern in this forum. At times, during the course of parliamentary proceedings, allegations against Ministers, members and strangers are raised in some form or the other. With a view to ensuring that Parliament functions properly, allegations, like other aspects of parliamentary business, are also subject to certain procedural limits.

In his article titled "Allegations against Ministers, Members and Strangers", the Editor discusses procedures laid down in our Parliament and Legislatures elsewhere which need to be followed while making allegations on the floor of the House. It has to be made certain that allegations are not mere expressions or opinions of a member against another person. They are not to be either unnecessary epithets or rhetorical arguments. As far as the Lok Sabha is concerned, the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business prescribe the procedure for making allegations against Ministers, members and outsiders.

In the highest traditions of parliamentary democracy, the Presiding Officers have impressed upon members that before making an allegation, they should make sure about the correctness of the facts beforehand and should fully realise their responsibility as the elected representatives. In fact, Presiding Officers have not permitted making of casual allegations against persons who are not present in the House to defend themselves. The article highlights the procedure for making allegations in the Parliaments of Britain and Australia also. The Editor concludes that making of allegations have to be in conformity with parliamentary procedure and must be based on documentary evidence, with the member assuming responsibility for the authenticity of charges being levelled. As good temper and moderation are the essential traits of parliamentary behaviour, allegations also need to be within the parameters of parliamentary language.

The Constitution of India provides for an Address by the President to either House of Parliament or both Houses assembled together. Like this power of the President prescribed under art. 86 and 87 of the Constitution, the Governors of States similarly enjoy the right to address the State Legislatures under analogous art. 175 and 176. There have been several instances when the solemnity of the occasion of the Address

by the President/Governor has been marred by disturbances during the Address. Concerned at this, several efforts have been made to safeguard decency and decorum at the time of such address.

In his article titled "Address by the President/Governor and Privilege Issues", Shri J.K. Prasad, Secretary, Bihar Vidhan Sabha discusses the legal and constitutional aspects of the issue. Citing several instances of disturbances at the time of the Address by the President in Parliament and Governors in State Legislatures, the author calls for measures to check this aberration in our parliamentary polity. Shri Prasad is of the view that suitable amendments need to be made in the relevant articles of the Constitution to see to it that utmost dignity and decorum appropriate to the solemnity of the occasion are maintained at the time of the Address by the constitutional functionaries.

We felicitate Sarvashri Tako Dabi, Harishchandra Lajibhai Patel, Datta Nalavade, W. Nipamacha Singh and Kishore Chandra Patel on their election as Speakers of the Legislative Assemblies of Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Manipur and Orissa, respectively. We also extend our felicitations to Sarvashri Hari Notung, Chandubhai Motibhai Dabhi and Sharad Motiram Tsare on their election as Deputy Speakers of the Legislative Assemblies of Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra, respectively.

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

It has been our constant endeavour to make the *Journal* more useful and informative. We would greatly welcome suggestions for its further improvement. We would also welcome practice and problem-oriented non-partisan articles in the field of parliamentary procedures and institutions from members of Parliament and State Legislatures, scholars and others interested in the field of parliamentary political science.

—R.C. Bhardwaj  
Editor

# ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MINISTERS, MEMBERS AND STRANGERS

DR. R.C. BHARDWAJ

---

Debates and discussions are inherent to the transaction of parliamentary business. Allegations against Ministers, members and strangers, in some form or the other, are sometimes raised during the course of parliamentary proceedings. Keeping in view that Parliament functions properly, allegations, like other aspects of parliamentary business, are also subject to certain procedural limits. Several Parliaments observe specific procedures through which allegations can be made against Ministers, members and outsiders.

It has to be ensured that allegations are not mere expressions or opinions of one member against another. They are not to be either unnecessary epithets or rhetorical arguments. They need to be in conformity with parliamentary procedure and must be based on documentary evidence, with the member assuming responsibility for the authenticity of charges being levelled. As good temper and moderation are the characteristics of parliamentary behaviour, allegations also need to be within the parameters of parliamentary language.

## Procedure in India

The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha prescribe the procedure for making allegations against members of Parliament.

As a rule,\* a member while speaking in the House is not permitted to make a personal charge against another member and reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms. No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature can be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned. The Speaker may, at any time, prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation.

A member is not allowed to make allegations :

- (i) against outsiders as they are not in a position to defend themselves;

---

\* Rules 352 and 353 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

- (ii) against officials by name as the constitutional responsibility lies with the Minister; and
- (iii) based on mere Press report unless he has satisfied himself about the correctness of the matter and is prepared to take full responsibility for the allegations.

When allegations are made by a member against another member or a Minister and the latter denies those allegations, the denial should be accepted by the member who made the allegations unless he is sure about the correctness of the charge made and is prepared to take full responsibility for the same.

Where both the member who made the allegations and the member against whom those allegations have been made, stick to their respective versions and are prepared for an inquiry being held by the Speaker, they may be asked to adduce such evidence as may be in their possession in support of their statements. After examining the evidence and going into facts of the case, the Speaker may inform the House of the result of his findings. If the Speaker comes to the conclusion that the allegation had not been substantiated as there was doubt about the genuineness of the documents, the member may be informed accordingly. In the event of the member who made the allegations expressing regret, the House may agree to treat the matter as closed.

A member is required to give notice sufficiently in advance in writing to the Speaker and the Minister concerned before making allegations against a fellow member or any individual. The member should also specify in the notice, the date and item of business on which he/she proposes to make allegations during his/her speech. Names of members or persons against whom allegations are proposed to be made should be mentioned in the notice.

It is not enough for a member merely to give notice to the Speaker in general terms before making allegations in the House. For this purpose, the member concerned should ensure that :

- (i) the details of the charges sought to be levelled are spelt out in precise terms and duly supported by the requisite documents authenticated by him;
- (ii) before making the allegations in the House he has satisfied himself after making enquiries that there is a basis for the allegations;
- (iii) he is prepared to accept responsibility for the allegations; and
- (iv) he is prepared to substantiate the allegations.

In case of allegations in regard to the conduct of a Minister, the member is required to give notice of a motion of a substantive nature.

A member shall not make any allegation unless permitted by the Speaker to do so and in case he persists and makes serious allegations in the House without the permission of the Chair, an objection to that effect can be taken by any member and the Chair in such a case may uphold the objection and forbid the member from proceeding further in the matter. The Chair may also *suo motu* object to the allegations being made where these are made without following the prescribed procedure. In appropriate case, the member may be required to withdraw them or the Chair may expunge the allegations made in the House, against a Minister or a member, without giving advance notice thereof and if those find place in the records and go unchallenged, the Minister or member affected is allowed, if he so requests, to make a statement in the House clarifying the position either on the same day or later on and that brings the matter to an end.

When an allegation is made against a Minister or member, it is for that Minister or member to take any course of action to refute the allegation. A Minister may be permitted to refute them and there the allegations made against him in his capacity as a Minister without being required to furnish the written text of the statement to be made by him.

Where allegations are made in the House against a particular political party, the leader of that party or group in the House is permitted to make a statement in regard thereto.

The member desiring to make the personal explanation is, however, required first to submit to the Speaker the text of the statement to be made by him. He can make the statement if the Speaker, after going through the statement, accords him the permission.

However, a member who makes an allegation in the House cannot be compelled to disclose the source of his information or the documents or evidence on which his allegation is based.

It is a parliamentary convention that no allegation or any criticism is usually made by a member against heads of foreign Diplomatic Missions.

### **Allegations against Outsiders**

The Speaker has laid down the following procedure\* to be followed in dealing with allegations made against outsiders :

- (i) No member shall be allowed to make an allegation against an outsider unless he has obtained the prior permission of the Speaker after giving advance notice thereof to the Speaker and the Minister concerned. Such notice shall give the name of the person concerned, the nature of allegation against him and some evidence to show that there is a *prima facie* case.

---

\*Kaul, M.N. and Shakhder, S.L., *Practice and Procedure of Parliament* (4th Edn.) (Ed. Subhash C. Kashyap) (New Delhi, 1991), pp. 821-22

- (ii) Where a member makes an allegation in the House against an outsider without obtaining the prior permission of the Speaker, the same may not form part of the record of the House.
- (iii) In the case of allegations made against Government officers, it will be for the Minister concerned to make a statement in the House, if he so wishes.
- (iv) When a representation from an outsider is substantiated by documentary evidence, the Speaker may, in his discretion, refer the matter to the Government or the Committee on Petitions for inquiry and report.

If a member makes an allegation against any outsider on the floor of the House and the subject matter thereof later becomes a case for investigation by police or any other investigating authority, the police or the investigating authority cannot approach the member and call upon him to divulge the source of his information or provide evidence in his possession which may assist the police or investigating authority in their investigations. It will be a breach of privilege on the part of such authorities to approach the member direct in such cases. The proper course for the authorities concerned is to submit their case to the Minister and the Minister, if he is satisfied that the evidence in the possession of the member is relevant or necessary for the completion of investigation, may write to the member and ask him to cooperate in the matter. But it is entirely in the discretion of the member whether he should give the information that is in his possession. If he declines to give the information, the matter cannot be pursued further.

The Chair has, on occasions, impressed upon the members, that a member who makes an allegation against any person should ensure about the correctness of the facts beforehand and should realise his responsibility as a member of Parliament. Where a member is alleged to have acted in a manner which is inconsistent with the dignity of the House or the standard expected of him as a member of Parliament, a motion on his conduct may be allowed to be discussed in the House.

The Speaker has not permitted and has deprecated making of casual allegations against persons who are not present in the House to defend themselves. Where a citizen feels aggrieved that his name has been brought in debate with a view to slandering, defaming or criticizing him, he may write to the member concerned giving him facts with a request to make necessary corrections in the House. He may also write to the appropriate Minister giving him all the facts and the Minister may, after such investigations as he deems fit, make a statement in the House clarifying the position. The Minister can refute the allegation made in the House by a member against an outsider, but he cannot read the statement furnished to him by the individual concerned. The aggrieved citizen cannot also ask the Speaker to intervene in the matter or to read

his statement or submission to the House. As a remedy, however, the aggrieved person may make a representation to the Committee on Petitions of the House placing all the facts before it and the Committee, after examining the case in all its aspects, may make a report to the House to take such further action as it deems fit.

A citizen who has been criticized in the House may make a factual statement in the Press or circulate it to members of Parliament for their information. He should, however, refrain from making any aspersions or casting reflections on the member or the House or the Presiding Officer while clarifying his position as by doing so he may be held guilty of contempt of the House.

### **Procedure in U.K. and Australia**

As per the Rules and Standing Orders obtaining in the Parliaments of U.K. and Australia, all imputations of improper motives and all personal reflections on members shall be considered disorderly. Having obtained leave from the Chair, a member may explain matters of personal nature, although there is no question before the House. But such matters may not be debated. Apart from these, no member may use the name of His/Her Majesty, His/Her representative in the Commonwealth or in a State, disrespectfully in debate, nor for the purpose of influencing the House in its deliberations. No member may use offensive words against either House of Parliament or any member thereof, against any member of the Judiciary or against any Statute unless for the purpose of moving its repeal. No member may refer to another by name but only by the name of the electoral division he represents or the party he represents or simply as the honourable learned member who has just sat down.\*

Questions shall not be asked which reflect on or are critical of the character or conduct of those persons whose conduct may only be challenged on a substantive motion and notice must be given of questions critical of the character or conduct of the persons.\*\*

If any allegation is made against a member of a Parliamentary Committee, the Standing Orders provide that the House be acquainted with the matter and be provided with a relevant transcript copy of the evidence. The Committee thenceforth may not proceed further on the matter.\*\*\*

Similarly, it is not in order for personal conduct or private affairs of a Minister to be criticised by way of a question. An allegation of a

---

\*May, Erskine. *Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings and Usage of Parliament* (London, 1989), pp. 287, 380-99; and Browning, A.R. (ed.) *House of Representatives' Practice* (Australia, Canberra, 1989) pp. 486-88

\*\*May, *op cit.*, p. 325 and Browning *op. cit.*, pp. 486-88

\*\*\*May, *op cit.*, p. 637 and Browning, *op. cit.*, p. 663

personal nature can only be raised by way of a direct and substantive motion which admits the distinct vote of the House. This also includes members of both Houses of Parliament.\*

As per practice, a Committee of Members' Interests shall be appointed at the commencement of each Session. A member intending to make any allegation against another member is required to do so in writing to the Registrar of Members' Interests, who refers the allegation to the Committee on Members' Interests and informs the member accordingly. The Committee may then hear both the members together with such other evidence as it thinks fit and may make a report to the House together with a recommendation as to what action is to be taken. Again, it is for the House to take the final decision.\*\*

---

\*May, *op. cit.*, pp. 287, 325-26 and Browning, *op. cit.*, p. 517

\*\*May, *op. cit.*, p. 389 and Browning, *op. cit.*, p. 889

## ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT/GOVERNOR AND PRIVILEGE ISSUES

J.K. PRASAD

---

The Constitution of India provides for an address by the President to either House of Parliament or both Houses assembled together. The President may address both Houses of Parliament assembled together or either House separately as per provisions of art. 86(1) of the constitution. Under art. 87(1), 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.

Like the power of the President prescribed under art. 86 and 87, the Governors of States similarly enjoy the right to address the State Legislatures under analogous art. 175 and 176. These rights are either general as prescribed under art. 86/175 or special as prescribed under art. 87/176.

Under art. 175, the Governor has the right to address either House or both the Houses of State Legislature assembled together. It may be taken that this general right of address under art. 175 is available during the Sessions of the House. But the convention has been that neither the President of India nor the Governor of any State has ever addressed any House or Houses together during the Session of the House under this general provision under art. 86/175. The provision regarding address in art. 86/175 is discretionary in character, which discretion has never been used in the course of the last four decades. Therefore, it may be inferred that this general right of addressing the House(s) by the President or the Governor has been in disuse by way of convention.

Art. 87 in the case of the President, and art. 176 in the case of the Governor, however, enjoins upon the President or the Governor, as the case may be, a mandatory obligation to address the House(s) assembled together at the commencement of the first Session after each general election and at the commencement of the first Session each year.

It is settled law that this address under art. 87/176 is not a mere formality, but constitutionally mandatory as is evident from the ruling in *Syed Abdul Mansoor Habibullah v. Speaker, West Bengal Assembly and others* (A.I.R. 1966, Cal. 363). On 8 February 1965, when the Governor was addressing the members of the West Bengal Assembly, some

members created noisy disturbances. The Governor could not read out the speech and laid the same on the Table of the House. This procedure was challenged in the Calcutta High Court. Dismissing the writ of mandamus, the High Court observed that, "if a Legislature meets and transacts legislative business, without the preliminary of an address by the Governor, when required under art. 176, its proceedings are illegal and invalid and may be questioned in a court of law."

In the parliamentary system of Government, the address by the President/Governor contains a policy statement of the Government. Such address is not the opinion of the President/Governor himself on any policy matter. It is the Government and not the President/Governor who is responsible for its contents. The purpose of the address is two-fold: first, to make a review of the achievements of the Government during the previous year and second, to make the policy statements for the ensuing year, including the list of proposed Bills to be piloted in the House. Since the content of the address is a statement of the Government and not the President/Governor personally, it is the Government alone which is answerable for it on the floor of the House. Therefore, any criticism against the contents by the members on the floor of the House should be addressed to the Government and not to the President/Governor.

However, there have been several instances of disturbances during the address by the President/Governor. Lamentably enough, this aberration in the parliamentary practice has been more frequent in recent years. Some enlightened persons who are pained at such unseemly behaviour and are, at the same time, particular that the provision of the address may be retained, have suggested either that the address be only laid on the Table of the House instead of getting it read over by the President/Governor or, alternatively, to devise some effective ways and means to meet the disturbance in the House on the occasion of the address.

Under the Constitution, it would not suffice to lay the address instead of having it read by the President/Governor. On 26 February 1966, the Governor of Rajasthan was obstructed by some members while delivering the address. The Governor then ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove those members from the House for the day. The matter was challenged in the Rajasthan High Court. The petitioners, *inter alia*, prayed that it be held that the Governor had not addressed the Legislative Assembly under art. 176(1) and consequently the proceedings for the Assembly also be held null and void. In this *Yogendra Nath Handa and others v. State and others* (A.I.R. 1967, Raj. 123), the court observed thus:

It is not a case of no address having been made at all. Some portions of that address had certainly been read and the petitioners have not told us that the portion actually read was of no consequence. Accordingly, we are satisfied that the

petitioners have not made out a case for holding that the Governor had not delivered his address.

Similarly, in *Syed Abdul Mansoor Habibullah v. Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly and others* (A.I.R. 1966, Cal. 363), the Court held thus:

The address by the Governor under art. 176 shall be by delivery of a speech, may be by reading out from a prepared text.....I, therefore, hold that under art. 176, the constitutional procedure is that the Governor shall deliver an oral address, may be from a prepared text, informing the members of the Legislature of the causes of summoning of the first Session of the year.

Again, the court held thus:

The address cannot be an idle or ceremonial formality, because the Constitution lays down the purpose for the address, namely, informing "the Legislature of the causes of its summons". The speech is to announce the executive policies and the legislative programme and since the first Session every year is also the budget Session, the speech is expected to call attention of the members to the requirements of the Government for supplies to carry on the administration.....Such an informative speech, which serves as the springboard for discussion in the Legislature, either for approval or disapproval of administrative policies, cannot be an idle formality or a mere ceremony.....art. 176 therefore casts upon the Governor the constitutional duty of delivering a special address at the annual opening Session of the Legislature and the provision for such address, in art. 176 should not be interpreted as merely directory. The purpose of such an address might have been more or less served by the distribution, to the members of the Legislature, of copies of the printed address by the Governor. But the Constitution, in its wisdom, has provided for delivery of a speech by the Governor in person, so that the informative speech may be discussed on a motion of 'respectful address' to the Governor, expressing the views of the Legislature on the address. I am not prepared to minimise the value of such a constitutional procedure and to characterise it as merely directory.

In short, it is by now settled law that the address under art. 87 / 176 is a mandatory provision of the Constitution and that this address has to be an oral one; it will not suffice to merely lay a copy of the address on the Table of the House.

Once this constitutional imperative of oral address is concluded, the other aspect of the situation emerges as to how to maintain the dignity,

decorum and decency in the House on the occasion of the address by the President/Governor. There have been several proposals, including framing a code of conduct for legislators, on the solemn and formal occasion of address by the President/Governor. However, the fact remains that there is little of law involved in it.

The question, therefore, is whether discipline can be obtained by invoking the penal jurisdiction of the House. There are instances when the House has taken disciplinary action against the erring members on such occasions. For example, on 18 February 1963, when the President was addressing members of both Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall, one member interrupted the address. Later, some other members walked out of the Central Hall. This action was taken note of seriously and a Committee of 15 members of Lok Sabha was appointed to investigate the matter. Two of the members who were involved in the incident pointed out that they did not mean any disrespect to the President and as such, the Committee took a lenient view towards them. The Committee recommended that the remaining three members be reprimanded. The House considered the Report of the Committee and a motion, as recommended by the Committee, was moved in the House and after its adoption, the Speaker reprimanded all the three members involved. To cite another instance, on 12 February 1968, two members interrupted the address by the President and thereafter nearly 70 to 80 members staged a walk out. On 20 February 1968, Lok Sabha adopted a motion disapproving of their conduct and reprimanded them "for their undesirable, undignified and unbecoming behaviour."

However, the vires of the order of the House expelling a member on charge of creating disturbance in the House on occasion of address by the President/Governor has rarely been tested before the court of law. The vires of the order of expulsion of the members passed by the Governor of Rajasthan was raised as a plea in Yogendra Nath Handa's case referred to earlier (A.I.R. 1967, Raj. 123) but the court did not go into the merit of this issue and observed thus: "The real grievance of the petitioner in these cases is about the alleged infringement of their constitutional rights or privilege under art. 194(1), but the proper forum to raise questions relating to them is the House." In short, as yet, there is no settled law in regard to the vires of the order or a resolution passed by the Governor/House in respect of any punishment meted out to a member on the charge of creating disturbance in the House, or insulting the President/Governor, in the course of his address.

Our Constitution does not define contempt of the House or of any member or officer thereof. Erskine May, in his *Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings and Usage of Parliament* defines contempt of Parliament as "any act or omission which obstructs or impedes either House of Parliament in the performance of its functions, or which

obstructs or impedes any member or officer of such House in the discharge of his duty, or which has a tendency directly or indirectly to produce such results even though there is no precedent of the House". V.G. Ramachandran, in his book, *The Law of Parliamentary Privileges in India*, says thus: "by long usage, offences in the nature of contempt have been styled breaches of privilege....so we may state that breach of privilege is an important aspect of the generic form *contempt of Parliament*". Provisions are stipulated regarding the powers, privileges and immunities of the House and its members and breach of privileges is taken as contempt of the House or its members, as the case may be.

Now, art. 105 in the case of Parliament and its members and art. 194 in respect of State Legislatures and their members prescribe those powers, privileges and immunities. A reading of these two articles makes it clear that the powers, privileges and immunities are bestowed upon the House and its members only. The question is, what is the concept of the term 'House of Legislature'.

In the context of powers, privileges and immunities, the term 'House of Parliament' or 'Houses of Legislatures' means the Sessions of House. An analogy can be had from the cases under sec. 345 Cr.P.C. or under sec. 14 of the contempt of courts Act and it has been held that the contempt of court *ex facie* arises only if the alleged contempt had taken place while the Presiding Officer of the court was actually engaged in the hearing of any particular case or proceedings. There is no contempt *ex facie* when the Presiding Officer, though sitting in *Ijlas*, does not happen to be engaged in the hearing of any case or proceeding. Similarly, the concept Houses of Parliament or State Legislatures refers only to the House in Session.

