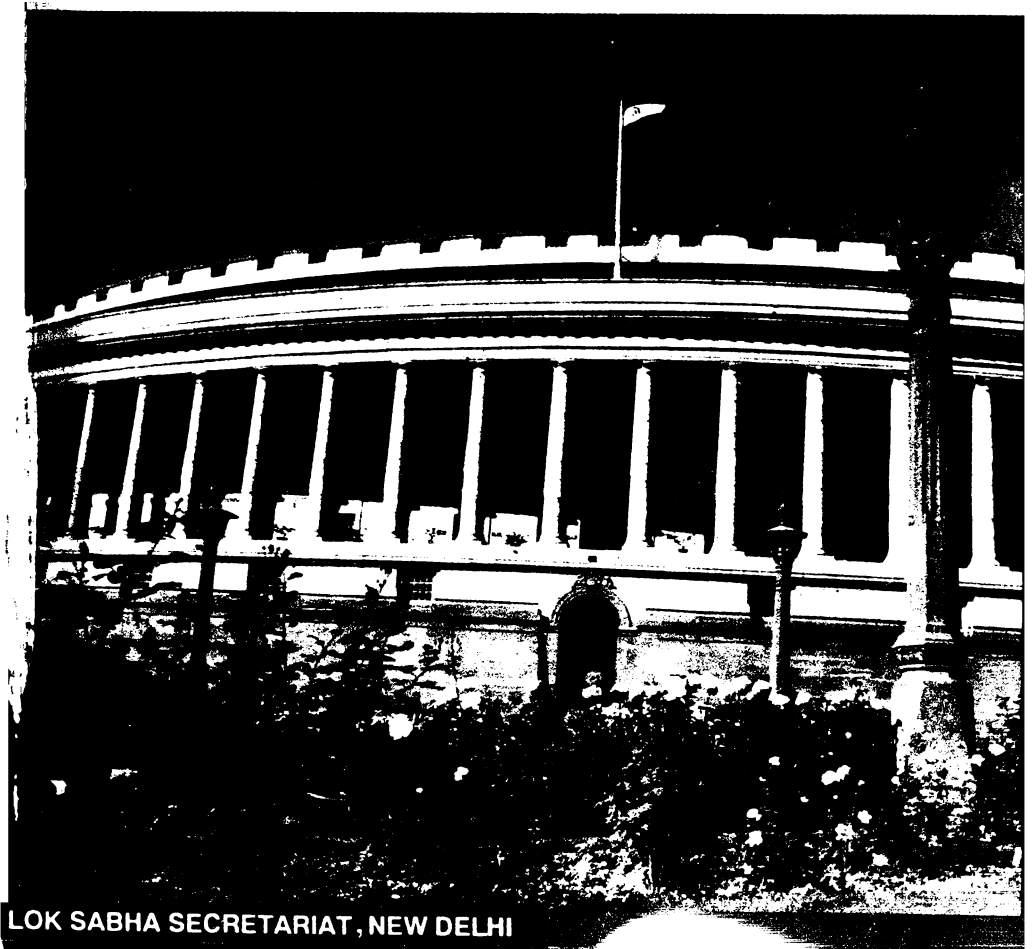


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The Journal of Parliamentary Information, a quarterly publication brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, aims at the dissemination of authoritative information about the practices and procedures that are continuously being evolved in Indian and 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.

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EDITORIAL NOTE

The Sixty-first Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held in Shimla, from 21 to 23 October 1997. Two main subjects 'Fifty Years of Parliamentary Democracy in India' and 'Discipline and Decorum in the House' were discussed at the Conference, hosted by the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha and attended by almost all the Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India. We reproduce in this issue of the *Journal* the text of the Opening Address delivered by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma who is also the Chairman of the Conference.

Ethics in governance is a matter which has come today to hold the attention of the people universally. The first principle of ethics in our democracy is that political parties and legislators stand accountable to the people in terms of their manifesto promises. "Ethics" is a larger issue in which privileges are also subsumed. A Symposium on the "Need for Constitution of Ethics Committees in Legislatures" was organised in Shimla on 23 October 1997 following the Presiding Officers' Conference. The Symposium was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, Shri Virbhadra Singh. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma also addressed the participants which included the Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, members of the Committee of Privileges of the Lok Sabha and members of the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha and others. We also reproduce in this issue the text of the Address delivered by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma.

A Training Seminar for Secretaries of the Legislatures of the Asia Region of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) was held in Calcutta from 11 to 15 December 1997. The Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Jyoti Basu, inaugurated the Seminar. Detailed discussions on various issues of topical concern as far as the Legislatures are concerned were held during the Seminar. The text of the Address delivered by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma at the Seminar is included in this issue.

We extend our heartiest congratulations to Shri Babudhon Singh on his election as the new Speaker of the Manipur Legislative Assembly and Shri Baldev Raj Chawla on his election as the Deputy Speaker of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha.

This issue of the *Journal* carries our other regular Features, viz. Parliamentary Events and Activities, Procedural Matters, Parliamentary

and Constitutional Developments, Privilege Issues, Sessional Review 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.

—S. Gopalan
Editor

ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SHRI P.A. SANGMA AT THE 61ST CONFERENCE OF PRESIDING OFFICERS OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES IN INDIA

The 61st Conference of the Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held in Shimla, Himachal Pradesh on 21-23 October 1997. We reproduce below the text of the Address delivered by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma on 21 October 1997 at the Conference.

—Editor

Honourable Speaker, Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, Shri Kaul Singh Thakur, Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, Shri Virbhadra Singh, Presiding Officers of the State Legislative Bodies, Officials of the Parliament Secretariats and of State Legislative Bodies, Ladies and Gentlemen :

I am immensely pleased to cordially welcome you all in this beautiful and historic city of Shimla. I thank the Himachal Pradesh Chief Minister, Shri Virbhadra Singh, his Government and the Honourable Speaker, Shri Kaul Singh Thakur for hosting this Conference.

This Conference of the Presiding Officers is of special significance. This is the second major event of the legislative arm of governance in our country during this Golden Jubilee Year of our Independence, our democracy. The first one was the Special Session of the Parliament from 26 August to 1 September 1997

The agenda we have set for ourselves consists of two main subjects—our democratic experience and discipline and decorum in legislative bodies.

Our democracy is unique. It is the largest in the world. It has been successful. It has been uninterrupted over fifty long years. It has stood the test of the incredible pluralism of our society. It has co-existed with different shades of ideology from extreme right to extreme left through a multi-party system.

Our democracy, nonetheless, faces several challenges. We need to manage these challenges vigilantly to make a continued success of our democracy.

Our country is geographically too vast; demographically too large; socially too pluralistic. These factors by themselves constitute a powerful challenge. The only way to meet this challenge is by the decentralisation of governance. For the purpose, a legal framework for a three-tier

decentralisation has been given through the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments. It is for us now to make it a reality on ground.

Our democracy can survive in the long run only by the strengthening of our federal structure. And, there can be cooperative federalism only by meaningful devolution of powers to the States. In fact, during the Special Session of the Parliament, inviting attention to the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations, several members of Parliament expressed serious concern about the lack of adequate devolution of powers to the States.

A clearly discernible trend in our multi-party system is the emergence of regional parties at the expense of national parties. Hung Legislatures are becoming increasingly common. Consequently, Governance through coalitions becomes necessary. Coalitions, by themselves, need not cause concern, while ideally Governments of individual parties with adequate majority would be preferable. Indeed, in today's world, about 60 countries are run by coalition Governments. For the safety of our democracy, however, political parties need to develop consensus on basic socio-economic issues confronting the nation like population control, education, employment, infrastructure development, etc. Some of the most prosperous countries of today are those which have made socio-economic development neutral to party politics. Consequently, political instability does not necessarily have impact on development. We should also evolve modalities of strengthening our parliamentary democracy to ensure political stability, despite multiplicity of parties. Turning the emergence of even regional parties to advantage, we can get them to develop a national outlook.

Forty per cent of our people, nearly 400 million, live below the poverty line after fifty years of Independence. This level of poverty is the gravest danger for our democracy. So poverty elimination has to be high on our national agenda.

Unsustainable growth of population, beyond the carrying capacity of our country, is the root cause of our poverty and very many other economic problems. This is a complex issue having implications for food security, nutrition, health, education, employment, infrastructure needs and environment. The technology for control of population is, of course, available. Nor are resources for the purpose, really a problem. The problem is really one of cultural attitudes. If the attitudes are changed, population is controlled; if population is controlled, poverty is eliminated making our polity safe for democracy. I call upon all the M.Ps, M.L.Cs and M.L.As in the country to launch a sustained campaign amongst the people in their constituencies for bringing about the required attitudinal change amongst them to accept the small family norm and thus contribute to population control.

Illiteracy is yet another challenge that we face. Illiteracy causes lack of skills which in turn causes unemployment and poverty, endangering

democracy. The stock of illiterate people in our country is 460 million. Investment in education is the solution to the problem. Our national resolve is to set apart 6 per cent of national income for education. This should be duly reflected in our financial resource allocations, through Plan and Non-Plan budgets and through involvement of the private sector. I personally feel that we may even have to go for investment of more than 6 per cent of GDP in education. Education also needs to be made relevant to employment, as I have been urging in every given opportunity and in all fora.

The youth power of the country has to be mobilised for making it continuously safe for democracy. This can be done only by giving them hopes for securing their future. Otherwise, they are likely to become candidates for terrorism, drug running and other social evils.

There is a perceived sense of economic exploitation amongst sections of society within States. It is this sense which gives rise to local and regional demands for autonomy. This has to be addressed with great sensitivity and practical solutions found, lest local and regional aspirations deepen into fissiparous tendencies and endanger our democracy.

Market has become the decisive factor all over the world, including East Asia, Central Asia and East Europe. Political systems have changed and ideologies are getting relegated to the backseat. The challenge of the market is a challenge for democracy too in all countries, including India, which have been accustomed to highly regulated economies. Deregulation poses serious problems of transition. Economic transition does involve present sacrifices for future welfare. Present sacrifices have social costs. As industries and capital and financial markets get opened up for investors from economically powerful countries in the process of transition, forces tending to destabilise the economy-as reflected in the present South-East Asian crisis-could come into operation. The pain of current sacrifices during economic transition has to be mitigated. The social costs have to be equitably borne. Trends of economic destabilisation have to be checkmated and prevented. In short, the whole process of economic transition- inevitable as it is in the present day world- has to be prudently managed. Otherwise what is likely to get destabilised ultimately is democracy itself.

Probity and standards in public life have become a matter of universal concern in several countries. This is true of our country as well. We are going to have a full day's Symposium on issue relating to constitution of Ethics Committees. I shall deal with this matter in some detail on the day of the Symposium.

Our legends and epics have given a very high place for women in our society. Many women of India have made history. Indira Gandhi was not merely a Prime Minister of our country, but her memory is cherished all over the world long after her demise. We have had eminent women

Chief Ministers, apart from Judges and other professionals. But we continue to be a male-dominated society. The contribution of women to national economy does not even feature in our National Income Accounts. They have to be given their due place in decision-making positions, including at the political level. This, indeed, is the significance of the 81st Constitutional Amendment Bill. We need to achieve true partnership between men and women in politics. Otherwise, we would suffer from democratic deficit. The modalities of securing women's partnership in politics are a matter of detail. Be that as it may, we should achieve this partnership. Constitutional and legal framework for this needs to be established earlier than later. And, more importantly, practices should be brought in conformity with whatever constitutional and legal framework we may get to establish.

Legislative bodies can and should play an effective role in addressing all these issues. I have referred to. After all, it is their mandate to secure accountability of the Executive in evolving appropriate policies for the purpose and implementing them. The Parliament does play a very vibrant role in this regard through fairly lengthy Sessions lasting for substantial part of the year and through the elaborate Committee System that has been established. My impression is that State legislative bodies meet for comparatively less number of days in a year. The scope for bringing about improvement in this respect needs to be gone into.

We do in the normal course of House business discuss national issues in legislative bodies. But such discussions take place in a rather fragmented way and discontinuously, thanks to the pressure on time from several standard items of business. It is because of this that the Special Golden Jubilee Session of the Parliament was organised to exclusively discuss basic national issues. I would urge that in the course of this Golden Jubilee Year all State Legislatures too may hold such exclusive Sessions. They may also endeavour to adopt the unanimous Resolution adopted by the Parliament of India.

All of us are immensely aware of the discipline and decorum we maintain and the orderly conduct of business that we facilitate when we meet in the Conferences of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Why not we ensure these standards in our legislative bodies? In most Parliaments of the world, members appreciate the value of the House time and respect each other's time. They avoid cross talk, interruptions repetitions and misconduct. Our legislators need to be guided and trained in this respect. Political parties have the primary responsibility in this regard. I have urged them to organise training courses for their members. The Presiding Officers also may like to do so in their States.

Let us strengthen our democracy by addressing basic national issues; let us set our economic house in order and strengthen it; let our legislative bodies become power houses feeding energy to our Governments.

I have taken more than the usual time I like to take in important Conferences like this. Being our Conference of the Golden Jubilee Year and considering the gravity of the task before us, I anticipated your indulgence. Wish you fruitful discussions. Thank you for your attention. Let us give a big hand to our very hospitable hosts, the Chief Minister and the Government of Himachal Pradesh, Honourable Speaker, Shri Kaul Singh Thakur and all those involved in organisational work for this Conference.

**ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA,
SHRI P.A. SANGMA, AT THE SYMPOSIUM ON THE
“NEED FOR CONSTITUTION OF ETHICS
COMMITTEES IN LEGISLATURES”**

A Symposium on the “Need for Constitution of Ethics Committees in Legislatures” was held in Shimla on 23 October 1997, after the 61st Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India. We reproduce below the text of the Address delivered by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma at the Symposium.

