

THE JOURNAL

OF PARLIAMENTARY

INFORMATION

VOLUME XXXIV, No. 3
SEPTEMBER, 1988

THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

Editor : DR. SUBHASH C. KASHYAP

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.

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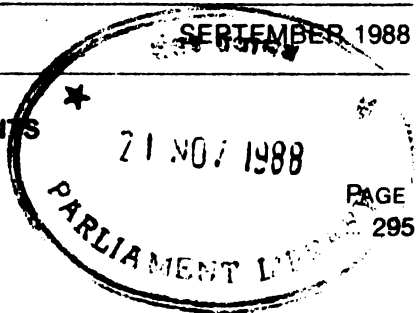
Price per copy : Rs. 16.00
Annual Subscription : Rs. 60.00

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CONTENTS



EDITORIAL NOTE

ARTICLES

Committee on Government Assurances 297
—Professor Narain Chand Parashar

The Legislative Manager 313
—Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap

WIT AND HUMOUR IN PARLIAMENT ... 326

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Conferences and Symposia 329

Indian Parliamentary Delegations going Abroad 329

Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training 329

PRIVILEGE ISSUES 331

PROCEDURAL MATTERS ... 336

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS ... 338

SESSIONAL REVIEW

Lok Sabha ... 355

Rajya Sabha ... 367

State Legislatures ... 373

RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST ... 376

APPENDICES

- | | | |
|------|--|---------|
| I. | Statement showing the sittings held by the Committees of the Eighth Lok Sabha during the period 1 April to 30 June 1988. | 383 |
| II. | Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Forty-Sixth Session of Rajya Sabha. | ... 384 |
| III. | Statement showing the activities of the Legislatures of the States and Union Territories during the period 1 April to 30 June 1988 | ... 390 |
| IV. | List of Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by President during the period 1 April to 30 June 1988. | ... 395 |
| V. | List of Bills passed by the State Legislatures and Union Territories during the period 1 April to 30 June 1988. | 396 |
| VI. | Ordinances issued by the Central and the State Governments during the period 1 April to 30 June 1988. | 398 |
| VII. | Party Position in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Legislatures of States and Union Territories. | 400 |

EDITORIAL NOTE

This issue of the *Journal* begins with an article on "Committee on Government Assurances" by Professor Narain Chand Parashar, M.P. and Chairman, Committee on Government Assurances, Lok Sabha. The author dispels the general belief that parliamentary procedure in India is merely a copy of the British procedure. Delineating important innovations in Indian procedure, he deals at length with the "follow-up of the assurances, promises and undertakings given on the floor of the House", which are the main functions of the Committee on Government Assurances in India. Recounting achievements of the Committee since its inception, Professor Parashar observes that the Committee has proved to be an effective instrument of ensuring administrative accountability to Parliament. In conclusion, he observes: "As a result of its constant vigil and careful scrutiny of the implementation of assurances and promises given by the Government, the Ministers now exercise more care in giving assurances, and the administration is prompt in taking action thereon."

Parliaments, because of their distinct work culture, have developed highly sophisticated operational mechanics of their own. The management principles and models relevant elsewhere, may not be valid in the case of a Legislature; its unique character demands that legislative management should emerge and develop as a separate discipline to be studied and understood as such. The second article in this issue outlines in some detail the responsibilities and characteristics of senior parliamentary officials who function as managers in the legislative setting.

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

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

—Subhash C. Kashyap

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR

It is generally assumed that our parliamentary procedure is a copy of the British procedure. On closer examination, however, one would find that in a number of procedural aspects we have departed from the practice in the House of Commons. There are many differences in detail which are of importance. We have made our own experiments and adopted new ideas.¹

The Indian procedure can claim to have to its credit pioneer work at least in two important directions—(a) conduct of business according to precise timetable, and (b) follow-up of the directions given by the House and ensuring that the various assurances, promises, undertakings, given on the floor of the House have in fact been implemented.² This article deals with the second innovation in procedure.

Origin of the Assurances Committee: The idea of this Committee originated under pressure from the back-benchers in the early days soon after independence. Members were keen to know whether there existed any machinery to keep a check on the vast number of promises and undertakings which Ministers were in the habit of making in reply to Questions and during debates. The office of the Government Chief Whip—later the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs—accordingly undertook to make statements to the House (based on data collected from all Ministries) showing 'action taken by Government on assurances, promises and undertakings during the Session'. It was decided in 1953, mainly by the Speaker and his Secretariat, that this function could more properly be performed by a parliamentary committee. The Committee on Government Assurances is thus rightly claimed to be an 'innovation of the Indian Parliament'.³

While replying to Questions or participating in discussions on Bills, resolutions, motions etc., Ministers often use expressions like "I shall consider the

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1. M.N. Kaul : *Parliamentary Procedure since Independence*, in Lok Sabha Secretariat : *First Parliament, 1952-57, A Souvenir*, p. 31.
 2. *Ibid.*, pp.31-32.
 3. W.H. Morris-Jones : *Parliament in India*, London, 1957, p. 314.

matter; "I shall look into it", "I shall supply it to the hon. member", "We shall have to find that out", "Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House", and so on. In 1949, the Government, for the first time, made arrangements to extract such assurances from the proceedings and to report to the House action taken on them from time to time. There was still no machinery of the House as such to ascertain whether all the assurances given by the Ministers on the floor of the House had been extracted and fulfilled, and if so, to what extent and in how much time.⁴

In effect, it was left to each individual member to watch the progress of implementation of assurances given by Ministers. Obviously, a member could not be expected to keep an eye on everything that was said or promised in the Chamber. He naturally confined himself to a few matters in which he happened to be interested. The Government, likewise, was not obliged to report on its own on the implementation of such assurances. It was left to its good sense to follow up and report on the assurances given in the House. While the Government was free to give assurances on the floor of the House—and at times it did give as lavishly as it could—there was no parliamentary agency to ensure the fulfilment of such promises. There was often the criticism that under the then existing system many important matters were either not followed up or delayed inordinately or even forgotten. With a view to remedy this unhappy situation, the Committee on Government Assurances was constituted.⁵

The Committee was first nominated by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, on 1 December 1953, with six members. Nine members were subsequently added to the Committee by the Speaker on 13 May 1954. During First Lok Sabha, the Committee was reconstituted twice thereafter, on 21 May 1955 and 13 June 1956. Since then the Committee has been reconstituted with 15 members every year.⁶ In the nomination of members to the Committee, due weightage is given to the claims, interests and strength of the various parties and groups in the House.

Under rule 324 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, a Minister is not nominated a member of the Committee and if a member after his nomination to the Committee is appointed a Minister, he ceases to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.⁷

4. S.L. Shakdher : Committee on Government Assurances in the Parliament of India, in *The Parliamentarian*, April 1974, pp. 72-73.

5. *Ibid.*

6. Committee on Government Assurances, *The Journal of Parliamentary Information*, October-December 1979, p.498.

7. Shri B.K. Gadhvai, MP (Chairman, Committee on Government Assurances—1985-86) ceased to be a Member of the Committee on appointment as Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance w.e.f. 12 May 1986; and Shri P. Namgyal, MP (Member, CGA—1987-88) ceased to be a Member of the Committee on appointment as Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Surface Transport w.e.f. 15 February 1988.

The Speaker appoints a Chairman from amongst the members of the Committee. If, however, the Deputy Speaker is a member of the Committee, he is appointed as Chairman of the Committee.⁸ The Speaker has on some occasions appointed a member of the Opposition as the Chairman of the Committee.⁹ A list of members who served as Chairmen of the Lok Sabha Committee on Government Assurances is at Annexure I.

The term of office of the Committee is one year. There is, however, no bar to a member being re-nominated. The quorum to constitute a sitting of the Committee is one third of the total number of members of the Committee. All questions at any sitting of the Committee are determined by a majority vote of members present and voting. In the case of a tie on any matter, the Chairman or the person acting as such, has a second or casting vote.¹⁰

Functions: The Committee scrutinizes the assurances, promises, undertakings, etc. given by Ministers on the floor of the House from time to time during Question Hour or during the discussion on Bills, resolutions, motions, etc. and reports on the extent to which such assurances etc., have been implemented and where implemented, whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose.¹¹

The Committee of the First Lok Sabha laid down in 1954 a standard list¹² of expressions or forms which are treated as constituting assurances, undertakings etc., given by Ministers on the floor of the House. These expressions, though not exhaustive are meant for the guidance of the Committee. Any addition to or deletion from these forms is done with the approval of the Committee.

Working of the Committee: The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs examines the Lok Sabha Debates and sends to Lok Sabha Secretariat statements of assurances within a week of the dates to which they relate. The Lok Sabha Secretariat also examines the Debates in order to mark independently those statements of Ministers which constitute assurances. Statements of assurances received from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs are checked with the assurances marked in the Lok Sabha Secretariat and those assurances which appear to be of substantial character but have not been included by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, are brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Committee and such of them, as he directs are referred to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for their comments in the first instance. Their comments

8. S.L. Shukdher, *op.cit.* p 73.

9. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani of Praja Socialist Party, Shri K.S. Raghavachari of Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee of Jan Sangh, Shri K. Anbazhagam of DMK and Dr. G.S. Melkote of Telengana Praja Samiti were such members of Opposition as had served as Chairman of the Committee. Also see Annexure I for more details.

10. Rules 261, 262 and 324 (2).

11. Rule 323.

12. See Annexure II.

are brought to the notice of the Chairman, who may either dispose of the matter himself or if he considers it necessary, place the matter before the Committee for their final decision as to whether a particular statement by a Minister should be treated as an assurance.¹³

The assurances are, according to a decision taken by the Committee, categorised as A, B and C. Category A consists of those assurances which pertain solely to the Central subjects for the implementation of which action is to be taken or information is to be compiled by Central Government only. Under category 'B' fall those assurances which pertain to a matter that is placed in the Concurrent List and information needed for implementation of the assurance pertains partly to the Central Government and partly to the State Government. The category 'C' consists of assurances which pertain to a matter that falls purely under the jurisdiction of the State Government and the Central Government have to simply place it before the House. The Committee expects category 'A' assurances to be implemented within three months. In the case of category 'B' assurances, one or more extensions may be given after three months if the information to be supplied by State Government is still awaited. In the case of category 'C' assurances, the Committee grants extensions of time for implementation more liberally because in such cases, the Central Government are dependent solely on the State Governments.¹⁴

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs lays on the Table of Lok Sabha from time to time statements showing action taken by Government in implementation of assurances.¹⁵ These statements are examined by the Secretariat of the Committee in terms of rule 323. Such of the assurances as do not appear to have been satisfactorily implemented or where inordinate delay has occurred in implementation thereof are placed before the Committee for such directions as they may give.¹⁶

As mentioned earlier, the Government is required to implement assurances normally within a period of three months. If any genuine difficulties are anticipated in implementing any assurance within this period, Government has to approach the Committee for extension of the time-limit.¹⁷

The Committee undertakes review of pending assurances and in this process, where undue delay or indifference, on the part of the Government in the matter of implementation of the assurance, comes to its notice, the Committee examines the representatives of the Ministries concerned to know the reasons and gives its recommendations or observations for the guidance of the

13. Lok Sabha Secretariat: *Parliamentary Committees—Committee on Government Assurances, An Introductory Guide*, 1985, p.7.

14. Minutes of the sixth sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances (1982-83) held on 11 January 1983.

15. For instance, see statements laid on the Table on 12 November 1987, 11 December 1987 and 2 March 1988.

16. Parliamentary Committees, *op.cit.*, p.8.

17. Fourth Lok Sabha: 7th Report of the Committee on Government Assurances, para 6.

Government. The process of examination of representatives of the Ministries has lately had a salutary effect on the implementation of the pending assurances and in decreasing the number of pending assurances.¹⁸ In the first four Lok Sabhas, no oral evidence of the representatives of various Ministries was taken; in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth (upto May 1988) Lok Sabhas, however, such evidence was taken in respect of 36,14,31 and 7 assurances, respectively.

After examination of the action taken by Government to implement the assurances, the extent to which they have been implemented and whether such implementation has taken place within the time necessary for the purpose, the Committee forms its own conclusions. On the basis of these conclusions and recommendations, as also the decisions taken by the Committee on the requests made by the Government for extension of time limit, and for dropping of certain assurances, the Committee makes a Report to the House. The Reports of the Committee have been invariably unanimous. By convention, these are not discussed in the House.¹⁹ The Committee has, since its inception, presented sixty reports to the Lok Sabha till May 1988. The break-up of reports presented and sittings held by the Committee in each Lok Sabha is given below in Table I.