This leads us to the second point of enquiry as to what is the Session of the House and when does the Session of the House begin? In *Saradhakar Supakar v. Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly and others* (A.I.R. 1952, Orissa 234); a matter in this regard had to be decided. In the Orissa Legislative Assembly, certain newly elected members had been given notice of to take their oaths on 4, 5 and 6 March 1952. 7 March 1952 was fixed for the address by the Governor. The other business of the House was to be transacted thereafter. The question that arose for consideration of the court was as to from what date the Session of the Assembly could be said to have begun. The court held that the Session could be said to have begun on the day the Governor addressed the House. The court ruled thus: "A 'Session' connotes the sitting together of the legislative body for the transaction of business. The Legislature cannot be said to have 'met' until the preliminaries have been gone through". According to *May*, "the Session is opened at once by the King's speech.....Until the cause of summons is declared by the

King neither House can proceed with public business..... This form is observed because no business can be transacted until Parliament has been opened by the Crown". In the Orissa case referred to above, the court further observed: "The very same practice has been followed in India, both in the Constitution as well as in the Rules of Business" framed by the Speaker of the Orissa Legislative Assembly. Panigrahi, J. added: "after the Assembly is so constituted, the Governor addresses the Assembly and explains the causes of its summons". The expression 'at the commencement of every Session' appears to be deliberate, because it is only at this stage that the Session can be said to commence, beginning with the address by the Governor under art. 176. In Yogendra Nath Handa's case (A.I.R. 1967, Raj. 123), it was observed thus :

Indeed, according to the petitioners themselves, in the absence of address by the Governor the proceedings before the House cannot be taken to have been validly commenced.....It is only after the Governor has delivered his address that the Assembly is given the opportunity to discuss the same and express its opinion and then proceed to business.

Exactly similar views have been expressed in Syed Abdul Mansoor Habibullah's case (A.I.R. 1966, Cal. 363) when the court observed thus: "unless the Governor delivers a speech informing the Legislature of the causes of the summons, the Legislature cannot meet to transact legislative business"

In short, the settled legal position is that the Session of the House begins at the conclusion of the address by the President/Governor. In other words, the Session commences only after the address is concluded. It is only on the reassembly of the House soon after the conclusion of the address does the Session of the House start. In view of such a legal position regarding the definition of the House, the conclusion drawn may be that so long as the President/Governor has not concluded the address, the Session has not commenced and, if there is no Session, there is no contempt and no breach of privileges.

While It is true that in the parliamentary system of Government, the President/Governor is part and parcel of the legislative business of the House, taken in isolation, he is obviously not the 'House' and certainly he is not a member thereof. Art. 59(1) prescribes that the President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State and if a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the Legislature of any State be elected President, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the day on which he enters upon his office as President. Similarly, art. 158(1) lays down that the Governor shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State specified in the First Schedule, and if a member of either House of Parliament

or of a House of the Legislature of any such State be appointed Governor, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as Governor.

It may, however, be contended that the powers, privileges and immunities of the House and its members may also be available to the President/Governor by virtue of art. 105(4) and 194(4) of the Constitution which, *pari pasu*, provide that the provisions of clauses 1, 2 and 3 of these articles shall apply in relation to the persons who have right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of the House of Parliament or any Committee thereof as they apply in relation to the members of Parliament/Legislature. But the author is of the view that this is not correct. In the first place, as held above, the Session of the House does not begin unless the address by the President/Governor is concluded and the House reassembles to conduct its business. Secondly, in the course of the address under art. 87/176, the time is still not ripe for any discussion in the House on such address or on any other matter. This view is supported by the ruling made in *Yogendra Nath Handa and others v. State and others* (A.I.R. 1967, Raj. 123) which says thus:

.....it is only after the Governor has delivered his address that the Assembly is given an opportunity to discuss the same and express its opinion and then proceed to business. We are, therefore, unable to hold that the petitioners could legitimately claim any right to put questions to the Governor or make any kind of comments even before he had addressed the Assembly in exercise of their right under art. 194(1) of the Constitution.

The author feels that constitutionally speaking, there is no breach of privilege and, therefore, no contempt attracting the penal jurisdiction of the House against any member who causes disturbances on the occasion of the address by the President/Governor on the floor of the House. Therefore, in order to cover such cases under the penal jurisdiction of the House concerned, certain amendments in the Constitution are required.

In this context, it may be relevant to analyse the instance cited below. On 23 March 1971, a member created obstruction and showed disrespect to the President during his address to the members of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall. On 2 April 1971, the Lok Sabha decided to appoint a Committee to investigate the incident. In its first report presented to the House on 15 November 1971, the Committee recommended that a lenient view may be taken of the member's conduct even though his action should be viewed with disapproval. The Committee, in its second report to the House on 14 April 1972, *inter alia* suggested: (i) incorporation of a new article, art. 87A prescribing that the President shall preside on the occasion of the address to the House(s); (ii) to amend art. 118 to provide that the President, after

consultation with the Chairman, Rajya Sabha and Speaker, Lok Sabha may make rules regarding the procedure for maintenance of order, dignity and decorum on the occasion of the address by the President; and (iii) to make similar amendments in art. 175/176/208 in respect of the address by the Governor. These amendments were perhaps considered necessary in order to do away with the doubts regarding the question as to who is the Presiding Officer of both the Houses taken together on the occasion of the address by the President/Governor under art. 87/176. The words used in art. 86/87 is 'both Houses of Parliament assembled together'. Similar is the language of art. 175/176 which is 'both Houses assembled together'. The emphasis is that the term 'both Houses assembled together' is different in connotation from the term 'joint sitting' of the two Houses which is used in different articles like art. 108 and 118(3) of our Constitution. Under art. 118(4) in the case of a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament, the Speaker shall preside. The author is of the view that the Constitution is silent as to who shall preside over the sitting of both the Houses assembled together. In this context, it is worthwhile to recall the suggestion made by the earlier mentioned Committee of Lok Sabha set up in April 1971. The Committee had suggested in its second report that there should be a specific provision in the Constitution that the President/Governor shall preside over the sitting of both the Houses assembled together during such sitting.

From the above analysis regarding the concept of the Session of the House, it is obvious that even such amendments would not suffice. Unless it is held that the House starts at the very beginning of the first word uttered by the President/Governor while on his legs for addressing the House under art. 87/176, and not after the House reassembles after the conclusion of the address by the President/Governor, the problem is bound to persist. It is felt that there could perhaps be no legal difficulty on the occasion of the address by the President/Governor under art. 86/175 because such address may be made anytime during the course of the Session of the House. As already stated, this has never been resorted to. The author feels that if any occasion arises for initiating contempt proceeding against any member for causing disturbances in the course of address under art. 86/175, then there is no need for any amendment to the Constitution and the present provisions under the rules of procedure of the House would themselves suffice.

There is no universal law that if the action in contempt cases is not taken instantly at the time of occurrence of the disturbance, the court would be precluded from taking any action under contempt proceedings against the contemner afterwards on the rising of the court. This limitation that action must be taken before the rising of the court is prescribed only under 345 Cr.P.C. which gives the procedure for initiating contempt proceedings against the contemnor by the subordinate courts when the contempt is done in the presence of the Presiding Officer of the court

while functioning as such court. But, there is no such limitation of instant initiation of the proceedings under the contempt of courts Act. Under sec. 10 of the contempt of courts Act, 1971, the High Court can take cognizance of alleged instances of contempt against itself or any subordinate court subsequently after notice of such contempt is given to it or even *sou motu* when it comes to know of it. Similarly, when each House reassembles after the address by the President/Governor is over and when the Chairman/Speaker assumes his seat as the Presiding Officer of the House, then the House whose member has committed such contempt against the President/Governor at the time of address before both Houses sitting together, can take cognizance of such alleged contempt. In practice also, this was done in several instances by the Lok Sabha in 1963, 1968 and 1971 as already referred to above.

But the difficulty arises in the case of address by the President/Governor under art. 87/176 and this difficulty is only on account of the fact that, as analysed above, it is now settled law that during the period of such address, the Session of the House has not begun. Therefore, it is felt that the recommendation calling for suitable amendment by incorporating art. 87A and 176A and also by making amendment in the rules framed under art. 118 will not serve any purpose. May be, it is for this reason that the Parliament in its wisdom has not resorted to such amendment.

The real and basic difficulty arises on account of the earlier importation of the privileges of the House of Commons under art. 105(3) and 194(3) of the Constitution (since amended by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978). The result is that relying upon *May*, courts have held that a Session of the House does not start until the address is concluded. Therefore, the whole concept of beginning of the Session shall have to be looked into afresh. This point was touched upon by the Orissa High Court in *Saradhakar Supakar v. Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly and others* (A.I.R. 1952, Orissa 234) when Narasimham, J. observed thus:

On this question, which is somehow difficult, I would reserve my opinion because the petition can be disposed of on other grounds. The difficulty arises mainly because the election of the Speaker of the Assembly under art. 178 is part of the business of the Assembly and, in one sense, may be said to take place after the commencement of the Session, such commencement having taken place immediately after swearing in of members under art. 188.

There can be no manner of doubt that the election of the Speaker is a part of the business of the House. Therefore, the Session of the House should be taken to have started with the procedure for electing the Speaker. If this view gains ground, then the occasion of the address

by the President/Governor will also become business of the House and the Session shall have commenced even before the address has started. Therefore, in order to remove any doubt on this score, suitable amendment may be made by incorporating art. 87 clause(3) to the effect that the first Session after each general election to the House of the People shall start with the election of the Speaker and that the first Session of each year shall commence on the day the President addresses both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons. Similar amendment in art. 176 needs to be made by incorporating a new sub-section 176(3) in respect of State Legislatures.

## PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

---

### CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

**40th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference:** The 40th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held in Banff (Canada) from 7 to 14 October 1994. The Indian Delegation to the Conference was led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil. The other members of the Delegation were Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha (Regional Representative for Asia Region), Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Inder Kumar Gujral, Shri Shiv Charan Mathur, Shri G. Swaminathan and Shri David Ledger, all members of Parliament. The Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Dr. R.C. Bhardwaj, was Secretary to the Delegation.

Besides, the Delegation included the following delegates from the State Branches of the CPA in India: the then Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Shri D. Sripada Rao; the Minister from Arunachal Pradesh, Shri T.L. Rajkumar; the Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly, Prof. Debesh Chandra Chakraborty; the Speaker, Bihar Legislative Assembly, Shri Gulam Sarwar; the then Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly, Shri Himatlal T. Mulani; the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Haryana, Shri Jagdish Nehra; the Speaker, Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Shri Kaul Singh Thakur; the Speaker, Kerala Legislative Assembly, Shri P.P. Thankachan; the Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council and Regional Representative for Asia Region, Shri Jayant Shridhar Tilak; the then Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, Shri Madhukarrao Dhanaji Chaudhari; the then Speaker, Manipur Legislative Assembly, Dr. H. Borobabu Singh; the Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, Shri J. Dringwell Rymbai; the Speaker, Mizoram Legislative Assembly, Shri Vaivenga; the Speaker, Nagaland Legislative Assembly, Shri Neiba Ndong; the then Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly, Shri Yudhishthir Das; the Speaker, Punjab Legislative Assembly, Shri Harnam Dass Johar; the Deputy Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, Thiru S. Gandhirajan; the Speaker, Tripura Legislative Assembly, Shri Bimal Singha; the Speaker, Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Shri Dhani Ram Verma; the Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly and Regional Representative for Asia Region, Shri Hashim Abdul Halim; the Leader of Opposition, West Bengal Legislative Assembly, Dr. Zainal Abedin; and member of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, Shri Vijendra Pal Singh.

The Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Shri A.V.G. Krishnamurthy; the Secretary, Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Shri Laxman Singh; and the Secretary, Tripura Legislative Assembly, Shri B.K. Banerjee were the Secretaries from the State Branches.

The Speaker, Delhi Legislative Assembly, Shri Charti Lal Goel, attended as an observer.

The following subjects were discussed at the Conference:

- (i) Parliament and People (making democratic institutions more representative, responsible and relevant).
- (ii) What contribution can parliamentarians make to the development of the United Nations, the Commonwealth and Regional Organizations and the prevention and resolution of international disputes?
- (iii) What practical steps can be taken to enhance relations between Commonwealth countries with regard to trade, debt repayment and deficit reduction problems and resist the tendency towards a widening of the inequality between developed and developing countries, and how can parliamentarians assist these efforts?
- (iv) How can Commonwealth Parliaments develop practical and innovative processes to achieve full equality for women?
- (v) How can parliamentarians contribute to the understanding of environmental protection problems and their implications for development and the need for effective legislation to deal with them?
- (vi) How can parliamentarians help in achieving a better understanding of the worldwide problems of unemployment, drug abuse and AIDS and encourage the acceptance of ideas for combating them?
- (vii) What steps can be taken to enhance the public perception of Parliaments and the legislative process?

#### **BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS**

On the birth anniversaries of those national leaders whose portraits adorn the Central Hall of Parliament House, functions are organised under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) to pay tributes to their memory. Booklets containing profiles of these leaders, prepared by the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat are also brought out and distributed among the dignitaries on these occasions.

The birth anniversaries of the following national leaders were thus celebrated during the period 1 October 1994 to 31 December 1994.

*Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:* A function to mark the birth anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was held on 2 October 1994 in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

The Minister of Urban Development, Smt. Sheila Kaul; the Minister of Welfare, Shri Sitaram Kesri; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla; the then Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Food, Shri Kalpesh Khairnar; the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Shri Tarun Gogoi; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Smt. Basava Rajeshwari; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Dr. C. Silvera; the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Mines, Shri Balram Singh Yadav; the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Kumari Selja; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

**Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a function was held on 31 October 1994 in the Central Hall. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S.B. Chavan; the Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee; the Governor, Sikkim, Shri P. Shiv Shanker; the Governor, Orissa, Shri Satyanarayan Reddy; the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Communications, Shri Sukh Ram; the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Shri Tarun Gogoi; the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development, Shri Rameshwar Thakur; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Shri Arvind Netam; the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Sardar Patel.

**Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das:** On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, a function was held on 5 November 1994 in the Central Hall. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; the Minister of Finance, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry, Smt. Krishna Sahi; the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development, Shri Rameshwar Thakur; the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das.

**Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a function was held on 11 November 1994 in the Central Hall. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; the Minister of Railways, Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief; the Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav; the Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee; the Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha, Shri Sikander Bakht; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development,

Shri Uttambhai Patel; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad.

*Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru:* The function to mark the birth anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was held on 14 November 1994 in the Central Hall. The Minister of Finance, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S.B. Chavan; the Minister of Urban Development, Smt. Sheila Kaul; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Dr. C. Silvera; the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development, Shri Rameshwar Thakur; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development, Shri Uttambhai Patel; the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; and Smt. Sonia Gandhi and others paid floral tributes to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

*Smt. Indira Gandhi:* A function was held on 19 November 1994 in the Central Hall on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Smt. Indira Gandhi. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; the then Minister of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Shri A.K. Antony; the Minister of Finance, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Shri Ram Laxhan Singh Yadav; the then Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Labour (presently Minister of Labour), Shri P.A. Sangma; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Shri Arvind Netam; the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry, Smt. Krishna Sahi; the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development, Shri Rameshwar Thakur; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; and Smt. Sonia Gandhi and others paid floral tributes to Smt. Indira Gandhi.

*Dr. Rajendra Prasad:* On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a function was held on 3 December 1994 in the Central Hall. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; the then Minister of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Shri A.K. Antony; the Minister of Urban Development, Smt. Sheila Kaul; the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

*Shri C. Rajagopalachari:* A function was held on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri C. Rajagopalachari on 10 December 1994 in the Central Hall. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; the Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development; Shri Uttambhai Patel; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Dr. C. Silvera; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Shri Rajagopalachari.

*Chaudhary Charan Singh:* On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Chaudhary Charan Singh, a function was held on 23 December 1994 in the Central Hall. The Speaker, Lok Sabha Shri Shivraj V. Patil; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry, Shri M. Arunachalam; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development, Shri Uttambhai Patel; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Chaudhary Charan Singh.

*Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya:* A function was held on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on 25 December 1994 in the Central Hall. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development, Shri Uttambhai Patel; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

### EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

#### Parliamentary Delegations visiting India

*Bahrain:* On the invitation of our Parliament, a 9-member Parliamentary Delegation from Bahrain, led by the Second Deputy Chairman, Shura Council, Mr. Ali Saleh Al-Saleh visited India from 6 to 11 December 1994.

The Delegation called on the President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma; the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources, Shri Vidyacharan Shukla on 6 December. The Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah hosted a dinner in honour of the visiting Delegation the same day. On 7 December, they called on the Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri R.L. Bhatia and also held discussion with members of our Parliament.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra and Bombay.

*Hungary:* On the invitation of our Parliament, a 6-member Parliamentary Delegation, led by the Speaker, National Assembly of the Republic of Hungary, Dr. Zoltan Gal, visited India from 22 to 26 November 1994.

The Delegation called on the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil on 22 November. A discussion between the visiting Delegation and members of our Parliament was held the same day. The Speaker, Lok Sabha hosted a dinner in their honour, also on the same day. They called on the President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma and the Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri R.L. Bhatia on 23 November. The Delegation also met the President of the Federation of

Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and visited the India International Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra and Khajuraho.

*Russia:* On the invitation of our Parliament, an 18-member Delegation from the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, led by the Chairman of the State Duma, Mr. Ivan Petrovich Rybkin visited India from 3 to 6 November 1994.

The Delegation called on the President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma; the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan; the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil; the then Minister of Commerce (presently Minister of External Affairs), Shri Pranab Mukherjee; and the Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri R.L. Bhatia on 4 November. The Speaker, Lok Sabha hosted a dinner in honour of the Delegation the same day. A discussion between the visiting Delegation and members of our Parliament was also held on 4 November.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra.

### **Indian Parliamentary Delegation going Abroad**

*Israel:* The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil led an 8-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation to Israel from 13 to 17 November 1994. The other members of the Delegation were the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources, Shri Vidyacharan Shukla; Shri Sudarsan Raychaudhuri, MP; Shri Satya Deo Singh, MP; Shri S.S. Shinde, MP; and Shri Jalaludin Ansari, MP. The Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Shri Murari Lal was Secretary to the Delegation.

### **Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST)**

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

*Seminar on "Experiences and Appraisal of the working of Departmentally-related Parliamentary Standing Committees":* A seminar on "Experiences and Appraisal of the working of Departmentally-related Parliamentary Standing Committees" was organised under the joint auspices of BPST and the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (ICPS) on 9 December 1994. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil presided over the Seminar.

*Tenth Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials:* The Tenth Parliamentary Internship Programme for foreign Parliamentary Officials was organised from 28 September to 15 November 1994. The Programme was designed to meet the special needs of members and Officers of foreign Parliaments to enable them to study the working of parliamentary institutions in India and their

processes and procedures. It was also designed to provide an opportunity to the participants to exchange ideas in the context of their experiences in their Legislatures.

The Programme was attended by a member from the National Assembly of Seychelles, Mr. Andre Pool, four officials from Indonesia and one official from Sri Lanka.

As part of the Programme, the participants served Attachment with the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha Secretariat.

*Tenth International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting:* The Tenth International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting was organised from 21 November 1994 to 31 January 1995. Six participants from Afro-Asian countries, viz. two from Nepal, one each from Philippines and Maldives, one Officer of the Lok Sabha Secretariat and one Officer from the Tamil Nadu Legislature Secretariat participated in the Programme. The Programme was designed to equip parliamentary officials with basic concepts, skills and techniques required for drafting legislation so that they could assist Private Members if and when required. As part of the Programme, the participants served Attachment with the Haryana Vidhan Sabha Secretariat.

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

- (i) For Audit Officers (17—21 October 1994);
- (ii) For (a) Indian Information Service Officers; (b) Students of Hindi Journalism Course of Indian Institute of Mass Communication; and (c) Probationers of Indian Railway Service of Signal Engineering (24—27 October 1994); and
- (iii) For Audit Officers from the Office of C&AG of India (19—23 December 1994)

*Training Courses for Officers/Staff of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha/State Legislature Secretariats:* The following Training Courses were organised:

- (i) Training Course in Surveillance CCTV Security System for Officers of Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha Secretariat (9—11 November 1994);
- (ii) Training Course in Computer System for Officers of Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha Secretariat (28 November—2 December 1994);
- (iii) Two Training Courses in Indexing for officials of Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha Secretariat (19—23 December 1994 and 26-30 December 1994)

*Nominations for training abroad:* Shri P.K. Bhandari, Under Secretary and Smt. Kiran Sahni, Editor, both from Lok Sabha Secretariat, and Shri Surinder Kumar, Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Secretariat attended a course in Parliamentary Administration conducted by the Royal Institute of Public Administration (RIPA), London from 3 October to 9 December 1994.

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

*Fifth All India Inter-University Competition on Model Parliament:* With a view to acquainting the youth of the country, particularly University students, with the working of Parliament, the "Fifth All India Inter-University Competition on Model Parliament" was organised during 8-9 November 1994. The panel of judges comprised of Shri S.P. Malaviya, MP; Shri M.M. Jacob, ex-MP; Dr. R.L. Verma, member of erstwhile Delhi Metropolitan Council; and Shri K.C. Rastogi, former Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. The Devi Ahilya Viswavidyalaya, Indore and the Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi were the first and second prize winners, respectively.

## PROCEDURAL MATTERS

---

### LOK SABHA

*Instance when members demanded the early laying of revised Action Taken Report on the Table of the House:* On 7 December 1994, members of the Opposition Parties/Groups raised the matter regarding the revised Action Taken Report (ATR) on the securities' scam and demanded that the report be laid on the Table of the House early so that they could have enough time to discuss it. Several members made submissions on the subject. Thereafter, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Vidyacharan Shukla clarified the position and assured that the ATR would be laid well in time. But the members were not satisfied with the Minister's clarifications and some members came to the Table. Interruptions continued and then the House adjourned.

When the House reassembled after lunch, members again raised the same issue and came to the well of the House. Amidst interruptions, some papers were laid on the Table and the Deputy Speaker who was in the Chair, made an announcement regarding resignation by a member, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh from the membership of Lok Sabha. As the pandemonium continued, the Deputy Speaker adjourned the House.