—Editor

Honourable Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, Shri Virbhadra Singhji, Honourable Speaker, Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, Shri Kaul Singh Thakur, Presiding Officers of the State Legislative Bodies, Honourable Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly, Officials of the Parliament Secretariats and of State Legislative Bodies, Ladies and Gentlemen :

Ethics in governance is a matter which has come to hold the attention of people today universally. The issue of what has come to be referred to as “good governance” is even being suggested by multilateral and other agencies as a qualifying parameter for countries to seek financial aid from them. What these agencies simply mean “good governance” is that, *inter alia*, aid provided should be used for the purpose for which it is given. There should be no corrupt practices. Modalities and procedures for use of aid should be transparent. There should be accountability in achieving the targets and objectives. We are, and should be, concerned with ethics in governance for its own sake and proactively.

People’s representatives are holders of the trust of their constituents. Naturally, the electors expect that the care of this trust is not abused. The electors are persuaded by political parties to return their candidates to legislative bodies based on much publicised election manifestoes. When they return particular candidates, they trust what the parties have stated in the manifestoes. They trust that the candidates returned by them will also work by the manifesto promises. But it is our experience that many manifesto promises are breached by the political parties as well as the candidates. Manifestoes have largely become populist promises unethically made. The first principle of ethics in our democracy should be that political parties and legislators stand accountable to the people in terms of their manifesto promises.

When we met in October, 1996, we deliberated on accountability. Our finding was that the chain of accountability had come to be broken all the way—that is, accountability of the civil service to the political executive, of the political executive to the Legislature, of the Legislature to the electorate. There is need for an introspection by our political world on this situation and for corrective actions. The civil service in our system is expected to be politically neutral. Often this neutrality itself is neutralised because of the politician-civil servant nexus. Mass-scale transfers of civil servants are made whenever new Government takes charge in some States. In the result, they stand intimidated, demoralised and politicised. Very often, many crucial civil service posts in the Governments and in the field remain unfilled, bringing implementation of development programmes to a stand-still and destroying the stability of administration. Frequently transferred officers don't develop professional expertise in their jobs. Above all else, this clone of politician-civil servant will come to wield authority without responsibility or accountability, undermining the very basis of our parliamentary democracy. Political ethics demands that there should be understanding amongst all political parties for the abolition of this "mass-transfer industry".

I feel compelled to make a special mention about politicisation of the police force, the members of which are also expected to be neutral civil servants. The police force symbolises the coercive authority of the State. If its neutrality is broken and is made to serve political masters, what breaks down is the Rule of Law itself, because it has implications in terms of violations of human rights and State terrorism.

The manner of financing of elections in general has implications for relations between legislators and those in positions of authority in the Government on the one hand and the election financiers on the other. The activities of the Government having become complex over the years, embracing several crucial aspects of the common man's life, the community of holders of public office has become rather large in size and diversified in its role and authority. The interface between holders of public office and providers of various kinds of service has intensified. When service providers also become financiers of elections, corrupt practices become rampant. It is in this background that the ethical dimension of the nexus between politicians and industrialists and businessmen gets projected to public view. It is permissible under the Company Law for corporate bodies to make contributions to political parties. But the problem is that there is no transparency about the extent of contributions. The consequence is that there could be *quid pro quo* between industrialists and politicians which may ultimately militate against equality before law, largesse being given to favoured industrialists. In effect, individual industrialists may even come to influence Government policies. The problem has to be addressed by electoral reforms.

The third nexus is between politicians and criminals. History sheeters get to be preferred candidates of political parties in running for offices because they are seen as winning candidates. The Election Commission is since barring such persons from electoral contests. The laws relating to qualifications for, and disqualification of, members of legislative bodies on grounds of criminality, including the constitutional provisions, the Representation of People Act, Prevention of Corruption Act, etc., should be comprehensively reviewed and re-established, leaving no scope for doubts and interpretations or for arbitrary exercise of powers by election officials. Prevention of entry by criminals into, and of their continuance in, legislative bodies by law is only a technical aspect of the matter. More important is the role that the political parties themselves have to play in this regard as well. Aspirants for membership may not have been subjected to convictions. But the electorate does have clear assessment of the track-record of aspirants for public offices in terms of their public service and their general reputations for probity, integrity, criminality, etc. Political parties should make conscious and proactive efforts at sensing this assessment of the electorate and based on that, exclude from their candidatures persons with questionable track-records.

We have been making efforts for nearly three decades now to enact the Lok Pal law to bring public functionaries, including those in high places, under the surveillance of exalted and independent statutory authority. We have not so far succeeded. We should expedite the enactment of this law.

One of the positive measures that needs to be considered to prevent recourse to unethical practices by the legislators in the discharge of their duties is to provide them salaries and allowances consistent with their status and responsibilities. According to the Warrant of Precedence of the Government of India, Members of Parliament occupy positions above the Secretaries to Government.

The proliferation of political parties and consequent 'hung legislatures' put a premium on defections. Defections, by their very nature, are unethical. Of course, the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution which is the law on defections has been established. Our experience with invocation of the Tenth Schedule, however, has thrown up a number of practical problems in handling issues relating to disqualification of members on account of defections. Time has come for us to review the Tenth Schedule in the light of our experience and perfect it.

Discipline and decorum in legislative bodies are not mere matters of Rules of Procedure and conduct of business of the Houses. Rules are the means for securing discipline and decorum which, in turn, stem from a basic consideration of ethics. What is this consideration? It is simply that every second of the time of the Houses shall be used by the members in serving their electorate, the people at large. Indisciplined conduct of

members, including slogan shouting, avoidable interruptions of debate, long-winded speeches exceeding the time granted by the Presiding Officers, etc., results in wastage of valuable time meant for transacting business in service of the public. It also results in wasteful, public expenditure. I would call upon all the Presiding Officers to establish a strict system of time-use and implement it. All of you would also agree what a delight it has been for us over the last two days to have facilitated orderly conduct of business, strictly conforming to time-limits for statements. I would further call upon the Presiding Officers to calculate the cost of each second of their House-time and give wide publicity for the same so that public awareness about, and resentment against wastage of House-time is generated.

It is well established that indisciplined conduct in the Houses amounting to criminal acts do not come within the scope of parliamentary privileges and immunities. The Presiding Officers, in my opinion, would do well—in cases of such acts—to initiate privilege proceedings *suo motu* and take them to their logical conclusion, including expulsion of the guilty members in due process without prejudice to other actions under the relevant penal and criminal laws of the country.

The various issues of ethics that I have referred to have implications directly or indirectly for the privileges of legislative bodies. The question that could be naturally raised in this context is whether the Privileges Committees in their present form cannot handle ethics issues. My understanding is that “ethics” is a larger issue in which privileges are subsumed. This apart, there is a preventive dimension to the ethical standards of conduct of holders of public office. The Rajya Sabha has already established an Ethics Committee in March, 1997. There are Ethics Committees in countries like U.K., the United States and Australia. A Group of the Committee of Privileges of the Lok Sabha has studied Ethics Committees in these countries. This Symposium is going to have the pleasure of participation by the members of this group. I am sure interaction between the Presiding Officers and the members of this Group will help the Lok Sabha take meaningful decisions on the need for Ethics Committees and on their structure and functions, if the need for the same is going to be established finally. I shall desist from suggesting any framework for Ethics Committees and limit myself to pointing out some of the practices that exist in other countries for ensuring ethical standards of conduct which are registration and declaration of interests of members, periodic declaration of their assets norms for receiving of gifts and hospitalities, norms for advocating specific causes, etc.

The Lok Sabha Secretariat has circulated a self contained paper for use by the Presiding Officers in this Symposium. A few models of Ethics Committees have also been suggested in this paper for favour of your information.

I shall conclude now. On my own behalf and on behalf of all the Presiding Officers. I express my grateful thanks to Hon'ble Shri Virbhadra Singh, Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh for very graciously inaugurating the Symposium, apart from personally monitoring arrangements for the last two days' Conference and today's Symposium as told to me by the Hon'ble Speaker, Himachal Pradesh, Shri Kaul Singh Thakur. Thank you one and all.

**ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA,
SHRI P.A. SANGMA AT THE TRAINING SEMINAR
FOR SECRETARIES OF LEGISLATURES OF THE
ASIA REGION OF THE COMMONWEALTH
PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION**

The Training Seminar for Secretaries of the Legislatures of the Asia Region of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) was held in Calcutta from 11 to 15 December 1997. The Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Jyoti Basu, inaugurated the Seminar. Detailed discussions on various issues of topical concern as far as the Legislatures are concerned were held during the Seminar. We reproduce below the text of the Address delivered by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma on 12 December 1997.

—Editor

Honourable Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Jyoti Basu, Honourable Speaker of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, Shri Hashim Abdul Halim, and Director, Administration, CPA, Shri Raja Gomez, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen :

I am pleased and honoured to participate in the inaugural of this Seminar for the Secretaries of the Legislatures of the Asia Region. The Seminar is indeed consistent with the mission of the CPA (Commonwealth Parliamentary Association) namely, promotion of knowledge and understanding about parliamentary democracy among its members. Secretaries of Legislatures are very crucial functionaries. Training them and exposing them to an exercise in sharing of experiences in a Seminar like this is a significant and effecting way of fulfilling the CPA mission. Let me compliment the CPA and the West Bengal Branch of the Association in organising the Seminar programme. Earlier this year, in the month of April, the CPA conducted a Regional Conference at Kohima, Nagaland, for the legislators of the North-East of our country. Repeated programmes of this nature signify the importance that the CPA assigns to the Asia Region in general and India in particular.

The subjects of the Seminar, I find, are rather wide-ranging and include parliamentary culture, the concept of parliamentary privileges, accountability, administration, management, modernisation of services, etc.

Parliamentary culture is a broad expression in which several aspects of representatives democracy are subsumed. Parliament reflects people's power. We follow the Westminster model of parliamentary democracy. Oliver Cromwell's victory in the English Civil War created an all powerful image for the Parliament. The Earl of Pembroke declared in 1648, I quote,

"A Parliament can do anything but make a man a woman and a woman a man" (Unquote). The primacy as well as the supremacy of the Parliament in democratic governance, according to me, are fundamental to wholesome parliamentary culture. Along with the Executive and the Judiciary, the Legislature is expected to participate in governance.

How does the Legislature participate in governance? It performs its function, primarily by making laws. The laws should reflect the collective will of the people. They should reflect and be consistent with what is understood as the Common Law or Natural Law which is distinct from the Statutory law. For example, Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms like Freedom of Association, Freedom of Speech, etc. are natural and axiomatic and are, therefore, construed as part and parcel of the Natural Law.

Legislatures should also perform the function of securing the accountability of the Executive. It is the job of the Executive to run the Government on a day-to-day basis. In running the Government, the Executive wields enormous powers. Decision-makers in the Executives are in the nature of guardians of public interest. But the question that has always been asked since the days of Plato and Aristotle is "who will guard the guardians". Legislatures being constituted by the representatives of the people, they are indeed to guard the guardians. This gives rise to the principle of accountability.

The Executive is expected to be accountable to the Legislatures. That is how article 75 of India's Constitution provides that the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the House of the People. Wholesome parliamentary culture, then, is one that ensures the accountability of the Executive. There is a whole lot of procedures and mechanisms through which this accountability is sought to be ensured—the Question Hour, Calling Attention Motions, notices on matters of public interest, Adjournment Motions, Confidence and No-Confidence Motions, etc. These are not to be seen as mere procedural rituals but very significant links in an overall design for ensuring accountability of those who wield power in the Executive.

Voting of grants for various governmental activities and monitoring of expenditure of those grants are also vital functions in the performance of which the role of Legislatures in governance is to be seen. The established mechanisms for the purpose are the Annual Financial Statements and the Financial Committees, i.e. the Estimates Committee, the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings. There are practical limitations to parliamentary control over finance. The principal limitation is the availability of time in the House. Budget documents are invariably the creations of the Government, conditioned by availability of resources. Parliamentary debates on Budget are normally through Cut Motions. Cut Motions are only symbolic. They are not used

for the purpose of significantly reducing or enhancing the Budget. They are rather used for the purpose of drawing attention of the Government to inadequacies in policies and in implementation of policies. Nor are the Parliaments in a position to take up detailed discussions on all the Demands for Grants for sheer want of time. All of us in this gathering are only aware of the process of guillotine, details of which I don't have to go into. Committees on Estimates only give recommendations. They can only serve the purpose of broad guidelines and perhaps for laying down priorities of expenditure. Public Accounts Committees and Committees on Public Undertakings largely perform *ex-post facto* functions. It is in the background that we in India have created the system of Departmentally-Related committees which mandatorily go into detailed scrutiny of Demands for Grants, examination of Annual Reports and Performance Budgets of Ministries. This Committee System is of fairly recent origin. Nor do all State Legislatures have this system. It is worthwhile to universalise this system and further perfect its working.

The legislators themselves are accountable to the public at large. Stated differently, each parliamentarian or member of Legislative Assembly is accountable to his electors. Of course, the electors hold the parliamentarians accountable at the time of elections. This again can only be *ex post facto*. We don't have the system of recall of legislators with whom the electorate is not satisfied. Hence the *ex post facto* exercise in securing accountability of their representative by the electors. This brings us to the question of orderly conduct of business in the Houses by the parliamentarians.

The time of the Houses being limited and expensive, parliamentarians should observe rules relating to orderly conduct of business. Cross talk, attempting to speak without being recognised by the Chair, collective efforts at attempting to draw the attention of the Chair, repetitive arguments in the course of speeches and statements in the Houses, shouting of slogans and demonstrations on the floor of the Houses, etc. are, in the ultimate analysis, serious breach of accountability of the parliamentarians to the people who return them.

Disorderly conduct of business is largely due to lack of experience on the part of the parliamentarians. In the Eleventh Lok Sabha, out of a total of 543 elected members, 284 were first timers. Many of them had not even had experience in political life at the State or sub-state level. In their anxiety to be demonstrably and perceptibly active on behalf of their electors, parliamentarians often used to indulge in disorderly conduct. Live telecasting of parliamentary proceedings, they believed, perhaps, helped them in their activeness in the Parliament being seen by their electors on the television. It is yet to be seen, through the result of the next General Elections, whether the electors have really appreciated their idea of activeness in the Parliament.