TABLE I
NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED AND SITTINGS HELD OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Lok Sabha	No. of Reports presented	No. of sittings held
First	4	21
Second	2	23
Third	4	28
Fourth	10	60
Fifth	18	59
Sixth	4	19
Seventh	10	36
Eighth (May 1985 to May 1988)	12	30
Total:	62	276

It is also possible for public organisations, associations or individuals to approach the Committee for redressal of their grievances relating to non-implementation of the assurances given by the Minister in the House and the Committee can examine each case on merits and in that way help as far as possible, the aggrieved persons.²⁰ Apart from these, requests received from

18. Proceedings of the Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Government Assurances, 1976, pp.10-11.

19. Proceedings of the conference of Chairmen, *op. cit.*

20. Z. A. Ahmed: Committee on Government Assurances in S. S. Bhalerao (ed.), The Second Chamber: *The Twenty-five Years of Rajya Sabha*, New Delhi, 1977, pp.366-67.

time to time from the Ministries through the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for dropping of certain assurance, or for extension of time for implementation of assurances etc., are also considered by the Committee. There have been occasions when the Committee agreed with the Ministry concerned that it was not desirable to pursue an assurance, given earlier, on the ground of secrecy or public interest.²¹

Procedure after dissolution of the House: Generally with the dissolution of Lok Sabha, all the pending work before parliamentary committees lapses. But in the case of Committee on Government Assurances, the assurances given by the Ministers on the floor of the House which are pending implementation by Government do not lapse automatically on dissolution of the House. The first Committee on Government Assurances, nominated after the constitution of the new House, scrutinises all such pending assurances. It selects only such assurances as are of substantial character and of public importance for being pursued further. All other assurances which have been pending for two or three years, and have lost their public importance and utility due to efflux of time are dropped.²² Table II below indicates the number of assurances taken over by the succeeding Committee after its constitution in each new Lok Sabha.

TABLE II
NUMBER OF ASSURANCES TAKEN OVER FROM PREVIOUS LOK SABHA
AFTER THE CONSTITUTION OF EACH LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha	No. of assurances taken over	Date of constitution of the Committee
First	891	1.12.1953
Second	102	5.6.1957
Third	142	25.5.1962
Fourth	358	8.5.1967
Fifth	1,642	27.5.1971
Sixth	57	1.7.1977
Seventh	319	12.5.1980
Eighth	126	20.5.1985

Achievements: The Committee on Government Assurances acts as an important functional limb between the Executive and the Legislature in the matter of implementation of assurances given by Ministers on the floor of the House. During the course of its working, the Committee has laid down firm principles and guidelines impressing upon the Executive the imperative need for expeditious implementation of assurances given to Parliament.²³

21. For instances, see 5th Lok Sabha: 4th Report (Para 7) and 15th Report (para 23), and 6th Lok Sabha: 1st Report (paras 23-31) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

22. 5th Lok Sabha, 1st Report of the Committee on Government Assurances, p.9.

23. The Journal of Parliamentary Information, op.cit., p.505.

The Committee has been gaining mass popularity and more and more organisations, associations, individuals, etc. are approaching it for redressal of their grievances relating to non-implementation of assurances given by the Ministers on the floor of the Lok Sabha. The Committee does its best to help them as far as possible after examining each case thoroughly on merits.²⁴

A few instances mentioned below would show that a vigilant Committee is always able to secure compliance of the commitments given by Ministers in the House.

As an aftermath of partition, problems of displaced persons required Government attention on priority. On 29 September 1951, during discussion on the Delhi Premises (Regularisation and Eviction) Amendment Bill, 1950, the then Minister of Works, Production and Supply (late Shri N.V. Gadgil) gave an assurance about the regularisation of structures built by the displaced persons prior to 15 August 1950 and to provide alternative accommodation to them. These assurances came to be known as "Gadgil Assurances". The Committee considered these assurances on more than one occasion and also received numerous representations complaining about their non-implementation. The Committee summoned the officials of the Ministry and also invited non-officials for oral evidence. The Committee also made an on-the-spot study visit of the relevant areas. With the vigorous follow-up of the matter by the Committee, the assurances were fully and satisfactorily implemented.

On 22 December 1956, in reply to a question regarding house rent in Delhi, the then Minister of Works, Housing and Supply informed the Lok Sabha about their intention to introduce a suitable legislation and also undertook to appoint a Committee to examine the question of house rent and landlord-tenant relationship. On 9 December 1957, the Delhi House-Owners Federation represented to the Chairman of the Committee on Government Assurances of Lok Sabha about the non-implementation of the aforesaid assurance. The Committee asked the Ministry to explain the reasons for delay in implementation. The Ministry explained to the Committee that the Minister had given an assurance for a legislation on the subject and the mention of the constitution of a Committee was only incidental. The Committee considered the matter and recommended early introduction of the Bill. The Government introduced a Bill for the purpose in Lok Sabha on 21 March 1958.

A National Airports Authority for the development and maintenance of domestic airports was proposed to be set up by Government as disclosed in a reply given in Lok Sabha on 8 May 1985 by the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Shri Asnok Gehlot) to an Unstarred Question No. 5725. The Ministry requested the Committee to drop the assurance as it was not possible to fulfil it during the prescribed three months

24. 5th Lok Sabha, 1st Report of Committee on Government Assurances, p.9.

period. The Committee turned down the request and asked the Ministry to speed up the introduction of the legislation. The Government complied with the direction of the Committee. The National Airports Authority Bill, 1985 was passed by both the Houses of Parliament on 19 November 1985.

Similarly, the introduction of the Delhi Apartment Ownership Bill, 1986 and the Customs and Excise Revenue (Appellate) Tribunal Bill, 1986 was expedited by Government on reiteration by the Committee to implement the assurances given by the respective Ministers in reply to Unstarred Question No. 64 dated 23 March 1984 and Unstarred Question No. 1737 dated 7 March 1985 respectively.²⁵

A decision taken as far back as on 17 September 1949 for the publication of the Hindi Translation of the Constitution under the authority of the President remained unimplemented for a long time.²⁶ A Bill entitled "The Constitution (Authorised Translations) Bill, 1978" was prepared and was passed by Rajya Sabha on 27 November 1978. The Bill lapsed as it could not be taken up by the Lok Sabha due to its dissolution in 1979. Thereafter, the Government was not keen to reintroduce the Bill and even sought for the dropping of the assurance on the plea that the matter was under consideration of the Cabinet and it would take time in getting the Bill passed by the Parliament since the language issue was a sensitive one. The Committee did not agree to the request of the Government and took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministries of Home Affairs and Law and Justice. When the Committee insisted on the speedy implementation of the assurance, the Government complied with the direction of the Committee. The Constitution (Fifty-sixth Amendment) Bill was passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 24 and 26 November 1987 respectively and assented to, by the President on 9 December 1987. Now it is on the statute book as the Constitution (Fifty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1987.

The Committee has thus proved to be an effective instrument of establishing accountability of the Executive to Parliament. As a result of its constant vigil and careful scrutiny of the implementation of assurances and promises given by the Government, the Ministers now exercise more care in giving assurances, and the administration is prompt in taking action thereon.²⁷ A

25. Chairman's Address at the Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Government Assurances, 1987 proceedings, pp. 6-8.

26. This was admitted by the Government in a reply given in Lok Sabha to Unstarred Question No. 2430 by the then Minister of Home Affairs (Shri S.B. Chavan) on 4 December, 1985.

27. *The Journal of Parliamentary Information*, op.cit. p.506

statement showing the total number of assurances, culled out, implemented, dropped and pending in each of the Lok Sabha is at Table III below:

TABLE III
NUMBER OF ASSURANCES GIVEN DURING FIRST TO EIGHTH LOK SABHA AND
IMPLEMENTED DROPPED AND PENDING OUT OF THEM

Lok Sabha	Total No. of assurances given	Implemented	Dropped	Pending
First	5,000	4,998	2	Nil
Second	4,323	4,323	Nil	Nil
Third	3,560	3,560	Nil	Nil
Fourth	11,000	10,887	113	Nil
Fifth	7,939	7,909	30	Nil
Sixth	3,639	3,622	17	Nil
Seventh	7,231	7,191	26	14
Eighth (upto Ninth Session)	4,930	3,964	8	958

Conference of the Chairmen of Committees on Government Assurances: Conference of the Chairmen of Committees on Government Assurances of Parliament and State Legislatures is periodically convened at New Delhi to provide an opportunity to the Chairmen of all the Committees on Government Assurances to meet under a common forum to discuss procedural and other problems which they might have been facing in the discharge of their onerous duties and to benefit from the experience of one another.²⁸ By convention, the Chairman of the Committee on Government Assurances of Lok Sabha is the Chairman of the Conference and the Chairman of Committee on Government Assurances of Rajya Sabha its Co-Chairman. Table IV below contains details of three such conferences held till August 1987:

TABLE IV
CONFERENCES OF CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

	Dates and Venue	Chairman and Co-Chairman	No. of participating Chairmen
First Conference	19.3.1976 and 20.3.1976 (New Delhi)	Shri B.K. Das Chowdhury, Chairman Shri Shyam Lal Yadav, Co-Chairman	19
Second Conference	22.8.1981 and 23.8.1981 (New Delhi)	Shri Jagannath Rao, Chairman Shri Nageshwar Prasad Shahi, Co-Chairman	28
Third Conference	1.8.1987 and 2.8.1987 (New Delhi)	Professor Narain Chand Parashar Chairman Shri Aladi Aruna alias V. Arunachalam, Co-Chairman	26

²⁸ Proceedings of the Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Government Assurances 1976 - Inaugural Address by Speaker on 19 March 1976, p.6.

Position in other Countries

Zambia²⁹ : The Committee on Government Assurances in Zambia was established in 1979. The recommendations for its formation was a result of the great concern expressed by both members of Parliament and the general public that the economic ills which beset the Zambian nation, were in part a result of mismanagement, inefficiency, general maladministration, failure to implement decisions of the Party, the Government and the House, laziness and general indiscipline in the public sector. The absence of a provision to ensure that Government policies and General Orders were strictly adhered to, had inevitably led to confusion and overlapping of functions, resulting in laxity and sometimes shirking of responsibilities in the execution of Party and Government policies.

It was impossible for Members to put questions to Ministers in the House relating to matters on which they had no information. It was, therefore, envisaged that through the Committee on Government Assurances, Members of Parliament would be better informed when discussing matters on which they had a thorough background knowledge gained by serving on the Committee or from its reports.

In the same vein, the efficiency of the public sector would be improved if necessary steps were taken by appropriate authorities to expeditiously implement the recommendations of the Committee on assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers on the floor of the House.

The Committee on Government Assurances was specifically initiated with these factors in mind. The idea was that the Committee would keep track of all the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Government on the floor of the House and watch their implementation. These principles are clearly reflected in the terms of reference of the Committee which are :

- (a) to scrutinise the assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers from time to time on the floor of the House;
- (b) to comment on delay in implementation and also adequacy of the action taken;
- (c) to examine annual reports of all Government Ministries and Departments in the context of the autonomy and efficiency of Government Ministries and Departments and determine whether the affairs of the said bodies are being managed according to established standing rules and General Orders;

29. Anna Sichone : *The Zambian Committee on Government Assurances, The Table*, Vol.LI, '1983, pp.27-35.

- (d) to exercise such other functions that are not covered by paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) above as may be allotted to the committee by Mr. Speaker from time to time; and report on:
- (i) the extent to which such assurances, promises and undertakings have been implemented; and
 - (ii) where implemented, whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose.

The Committee examines all contributions made by Ministers in the House. Statements which in the view of the Committee are consistent with the definition of an assurance are closely scrutinised, to determine whether follow-up action is necessary. Where the Committee decides that follow-up action must be taken, the Committee initiates correspondence with officials in the relevant Ministry or Department seeking to be informed of the steps being taken to fulfil the assurance made by the Minister and thereafter, the Committee demands progress reports periodically until it is satisfied that the assurance has been adequately implemented. At the end of every Session, the Committee on Government Assurances prepares a report which is submitted to the House for debate and adoption.

The report of the Committee contains its views on all assurances considered by it during the course of the year. The report also includes the reaction of Ministries to the queries raised by the Committee on those assurances. The Committee comments on the adequacy or inadequacy of the steps taken by the authorities to implement or fulfil the promises made by Ministers. Recommendations are also made which call for further action on assurances.

The Committee also monitors the implementation of Private Members' Motions adopted by the House in the same way as it does in the case of assurances. Private Members' Motions, like Questions for oral and written replies, are vehicles used by backbenchers to solicit information or call for action from the Executive. Although the examination of Private Members' Motions is not expressly included in the terms of reference of the Committee, the Committee considered it their responsibility to ensure that Private Members' Motions adopted by the House, urging or directing the Government to perform certain actions, were implemented. For this to be possible, Members of the Committee requested the Hon. Speaker to exercise the power he has under the Standing Order governing the duties of the Committee to allot the function of following up Private Members' Motions to the Committee on Government Assurances.

*Italy*³⁰: Each Standing Committee is authorised to examine, within its jurisdiction, the fulfilment of assurances, promises, given by the Government to Parliament.

30. S.L. Shakdher: *The System of Parliamentary Committees*, New Delhi, 1974, p. 257.

*Nepal*³¹ : There are five Committees on Assurances which include all the departments of the Government. Besides scrutinising the assurances, promises, undertakings etc., by the Ministers in the House, the Committees may also give advice and recommendations to different departments of the Government.