When the House re-assembled, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Vidyacharan Shukla stated that the modified Supplementary ATR would be presented by 20 December 1994. Thereafter, the normal business listed in the agenda was taken up.

*Allegatory remarks against Chief Minister of a State expunged:* On 9 December 1994, after the Question Hour and while speaking on the police raid on the Students' Hostel of Darul Uloom Nadhwatul Ulma, Lucknow, a member, Shri Chandra Shekhar made certain allegations against the Chief Minister of a State. Thereupon, the Speaker ordered expunction of such remarks.

*Derogatory remarks against member expunged:* On 15 December 1994, after the Question Hour and during the submissions on the impbrt of sugar, a member, Shri Hari Kishore Singh made certain derogatory remarks against another member. On objection being taken, the Speaker directed Shri Hari Kishore Singh to withdraw the remarks and express regrets. But the member did not express regret and thereupon the Speaker warned him not to use such words in future in the House. On behalf of Shri Hari Kishore Singh, his party leader, Shri Chandrajeet Yadav then expressed regrets. Thereafter, the words used by Shri Singh were also expunged.

*Allegatory remarks against leader of a political party expunged:* On 16 December 1994, a member, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao Gundewar, while raising the matter regarding an attack on him on 9 October 1994, made some allegatory remarks against a leader of a political party by name. On objection being taken, the name of that party leader was expunged by the Speaker.

*References to State Legislative Assembly expunged:* On 15 December 1994, after the Question Hour and during the submissions on the import of sugar, a member, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar made references to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. On objection being taken, the Speaker ordered expunction of the references.

*Allegatory remarks against Rajya Sabha Secretariat expunged:* On 9 December 1994, during the consideration of the Reservation of Posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (in Government Services) Bill, a member, Dr. G.L. Kanaujia made certain allegatory references regarding the non-appointment of any candidate belonging to the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in certain posts in the Rajya Sabha Secretariat. Thereupon, the Chair ordered expunction of such remarks.

*Instance when the Prime Minister replied to clarifications sought by members:* On 19 December 1994, on a statement made by the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi regarding the Gyan Prakash Committee Report, some members sought clarifications and the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao replied thereto.

# PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 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

*Sessions of Parliament:* The Twelfth Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha and the Hundred and Seventy-second Session of Rajya Sabha commenced on 7 December 1994. Both the Houses adjourned *sine die* on 23 December 1994 and were prorogued by the President on 27 December 1994.

*Party recognised:* The Election Commission recognised the George Fernandes-led Samata party, as a national party on 23 November.

*Death of member:* The Congress (I) member of Lok Sabha representing the Narsapur constituency, Shri Vijaykumar Raju Bhupathiraju, passed away on 20 November.

### AROUND THE STATES

#### ANDHRA PRADESH

*Resignation of member:* Telugu Desam Party MLA, Shri K. Ramachandra Raju resigned from the State Legislative Assembly on 8 October.

*Election results:* Elections to the 294-member State Legislative Assembly were held on 1 and 5 December. The party position following the elections is as under: Total seats: 294; countermanded: 1; elections held: 292; Telugu Desam Party: 219; Congress(I): 25; CPI: 17; CPI(M): 15; BJP:3; and Independents and Others:13. The House has one nominated member.

*New Government sworn in:* Shri N.T. Rama Rao was sworn in as the Chief Minister on 12 December along with six Ministers of Cabinet rank and two Ministers of State. The Cabinet was expanded on 17 December with the induction of 16 Cabinet Ministers and 7 Ministers of State.

The Council of Ministers and their portfolios are as under:

**Shri N.T. Rama Rao (Chief Minister):** *Major Irrigation, Power, Major Industries, Law, General Administration, All India Services, Law and Order, Handloom and Textiles and all Residual Subjects.*

**Cabinet Ministers:** Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu: *Revenue and Finance*; Shri P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju: *Commercial Taxes, Legislative Affairs*; Ch. Ayyannapatrudu: *Roads and Buildings and Ports*; Shri Basheeruddin Babukhan: *Minorities, Cinematography, Urdu Academy, Film Development Corporation, Science and Technology*; Shri C. Butchaiah Chowdary: *Civil Supplies, Rs.2/- a Kg. Rice Programme, Weights and Measures*; Shri P. Chandrasekhar: *Transport*; Shri M. Damodar Reddy: *Mines and Geology*; Shri P. Devendergoud: *Backward Classes Welfare, Cooperation and Total Prohibition*; Shri P. Indra Reddy: *Home, Jails, Fire Services*; Shri A. Madhava Reddy: *Health and Medical Education*; Shri B.V. Mohan Reddy: *Municipal Administration and Urban Development*; Shri G. Muddukrishnama Naidu: *Higher Education*; Shri M. Peda Rathaiah: *Medium and Minor Irrigation*; Smt. K. Pratibha Bharathi: *Social Welfare, Women Development and Child Welfare*; Shri M. Narasimhulu: *Tourism and Culture*; Shri D. Rajasekhar (Nehru): *Technical Education, Employment and Training*; Ch. Ramachandra Rao: *Primary and Secondary Education*; Shri K. Ramachandra Rao: *Panchayat Raj, Rural Development, Rural Water Supply*; Shri Paritala Ravi: *Labour*; Shri S. Satyanarayana: *Endowments*; Shri D. Veerabhadra Rao: *Information and Public Relations*; Shri K. Vidyadhara Rao: *Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture.*

**Ministers of State:** Shri P. Brahmaiah: *Small Scale Industries, Khadi and Village Industries*; Shri G. Nagesh: *Scheduled Tribes Welfare and Welfare of Handicapped*; Shri Pranay Bhaskar: *Sports, Youth Services, Youth Welfare and Self-Employment*; Shri N. Prasanna Kumar Reddy: *Sugar, Commerce and Export Promotion*; Dr. Paleti Rama Rao: *Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fisheries*; Shri P. Ramasubba Reddy: *Forests and Environment*; T. Seetaram: *Services, Justice, Courts, Stationery*; K. Srihari: *Marketing and Warehousing*; and K. Subbarayudu: *Housing.*

### ARUNACHAL PRADESH

*Resignation of member:* Shri Pady Yubbee, MLA from Ziro-Hapoli constituency resigned on 20 December.

### BIHAR

*Political developments:* An Independent MLA, Shri Ram Naresh Singh and a Congress(I) MLA, Shri Shakuni Chaudhry Kushwaha joined the Janata Dal on 14 and 19 October, respectively. On 26 December, an Independent MLA, Shri Prabhu Dayal, joined the Congress(I).

*Resignation of Minister:* The Minister for Housing Construction, Shri Nalini Ranjan Singh resigned from the State Cabinet on 26 December.

### GOA

*Resignation of Minister:* The Minister of Industry, Shri Suresh Parulekar resigned from the State Cabinet on 27 October.

*Election results:* The party position in the 40-member Legislative Assembly following the elections held on 16 November is as under: Congress(I):18; MGP:12; BJP:4; UGDP:3; and Independents:3.

*New Ministry sworn in:* A six-member Congress(I) Government headed by Shri Pratap Singh Rane assumed office on 16 December. The new Ministers and their portfolios are as under:

Shri Pratap Singh Rane (**Chief Minister**): *Home, Finance, P.W.D. Town and Country Planning, General Administration, Personnel and Vigilance, Information, Education, and any Department not specifically allotted to any other Minister*; Dr. Wilfred D'Souza (**Deputy Chief Minister**): *Public Health, Tourism, Housing, Cooperation and Planning*; Shri Dayanand Narvekar: *Urban Development, Irrigation and Agriculture*; Shri Luizinho Faleiro: *Industries, Legislative Affairs, Law and Judiciary, Labour and Employment*; Shri Subhash Shirodkar: *Transport, Panchayat Raj and Rural Development*; Shri Mauvin Godinho: *Power, Science and Technology, Food and Civil Supplies and Protocol*.

### HARYANA

*Resignation of Minister:* The Revenue Minister, Shri Nirmal Singh resigned from the State Cabinet on 16 October.

### HIMACHAL PRADESH

*Death of member:* Congress(I) MLA, Shri Dev Raj Negi passed away on 30 November.

### KARNATAKA

*Resignation of Minister:* The Minister of State for Adult Education, Shri K. Shivamurthy resigned on 2 December.

*Election results:* The elections to the 224-member Legislative Assembly were held on 26 November and 1 December. The party position following the elections is as under: Janata Dal:116; BJP:40; Congress(I):35; KCP:10; and Independents:23

*New Ministry sworn in:* On 11 December, Shri H.D. Deve Gowda and Shri J.H. Patel were sworn in as the Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister, respectively. The Cabinet was expanded on 16 December with the induction of 35 more Ministers. The Ministers and their portfolios are as under:

Shri H.D. Deve Gowda (**Chief Minister**): *Cabinet Affairs, Personnel and Administrative Reforms, irrigation, Bangalore Development Authority, Bangalore City Corporation, Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development*

*Authority, Urban Infrastructure Development, Mass Rapid Transit, Urban Development, Wakfs, Intelligence; Shri J.H. Patel (Deputy Chief Minister): Energy, Tourism and Information, Youth Services.*

**Cabinet Ministers:** Shri R.L. Jalappa: *Revenue (excluding Wakfs); Shri D. Manjunath: Higher Education; Shri M.P. Prakash: Rural Development and Panchayat Raj; Shri K. Siddaramaiah: Finance and Planning (excluding Excise), Science and Technology; Shri R.V. Deshpande: Large and Medium Scale Industries; Shri P.G.R. Sindhia: Home; Shri Vaijanath Patil: Urban Development; Shri C. Byre Gowda: Agriculture; Shri M.C. Nanaiyah: Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Information and Publicity Department; Shri H.G. Govinde Gowda: Primary and Secondary Education; Shri Shivanand H. Koujalagi: Public Works; Shri Ramesh C. Jigajinagi: Social Welfare; Shri Thippeswamy: Excise; Shri K.S. Beelagi: Transport; Dr. H.C. Mahadevappa: Health and Family Welfare; Shri N.M. Nabi: Small Scale Industries; Shri S.S. Patil: Cooperation; Shri S. Nanjappa: Food and Civil Supplies; Shri H.Y. Meti: Forest; Shri S.D. Jayaram: Mines and Geology; and Shri C. Gurunath: Labour.*

**Ministers of State:** Smt. Leela Devi R. Prasad: *Minor Irrigation (Independent Charge); Shri R. Roshan Baig: Bangalore City Development and Wakfs (Attached to the Chief Minister); Shri B.B. Ningaiah: Agricultural Marketing (Independent Charge); Shri B.N. Bacche Gowda: Animal Husbandry (Independent Charge); Shri D. Nagarajaiah: Sericulture (Independent Charge); Shri D.T. Jayakumar: Horticulture (Independent Charge); Shri P.C. Siddanagoudar: Sugar, Textiles, Science and Technology, Environment and Ecology; Shri Basavaraja Rayareddy: Housing; Smt. B.T. Lalitha Naik: Women and Child Welfare; Shri A.B. Patil: Medical Education; Shri Ajaykumar Sarnaik: Youth Services and Sports; Shri B. Muniyappa Muddappa: Major Irrigation (Attached to the Chief Minister); Shri Merajuddin N. Patil: Prisons, Home Guards, Civil Defence and Sainik Welfare; Shri K. Jayaprakash Hegde: Ports and Fisheries.*

*Election of Speaker:* Shri Ramesh Kumar of the Janata Dal was elected the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on 27 December.

*Election of Deputy Speaker:* Shri M.S. Patil of the Janata Dal was elected the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on 30 December.

### MADHYA PRADESH

*Death of Minister:* The Minister for Dairy Development and Animal Husbandry, Shri Mohan Lal Chaudhary passed away on 5 October.

### MAHARASHTRA

*Resignation of Minister:* The Minister for Tribal Development, Shri Madhukarrao Pichad resigned from the State Cabinet on 24 November.

*Resignation of members:* BJP MLA, Shri Yadavrao Bamble resigned from the State Legislative Assembly on 18 October.

Shri Makhram Pawar, MLA, resigned from the State Legislative Assembly on 28 November.

*No-trust motion defeated:* A no-confidence motion in the State Government, tabled by the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly, was defeated on 28 November.

## MANIPUR

*Political developments:* On 13 December, a four-member Congress (I) Ministry headed by Shri Rishang Keishing was sworn in. On 15 December, the Governor, Lt. Gen. (Retd.) V.K. Nayar summoned the Assembly to meet on 23 December to enable the new Chief Minister to seek a vote of confidence. On 22 December, four petitions were filed in the Guwahati High Court, challenging the Speaker's notice issued to some MLAs on 31 December 1993 to show cause why they should not be disqualified under the anti-defection Act. The High Court then issued a stay order. The Speaker, however, went ahead with the hearing and disqualified 23 MLAs. He said later that the stay order had reached him after he had issued the disqualification orders.

On 23 December, the State Governor, Lt. Gen. (Retd.) V.K. Nayar resigned from office. Congress (I) members boycotted the Session called for the day terming it unconstitutional. The Speaker then took up the items of business on the Agenda which included a confidence motion in the Council of Ministers. The Speaker announced that since no treasury bench members were present in the House, the Ministry had lost the vote of confidence. The Assembly Session, attended by 22 members, also passed a resolution ratifying the Speaker's decision to disqualify 23 MLAs from their membership. The House later adjourned *sine die*. Meanwhile, the Governor of Nagaland Shri O.N. Srivastava was sworn in to look after the additional charge of the Governor of Manipur. Later, the new Governor prorogued the State Legislative Assembly with immediate effect. He also fixed 9 January 1995 as the fresh date for a trial of strength for the Keishing Government.

*Death of member:* Former Chief Minister and sitting MLA, Shri Moirangthem Koireng Singh passed away on 27 December.

## RAJASTHAN

*Cabinet expanded:* On 6 October, the Chief Minister Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat expanded his Ministry by inducting four Ministers. The new Ministers and their portfolios are: Shri Hari Shanker Bhabra: *Industries*; Shri Braj Raj Singh: *PWD*; Shri Punja Lal: *Irrigation*; and Shri Nasru Khan: *Irrigation (Minister of State)*.

**SIKKIM**

*Election results:* The party position in the 32-member State Legislative Assembly following elections held on 16 November, is as follows: SDF:19; SSP:10; Congress(I):2; and Independent:1

*New Ministry:* A 13-member Sikkim Democratic Front (SDF) Ministry headed by Shri Pawan Kumar Chamling was sworn in on 12 December. The new Ministers and their portfolios are as under:

Shri Pawan Kumar Chamling (**Chief Minister**): *Home, Personnel, Administrative Reforms, Training, Planning and Development, Excise, Labour, Law, Rural Development, Welfare, Information and Public Relations*; Shri P.T. Lepcha (**Deputy Chief Minister**): *Finance, Public Health Engineering*; Shri G.M. Gurung: *Agriculture, Cooperatives and Tourism*; Shri D.D. Bhutia: *Roads and Bridges, Building and Housing*; Shri H. Lachungpa: *Power*; Shri T.T. Bhutia: *Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs*; Shri R.B. Subba: *Forest, Mines, Geology*; Shri T. Pradhan: *Law, Revenue and other Development, Housing*; Shri K.N. Rai: *Education and Culture*; Shri A.S. Braily: *Industries and Printing*; Shri P.S. Tamang: *Animal Husbandry and Ecclesiastical*; Shri D.B. Thapa: *Sikkim Nationalised Transport and Motor Vehicles*; Dr. D.P. Kharel: *Health and Family Welfare*.

*Election of Speaker/Deputy Speaker:* Shri Chakra Bahadur Subba and Shri Dal Bahadur Gurung were elected as Speaker and Deputy Speaker, respectively, of the State Legislative Assembly on 29 December.

**TRIPURA**

*New Minister:* On 17 October, Shri Tapan Chakraborty was inducted into the State Cabinet and was given the portfolio of Industry.

**UTTAR PRADESH**

*JP member joins ruling party:* The lone Janata Party MLA, Shri Mahboob Ali joined the ruling Samajwadi Party on 5 October.

**WEST BENGAL**

*Death of member:* Forward Bloc MLA, Shri Ramzan Ali passed away on 21 December.

**DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD****AZERBAIJAN**

*Emergency declared:* On 4 October, President Mr. Geidar Aliyev declared a 60-day state of emergency in Baku.

*PM removed:* President Geidar Aliyev removed Prime Minister Mr. Surat Huseinov on 6 October.

**BANGLADESH**

*Minister removed:* Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Zia removed the Information Minister, Mr. Nazmul Huda from the Cabinet on 5 November.

*Opposition members resign:* The entire Opposition, led by the Leader of the Opposition and Awami League chief, Sheikh Hasina Wajed, Jatiya Party leader, Moudud Ahmed and Jammāt-e-Islami leader Moulana Motiur Rehman Nizami, submitted their resignation from the Parliament to the Speaker, Mr. Shaikh Razaque Ali on 28 December.

**BULGARIA**

*Parliament dissolved:* President, Mr. Zhelyu Zhelev dissolved Parliament on 17 October and appointed a new caretaker Cabinet headed by Mrs. Reneta Indzhova.

**BURUNDI**

*New President:* The National Assembly elected Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya as President on 1 October.

**ESTONIA**

*New Prime Minister:* The Greens Party leader and Environment Minister, Mr. Andres Tarand was appointed as the new Prime Minister on 27 October.

**GERMANY**

*Chancellor re-elected:* Chancellor, Mr. Helmut Kohl was re-elected for another four-year term on 15 November.

**HAITI**

*Political developments:* On 8 October, the Parliament approved a bill providing amnesty to *coup* leaders, including Gen. Raoul Cedras and setting the stage for the return of the exiled President, Mr. Jean-Bernard Aristide. The military-installed President, Mr. Emile Jonassaint resigned on 12 October. Mr. Aristide returned to the country on 15 October after spending three years in exile. Mr. Smarch Michel was appointed as the new Prime Minister on 24 October.

**IRELAND**

*New Prime Minister:* Prime Minister, Mr. Albert Reynolds resigned just before the Parliament (Dail) was about to start debating a vote of no-confidence, on 17 November. Mr. John Bruton of the Fianna Fail party was elected the new Prime Minister on 15 December.

**ITALY**

*Government wins confidence votes:* Prime Minister, Mr. Silvio Berlusconi won a confidence vote in the Chamber of Deputies (Lower House) on 15 November.

*Resignation of PM:* Prime Minister, Mr. Silvio Berlusconi resigned on 22 December.

### **KAZAKHSTAN**

*New PM:* The entire Government headed by Prime Minister, Mr. Sergei Tereshchenko resigned on 11 October. Mr. Akezha Kazhegeldin was appointed the new Prime Minister on 12 October.

### **MEXICO**

*New President:* Mr. Ernesto Zedillo took over as President of Mexico on 2 December.

*Resignation of Minister:* Finance Minister, Mr. Jaime Serra Puche resigned on 30 December.

### **NAMIBIA**

*Election results:* President, Mr. Sam Nujoma and his ruling SWAPO gained a landslide victory in the elections held on 14 December.

### **NEPAL**

*Election of Speaker:* The combined Opposition candidate and nominee of the Opposition Nepali Congress Mr. Ram Chandra Poudyal was elected Speaker of the *Pratinidhi Sabha* on 17 December.

### **PAKISTAN**

*Minister removed:* Law Minister, Mr. Iqbal Haider was removed from the Cabinet on 20 December.

### **RUSSIA**

*Minister dismissed:* President, Mr. Boris Yeltsin dismissed Finance Minister, Mr. Sergei Dubinin on 12 October.

*No-confidence motion defeated:* Government survived a no-confidence motion in the State Duma (Lower House) on 27 October.

*Resignation of Minister:* The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Mr. Alexander Shokhin announced his resignation on 4 November. Mr. Vladimir Panskov was appointed the new Finance Minister.

### **SOUTH KOREA**

*New Prime Minister:* President, Mr. Kim-Young-Sam appointed Mr. Lee Hong-Koo as the new Prime Minister on 17 December.

### **SRI LANKA**

*New President:* The presidential elections in the country were held on 9 November. the People's Alliance candidate Mrs. Chandrika

Kumaratunga, who won the elections, was sworn in as the new President on 12 November.

*New Prime Minister:* Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike was sworn in as the Prime Minister on 14 November.

#### SWITZERLAND

*New President:* On 7 December, the Swiss Parliament elected Mr. Kaspar Villinger for the rotating Presidency for 1995.

#### TADJIKISTAN

*Deputy PM killed:* The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Munavarsho Nazriev was killed in a land mine explosion in Dushanbe on 20 October.

#### TURKEY

*Minister resigns:* Foreign Minister, Mr. M. Soysal announced his resignation from the Government on 29 November.

#### UKRAINE

*New Prime Minister:* Mr. Anatoli Franchuk was elected the new Prime Minister on 7 October.

#### UNITED KINGDOM

*Ministers resign:* The Minister for Northern Ireland Affairs, Mr. Tim Smith and the Junior Trade Minister, Mr. Neil Hamilton resigned from the Cabinet on 20 October and 25 October, respectively.

#### USA

*Republican Party in majority:* On 9 November, in the mid-term elections, the Republican Party took its tally to 52 as against 48 of the Democratic Party in the 100-member Senate. In the House of Representatives, the Republican Party now has 230 seats as against the Democratic Party's 204.

*Election of Speaker:* Mr. Newton Gingrich was elected the Speaker of the House of Representatives on 6 December.

#### YEMEN

*President elected:* On 1 October, the Parliament re-elected Mr. Ali Abduliah Saleh the President for another five-year term.

## DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

---

The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 was passed by the Parliament to ensure that opportunities for securing justice were not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities as per the mandate under art. 39 A of the Constitution. However, certain provisions of the Act had not been appreciated by the lawyers and the judges. Hence, though the Act was passed in 1987, it could not be brought into effect so far.