Legislators, particularly the first timers, need to be trained in the Rules of Procedure of the Legislatures. This would go a long way in facilitating orderly conduct of business in the Houses. Secretaries of Legislatures, interacting with the parliamentarians as they do on day-to-day basis and having long experience could make significant contribution in the matter of this training.

Many parliamentarians do also look forward to significant level of information support for the purpose of discharging their duties in the Houses. In the Parliament, we have a Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service. We also have a Newspaper Clipping Service. Normally, this Service makes available to the parliamentarians documents required by them within a day or two. To render this service effectively, Secretaries of Legislative Bodies should themselves undergo training. They could keep track of the highly informative publications of the CPA and bring them to the notice of the parliamentarians. They can draw on CPA's Parliamentary Information and Reference Centre (PIRC). The CPA has advanced a lot in recent times into the use of modern technology. The CPA Secretariat is now equipped with E-mail facilities. The CPA Home Page has also been established on the World Wide Web. Secretaries would also do well to access the World Wide Web and network with the CPA systems.

Independence of the Judiciary is yet another principle which is always respected in the conduct of parliamentary proceedings. Matters which are sub judice are not discussed in the Houses. Judges, as Presiding Officers of the judicial bodies, are also not discussed. All over the world, parliamentarians do complain about the so-called judicial activism. On account of developments in the judicial process like public interest litigation and litigation involving the probity and standards of peoples' representatives, not to speak of issues of public concern like environment protection, judicial intervention is sought by the people more than ever before. Particularly in the context of these complexities, Secretaries of Legislatures would need to be aware and be updated with developments in the area of Legislature-Judiciary interface. The inviolable principle, however, is respect for the autonomy of the Legislatures and the Judiciary in their own areas of competence. Detailed knowledge about this should always inform the advice that may be tendered by the Secretaries to their Presiding Officers.

Secretaries should also be aware of the rights of the media vis-a-vis the Legislatures. In India, the media has a constitutional right of access to parliamentary proceedings. While providing access to the media, the officials should make the media aware of the implications of colourable use of parliamentary information to parliamentary privileges.

Parliamentary privileges are based on the principle of avoidance of molestation-that is, parliamentarians should be in a position to discharge

their parliamentary functions without let or hindrance. Anything and everything stated in the House or any factum of voting in the House cannot be questioned in a Court of Law. For the parliamentarians to claim privilege, there should be clear nexus between their work in the Parliament and the alleged breach of privilege. Privileges can be claimed only in realm of Civil Law. Criminal actions can never be the basis for claim of privileges and immunities. Most importantly, all over the world, people do not take kindly to the abuse of privileges and immunities. These are the basic facts and principles which should always inform the Secretaries in their work.

I am sure that this Seminar with its fairly comprehensive Agenda is going to be highly rewarding and enlightening for the participants. I wish the Seminar all success.

Thank you for this opportunity to share some of my thoughts on the Seminar subjects with you. Thank you too for your kind attention.

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

61st Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India : The 61st Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held at Shimla from 21 to 23 October 1997. At the outset, the Speaker, Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Conference, Shri P.A. Sangma proposed that the Speaker of the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, Shri Kaul Singh Thakur, be elected as the Chairman of the Shimla Conference. The proposal was agreed to. The Conference, hosted by the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, was attended by almost all the Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India. The Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Suraj Bhan also attended the Conference.

The Conference discussed the following points on the Agenda :

- (i) Fifty years of Parliamentary Democracy in India; and
- (ii) Discipline and Decorum in the House.

Symposium on the "Need for Constitution of Ethics Committees in Legislatures" : The Conference of Presiding Officers was followed by a Symposium on the "Need for Constitution of Ethics Committees in Legislatures" on 23 October 1997 which was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, Shri Virbhadra Singh. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma delivered the Opening Address. The Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, members of the Committee on Privileges of the Lok Sabha, members of the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha participated in the Symposium.

Conference of Secretaries : The Conference of the Presiding Officers was preceded by the forty-first Conference of the Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India held at Shimla on 20 October 1997. The Conference was presided over by the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri S. Gopalan. The Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, Shri R.C. Tripathi and the Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Shri G.C. Malhotra also attended the Conference. The Secretaries of almost all the State/Union territory Legislatures attended the Conference.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Post-Election Seminar, Bangladesh : The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) Post-Election Seminar, for newly elected members of Bangladesh Parliament, was held in Dhaka (Bangladesh) from 4 to 6 November 1997. Shri Pranab Mukherjee, MP, attended the Seminar from the Parliament of India.

Commonwealth Youth Parliament : The Commonwealth Youth Parliament was organised by the CPA Secretariat, London in Manchester, UK on 24 November 1997. The following delegates from the Andhra Pradesh State CPA Branch, Sarvashri Asaduddin Owaisi; K. Atchannaidu; and Smt. B. Sobha Rani, all members of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, attended the Youth Parliament.

Training Seminar for Secretaries of Legislatures in Asia Region, Calcutta : A Training Seminar for Secretaries and allied officers of the Legislatures in Asia Region organised by the West Bengal CPA Branch in collaboration with the CPA Secretariat Headquarters, London, in Calcutta from 11 to 15 December 1997.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Jyoti Basu inaugurated the Seminar. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma was present at the Seminar as Guest-in-Chief. The Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri S. Gopalan, presided over the Inaugural Session on 12 December 1997.

The following subjects were discussed at the Plenary Sessions in the Seminar :

- (i) The Independence of Parliament- the Concept and the Reality;
- (ii) How CPA may help Commonwealth Parliaments involve a Wholesome Parliamentary Culture for Constructive and Orderly Functioning of the House; and
- (iii) Parliament and the Media.

At the Panel Sessions, the following subjects were discussed :

- (i) The Doctrine of Parliamentary Privileges and Immunities — How far it extends to the Officials of the Parliament;
- (ii) Committee System and Public Service Accountability;
- (iii) Training Arrangements for Parliaments and Legislatures;
- (iv) Multi-dimensional role of the Secretary to Parliament — How to Respond to the Changed Political Composition of the House with changes of Government;
- (v) Private Members' Bills and the Responsibilities of Legislature Secretariats;
- (vi) Hansard and Records Management;
- (vii) Management and Administration of Parliament- Problems Encountered and How to Overcome them;
- (viii) Adoption of Improved Technologies in Research and Information Services for better Performance of the House; and
- (ix) Public Expenditure and the Role of Public Accounts Committees of Parliaments and Legislatures.

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 the leaders. Booklets containing profiles of these leaders, prepared by the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) are also brought out on the occasion.

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period 1 October to 31 December 1997.

Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : On the occasion of the birth anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, a function was held on 2 October 1997. The Home Minister, Shri Indrajit Gupta; the Minister of Welfare, Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia; the Minister of State for Environment and Forests (Independent Charge), Capt. Jai Narayan Prasad Nishad; members of Parliament; and 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 1997. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma; the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism, Shri Srikanta Kumar Jena; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla; the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Suraj Bhan; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das : On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, a function was held on 5 November 1997. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam; members of Parliament; and 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 1997. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma; the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee; the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Sikander Bakht; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru : On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a function was held on 14 November 1997. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma; the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee; the Minister of Agriculture, Shri Chaturanan Mishra; the Minister of State for Finance, Shri Satpal

Maharaj; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; and Smt. Sonia Gandhi and others paid floral tributes to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Smt. Indira Gandhi : On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Smt. Indira Gandhi, a function was held on 19 November 1997. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma; the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism, Shri Srikanta Kumar Jena; the Minister of State for Environment and Forests (Independent Charge) Capt. Jai Narayan Prasad Nishad; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla; the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Suraj Bhan; 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 1997. The Prime Minister, Shri I.K. Gujral; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma; the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee; the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Suraj Bhan; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Shri C. Rajagopalachari : On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri C. Rajagopalachari, a function was held on 10 December 1997. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma; the Minister of Labour, Shri M. Arunachalam; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Shri C. Rajagopalachari.

Chaudhary Charan Singh : On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Chaudhary Charan Singh, a function was held on 23 December 1997. The Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Chaudhary Charan Singh.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya : On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, a function was held on 25 December 1997. Members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS VISITING INDIA

U.K. : On our invitation, a Parliamentary Delegation from the United Kingdom, led by Mr. Keith Vaz, M.P. visited India from 16 to 25 November 1997. The Delegation called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma; the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism, Shri Srikanta Kumar

Jena; the Minister of State for external Affairs, Shri Saleem Iqbal Shervani; and the Minister of State for Commerce, Shri Bolla Bulli Ramaiah. The Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Suraj Bhan hosted a banquet in their honour on 20 November 1997.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Chandigarh, Agra, Goa and Mumbai.

Russia : On our invitation, a 15-member Russian Parliamentary Delegation, led by the Chairman of the State Duma of the Russian Federation, Mr. Gennady N-Seleznev, visited India from 23 to 27 November 1997.

The Delegation called on the Prime Minister, Shri I.K. Gujral; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma; the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism, Shri Srikanta Kumar Jena; and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee on 24 November 1997. The Speaker, Lok Sabha hosted a banquet in their honour on the same day. The visiting Delegation called on the President, Shri K.R. Narayanan; the Vice President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant; and the Chief Election Commissioner, Shri M.S. Gill on 25 November 1997.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Bangalore.

Iraq : On our invitation, a 5-member Iraqi Parliamentary Delegation led by the Speaker of the National Assembly of Iraq. Dr. Sa'adoon Hamadi, visited India from 1 to 6 December 1997.

The Delegation called on the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant; the Prime Minister, Shri I.K. Gujral; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma; and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce, Shri Bolla Bulli Ramaiah on 1 December 1997. The Speaker, Lok Sabha hosted a banquet in their honour on the same day. They met the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Shri Janeshwar Mishra on 2 December 1997.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra and Mumbai.

Turkmenistan : On our invitation, a 11-member Turkmen Parliamentary Delegation led by the Chairman of the Mejlis (Parliament) of Turkmenistan, Mr. Muradov Sahat Nepesovich, visited India from 5 to 12 December 1997.

The Delegation called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma; the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism, Shri Srikanta Kumar Jena; and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee on 10 December 1997. The Speaker, Lok Sabha hosted a banquet in their honour on the same day. They met the Vice President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant on 11 December 1997.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra, Chennai, Bangalore and Mysore.

Bulgaria : On our invitation, a 24-member Bulgarian Parliamentary Delegation, led by the Chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria, Mr. Yordan Sokolov, visited India from 1 to 26 December 1997.

The Delegation called on the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma; and the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Indrajit Gupta on 18 December 1997. The Speaker, Lok Sabha hosted a banquet in their honour on the same day. The visiting Delegation met the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Smt. Kamla Sinha on 19 December and the Prime Minister, Shri I.K. Gujral on 20 December 1997.

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

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS GOING ABROAD

Bulgaria : An Indian Parliamentary Delegation, led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma, visited Bulgaria from 6 to 8 October 1997. The other members of the delegation were: the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee; and Sarvashri Nawal Kishore Rai; Jai Prakash; Mangat Ram Sharma; Solipete Ramachandra Reddy; and Smt. Anandiben Jethabhai Patel, all members of Parliament and Shri S. Gopalan, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. Shri M.R. Khosla, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, was the Secretary to the Delegation.

Mongolia : An Indian Parliamentary Delegation, led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma, visited Mongolia from 13 to 17 October 1997. The other members of the delegation were: Sarvashri Nandi Yllaiah; Chandresh Patel; Nagmani; and V. Hanumantha Rao, all members of Parliament and Shri S. Gopalan, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. Shri S.K. Kain, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, was the Secretary to the Delegation.

Thailand : An Indian Parliamentary Delegation, led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma, visited Thailand from 5 to 9 November 1997. The other members of the delegation were : Sarvashri B.K. Handique; G. Swaminathan; Narain Prasad Gupta; Chhatrapal Singh; and Surendra Yadav, all members of Parliament and Shri S. Gopalan, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. Shri P.K. Mishra, Joint Director, Lok Sabha Secretariat, was the Secretary to the Delegation.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period 1 October to 31 December 1997, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) organised the following Courses/Programmes :

Thirteenth International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting : The Thirteenth International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting began on 1 December 1997. The Programme was of ten weeks' duration. Sixteen participants from Afro-Asian countries viz. one each from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Indonesia, Laos (PDR), Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Uganda and Zambia, two from Thailand, four from South Africa and one officer from the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Programme. One officer each from Karnataka and Punjab State Legislature Secretariats also participated in the Programme.

The Programme was designed to equip the parliamentary officials with the basic concepts, skills and techniques required for drafting legislation so that they could assist members of Parliament whenever required.

Appreciation Courses : The following Appreciation Courses in parliamentary processes and procedures were organised; (i) Probationers of Indian Foreign Service (6 to 10 October 1997); (ii) Senior Audit/Accounts Officers of Indian Audit and Accounts Department (8 to 12 October 1997) and (iii) Group 'A' Probationers of Indian Customs and Central Excise Service (29 December 1997 to 2 January 1998).

Attachment Programmes : The following Attachment Programmes were organised for: (i) Foreign participants attending Training Programme at the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (3 to 4 November 1997); (ii) Officers of the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat (3 to 7 November 1997); (iii) Mr. W.B.D. Dasanayake, Assistant Secretary and Mr. Ronald Fernando, Assistant Director, Parliament of Shri Lanka (17 to 19 December 1997); and (iv) Mr. J. Dissanayake, Secretary to the Chief Government Whip, Parliament of Sri Lanka (22 December 1997 to 2 January 1998).

Nominations for Training Abroad : Two Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat—Shri P. Sreedharan, Deputy Secretary and Shri Frank Christopher, Deputy Director—attended the Training Programme in "Parliamentary Administration" at the Royal Institute of Public Administration, London from 17 November to 12 December 1997.