*Switzerland*³²: There is no Special Committee for the purpose. However, there is a Committee on Government Operations which carries out these functions.

31. *Ibid.*

32. *Ibid.*

ANNEXURE I

LIST OF CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

First Lok Sabha

1953-54 }
1954-55 } Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani

1955-56 }
1956-57 } Shri K.S. Raghavachari

Second Lok Sabha

1957-58 }
1958-59 }
1959-60 } Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava
1960-61 }
1961-62 }

Third Lok Sabha

1962-63 }
1963-64 } Shri R.R. Morarka

1964-65 }
1965-66 } Shri H. Siddananjappa

Fourth Lok Sabha

1966-67 }
1967-68 } Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee
1968-69 }

1969-70 }
1970-71 } Shri K. Anbazhagan

Fifth Lok Sabha

1971-72 }
1972-73 } Dr. G.S. Melkote
1973-74 }

1974-75 }
1975-76 } Shri B.K. Daschowdhury

1976-77 Shri Virbhadra Singh

Sixth Lok Sabha

1977-78 }
 1978-79 } Shri Yagya Datt Sharma

1979-80 *No Committee*

Seventh Lok Sabha

1980-81 Shri Chandulal Chandrakar (upto 6.11.1980)
 Shri Jagannath Rao (after 6.11.1980)

1981-82 }
 1982-83 } Shri Jagannath Rao

1983-84 }
 1984-85 } Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev

Eighth Lok Sabha

1985-86 Shri B.K. Gadhavi

1986-87 }
 1987-88 } Professor Narain Chand Parashar
 1988-89 }

ANNEXURE II

STANDARD LIST OF FORMS CONSTITUTING ASSURANCES

(As approved by the Committee on 9 April 1954)

1. The matter is under consideration.
2. I shall look into it.
3. Enquiries are being made.
4. I shall inform the hon'ble member.
5. This is primarily the concern of State Government but I shall look into it.
6. I shall write to the State Governments.
7. I assure the House all suggestions by hon'ble member will be carefully considered.
8. I shall consider the matter.
9. I shall study the conditions on the spot during my tour.
10. I will consider it.
11. I will suggest to the State Governments.
12. We will put the matter in the shape of a resolution.
13. I shall see what can be done about it.
14. I will look into the matter before I can say anything.
15. The suggestion will be taken into consideration.
16. The matter will be considered at theconference to be held on....
17. The matter is still under examination and if anything requires to be done it will certainly be done.
18. The matter will be taken up with the Government of
19. I have no information, but I am prepared to look into the matter.
20. Efforts are being made to collect the necessary data.
21. The suggestions made will be borne in mind while framing the rules.
22. If the hon'ble member so desires I can issue further instructions.
23. Copy of the report, when finalised, will be placed in the Library of the House.
24. I shall supply it to the hon'ble member.
25. I think it can be done.
26. If the hon'ble member's allegation is true, I shall certainly have the matter gone into.
27. We shall have to find that out.
28. I will draw the attention of the Government who I hope will take adequate steps in this direction.

29. It is a suggestion for action which will be considered.
 30. (*Discussion on Railway Budget*) All the points raised by various members will be considered and the result will be communicated to each member.
 31. Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.
 32. I am reviewing the position.
 33. Directions by the Speaker, Deputy Speaker or the Chairman involving action on the part of Ministers.
 34. All specific points on which information is asked for and promised.
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THE LEGISLATIVE MANAGER

SUBHASH C. KASHYAP

In any organisation to do a job efficiently and effectively teamwork is essential. To guide, direct and coordinate the activities of the team, there must be a head or supervisor. Whatever his title, such a person, in the management language, is called a manager and is supposed to achieve results for the organisation through good teamwork. Persons working in supervisory positions in the Legislature Secretariats may be said to be managing the affairs of Legislatures and termed as 'Legislative Managers'. Every parliamentary official—particularly above the level of assistants—is a legislative manager irrespective of whether he is engaged on an administrative or technical job. In fact, a great deal of what is relevant to legislative managers applies to all parliamentary officials.

It is important to remember that Parliaments have over the decades developed highly sophisticated operational mechanics of their own. Parliamentary institutions have their own distinct work culture, rules of conduct and management principles. Management in a Legislature is something quite different from management in Government or in an industrial or business establishment. Also, a parliamentary official is just not another civil servant. The guidelines or models that may be relevant in public administration or business establishments may not, therefore, necessarily be valid in the context of Legislatures. Legislative management is a separate discipline to be studied and understood as such. While there is no harm in studying and benefitting from the vast literature in the fields of business management and public administration, parliamentary officials have to remember all the time that the knowledge gathered therefrom has to be suitably sifted, adapted and adopted to suit the specific needs and situations in the parliamentary setting.

Duties of Parliamentary Officials

All parliamentary officials, more so those in the position of legislative managers headed by the Secretary-General Clerk, have to assist and advise the Speaker and all members of the House—irrespective of their ideologies and party affiliations—in the discharge of their parliamentary functions. Also, they have to advise and assist the parliamentary committees. Parliamentary officials are expected to provide strictly factual information and observe utmost impartiality and objectivity. They have to hold a balance between opposing viewpoints. At times, when tempers run high, they have to assist the Speaker to

arbitrate between the Ruling party and the Opposition parties, with the latter being possibly against all the policies and programmes of the Ruling party. They have to uphold the dignity of the Speaker who represents the prestige and the supremacy of the House. It is for the parliamentary officials to ensure that always only the correct and the highest standards are maintained in the working of parliamentary institutions. Avoiding all publicity and credit-taking for themselves, parliamentary officials work behind the scenes and in anonymity. Even when they take decisions of far reaching consequence, it is done in the name of the Speaker. The tasks that they have to perform are complex and varied and, in fact, cannot easily be defined or delimited.

Characteristics of a Legislative Manager

It would be useful to enumerate the essential characteristics or qualities of a good manager in the context of our parliamentary culture and institutions. These are:

- Responsibility
- Motivation
- Sense of Contribution and Identification
- Initiative
- Clarity of Mandate
- Promptness and Targeting
- Communication Skills
- Leadership
- Training
- Information Management
- Intuitive Response
- Objectivity and Character
- Common Sense

Responsibility: The very first prerequisite in a parliamentary official or in a good Legislative Manager is the sense of responsibility. There is unfortunately an increasing tendency in our bureaucracy to avoid owning responsibility. Remarks like "may be shown to so and so also" or "so and so may also see" are getting common. Each one thinks by doing this, his responsibility is shifted or passed on to someone else or at least shared. The approach is not to take as much of responsibility as possible or as warranted by the situation or one's position, but to accept only the minimum unavoidable. In the parliamentary situation, officers have necessarily got to take decisions and own responsibility for them. They cannot merely pass the buck. When the House is sitting, there may be tense situations and moments pulsating with excitement and controversy when the Speaker may need advice urgently. It has to be rendered within a matter of moments by the officers at the Table. Even in

other matters, legislative officers have to be quick in their work and even quicker in their reaction to situations demanding action or advice. Everything has to be finalised within the Secretariats of the Houses of Parliament by the dealing officials and the maximum that one can do is to mark it to the next higher officer for information. But then the person taking the decision has to own responsibility *vis a vis* his superior. If at every level, the lower officer passes it on to the middle-level officer and the latter to the next higher officer and nobody takes the responsibility, then things will not work. The ideal position is one under which each concerned officer finally disposes of work at his own level and leaves officers at other levels to similarly attend to their own work.

There is another aspect of responsibility, that is the desire to assume more and more responsibility. Authority, power and respectability in one's career come from willingness to assume responsibility. Nobody gives authority. One has to take authority and the way to take it is by showing willingness to assume greater and higher responsibility. There can be no authority without responsibility. If a person is willing to assume higher responsibility, he will go higher and not only have authority and respectability, but also better career prospects.

Most managers assume that they have less authority or power to act than they really have. They complain. A few others assume that they have more and overshoot their brief. The formal legal or vested power arising from the authority delegated to a manager by his superior is usually the smaller component of the power he really possesses and wields. Some power may be acquired by him through tradition and custom, also but the greater part of his power is personal and derived from his (a) personality, moral standing, conviction, commitment, sense of mission, etc. and (b) personal abilities, knowledge, skill and professional job experience to get things done by the team.

There is a third aspect of responsibility, which is giving responsibility or delegation. A parliamentary official, at whatever level he is, must be willing not only to assume responsibility *vis a vis* his superiors but also to delegate responsibility to his subordinates. And, he should also be willing to accept responsibility not only for what he himself does but also for what his subordinates do or fail to do. The higher the officer, the more is the responsibility. For example, a person at the level of Under secretary has to take responsibility not only for the decisions that he has taken but also for what the Section Officers working under him have done or decided. The highest official has to assume responsibility not only for his actions but also for those of the officials under him. At the top, the person has to be willing to accept responsibility for everything that has been done in the institution. He cannot, and must not, say: "well, some subordinate of mine did it, I shall pull him up" or something like that. Every parliamentary official, for example, in the Lok Sabha Secretariat, may be responsible to the Secretary-General—either directly or through the

various intermediate officers—but to the Speaker. It is the Secretary-General alone who is responsible and he must own full responsibility always, particularly, when something goes wrong.

Another aspect of delegation of responsibility which deserves a mention is that of multiple responsibility. A legislative manager must not lose sight of his overall focus and responsibility while resolving a specific problem at his own desk or through officers to whom authority in that regard may be delegated. In a forest situation, he must see both the forest and the trees at the same time. As they say, he must not lose sight of the forest while counting the trees. Some officials have the habit of unnecessarily multiplying work, embarking upon elaborate processes and causing confusion and delay. What very often happens is that some officers go into the details very meticulously, they forget in the process the main issue or the larger perspective of the whole. On the other hand, there are some who do not go into details, but take a very general or broad, and sometimes superficial view of things. They arrive at decisions without looking at various likely ramifications. Both the situations, both these kind of officials, are dangerous in a parliamentary context. What is needed is to simplify the assigned task and to accomplish it efficiently and in the quickest timeframe.

Motivation: The other characteristic of a good legislative manager would be motivation. Even from a mere commonsense point of view, proper motivation is necessary for achieving anything worthwhile in life. It is not merely idealism, but a hard fact and a real necessity. For the parliamentary officials, the highest motivation is that of serving the representatives of the people, of coming into close contact with persons who are responsible for shaping the destiny of the nation and keeping the ship of Parliament sailing and of working for a higher goal and purpose. A person who does not have such a motivation is not fit for parliamentary service. He may be a very competent and efficient officer, he may be intelligent, he may be hard-working, but if he is not committed to freedom, democracy and parliamentary institutions and does not have the motivation of serving the representatives of the people, he cannot be fit for the Secretariat of a House of Parliament or Legislature. Every parliamentary official has to remember that the legislators are the representatives of the people. Even though some of them are very highly educated, their basic credentials and claims to respect are not high academic degrees but the fact that they are the duly chosen representatives of the people. Each member of Lok Sabha, for example, represents more than a million people in this country. Whether he is good, bad or indifferent, whether he is highly educated or not educated at all, whether he bears a very high character or otherwise, he is the one person whom more than a million people have elected as their representative. It is he who represents the people and not the highly educated, first class university graduates who might have got into this service or that service—service of the Government or that of the Legislature Secretariat.

One often comes across senior civil servants who do not look upon the class

of legislators with much respect. It is not unusual to meet bureaucrats in the higher echelons of administration, sitting in the officers' clubs, at private parties and elsewhere, talking loosely and disparagingly about the politicians and legislators. The derogatory terms they use in their conversation show that they do not care much for them and have no respect for them. While this is most unfortunate and undesirable for any Government servant, for a parliamentary official it is inexcusable and incomprehensible.

Sense of Contribution and Identification: Sense of contribution to and identification with institutional objectives are essential concomitants of proper motivation. Every parliamentary official must realise that it is a great privilege to be able to serve the supreme legislature and to be in a position to make one's contribution to the working and success of the great experiment. Every legislative manager has to imbibe virtues of discipline and loyalty to parliamentary institutions and identify himself with their objectives. Parliament is the supreme representative body, the sovereign legislature of the country and the grand inquest of the nation. Parliamentary officials must take pride in making their contribution to disseminate information about the pivotal role of Parliament in their polity and help build a proper image of parliamentary institutions as devoted to the ultimate objectives of serving the people. By serving the representatives of the people in Parliament, legislative managers are serving the people themselves. An ideal parliamentary official does not think of himself as a mere employee but as a proud and privileged citizen called upon to serve the greatest of our institutions—the Parliament. He approaches his work in a spirit of reverence and worship because he is working in Parliament and as Pandit Nehru said, "Parliamentary institutions are the modern temples". It is such motivation and such commitment which transforms work into a mission, gives job satisfaction and enhances the dignity of work. Man becomes an instrument of a higher purpose and a noble cause. As a great seer of our times has said, a clerk's* work done with a clerk's mind makes that clerk and his work small; but the same work done with a citizen's mind and attitude elevates both the work and the worker. In the words of George Bernard Shaw:

This is the true joy in life - to be used for a purpose which you consider mighty, to be a force of nature and not a clod of ailments and grievances, ever complaining that the world does not devote itself to making you happy.