The various provisions of the Act were discussed threadbare at the Conference of Chief Justices as well as in the Executive Chairmen of the State Legal Aid and Advice Board and Law Ministers' Conference. Based on the recommendations that were put forward in these Conferences, certain amendments to the Act were suggested by the then Chief Justice of India, Justice R.S. Pathak. These included: (i) Provisions relating to issuing directions by the Central and State Authorities respectively may be omitted; (ii) Every State Authority may also have a Patron-in-Chief and an Executive Chairman on the same lines as that of the Central Authority; (iii) Member Secretary of the Central Authority, instead of being an Officer of the rank of Special Secretary in the Department of Legal Affairs, may be appointed by the Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India; (iv) officers and employees of the Central and State Authorities may be appointed by the Authorities concerned and not by the Government; (v) Legal Services Committees may be constituted at the Supreme Court, High Court and Taluk level; (vi) Central Authority may be empowered to sanction grants-in-aid to State Authorities, voluntary organisations and social action groups; and (vii) The manner of organising *Lok Adalats* may be modified so as to make them more functional.

These proposals were accepted by the Government and to give effect to them, the Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 1990 was introduced in Rajya Sabha. The Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha but the same lapsed on the dissolution of the Ninth Lok Sabha. The Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 1992 was later passed by the Rajya Sabha on 3 March 1992 and by the Lok Sabha on 4 August 1994. Some amendments which were made by the Lok Sabha at that stage were agreed to by the Rajya Sabha on 11 August 1994. The Bill received President's assent on 29 October 1994.

We reproduce here the text of the above Act.

-Editor

---

### THE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1994

*An Act to amend the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.*

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

1. *Short title* : This Act may be called the Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Act, 1994.

**2. Amendment of section 2:** In section 2 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in sub-section (1),—

- (i) for clause (a), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:-
  - (a) "case" includes a suit or any proceeding before a court;
  - (aa) "Central Authority" means the National Legal Services Authority constituted under section 3;
  - (aaa) "court" means a civil, criminal or revenue court and includes any tribunal or any other authority constituted under any law for the time being in force, to exercise judicial or quasi-judicial functions;
- (ii) after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-
  - '(bb) "High Court Legal Services Committee" means a High Court Legal Services Committee constituted under section 8A'
- (iii) after clause (f), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-
  - '(ff) "regulations" means regulations made under this Act;'
- (iv) after clause (j), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-
  - '(j) "Supreme Court Legal Services Committee" means the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee constituted under section 3A;
  - (k) "Taluk Legal Services Committee" means a Taluk Legal Services Committee constituted under section 11A.

**3. Substitution of new sections for section 3:** For section 3 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:-

**\*3. Constitution of National Legal Services Authority.** (1) The Central Government shall constitute a body to be called the National Legal Services Authority to exercise the powers and perform the functions conferred on, or assigned to, the Central Authority under this Act.

(2) The Central Authority shall consist of—

- (a) the Chief Justice of India who shall be the Patron-in-Chief;
- (b) a serving or retired Judge of the Supreme Court to be nominated by the President, in consultation with the Chief Justice of India, who shall be the Executive Chairman; and
- (c) such number of other members, possessing such experience and qualifications, as may be prescribed by the Central

Government, to be nominated by that Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

- (3) The Central Government shall, in consultation with the Chief Justice of India, appoint a person to be the Member-Secretary of the Central Authority, possessing such experience and qualifications as may be prescribed by that Government, to exercise such powers and perform such duties under the Executive Chairman of the Central Authority as may be prescribed by that Government or as may be assigned to him by the Executive Chairman of that Authority.
- (4) The terms of office and other conditions relating thereto, of members and the Member-Secretary of the Central Authority shall be such as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.
- (5) The Central Authority may appoint such number of officers and other employees as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India, for the efficient discharge of its functions under this Act.
- (6) The officers and other employees of the Central Authority shall be entitled to such salary and allowances and shall be subject to such other conditions of service as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.
- (7) The administrative expenses of the Central Authority, including the salaries, allowances and pensions payable to the Member-Secretary, officers and other employees of the Central Authority, shall be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund of India.
- (8) All orders and decisions of the Central Authority shall be authenticated by the Member-Secretary or any other officer of the Central Authority duly authorised by the Executive Chairman of that Authority.
- (9) No act or proceeding of the Central Authority shall be invalid merely on the ground of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Central Authority.

3A. *Supreme Court Legal Services Committee*: (1) The Central Authority shall constitute a committee to be called the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee for the purpose of exercising such powers and performing such functions as may be determined by regulations made by the Central Authority.

(2) The Committee shall consist of—

- (a) a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court who shall be the Chairman; and

- (b) such number of other members possessing such experience and qualifications as may be prescribed by the Central Government, to be nominated by the Chief Justice of India.
- (3) The Chief Justice of India shall appoint a person to be the Secretary to the Committee, possessing such experience and qualifications as may be prescribed by the Central Government.
- (4) The terms of office and other conditions relating thereto, of the members and Secretary of the Committee shall be such as may be determined by regulations made by the Central Authority.
- (5) The Committee may appoint such number of officers and other employees as may be prescribed by the Central Government, in consultation with the Chief Justice of India, for the efficient discharge of its functions.
- (6) The officers and other employees of the Committee shall be entitled to such salary and allowances and shall be subject to such other conditions of service as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India."

**4. Amendment of section 4 :** In section 4 of the principal Act,-

(i) in the opening portion, the words "subject to the general directions of the Central Government," shall be omitted.

(ii) for clause (j), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(j) provide grants-in-aid for specific schemes to various voluntary social service institution and the State and District Authorities, from out of the amounts placed at its disposal for the implementation of legal services schemes under the provisions of this Act";

(iii) in clause (n), for the words "State and District Authorities and other voluntary social welfare institutions", the words "State Authorities, District Authorities, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, High Court Legal Services Committees, Taluk Legal Services Committees and voluntary social service institutions" shall be substituted.

**5. Substitution of new section for section 6 :** For section 6 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:-

"6. *Constitution of State Legal Services Authority :* (1) Every State Government shall constitute a body to be called the Legal Services Authority for the State to exercise the powers and perform the functions conferred on, or assigned to, a State Authority under this Act.

(2) A State Authority shall consist of—

(a) the Chief Justice of the High Court who shall be the Patron-in-Chief;

- (b) a serving or retired Judge of the High Court, to be nominated by the Governor, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, who shall be the Executive Chairman; and
  - (c) such number of other members, possessing such experience and qualifications as may be prescribed by the State Government, to be nominated by that Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.
- (3) The State Government shall, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, appoint a person belonging to the State Higher Judicial Service, not lower in rank than that of a District Judge, as the Member-Secretary of the State Authority, to exercise such powers and perform such duties under the Executive Chairman of the State Authority as may be prescribed by that Government or as may be assigned to him by the Executive Chairman of that Authority:

Provided that a person functioning as Secretary of a State Legal Aid and Advice Board immediately before the date of constitution of the State Authority may be appointed as Member-Secretary of that Authority, even if he is not qualified to be appointed as such under this sub-section, for period not exceeding five years.

- (4) The terms of office and other conditions relating thereto, of members and the Member-Secretary of the State Authority shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.
- (5) The State Authority may appoint such number of officers and other employees as may be prescribed by the State Government, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, for the efficient discharge of its functions under this Act.
- (6) The officers and other employees of the State Authority shall be entitled to such salary and allowances and shall be subject to such other conditions of service as may be prescribed by the State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.
- (7) The administrative expenses of the State Authority, including the salaries, allowances and pensions payable to the Member-Secretary, officers and other employees of the State Authority shall be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund of the State.
- (8) All orders and decisions of the State Authority shall be authenticated by the Member-Secretary or any other officer of the State Authority duly authorised by the Executive Chairman of the State Authority.
- (9) No act or proceeding of a State Authority shall be invalid merely on the ground of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of the State Authority."

6. *Amendment of section 7.* In section 7 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2)—

- (i) in clause (b), for the words "Lok Adalats", the words "Lok Adalats, including Lok Adalats for High Court cases" shall be substituted;
- (ii) in clause (d), for the words "Central Government", the words "Central Authority" shall be substituted.

7. *Substitution of new sections for sections 8 and 9 :* For sections 8 and 9 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:-

"8. *State Authority to act in coordination with other agencies, etc., and be subject to directions given by Central Authority :* In the discharge of its functions the State Authority shall appropriately act in coordination with other governmental agencies, non-governmental voluntary social service institutions, universities and other bodies engaged in the work of promoting the cause of legal services to the poor and shall also be guided by such directions as the Central Authority may give to it in writing.

8A. *High Court Legal Services Committee :* (1) The State Authority shall constitute a Committee to be called the High Court Legal Services Committee for every High Court, for the purpose of exercising such powers and performing such functions as may be determined by regulations made by the State Authority.

(2) The Committee shall consist of—

- (a) a sitting Judge of the High Court who shall be the Chairman; and
- (b) such number of other members possessing such experience and qualifications as may be determined by regulations made by the State Authority,

to be nominated by the Chief Justice of the High Court.

(3) The Chief Justice of the High Court shall appoint a Secretary to the Committee possessing such experience and qualifications as may be prescribed by the State Government.

(4) The terms of office and other conditions relating thereto, of the members and Secretary of the Committee shall be such as may be determined by regulations made by the State Authority.

(5) The Committee may appoint such number of officers and other employees as may be prescribed by the State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court for the efficient discharge of its functions.

(6) The officers and other employees of the Committee shall be entitled to such salary and allowances and shall be subject to such other

conditions of service as may be prescribed by the State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.

9. *District Legal Services Authority* : (1) The State Government shall, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, constitute a body to be called the District Legal Services Authority for every District in the State to exercise the powers and perform the functions conferred on, or assigned to, the District Authority under this Act.

(2) A District Authority shall consist of—

- (a) the District Judge who shall be its Chairman; and
  - (b) such number of other members, possessing such experience and qualifications, as may be prescribed by the State Government, to be nominated by that Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.
- (3) The State Authority shall, in consultation with the Chairman of the District Authority, appoint a person belonging to the State Judicial Service not lower in rank than that of a Subordinate Judge or Civil Judge posted at the seat of the District Judiciary as Secretary of the District Authority to exercise such powers and perform such duties under the Chairman of that Committee as may be assigned to him by such Chairman.
- (4) The terms of office and other conditions relating thereto, of members and Secretary of the District Authority shall be such as may be determined by regulations made by the State Authority in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.
- (5) The District Authority may appoint such number of officers and other employees as may be prescribed by the State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court for the efficient discharge of its functions.
- (6) The officers and other employees of the District Authority shall be entitled to such salary and allowances and shall be subject to such other conditions of service as may be prescribed by the State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.
- (7) The administrative expenses of every District Authority, including the salaries, allowances and pensions payable to the Secretary, officers and other employees of the District Authority shall be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund of the State.
- (8) All orders and decisions of the District Authority shall be authenticated by the Secretary or by any other officer of the District Authority duly authorised by the Chairman of that Authority.

- (9) No act or proceeding of a District Authority shall be invalid merely on the ground of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the District Authority.

8. *Amendment of section 10* : In section 10 of the principal Act, in subsection (2),—

- (i) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(a) coordinate the activities of the Taluk Legal Services Committee and other legal services in the District;"

- (ii) in clause (c), the words "in consultation with the State Government," shall be omitted.

9. *Insertion of new sections 11A and 11B* : After section 11 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

\*11A. *Taluk Legal Services Committee* : (1) The State Authority may constitute a Committee, to be called the Taluk Legal Services Committee, for each taluk or mandal or for group of taluks or mandals.

- (2) The Committee shall consist of—

(a) the senior Civil Judge operating within the jurisdiction of the Committee who shall be the *ex-officio* Chairman; and

(b) such number of other members, possessing such experience and qualifications, as may be prescribed by the State Government, to be nominated by that Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.

- (3) The Committee may appoint such number of officers and other employees as may be prescribed by the State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court for the efficient discharge of its functions.

(4) The officers and other employees of the Committee shall be entitled to such salary and allowances and shall be subject to such other conditions of service as may be prescribed by the State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.

- (5) The administrative expenses of the Committee shall be defrayed out of the District Legal Aid Fund by the District Authority.

11B. *Functions of Taluk Legal Services Committee* : The Taluk Legal Services Committee may perform all or any of the following functions, namely:—

(a) coordinate the activities of legal services in the taluk;

(b) organise Lok Adalats within the taluk; and

(c) perform such other functions as the District Authority may assign to it."

10. *Amendment of section 12* : In section 12 of the principal Act, for clause (h), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(h) in receipt of annual income less than rupees nine thousand or such other higher amount as may be prescribed by the State Government, if the case is before a court other than the Supreme Court, and less than rupees twelve thousand or such other higher amount as may be prescribed by the Central Government, if the case is before the Supreme Court."

11. *Amendment of section 15* : In section 15 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for clause (b), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:-

"(b) the cost of legal services provided by the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee;

(c) any other expenses which are required to be met by the Central Authority."

12. *Amendment of section 16* : In section 16 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for clause (b), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:-

"(b) the cost of legal services provided by the High Court Legal Services Committees;

(c) any other expenses which are required to be met by the State Authority."

13. *Amendment of section 17* : In section 17 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1), for clause (b), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(b) any grants or donations that may be made to the District Authority by any person, with the prior approval of the State Authority, for the purposes of this Act;"

(ii) in sub-section (2), in clause (a), after the figures "10", the word, figures and letters "and 11B" shall be inserted.

14. *Amendment of Section 18* : In section 18 of the principal Act, after sub-sections (4), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:-

"(5) The Central Government shall cause the accounts and the audit report received by it under sub-section (4) to be laid, as soon as may be after they are received, before each House of Parliament.

(6) The State Government shall cause the accounts and the audit report received by it under sub-section (4) to be laid, as soon as may be after they are received, before the State Legislature."

15. *Substitution of new sections for sections 19 and 20* : For sections 19 and 20 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

**\*19. Organisation of Lok Adalats :** (1) Every State Authority or District Authority or the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee or every High Court Legal Services Committee or, as the case may be, Taluk Legal Services Committee may organise Lok Adalats at such intervals and places and for exercising such jurisdiction and for such areas as it thinks fit.

(2) Every Lok Adalat organised for an area shall consist of such number of—

- (a) serving or retired judicial officers, and
- (b) other persons,

of the area as may be specified by the State Authority or the District Authority or the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee or the High Court Legal Services Committee, or as the case may be, the Taluk Legal Services Committee, organising such Lok Adalat.

(3) The experience and qualifications of other persons referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) for Lok Adalats organised by the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee shall be such as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

(4) The experience and qualifications of other persons referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) for Lok Adalats other than referred to in sub-section (3) shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.

(5) A Lok Adalat shall have jurisdiction to determine and to arrive at a compromise or settlement between the parties to a dispute in respect of—

- (i) any case pending before; or
- (ii) any matter which is falling within the jurisdiction of, and is not brought before,

any court for which the Lok Adalat is organised:

Provided that the Lok Adalat shall have no jurisdiction in respect of any case or matter relating to an offence not compoundable under any law.

20. *Cognizance of cases by Lok Adalats :* (1) Where in any case referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (5) of section 19—

- (i) (a) the parties thereof agree; or
- (b) one of the parties thereof makes an application to the court,

for referring the case to the Lok Adalat for settlement and if such court is *prima facie* satisfied that there are chances of such settlement:

or

- (ii) the court is satisfied that the matter is an appropriate one to be taken cognizance of by the Lok Adalat,

the court shall refer the case to the Lok Adalat:

Provided that no case shall be referred to the Lok Adalat under sub-clause (b) of clause (i) or clause (ii) by such court except after giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the parties.

- (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the Authority or Committee organising the Lok Adalat under sub-section (1) of section 19 may, on receipt of an application from any one of the parties to any matter referred to in clause (ii) of sub-section (5) of section 19 that such matter needs to be determined by a Lok Adalat, refer such matter to the Lok Adalat, for determination:

Provided that no matter shall be referred to the Lok Adalat except after giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the other party.

- (3) Where any case is referred to a Lok Adalat under sub-section (1) or where a reference has been made to it under sub-section (2) the Lok Adalat shall proceed to dispose of the case or matter and arrive at a compromise or settlement between the parties.
- (4) Every Lok Adalat shall, while determining any reference before it under this Act, act with utmost expedition to arrive at a compromise or settlement between the parties and shall be guided by the principles of justice, equity, fair play and other legal principles.
- (5) Where no award is made by the Lok Adalat on the ground that no compromise or settlement could be arrived at between the parties, the record of the case shall be returned by it to the court, from which the reference has been received under sub-section (1) for disposal in accordance with law.
- (6) Where no award is made by the Lok Adalat on the ground that no compromise or settlement could be arrived at between the parties, in a matter referred to in sub-section (2), that Lok Adalat shall advise the parties to seek remedy in a court.
- (7) Where the record of the case is returned under sub-section (5) to the court, such court shall proceed to deal with such case from the stage which was reached before such reference under sub-section (1)."

16. *Amendment of section 21* : In section 21 of the principal Act, for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) Every award of the Lok Adalat shall be deemed to be a decree of a civil court or, as the case may be, an order of any other court and where a compromise or settlement has been arrived at by a Lok Adalat in case referred to it under sub-section (1) of section 20, the court-fee paid in such case shall be refunded in the manner provided under the Court-fees Act, 1870.

17. *Substitution of new sections for sections 23 and 24* : For sections 23 and 24 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

**"23. Members and staff of Authorities, Committees and Lok Adalats to be public servants** : The members including Member-Secretary or, as the case may be, Secretary of the Central Authority, the State Authorities, the District Authorities, the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, High Court Legal Services Committees, Taluk Legal Services Committees and officers and other employees of such Authorities, Committees and the members of the Lok Adalats shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

24. *Protection of action taken in good faith* : No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against—

- (a) the Central Government or the State Government;
- (b) the Patron-in-Chief, Executive Chairman, members or member-Secretary or officers or other employees of the Central Authority;
- (c) Patron-in-Chief, Executive Chairman, member, Member-Secretary or officers or other employees of the State Authority;
- (d) Chairman, Secretary, members or officers or other employees of the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, High Court Legal Services Committees, Taluk Legal Services Committees or the District Authority; or
- (e) any other person authorised by any of the Patron-in-Chief, Executive Chairman, Chairman, member, Member-Secretary referred to in sub-clauses (b) to (d),

for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under the provisions of this Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder."

18. *Substitution of new sections for sections 27, 28 and 29* : For sections 27, 28 and 29 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

**"27. Power of Central Government to make rules** : (1) The Central Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India 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 number, experience and qualifications of other members of the Central Authority under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 3;
  - (b) the experience and qualifications of the Member-Secretary of the Central Authority and his powers and functions under sub-section (3) of section 3;
  - (c) the terms of office and other conditions relating thereto, of members and Member-Secretary of the Central Authority under sub-section (4) of section 3;
  - (d) the number of officers and other employees of the Central Authority under sub-section (5) of section 3;
  - (e) the conditions of service and the salary and allowances of officers and other employees of the Central Authority under sub-section (6) of section 3;
  - (f) the number, experience and qualifications of members of the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 3A;
  - (g) the experience and qualifications of Secretary of the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee under sub-section (3) of section 3A;
  - (h) the number of officers and other employees of the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee under sub-section (5) of section 3A and the conditions of service and the salary and allowances payable to them under sub-section (6) of that section;
  - (i) the upper limit of annual income of a person entitling him to legal services under clause (h) of section 12, if the case is before the Supreme Court;
  - (j) the manner in which the accounts of the Central Authority, the State Authority or the District Authority shall be maintained under section 18;
  - (k) the experience and qualifications of other persons of the Lok Adalats organised by the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee specified in sub-section (3) of section 19;
  - (l) other matters under clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 22;
  - (m) any other matter which is to be or may be, prescribed.

**28. Power of State Government to make rules :** (1) The State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court 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 number, experience and qualifications of other members of the State Authority under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 6;
- (b) the powers and functions of the Member-Secretary of the State Authority under sub-section (3) of section 6;
- (c) the terms of office and other conditions relating thereto, of members and Member-Secretary of the State Authority under sub-section (4) of section 6;
- (d) the number of officers and other employees of the State Authority under sub-section (5) of section 6;
- (e) the conditions of service and the salary and allowances of officers and other employees of the State Authority under sub-section (6) of section 6;
- (f) the experience and qualifications of Secretary of the High Court Legal Services Committee under sub-section (3) of section 8A;
- (g) the number of officers and other employees of the High Court Legal Services Committee under sub-section (5) of section 8A and the conditions of service and the salary and allowances payable to them under sub-section (6) of that section;
- (h) the number, experience and qualifications of members of the District Authority under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 9;
- (i) the number of officers and other employees of the District Authority under sub-section (5) of section 9;
- (j) the conditions of service and the salary and allowances of the officers and other employees of the District Authority under sub-section (6) of section 9;
- (k) the number, experience and qualifications of members of the Taluk Legal Services Committee under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 11A;
- (l) the number of officers and other employees of the Taluk Legal Services Committee under sub-section (3) of section 11A;

- (m) the conditions of service and the salary and allowances of officers and other employees of the Taluk Legal Services Committee under sub-section (4) of section 11A;
- (n) the upper limit of annual income of a person entitling him to legal services under clause (h) of section 12, if the case is before a court, other than the Supreme Court;
- (o) the experience and qualifications of other persons of the Lok Adalats other than referred to in sub-section (4) of section 19;
- (p) any other matter which is to be, or may be, prescribed.

**29. Power of Central Authority to make regulations :** (1) The Central Authority may, by notification, make regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or expedient for the purposes of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

- (2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—
  - (a) the powers and functions of the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee under sub-section (1) of section 3A;
  - (b) the terms of office and other conditions relating thereto, of the members and Secretary of the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee under sub-section (4) of section 3A.