Management in Government Programme for Middle Level Officers : Two officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, Smt. Kalpana Sharma, Deputy Director and Shri M.M. Sharma, Editor—attended a Training Programme on "Management in Government" organised by the Harish Chandra Mathur Institute of Public Administration, Jaipur from 13 to 25 October 1997. Two other officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat- Shri Uday Shanker Saxena, Under Secretary and Shri Navin Kumar Kalingan, Deputy Director—attended a similar Training Programme in "Management in Government" organised by the Institute of Management in Government, Thiruvananthapuram from 8 to 19 December 1997.

Study visits : Eleven Study Visits were organised for the participants from various leading training/educational institutions.

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

STATE LEGISLATURES

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Alleged misbehaviour and misconduct by a member with the Speaker :
On 7 July 1994, Sarvashri Bachchan Naik, Bodhram Kanwar and Nand Kumar Patel, members, gave notice of a question of privilege against Shri Ramdayal Prabhakar, another member, for allegedly committing contempt of the House by his misbehaviour and misconduct with the Speaker on 6 July 1994.

The notice of question of privilege was based on news reports that appeared in the newspapers dated 7 July 1994, published from Bhopal, under the following captions : *Bhajpa Vidhayak dwara Speaker per stengun se Hamle Ka Prayas; Nashe main dhut Bhajpa Vidhayak ne Guard se Stengun chhin hangama Machaya, etc.*

On 17 August 1994, the Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for investigations and report.

The Committee of Privileges, after examining in person Shri Bachchan Naik, Shri Bodhram Kanwar, Shri Nand Kumar Patel, Shri Ramdayal Prabhakar and Shri Babu Lal Gaur, members; and Sarvashri Satish Kumar Pandey and Mubin Ahmed, Assistant Marshals, in their fifteenth report presented to the House on 14 February 1997, *inter alia*, reported that Shri Ramdayal Prabhakar, member in his written statement stated that the allegations levelled against him were untrue and it was an attempt to tarnish his image. The member also did not give any detailed and clear reply to the allegations levelled against him.

Sarvashri Bachchan Naik, Bodhram Kanwar and Nand Kumar Patel, members, in their statements before the Committee, stated that their notice was based on the newspaper reports dated 7 July 1994 published from Bhopal. They felt that the behaviour of the member would fall under the purview of misconduct and contempt of the House. They requested the Committee that stringent action be taken against Shri Ramdayal Prabhakar.

Shri Babu Lal Gaur, member, during his evidence before the Committee, submitted that after he was informed on telephone by the Secretary, Legislative Assembly about the incident, he rushed to the Assembly building immediately where he found that Shri Prabhakar was speaking irrelevantly. Keeping Shri Prabhakar's condition in mind, he did not think it proper to argue with him at that moment. Shri Gaur admitted that Shri Prabhakar's conduct was certainly not becoming of a member of the House.

Shri Mubin Ahmed, Assistant marshal, submitted before the Committee that Shri Prabhakar along with his gunman entered the Assembly building from the eastern gate, where Shri Ahmed was posted. The member grappled with him and also abused Shri Ahmed, asking him why the main gate was not opened for him. The member had a stengun on his shoulder. Shri Ahmed further told the Committee that the member was in an inebriated condition and by the time he could inform the Chief Marshal, Shri Prabhakar had already entered the Chamber of the Speaker and there was a total commotion inside the Chamber.

Shri Satish Kumar Pandey, Assistant Marshal, during his evidence before the Committee, stated that on the day of the incident, his duty was in the lobby and at about 5.15 p.m., Shri Prabhakar along with his gunman came to the lobby and asked whether the Speaker was there. After that, the member opened the gate and went inside. Shri Pandey further told that he tried to stop him but could not succeed. After some time, he heard shouts in the Chamber. Shri Pandey also submitted that after entering the Chamber he saw Shri Prabhakar sitting in the Chair of the Speaker and he was holding a stengun in his hand. When the personal staff and Shri Pandey himself tried to take away the stengun from the member, he started abusing everybody but somehow they could snatch the stengun from the member. The Speaker was in his retiring room at that time. Shri Pandey also added that when Shri Prabhakar was taken out of the Speaker's Chamber, a stench of liquor was coming from his mouth. When the member was made to sit in the room of the Information Officer, Shri Pathak, Shri Babu Lal Gaur, member; the Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly; the SP; the district Collector, etc. had also come into the Chamber of the Speaker to see him.

Shri Ramdayal Prabhakar, during his evidence before the Committee, admitted that he had an altercation with the security personnel. While admitting his mistake, he stated that such incidents could create bad impression in the minds of the people about members and also bring ill-repute to members. Stating the reasons for such an incident, he explained that he had taken cold drinks at the residence of one of his friends where they might have mixed liquor in his cold drinks. It was thus clear from the statement of the member that he was under the influence of liquor at the time of the incident.

Shri Prabhakar, however, termed all allegations levelled against him as untrue. He also did not produce any evidence in regard thereto.

The Committee, after considering seriously the facts of the case and evaluating the available evidence, were convinced that on the day of the incident, Shri Prabhakar was in an inebriated condition and his conduct was unparliamentary and would fall under the purview of breach of privilege.

The Committee were of the view that the business of the House was affected by such conduct of members because it had a psychological impact on the Speaker.

The Committee were of the opinion that it was a matter of misconduct by a member and serious contempt of the Chair and the House. The Committee recommended to the House that Shri Ramdayal Prabhakar be expelled from the Legislative Assembly to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future.

The report of the Committee was presented to the House on 14 February 1997. Thereafter, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs moved the following motion in the House regarding deletion of the last para of the report, viz. "The Committee recommends the House to expel Shri Ramdayal Prabhakar from the Legislative Assembly" and after deletion of the said part, the following be added: "Shri Ramdayal Prabhakar be debarred from taking part in proceedings of the House upto 28 February 1997".

The above motion was adopted and the report of the Committee was adopted by the House, as amended.

Alleged misbehaviour with a member by police officers: On 27 December 1995, Shri Thawarchand Gehlot, member, gave notice of a question of privilege against Shri Ashok Awasthi, Additional Superintendent of Police (ASP), Ujjain; Shri Anand Sharma, SDM; and Shri B.R. Dwivedi, SHO, Khachrod for allegedly misbehaving with him on 23 December 1995.

In his notice of question of privilege, Shri Gehlot *inter alia* stated that on 23 December 1995 when he along with some workers went to the Nagda police station to have discussions in connection with the lathi charge by the police during the district *Bandh*, Shri Ashok Awasthi, Shri Anand Sharma, and Shri B.R. Dwivedi misbehaved with him and also did not show due courtesy to him.

The member further alleged that after the discussion, when they were going to the market, he and his workers were beaten up mercilessly by the constables of SAF at the instance of the above three officers on the crossing of the Nagda Khachrod road which is in front of the police station. As a result, he suffered serious injuries on his head and back and fell down unconscious afterwards. He was asked to sit on a bench for a long time in the police station and when he regained consciousness, neither his FIR was registered nor any treatment given to him despite repeated requests. Thereafter, he and his injured party workers were taken to the hospital in a jeep but on the way, Shri Ashok Awasthi, ASP sent the jeep back to the police station and after 15 to 20 minutes they were again taken to the government hospital in a police van where he was admitted and given treatment. The member also contended that these police officers had conspired to make an attempt on his life just because

he had raised his voice in the Legislative Assembly against illegal arms incident and excesses committed by the Police force.

On 22 January 1996, the Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for investigation and report.

The Committee of privileges examined in person Shri Ashok Awasthi, ASP, Ujjain, Shri Anand Sharma, SDM, Khachrod and Shri B.R. Dwivedi, SHO. In their seventeenth report, presented to the House on 14 February 1997, the Committee *inter alia*, reported that Shri Ashok Awasthi, ASP, during his evidence stated that during the *Bandh* on 23 December 1995, police had to resort to some action in order to stop the crowd from stone pelting on the Nagda-Khachrod crossing. During that time, when he saw Shri Gehlot lying injured there, he managed to take him out from the crowd. Shri Awasthi admitted that since the entire police force was working under his instructions, he owned full responsibility for the injuries sustained by the member and he apologised for the same.

Shri Awasthi further submitted that when Shri Thawarchand Gehlot came to the police station he was duly requested to take a chair. Since there was only one chair, the member himself volunteered to sit on the bench. Shri Awasthi also stated that he had accompanied the member to the hospital and also regretted for delay of half an hour in taking the member to the hospital.

Shri Anand Sharma, SDM, during his evidence before the Committee, apologised for the injuries sustained by the member in view of the prevailing law and order situation at that time.

Shri B.R. Dwivedi, SHO, during his evidence, while clarifying the entire situation, submitted that he had full regard and respect for the peoples' representatives and expressed regrets for all that happened during the course of the *Bandh* on that day.

The Committee after examining the facts of the case and evidences tendered by the three officers, considered the point whether the member was performing his parliamentary duties at the time the incident took place.

The Committee were of the view that Shri Gehlot was engaged in political activity on the day of the *Bandh*. The Committee also observed that since members were not provided with any protection in such situations, the government officers were expected to behave decently with the representatives of the people.

The Committee, after accepting the apology tendered by the officers, recommended to the House that the matter may be closed.

No further action appeared to have been taken by the House in the matter.

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Alleged contempt of the House by a member by casting aspersions on the working of a Committee through a statement in newspapers : On 24 May 1994, Sarvashri Samarth Lal Rameshwar Bhardwaj, Kalicharan Saraff and Kishan Gopal Kogta, members gave notice of a question of privilege against Shri Jagdeep Dhankar, another member.

The members alleged in their notice of question of privilege that Shri Jagdeep Dhankar, through his Press statement, published in the *Rajasthan Patrika* dated 10 May 1994, in the form of letter to the Governor, had alleged that the high level Committee constituted by the House to solve the drinking water problem in the State was not functioning in accordance with the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the House. The Committee had started exercising executive authority and its intrusion in the domain of the executive had offended the constitutional spirit and essence. The functioning of the Committee had virtually negated the constitutional provisions as it was functioning without any constitutional sanction. The members contended in their notice that Shri Jagdeep Dhankar, by doing so, had committed a contempt of the House, created hindrance in the working of the Committee and also cast aspersions on the office of the Speaker who happened to be the Chairman of the said Committee.

On 28 June 1994, the Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for investigation and report.

The Committee of Privileges examined Shri Dhankar in person. In their fifteenth report, presented to the House on 4 July 1996, the Committee, *inter alia*, reported that when asked about the allegations which had been published in the newspapers by the member in the form of a statement wherein the member had termed the Committee as unconstitutional and had also alleged that it was not functioning properly, Shri Dhankar stated that he did not say that the Committee constituted by the Legislative Assembly was unconstitutional. He only said that the Committee was exceeding its authority as no Committee could exercise executive powers and that the Committee was not discharging its duties properly. The Committee was functioning in total disregard of the ruling given by the Speaker on 9 April 1994. The powers which ought to have been exercised by the Minister were not being exercised by him and the Chairman of the Committee was issuing such directions. The member further contended that he had full regard for the Committee.

The Committee of Privileges, after considering the evidence tendered by Shri Dhankar, noted that the matter did not constitute a breach of privilege or contempt of the House. The Committee, therefore, recommended to the House that the matter be dropped.

No further action appeared to have been taken by the House in the matter.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Adjournment sine die of the Lok Sabha : On 20 November 1997, at 11.05 hrs., Shri Sharad Pawar, member, Indian National Congress (INC), who had given a notice for the suspension of the Question Hour, asked for the same to consider the Jain Commission Report on the assassination of the former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Some other members also raised the same issue. The Speaker, Shri P.A. Sangma observed that no notice of motion regarding discussion on the Jain Commission Report had been received. Therefore, the question of suspension of the Question Hour did not arise. Interruptions continued and after taking sense of the House, the Speaker suspended the Question Hour. Amidst interruptions, formal items, *i.e.* papers laid on the Table, presentation of Reports and withdrawal of Bills, etc. were disposed of. At 12.17 hrs., the Minister of State in the Department of Law and Justice, Shri Ramakant D. Khalap moved a Bill for consideration of the House. Interruptions continued and the Speaker adjourned the House. When the House re-assembled, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, Shri Sharad Pawar and some other members again raised the issue regarding the Jain Commission Report and demanded dropping of the Ministers belonging to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam (DMK) from the Union Council of Ministers. The members of the INC and the DMK started shouting slogans against each other. Thereafter, the Speaker adjourned the House for the day.

On 21 November 1997, after obituary reference, Shri P.R. Dasmunshi and some other members of the INC raised the issue regarding the Jain Commission Report. Interruptions continued and the Deputy Speaker, Shri Suraj Bhan adjourned the House to meet again on 24 November 1997.

On 24 November 1997, after the announcement by the Speaker regarding the presence of a foreign delegation in the Special Box, several members of the INC demanded dropping of the Ministers belonging to the DMK from the Union Council of Ministers. Members from the DMK demanded discussion on the Thakkar Commission Report on the assassination of the former Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi. Interruptions continued and the Speaker adjourned the House. When the House re-assembled papers/reports were laid/presented. Thereafter, members raised the same issue and started shouting slogans. Several members came to the well of the House and pandemonium continued. The Speaker, thereupon, observed :

I am giving this ruling with a lot of pain and anguish. Honourable members, the Interim Report of the Justice Jain Commission on Rajiv Gandhi's assassination along with Action Taken Report was placed on the Table of the House by the Government on 20 November 1997, the very first working day of this Session. This was in pursuance of the commitment given by the Government for the purpose in the meeting of the leaders of political parties which I held on 18 November 1997. Notices have also been received in due process of rules for discussing the report. The Business Advisory Committee has also decided that the House would discuss the Report on 25 November 1997.

In the meantime, Congress (I) (Indian National Congress) Party has demanded that the Ministers belonging to DMK should be dropped from the Government. They have made this demand on account of certain findings of the Jain Commission which they have considered as amounting to their indictment.