One's own ambition to go up in life is very important to serve an institution with zeal and devotion. Every single official, at whatever level in the Secretariats of Parliament, should have the highest ambition to go to top managerial positions. There is nothing ignoble about it; ambition is a great motivating force. If one has the ambition to go up and is prepared to pay the price in terms of hard work, sincerity and devotion to the institution and to the job, there is absolutely nothing to be shy about and there is everything to be proud of. The ambition to go up, to develop one's personality to its highest potentiality, the

* The term 'clerk' here refers to a petty Government official called 'Lower Division Clerk' or 'typist'.

ambition to excel in whatever one is required to do, to be at the top in whatever field one is can constitute a source of real drive and satisfaction in life.

Related to motivation and ambition is the question of financial reward, which also is certainly legitimate and relevant. There is nothing wrong in expecting better payments, raise in emoluments, promotions and so on. But one has to be prepared to work for it, pay the price for it and deserve it. Better financial reward, promotion and the like can come and must come from developing the requisite qualities of a good legislative manager. They cannot and should not come merely on the ground of thumb rule seniority alone, or on the basis that one has put in so many years of service in the Secretariat. It would be the last and the least relevant argument for anyone to make that "because I have put in 15 years of service in this Secretariat, I should get such and such promotion or because I have put in 5 or 10 years of service, therefore, I must get the next post". One should deserve it by working hard, by showing sincerity to the job and by developing every quality of an efficient legislative manager.

Initiative: Initiative and drive come from within a properly motivated person. It is the zeal to innovate and to excel, the spirit of not accepting things as they are and the desire to improve them and keep on improving them all the time. Each one of us has to constantly think of giving our best to the institution by presenting new ideas and suggestions to streamline the functions and procedures so as to improve the image of our Legislature Secretariats and our Legislatures. A good legislative manager should, therefore, be creative. He should seek better ways of doing things. If the desired results are not being achieved, he should not seek scapegoats to blame. He should put matters right and then consider ways of avoiding the problems in the future. Much can be done by having an open—not a closed—mind and a positive—not a negative—attitude.

A good manager should seek change rather than be surprised or upset by it. The processes of change should, however, be freely discussed in depth by the legislative managers among themselves and with all the people concerned in their respective teams before final decisions are made. Generally, people wish to be involved in matters which affect their immediate working style, tasks and environment. They wish to be involved but not manipulated. The real problem is how to persuade colleagues and subordinate staff by reason and discussion to want to embrace and apply changes so that they may feel and say that it was their own decision and that they themselves did it because they found it to be the best and the most acceptable choice. A good legislative manager would be happy to let his colleagues take the credits.

Clarity of Mandate: Clarity of mandate is very important. Directions from above have to be very clear, precise and well focussed. Vagueness in a direction or lack of decisiveness at the top may immobilise and demoralise the middle level management. If the direction or mandate from top is not clear or is vague, it would be very difficult for all the managers down the line to do anything worthwhile. The responsibility for making the directions clear is basically of the top management or the Chief Executive of the organisation, but then it is also the responsibility of the middle level managers and in fact of all

parliamentary officials at various levels receiving the directions to ensure that they have got the message clearly and correctly. Suppose, the Secretary General is talking to the Additional Secretary or the Joint Secretary and the latter has not understood clearly what the former is saying, then it is the duty of the latter to seek clarification before departing. Unless he is himself clear he will not be able to pass on the message to the Directors and Deputy Secretaries and so on down the line.

Another aspect of mandate is that each one at whatever level, must remember the limits of the mandate. Everyone works under certain limitations. There are certain parameters within which one has to function. The legislative manager must not overstep his mandate. He must not try to do something which is not expected of him. There is a temptation—a very legitimate temptation—to try to do something which is outside the mandate. Good managers have to resist that temptation.

Promptness and Targeting: In a legislative setting, time factor is most important and the ability to take prompt decisions is most particularly a categorical imperative. It is important for the parliamentary officials to remember that decisions have not only to be taken but taken promptly and that they cannot be postponed. In a large majority of cases, decisions just have got to be taken at once—on the spot, within minutes and, in any case, the same day. Deferring a decision for tomorrow is extremely rarely permissible and usually not excusable in Parliament. Either a thing is done in time or it is as good as not done at all. 'Better late than never' does not apply in the parliamentary setting. If the required procedural or other advice is not tendered on the spur of the moment, it may not be needed at all. For everything, there is a very tight time-schedule and a hard deadline which must be observed. For example, a notice of adjournment motion may have come at five minutes to 10 a.m. but then a decision has got to be taken before 11 a.m. or 12 noon of the same day. Notices of Questions are received 10 to 21 days before the date of the sitting at which they are sought to be answered. All these thousands of questions have to be thoroughly processed with reference to Rules, Directions, past precedents, Questions answered earlier etc. and their admissibility or otherwise has got to be decided within a specified time-limit. Admissibility or otherwise of various types of questions can be a very fascinating topic of study and a great deal can be written on them, but the legislative managers while dealing with the matter have no time for all that. They must act fast and take decisions in a few words. Sometimes the few words recorded in regard to the admissibility or otherwise of a question at the spur of the moment may be an epitome of knowledge and experience and may become a quotable precedent for the future.

Targeting means achieving one's purpose with minimum efforts and resources and on time. Overstaffing in any organisation is the worst enemy of targeting. For timely disposal of work, slight—only slight—under-staffing is far better than slight overstaffing. It is most important to avoid infructuous work

and wastage of effort and resources. It is the prime responsibility of a manager in any institution to ensure that all the efforts made and resources put in are purposive and result-oriented and are seen to be so by the staff engaged on the job. In an ideal situation, every staff member must get full job-satisfaction which can come only from full knowledge of one's role in the end-result of the entire activity. If a person is made to do work which to his mind is meaningless and purposeless then there can be nothing more demoralising, degenerating and revolting. It is, therefore, important for the legislative managers to know what precisely is wanted and how that can be done with minimum effort and minimum resources. Sometimes too many things get crowded in a short span of time and a parliamentary official is expected to handle them all by determining their respective priorities and taking the short and straight routes to arrive at solutions. If a person reaches his goal in a round-about way taking four hours while he should have taken one hour, he is not an efficient parliamentary official. Such an official is not good at targeting. By sitting late hours in the night, unless it is absolutely necessary, he is not only putting in extra labour at his own level but he is also spending other precious public resources. A good legislative manager must be able to achieve his target by minimum of effort and minimum expenditure of resources.

Communication skills: Communication is a two-way process. It involves communicating with one's superiors and subordinates. It demands ability to understand, and to interact properly and to communicate the direction or the message correctly downwards and upwards. While this aspect has been generally covered under the head 'Mandate', it would be worthwhile to emphasise here that all management requires giving of orders and executing orders but communication skill of a manager consists in so conveying the orders that the self-respect of the one receiving the orders is not hurt. Of course, the one obeying the orders must also not compromise with his self-respect by becoming too docile and degrading oneself to cringing. A healthy management relationship and mutual respect alone can produce the best results. For, even to instil discipline in one's team there is no better stimulant than the generation of a sense of personal honour in each employee.

An important aspect of communication is human relations. Every manager has to remember that an employee is not merely a worker—typist, assistant, messenger and so on—but also a human being. In legislative management—as in all management—respect for human values is important. Administration is to be viewed not as personnel management but as human resource development. Human orientation to management problems would render even a static administrative system dynamic. For heart responds to heart. Sympathy begets sympathy.

Also, a manager has got to be a good public relations man particularly in Parliament. He has to have an excellent knowledge of men and matters. Parliamentary officials may not have to deal with members of the public but many of them have to come into direct contact with members of Parliament.

They must always be very polite towards members and master a language which is soft and suave even while it has to be firm, forceful and decisive. Use of superlatives and words and phrases harsh in their tone or connotation have to be avoided. Since a parliamentary official has to deal with matters which very often may be delicate and combustible in nature, he must have quick perception and sharp grasp of facts and situations and must be able to quickly put his advice together in a language that will be acceptable to all—even those having conflicting interests and opinions. He has to employ the choicest words and convey in the most dignified language what may sometimes be bitter. It is a great art which one develops through long practice, concentration and experience. It is not enough to tell a member that a Question about a matter concerning his constituency has been disallowed because it was inadmissible under the rules. The member, if he is seriously concerned in that regard, expects to be told how he can raise the matter or make the Question admissible.

A parliamentary official should have a good knack of going well with the people. He has to understand what the member wants and try to meet his needs to the extent possible, within the rules and within propriety. A parliamentary official should also be a good listener besides being a good communicator.

Most of the members of Parliament are reasonable people; but there may be occasions when a member may not appear to be very reasonable or very polite. Anyone of us can, at moments, be unreasonable. A parliamentary official cannot shout back at a member even if the latter is angry and may seem to be unreasonable. The official has to have enormous patience. He must remain cool in the face of provocation. If one is cool, then he will have his way and will be able to do the right thing. It is not unusual to find a member who exceeded the limits of decency and decorum in his behaviour towards a parliamentary official coming back on his own to express graceful regrets and make amends. Without getting angry, one can avoid being cowed down or bullied even if there is an unreasonable member or some member otherwise reasonable gets unreasonable at any moment. But, if a parliamentary official howsoever senior or highly placed—loses his own temper and starts shouting back, then invariably he would be held to be in the wrong, even if on the basis of logic and argument he might have been in the right.

Leadership: Leader is a person who has and who can give ideas. In any organisation, thoughts and ideas flow from the leader. Leadership is a matter of brains; the leader has to be all the time thinking of new ideas, of improving things. The manager, whether he likes it or not, is the leader of his team. He must learn to get the best from it.

The Japanese have a highly developed art of management. It is quite different from the American models with their greater emphasis on analytical techniques. The Japanese emphasize what they call *wa* which means group

harmony, unity, cohesiveness and team spirit. The stress is on 'inclusive identity' which connotes the spirit of including in one's own identity all those in the close team of workers and doing the job well in an atmosphere of close interdependence and merger into one team identity of all separate self individualities. The Japanese philosophy of management lays great stress on physical fitness and rigorous body training. A leader or manager in any sphere must first of all have good health. From a healthy body we proceed to a healthy mind which is absolutely essential for enabling a manager to think constructively. What applies to a good manager in Japanese business or public administration is of the greatest relevance to legislative managers everywhere. They would all do well to practise the Japanese *wa* and develop a spirit of 'inclusive identity'.

It must be remembered all the time by a legislative manager that all his colleagues are co-workers and are part of the same whole. Various gradations are for facility and division of work and do not make anyone superior or inferior. The legislative manager must create a feeling of team work, of cooperation and togetherness and give to his men the impression that he is working with them and not over them. A good manager is always available to his men, discusses with them and then gives instructions. In an organisation everyone does a job and every job is important. On a human level, there are no lower, middle or higher men. It is the totality of human efforts that makes an organisation efficient and great.

A legislative manager as the leader of his team must be a man of integrity and one endowed with qualities of human sympathy, intelligence and ability to take decisions promptly. He must have the courage to sometimes take difficult and even unpleasant or unpopular decisions. The legislative manager has to try to satisfy the staff by meeting their genuine needs and aspirations without sacrificing any of the institutional interests and perspectives.

Training: The high standards of performance expected of legislative managers call for extensive and intensive training in the tenets and tools of parliamentary institutions. They have to have sound knowledge of their foundational principles and practical working. A good legislative manager has to be trained and in his turn, he has also to train others. As the leader, he has an inescapable responsibility for developing his subordinates by the interest he takes in them and the example he sets, what is most important is to instil in his colleagues a spirit of enquiry and a thirst for knowing. For this purpose, the manager himself must be in a continual state of education and training throughout his working life. The best teacher is a perennial student—one always willing to learn and keep growing. A man who ceases to embrace new knowledge ceases to grow and begins to be a wasting asset to himself, his employer and the community. A good manager, therefore, needs to keep developing in knowledge and experience. He needs to be improving his technical, managerial and personal skills all the time. In a parliamentary situation particularly, training programmes and refresher courses are a constant need. For, parliamentary

institutions are always growing and parliamentary procedures are in a state of constant development. Newer situations arise and fresh devices are evolved and become valuable precedents for future. It is, therefore most essential for parliamentary officials to sometimes recapitulate the fundamentals of the system, to know more about theoretical bases and assumptions of the institutions in which they work and to discuss the latest developments in allied disciplines which may help them to improve their own methodologies, sharpen their tools and techniques and streamline their procedures.

Through refresher courses or updates, legislative managers can brush up their knowledge, exchange experiences, get new ideas and learn new procedures which may have been recently devised or successfully used. If a person does not inculcate and maintain a spirit of enquiry, does not study and understand the fundamentals or does not keep his knowledge upto date he will not be able to discharge his onerous responsibilities as a legislative manager with the required efficiency.