**29A. Power of State Authority to make regulations :** (1) The State Authority may, by notification, make regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or expedient for the purposes of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

- (2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—
  - (a) the other functions to be performed by the State Authority under clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 7;
  - (b) the powers and functions of the High Court Legal Services Committee under sub-section (1) of section 8A;
  - (c) the number, experience and qualifications of members of the High Court Legal Services Committee under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 8A;
  - (d) the terms of office and other conditions relating thereto, of the member and Secretary of the High Court Legal Services Committee under sub-section (4) of section 8A;

- (e) the terms of office and other conditions relating thereto, of the members and Secretary of the District Authority under sub-section (4) of section 9;**
- (f) the number, experience and qualifications of members of the High Court Legal Services Committee under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 8A;**
- (g) other functions to be performed by the District Authority under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 10;**
- (h) the terms of office and other conditions relating thereto, of members and Secretary of the Taluk Legal Services Committee under sub-section (3) of section 11A."**

## SESSIONAL REVIEW

### TENTH LOK SABHA

#### TWELFTH SESSION

The Twelfth Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha, which commenced on 7 December 1994, was adjourned *sine die* on 23 December 1994. The House was prorogued by the President of India on 27 December 1994. The House had 13 sittings in all. A brief resume of the important business transacted during the period is given below.

#### A. RESOLUTIONS/ANNOUNCEMENTS/STATEMENTS

*Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations:*  
On 22 December 1994, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil placed the following Resolution before the House:

**"This House**

—**RECALLING** the determination of the peoples of the world, in the aftermath of the Second World War, to save future generations from the scourge of war through the establishment of the United Nations as a forum for resolving global problems and for the betterment of conditions of economic and social well-being through cooperative action;

—**CONSCIOUS** of the unique contribution made by this world organisation over the last forty-nine years to peace, security and development;

—**ALSO CONSCIOUS** that notwithstanding the efforts of the United Nations, international economic relations continue to be characterized by inequality, domination and exploitation, eradication of poverty remains a distant goal, and serious armed conflicts persist in the world;

—**CONSIDERING** that the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations provides an important occasion for Governments and peoples around the world to rededicate themselves to the purposes and principles of the United Nations and to reaffirm their commitment to work for ushering in a new era of global peace and economic and social development of all peoples on the basis of equality and justice;

(1) **WELCOMES** the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to commemorate the 50th Anniversary in an appropriate manner in furtherance of the theme, "We, the peoples of the United Nations....united for a better world".

(2) **REITERATES** its belief that as the United Nations, the embodiment of multilateralism is uniquely placed to promote a more just, equitable, prosperous and secure world order, it should be strengthened to reflect

current political and economic realities and contribute to enhancing the common welfare on the basis of international cooperation, mutual respect and global partnership.

**(3) REAFFIRMS** our abiding commitment to the United Nations, and reiterates our determination to build upon the achievements of the United Nations Organisation and utilize its potential in order to advance our shared aspirations of peace, security and prosperity.

**(4) HOPES** that the restructuring and strengthening of the UN, including the Security Council, will reflect current realities and enable it to realise the principles and purposes enshrined in its Charter, for the interest of peace and progress of all humankind."

The Resolution was adopted unanimously.

*Announcement regarding the live telecast of the proceedings of the Question Hour:* On 7 December 1994, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil made the following announcement in the House:

I am glad to inform the House that the proceedings of the Question Hour of both the Houses of Parliament will be telecast live throughout the country on main DD-I Channel from 1100 hrs. to 1200 hrs. from today. The proceedings of Question Hours in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha will be telecast live during alternate weeks. The beginning is being made with telecasting the Question Hour proceedings of the Rajya Sabha today.

Members will recall that the recorded proceedings of the Question Hour in Lok Sabha each day are being telecast on the following day in the morning from 0710 hrs. to 0810 hrs. by Doordarshan throughout the country. The proceedings of Question Hour in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are being telecast on alternate weeks. The live telecast of the proceedings of the Question Hour had the entire post-lunch proceedings of Lok Sabha had commenced on August 25, 1994 on Channel 11 band 3 within a radius of 10—15 kms. in Delhi. These arrangements will continue during the 12th Session of the 10th Lok Sabha. Proceedings of Rajya Sabha will be available on Channel 9 band 3 through Low Power Transmitter (LPT).

*Government's decision to ratify the agreement establishing the World Trade Organisation:* Making a statement in the House on 9 December 1994, the then Minister of Commerce (presently Minister of External Affairs), Shri Pranab Mukherjee said that the House had discussed the results of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations on a number of occasions. While there had been differing perceptions on one or the other aspect of the Uruguay Round results, the Government was

of the view that India's continued participation in the multilateral trading system would be in our national interest.

The Government had carefully examined the Agreement establishing the World Trade Organisation (W.T.O.) and found that: (i) reduction in tariffs would contribute to increased trade flows; (ii) the Agreement on Textiles, though it disappointed us by not mandating early integration, nevertheless represented a definite, time-bound and legally enforceable commitment to integrate that sector into the multilateral rules governing international trade; (iii) India had not undertaken any reduction commitments in any area of support to agriculture and our development policies remain unaffected; (iv) there was no obligation on us to patent seeds and plant varieties and a *sui generis* system which protected the rights of the farmers and researchers would be in our own interest; (v) our patent regime would indeed have to undergo a change, but even there we had a 10-year transition period for introducing a full products patent regime; (vi) the rules governing trade policy instruments like anti-dumping and grey areas measures such as voluntary export restraints had been improved; and (vii) multilateral dispute settlement provisions had been made more effective.

All countries which had participated in the negotiations had authenticated the results of the Uruguay Round at Marrakesh by signing the Final Act. Additionally, 104 countries had also signed the Agreement establishing the W.T.O., 33 of them having done so definitively. Since then, 10 other countries were reported to have completed their ratification procedures. Major trading nations such as USA and Japan had also completed their ratification formalities in December 1994. It had also been decided in the Preparatory Committee which met on 8 December 1994 in Geneva that the W.T.O. Agreement would be brought into effect from 1 January 1995.

With its continuously increasing membership, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) system was rapidly approaching global membership. There were discernible shifts in the pattern of world trade and the W.T.O. would have to reflect these emerging realities in its functioning. India had been a member of the multilateral system from its very inception and intended to continue its participation to the mutual benefit of all.

Taking all relevant factors into account, Government had decided to ratify the W.T.O. Agreement. The necessary instrument would be deposited with the concerned authorities shortly, the Minister added.

## B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*Statutory Resolution re: Disapproval of Special Protection Group (Amendment) Ordinance and Special Protection Group (Second*

*Amendment) Bill, 1994\**: Moving the Resolution on 12 December 1994, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat said that the framers of our Constitution had provided for Ordinances to meet extraordinary situations or in a state of Emergency. However, Government had been reducing the importance of Parliament by resorting to Ordinances. The tendency to issue Ordinances was both undemocratic and unconstitutional.

Moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S.B. Chavan said that the Special Protection Group (SPG) was providing security to the family of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, and former Prime Ministers Shri V.P. Singh and Shri Chandra Shekhar and their immediate families. In accordance with the amended provisions of the SPG Act 1988, the family of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi namely, Smt. Sonia Gandhi and her two children were entitled to SPG cover up to 1 December 1994. The Government had come to the conclusion that it was essential to continue to provide proximate security cover of the SPG to them for a further period of five years. The Government also felt it necessary to extend provisions of the proximate security coverage of the SPG to the immediate families of other former Prime Ministers for a similar period of five years.

Supporting the Bill,\*\* Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam said that in insurgency-prone areas like Manipur, there were persons who required such protection. If the scale of security of the former Prime Ministers and their immediate families could be scaled down a little, then the expenditure on that head could also be correspondingly reduced.

Shri P.C. Thomas observed that the nation owed an apology for the very fact that proper security was not given to Shri Rajiv Gandhi at the time of his assassination. The Government had done the right thing in extending proximate security of the SPG to the former Prime Ministers and their families for another five years.

Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde said that while he did not have any objection to the passing of the Bill, it was a fact that a lot of money was being spent on the security arrangement for various categories of VIPs. There should be some rethinking on the public money that was involved in this.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Home Affairs Shri S.B. Chavan agreed with members that as far as possible we should try to avoid bringing Ordinances on issues of this nature. However, sometimes things go beyond our control and it became necessary to issue Ordinances.

---

\*The Bill was introduced in the House on 9 December 1994

\*\*Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Syed Shahabuddin, Mohammad Ali Ashraf Fatmi, Bhogendra Jha, Virendra Singh, Tej Narayan Singh, Umrao Singh, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuvan Chandra Khanduri, Dr. S.P. Yadav, Smt. Malini Bhattacharya and Kum. Mamata Banerjee

Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat said that though he was not against the Bill as such, he wanted to oppose the Government's tendency of bringing Ordinances on the eve of Sessions of Parliament.

The Resolution was negatived.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

### C. QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, in all, 12,664 notices of Questions (10,512 Starred, 2,145 Unstarred and 7 Short Notice Questions) were received. Out of these, 260 Questions were admitted as Starred and 2,767 Questions as Unstarred, including 8 Unstarred Questions which appeared in the Supplementary List of Questions. 36 Unstarred Questions were deleted/postponed/transferred from one Ministry to another.

Due to interruptions in the House on 21, 22 and 23 December 1994, Starred Questions were not called for oral answer and were treated as Unstarred and their answers, together with the answers to Unstarred Questions, were printed in the official report for the concerned days.

*Daily average of Questions:* The average number of Starred Questions answered orally on the floor of the House during the Session was two. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered was 5 on 9 December 1994 and the minimum number was one on 20 December 1994.

The average number of Questions in the Unstarred List came to 212 as against the prescribed limit of 230, the minimum being 166 Questions on 14 December 1994 and the maximum being 234 on 19 December 1994.

*Half-an-Hour Discussions:* In all, six Notices of Half-an-Hour Discussions were received during the Session. Out of these, one notice lapsed and others were disallowed.

### D. OBTUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, references were made to the passing away of Shri N. Sundararaj, Shri Vijayakumar Raju Bhupathiraju and Shri Gaya Prasad Kori (all sitting members); Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi (member, Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament); Shri A.M. Rathnaswamy (member, Provisional Parliament); and Sarvashri Hanumantrao Ganeshrao Vaishnav, Jwala Prasad Kureel, Jayantilal Virchand Shah, Ram Gopal Shalwale, C. Janardhanan, Chittaranjan Ray, Uddaraju Ramam, Sardar Swaran Singh, Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha and Smt. Indira Anant Maydeo (all former members). Members stood in silence for a while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

**RAJYA SABHA****HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SECOND SESSION\***

The Rajya Sabha met for its Hundred and Seventy-Second Session on 7 December 1994 and adjourned *sine die* on 23 December 1994. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below:

**A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS**

*Government's decision to ratify the Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization:* Making a statement on 9 December 1994 on the Government's decision to ratify the agreement establishing the World Trade Organization (W.T.O.), the then Minister of Commerce (presently Minister of External Affairs), Shri Pranab Mukherjee said that while there had been differing perceptions on the various aspects of the results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the Government was of the view that India's continued participation in the multilateral trading system would be in its interest. The Government had carefully examined the Agreement establishing the W.T.O. and found that the reduction in tariffs would contribute to increased trade flows. The Agreement on textiles represented a definite time-bound and legally enforceable commitment to integrate that sector into the multilateral rules governing international trade. India had not undertaken any reduction commitments in any area of support to agriculture and its development policies remained unaffected. There was no obligation on India to patent seeds and plant varieties and a *sui generis* system which protected the rights of the farmers and researchers would be in the interest of the country. India's patent regime would indeed have to undergo a change but even then there would be a 10-year transition period for introducing a full products patent regime. The rules governing trade policy instruments and measures such as voluntary export restraints had been improved. Besides, multilateral dispute settlement provisions had been made more effective.

The Minister said that all countries which had participated in the negotiations had authenticated the results of the Uruguay Round at Marrakesh by signing the Final Act. Additionally, 104 countries had also signed the Agreement establishing the W.T.O. Since then, 10 other countries were reported to have completed their ratification procedures. Major trading nations such as USA and Japan had also completed their ratification formalities in December 1994. It had also been decided in the Preparatory Committee which met on 8 December 1994 in Geneva that the W.T.O. Agreement would be brought into effect from 1 January 1995.

Concluding, the Minister said that with its continuously increasing membership, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) system

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

was rapidly approaching global membership. There were discernible shifts in the pattern of world trade and the W.T.O. would have to reflect those emerging realities in its functioning. India had been a member of the multilateral system from its very inception and intended to continue its participation to the mutual benefit of all, he added.

*Ongoing mass agitation in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh for a separate Uttarakhand State:* On 19 December 1994, Shri Jagdish Prasad Mathur called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the situation arising out of the ongoing mass agitation in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh, demanding a separate Uttarakhand State and the action taken by the Government in that regard.

Replying to the Calling Attention, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S.B. Chavan informed members that the movement for a separate State of Uttarakhand had been in existence for quite some time. The question of division of the State was considered by the States Reorganisation Commission in 1956 but it had been rejected at that time. On 16 December 1991, the Government of Uttar Pradesh forwarded a Resolution passed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly on 12 August 1991, urging the Union Government to create a separate State of Uttarakhand comprising eight hill districts of Kumaon and Garhwal divisions namely, Uttarakashi, Chamoli, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Nainital, Pithoragarh, Almora and Dehradun.

Consequent upon receipt of the Resolution by the Union Government, the Government of Uttar Pradesh was asked to furnish information regarding the financial profile of the eight hill districts classified under administrative, developmental and maintenance heads. The State Government expressed its inability to furnish this financial profile on the ground that the various departments were not co-terminus with the area of the eight districts.

Referring to the background of the Uttarakhand agitation, the Minister said that on 15 July 1994, the Government of Uttar Pradesh issued an Ordinance providing for 27 per cent reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the State Services and in respect of admission to educational institutions. With the issuance of that Ordinance, the agitation in Uttarakhand got intensified. It received support from students, professionals, a significant number of ex-servicemen and women. The agitationists had two main demands, viz. the creation of a separate State of Uttarakhand comprising eight hill districts; and the withdrawal of the order regarding 27 per cent reservation for OBCs. They had also demanded the declaration of the entire Uttarakhand region as backward.

On 9 September 1994, the Government of Uttar Pradesh forwarded a Resolution (passed by the Legislative Assembly on 24 August 1994 and by the Legislative Council on 25 August 1994) urging the Union

Government to form a separate State of Uttarakhand, comprising the eight hill districts of the Kumaon and Garhwal divisions.

As a result of the agitation, there were incidents of police firing at various places, including one at Muzaffarnagar on 1—2 October 1994. The firing at Muzaffarnagar was against those proceeding to participate in a rally in New Delhi. There were allegations of rape and molestation of women and unjustified firing. The Home Ministry ordered a CBI enquiry into the matter. Subsequently, the Allahabad High Court also ordered a probe by the CBI to investigate the incidents. The report was submitted to the Allahabad High Court on 5 December 1994.

The Minister told the House that the Government was giving high priority to the Uttarakhand issue and was making efforts to resolve it through discussions. Meetings had been held at the official level and with the Movement leaders to explore various options to resolve the problem. The issue was of a sensitive nature and needed to be dealt with patience, tact and farsightedness on the part of all the parties involved, he added.

*Gian Prakash Committee Report:* Making a statement in the House on 19 December 1994 on the Gian Prakash Committee Report, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi said that a preliminary administrative enquiry to ascertain the facts and fix *prima facie* responsibility for lapses, if any, in dealing with the situation arising out of shortage in availability of sugar in the current season was ordered in July 1994. The enquiry was entrusted to a retired Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, Shri Gian Prakash who submitted his report on 5 October 1994.

The Minister said that Shri Gian Prakash had conducted a preliminary administrative enquiry and had not investigated any question regarding lack of integrity on the part of any individual. He had looked into acts of omission and commission while dealing with a certain situation. His report, therefore, identified the administrative lapses in handling the situation and recommended some steps that should be taken to handle similar situations, if they arose in future.

The Minister said that the unreliable and inflated estimates of sugar production, mismanagement of available surplus stock, delay in the decision to import sugar and poor coordination, etc. were the causes that led to the shortage of sugar. The Report contained recommendations regarding an integrated policy on sweeteners—sugar, gur and khandsari; maintenance of buffer stock of sugar; use of scientific forecasting and estimation methods of stocks; and close monitoring of international commodity markets.

The Report also contained recommendations about setting up of a common Ministry with Civil Supplies and Food as separate Departments,

examination of import and distribution of raw sugar through the Public Distribution system (PDS) and import of sugar on the Open General Licence (OGL), etc.

The Minister said that a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary with the Secretaries of Finance, Commerce, Civil Supplies, Agriculture and Food had been set up to examine in detail the recommendations contained in the Report.

## B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Cable Television Network (Regulation) Bill, 1993\**: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 8 December 1994, the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Shri K.P. Singh Deo said that as reported, attempts were being made by certain big companies to buy out smaller cable operators, so that they could have exclusive control over a large area. This being so, it was decided to operationalise the cable law immediately through the promulgation of an Ordinance so as to provide a sense of security to the small cable operators. The Ordinance provided for the registration of cable operators at their head Post Offices after paying a nominal fee of Rs. 50/- and adherence to the prescribed programme and advertisement codes, etc. The Ordinance also provided for penalties including fine and imprisonment, for violation of the various provisions as well as for non-adherence to the programme and advertisement codes.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed on 13 December 1994.

*The Cotton Transport Repeal Bill, 1994\*\**: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 13 December 1994, the then Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Textiles (presently Minister of Textiles), Shri G. Venkat Swamy said that the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 was enacted on 23 February 1923, to provide for restriction, control and transport of cotton to ensure maintenance of purity of the superior varieties of staple cotton. The provisions of the Act had been hampering the timely and free movement of cotton to the spinning mills in recent times in view of the manifold increase in production of cotton and change in the marketing and consumption of cotton. In order to remove the regulation of movement of fully pressed cotton within the industrial zones of the country and to ensure timely movement of cotton to the mills, it was considered necessary that the Act be repealed.

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

---

\*The Bill was introduced in the House on 3 August 1993

\*\* The Bill was introduced in the House on 8 December 1994

### C. QUESTION HOUR

During the 172nd Session of the Rajya Sabha 5,766 notices of Questions (5,417 Starred and 349 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 260 were admitted as Starred Questions and 2,719 as Unstarred ones. 7 Short Notice Questions were received but none was admitted.

*Daily Average of Questions:* Each of the Lists of Starred Questions contained 20 Questions. On an average, 3 Questions were orally answered per sitting. The maximum number of Questions orally answered was 4 on 14 December 1994 and the minimum number of Questions orally answered was 3 on 7 December 1994.

The minimum number of Questions admitted in the List of Unstarred Questions was 166 on 12 December 1994 and their maximum number was 309 on 21 December 1994. Their average came to 237.

*Half-an-Hour Discussion:* 7 Notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received but none was admitted.

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

### D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, references were made to the passing away of Shri Tulasidas Majji, sitting member, and Shri Satyananda Mishra, Sardar Swaran Singh, Dr. Malcolm Sathianathan Adiseshiah, Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon and Shri G. Gopinathan Nair, all former members. Members stood in silence for a while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

### STATE LEGISLATURES

#### ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*

The Tenth Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, which was constituted on 12 December 1994, commenced its First Session on 11 January 1995 and was adjourned *sine die* on 25 January 1995.

*Address by the Governor:* The Governor of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Krishan Kant addressed the House on 12 January 1995. The Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address was moved by Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao and was seconded by Smt. Y. Sita Devi. The Motion was discussed from 17 to 19 January 1995. The Chief Minister replied to the debate on 20 January 1995 and the Motion was adopted.

*Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker:* The election to the Office of the Speaker was held on 12 January 1995. Shri Y. Ramakrishnudu was unanimously elected as the Speaker.

---

\*Material contributed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

On 17 January 1995, Shri Mohd. Farook was unanimously elected as the Deputy Speaker.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, 17 Bills were introduced in the House out of which 16 Bills were passed. Important among these Bills was the Andhra Pradesh Prohibition Bill, 1995.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the demise of the former President of India, Giani Zail Singh and seven former members of the House.

### **ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\***

A one-day Session (Twelfth Session) of the First Legislative Assembly of Arunachal Pradesh was held on 4 November 1994.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, the House passed two Bills. They were: (i) The Arunachal Pradesh Protection of Customary Laws and Social Practices Bill, 1994; and (ii) The Arunachal Pradesh (Reorganisation of Districts) Amendment Bill, 1994.

### **DELHI VIDHAN SABHA\*\***

The First Delhi Legislative Assembly which commenced its Fifth Session on 19 December 1994, was adjourned *sine die* on 23 December 1994. The House was prorogued on 28 December 1994. There were 5 sittings in all.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, two Bills were introduced; in all three Bills (one introduced in the Third Session) were considered and passed by the House. They were: (i) The Delhi Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994; (ii) The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 1994; and (iii) The Contingency Fund of National Capital Territory of Delhi Bill, 1994.

*Obituary references:* On the opening day of the Session, the House made references to the passing away of the Chief of the Army Staff, Gen. Bipin Chandra Joshi and a former member of Parliament, Swami Anand Bodh Saraswati (Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale)

### **MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL\*\*\***

The Maharashtra Legislative Council commenced its Third Session of the year on 21 November 1994. It was adjourned *sine die* on 30 November 1994 and was prorogued by the Governor the same day. There were 8 sittings in all.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, two Bills, viz. (i) The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development (Third Amendment) Bill, 1994; and (ii) The Bombay Village Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1994

\*Material contributed by the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

\*\* Material contributed by the Delhi Vidhan Sabha Secretariat.

\*\*\*Material contributed by the Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat.

were considered and passed by the House. Besides, nine other Bills as passed by the Legislative Assembly, were considered and passed by the House. They are: (i) The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipals Councils (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (ii) The Maharashtra Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 1994; (iii) The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994; (iv) The Maharashtra Acquisition of Lands for Lower Panzra Medium Irrigation Project (Validation) Bill, 1994; (v) The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (vi) The Bombay Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (vii) The Indian Ports (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1994; (viii) The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 1994; and (ix) The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 1994.

*Financial business:* The Finance Minister presented the Supplementary Demands for the year 1994-95 on 22 November 1994. The Demands for Excess Expenditure for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 were also presented.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of a sitting member, Shri Kaleemuddin Gulam Dastagir. Obituary references were also made on the demise of Sarvashri Rasiklal Shankarlal Bhatt and Lingangouda Patil, former members of the House.