In pursuance of the demand, honourable members of the Congress (I) (Indian National Congress) Party have shouted slogans and demonstrated in the House on 20 November 1997, 21 November 1997 and today. Other members of Parliament, including those in the Treasury Benches, have also indulged in slogan shouting and demonstration. This has rendered transaction of business as per schedule impossible. Consequently, the House had to be adjourned repeatedly without transacting any business, including Question Hour.

I do understand that the issue is emotional for the honourable members of the Congress (I) Party. I respect their sentiments. The emotional response of the honourable members of Parliament of the DMK is also understandable. However, slogan shouting, demonstration and continued disruption of the business of the House is a sad breach of the Resolution of the Golden Jubilee Session of the House held from, 26 August 1997 to 1 September 1997, as far as it concerns commitment in respect of an orderly conduct of business. It is also a mindless mockery of the people who have returned this House and appalling denigration of the very institution of Parliament which I shall not permit. I have, therefore, decided to adjourn the House *sine die*.

Accordingly, on 24 November 1997 the House was adjourned *sine die*.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled on 2 December 1997 with the Speaker

in the Chair. Since the Prime Minister, Shri I. K. Gujral had already tendered his own resignation and that of his Council of Ministers and the resignations were accepted by the President, Shri K.R. Narayanan, only formal items of business were included in the List of Business. The House again adjourned *sine die* at 11.07 hrs. on 2 December 1997 after the Secretary-General, Shri S. Gopalan laid a copy of the letters regarding the resignation of the Council of Ministers and after other formal items were disposed of.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 October to 31 December 1997)

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

—Editor

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Elections to the Rajya Sabha : On 9 October 1997, the following belonging to the Tamil Maanila Congress were elected unopposed to the Rajya Sabha from Tamil Nadu: Shri Peter Alphonse, Shri N.R. Abdul Kader and Smt. Jayanti Natarajan.

On 16 October 1997, Shri Omkar Singh Lakhawat of BJP was declared elected to the Rajya Sabha from Rajasthan.

Political Developments : The Sixth Session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha and the Hundred and Eighty-second Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 19 November 1997.

On 20 November 1997, the Jain Commission's Interim Report was tabled in both the Houses of Parliament. The Congress (I) demanded the ouster of the DMK Ministers from the United Front Government alleging that the DMK was indicted by the Commission in the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case.

On 21 November 1997, the United Front rejected the Congress (I) demand for the ouster of the DMK Ministers.

The Lok Sabha adjourned *sine die* on 24 November 1997 after the proceedings continued to be stalled.

On 28 November 1997, the Congress (I) withdrew support from the United Front Government and staked its claim to form a new Government. The Prime Minister, Shri I.K. Gujral submitted the resignation of his Ministry to the President, Shri K.R. Narayanan the same day. The President accepted the resignation of the Prime Minister and asked him and his Council of Ministers to continue in office till alternative arrangements were made.

The Lok Sabha was reconvened on 2 December 1997 and was adjourned *sine die* the same day. Subsequently, the House was dissolved by the President on 4 December 1997. A Rashtrapati Bhawan communique

said that a new House would have to be completed by 15 March 1998 and Shri I.K. Gujral would continue as caretaker Primer Minister till a new government was formed. The Rajya Sabha adjourned *sine die* on 1 December 1997 and was prorogued on 9 December 1997.

Death of Members : Shri Chitta Basu of Forward Bloc, representing the Barasat constituency of West Bengal in the Lok Sabha, passed away on 5 October 1997.

The Minister of State for Defence, Shri N.V.N. Somu of DMK who represented the Madras-North constituency of Tamil Nadu in the Lok Sabha, died in a helicopter crash near Lungar in Arunachal Pradesh on 14 November 1997.

Resignation of Minister : On 16 December 1997, the Union Minister of State for Food Processing, Shri Dalip Ray resigned from the Union Cabinet and Janata Dal and joined the Biju Janata Dal.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

New Governor : On 24 November 1997, Dr. C. Rangarajan was sworn in as the Governor of Andhra Pradesh.

GUJARAT

Political Developments : On 20 October 1997, the Congress (I) withdrew its support to the Shankersinh Vaghela Government.

On 27 October 1997, the Chief Minister, Shri Shankersinh Vaghela resigned from Office. Simultaneously, Shri Dilip Parikh was elected the new leader of the Rashtriya Janata Party and was sworn in as the Chief Minister on 28 October 1997.

On 13 November 1997, the Chief Minister, Shri Dilip Parikh won a Vote of Confidence in the State Legislative Assembly.

On 5 December 1997, the Chief Minister, expanded the State Cabinet. The Ministers are :

Cabinet Ministers : Sarvashri Vipul Chaudhary, Jansinh Chauhan, Umesh Rajyaguru, Khumansinh Vansia, Vitthalbhai Shah and Dr. Anil-Joshiara.

Ministers of State : Sarvashri Raisinh Parmar, Kirit Patel, Bachubhai Sunarwa, Laxman Parmar, Amrat Patel, Manilal Patel, Somsinh Chauhan, Pratapsinh Patel, Ramji Parmar, Popatbhai Zinzaria, Hiraji Damor, Jayendra Khatri, Mohanbhai Patel and Motibhai Vasava.

On 25 December 1997, the Governor, Shri Krishanpal Singh dissolved the State Legislative Assembly on the recommendation of the Chief Minister, Shri Dilip Parikh.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Expansion of Cabinet : On 12 December 1997, the Chief Minister, Shri Virbhadra Singh expanded the State Cabinet by inducting one Cabinet Minister, Shri Kanwar Durga Chand.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Nomination of MLAs : On 12 November 1997, the Governor Shri K.V. Krishna Rao nominated Smt. Bimla Luthra and Smt. Zubeda Salaria as members of the Legislative Assembly.

MAHARASHTRA

Death of MLA : Shri Raibhan Jadhav, MLA, belonging to the Congress (I) passed away on 25 December 1997.

MANIPUR

Political Developments : On 7 December 1997, the 23 MLAs of the ruling Congress (I) led by the Speaker, Shri W. Nipamacha Singh formed a new party, "Manipur State Congress".

On 15 December 1997, the Chief Minister, Shri Rishang Keishing lost a trust vote in the Legislative Assembly. Subsequently, Shri Rishang Keishing resigned from Office the same day.

On 16 December 1997, Shri W. Nipamacha Singh was sworn in as the new Chief Minister along with 26 Ministers.

Death of MLA : Shri K. Binoy Singh, a sitting MLA belonging to the Manipur Peoples' Party, passed away on 21 November 1997.

New Speaker : On 29 December 1997, Shri Babudhon Singh of the Congress (I) was elected the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

MEGHALAYA

Resignation of Minister : On 1 December 1997, the Cooperation Minister, Shri Sanbor Swell Lyngdoh resigned from the State Cabinet.

ORISSA

Death of MLA : Shri P.G. Dev, MLA, belonging to the Janata Dal, passed away on 20 October 1997.

PUNJAB

Election of Deputy Speaker : On 23 December 1997, Shri Baldev Raj Chawla of the BJP was unanimously elected the Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

RAJASTHAN

Resignation of Minister : On 7 December 1997, the Irrigation Minister,

Shri Devi Singh Bhati resigned from the State Cabinet after being charged for misbehaving with a senior officer.

UTTAR PRADESH

Political Developments : On 20 October 1997, with the withdrawal of support by the Bahujan Samaj Party, the Kalyan Singh led coalition Government was reduced to a minority. Subsequently, on 21 October 1997, the Chief Minister was asked by the Governor, Shri Romesh Bhandari to prove the majority on the floor of the House.

Meanwhile, there was a split in the Congress (I) and the Janata Dal. Nineteen of the Congress (I) MLAs under the leadership of Shri Naresh Agarwal formed a new party, Loktantrik Congress Party. Three of the seven Janata Dal MLAs also formed a separate group under the leadership of Shri Raja Ram Pandey. Both the Loktantrik Congress and the separate group of the Janata Dal decided to support the Kalyan Singh Government.

Subsequently, on 21 October 1997, the Chief Minister, Shri Kalyan Singh won a vote of Confidence in the State Legislative Assembly.

On 27 October 1997, the Chief Minister expanded the State Cabinet. The Council of Ministers and their portfolios are as under :

Shri Kalyan Singh (*Chief Minister*) : *Finance, Home Industrial Development, Civil Aviation and Information.*

Cabinet Ministers : Shri Om Prakash Singh: *Irrigation*; Shri Narendra Singh Gaur: *Higher Education*; Shri Naresh Agarwal: *Energy*; Shri Kalraj Mishra: *Public Works Department*; Shri Lalji Tandon: *Tourism*; Shri Ramapati Shastri: *Medical and Health Services*; Shri Ram Kumar Verma : *Cooperative*; Shri Radhey Shyam Gupta : *Institutional Finance*; Shri Nepal Singh : *Secondary Education*; Shri Hukam Singh : *Registration*; Shri Aijaz Rizvi : *Food*; Shri Bachha Pathak : *Environment*; Shri Veerendra Singh Sirohi : *Revenue*; Shri Harish Chandra Harishji : *Social Welfare*; Shri Narendra Singh : *Rural Development*; Shri Vikram Singh : *Agriculture* ; Shri Ramapati Shahi: *Excise*; Shri Jagdambika Pal : *Transport*; Shri Markandey Chand : *Minor Irrigation*; Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla : *Jails*; Shri Raghubar Dayal Verma : *Forest*; Shri Raja Mahendra Aridaman Singh : *National Integration*; Shri Sardar Singh : *Textiles*; Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal : *Uttaranchal Development*; Chaudhary Laxmi Narain : *Horticulture*; Shri Mandleshwar Singh : *Regional Development*; Shri Hari Shankar Tiwari : *Science and Technology*; Shri Babu Ram : *Small Industries*; Shri Shyam Sundar Sharma : *Sports and Youth Welfare*; Shri Shivkant Ojha : *Medical Education*; Shri Saraswati Pratap Singh : *Homeguards and Pension*; Shri Phagu Chauhan : *Culture*; Shri Rajaram Pandey : *Khadi and Village Industries*; Shri Raja Raghuraj Pratap Singh : *Programme Implementation*; Smt. Prabha Dwivedi : *Labour*; and Smt. Premlata Katiyar : *Women and Child Welfare.*

Ministers of State (Independent Charge) : Shri Sunder Singh Baghel : Milk Development; and Raja Gazanfar Ali : Minorities Welfare.

Ministers of State : Shri Rakesh Dhar Tripathy : Higher Education; Shri Ram Prasad Kamal : PWD; Shri Mukhpal Pandey : Transport; Shri Shivendra Singh : Rural Developments; Shri Fateh Bahadur Singh : Industrial Development; Shri Bhagwan Singh Shakya : Sports; Shri Laloo Singh Chauhan : Tourism; Shri Virendra Singh : Agriculture and Education; Shri Dhanraj Yadav : Irrigation; Shri Suresh Khanna : Housing; Shri Dal Bahadur : Social Welfare; Shri Mangal Singh Saini : Cane and Sugar Industry; Shri Vivek Kumar : Environment; Shri Yashwant Singh : Technical Education; Shri Shiv Shankar Singh : Revenue; Shri Vikramjeet Maurya : Excise; Shri Hari Narain Rajbhar : Jails, Shri Amarmani Tripathy : Youth Welfare; Shri Satish Mahana : Urban Development; Shri Ramasrey Kushwaha : Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare; Shri Ramchandra Valmiki : Cooperative; Shri Prem Prakash Singh : Textiles; Shri Chandra Kishore : Secondary Education; Shri Vansh Narain Singh Patel : Rural Development; and Smt. Gulabo Devi : Women's Welfare.

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

CZECH REPUBLIC

New Prime Minister : On 17 December 1997, Mr. Josef Tosovsky was appointed the new Prime Minister of the Czech Republic.

IRELAND

New President : On 1 November 1997, Ms. Mary McAleese was elected the new President.

KENYA

Amendment of Constitution : On 5 November 1997, Kenyan legislators voted to amend the Constitution, making the country a multi-party democracy officially and giving Opposition parties greater representation on the Electoral Commission.

LIBYA

New Prime Minister : On 30 December 1997, Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Al-Mangouish was appointed the new Prime Minister.

NEPAL

Political Developments : On 4 October 1997, the Prime Minister, Mr. Lokendra Bahadur Chand lost a Vote of Confidence in the Pratinidhi Sabha.

On 7 October 1997, Shri Surya Bahadur Thapa of the National Democratic Party was sworn in as the Prime Minister along with five Cabinet Ministers. The new Ministers and their portfolios are : Mr. Pashupati Rana : Water Resources; Mr. Rabinder Nath Sharma : Finance; Mr. Parkash

Chand Lohani : *Commerce and Physical Planning*; Mr. Kamal Thapa : *Foreign Affairs*; and Mr. Gajendra Narayan Singh : *Local Development and Forest*.

The Prime Minister, Shri Surya Bahadur Thapa won a Vote of Confidence in the *Pratinidhi Sabha* on 9 October 1997.

On 3 December 1997, the Prime Minister, Shri Surya Bahadur Thapa expanded the Cabinet by inducting twenty-nine more Ministers.

NEW ZEALAND

New Prime Minister : On 3 November 1997, the Prime Minister, Mr. Jim Bolger resigned from Office.

Ms. Jenny Shipley was sworn in as the new Prime Minister on 8 December 1997.

NORWAY

Resignation of Prime Minister : On 13 October 1997, the Prime Minister, Mr. Thorbjorn Jagland resigned from Office.

Mr. Kyell Magne Bondevik was sworn in as the new Prime Minister on 15 October 1997.

PAKISTAN

Resignation of President : On 2 December 1997, Mr. Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari resigned from Office.

On 1 January 1998, Mr. Mohammed Rafiq Tarar was sworn in as the new President of Pakistan.