Information Management: The legislative manager, or for that matter any other manager, must also learn to make use of the tremendous advancements made in the fields of science and technology. We are now living in the post-industrial society and in the world that has emerged after the more recent revolution in information technology. Today, information has become the basic industry in many countries. We have learnt to put information to work more quickly by means of aids in tele-communication and computers, micro-electronics, word processing etc. leading to integrated information networks.

In a legislative setting, information management is the ability to collect, process and communicate essential information in proper form within the targeted time limits. The legislative manager has to generate and retrieve intelligent information from heaps of data and documents. He has to have the latest and the most accurate information to work upon and he has to be exact and precise in expression. It is like manufacturing a scientific instrument where high degree of precision and sound judgement are required.

Information is not collected only in what is called the legislative research and information service. All parliamentary officials are collecting and processing information, in one sense or the other. All the work in committees, in Question Branches, in Legislative Branches, and elsewhere involves collection, processing and communication of information. So, information management is very important to the duties of all parliamentary officials.

Intuitive Response: It is being increasingly recognised all over the world that intuition plays a very significant role in management. Schools of management and public administration may or may not recognise or emphasize the intuitive aspects of management, but these are certainly most vital in the context of parliamentary institutions. Intuitive response, however, must not be misunderstood to be merely instinctive response. There is a sea of difference between

instinct and intuition. Intuitive response has to be developed. It has to be cultivated. Most often, it has to be developed or cultivated through deep study of situations, past precedents and work experience of a life time. Somebody asked a very famous author of a very famous book as to how much time he had taken to write that book. And the author replied, "Well, it is a very difficult question. If you are thinking of the actual time taken in writing this book, it was only one-and-a-half years. But in order to be able to write this book in one-and-a-half years, I spent a life time of studies and thought." So, in the case of an author behind what he is writing is his entire life's knowledge, effort and experience. Some times we go to an expert or a consultant. He may take only a few minutes for tendering his advice and may charge a high fee. He is charging that high fee not only for the few minutes spent on it but for what has gone into developing all the expertise and experience which enabled him to give that advice in a few minutes. Sometimes in that situation, the response may be very intuitive. But this intuition he has developed through a process of study, training, experience and so on. This is particularly true in Parliament where most of the work is done and decisions are based on precedents.

Every person himself acquires some experiences on his job. He also inherits the experience of his predecessors. Finally, he passes on the totality of his experience to his successors. There is thus a continuity. His predecessor has told him so. And, so it goes. There is no need for authority. In Parliament, there is a great deal which goes by the word of mouth and memory and should be accepted as such. We have a long tradition of *Srutis* and *Smritis*. For many centuries, the *Vedas* and *Upanishads* were not reduced to writing. They went from one person to another by the word of the mouth and for centuries, they were called *Srutis*—what is heard—and *smritis*—what is remembered.

Objectivity and Character: Parliamentary officials have to serve members of all shades of opinion, committed to different ideologies and belonging to diverse political parties. In tendering advice to the Speaker and members at moments when tempers are running high and opposing parties are battling feverishly to win their points, as also while handling various matters on files, they have to be guided by a sense of objectivity, fairness, impartiality and independence. One may have political views and opinions but these must be kept to oneself and not expressed in office, on files or to members.

The qualities of objectivity and independence are acquired by parliamentary officials over a period of time through practice, experience and orientation and by developing one's character and personality along proper lines. By constantly hearing well-argued points of view diametrically opposed to each other, one inevitably comes to develop a tolerance of mind and understand and appreciate that each one may have a valid point.

Good conduct and sound character are essential for a legislative manager. He must not be petty in mind or spirit. He should concern himself with larger and more fundamental issues. Character involves a sense of objectivity and

detachment in regard to men and matters. A legislative manager, in matters of Secretariat administration also, has to be above political and personal bias. Among his staff, he has to favour only those who show talent, put in hard work and produce results.

He should be able to enthuse his team with a sense of idealism and with a conviction that they work not merely for earning a livelihood, for getting promotions and the like, but for a higher goal and purpose—that of working for the institution and the country. And, in the context of such a philosophy of work, such a work culture, all work, big or small, is important in its own place and the real joy comes from one's assigned job being done well.

Common Sense: Rules and procedures are to assist and guide and not to obstruct or inhibit the judgement of a leader. Legislatures are after all political institutions and there must be adequate comprehension of this fact among all legislative managers. The solutions suggested by them in a given situation have to be not only correct under the rules and regulations but they must also be politically acceptable to all. And here, only robust common sense comes to rescue and is, therefore, perhaps the most important pre-requisite for legislative managers. Good management is nothing more than sound common sense and he who possesses it in abundance would become a good legislative manager.

WIT AND HUMOUR IN PARLIAMENT

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

—Editor

LOK SABHA

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines to vote together, unless any hon. member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

Professor Madhu Dandavate: Nobody wants to be hanged separately!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Now all can jointly hang themselves.

(L.S. Deb., 21 April 1988)

Shri K.C. Pant: Instead of having lunch, he can eat his words.

Shri S. Jaipal Reddy: That is what you ultimately do, Mr. Pant.

Professor Madhu Dandavate: He eats his words but you swallow them.

(L.S. Deb., 4 May 1988)

Shri P. Chidambaram: This kind of flight will take you nowhere; will not even take you back to your constituency.

Shri S. Jaipal Reddy: It may not take me back to the constituency but bring me back to Lok Sabha.

Shri P. Chidambaram: First you have to go there and then come back here. If you do not go there, you will never come back here.

(L.S. Deb., 11 May 1988)

STATE LEGISLATURES

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Shri Govind Singh Gurjar: यह रनिंग कमेण्ट्री तो बन्द करवाइये (श्री डंगर राम पंवार की)

[This running commentary of (Shri Dungar Ram Panwar) should be stopped.]

Mr. Deputy Speaker: इनकी तो फ्रीक्वेंसी अलग है।

[He is on a different frequency.]

(Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, Proceedings, 29 February 1988)

Shri Manikchand Surana: मैं अकाल के बारे में न कह कर सिर्फ हमारे जल प्रदाय मंत्री माननीय श्री शीशराम जी ओला का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करूंगा

[Instead of speaking on famine, I would only like to draw the attention of our Hon. Minister for Water Supply, Shri Sheeshram Ola towards.....]

Shri Harishanker Bhabra: ओला तो खद हैं ही. इनके पिघला दीजिए, पानी पानी हो जायेगा।

[He himself is *Ola* (hail-stone) and if you melt him, you may get plenty of water.]

(Rajasthan Legislative Assembly Proceedings, 16 March 1988)

Shri Nathi Singh: आंख बन्द करके कुछ देखना चाहते तो आपके कुछ मूँगेगा नहीं और किसी खाई में या कुएँ में गिर जाओगे, तुकसान आपके ही होगा।

[If you want to see something with your eyes closed you will not be able to see anything, and you will fall into a ditch or a well and will have to suffer.]

Shri Pokarlal Parihar: महात्मा गांधी ने यह कहा कि बुरी चीज नहीं देखनी है. हम आंख इसलिए बन्द रखते हैं।

[We keep our eyes closed because one should not see evil as advised by Mahatma Gandhi.]

(Rajasthan Legislative Assembly Proceedings, 22 March 1988)

Shri Mohan Prakash: सभापति महोदय, मेरा चश्मा तो टूट गया है, मैं पढ़ नहीं पा रहा हूँ।

[Mr. Chairman, Sir, my glasses are broken and I am unable to read.]

An hon'ble Member: हमारा चश्मा ले लीजिए।

[Borrow my spectacles, please.]

Shri Mohan Prakash: आपका चश्मा कांग्रेस का है, जैसा चश्मा लगायेंगे वैसा ही तो नजर आयेगा।

[Your spectacles are that of Congress. I will see the objects according to the spectacles I wear.]

(*Rajasthan Legislative Assembly Proceedings*, 25 March 1988)

Shri Samant Singh: मंत्रीजी उस वक्त विपक्ष पर लांछन लगा कर चली गयीं कि विपक्ष चाहे और सहयोग करे तो जनसंख्या घट सकती है। दुनिया का तजर्बा यह है कि अगर विपक्ष सहयोग करे तो जनसंख्या बढ़ती है।

[The lady Minister left after making an allegation that if the Opposition so wished and extended cooperation, the population could be reduced. But the universal experience has been that if opposition numbers (sexes) cooperate, the population increases.]

(*Rajasthan Legislative Assembly Proceedings*, 28 March 1988)

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava: मंत्री बनते ही विवेक खत्म।

[Soon after becoming a Minister, prudence is lost.]

Shri Manikchand Surana: यह आप नहीं कह सकते कि विवेक समाप्त हो गया। विवेक का सरकारीकरण हो गया, यह कह सकते हैं।

[You cannot say that his prudence is lost; you can instead say that it has become establishment-oriented.]

(*Rajasthan Legislative Assembly Proceedings*, 29 March 1988)

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

24th Death Anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: A meeting on the occasion of 24th Death Anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, first Prime Minister of India, was held under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group on 27 May 1988 in the Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi. Shri P. Shiv Shanker, Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation and Shri Vasant Sathe, Minister of Energy and Communications addressed the gathering.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS GOING ABROAD

European Parliament: On the invitation of the European Parliament, an Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, visited the European Parliament from 12 to 17 June 1988. Besides the leader, the Delegation consisted of Sarvashri Somnath Chatterjee, K. G. Maheswarappa, Vilas Muttemwar, Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta and Shrimati Manorama Pandey, all members of Parliament. Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

USSR: On the invitation of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of USSR, an Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha visited USSR from 24 May to 1 June 1988. Besides the leader, the Delegation consisted of Sarvashri P. A. Antony, H.A. Dora, S.G. Gholap, Mahendra Prasad, Ram Bhagat Paswan, Thindivanam K. Ramamurthy, and Kapil Verma, all members of Parliament. Shri J.P. Singh Joint Secretary, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, was Secretary to the Delegation.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING : REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

During the period 1 April to 30 June 1988 the following Programmes/Courses were organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, Lok Sabha Secretariat:

Attachment Programme for participants from Afro-Asian and Pacific countries attending News Agency Journalism Course: An Attachment Programme in parliamentary processes and procedures for participants from Afro-Asian

and Pacific countries, attending the News Agency Journalism Course organised by the Indian Institute of Mass Communications, was conducted by the Bureau from 28 to 29 April 1988. The Programme, attended by 13 participants, was inaugurated by Shri V.N. Gadgil, MP.

Attachment Programme for participants from Afro-Asian and Pacific countries attending the International Training Programme on 'Audit of Public Works and Projects': An Attachment Programme in parliamentary processes and procedures for participants from Afro-Asian and Pacific countries, attending the International Training Programme on 'Audit of Public Works and Projects' organised by the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, was conducted by the Bureau from 1 to 3 June 1988. The Programme, attended by 33 participants, was inaugurated by Shri P. Shiv Shanker, Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation.

Appreciation Courses for Probationers/Officers of All India and Central Services: Five Appreciation Courses on parliamentary processes and procedures were organised by the Bureau, viz., Seventh and Eighth Appreciation Courses for IPS Probationers—2 to 6 and 9 to 13 May 1988, respectively; Fourth Appreciation Course for Officers of Public Enterprises 9 to 13 May 1988; Sixth Appreciation Course for Indian Economic Service Probationers—16 to 24 May 1988; and Twelfth Appreciation Course for Desk/Section Officers in the Ministries/Departments of Government of India—20 to 24 June 1988.

Attachment of Officers of State Legislature Secretariats with Lok Sabha Secretariat: At the request of Legislative Assembly Press, Hyderabad, Shri G.B. Reddy, Assistant Director (Technical) of that press was attached with Printing Division of Lok Sabha Secretariat on 18 April 1988 to enable him to study the working of that Division.

Shri Mahesh Chandra, Section Officer of Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat, was attached with Question Branch of Lok Sabha Secretariat on 21 July 1988 on the request of that Secretariat to enable him to study the procedure relating to parliamentary questions.

Shri P.C. Pande, Under Secretary of Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat was attached with Legislative Branches of Lok Sabha Secretariat on 6 May 1988 on the request of that Secretariat to enable him to study the working of legislative procedure.

Study Visits: At the request of various training and educational institutions, the Bureau organised 18 Study Visits for, among others, (i) Probationers of Telecommunication Service; (ii) Professors and Lecturers of various Colleges/Universities; (iii) Senior Officers of Sales Tax Department; (iv) Officers of Central Trade Services; and (v) Officers of Indian Costs and Accounts Services.

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

STATE LEGISLATURES

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Alleged maltreatment meted out to a member by a Government servant: On 8 September 1986, Shri Shyama Charan Tripura, a member, gave notice of a question of privilege against a bus conductor of the Tripura Road Transport Corporation (TRTC) for the alleged maltreatment meted out by him to Shri Tripura on 30 May 1986 and preventing him from attending a meeting of the Public Accounts Committee scheduled to be held on 31 May 1986.