#### **MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\***

The Maharashtra Legislative Assembly which commenced its Third (Winter) Session of the year on 21 November 1994, was adjourned *sine die* on 30 November 1994. The House was prorogued the same day. There were 8 sittings in all.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, twelve Bills were introduced in the House and passed, including two Bills reported by the Joint Committee. Besides, one Bill which was introduced in and passed by the Legislative Council and transmitted to the Assembly, was also passed.

*Financial business:* The Finance Minister presented the Supplementary Demands for the year 1994-95 and the Excess Demands for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 on 22 and 23 November 1994, respectively. The Demands were discussed for one day. The Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 1994 and the Supplementary Appropriation Bill for 1994-95 were passed by the House on 30 November.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the demise of two sitting members, Shri Madhukarrao

\*Material contributed by the Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat

Rangojirao Ghate and Shri Dilvarising Dongarsingh Padvi. Obituary references were also made on the passing away of Sarvashri Ram Bakaramji Lanjewar, Krishnakant Shivbhai *alias* Nanubhai Patel, Ramdas Shrinivas Nayak, Sadashivrao Rajaram Samarth, Laxman Totaram Pawar, Yankappa Ramya Madoor, Dagdoo Sakharam Nikalje, Datta Appaji Deshmukh, Dnyandeo Santarao Khandekar and Digamber Vinayak *alias* Nanasaheb Purohit, all former members of the Legislative Assembly. On 24 November 1994, the House unanimously passed a motion moved by the Speaker condoling the tragic death of tribals in a stampede outside the Vidhan Bhavan in Nagpur the previous day.

#### ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*

The Tenth Orissa Legislative Assembly which commenced its Seventeenth Session on 14 December 1994, was adjourned *sine die* on 21 December 1994. The House was prorogued on 26 December 1994. There were 6 sittings in all.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, the House considered and passed the following Bills: (i) The Orissa Panchayat Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (ii) The Orissa Service of Engineers (Validation of Appointment) Bill, 1994; (iii) The Orissa Cooperative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994; (iv) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 1994; (v) The Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1994; (vi) The Talcher Thermal Power Station (Acquisition and Transfer) Bill, 1994; and (vii) The Orissa Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 1994

*Financial business:* The Second Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1994-95 was presented to the House on 14 December 1994. Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department and Agriculture Department were held on 19 and 20 December 1994, respectively. The rest of the Demands were guillotined on 20 December 1994 and the Appropriation Bill on the Second Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1994-95 was passed on 21 December 1994.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, the House made obituary reference on the passing away of a former member of the Legislative Assembly, Shri Makar Sethi.

#### WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*\*

The Eighth Session of the Eleventh West Bengal Legislative Assembly which commenced on 15 September 1994, was adjourned *sine die* on 24 September 1994. The House was prorogued on 26 September 1994.

---

\*Material contributed by the Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat

\*\*Material contributed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Secretariat

**Legislative business:** During the Session, ten Bills were introduced in and passed by the House, including the West Bengal Prohibition of Property of Electrical Undertakings Bill, 1994; the Indian Electricity (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1994; and the West Bengal State Election Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1994.

**Obituary references:** During the Session, obituary references were made on the demise of the former State and Union Minister and freedom fighter, Smt. Abha Maity; the Governor of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Shri Surendra Nath; and the distinguished historian, author and educationist, Shri Nishit Ranjan Roy. Obituary references were also made on the demise of some former members of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and erstwhile Legislative Council and some other eminent personalities.

## RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

---

### I. BOOKS

Ahuja, Gurdas M., *BJP and the Indian Politics: Policies and Programmes of the Bharatiya Janata Party* (New Delhi: Ram Company), 1994

Alam, Mohammed B., *Aspects of American Government* (New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House), 1994

Anand, Adarsh Sein, *Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir: Its Development and Comments* (2nd ed.) (Delhi: Universal Book Traders), 1994

Australia, *Parliament, Senate Standing Committee on Finance and Public Administration: Report on Performance Pay* (Canberra), 1993

Awasthi, S.K., *The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989* (Allahabad: Premier Publishing), 1994

Banerji, Shyamal, *GATT 1994, the WTO and India* (Calcutta: Meharia Research Centre), 1994

Basu, Durga Das, *Constitutional Remedies and Writs* (Calcutta: Kamal Law House), 1994

Berridge, G.R., *Talking to the Enemy: How States Without 'Diplomatic Relations' Communicate* (Houndmills: The Macmillan Press), 1994

Bhatia, K.L. ed., *B.R. Ambedkar: Social Justice and the Indian Constitution* (New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications), 1994

Bhorali, D., *GATT Agreement on Dunkel Draft Treaty: Its Impact on Agriculture Industry, TRIPS and TRIMS and Drug Industry* (New Delhi: Mittal Publications), 1994

Bose, Sumantra, *States, Nations, Sovereignty: Sri Lanka, India and Tamil Elam Movement* (New Delhi: Sage Publications), 1994

Canada, Parliament, *Seminar on Canada's Federal System of Government, May 5-8, 1992* (Ottawa: Parliamentary Exchanges and Protocol Directorate), 1990

Chilcote, Ronald H., *Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm Reconsidered, 2nd ed.* (Boulder: Westview Press), 1994

Chitty, Naren, *Framing South Asian Transformation: An Examination of Regional Views on South Asian Cooperation* (New Delhi: South Asian Publishers), 1994

Churchill, Robert Paul, ed., *The Ethics of Liberal Democracy: Morality and Democracy in Theory and Practice* (Oxford: Berg Publishers), 1994

Commonwealth Secretariat, *Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting; Communique* (London: Commonwealth Secretariat), 1993

Das, Samir Kumar, *ULFA-United Liberation Front of Assam: A Political Analysis* (New Delhi: Ajanta Publications), 1994

Demko, George J., and Wood, William B. ed., *Reordering the World: Geo-political Perspectives on the Twenty-First Century* (Boulder: Westview Press), 1994

Erikson, Robert S., *Statehouse Democracy: Public Opinion and Policy in the American States* (Cambridge: University of Cambridge), 1993

Gautam, R.S., *The Indian National Congress and Constitutional Change* (Jaipur: Printwell), 1994

Gills, Bary, Rocamora, Joel and Wilson Richard ed., *Low Intensity Democracy: Political Power in the New World Order* (London: Pluto Press), 1993

Gopinath Pillai, K., *Political Philosophy of Rammanohar Lohia: Alternate Development Perception* (New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications), 1994

Goswami, B., *The Indian Parliamentary Scene* (Jaipur: Pointer Publishers), 1994

Gould, Harold A., *Grass Roots Politics in India: A Century of Political Evolution in Faizabad District* (New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.), 1994

Grewal, J.S. and Johnston, Huge, ed., *The India-Canada Relationship: Exploring the Political, Economic and Cultural Dimensions* (New Delhi: Sage Publications), 1994

Gurumurthi, S., *Fiscal Federalism in India: Some Issues* (New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.), 1995

Gurtov, Mel, *Global Politics in the Human Interest (3rd rev. ed)*, (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers), 1994

Horstkotte, Hermann, *The Rule of Law, Nucleus of the Constitution* (Bonn: Inter Nations), 1993

*Human Rights in Britain* (London: Foreign and Commonwealth Office), 1991

India, Lok Sabha Secretariat, *Sixth Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar, Proceedings* (New Delhi: Lok Sabha Secretariat), 1994

Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Inter-Parliamentary Conference on North-South Dialogue for Global Prosperity, Ottawa, 18-22 October 1993* (Geneva: Inter-Parliamentary Union), 1993

Inter-Parliamentary Union, *World Directory of Parliaments 1994* (Geneva: Inter-Parliamentary Union), 1994

Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Declaration on Criteria for Free and Fair Elections (Unanimously Adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 154th Session), (Paris, 26 March 1994)* (Geneva: Inter-Parliamentary Union), 1994

Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Minutes of the Inter-Parliamentary Council* (Paris: Inter-Parliamentary Union), 1994

Jha, Sanjay Kumar, *International Politics in the Third World* (New Delhi: Anmol Publications), 1994

Johari, J.C., *Traditions of Political Thought (Western and Eastern)* (Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House), 1994

Kaushik, Asha, ed., *Democratic Concerns: the Indian Experience (Essays in Honour of Prof. Iqbal Narain)* (Jaipur: Aalekh Publishers), 1994

Kothari, Raj Kumar, *From Communism to Democratic Freedom: Perestroika and New Thinking of Mikhail Gorbachev* (New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications), 1994

Lal, G. Morley Mohan, *Rajiv Gandhi and Panchayati Raj: Democracy and Development at the Grassroots* (Delhi: Konark Publishers), 1994

Lyons, David, *Moral Aspects of Legal Theory: Essays on Law, Justice and Political Responsibility* (New York: Cambridge University Press), 1993

Mathur, Alok, *The Two-Nation Theory: A Study in the Context of Identity Crisis in Pakistan* (Jaipur: Aalekh Publishers), 1994

Michael, Foley, ed., *Ideas that Shape Politics* (Manchester: Manchester University Press), 1994

Nanda, K.K., *Conquering Kashmir: A Pakistan Obsession* (New Delhi: Lancers Books), 1994

Naqash Nasir A., *SAARC: Challenges and Opportunities* (New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House), 1994

Palanithurai, G., *Empowering People for Prosperity: A Study in New Panchayati Raj System* (Delhi: Kanishka Publishers), 1994

Palanithurai, G., *People's Perception of Politics: An Indian Perspective* (Delhi: Kanishka Publishers), 1995

Panda, Rajaram, *Japan and the Third World: Political and Economic Interactions 1980s-1990s* (New Delhi: Lancers Books), 1994

Parry, Geraint, ed., *Politics in an Interdependent World: Essays Presented to Ghita Ionescu* (Aldershot: Edward Elgar Publishing Company), 1994

Rajput, Sarla, *Role of the Chief Minister in State Administration* (New Delhi: Radha Publications), 1994

Rao, Hemlata, *Federal-State Financial Relations (Theories and Principles)* (New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House), 1994

Ram Swarup, *Women in Islam* (New Delhi: Voice of India), 1994

Reddy, Agarala Easwara and Ram Sundar, *State Politics in India: Reflections on Andhra Pradesh* (New Delhi: M.D. Publications), 1994

Richardson, James L., *Crisis Diplomacy: the Great Powers since the Mid-Nineteenth Century* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), 1994

Roniger, Luis and Ayata, Ayse Gunes, ed., *Democracy, Clientelism, and Civil Society* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers), 1994

Rosow; Stephen J. and Others, ed., *Global Economy as Political Space* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers), 1994

Rwanda, *Constitution de la Republique* (Rwanda: Kamena), 1991

Sartori, Giovanni, *Comparative Constitutional Engineering: An Enquiry into Structures, Incentives and Outcomes* (Houndmills: The Macmillan Press), 1994

Schechter, Darrow, *Radical Theories: Paths Beyond Marxism and Social Democracy* (Manchester: Manchester University Press), 1994

Sharma, S.R., *Municipal Administration and Education* (New Delhi: Mittal Publications), 1994

Shama Bhat, U.K., *New Panchayati Raj System* (Jaipur: Printwell), 1995

Singh, Sukhbir, ed., *Structure and Functions of the United Nations Organisation* (Delhi: Kanishka Publishers), 1995

Simons, Geoff, *The United Nations: A Chronology of Conflict* (Houndmills: The Macmillan Press), 1994

Sidhu, Lakhwinder Singh, *Party Politics in Punjab* (New Delhi: Harnam Publications), 1994

Singh, M.P. and Mohan Chandra, ed., *Regionalism and National Identity: Canada-India: Inter-disciplinary Perspectives* (Delhi: Pragati Publications), 1994

Singh, Sukhbir, ed., *Philosophy and Ideology of Western Political Thinkers: From Aristotle to Russell* (Delhi: Kanishka Publishers), 1995

Sinha, Harsh Kumar, *India's Role in SAARC* (Delhi: Rahul Publishing House), 1994

Thakur, Ramesh, *The Politics and Economics of India's Foreign Policy* (Delhi: Oxford University Press), 1994

*The Reichstag in German History* (Bonn: Le Pere Publishing House), 1992

The German Bundestag, *Personalities and Events: A Pictorial History of the German Bundestag* (Bonn: Le Pere Verlag), 1992

Thompson, Willie, *The Long Death of British Labourism: Interpreting a Political Culture* (London: Pluto Press), 1993

Trivedi, P.R. and others, ed., *Natural Environment and Constitution of India* (New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House), 1994

Upreti, Prem R., *Nepal and South Asia: A Study on Continuity and Change* (New Delhi: Commonwealth Publishers), 1994

Verma, Rajendra, Dr. S.D. Sharma, *President of India, The Elder Statesman: A Political Biography* (New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Ltd.), 1994

Vonra, Gautam, *The New Political Elite: The Inconsequential MP?* (Delhi: Kaveri Books), 1994

Weiner, Myron and Ali Banuazizi, ed., *Politics of Social Transformation in Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan* (New York: Syracuse University Press), 1994

Wood, B. Dan, *Bureaucratic Dynamics: The Role of Bureaucracy in a Democracy* (Boulder: Westview Press), 1994

Yadav, K.C., *India's Unequal Citizens: A Study of Other Backward Classes* (New Delhi: Manohar Publishers), 1994

## II. ARTICLES

Aldrich, John H., "Model of Legislature With Parties and a Committee System", *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, Vol. 19, No. 3, August 94, pp. 313-39

Anyaoku, Emeka, "Commonwealth and the New Multilateralism", *Round Table*, No. 331, July 1994, pp. 315-22

Cunningham, Andrew J., "European Convention on Human Rights, Customary International Law and the Constitution", *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, Vol. 43, 3 July 94, pp. 537-67

Dae-Kyu Yoon, "Constitutional Change in Korea: Retrospect and Prospects", *Asian Affairs*, Vol. 25, No. 2, June 1994, pp. 178-86

Duff, Andrew. "Building a Parliamentary Europe," *Government and Opposition*, Vol. 29, No. 2, Spring 1994, pp. 147-65

Dyson, Simon, "Polls Apart? The 1990 Nicaraguan and 1992 British General Elections", *Political Quarterly*, Vol. 65, No. 4, Oct-Dec. 94, pp. 425-31

Gowing, Nik, "Instant TV and Foreign Policy", *World Today*, Vol. 50, No. 10, October 1994, pp. 187-90

Gupta, Anirudha, "Nepali Congress and Post-Panchayat Politics", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.29, No.43, 22 October 1994, pp. 2798-2801

Korosenyi, Andras, "Intellectuals and Democracy in Eastern Europe", *Political Quarterly*, Vol. 65, No. 4, October-December 1994, pp. 415-24

Mcleay, Elizabeth, "Women and the Problem of Parliamentary Representation: A Comparative Perspective", *Political Science*, Vol. 45, No. 1, July 1993, pp. 40-62

McFaul, Michael, "Russian Politics: The Calm before the Storm" *Current History*, Vol. 93, No. 585, October 1994, pp. 313-19

Mills, Bob, "Direct Democracy: The Benefits of Recall, Referenda and Initiative from a Canadian Perspective", *Parliamentarian*, Vol. 75, No. 4, October 1994, pp.239-41

Noorani, A.G. "Political Vs. Economic and Social Rights", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 29, No.47, 19 November 1994, pp. 2957

Nambudiripad, E.M.S., "Emerging Alternative: A Silver Lining in India's Political Sky", *People's Democracy*, Vol. 18, No. 50, 11 October 1994, p.16

Oliver, Dawn, "Parliament, Ministers and the Law", *Parliamentary Affairs*, Vol. 47, No. 4, October 1994, pp. 630-46

Oliver, Peter, "French Constitution and the Treaty of Maastricht", *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, Vol. 43, January 1994, pp. 1-25

Pacek, Alexander C., "Macroeconomic Conditions and Electoral Politics in East Central Europe", *American Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 38, No. 3, August 1994, pp.723-44

Panter Brick, Keith, "Prospects for Democracy in Zambia", *Government and Opposition*, Vol. 29, No. 2, Spring 1994, pp.231-47

Patil, Jayant, "Democratic Decentralisation: A Revival of Gandhiji's Vision", *Kurukshetra*, Vol. 43, No. 1, October 1994, p.40

Ramaphosa, Cyril, "South Africa: A New Parliament for a New Nation", *Parliamentarian*, Vol. 75, No. 4, October 1994, pp. 216-19

Razzaque Ali, "Bangladesh: A Separate Parliamentary Service: From Limitations to Prospects", *Parliamentarian*, Vol.75, No.4, October 1994, pp.236-38

Rudden, Bernard, "Civil Law, Civil Society and the Russian Constitution" *Law Quarterly Review*, Vol.110, January 1994, pp. 56-83

Shepsle, Kenneth A. and Weingast, Bary R., "Positive Theories of Congressional Institutions", *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, Vol.19, No.2, May 1994, pp. 149-79

Singh, Mohinder, "Democracy Restored at Grassroots Level," *Advance*, Vol.44, No.11, November 1994, pp.31-33

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

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	7 December to 23 December 1994	
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD		13
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	52 hours and 14 minutes	
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD		Nil
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS		
i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		11
ii) Introduced		8
iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha		2
iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment/recommendation and Laid on the Table		Nil
v) Referred to Select Committee		Nil
vi) Referred to Joint Committee		Nil
vii) Reported by Select Committee		Nil
viii) Reported by Joint Committee		Nil
ix) Referred to Departmentally related Standing Committee by Speaker/Chairman, Rajya Sabha.		2
x) Reported by Standing Committee		8
xi) Discussed		5
xii) Passed		5
xiii) Withdrawn		Nil
xiv) Negatived		Nil
xv) Part-discussed		Nil
xvi) Discussion postponed		Nil
xvii) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation		Nil
xviii) Motion for concurrence to refer the Bill to Joint Committee adopted		Nil
xix) Pending at the end of the Session		16
PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS		
i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		311
ii) Introduced		6
iii) Motion for leave to introduce negatived		Nil
iv) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha		Nil
v) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table		Nil
vi) Reported by Select Committee		Nil
vii) Discussed		1
viii) Passed		Nil
ix) Withdrawn		Nil
x) Negatived		Nil

xi) Circulated for eliciting opinion	1
xii) Part-discussed	Nil
xiii) Discussion postponed	Nil
xiv) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
xv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
xvi) Removed from the Register of Pending Bills	1
xvii) Pending at the end of the Session	316
<b>7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193</b> (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
i) Notices received	131
ii) Admitted	3
iii) Discussion held	1
iv) Part-discussed	1
<b>8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197</b> (Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
Statements made by Ministers	Nil
<b>9. MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS</b>	
i) Notices received	Nil
ii) Admitted and discussed	Nil
iii) Barred	Nil
iv) Withdrawn	Nil
<b>10. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD</b>	Nil
<b>11. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS</b>	
i) Notices received	45
ii) Admitted	4
iii) Moved	3
iv) Adopted	Nil
v) Negatived	1
vi) Withdrawn	2
<b>11 A . RESOLUTION PLACED BEFORE THE HOUSE BY THE SPEAKER</b>	1
<b>12. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS</b>	
i) Notices received	Nil
ii) Admitted	Nil
iii) Moved	Nil
iv) Adopted	Nil
<b>13. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS</b>	
i) Received	3
ii) Admitted	3
iii) Discussed	2
iv) Adopted	Nil
v) Negatived	Nil
vi) Withdrawn	1
vii) Part-discussed	1

viii) Discussions postponed	Nil
<b>14. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS</b>	
i) Notices received	2
ii) Admitted	2
iii) Discussed	1*
iv) Adopted	Nil
v) Part-discussed	Nil
<b>15. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS</b>	
i) Notices received	523
ii) Admitted	80
iii) Moved	Nil
iv) Discussed	Nil
v) Adopted	Nil
vi) Negatived	Nil
vii) Withdrawn	Nil
viii) Part-discussed	Nil
<b>16. MOTION REG : MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE</b>	
i) Received	1
ii) Admitted	1
iii) Moved	Nil
iv) Discussed	Nil
v) Adopted	Nil
vi) Negatived	Nil
vii) Withdrawn	Nil
viii) Part-discussed	Nil
<b>17. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CREATED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION</b>	Nil
<b>18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION</b>	5622
<b>19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED</b>	930 on 22.12.1994
<b>20. NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS</b>	
i) Brought before the House	Nil
ii) Admitted	Nil
iii) Barred in view of adjournment motion admitted on the subject	Nil
iv) Consent withheld by Speaker outside the House	31
v) Consent given by Speaker but leave not asked for by members concerned	Nil
<b>21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED</b>	
i) Starred	269
ii) Unstarred	2767
iii) Short Notice Questions	Nil

\*The motion which remained Part-discussed during the previous Session was taken up

## 22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 October to 31 December 1994	No. of Reports presented to the House
1	2	3	4
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	1	1
(ii)	Committee on Absence of Members	-	-
(iii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	1	2
(iv)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	-	-
(v)	Committee on Petitions	4	1
(vi)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	2	2
(vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	-	-
(viii)	Committee on Privileges	-	-
(ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	1	3
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	2	4
(xi)	Estimates Committee	7	2
(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	3	7
(xv)	Railway Convention Committee	1	1
(xvi)	Rules Committee	-	-

## JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEES

(i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	1	1
-----	--------------------------------------	---	---

## STANDING COMMITTEES

(i)	Committee on Agriculture	2	-
(ii)	Committee on Communication	9	3
(iii)	Committee on Defence	2	-
(iv)	Committee on Energy	16	-
(v)	Committee on External Affairs	3	-

(vi)	Committee on Finance	-	-
(vii)	Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	1	2
(viii)	Committee on Labour and Welfare	2	3
(ix)	Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals	5	2
(x)	Committee on Railways	5	4
(xi)	Committee on Urban and Rural Development	12	5
23.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE		Nil
24.	PETITIONS PRESENTED		Nil
25.	NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATE		Nil

**APPENDIX II**  
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK**  
**TRANSACTIONED DURING THE HUNDRED AND**  
**SEVENTY-SECOND SESSION OF RAJYA SABHA**

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	7 December to 23 December 1994
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	13
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	42 hours and 33 minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	Nil
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	29
	(ii) Introduced	3
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	4
	(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	Nil
	(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 (Bills introduced in Rajya Sabha)	3
	(viii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
	(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
	(x) Reported by the Departmentally-related Standing Committees (Bills introduced in Rajya Sabha)	7
	(xi) Discussed	2
	(xii) Passed	2
	(xiii) Withdrawn	Nil
	(xiv) Negatived	Nil
	(xv) Part-discussed	Nil
	(xvi) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	Nil
	(xvii) Discussion postponed	Nil
	(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	32
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	169
	(ii) Introduced	9
	(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	1
	(vii) Withdrawn	Nil

(viii)	Passed	Nil
(ix)	Negatived	Nil
(x)	Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi)	Part-discussed	1
(xii)	Discussion postponed	Nil
(xiii)	Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv)	Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv)	Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	Nil
(xvi)	Pending at the end of the Session	178
<b>7.</b>	<b>NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)</b>	
(i)	Notices received	50
(ii)	Admitted	10 (on 2 subjects)
(iii)	Discussions held	Nil
<b>8.</b>	<b>NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180 (CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)</b>	
	Statements made by Ministers	1
<b>9.</b>	<b>HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD</b>	Nil
<b>10.</b>	<b>STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS</b>	
(i)	Notices received	24
(ii)	Admitted	24 (on 4 subjects)
(iii)	Moved	1
(iv)	Adopted	Nil
(v)	Negatived	Nil
(vi)	Withdrawn	1
<b>11.</b>	<b>GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS</b>	
(i)	Notices received	Nil
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Moved	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	Nil
<b>12.</b>	<b>PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS</b>	
(i)	Received	5
(ii)	Admitted	5
(iii)	Discussed	Nil
(iv)	Withdrawn	Nil
(v)	Negatived	Nil
(vi)	Adopted	Nil
(vii)	Part-discussed	Nil
(viii)	Discussion postponed	Nil

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	80
	(ii) Admitted	59*
	(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	877
18.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED	1352
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	127 (on 23.12.94)
20.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH VISITED	266 (on 22.12.94)
21.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
	(i) Starred	260
	(ii) Unstarred	2619
	(ii) Short-Notice Questions	7
22.	DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	Nil

---

\* Identical notices were clubbed together.