POLAND

Vote of Confidence : On 11 November 1997, the Prime Minister, Mr. Jerzy Buzek won a Vote of Confidence in the Parliament.

SOUTH KOREA

New President : On 19 December 1997, Mr. Kim Dae-Jung was elected as the new President.

THAILAND

New Prime Minister : On 9 November 1997, Mr. Chuan Leekpai was named as the new Prime Minister. He won the support of 208 out of 393 members of Parliament.

SESSIONAL REVIEW

ELEVENTH LOK SABHA

SIXTH SESSION

The Sixth Session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha commenced on 19 November 1997. The House was adjourned *sine die* on 24 November 1997. The Lok Sabha reassembled on 2 December 1997 and was again adjourned *sine die* the same day. The President of India dissolved the Eleventh Lok Sabha on 4 December 1997.

A brief resume of some of the important business transacted during the period 19 November 1997 to 24 December 1997 and also on 2 December 1997 is given below :

A. STATEMENT

Announcement by the Speaker : On 24 November 1997, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma, made the following announcement :

The Interim Report of the Justice Jain Commission on Rajiv Gandhi's assassination along with Action Taken Report was placed on the Table of the House by the Government on 20.11.1997, the very first working day of this Session. This was in pursuance of the commitment given by the Government for the purpose in the meeting of the leaders of political parties which I held on 18.11.1997. Notices have also been received in due process of rules for discussing the reports. The Business Advisory Committee has also decided that the House would discuss the Report on 25.11.1997.

In the meantime, Congress (I) Party has demanded that the Ministers belonging to DMK should be dropped from the Government. They have made this demand on account of certain findings of the Jain Commission which they have considered as amounting to their indictment.

In pursuance of the demand, Honourable members of the Congress (I) Party have shouted slogans and demonstrated in the House on 20 November 1997, 21 November 1997 and today. Other members of the Parliament, including those in the treasury benches, have also indulged in slogan shouting and demonstration. This has rendered transaction of business as per schedule impossible. Consequently, the House has had

to be adjourned repeatedly without transacting any business, including Question Hour business.

I do understand that the issue is emotional for the Honourable members of the Congress (I) Party. I respect their sentiments. The emotional response of the Honourable members of Parliament of the DMK is also understandable. However, slogan shouting, demonstration and continued disruption of the business of the House is a sad breach of the Resolution of the Golden Jubilee Session of the House held from 26 August 1997 to 1 September 1997, as far as it concerns commitment in respect of an orderly conduct of business. It is also a mindless mockery of the people who have returned this House and appalling denigration of the very institution of Parliament which I shall not permit.

I have, therefore, decided to adjourn the House *sine die*.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned *sine die*.

B. QUESTION HOUR

During the Sixth Session, in all 17,259 notices of Questions (14,297 Starred, 2,962 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 80 Starred Questions and 908 Unstarred Questions were admitted. There was no notice of any Short Notice Question.

Due to continuous interruptions of the House from 19 November to 24 November 1997, Starred Questions were not called for oral answer. Starred Questions listed were treated as Unstarred and their answers together with the answers to Unstarred Questions were printed in the official reports for those days. No Question Hour was fixed for the rescheduled period of the Sixth Session.

Daily Average of Questions : Each of the lists of Starred Questions contained 20 questions. None of these was taken for oral answer.

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

C. OBITUARY REFERENCES

On the opening day of the Session i.e. 19 November 1997, obituary references were made to the passing away of 'Bharat Ratna' Mother Teresa; two sitting members of the Lok Sabha, Shri Chitta Basu and Shri N.V.N. Somu; and Sarvashri Mahabir Prasad Yadav, P. Ankineedu Prasadarao, Dharampal Singh Gupta, Satish Agarwal, Mandali Venkata Krishna Rao, Peter G. Marbaniang, Hardwari Lal and Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi, all former members.

On the same day, the Speaker also made reference to the tragedy

in which about 30 school children met with an untimely death and about 70 were injured when a school bus carrying them fell into the Yamuna river at Wazirabad in North-Delhi on 18 November 1997.

After the obituary reference, the House adjourned for the day.

On 20 November 1997 and 21 November 1997, references were made to the passing away, respectively, of Sarvashri M. Kamalanathan and Laisram Achaw Singh, both former members.

On 2 December 1997, a reference was made to the passing away of Shri Kapil Dev Shastri, a former member.

After the references, members stood in silence for a while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

RAJYA SABHA

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND SESSION*

The Rajya Sabha met for its One Hundred and Eighty-second (182nd) Session on 19 November 1997 and adjourned *sine die* on 1 December 1997 consequent upon the resignation of the Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers on 28 November 1997. The house was prorogued on 9 December 1997. The Rajya Sabha did not transact any deliberative or legislative business during this period.

A. QUESTION HOUR

During the Session in all, 6,195 notices of Questions (5,762 Starred and 433 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 160 Questions were admitted as Starred and 1,240 Questions as Unstarred. 2 Short Notice Questions were received but non was admitted.

Daily Average of Questions: Each of the lists of Starred Questions contained 20 Questions. No Question was orally answered as the House was adjourned every day without transacting any business.

The other matters incidental to Questions could also not be taken up during this period.

The number of Questions listed in the list of Unstarred Questions was 155 for all the days.

B. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, references, were made to the passing away of Mother Teresa, Sarvashri N.V.N. Somu, member, Lok Sabha and Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence; Satish Agarwal, a sitting member; and Dr. Vishwanath H. Salaskar, Sarvashri Ladli Mohan Nigam, Chitta Basu and M. Kamalnathan, all former members. Members stood in silence as a mark of respect to the deceased.

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

STATE LEGISLATURES

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Tenth Assam Legislative Assembly which met for its Fifth Session on 26 December 1997 was prorogued on 30 December 1997. There were four sittings in all.

Legislative business : During the Session, the following two Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Assam Aid to Industries (Small & Cottage Industries) (Amendment) Bill, 1997; and (ii) The Assam Appropriation (No. IV) Bill, 1997.

Financial business : During the Session, the Chief Minister, who also holds the Finance Portfolio, presented the List of Supplementary Demands for Grants and Supplementary Appropriations for the year 1997-98 which were voted and passed by the House. The Assam Appropriations (No. IV) Bill, 1997 was also passed by the House.

No-Confidence Motion : A No-Confidence Motion, tabled by the Leader of Opposition, Shri Silvius Condpan and five other members belonging to the Congress (I), was admitted for discussion. The Motion was negated by a voice vote.

Breach of Privilege : In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee of Privileges contained in its Reports, the House adopting the recommendations, admonished Shri Ajit Kumar Bhuyan, Editor and Shri Jayanta Barua, Printer, Publisher and Proprietor of *Asomiya Pratidin and Sadin*, for committing breach of privilege by publishing an "untrue, scurrilous and defamatory news" against a member of the House. Shri Raj Kumar Kutum, a member of the Executive Council of the Missing Autonomous Council was also admonished for committing contempt by bringing certain serious and baseless charges against the Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly. Shri Ajit Kumar Bhuyan and Shri Raj Kumar Kutum were issued warrant and brought to the House on 27 December 1997 and took admonition. Shri Jayanta Barua was also brought to the House on 29 December 1997 for taking admonition.

Obituary references: On 26 December 1997, obituary references were made to the passing away of eleven leading personalities.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Third Session on 15 December 1997, was prorogued on 24 December 1997. There were 8 sittings in all.

Legislative business : During the Session, the following Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning

*Material contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat

**Material contributed by the Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat

(Amendment) Bill, 1997; (ii) The Bombay Village Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 1997; (iii) The Maharashtra Private Forests (Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1997; (iv) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 1997; (v) The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Temporary Amendment) Bill, 1997; (vi) The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1997; (vii) The Konkan Irrigation Development Corporation Bill, 1997; (viii) The Maharashtra Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation Bill, 1997; (ix) The Maharashtra Transfer of Ownership of Minor Forest Produce in the Scheduled Areas and the Maharashtra Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) (Amendment) Bill, 1997; (x) The Maharashtra endowing upon the Panchayats in the Scheduled Areas the powers to function as Self-Government (Amendment of certain States Laws) Bill, 1997; (xi) The Maharashtra (Third Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1997; (xii) The Maharashtra Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 1997; (xiii) The Maharashtra Appropriation (Second Excess Expenditure) Bill, 1997; (xiv) The Maharashtra Appropriation (Third Excess Expenditure) Bill, 1997;

Obituary references : During the Session, obituary references were made to the passing away of 'Bharat Ratna' Mother Teresa and former Minister, Shri Ratubhai Mulshankar Adani. Obituary references were also made to the passing away of former members of the Legislative Assembly, Sarvashri Baburao Rama Hajare, Krishnarao Kondiba Parbat, Nivruti Kamble, Narayan Mahadeo alias Kakasaheb Chamankar, Prabhakar Appaji alias Babasaheb Thube, Madhavsrao Gotu Patil, Sohansingh Jodhsingh Kohli, Supadu Bhadu Patil, Karbhari Bhimaji Rohmare and Bajirao Sheshrao Chavan-Patil.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

The Maharashtra Legislative Council, which met for its Third Session of the year on 15 December 1997, was prorogued on 24 December 1997. The House held 8 sittings in all.

Legislative business : During the Session, the following ten Bills as passed by the Legislative Assembly were considered and passed by the House: (i) The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 1997; (ii) The Bombay Village Panchyats (Second Amendment) Bill, 1997; (iii) The Maharashtra Private Forests (Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1997; (iv) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 1997; (v) The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Temporary Amendment) Bill, 1997; (vi) The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1997; (vii) The Konkan Irrigation Development Corporation Bill, 1997; (viii) The Maharashtra Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation Bill, 1997; (ix) The Maharashtra Transfer of Ownership of Minor Forest Produce in the Scheduled Areas and the Maharashtra Minor Forest Produce (Regu-

*Material contributed by the Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat

lation of Trade) (Amendment) Bill, 1997; and (x) The Maharashtra endowing upon the Panchayats in the Scheduled Areas the powers to function as Self-Government (Amendment of certain States Laws) Bill, 1997;

Obituary references : On 15 December 1997, obituary references were made to the passing away of 'Bharat Ratna' Mother Teresa; a former Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Amolakchand Darda; a sitting member Shri Shivajirao Jagannathrao Bhosale; and Sarvashri Mahadeo Narsayya Anjekar, Madhavrao Gotu Patil, Diwakar Sitaram Joshi and Supadu Bhadu Patil, all former members.

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

A Special Session of the State Legislative Assembly was convened on 15 December 1997 to consider the Motion of Confidence in the Council of Ministers. The Motion was negatived and later the House was adjourned *sine die* the same day. The House again met on 29 December 1997 and was adjourned *sine die* the same day.

Election of Speaker : On 29 December 1997, Shri K. Babudhon Singh of the Congress (I) was elected the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in place of Shri W. Nipamacha Singh who took over as the Chief Minister of Manipur.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Twelfth West Bengal Legislative Assembly which commenced its Third Session on 17 November 1997 was adjourned *sine die* on 28 November 1997. The House was prorogued on 1 December 1997. There were 10 sittings in all.

Legislative business : During the Session, twelve Bills were passed by the House. Two of the important Bills passed were: (i) The West Bengal Land Reforms and Tenancy Tribunal Bill, 1997; (ii) The West Bengal Premises Tenancy Bill, 1996.

Obituary references : During the Session, Obituary references were made to the passing away of Mother Teresa; Union Minister, Shri N.V.N. Somu; Lok Sabha member from West Bengal, Shri Chitta Basu; a few members and former members of the State Legislative Assembly; and some other leading personalities.

*Material contributed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat

**Material contributed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Secretariat

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

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	19 November to 19 December 1997	
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD		5
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	2 hours and 45 minutes	
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD		Nil
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS		
i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		19
ii) Introduced		—
iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha		—
iv) Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ recommendation and Laid on the Table		—
v) Referred to Select Committee		—
vi) Referred to Joint Committee		—
vii) Reported by Select Committee		—
viii) Reported by Standing Committees		—
ix) Referred to the Departmentally-related Standing Committees by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Chairman, Rajya Sabha		—
x) Discussed		1
xi) Passed		—
xii) Withdrawn		1
xiii) Negatived		—
xiv) Part-discussed		1
xv) Discussion postponed		—
xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any recommendation		—
xvii) Motion for concurrence to refer the Bill to Joint Committee adopted		—
xviii) Pending at the end of the Session*		—
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS		
i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		Nil
ii) Introduced		Nil
iii) Motion for leave to introduce negatived		Nil
iv) Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha		Nil
v) Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table		Nil
vi) Reported by Select Committee		Nil
vii) Discussed		Nil
viii) Passed		Nil

*18 Bills were pending at the time the Lok Sabha was adjourned *sine die* on 2 December 1997. All Bills pending lapsed on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha on 4 December 1997

ix) Withdrawn	Nii
x) Negatived	Nii
xi) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nii
xii) Part-discussion	Nii
xiii) Discussion postponed	Nii
xiv) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nii
xv) Referred to Select Committee	Nii
xvi) Removed from the Register of Pending Bills	Nii
xvii) Pending at the end of the Session	Nii
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
i) Notices received	71
ii) Admitted	Nii
iii) Discussions held	Nii
iv) Part-discussed	Nii
8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance) Statements made by Ministers	Nii
9. MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS	
i) Notices received	2
ii) Admitted and discussed	Nii
iii) Barred	—
iv) Withdrawn	—
10. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	
11. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
i) Notices received	289
ii) Admitted	—
iii) Moved	—
iv) Adopted	—
v) Negatived	—
vi) Withdrawn	—
12. RESOLUTION PLACED BEFORE THE HOUSE BY THE SPEAKER	
13. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
i) Notice Received	Nii
ii) Admitted	—
iii) Moved	—
iv) Adopted	—
14. PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTIONS	
i) Received	Nii
ii) Admitted	Nii
iii) Discussed	Nii
iv) Adopted	Nii
v) Negatived	Nii
iv) Withdrawn	Nii

v) Part-discussed	NII
vi) Discussions postponed	NII
15. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	NII
i) Notices received	—
ii) Admitted	—
iii) Discussed	—
iv) Adopted	—
v) Part-discussed	—
16. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
i) Notices received	—
ii) Admitted	—
iii) Moved	—
iv) Discussed	—
v) Adopted	—
vi) Negatived	—
vii) Withdrawn	—
viii) Part discussed	—
17. MOTION REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULES	
i) Received	Nil
ii) Admitted	—
iii) Moved	—
iv) Discussed	—
v) Adopted	—
vi) Negatived	—
vii) Withdrawn	—
viii) Part-discussed	—
18. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CREATED IF ANY DURING THE SESSION	
19. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	1,513
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON A SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	612 passes on 21 November 1997
21. NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS	
i) Brought before the House	NII
ii) Admitted	NII
iii) Barred in view of Adjournment Motion admitted on the subject	NII
iv) Consent withheld by the Speaker outside the House	NII
v) Consent given by the Speaker but leave not asked for by members concerned	NII
22. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
i) Starred	80
ii) Unstarred	908
iii) Short Notice Questions	—