Shri Tripura stated in his notice that on 28 May 1986, he had booked two seats from Kailashahar booking office of the TRTC for performing the journey to Agartala on 30 May 1986. He also intimated the booking office that he would board the bus at Manughat instead of Kailashahar. However, on 30 May 1986, when a TRTC bus reached Manughat, Shri Tripura who was waiting for the same, approached the conductor of the bus, disclosed his identity, showed him his tickets and requested him to arrange a seat for him. The conductor, according to Shri Tripura, said that he had no information about the tickets of Shri Tripura and expressed his inability to do anything as the bus was packed to capacity.

Shri Tripura contended in his notice that since he had planned to come to Agartala to attend a meeting of the Public Accounts Committee scheduled for 31 May 1986, the bus conductor, by not providing him seats in the bus, had prevented him from discharging his duties as a member of the Tripura Legislative Assembly, which amounted to a breach of privilege and contempt of the House.

On 9 September 1986, the Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee of Privileges in their Thirty-Third Report, presented to the House on 26 August 1987, reported *inter alia* that in the course of examination of the case the Committee wanted to know from the Managing Director TRTC the name of the Conductor who was on duty on 30 May 1986. The Managing Director, in his written reply informed the Committee that on 29 May

1986 there was a local 'bandh' at Kailashahar and as such no TRTC Bus left Kailashahar on that date. On 30 May 1986, however, two buses (instead of usual one bus) left Kailashahar at 7.30 a.m. and 8.30 a.m. respectively for Agartala. The Committee, therefore, decided to examine in person the conductors of both the buses and also the Station Incharge and Booking Clerk of Kailashahar TRTC Office to find out who was actually responsible for causing inconvenience to Shri Tripura. The Committee also decided to examine Shri Tripura, the complainant.

The Committee further reported that Shri Tripura, in his evidence tendered before the Committee on 26 November 1986, stated the same fact as alleged by him in his written complaint which was referred to the Committee. He reiterated that on 30 May 1986 after arrival of Bus No. TRS 506 at Manughat he showed his tickets to the conductor and requested him to arrange seats for him. The Conductor said that the bus was loaded with the passengers booked for 29 May 1986 as on that date no bus could ply from Kailashahar due to 'bandh'. He added that the Conductor requested him to wait for the next bus stating that his seat might have been allotted in that bus. According to Shri Tripura, when the next bus (Bus No. TRS 647) arrived at Manughat, he approached the Conductor, disclosed his identity, showed his tickets and requested him to arrange seats for him. The Conductor, however, said that no seat had been allotted to Shri Tripura in that Bus. At that time VIP seat Nos. 51 and 52 were occupied by other two passengers. Shri Tripura stated that though he had purchased tickets in advance against seat Nos. 51 and 52, the Conductor had allotted those seats to other passengers which was a serious negligence on his part. He further disclosed that this was not the first instance. Such an incident had happened previously also. Shri Tripura further stated that he had alongwith Shri Das, S.D.P.O. Kailashahar reached Teliamura by another TRTC Bus, and found Bus No. TRS 647 standing at Teliamura and approached the Conductor, Shri Tajen Dey, to allot seats to him. Shri Dey then allotted seat Nos. 10 and 11. He also stated that this matter was reported by him to the Managing Director of TRTC, but no reply in this respect had been received by him so far.

The Committee carefully examined the complainant, persons complained against and the witnesses besides the relevant records and arrived at the decision that Shri Tajen Dey, Conductor of Bus No. TRS 647 was guilty of causing inconvenience to Shri S.C. Tripura, M.L.A.

The Committee observed that there was clear indication in the booking chart of Bus No. TRS 647 that two seats, viz. seat Nos. 51 and 52 were allotted in favour of the MLA for 30 May 1986. The Station-incharge and Booking Clerk, Kailashahar Depot had also informed the fact verbally to the Conductor before the bus left Kailashahar. Two seats were also vacant. But, Shri Dey did not make any arrangement for allotment of VIP seat Nos. 51 and 52 to Shri Tripura

on his request. Instead he allotted the said two seats to other passengers on way to Manughat. The Committee noted that by such an act, Shri Dey had caused inconvenience to Shri Tripura.

The Committee further observed that in his evidence, Shri Tajen Dey, Conductor, informed the Committee that there was no indication in the booking chart regarding allotment of seat Nos. 51 and 52 and that this endorsement in the chart was made subsequently. The Committee noted that the booking chart and the evidence given by Shri Ranjit Kumar Das, Booking Clerk and Shri Biswanath Roy, Station incharge, however, did not support the version of the Conductor. The fact that two seats bearing numbers 51 and 52 were vacant at the time the bus left Kailashahar, clearly showed that Shri Dey did not state the real fact. There was no reason why the seats would remain vacant when the bus started from Kailashahar. The Committee felt that this fact also proved that those seats were meant for Shri S.C. Tripura, M.L.A.

The Committee noted that Shri Dey had made another false statement before the Committee as in reply to a question, he deposed that Shri Tripura had approached him for arranging seats because he missed the earlier Bus No. TRS-506. But Shri Tripura in his evidence before the Committee had stated that he requested Shri Dey, by showing tickets to arrange seat Nos. 51 and 52 in his bus as the conductor of Bus No. TRS 506 had said that Bus No. TRS 647 would carry passengers of 30 May 1986.

After consideration of all these aspects, the Committee came to the conclusion that Shri Dey had intentionally created inconvenience to Shri Tripura. The Committee noted that Shri Tripura was coming to Agartala to attend a meeting of the Public Accounts Committee scheduled to be held on 31 May 1986 and this fact was intimated to the Conductor. The Committee felt that Shri Dey had committed further offence by tendering false statement before the Committee.

The members of the Committee were unanimously of the opinion that Shri Tajen Dey, Conductor of Bus No. TRS 647 had committed breach of privilege of the House by causing inconvenience to Shri Tripura, M.L.A. by not offering seat Nos. 51 and 52 in the Bus. The Committee therefore, recommended that Shri Dey be reprimanded by the Hon'ble Speaker at the Bar of the House.

On 26 August 1987, Shri Keshab Majumdar, Chairman of the Committee of Privileges moved that the Report of the Committee be taken into consideration. Shri Manik Sarkar, the Government Chief Whip moved the following amendment to the recommendation of the Committee:

"The words 'be reprimanded by the Hon'ble Speaker at the Bar of the House' be substituted by the words 'be warned by the House for the offences committed by him and the Secretary. Tripura Legislative Assembly be directed to communicate the decision of the House to Shri Tajen Dey, Conductor, TRTC and also to the Managing Director, TRTC."

The amendment was unanimously adopted by the House.

UTTAR PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA

Alleged wrongful confinement of a member by a police officer: On 2 July 1987, the Deputy Speaker observed that on 29 March 1986, a notice of question of privilege from Shri Mayankar Singh, a member, was received through the District Magistrate, Bahraich. The member had stated in his notice that he was arrested alongwith others at about 10 p.m. on 28 March 1986, near the residence of the District Magistrate, Bahraich and was illegally kept in wrongful confinement. The member had sent the notice of question of privilege from the Police Station Kotwali at 8.30 a.m. on 29 March 1986. The comments of the District Magistrate and the City Magistrate were also received in the Secretariat along with the notice.

The Deputy Speaker further observed that the Minister of State for Home Affairs in his letter dated 10 July 1986, had intimated that the member was arrested on the night of 28 March 1986, under section 151 Cr.P.C. and section 188 IPC for violating section 144 Cr.P.C. and causing apprehension of breach of peace by shouting slogans for the release of an accused in the Risiya incident. He was sent to jail by the City Magistrate under section 111 Cr.P.C. at 9.30 a.m. on 29 March 1986.

The Deputy Speaker noted that the intimation about the arrest of Shri Mayankar Singh was received from the District Magistrate on 31 March 1986 and it was published in Vidhan Sabha Secretariat's Bulletin that very day.

The Deputy Speaker then conveyed to the House Speaker's observation in this regard that no privilege was available to members against any arrest made in criminal cases. It was also not apparent as to the person against whom the notice of breach of privilege had been given. On going through the records, the Speaker had felt that the member was not told about the reason of his arrest at the time of the arrest. The Speaker, in his ruling, urged upon the Home Minister to issue directions to all District Magistrates that whenever members of Legislative Assembly were arrested, they should be told about the reasons for the same immediately.

Alleged misbehaviour with a member by a police officer: On 2 July 1987, the Deputy Speaker informed the House that on 19 August 1985, Shri Yadunath Singh, a member, had given notice of question of privilege against Shri Om Prakash Shahi, Station House Officer, Ramnagar, District Varanasi and other police personnel. He added that according to the member, when he was going from Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya to Mirzapur via Ramnagar by a steamer on 11 August 1985, Shri Shahi, alongwith other police personnel, abused him and threatened to kill him. His steamer was forcibly pushed and sent afloat in the strong current of river Ganga due to which he kept on floating continuously on 11,12,13 and 14 August 1985. In the morning of 15 August 1985, the

steamer somehow, came ashore at Rajendra Ghat, Sadaqat Ashram, Patna. The member had contended that the Station House Officer did this with the help of the *goondas* hired by the contractor with an intention to kill him.

The Deputy Speaker noted that the Speaker had called for the facts of the matter from the Minister of State for Home Affairs. The Minister had intimated that on the said date Shri Yadunath Singh, alongwith 25-30 persons forcibly took away four employees of the contractor with one steamer and two boats towards Rajghat. The employees of the contractor were assaulted near the bridge and thrown into Ganga. One of the hijacked boats was recovered by Saidpur police; another boat (power barge) was recovered from Patna (Bihar) and two persons who were standing guard over the boat were also arrested. The Minister had also stated that a first information report, under sections 395, 397, 307 and 364 of the Indian Penal Code was lodged in Police Station Ramnagar, against Shri Yadunath Singh and others on the night of 11 August 1985, by Shri Ram Naresh, resident of Tahirpur, Varanasi, who held the contract upto June 1990 for the boats at Ramnagar Ghat, Varanasi. The Minister further replied that 20 persons connected with the incident had repeatedly been charge-sheeted and proceedings under sections 82 and 83 of the Criminal Procedure Code were being initiated against Shri Yadunath Singh, member from Chunar constituency, Mirzapur. The Deputy Speaker noted that the Government had also intimated that the allegations against Shri Om Prakash Shahi of abusing and threatening to kill Shri Yadunath Singh did not prove to be true on investigation.

The Deputy Speaker further informed the House that the Speaker, after having considered the notice of the member and the comments of the Minister thereon, felt that the incident complained of was not related in any manner to the business of the House or any of its Committees; it therefore did not come within the purview of breach of privilege. The Speaker also observed that the member had also raised that matter as a question of propriety on 17 August 1985. The Speaker added that there was basic difference in the facts of the case as narrated in the House on 17 August 1985 and as stated in the notice of question of privilege. The Speaker, therefore, did not give his consent to the raising of the matter in the House as a question of privilege.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

Referring any matter to a Committee of the House for inquiry/investigation: On 5 May 1988, when the House was to take up the motion under rule 184 regarding an allegation made by a member (Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan) against the Minister of State for Commerce (Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsri) for having made an untrue statement on the floor of the House regarding cornering of licences by Bachchan brothers in Kandla Free Trade Zone and directing the Committee of Privileges to make a detailed investigation into the allegation, members raised the following points of order that: (a) the motion hit provisions of rule 186(ii) as it contained arguments, inferences etc; (b) the motion hit rule 186(v) as it raised a question of privilege; and (c) the motion hit rule 186(vi) as it revived discussion on a matter which had been discussed in the same session and disposed of by the Speaker.

Overruling the points of order, the Speaker observed that the motion, as admitted, did not contain any argument or inferences. He noted that in the instant case the matter was sought to be remitted to the Committee of Privileges for a detailed investigation into the allegations made by the member and the House was competent to refer any matter to a Committee of the House for inquiry/investigation.

As regards the points that it raised substantially the same question which had been disposed of in the same Session, the Speaker observed that the bar under rule 186 (vi) was in respect of reviving a matter which had been discussed in the same Session. He noted that such rule did not apply in the matter as the question of privilege on the subject was raised by Shri Kumaramangalam in the last Session.

Allegatory remarks against Speaker of a State Legislature and Governor: While participating in discussion on 27 July 1988 on a resolution regarding continuance of President's rule in Tamil Nadu, a member (Shri N. Sundararaj) made certain allegatory remarks against Speaker of Tamil Nadu Assembly. On objection being taken, the Chair ordered expunction of the remarks. Certain allegatory remarks made against the Governor by another member (Shri N.V.N. Somu) were also expunged by the Chair.

Reference to proceedings of Rajya Sabha: While participating in discussion on 28 July 1988 on alleged payment of commission in connection with Bofors contract, when a member (Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh) referred to the

proceedings of Rajya Sabha, the Deputy Speaker, who was in the Chair, observed that the member should not refer to proceedings of Rajya Sabha and expunged such references.

Reference to members of Rajya Sabah by name: While participating in discussion under rule 193 regarding income of a private limited company received from Sumitomo Corporation, a member (Shri S. Jaipal Reddy) referred to a member of Rajya Sabha by name. On objection being taken, the Speaker ordered expunction of the name.