## 23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period 1 October to 31 December 1994	No. of Reports presented during the 172nd Session
(i) Business Advisory Committee	2	Nil
(ii) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	5	Nil
(iii) Committee on Petitions	1	Nil
(iv) Committee of Privileges	Nil	Nil
(v) Committee on Rules	1	Nil
(vi) Committee on Government Assurances	3	Nil
(vii) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	9	2
<b>DEPARTMENTALLY-RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES :</b>		
(viii) Commerce	Nil	Nil
(ix) Home Affairs	9	3
(x) Human Resource Development	6	2
(xi) Industry	12	1
(xii) Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	5	1
(xiii) Transport and Tourism	4	Nil
24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE		1
25. PETITIONS PRESENTED		Nil
26. NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATES		

S.No.	Name of members sworn in	Date on which sworn in
1	2	3
Nil	Nil	Nil

## 27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

S. No.	Name	Sitting Member/Ex-Member
1.	Shri Satyananda Mishra	(Ex-member)
2.	Shri Tulasidas Majji	(Sitting member)
3.	Sardar Swaran Singh	(Ex-member)
4.	Dr. Malcolm Sathianathan Adiseshiah	(Ex-member)
5.	Smt. Laskshmi N. Menon	(Ex-member)
6.	Shri G. Gopinathan Nair	(Ex-member)

**APPENDIX III**  
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD**  
**1 October to 31 December, 1994**

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>STATES</b>							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	4.11.94 to 4.11.94	1	2(2)	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.C.	16.12.94 to 23.12.94	6	(5)	—	768 (771)	(11)	152(71)
Delhi L.A.	19.12.94 to 23.12.94	5	2(3)	—	405(100)	336 (236)	11(10)
Gujarat L.A.	26.12.94 to 28.12.94	3	—	—	915 (556)*	53 (24)*	10 (1)
Goa L.A.	24.10.94 to 24.10.94	1	—	—	83 (36)	(2 (44))*	1
Haryana L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	16.12.94 to 21.12.94	3	3 (2)	—	255(175)	14 (9)	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. ①	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnataka L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	28.11.94 to 16.12.94	19	12 (12)	1	2426 (908)	1168 (794)	5
Maharashtra L.A.	21.11.94 to 30.11.94	8	12 (15)	1	5018(541)	35(434)	77(3)
Maharashtra L.C.	21.11.94 to 30.11.94	8	1(2)	—	2421 (588)	21	60 (14)
Manipur L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	7.11.94 to 11.11.94	5	1 (1)	—	122 (121)	31 (29)	—
Nagaland L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	14.12.94 to 21.12.94	6	7 (7)	1	645(527)	521(765)	40(5)
Punjab L.A.	—	—	—	—	74(59)	60 (54)	—
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	(d)	—	—
Sikkim L.A.	5.12.94 . 29.12.94 to 30.12.94	3	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	—	—	—	—	933(615)	12(11)	20(17)
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>							
Pondicherry L.A.†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

† Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

\*\* Information received from the State Legislatures contained NIL report

‡ Dissolved since 19.2.90

- Notes :** (a) One starred question was withdrawn by the Concerned member  
 (b) Notices received as starred question but admitted as Unstarred questions  
 (c) 42 starred questions converted as Unstarred  
 (d) Non-Session period. Unstarred questions :— Received : 40  
 Admitted : 40

APPENDIX - III (Contd.)

Committees at Work/Number of Sittings held and number of Reports presented during the period  
1 October to 31 December 1994

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Business Advisory Committee	3(2)	25	11	7	20(1)	—	20	15	—	—	16	19	—	4(1)	—	54(1) <sup>a</sup>
Committee on Govt. Assurances	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Committee on Petitions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee of Privileges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee on Public Undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee on Subordinate Legislation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee on the Welfare of SC and ST	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estimates Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Purposes Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House/Accommodation Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Library Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Accounts Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rules Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joint/Select Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Committees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATES

Andhra Pradesh L.A.\*\*

Arunachal Pradesh L.A.

Assam L.A.

Bihar L.A.\*\*

Bihar L.C.



	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	3	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	108 <sup>a</sup>
West Bengal L.A.	—	14	4	—	5	5	8	10	8	—	7	—	9	—	—	23 <sup>a</sup>
UNION TERRITORIES																
Pondicherry L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* Information received from State/Union territory Legislatures contained

\*\*Information not received

⊕ Dissolved since 19.2.90

(a) Employment Review Committee-2 sittings; Act Implementation Committee-4 sittings; and Committee on the Welfare of the Backward Classes, OBC and MOBC - 3 sittings

(b) Question and Calling Attention Committee-21 sittings and 4 reports; Nivedan Committee -15 sittings and 1 report; Implementation Committee-9 sittings; Committee on District Board and Panchayati Raj-9 sittings

(c) Committee on Delegated Legislation-4 sittings

(d) Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes-3 sittings and 2 reports; Committee on Welfare of Socially and Economically Backward Classes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes-2 sittings; Committee on Panchayati Raj-4 sittings

(e) Committee on Delegated Legislation-4 sittings and 1 report; House Committee on Agriculture-2 sittings and 1 report

(f) Revenue Committee-6 sittings and 1 report; Forest Committee-7 sittings and 4 reports; General Administration Committee-6 sittings and 4 reports; Committee on Education-7 sittings and 1 report; Health and Family Welfare Committee-9 sittings and 1 report; Agriculture & Horticulture Committee-9 sittings and 2 reports; Tourism Committee-7 sittings and 4 reports; Committee on Papers Laid-3 sittings and 1 report

(g) Committee on the Welfare of Women and Children-9 sittings; Committee on Environment-9 sittings; Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities-9 sittings; Subject Committees (I) -2 sitting ; Subject Committee (II) -1 sitting; Subject Committee (V) -3 sittings; Subject Committee (VIII) -2 sittings; Subject Committee (IX) -1 sitting.

(h) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-2 sittings; Committee on Papers Laid on Table of the House-3 sittings

(i) Employment Guarantee Scheme Committee-12 sittings and 1 report; Jawahar Rozgar Yojna Committee-3 sittings and 1 report

(j) Committee on Leave of Absence from sittings of the House (Council)-2 sittings and 1 report

(k) House Committee on Natural Calamities-4 sittings and 1 report; House Committee to recommend suggestions for improvement and strengthening the Police Administration-1 sitting and 1 report; House Committee on Welfare of Women-1 sitting and 1 report; Subject Committee on Agriculture-1 sitting; Committee on Papers laid on the Table-7 sittings; Committee on Member's Amenities-5 sittings

- (l) Committee on Papers Laid to be Laid on the Table-8 sittings
- (m) Rules Sub-Committee-21 sittings; Women and Child Welfare Committee-28 sittings; Question and Reference Committee-21 sittings
- (n) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House -2 sittings and 6 reports
- (o) Scheduled Castes Committee-1 sitting; and Enquiry Committee-2 sittings
- (p) Committee on Financial and Administrative Delays-19 sittings; Committee on Questions and Reference-13 sittings; Committee on Compilation of Rulings-14 sittings; Parliamentary Studies Committee-14 sittings; Parliamentary and Social Goodwill Committee-14 sittings; Rules Revision Committee-3 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 U.P. Legislators-5 sittings; Committee to enquire into the Carelessness of Administrative Officers in post-mortem, etc. after the death of Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi, MLC and also the cause of death of Shri Gyan Chandra Dwivedi, MLC and carelessness of senior doctors of K.G.M.C., Lucknow-6 sittings; Committee on Serialization of Legislative Council Questions, Rules and Procedures-14 sittings
- (q) Subject Committee (i) On Health and Family Welfare-6 sittings; (ii) On Environment -2 sittings; (iii) On Panchayats-6 sittings; (iv) On Education and Information and Cultural Affairs-6 sittings; (v) On Welfare, Tourism and Sports and Youth Services-7 sittings, (vi) On Power and Commerce and Industries-9 sittings; (vii) On Agriculture, Food and Supplies-8 sittings; (viii) On Public Works-7 sittings; (ix) On Transport-4 sittings; and (x) On Irrigation and Waterways-6 sittings

**APPENDIX IV****LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT  
AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE  
PERIOD 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1994**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Title of the Bill</b>	<b>Date of assent by the President</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1.	The Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 1994	29.10.1994

**APPENDIX V****LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1994.****ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

- \*1. The Arunachal Pradesh Protection of Customary Laws and Social Practices Bill, 1994
- 2. The Arunachal Pradesh (Re-Organisation of Districts) Amendment Bill, 1994

**DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

- \*1. The Delhi Sales Tax (2nd Amendment) Bill, 1994
- 2. The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 1994
- 3. The Contingency Fund of National Capital Territory of Delhi Bill, 1994

**HIMACHAL PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA**

- 1. The Himachal Pradesh Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1994
- 2. The Himachal Pradesh General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994

**MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

- 1. Madhya Pradesh Sampathi Virupan Nivaran Vidheyak, 1994
- \*2. Madhya Pradesh Dukan tatha Sthapana (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994
- 3. Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Dwitiya Sanshodhan)
- 4. Madhya Pradesh Madhyastham Adhikaran (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994
- 5. Madhya Pradesh Bhu Rajaswa Sanhita (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994
- 6. Madhya Pradesh Nagar tatha Gram Nivesh (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994
- 7. Madhya Pradesh Adhivakta Kalyan Nidhi (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994
- \*8. Madhya Pradesh Abkari (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994
- \*9. Madhya Pradesh Manoranjan Shulka tatha Vigyapan Kar Vidheyak, 1994
- 10. Madhya Pradesh Lokayukta and up Lokayukta (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1994
- 11. Wakbha Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1994
- 12. Madhya Pradesh Viniyoga (No.5) Vidheyak, 1994

**MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

- 1. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils (Amendment) Bill, 1994
- 2. The Maharashtra Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 1994
- 3. The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994
- 4. The Maharashtra Acquisition of Lands for Lower Panzra Medium Irrigation Project (Validation) Bill, 1994

---

\* Bills awaiting assent

5. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 1994
6. The Bombay Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1994
7. The Indian Ports (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1994
8. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 1994
9. The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 1994
10. The Maharashtra Tax on Luxuries (Amendment) Bill, 1994
11. The Maharashtra (Third Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1994
12. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 1994
13. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994
14. The Bombay Village Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1994
15. The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development (Third Amendment) Bill, 1994

#### **MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Lushai Hill District (Revenue Assessment) (Amendment) Bill, 1994

#### **ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Orissa Panchayat Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1994
2. The Orissa Service of Engineers (Validation of Appointment) Bill, 1994
3. The Orissa Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994
- \*4. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 1994
- \*5. The Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1994
- \*6. The Talcher Thermal Power Station (Acquisition and Transfer) Bill, 1994
7. The Orissa Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 1994

#### **RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Rajasthan Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupation) (Amendment) Bill, 1994

#### **TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Third Amendment) Bill, 1994
2. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994
- \*3. The Tamil Nadu Apartment Ownership Bill, 1994
- \*4. The Tamil Nadu Rosewood Trees (Conservation) Bill, 1994
5. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1994
6. The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Third Amendment) Bill, 1994
7. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1994
8. The Pachaiyappa's Trust and the Schedules Public Trusts and Endowments (Taking over of Management) Amendment Bill, 1994
9. The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994

\* Bills awaiting assent

10. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994
11. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 1994
12. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1994
- \*13. The Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1994
- \*14. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Second Amendment Bill, 1994
- \*15. The Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1994

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD  
1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1994

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
<b>UNION GOVERNMENT</b>					
1.	The Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	10.10.1994	7.12.1994	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	12.10.1994	-do-	—	-do-
3.	The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	16.11.1994	-do-	—	-do-
4.	The Patents (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	31.12.1994	—	—	-do-
5.	The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
<b>STATE GOVERNMENTS</b>					
<b>GOA</b>					
1.	The Goa Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passenger and Goods Ordinance), 1994 (No.3)	16.8.94	24.10.94	—	—
2.	The Goa Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passenger and Goods Ordinance), 1994 (No. 4)	-do-	-do-	—	—
3.	The Goa Motor Vehicles Taxation on and Goods (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No.5)	-do-	-do-	—	—

		MAHARASHTRA				
1.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporation and Municipal Councils (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	20.8.94	21.11.94	1.5.1995	Replaced by Legislation	
2.	The Maharashtra Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	25.8.94	-do-	-do-	—	
3.	The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	17.9.94	-do-	-do-	Replaced by Legislation	
4.	The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	20.9.94	21.11.94	7.12.94	—	
5.	The Maharashtra Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	26.9.94	-do-	5.10.94	Replaced by Legislation	
6.	The Maharashtra Acquisition of Lands for Lower Panzra Medium Irrigation Project (Validation) Ordinance, 1994	3.10.94	-do-	28.10.94	-do-	
7.	The Indian Ports Maharashtra (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	26.10.94	-do-	31.10.94	-do-	
8.	The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	2.11.94	-do-	7.11.94	-do-	
9.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	11.11.94	-do-	20.10.94	-do-	
		ORISSA				
1.	The Orissa Panchayat Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	4.10.94	14.12.94	—	-do-	
		UTTAR PRADESH				
1.	U.P. Public Services (Tribunals) Ordinance, 1994	12.10.94	1.2.95	-do-	-do-	

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
2.	The U.P. Entertainments and Betting Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	16.10.94	-do-	-do-	-do-
3.	The U.P. Urban Planning and Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	17.10.94	-do-	-	-do-
4.	The U.P. State Commission for Backward Classes Ordinance, 1994	17.11.94	-do-	-	-do-
5.	The U.P. Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	26.11.94	-do-	-do-	-do-
6.	The U.P. Urban Local Self-Government Laws (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	30.11.94	-do-	-do-	-do-
7.	The U.P. Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	30.11.94	-do-	-do-	-do-
8.	The U.P. State Universities (Fourth) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	17.12.94	-do-	-do-	-do-
9.	The U.P. Secondary Education Service Selection Boards (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	28.12.94	-do-	-do-	-do-
10.	The U.P. Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	28.12.94	-do-	-do-	-do-
11.	The U.P. Urban Local Self Government Laws (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	28.12.94	-do-	-do-	-do-
12.	The U.P. Cooperative Societies (Third) Ordinance, 1994	20.12.94	-do-	-do-	-do-

**APPENDIX VII**  
**A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA**  
(As on 27.4.95)

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Seats	Cong. (I)	BJP	CPI(M)	JD	CPI	SAMATA PARTY	AIADMK	JD(A)	TDP	OTHERS	IND/ Nominated	Total Vacancies
<b>(I) STATES</b>														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	30	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	1 (a)	—	41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3.	Assam	14	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 (b)	1	14
4.	Bihar	54	2	5	1	17	8	9	—	4	—	6 (c)	2	54
5.	Goa	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
6.	Gujarat	26	6	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
7.	Haryana	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	28	23	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
11.	Kerala	20	12	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 (d)	—	20
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40	26	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (e)	—	39
13.	Maharashtra	48	39	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 (f)	—	47
14.	Manipur	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (g)	—	2
15.	Meghalaya	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
16.	Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
17.	Nagaland	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
18.	Orissa	21	13	—	1	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	20
19.	Punjab	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (h)	—	13



- f) Shiv Sena - 2
- g) Manipur People's Party - 1
- h) Bahujan Samaj Party - 1
- i) Sikkim Sangram Parishad - 1
- j) Janata Party - 1 ; Samajwadi Party - 3 ; Bahujan Samaj Party - 1
- k) All India Forward Bloc - 3 ; Revolutionary Socialist Party - 4

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 1.1.1995)

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
<b>STATES</b>											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	11	1	—	—	—	4 (a)	1	17	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3.	Assam	7	5	—	—	—	—	1 (b)	1	7	—
4.	Bihar	22	5	10	—	3	1	3 (c)	—	22	—
5.	Goa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
6.	Gujarat	11	4	1	—	5	—	—	1	11	—
7.	Haryana	5	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
10.	Karnataka	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
11.	Kerala	9	3	—	3	—	—	2 (d)	—	8	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	16	6	—	—	10	—	—	—	16	—
13.	Maharashtra	19	13	1	—	3	—	1 (e)	1	19	—
14.	Manipur	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
15.	Meghalaya	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 (f)	—	1	—
16.	Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.	Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	10	—	—	—	—	—	1 (g)	—	1	—
19.	Punjab	7	7	—	—	—	—	1 (h)	—	10	—
20.	Rajasthan	10	3	1	—	5	—	—	—	7	—
									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	—	—	5 (l)	—	16	—
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>											
	Delhi	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
	Pondicherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Nominated	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	3
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>245</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>9</b>
(a)	Telugu Desam I-2; C.P.I. - 1; Telugu Desam II-1										
(b)	Asom Gana Parishad - 1										
(c)	C.P.I. - 3										
(d)	M.L. - 2										
(e)	Shiv Sena - 1										
(f)	H.S.P.D.P. - 1										
(g)	Nagaland People's Council - 1										
(h)	Rashtriya Janata Dal - 1										
(i)	Sikkim Sangram Parishad - 1										
(j)	AIADMK - 6; D.M.K. - 8										
(k)	Samajwadi Party - 5; Bahujan Samaj Party - 1; Rashtriya Janata Dal - 1										
(l)	R.S.P. - 1; CPI - 1; F.B. - 2; Rashtriya Janata Dal - 1.										