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 October to 31 December 1997	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	1	—
(ii)	Committee on Absence of Members	—	—
(iii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	4	1
(iv)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	—	—
(v)	Committee on Petitions	2	1
(vi)	Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions	11	11
(vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	2	—
(viii)	Committee on Privileges	—	—
(ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	—	—
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	1	—
(xi)	Estimates Committee	—	2 (Action Taken)
(xii)	General Purposes Committee	—	—
(xiii)	House Committee	3	—
(a)	Accommodation Sub-Committee	1	—
(b)	Sub-Committee on Amenities	1	—
(xiv)	Public Accounts Committee (Working Group)	6	9
(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	3	2
(ii)	Committee on Communications	3	3
(iii)	Committee on Defence (Sub Committee-II)	1	—
(iv)	Committee on Energy (Sub Committee)	3	1
(v)	Committee on External Affairs	—	—
(vi)	Committee on Finance	11	—
(vii)	Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	1	2 (Action Taken)
(viii)	Committee on Labour and Welfare	—	—
(ix)	Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals	4	—
(x)	Committee on Railways	—	—
(xi)	Committee on Urban and Rural Development (Sub Committee)	3	—
(xii)	Committee on the Empowerment of Women	4	—
		2	—
24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE			
25. PETITIONS PRESENTED			
26. NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATE			

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK

TRANSACTIONED DURING THE ONE HUNDRED AND

EIGHTY SECOND SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	19 November to 1 December 1997
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	9
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	1 hour and 10 minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	Nil
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	36
	(ii) Introduced	Nil
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	—
	(iv) Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment	—
	(v) Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha	—
	(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha	—
	(vii) Referred to the Departmentally-related Standing Committees	—
	(viii) Reported by Select Committee	i
	(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
	(x) Reported by the Departmentally-related Standing Committees	3
	(xi) Discussed	Nil
	(xii) Passed	—
	(xiii) Withdrawn	—
	(xiv) Negatived	—
	(xv) Part-discussed	—
	(xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	—
	(xvii) Discussion postponed	Nil
	(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	33*
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	131
	(ii) Introduced	Nil
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	—
	(iv) Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	—

*Three Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha and laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha have lapsed on the dissolution of the 11th Lok Sabha under clause(5) of article 107 of the Constitution.

(v)	Reported by Joint Committee	—
(vi)	Discussed	—
(vii)	Withdrawn	—
(viii)	Passed	—
(ix)	Negatived	—
(x)	Circulated for eliciting opinion	—
(xi)	Part-discussed	—
(xii)	Discussion postponed	—
(xiii)	Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	—
(xiv)	Referred to Select Committee	—
(xv)	Lapsed due to the retirement/death of member-in-charge of the Bill	—
(xvi)	Pending at the end of the Session	131
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
(i)	Notices received	31
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Discussions held	Nil
8.	NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance) Statements made by Ministers	Nil
9.	HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	Nil
10.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	33
(ii)	Admitted	33
(iii)	Moved	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	—
(v)	Negatived	—
(vi)	Withdrawn	—
11.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	1
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Moved	—
(iv)	Adopted	—
12.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Received	6
(ii)	Admitted	5
(iii)	Discussed	Nil
(iv)	Withdrawn	—
(v)	Negatived	—
(vi)	Adopted	—
(vii)	Part-discussed	—
(viii)	Discussion postponed	—

3.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	Nil
	(ii) Admitted	—
	(iii) Moved	—
	(iv) Adopted	—
	(v) Part-discussed	—
4.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
	(i) Received	4
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Moved	—
	(iv) Adopted	—
	(v) Part-discussed	—
	(vi) Negatived	—
	(vii) Withdrawn	—
5.	MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
	(i) Received	Nil
	(ii) Admitted	—
	(iii) Moved	—
	(iv) Adopted	—
	(v) Negatived	—
	(vi) Withdrawn	—
	(vii) Part-discussed	—
	(viii) Lapsed	—
16.	NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY.	Nil
17.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	191
18.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	365
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	42 on 21.11.97
20.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	107 on 21.11.1997
21.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
	(i) Starred	160
	(ii) Unstarred	1,240
	(ii) Short-Notice Questions	2
22.	DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	Nil

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period 1 October to 31 December 1997	No. of Reports presented during the 182nd Session
(i) Business Advisory Committee	3	Nil
(ii) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	6	2
(iii) Committee on Petitions	3	Nil
(iv) Committee on Privileges	Nil	Nil
(v) Committee of Rules	Nil	Nil
(vi) Committee on Government Assurances	5	Nil
(vii) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	1	Nil
(viii) General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
(ix) House Committee	2	Nil

DEPARTMENTALLY-RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES ON :

(x) Commerce	1	Nil
(xi) Home Affairs	2	Nil
(xii) Human Resource Development	4	1
(xiii) Industry	2	Nil
(xiv) Science & Technology, Environment & Forests	2	Nil
(xv) Transport and Tourism	2	Nil

OTHER COMMITTEES

(xvi) Ethics Committee	4	Nil
(xvii) Committee on Provision of Computer to the Members of the Rajya Sabha	4	Nil
(xviii) Committee on Coast Guard (Amendment) Bill, 1996	3	1
(xix) Joint Parliamentary Committee on the functioning of Wakf Board	4	Nil

24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil

25. PETITIONS PRESENTED

Nil

26. NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATES

Sl. No.	Name of members	Party	Date
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Onkar Singh Lakhawat (Rajasthan)	B.J.P.	20.11.97

27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

Sl. No.	Name	Sitting member/Ex-member/dignitary
1.	Mother Teresa	
2.	Dr. Vishwanath H. Salaskar	Ex-member
3.	Shri Satish Agarwal	Sitting member
4.	Shri Ladli Mohan Nigam	Ex-member
5.	Shri Chitta Basu	Ex-member
6.	Shri N.V.N. Somu	Member Lok Sabha and Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence
7.	Shri M. Kamalanathan	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 1997

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	17.11.97 to 29.11.97	11	9(13)	—	191(39)	(37) ^(a)	46(3)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	28.12.97 to 30.12.97	4	2(2)	—	157(80)	26(64) ^(b)	21(21)
Bihar L.A.	19.12.97 to 23.12.97	3	3(3)	—	—	(132)	—
Bihar L.C.	22.12.97 to 23.12.97	2	3(3)	—	224(223)	(5)	44(19)
Delhi L.A.	29.12.97 to 2.1.98	5	2(2)	—	(100) ^(c)	190	1
Goa L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.	13.11.97 to 13.11.97	1	—	—	—	1242(722)	—
Haryana L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.	8 12.97 to 23.12.97	12	8(7)	—	4550(4156)	—	1(1)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manipur L.A.	15.12.97 to 15.12.97	2	—	—	—	—	—
	29.12.97 to 29.12.97						
Meghalaya L.A.	2.12.97 to 3.12.97	2	—	—	84	23	—
Mizoram L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	15.11.97 to 18.11.97	11	4(5)	3	917(746)	685(1143)	17
	3.12.97 to 16.12.97						
Punjab L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	13.10.97 to 18.10.97	6	21(21)	—	(241) ^(e)	(252)	—
Tripura L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	833(725)	135(108)	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	21.10.97 to 21.10.97	1	—	—	2739(1587) ^(e)	1623(977)	340(250) ^(f)
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES							
Pondichery L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report

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

Notes: (a) Notices given as starred Questions and admitted as Unstarred Questions

(b) 59 questions converted to unstarred questions

(c) Total number of notices received 372

(d) Total number of notices received 1309

(e) 190 notices received as starred questions and 1397 notices questions received as unstarred questions

(f) 73 short notices received as starred questions and 177 short notices questions received as unstarred questions

APPENDIX - III (Contd.)
COMMITTEES AT WORK/NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED DURING THE PERIOD
1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1997

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Business Advisory Committee																
Committee on Govt. Assurances																
Committee on Petitions																
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions																
Committee on Privileges																
Committee on Public Undertakings																
Committee on Subordinate Legislation																
Committee on the Welfare of SC and ST																
Estimates Committee																
General Purposes Committee																
House/Accommodation Committee																
Library Committee																
Public Accounts Committee																
Rules Committee																
Joint/Select Committee																
Other Committees																

STATES

Andhra Pradesh L.A.	1	9	6	3	5	6	5	20	10	1	—	6	15	—	—	19(a)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	2	3	3	—	5(2)	2	—	2	7	1	1	1	14	1	—	5(b)
Bihar L.A.	1	47	54	—	—	28	12	46	79	—	38	38	11	—	—	75(c)
Bihar L.C.	1	10	9(4)	11	11	—	11	9	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	44(d)

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	22	—	—	—	—	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(m)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES																
Pondicherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report

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

Notes :

- (a) Sub-Committee on Rules-2 sittings; Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes-5 sittings; Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-8 sittings; and Committee on Welfare of Minorities-4 sittings
- (b) Employment Review Committee-1 sitting; Act Implementation Committee-3 sittings; and Committee on Welfare of other Backward Classes and Most other Backward Classes-1 sitting
- (c) Zila Panchayat/Zila Parishad Committee-20 sittings; Private Members Resolution-51 sittings; and Special Committee on Land Scandal-4 sittings
- (d) Question and Call Attention Committee-13 sittings and 3 reports; Nivedan Committee-13 sittings; Committee on District Board and Panchayati Raj-11 sittings; and Paryavaran Committee-7 sittings
- (e) Papers Laid on the Table-2 sittings; Question and Reference Committee-1 sitting; Committee on Radisson and Park Royal Hotels-1 sitting; and Committee on Chavan Rishi Apartments-1 sitting
- (f) Committee on Panchayati Raj-1 sitting; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-1 sitting; and an Adhoc Committee appointed by the House to inquire into the malpractices and corruption in the exemption of land during the year 1995 and 1996 under section 20 and 21 of Urban Land Ceiling & Regulations Act, 1976-3 sittings
- (g) Library sub-Committee-6 sittings; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-8 sittings; Committee on the Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities-9 sittings; Committee on the Welfare of Women and Child Development-3 sittings; and Departmentally-related Subject Committees-36 sittings and 1 report

- (h) Library sub-Committee-6 sittings; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-8 sittings; Committee on the Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities-9 sittings; Committee on the Welfare of Women and Child Development-3 sittings; and Departmentally-related Subject Committees-36 sittings and 1 report
- (i) Committee on the Welfare of Women and Children-11 sittings; Committee on Environment-13 sittings and 2 reports; Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities-9 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committees (1 to X)-2 sittings and 6 reports; and Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-11 sittings and 1 report
- (j) House Committee to enquire the alleged unbecoming behaviour shown to Shri Dasarathi Behera, MLA, Phulabani by S.P. Kandharnal (Phulabani)-1 sitting; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-4 sittings
- (k) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House-2 sittings and 7 reports
- (l) Parliamentary Research, Reference and Studies Committee-1 sitting

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 1997

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1	2	3

NIL

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1997

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The A.P. Forest (Amendment) Bill, 1997
- *2. The A.P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1997
- *3. The A.P. Civil Courts Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1997
- *4. The A.P. General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1997
- *5. The A.P. Khadi and Village Industries Board (Amendment) Bill, 1997
- *6. The A.P. Panchayat Raj (Second Amendment) Bill, 1997
- *7. The A.P. Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1997
- *8. The A.P. General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1997
- *9. The A.P. (Regulation of Appointments to Public Services and Rationalisation of Staff Pattern and Pay Structure) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1997
- *10. The A.P. Road Development Corporation Bill, 1997
- *11. The A.P. Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1997
- *12. The University of Health Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 1997
- *13. The A.P. Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1997

BIHAR VIDHAN SABHA

1. The Bihar Viniyog (No. 4) Vidheyak, 1997
2. The Bihar Vidhan Mandal (Sadasyon Ka Vetan, Bhatta, Aur Pension) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1997
3. The Bihar Sichain Vidheyak, 1997

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Bihar Viniyog (No. 4) Vidheyak, 1997
2. The Bihar Sichain Vidheyak, 1997
3. The Bihar Vidhan Mandal (Sadasyon Ka Vetan, Bhatta, Aur Pension) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1997

DELHI VIDHAN SABHA

1. The Delhi Tibbia College (Take Over) Bill, 1997
2. The Delhi Water Board Bill, 1997

*Awaiting assent

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1997
2. The Abkari (Amendment) Bill, 1997
3. The Calicut University (Amendment) Bill, 1997
- *4. The Kerala Public Libraries (Kerala Granthasala Sanghom) Amendment Bill, 1997
- *5. The Pre-Degree Course (Abolition) Bill, 1997
5. The Sivagiri Mutt (Emergency Provisions) Bill, 1997
7. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1997

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The Orissa Fruit Nurseries (Regulation) Bill, 1997
- *2. The Orissa Advocates' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1997
3. The Orissa Grama Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1997
4. The Orissa Panchayat Samiti (Amendment) Bill, 1997
5. The Orissa Zilla Parishad (Amendment) Bill, 1997