Reference to proceedings of Consultative Committee meeting in the House: While seeking a clarification on Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1987 on 4 August 1988, a member (Shri Syed Masudal Hossain) referred to proceedings of the Consultative Committee meeting. Thereupon, Deputy Speaker, who was in the Chair, observed: "You cannot refer to the consultative Committee Minutes here". Accordingly, reference to proceedings of the Consultative Committee meeting was not recorded.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 April to 30 June 1988)

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Elections to Rajya Sabha: All the four Rajya Sabha seats from Gujarat, the elections for which were held on 28 March, were won by Congress (I). The candidates elected from these seats were, Sarvashri Madhavsinh Solanki, Raju Parmar, Vithalbhai Patel and Ramsinh Rathwa. On 17 June Congress (I) nominee and Union Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Shri M.M. Jacob, CPI (M) Politburo member, Shri E. Balanandan and the State President of the Janata Party, Shri Arangil Sreedharan, were declared elected unopposed to the Rajya Sabha from Kerala¹

Death of Members: Congress (I) members of Lok Sabha from Karur and Akola constituencies, Sarvashri A.R.A. Murugaiah and Madhusudan Vairale, passed away on 9 and 13 April, respectively. AICC (I) General Secretary and Rajya Sabha member from Orissa, Shri K.Vasudeva Panicker, also passed away on 2 May.²

Resignation by Minister: Minister of State for Power in the Department of Energy, Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi, resigned from the Union Cabinet.³

Bye-election results: Bye-elections for seven Lok Sabha constituencies were held on 16 June. Bye-elections for 11 Assembly constituencies—one seat each in Rajasthan and Haryana, two each in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and three in Madhya Pradesh, were also held on the same day.*

According to the results declared, Pali Lok Sabha seat in Rajasthan was retained by Shri Shankar Lal of Congress(I), Sirsa (Haryana) seat was won by Lok Dal candidate Shri Het Ram and Godhra (Gujarat) seat was won by

1. *Statesman*, 3 April 1988 and *Hindu*, 18 June 1988.

2. *Statesman*, 9 April 1988 and *Free Press Journal*, 17 April and 4 May 1988.

3. *Times of India*, 10 May 1988.

*Assembly bye-election results have been given under individual States.

Shri Shantibhai Patel of Janata Party. In Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh), Jan Morcha Leader Shri V.P. Singh was declared elected defeating his nearest rival Shri Sunil Shastri of Congress (I). From Tura (Meghalaya), Congress(I) nominee Shri Williamson Sangma was declared elected. While Lok Dal nominee Shri Khursheed Ahmed was declared elected from the Faridabad Lok Sabha seat defeating Shri Jai Prakash Nagar of Congress(I), Shri Mohammad Ayub Khan of Congress(I) won the Udhampur seat defeating the combined opposition candidate, Shri Bhim Singh.⁴

Cabinet reshuffle: On 25 June, Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi made some changes in the Union Council of Ministers. Following is the list of members of the Union Council of Ministers after the reshuffle.

Cabinet Ministers:

Shri Rajiv Gandhi: *Prime Minister, Science and Technology, Atomic Energy, Space and Personnel*; Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao: *External Affairs*; Shri S.B. Chavan: *Finance*; Shri Dinesh Singh: *Commerce*; Shri P. Shiv Shanker: *Human Resource Development*; Shri Buta Singh: *Home Affairs*; Shri M.L. Fotedar: *Steel and Mines*; Shri K.C. Pant: *Defence*; Shri Madhav Sinh Solanki: *Planning and additional charge of Programme Implementation*; Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai: *Urban Development*; Shri J.Vengal Rao: *Industry*; Shri Bhajan Lal: *Agriculture*; Shri H.K.L. Bhagat: *Parliamentary Affairs and additional charge of Information and Broadcasting*; Shri Vasant Sathe: *Energy*; Shri Bir Bahadur Singh: *Communications*; Shri B. Shankaranand: *Law and Justice with additional charge of Water Resources*; Shri Bindeshwari Dubey: *Labour*; Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha: *Textiles*; Shri Moti Lal Vora: *Health and Family Welfare* and Shri Z.R. Ansari: *Environment and Forest*.

Ministers of State (with independent charge):

Shri Shiv Raj Patil: *Civil Aviation and Tourism*; Shri Jagdish Tytler: *Food Processing*; Dr. (Shrimati) Rajendra Kumari Bajpai: *Welfare*; Shri Madhav Rao Scindia: *Railways*; Shri Rajesh Pilot: *Surface Transport*; Shri Brahm Dutt: *Petroleum*; Shri Sukh Ram: *Food and Civil Supplies*.

Ministers of State:

Shri P. Chidambaram: *Home, Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions*; Shri Santosh Mohan Dev: *Home*; Shri Rafiq Alam: *Textiles*; Shrimati Sheila Dikshit: *Parliamentary Affairs with additional charge as Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office*; Shri Giridhar Gomango : *Communications*; Shri S. Krishna Kumar: *Information and Broadcasting*; Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: *Defence Production*; Shri Kalpnath Rai: *Power*; Professor K.K.Tewari: *External Affairs*; Shri K. Natwar Singh: *External Affairs*;

4. *Hindustan Times*, 18 and 19 June 1988; *Hindu*, 18 June 1988; *Indian Express*, 19 June 1988; *Times of India*, 26 June 1988; *Data India*, 13-19 June 1988 and *Hindu*, 18 and 19 July 1988.

Shri K.R.Narayanan: *Science and Technology*; Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsri: *Commerce*; Shri M.M. Jacob: *Parliamentary Affairs*; Shri B.K. Gadhvi: *Expenditure*; Shri Dalbir Singh: *Urban Development*; Shri Eduardo Faleito: *Banking and Economic Affairs*; Shri H.R. Bhardwaj: *Law and Justice*; Shri Janardhana Poojari: *Rural Development*; Shrimati Krishna Sahi: *Water Resources*; Shrimati Margaret Alva: *Youth Affairs, Sports and Child Development*; Shri M. Arunachalam: *Industrial Development*; Shri Ramanand Yadav: *Mines*; Kumari Saroj Khaparde: *Health*; Shri Biren Singh Engti: *Planning and Programme Implementation*; Shri Ajit Kumar Panja: *Revenue*; Shri L.P. Sahi: *Education and Culture*; Shri Hari Krishna Shastri: *Agriculture Research and Education*; Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief: *Coal*; and Shri Shyam Lal Yadav: *Agriculture*.

Deputy Ministers :

Shri R.K.Malaviya: *Labour* and additional charge of *Parliamentary Affairs*; Shri P.Namgyal: *Surface Transport* and additional charge of *Parliamentary Affairs*; Shri D.L. Baitha : *Food and Civil Supplies*; Shri Mahavir Prasad: *Railways*; and Shrimati Sumati Oraon: *Welfare*.⁵

Resignation by member: Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Shri Arjun Singh, on his election to the State Assembly on 17 June, tendered his resignation from Lok Sabha on 29 June.⁶

STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Resignation by Minister: The resignation of Transport Minister Shri Mudragada Padmanabham from the Council of Ministers was accepted by Governor, Kumari Kumud Ben Joshi on 19 April.⁷

ASSAM

Minister dropped: Chief Minister Shri Prafulla Kumar Mahanta, dropped Minister of State for Flood Control, Shri Utpal Dutta, from his Cabinet on 25 May.⁸

New Chief Justice: On 23 April, President Shri R.Venkataraman appointed Justice Anisetti Raghuvir, Judge of the Andhra Pradesh High Court, as the Chief Justice of the Guwahati High Court.⁹

5. *Times of India*, 26 June 1988.

6. *Telegraph*, 30 June 1988.

7. *Indian Express*, 20 April 1988.

8. *Statesman*, 26 May 1988.

9. *Hindu*, 24 April 1988.

BIHAR

Induction of Minister: On 12 April, former Union Minister Shri Ramanand Yadav was inducted into the State Cabinet as Minister of Industry and Sugarcane with additional charge of Science and Technology, thus raising the strength of the Cabinet to 23.¹⁰

New Chief Justice: Justice Dipak Kumar Sen of Calcutta High Court was appointed Chief Justice of the Patna High Court on 27 April.¹¹

Reversal of result after recounting: Bihar Jharkhand Party President, Shri N.E. Hero was unseated from the State Assembly on 26 May by the Patna High Court after recounting done at the order of the High Court bench. Congress (I) candidate Shri Leander Tiru, who was defeated in the last election, was declared elected in his place.¹²

Renomination to Legislative Council: The Minister for Human Resource Development, Shri Nagendra Jha, was renominated to the Legislative Council by Governor, Shri Govind Narain Singh on 28 May.¹³

GUJARAT

Bye-election results: Congress (I) candidate Shri Ranmal Varotaria was declared elected to the State Legislative Assembly from Dwarka constituency seat in Jamnagar district on 17 June after defeating Shri Khima Gojia of Janata Party. The Maliya Assembly constituency was won by BJP candidate, Shri Devanand Solanki who defeated his nearest Congress (I) rival, Shri Panera Jethabhai.¹⁴

Resignation from Assembly: Shri Shantibhai Patel of Janata Party; resigned from the State Legislative Assembly on 29 June following his election to the Lok Sabha from Godhra constituency.¹⁵

HARYANA

Resignation from Vidhan Sabha: On 10 April, Shri Tayyab Husain, the leader of the Congress (I) group in the Vidhan Sabha, resigned from the party as well as the House.¹⁶

Expansion of cabinet: On 11 April, the State Ministry was expanded with the induction of seven more Ministers, raising its strength to 24. The new

10. *Statesman*, 13 April 1988.

11. *Telegraph*, 28 April 1988.

12. *Hindustan Times*, 27 May 1988.

13. *Times of India*, 29 May 1988.

14. *National Herald and Hindu*, 18 June, 1988.

15. *Telegraph*, 30 June, 1988.

16. *Tribune*, 11 April 1988

Ministers were : Sarvashri Tayyab Hussain, Rao Ram Narain and Parmanand (Cabinet rank); Sarvashri Nar Singh and Sita Ram Singla (Ministers of State); and Sarvashri Lachhman Singh Kamboj and Sachdev Tyagi (Deputy Ministers).

Reallocation of portfolios : The portfolios reallocated to the Ministers were as follows: Shri Sampat Singh: *Home and Local Governments*; Shri Rao Ram Narain: *Excise and Taxation*; Shri Tayyab Hussain : *Agriculture*; Shri Nar Singh Dhanda: *Social Welfare and Jails*; Shri Verendar Singh: *Irrigation and Power. Town and Country Planning and Urban Estates*; Shri Banarsi Das Gupta: *Election and Finance*; Shri Balbir Singh: *Labour and Employment*; Shri Sita Ram Singla: *Sports and Cultural Affairs*; Shri Parmanand: *Education and Food Supplies*; Shri Rao Laxmi Narayan: *Industrial Training, Vocational Education and Fisheries*; Shri Ram Bilas Sharma: *Electronics*; Shri Lachhman Singh Kamboj: attached with Chief Minister responsible for *Home Affairs*; Shri Sachdev Tyagi: *Irrigation and Power*; Shri Kirpa Ram Punia: *Industries, Tourism and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Departments*,

The charge of the other Ministries remained unaffected by the reallocation.¹⁷

Bye-election result: Lok Dal candidate Shri Tayyab Hussain won the Taoru Assembly seat defeating Shri Hidayat Khan of Congress (I) on 13 July.¹⁸

KARNATAKA

Resignation by Minister: Shri Y.K. Ramaiah, Minister of State for Horticulture, resigned from the State Cabinet on 30 April.¹⁹

Resignation by Ministers: On 2 May, more dissident Ministers resigned from the Janata Government. They were Sarvashri B.A. Jivijaya (Small Scale Industries) Siddaramaiah (Sericulture) and K.M. Muniyappa (Agriculture), all Cabinet Ministers and Sarvashri K.B. Mallappa (Regulated Markets) and Shrimati Shivkantha Chature (Women's and Children's Welfare), both Ministers of State. Minister of State for Sports, Shri B.L. Shankar was dropped from the Cabinet on 3 May.

Reallocation of Portfolios: The portfolios of seven dissident Ministers who had quit or were dropped from the Cabinet were reallocated to other Ministers. Along with their original portfolios the following Ministers were given additional charges: Shri Abdul Nazir Sab: *Animal Husbandry*; Shri A. Lakshmisagar: *Sericulture*; Shri M.Chandrashekhar: *Public Works and Ports*; Shri M. Ragupathy: *Small-Scale Industries*; Shri K. Amamatha Shetty: *Regulated*

17. *Tribune and Hindustan Times*, 12 April 1988.

18. *Hindu*, 14 July 1988.

19. *Indian Express*, 1 May 1988.