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mizoram L.A.	40	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 <sup>1</sup>	10	40	—
(As on 24.1.95)												
Nagaland L.A.	60	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 <sup>1</sup>	7	59	1
(As on 31.12.94)												
Orissa L.A.	147	10	118	—	—	3	—	5	1 <sup>1</sup>	5	142	5
(As on 14.12.94)												
Punjab L.A.	117	89	1	—	—	4	1	4	12 <sup>1</sup>	5	116	1
Rajasthan L.A.	200	76	03	—	—	99	1	—	—	21	200	—
Sikkim L.A.	32	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 <sup>a</sup>	1	32	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	235	61	—	—	—	—	1	1	170 <sup>a</sup>	1	234 <sup>a</sup>	—
Tripura L.A.	60	10	1	—	—	—	44	—	5 <sup>o</sup>	—	60	—
(As on 1.4.94)												
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	108	32	04	—	—	19	—	—	42 <sup>a</sup>	8	105	3
(As on 31.1.95)												
West Bengal L.A.	295	42	1	—	—	—	190	6	53 <sup>a</sup>	1	293	2
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>												
Pondicherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* Excluding Speaker

\*\* Information not received from State Legislatures

o Dissolved since 19.2.90

(a) Asom Gana Parishad-25; Autonomous State Demand Committee-4

(b) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha 1; Marxist Coordination Party-1; Unattached-1

(c) Member elected on Janata Dal ticket who was disqualified by the Speaker under the anti-defection law, but disqualification order stayed by the Supreme Court of India-1; Lok Swaraj Manch-1

- (d) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-12; United Goan Democratic Party-3
- (e) Muslim League-17; Kerala Congress (M)-6; Kerala Congress (Jacob)-4; Indian Congress Socialist-3; National Democratic Party-2; Kerala Congress(B)-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party-2; Kerala Congress-1; CMP - 1
- (f) B.S.P.-11; Krantikari Samajwadi Manch-1; Bharatiya Republican Party (Khobragade)-1; Chattisgarh Mukti Manch-1; Nominated-1
- (g) Shiv Sena-34; Peasants and Workers Party-8; Independent Group-5; Republican Party of India (Khobragade)-1; Muslim League-1; Nominated-1; Unattached-2
- (h) Peasants and Workers Party-1; Republican Party of India-2; Unattached-2; Shiv Sena-5
- (i) M.I.F.-9; M.I.F. (R)-5
- (j) N.P.C.-10
- (k) Orissa Communist Party-1
- (l) Bahujan Samaj Party-9; Shiromani Akali Dal (Kabul)-3
- (m) SDF-19; S.S.P.-10
- (n) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-161; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam -1; Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-1; MGR Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-1; Unattached-5; Nominated-5
- (o) F.B.-1; R.S.P.-2; T.H.P.P.-1; T.U.J.S.-1
- (p) Samajwadi Party-28; Janata Party-4; Bahujan Samaj Party-2; Shikshak Dal (Non-Political)-8
- (q) All India Forward Bloc-27; Revolutionary Socialist Party-18; Democratic Party-1; Marxist Forward Bloc-1; Revolutionary Communist Party of India-1; Socialist Unity Centre of India-2; Jharkhand Party-1; Unattached-1; Nominated-1

## LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE ON SALE

### BOOK AND BROCHURES

	Price Rs.P.
1. Parliamentary Privileges (Digest of Cases, 1950-85)	350.00
2. Parliaments of the Commonwealth	250.00
3. Constitution Amendment in India	1200.00
4. Glossary of Idioms	80.00
5. Unparliamentary Expressions	100.00
6. Council of Ministers, 1947-1989	50.00
7. Constituent Assembly Debates (5 Volumes)	800.00
8. Abstracts Series on Parliamentary Procedures 1-32	120.00
9. Dada Saheb Mavalankar-Father of Lok Sabha	200.00
10. Jawaharlal Nehru; His Life Work and Legacy	250.00
11. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	200.00
12. National Policy Studies	360.00
13. Legislators in India-Salaries and other Facilities	30.00
14. Lohia and Parliament	200.00
15. Commonwealth Parliaments; A Commemorative Souvenir	500.00
16. Dictionary of Constitutional and Parliamentary Terms	150.00
17. Parliament of India; The Ninth Lok Sabha (1989-91)	600.00
18. Rajiv Gandhi and Parliament	1200.00
19. Constitution of India in Precept and Practice	895.00
20. M.N. Kaul: A Commemorative Volume	350.00
21. Ninth Lok Sabha-Who's Who	100.00
22. Tenth Lok Sabha-Who's Who	100.00
23. The Union and State Legislatures in India	750.00
24. Women Parliamentarians in India	1275.00
25. Triumph of Democracy	1500.00
26. Mr. Speaker: Role and Functions	(Paperback) 150.00 (Hardbound) 250.00
27. Netaji and I.N.A.	150.00
28. Telecasting of Parliamentary Proceedings	25.00
29. The 89th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, New Delhi, April, 1993	300.00

### EMINENT PARLIAMENTARIANS MONOGRAPH SERIES

1. Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee	50.00
2. Pandit Nilakantha Das	50.00
3. Panampilli Govinda Menon	50.00
4. Bhupesh Gupta	50.00
5. Dr. Rajendra Prasad	50.00
6. Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah	50.00
7. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	50.00
8. Dr. C.D. Deshmukh	50.00
9. Jaisukh Lal Hathi	50.00
10. V.K. Krishna Menon	50.00
11. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar	50.00
12. S.M. Joshi	50.00
13. Dr. Lanka Sundaram	50.00
14. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur	50.00

### DISTINGUISHED PARLIAMENTARIANS FELICITATION SERIES

1. Ramaswamy Venkataraman: President in Parliament	250.00
--	--------

# THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

## INDEX TO VOL. XLI (1995)

ADDRESSES	Page		Page
At the Unveiling of the Statue of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru	119	"The First Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians: An Overview", by R.C. Bhardwaj	234
At the Unveiling of the Statue of Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant	217		
At the Unveiling of the Statue of Shri Jagjivan Ram..	353	"The Tenth Lok Sabha : Initiatives, Innovations and Developments", by R.C. Bhardwaj	365
By the President to Parliament	109		
By the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, His Excellency, Mr. Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani to Members of Parliament	226		
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>			
		Cabinet Ministers	143
		Deputy Minister	143
		Election results	142
		Ministry constituted	143
		Resignation of members	30
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>			
By-election results	268		
Cabinet Ministers	30	<b>ASSAM</b>	
Death of MLA	415	Reshuffle of portfolios	268
Election results	29		
Election of Speaker	142	<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	
MLA killed	415	Resignation of Deputy Prime Minister	276
Ministry constituted	30		
Ministers of State	30	<b>AZERBAIJAN</b>	
New Government sworn in	29	Emergency declared	34
Political developments	416	PM removed	34
Resignation of member	29	<b>BAHRAIN</b>	
Resignation of Minister	268	Resignation of Government	276
<b>ANGOLA</b>			
New Vice-President	419		
<b>APPENDICES</b>			
	75, 186, 319, 460	<b>BANGLADESH</b>	
<b>ARTICLES</b>			
"Address by the President/ Governor and Privilege Issues", by J.K. Prasad	9	Minister removed	489
"Allegations Against Ministers, Members And Strangers", by R.C. Bhardwaj	3	Opposition members resign	276
"Integrated System of Microphone Management, Simultaneous Interpretation and Automatic Vote Recording in Lok Sabha Chamber, by R.C. Bhardwaj	128	Resignation of Minister	276
		<b>BHARDWAJ, R.C.</b>	
		Article, "Allegations against Ministers, Members and Strangers"	3
		Article, "The First Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians: An Overview"	234

	Page		Page
Article, "Integrated System of Microphone Management, Simultaneous Interpretation and Automatic Vote Recording in Lok Sabha Chamber"	128	BOOK REVIEW	172
Article, "The Tenth Lok Sabha: Initiatives, Innovations and Developments"		BRAZIL	
		President sworn in	151
		BULGARIA	
		New President	151
		Parliament dissolved	35
<b>BIHAR</b>		BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING (BPST)	
Chief Minister sworn in	269	Courses/Programmes	24,254,405
Election results	270	BURUNDI	
Election of Speaker	269	New President	35
Elections to the Legislature Assembly	143	COLOMBIA	
Leader of the Opposition	269	Emergency declared	419
MLA killed	416	CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA	
Ministry constituted	269	The Fourth World Conference on Women	400
Political developments	30	The 40th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference	19
President's rule	143	The 41st Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference	402
Resignation of Ministers	30,143	International Forum on "Parliament and Local Authorities: Tourism Policy Matters"	251
<b>BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS</b>		The 93rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference	251
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	21	The Seventh Commonwealth Parliament Seminar	403
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	404	Special Session of the Inter-Parliamentary Council on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the UN	400
Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak	404	World Parliamentarians Conference for the support of the United Nations	401
Shri C. Rajagopalachari	22	Birth Anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	21
Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das	21	Birth Anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	404
Chaudhary Charan Singh	23	Birth Anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak	404
Shri Dadabhai Naoroji	405	Birth Anniversary of Shri C. Rajagopalachari	22
Mahatma Gandhi	30	Birth Anniversary of Chaudhary Charan Singh	23
Smt. Indira Gandhi	22		
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru	22		
Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri	20		
Lala Lajpat Rai	252		
Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya	23		
Pandit Motilal Nehru	404		
Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore	404		
Shri Rajiv Gandhi	405		
Dr. Rajendra Prasad	22		
Dr. Rammanohar Lohia	253		
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose	252		
Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee	404		
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	21		

	Page		Page
Birth Anniversary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das	21	The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1995	153
Birth Anniversary of Dadabhai Naraoji	405		
Birth Anniversary Mahatma Gandhi	20	The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1995	424
Birth Anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru	22	EDITORIAL NOTE	1,107. 215,351
Birth Anniversary of Smt. Indira Gandhi	22	ESTONIA	
Birth Anniversary of Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri	22	New Prime Minister	35
Birth Anniversary Lala Lajpat Rai	252	ETHIOPIA	
Birth Anniversary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya	23	New President and Prime Minister	419
Birth Anniversary of Pt. Motilal Nehru	404	FINLAND	
Birth Anniversary of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore	404	New Foreign Minister	151
Birth Anniversary of Dr. Rajendra Prasad	23	GERMANY	
Birth Anniversary of Shri Rajiv Gandhi	405	Chancellor-re-elected	35
Birth Anniversary of Dr. Rammanohar Lohia	253	GOA	
Birth Anniversary of Smt. Sarojini Naidu	252	Election results	31
Birth Anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose	252	Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	144
Birth Anniversary of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee	404	Expansion of Cabinet	144
Birth Anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	21	New Governor	270
		New Ministry sworn in	31
CUBA		Political developments	144
New Minister	151	Resignation of Minister	31
DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST		GUJARAT	
The Constitution (Seventy-Seventh Amendment) Act, 1995	279	Death of MLA	144
The Constitution (Seventy-Eighth Amendment) Act, 1995	422	Election results	145
The Indian Panel Code (Amendment) Act, 1995	279	Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	146
The Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Act, 1994	38	Ministry constituted	145
The National Commission for Minorities (Amendment) Act, 1995	424	New Governor	270
		New Parliamentary Secretaries	270
		Reallocation of portfolios	270
		Resignation of Minister	145
		HAITI	
		Political developments	35
		HARYANA	
		Expansion of Cabinet	146
		New Governor	270
		Resignation of Governor	
		HIMACHAL PRADESH	
		By-election results	270

	Page		Page
Death of member	31	Ministry constituted	147
Resignation of Governor	417	No-trust motion defeated	33
<b>IRELAND</b>		Resignation of members	32
New Prime Minister	35	Resignation of Minister	33
<b>ITALY</b>		<b>MANIPUR</b>	
Government wins confidence vote	35	By-election result	273
New Government	151	Death of member	33
Resignation of PM	35	Election of Speaker	149
<b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</b>		Ministry constituted	148
Extension of President's rule 146,	271	Political developments	33,148
<b>KARNATAKA</b>		Resignation of Minister	273
By-election result	271	<b>MEGHALAYA</b>	
Death of member	271	New Governor	273
Election of Deputy Speaker	32	<b>MEXICO</b>	
Election results	31	New President	36
Election of Speaker	32	Resignation of Minister	36
Independent members join Janata Dal	146	<b>MOROCCO</b>	
Ministry constituted	31	Dissolution of Parliament	151
No-confidence motion rejected	417	<b>MYANMAR</b>	
Resignation of Minister	31	Suu Kyi released	419
<b>KAZAKHSTAN</b>		<b>NAGALAND</b>	
Dissolution of Parliament	151	By-election result	273
New PM	36	Reallocation of portfolios	149
<b>KERALA</b>		Resignation of Ministers	149
By-election result	271	<b>NAMIBIA</b>	
Expansion of Cabinet	271	Election results	36
Government survives no con- fidence motion	146	<b>NEPAL</b>	
New Chief Minister	146	Election of Speaker	36
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>		Lower House reinstated by SC	419
By-election result	271	Minister dismissed	419
Death of Minister	31	<b>NIGERIA</b>	
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>		Dissolution of Cabinet	151
By-election result	272	<b>ORISSA</b>	
Death of Minister	417	By-election result	273
Election results	147	Death of member	273
Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	147	Election result	149
Expansion of Cabinet	272	Ministry constituted	150
Government wins vote of Confidence	148	New Governor	273
		<b>PAKISTAN</b>	
		Minister removed	36

	Page		Page
<b>PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS</b>		a member in performing his parliamentary duties by a Government officer	
Developments abroad	34,151, 276,419	<b>UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</b>	
Developments around the States	29,142, 268,415	Alleged disrespect shown to a member by a police officer	136
Developments at the Union	29,141, 266,414	Alleged misleading of the House by a Minister	136
<b>PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS</b>		Alleged disrespect shown to members by a Minister	260
Foreign Delegations Visiting India	23, 253	Alleged disrespect shown to a member by a public officer	260
Indian Delegations going abroad	24, 254		
<b>PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</b>	
Feature	19,251 400	Alleged misreporting of the proceedings of the House by a newspaper	261
<b>POLAND</b>		<b>PROCEDURAL MATTERS</b>	
New Prime Minister	152,418	<b>LOK SABHA</b>	
<b>PONDICHERRY</b>		Admissibility of Notice of Adjournment Motion	27
Defeat of no-trust motion	150, 418	Allegatory remarks against Chief Minister of a State expunged	27
New Lt. Governor	273	Allegatory remarks against leader of a political party expunged	28
<b>PRASAD, J.K.</b>		Allegatory remarks against Rajay Sabha Secretariat expunged	28
Article, "Address by the President/Governor and Privilege Issues"	9	Conduct of persons in high authority should be discussed through a substantive motion drawn on paper terms	265
<b>PRIVILEGE ISSUES</b>		Derogatory remarks against member expunged	27
<b>LOK SABHA</b>		Expunction of derogatory/allegatory remarks	139,264
Shouting of slogans from the Visitors's Gallery	134	Government not bound to reply immediately to the points raised by members on the floor of the House	139
<b>STATE LEGISLATURES</b>		Instance when allegatory matter, raised by member without prior permission of Speaker, was not recorded	410
<b>ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</b>		Instance when an all-party parliamentary delegation was	265
Alleged misleading of the House by a Minister	407		
<b>GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</b>			
Alleged casting of reflection on a Parliamentary Committee by a newspaper	134		
Alleged obstruction caused to a member in performing his parliamentary duties by disconnecting his official telephone	256		
<b>MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</b>			
Alleged obstruction caused to	258		

	Page		Page
deputed to study a specific situation		Instance when the Prime Minister replied to clarifications sought by members	28
Instance when both submissions on statement regarding Government Business for the ensuing week and matter under Rule 377 were allowed same day	139	Matters within the jurisdiction of the Speaker are not raised on the floor of the House	265
Instance when division was held over to next day due to lack of requisite majority	411	Reference to the CEC not permitted to go on record	139
Instance when due to sudden sitting fixed for the last working day of the week on which the House was scheduled to sit, notices for raising matters under Rule 377 for the subsequent week were entertained from 1700 hrs. on Wednesday	266	References to State Legislative Assembly expunged	28
Instance when the House was adjourned before scheduled time	265	Resolution regarding the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki	411
Instance when the House was adjourned on the demise of a member even though he died the previous day	265	PUNJAB	
Instance when item regarding Matters under Rule 377 included in the List of Business was postponed to next day	140	By-election result	273
Instance when an item listed in the List of Business not taken up for consideration	140	CM killed	418
Instance when a matter regarding shouting of slogans from the Visitors' Gallery could not be brought before the House the same day by the Chair and contemnors were kept in Parliament House under the custody of the Watch and Ward	139	Death of MLA	418
Instance when a member was permitted to raise a matter in Sanskrit although notice was given in Hindi	264	RAJASTHAN	
Instance when members demanded the early laying of revised Action Taken Report on the Table of the House	27	By-election result	274
		Cabinet expanded	33
		Death of Minister	150
		Election of Speaker	274
		RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST	
		Feature	68, 181, 312, 456
		RUSSIA	
		Deputy PM relieved	152
		Minister dismissed	36
		No-confidence motion defeated	36
		Resignation of Minister	36
		SESSIONAL REVIEW	
		LOK SABHA	
		Agreement between the Doordarshan and the Turner International Inc.	431
		Announcement regarding the live telecast of the proceedings of the Question Hour	55
		Atrocities on women and problems faced by them	284
		Budget (General), 1995-96	161
		Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations	54

	Page		Page
Constitution (Eighty-first Amendment) Bill, 1995	440	Situation arising out of the burning of Charar-e-Sharief in Kashmir	285
Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Bill, 1995	292	Some aspects of the investigation and trial of Shri Rajiv Gandhi assassination case	288
Cotton Transport Repeal Bill, 1994	164	Statement by Minister regarding imposition of President's Rule in Bihar	163
Draft Agriculture Policy	432	Statement on the Dabhol Power Project	428
General Discussion on the Budget (Railways) 1995-96, Resolution regarding the Ninth Report of the Railway Convention Committee and Demand for Grants, 1995-96 and Demand for Excess Grants, 1992-93	282	Statement on the World Trade Organization (WTO)	428
Government's decision to ratify the agreement establishing the World Trade Organisation	55	Statutory Resolution re: Disapproval of Special Protection Group (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994	57
The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1995	290	Statutory Resolution regarding approval of the continuance in force of the Presidential Proclamation in respect of Jammu and Kashmir	155
Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 1995	439	Statutory Resolution regarding Disapproval of Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 and Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1995	156
Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1995	438	Statutory Resolution regarding Disapproval of the Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 and the Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1995	158
Motion regarding the Vohra Committee Report on the Criminalization of Politics	434	Statutory Resolution regarding Disapproval of the Patents (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 and Patents (Amendment) Bill, 1995	291
Motion of Thanks on the Address by the President	280	Statutory Resolution regarding approval of the Continuance in force of the Presidential Proclamation in respect of Jammu and Kashmir	286
National Environment Tribunal Bill, 1992	290	Statutory Resolutions re: Disapproval of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalization) Amendment Ordinance, 1995 and the Disapproval of Textile Undertakings (Nationalization) Ordinance, 1995; and the Sick Textile Undertakings	436
Obituary references			
	958, 294, 442		
Question Hour	58, 293, 441		
Railway Budget, 1995-96	159		
Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 1994	83, 541, 292		
References regarding the 53rd Anniversary of the Quit India Movement	436		
Resolution regarding 50th Anniversary of the Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki	435		
Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1994	441		

	Page		Page
(Nationalization) Amendment Bill, 1995 and the Textile Undertakings (Nationalization) Bill, 1995		Need for having a national consensus on India's nuclear policy with reference to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT)	301
Trade Marks Bill, 1993	291		
Train accident at the Ferozabad Station	430	Nexus between criminals and politicians in the context of the Vohra Committee Report	443
Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1995	437	Obituary references	63, 307, 452
<b>RAJYA SABHA</b>		Ongoing mass agitation in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh for a separate uttarakhhand State	60
Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 1995	167	Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1995	449
Budget (General), 1995-96	298	Problem of making available adequate potable water in all the villages, bastis and habitations in the country	442
Budget (Railways) 1995-96	297	Question Hour	63, 307, 452
Cable Television Network (Regulation) Bill, 1993	62	Reservation in promotion for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government Services	166
Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1995	168	Sick Textile Undertakings (nationalization) Amendment Bill, 1995 and the Textile Undertakings (Nationalization) Bill, 1995	451
Delhi Rent Bill, 1994	304	Situation arising out of the non-payment of wages, default in payment of statutory dues, virtual closing down of a number of public sector undertakings (PSUs) all over the country and failure of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to take a view on sick PSUs and in some cases refusal of financial institutions to advance money for their revival	165
Deepening crisis in the Handloom Industry	301	Situation arising out of increasing foreign debt of the country	303
Gian Prakash Committee Report	61	Situation arising out of the signing of an agreement between the Doordarshan and the CNN	444
Government's decision to hand over the Balladilla Mines being run by the National Mineral Development Corporation to a Calcutta based private firm	446	Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1995	450
Government's decision to ratify the agreement establishing the World Trade Organization	59		
Inadequate representation of SCs and STs in Class-I, II, III and IV Government Services and Public Undertakings	302		
Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1994	166		
Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1995	306		
Motion of Thanks on the address by the President	295		
National Environment Tribunal Bill, 1995	304		
National Highway (Amendment) Bill, 1995	305		

	Page		Page
The prevailing situation in Jammu and Kashmir	448	<b>KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</b>	
Trade of vital human organs	447	Address by the Governor	308
Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1995	305	Financial Business	308
		Legislative Business	308
<b>STATE LEGISLATURES</b>		<b>MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</b>	
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</b>	<b>AS-</b>	Address by the Governor	309
Address by the Governor	63	Financial Business	309
Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	64	Legislative Business	309
Legislative Business	64	Obituary references	309
Obituary references	64	<b>MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</b>	
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</b>		Address by the Governor	309
Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	168	Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	309
Financial Business	168, 307	Financial Business	65, 310
Governor's Address	168	Legislative Business	65, 310
Legislative Business	64	Obituary references	65, 310
Obituary references	169, 307	<b>MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL</b>	
<b>ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</b>		Financial Business	65
Address by the Governor	308	Legislative Business	64
Financial Business	308	Obituary references	65
Legislative Business	308	<b>MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</b>	
Obituary references	308	Address by the Governor	310
<b>DELHI VIDHAN SABHA</b>		Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	310
Election of Deputy Speaker	453	Financial Business	310
Legislative Business	64	Obituary references	311
Obituary references	64	<b>NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</b>	
<b>GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</b>		Governor's Address	170
Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	169	Financial Business	171
Financial Business	169	Legislative Business	171
Governor's Address	169	Obituary references	171
Legislative Business	169	<b>ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</b>	
Obituary references	169	Financial Business	66
<b>GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</b>		Legislative Business	66
Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	170	Obituary references	66
Financial Business	170	<b>SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</b>	
Governor's Address	170	Financial Business	455
Legislative Business	170	Legislative Business	455
Obituary references	170	Obituary references	455

	Page		Page
WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		USA	
Legislative Business	67	Election of Speaker	37
Obituary references	67	Republican Party in majority	37
SIKKIM		UTTAR PRADESH	
Election results	34	By-election results	274
Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	34	Death of MLA	418
New Ministry	34	Death of members	150
Opposition members join SDF	150	Election of Speaker	418
SOUTH KOREA		Formation of new party	274
New Prime Minister	36	JP member joins ruling party	34
SRI LANKA		Ministry constituted	274
New President	36	Political developments	274
New Prime Minister	37	WEST BENGAL	
STATE LEGISLATURES		By-election results	276
Bills passed	93, 194, 336, 475	Death of member	34
Ordinances issued	95, 201 338, 479	New Minister	151
Party position	103, 212 338, 487	No-confidence motion defeated	419
Statement showing activities	84, 186, 328, 467	YEMEN	
SUMMARY OF BOOKS	176	President elected	37
SWITZERLAND			
New President	37		
TADJIKISTAN			
Deputy PM killed	37		
TAMILNADU			
Member disqualified	274		
Ministers dropped from Cabinet	418		
TRIPURA			
New Governor	274		
New Ministry	34		
Ministers inducted	418		
TURKEY			
Minister resigns	37		
UKRAINE			
New Prime Minister	37		
UNITED KINGDOM			
Minister resigns	37		
Political developments	419		