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Second Amendment) Bill, 1997
2. The Chennai City Police (Extension to the cities of Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli) Bill, 1997
3. The Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage (Amendment) Bill, 1997
4. The Indian Tolls (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1997
5. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Third Amendment Bill, 1997
6. The Industrial Disputes (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1997
7. The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1997
8. The Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Science University (Amendment) Bill, 1997
9. The Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Bill, 1997
10. The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (Second Amendment) Bill, 1997
11. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Third Amendment) Bill, 1997
12. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1997
13. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1997
14. The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1997
15. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1997
16. The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1997
17. The Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage (Second Amendment) Bill, 1997
18. The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1997
19. The Registration (Tamil Nadu Second Amendment) Bill, 1997
20. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 1997
21. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1997

*Awaiting assent

APPENDIX VI
ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD
1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1997

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date(s) of Cessation	Remarks
UNION GOVERNMENT					
1.	The Lotteries (Regulation) Ordinance, 1997	1.10.1997	20.11.1997	31.12.1997	—
2.	The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 1997	3.10.1997	20.11.1997	31.12.1997	—
3.	The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Ordinance, 1997	29.10.1997	20.11.1997	31.12.1997	—
4.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	23.12.1997	will be laid after the constitution of 12th Lok Sabha	—	—
5.	The Finance (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	24.12.1997	-do-	—	—
6.	The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1997	25.12.1997	-do-	—	—
7.	The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1997	25.12.1997	-do-	—	—
8.	The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1997	26.12.1997	Will be laid after the constitution of 12th Lok Sabha	—	—

9.	The Income Tax Second Ordinance, 1997	26.12.1997	-do-	—	—
10.	The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Second Ordinance, 1997	26.12.1997	-do-	—	—
11.	The Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	26.12.1997	-do-	—	—
12.	The Lotteries (Regulation) Second Ordinance, 1997	30.12.1997	-do-	—	—
STATE GOVERNMENTS					
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1.	The A.P. Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	6.11.1997	18.11.1997	—	Replaced by legislation
BIHAR					
1.	The Registrkaran Bihar (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1997	—	—	—	—
2.	The Patna Vishwavidhalaya (Sanshodhan) (Tritiya Adhyadesh), 1997	—	—	—	—
3.	The Bihar Rajya Vishwavidhalaya (Sanshodhan) (Tritiya Adhyadesh), 1997	—	—	—	—
4.	The Bihar Jal Sanshodhan Vibhag Mufasssil Samvarg Sandharan Adhyadesh, 1997	—	—	—	—

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1.	The Registrar Bihar (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1997	—	—	—	—
2.	The Patna Vishwavidhalaya (Sanshodhan) Tritiya Adhyadesh, 1997	—	—	—	—
3.	The Bihar Rajya Vishwavidhalaya (Sanshodhan) Tritiya Adhyadesh, 1997	—	—	—	—
4.	The Bihar Jal Sanshodhan Vibhag Mufasssil Samvarg Sandharan Adhyadesh, 1997	—	—	—	—

GUJARAT

1.	The Gujarat Coaching Classes (Control) (Third) Ordinance, 1997	21.12.1997	—	—	—
2.	The Bombay Primary Education (Gujarat Amendment) (Third) Ordinance, 1997	18.12.1997	—	—	—
3.	The Gujarat Contingency Fund (Amendment) (Third) Ordinance, 1997	18.12.1997	—	—	—
4.	The Gujarat Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	20.12.1997	—	—	—
5.	The Bombay Primary Education (Gujarat Second Amendment) (Second) Ordinance, 1997	18.12.1997	—	—	—
6.	The Gujarat Co-operative Societies (Amendment) (Second) Ordinance, 1997	20.12.1997	—	—	—

KARNATAKA

1.	The Karnataka Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	24.10.1997	—	—	—
2.	The Karnataka Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	25.10.1997	—	—	—
3.	The Karnataka Rent Control (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	31.12.1997	—	—	—

KERALA

1.	The Kerala Prohibition of Ragging Ordinance, 1997	23.10.1997	9.12.1997	—	Lapsed
2.	The Kerala Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	9.11.1997	9.12.1997	—	-do-
3.	The Kannur University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	13.11.1997	9.12.1997	—	-do-
4.	The Kerala Revocation of Arbitration Clauses and Reopening of Awards Ordinance, 1997	13.11.1997	9.12.1997	—	-do-

TAMIL NADU

1.	The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	18.12.1997	—	—	—
2.	The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Fifth Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	25.12.1997	—	—	—

UTTAR PRADESH

				Replaced by Legislation
1.	The U.P. Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	13.11.1997	27.1.1998	6.2.1998
2.	The U.P. Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	15.11.1997	27.1.1998	6.2.1998
3.	The U.P. Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	15.11.1997	27.1.1998	1.2.1998
4.	The U.P. State Commission for Women (Repeal) Ordinance, 1997	8.12.1997	27.1.1998	6.2.1998
5.	The U.P. Subordinate Services Selection Commission (Repeal) Ordinance, 1997	28.12.1997	27.1.1998	6.2.1998

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1.	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1997	19.7.1997	—	—
2.	Bhoomi Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1997	19.7.1997	—	—
3.	Uttar Pradesh Anusoochit Jati aur Janjati Aayog (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1997	19.7.1997	—	—
4.	Uttar Pradesh Negar Nigam (Sanshodhan) Adyadesh, 1997	13.11.1997	—	—
5.	Uttar Pradesh Aabkari (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1997	15.11.1997	—	—

6.	Uttar Pradesh Sahkari Samiti (Divitya Sanshodhan) Adhyeadesh, 1997	15.11.1997	—	—	—
7.	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Mahila Aayog (Nirasan) Adhyadesh, 1997	8.12.1997	—	—	—
8.	Uttar Pradesh Aachintha Sewa Chayan Aayog (Nirasan) Adhyadesh, 1997	28.12.1997	—	—	—
9.	Uttar Pradesh Sheera Niyantaran (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1998	8.1.1998	—	—	—

APPENDIX VII
A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA
(AS ON 18 OCTOBER 1987)

Sl. No.	States	Seats	BJP	INC	J.D	CPM	TMC	DMK	SP	TDP	SHIV SENA	BSP	CPI	SAD	SMP	ORS	IND	TOT- TAL	VAC- ANCIES
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	—	21	—	1	—	—	—	17	—	—	2	—	—	1(a)	—	42	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
3.	Assam	14	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6(b)	1	13	1
4.	Bihar	54	18	2	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	5	18(c)	1	54	—
5.	Goa	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2(d)	—	2	—
6.	Gujarat	26	16	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
7.	Haryana	10	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3(e)	1	10	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
10.	Karnataka	28	6	6	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
11.	Kerala	20	—	7	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4(f)	1	20	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40	28	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1(g)	1	40	—
13.	Maharashtra	48	18	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—
14.	Manipur	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
15.	Meghalaya	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
16.	Mizoram	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.	Nagaland	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
18.	Orissa	21	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
19.	Punjab	13	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	8	—	1(h)	—	13	—
20.	Rajasthan	25	13	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
21.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(i)	—	1	—

22. Tamil Nadu	39	—	—	—	20	16	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	1
23. Tripura	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
24. Uttar Pradesh	85	52	4	2	—	—	16	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	—
25. West Bengal	42	—	9	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	1
UNION TERRITORIES																					
26. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
27. Chandigarh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
28. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
29. Daman and Diu	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
30. Delhi	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
31. Lakshadweep	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
32. Pondicherry	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
33. Nominated	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
TOTAL	545	162	139	29	32	20	16	17	17	15	11	11	8	5	49	9	542	3	3	3	3

a) All India Majlis-e-Ittihad-ul-Muslimeen-1

b) Autonomous State Demand Committee-1; and Asom Gana Parishad-5

c) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-1; Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya)-1; Rashtriya Janata Dal-16

d) United Goa Democratic Party-1; Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-1

e) Haryana Vikas Party-3

f) Muslim League-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party-1; and Kerala Congress (M)-1

g) All India Indira Congress (T)-1

h) Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya)-1

i) All India Indira Congress (T)-1

j) Sikkim Democratic Front-1

k) All India Indira Congress (T)-2; Bharatiya Kisan Kamgar Party-1; and Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya)-1

l) All India Forward Bloc-2; and Revolutionary Socialist Party-4

**B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA
(AS ON 6 JANUARY 1968)**

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Rajasthan	10	3	6	—	—	—	1	10	—
21.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	1 (h)	—	1	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	18	—	—	—	—	16 (l)	2	18	—
23.	Tripura	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	34	4	15	—	—	10 (l)	4	33	1
25.	West Bengal	16	1	—	—	11	3 (k)	—	15	1
UNION TERRITORIES										
	Delhi	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
	Pondicherry	1	—	—	—	—	1(l)	—	1	—
	Nominated	12	3	—	—	—	1(m)	8	12	—
TOTAL		245	83	45	16	15	64	20	243	2
(e)	T.D.P.-8; T.D.I.-1									
(b)	Asom Gana Parishad - 1; Autonomous State Demand Committee-1									
(c)	C.P.I. - 3; Rashtriya Janata Dal-7									
(d)	N.C.-3									
(e)	M.L.-2; C.P.I.-1									
(f)	Shiv Sena - 4									
(g)	Nagaland People's Council - 1									
(h)	Sikkim Sangram Parishad - 1									
(l)	AIADMK (l) - 7; AIADMK (ll)-5; DMK-1; Tamil Maanila Congress (Moopana)-3									
(l)	Samajwadi Party - 7; Bahujan Samaj Party-3									
(k)	C.P.I. - 1; F.B. - 2									
(l)	D.M.K.-1									
(m)	S.P.-1									

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE LEGISLATURES

State/Union territory	Seats		Cong. (I)	Janata Dal	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	Other Parties			Total	Ind.	Vacancies
	2	3						4	5	6			
Andhra Pradesh L.A. (1.1.98)	265	26	—	—	3	14	18	221 ^(a)	11	293	2	—	
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Assam L.A. (1.1.98)	126	37	—	—	4	2	3	70 ^(b)	10	126	—	—	
Bihar L.A. (31.12.97)	325	29	29	29	43	26	6	177 ^(c)	14	324 ^(e)	—	—	
Bihar L.C.	96	10	6	6	5	2	3	18 ^(d)	7	51	45	—	
Delhi L.A. (1.1.98)	70	17	1	1	48	—	—	—	3	69	1	—	
Goa L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gujarat L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Haryana L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Karnataka L.A. (20.12.97)	225	41	112	39	1	—	—	10 ^(e)	18	221 ^(e)	3	—	
Karnataka L.C. (17.2.97)	75	18	12	9	—	—	—	6 ^(f)	4	49 ^(e)	25	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kerala L.A. (1.1.98)	141	37	4	—	40	15	36 ^ω	5	137 [●]	3
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.	60	14	—	—	—	1	36 ⁽ⁿ⁾	3	54 [●]	5
Meghalaya L.A. (1.12.97)	60	—	—	—	—	—	55 ⁽ⁿ⁾	3	58 [●]	1
Mizoram L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A. (1.1.98)	147	79	15	10	—	—	33 ⁽ⁿ⁾	8	145	2
Punjab L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sikkim L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	235	—	1	1	1	8	220 ⁽ⁿ⁾	1	232 [●]	2
Tripura L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A. (1.12.97)	426	15	4	175	4	1	214 ⁽ⁿ⁾	13	426	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C. (1.12.97)	108	2	1	30	1	—	28 ⁽ⁿ⁾	6	69	39
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES										
Pondichery L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

● Excluding Speaker

- Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report
- ** Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

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- (a) Telugu Desam Party-216; Majlis Batchao Tahreek-2; All India Majlis Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen-1; NTR Telugu Desam Party (LP)-1; and Nominated-2
- (b) Asom Gana Parishad-63; Autonomous State Demand Committee-5; and U.M.F.-2
- (c) Rashtriya Janata Dal-136; Communist Party (Male)-6; Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (Soren)-16; Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (Marandi)-2; Samta Party-8; Bahujan Samaj Party-2; M.C.C.-2; Jharkhand Peoples Party-2; Jharkhand Party (Horo)-1; Champaran Vikas Party-1; and Nominated-1
- (d) Rashtriya Janata Dal-16; M.C.C.-1; and Samata Party-1
- (e) Karnataka Congress Legislature Party (PragathiPara)-4; Kannada Chaluvalli Vatal Paksha-1; Karnataka Rajya Ralitha Sangha Party-1; Bahujan Samaj Party-1; Bharatiya Republican Party-1; A.I.A.D.M.K. (T)-1; and Nominated-1
- (f) Separate Legislature Group of J.D.-6
- (g) Muslim League-13; Kerala Congress-6; Kerala Congress(M)-5; Revolutionary Socialist Party-5; Indian Congress (Socialist)-3; Kerala Congress (Jacob)-2; Kerala Congress (B)-1; and J.S.S.-1
- (h) Manipur State Congress-23; Manipur People's Party-7; Manipur People's Party (Democratic)-4; and Federal Party of Manipur-2
- (i) U.M.P.F.-39; and Opposition-16
- (j) Biju Janata Dal-28; J.M.M.-4; and J.P.P.-1
- (k) D.M.K.-164; Tamil Manila Congress (Moopanan)-39; Indian National League-5; P.M.K.-4; All India Forward Block-2; AIADMK(T)-1; Devendrar Sangam-1; and Nominated-1
- (l) Samajwadi Party-110; Bahujan Samaj Party-67; Uttar Pradesh Loktantric Congress-22; Bharatiya Kisan Kamgar Party-8; Janata Dal (Raja Ram Pandey)-3; Samata Party-2; Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya)-1; and Nominated-1
- (m) Bahujan Samaj Party-8; Samajwadi Party-8; Bharatiya Kisan Kamgar Party-1; Pragatisheel Dal-2; and Shikshak Dal (Non-political)-10

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