Markets and Dry Land Development. Additional charges given to Ministers of State were : Shri Lakshminarasimhaiah: *Horticulture* and Shri R.C. Jigajinagi: *Youth Services and Sports*.²⁰

Resignation by Minister: Home Minister Shri R.L. Jalappa submitted his resignation on 7 May in the wake of allegations of his involvement in the murder of a Kerala Lawyer, Shri M.A.Rasheed in August 1987.²¹

Death of MLA: Congress (I) MLA, Shri B. Narayanaswamy, representing Bagapalli constituency, died in Bangalore on 28 May.²²

Legislative Council Elections: The following candidates were declared elected to the Legislative Council from the State Asser bly constituency on 6 June. Sarvashri R.B. Potdar (Minister for Industrial Cooperatives), Basagowda Patil, V.Venkataramana, D.Narayandas, B.Mariyappa and Shri J. Srinivasa Reddy (all Janata Party); Sarvashri K.B. Pillappa and M.Vivekanandaiah (both Janata Party rebel candidates) and Sarvashri P.M.Kalamankar, A.K. Subbaiah and K.N. Nage Gowda of the Congress (I). While the ruling Janata Party retired one of its candidates just before the start of the elections, another of its candidates, Shrimati Swarna Prabhakar lost the elections.

In the elections held from Teachers constituency on 20 June, Sarvashri K.T. Chinnaswamy, Veerabhadrappe and Felix Rodrigues, all supported by the Karnataka State Secondary School Assistant Teachers Association, were elected. Those elected from the Graduates Constituency were: Sarvashri Ramachandra Gowda, D. Shankar Murthy, M.R. Tanga, all belonging to BJP.²³

MADHYA PRADESH

Bye-election results: In the bye-elections to three Assembly seats held on 16 June, Chief Minister Shri Arjun Singh won the Kharasia seat by defeating his nearest rival Shri Dilip Singh Juddeo of Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) and Shri Sopat Singh Jatav of Congress(I) won the Gohad seat by Defeating Shri Shriram Jatav of BJP. The Lashkar East seat was won by Shri Bhan Saheb Potnis defeating Shri Harish Chandra Goyal of Congress(I).²⁴

MAHARASHTRA

New Chief Minister: On 24 June, Shri S.B. Chavan submitted his resignation from Chief Ministership, following his inclusion in the Union Cabinet. Shri Sharad Pawar was sworn in as the new Chief Minister the next day. Following is the list of the new Council of Ministers:

20. *National Herald*, 3 May; and *Statesman*, 5 May 1988.

21. *Telegraph and Free Press Journal*, 8 May, 1988.

22. *Indian Express*, 29 May, 1988.

23. *Hindu and Times of India*, 7 June 1988; and *Hindu*, 21 June 1988.

24. *National Herald*, 18 June 1988

Cabinet Ministers:

Shri Ram Rao Adik: *Industries, Labour, Law and Judiciary*; Shrimati Prabha Rao: *Revenue and Cultural Affairs*; Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde: *Finance, Planning and Employment Guarantee Scheme*; Shri Jawaharlal Darda: *Public Health and Medical Education*; Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh: *Agriculture, Horticulture, Command Area Development and Tourism*; Shri Sudhakar Naik: *Social Welfare, Energy and Parliamentary Affairs*; Shri Padam Singh Patil: *Irrigation*; Shri Surupsingh Naik: *Tribal Welfare and Transport*; Shri Chhedilal Gupta: *Forest, Prohibition and Excise*; Shri Shivajirao Deshmukh: *Rural Development and Rehabilitation*; Shri Abhaysinh Raje Bhonsle: *Cooperation*; Dr. Ishaq Jamkhanwala: *Urban Development and Waqf*; Dr. W.R. Sherekar: *Housing (including House Repairs and Reconstruction, Special Assistance, Slum and Improvement)*; Shri Vijayasinh Mohite Patil: *Public Works*; Shri Datta Meghe: *Food and Civil Supplies, Dairy Development, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries*; Shri Kamal Kishore Kadam: *Education and Technical Education*.

Ministers of State:

Shri Wamanrao Gaddamwar: *Forests and Horticulture*; Shri Nakul Patil: *Food and Civil Supplies, Prohibition and Excise, Employment*; Shrimati Rajani Satav: *Public Health and Medical Education, Social Welfare*; Shri Bharat Bondre: *Irrigation*; Shri Rohidas Patel: *Home Affairs and Legislative Affairs*; Shri Pramod Shende: *Agriculture*; Shri B.A. Desai: *Urban Development and Environment*; Shri Madhukar Pichad: *Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development, Environment, Tribal Welfare*; Shri Ranjit Deshmukh: *Housing (including House Repairs and Reconstruction), Special Assistance, Slum Improvement*; Shri L.R. Hatankar: *Public Works, Ports, Fisheries, Khar Lands Development*; Shri Javed Khan: *Education and Technical Education*; Shri Vilas Sawant: *Home and Prisons, Labour*; Shri Madan Bafna: *Revenue, Urban Land Ceiling*; Shri Panditrao Daund: *Rural Development*; Shri Marzban Patrawalla: *General Administration (including Protocol) Law and Judiciary, Tourism*; Shri Shyam Ashtekar: *Industries, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Youth Welfare*; Shri Anantrao Deshmukh: *Finance, Planning, Information and Public Relations*; Shrimati Pushpati Hiray: *Transport and Energy*; Shri Prakash Awade: *Cooperation*.²⁵

Legislative Council Elections: On 27 June, Shiv Sena candidate, Shri Pramod Mavalkar won the biennial election from the Bombay Graduates constituency defeating Shri Madhu Deolekar of BJP. From the Konkan region Graduates constituency, Shri Vasant Patwardhan of BJP was declared elected defeating Shri Mushtaque Antulay of Congress (I) on 28 June.²⁶

MANIPUR

Resignation by MLA: On 18 April Shri Salam Damodar Singh, an independent member of the State Legislative Assembly, sent his resignation to

25. *Times of India*, 25 June and *Hindustan Times*, 30 June 1988.

26. *Free Press Journal*, 28 June 1988 and *Times of India*, 29 June 1988.

Speaker Shri Angou Singh to enable Chief Minister Shri Jaichandra Singh to contest from the Sagolband constituency, which Shri Damodar Singh had represented.²⁷

MEGHALAYA

New Minister: The strength of the State Cabinet rose to 20 with the induction of Shri Chamberline Marak as Minister of State for Finance and Programme Implementation on 16 May. In a subsequent reallocation of portfolios, Industries Minister Shri U. Kharbuli was given Food and Civil Supplies, hitherto held by the Chief Minister. Community Development Minister Shri C. Laloo was allotted Sports and Youth Welfare, earlier held by Shri Kharbuli.²⁸

RAJASTHAN

Bye-election result: On 17 June, Shri Jitendra Singh of Congress (I) bagged the Khetri Assembly seat by defeating Shri Hazari Lal of BJP.²⁹

TRIPURA

Election to State Assembly: On 25 April, Congress (I) candidate Shri Sunil Chandra Das was declared elected to the State Assembly from Fatikroy constituency defeating his nearest CPI (M) rival, Shri Bhudev Battacharya.³⁰

UTTAR PRADESH

Death of MLA: On 5 April Congress (I) MLA, Shri Vilayati Ram Katyal from Govindnagar Assembly constituency was shot dead in Kanpur.³¹

New Chief Justice: President Shri. R. Venkataraman, appointed Justice Amitav Banerji, a judge of the Allahabad High Court, as Chief Justice of that High Court on 22 April.³²

Vidhan Parishad elections: The following candidates were declared elected to the Vidhan Parishad in the biennial elections: Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi, Shrimati Deepa Kaul, Shrimati Shakuntala Devi, Sarvashri Jagadambika Pal, K.N.Joshi, Dildaar Hussain Ansari, Ram Sajiwan and Jamuna Prasad Shukla, Sarvashri Jagat Singh, Om Prakash Srivastava [Janata - Lok Dal (A)], Shri Raj Nath Singh (BJP); and Shri R. K Misra [Lok Dal (B)]. A Janata Party rebel candidate Shri Ram Karan Singh was also elected.³³

27. Statesman, 19 April 1988.

28. Times of India, 17 May 1988.

29. Hindustan Times, 18 June 1988.

30. Telegraph, 26 April 1988

31. Indian Express, 6 April 1988.

32. Hindustan Times, 23 April 1988.

33. Statesman, Indian Express and National Herald, 26 April 1988; and Information collected from Uttar Pradesh Information Centre.

Swearing-in of Minister: Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi was sworn in as Cabinet Minister in the State Ministry with the power portfolio on 12 May.³⁴

Bye-election results: The Janata Party retained the Chhaprauli Assembly seat as its candidate Shri Narendra Singh defeated Shri Ram Pal Singh of Congress (I) on 17 June. Shri Gopinath Verma of Lok Dal was elected from Tanda Assembly seat defeating Shri Mukhtar Ahmed Kidwai of Congress (I).³⁵

New Chief Minister: Chief Minister Shri V.B. Singh resigned on 24 June. Union Finance Minister Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari was sworn in as the New Chief Minister the next day. The new Cabinet included:

Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari (Chief Minister): *Finance, Home, Education, General Administration, Cooperatives and Industry*; Shri Baldeo Singh Arya: *Revenue*; Shri Lokpati Tripathi: *Irrigation*; Shri Narendra Singh: *Agriculture*; Shri Ammar Rizvi: *Public Works Department and Parliamentary Affairs*; Shri Gopinath Dixit: *Health*; Shrimati Swarup Kumari Bakshi: *Harijan and Samaj Kalyan*; Shri Shyam Surat Upadhyaya: *Rural Development*; Shri Saeedul Hasan: *Labour*; Shri Arun Kumar Singh: *Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Dairy Development*; Shri Hukum Singh: *Food and Civil Supplies*; Shri Ajit Pratap Singh: *Forests*; Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: *Power*.³⁶

WEST BENGAL

New Chief Justice : Justice R.N. Roy assumed office as Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court on 20 May.³⁷

Bye-election results: The Left Front retained the Kumargram Assembly seat when Shri Salib Toppo (Revolutionary Socialist Party) defeated his Congress (I) rival Shri Khagendra Nath Thakur on 17 June. In the Barabani Assembly seat Congress (I) candidate Shri Manik Upadhyay defeated Shri S.R. Das of CPI.³⁸

UNION TERRITORIES

DELHI

Re-election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor: Shri Mahinder Singh Saathi and Shrimati Anjana Kanwar, both of Congress (I) were re-elected as Mayor and Deputy-Mayor, respectively on 4 April.³⁹

34. *Hindustan Times*, 13 May 1988.

35. *Hindustan Times*, 18 June, 1988 *Indian Express* and *Free Press Journal*, 19 June, 1988.

36. *Times of India*, 25 June 1988 and *Hindustan Times* 26 June 1988.

37. *Telegraph*, 4 May 1988; end information collected from *West Bengal Information Centre*.

38. *National Herald*, 18 June 1988.

39. *Hindustan Times*, 5 April 1988.

New Chief Justice: On 20 May, Justice Ravindra Nath Pyne, former Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court, was sworn in as Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court.⁴⁰

PONDICHERRY

New Lt. Governor: On 10 June, President Shri R. Venkataraman appointed Lt. General Ranjit Singh Dayal (Retd.) as Lt. Governor of the Union Territory. He was sworn in on 22 June.⁴¹

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

AFGHANISTAN

New Prime Minister: On 26 May, Mr. Mohammad Hassan Sharq was named the new Prime Minister replacing Mr. Sultān Ali Keshtmand who got a party position.⁴²

New Vice Presidents: On 3 June, President Mr. Najibullah named four new Vice-Presidents. They were Defence Minister and Vice-Premier Mr. Mohammad Rafi, Vice-Premier Mr. Abdul Hamid Muhtat, Education Minister Mr. Abdul Wahid Sarabi and Mr. Abdul Rahim Hatef.⁴³

Coalition Government: On 20 June, Prime Minister Mr. Hassan Sharq, a non-party man, formed a coalition Government after the Cabinet received a vote of confidence from the Parliament. The new Cabinet consisted of three Deputy Premiers and 21 Ministers. There were also five Ministers without portfolio. Fourteen of the Ministers did not belong to the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.⁴⁴

BANGLADESH

Lifting of Emergency : President General Ershad lifted on 12 April the State of Emergency imposed on 27 November 1987.⁴⁵

Islamisation Bill passed: On 7 June, Parliament passed a constitutional amendment Bill making Islam as the State religion. The Bill was passed by 254 votes to nil.⁴⁶

40. *Times of India*, 21 May 1988.

41. *Indian Express*, 11 June 1988; and *Times of India* 23 June 1988

42. *Times of India*, 27 May 1988.

43. *Telegraph*, 5 June 1988.

44. *Times of India*, 21 June 1988.

45. *Hindustan Times*, 13 April 1988.

46. *Hindu*, 8 June 1988.

Removal of Minister: President General Ershad dismissed on 14 June, Religious Affairs Minister Maulana Abdul Mannan, without stating any reason for the dismissal.⁴⁷

BELGIUM

Formation of Government: Mr. Wilfred Martens who governed the country virtually uninterrupted since 1979, was asked to form a Government on 6 May after a period of six months of crisis. Mr. Martens would form a centre-left coalition of five groups holding 150 of the 212 seats in Parliament.⁴⁸

CAMEROON

Re-election of President: According to an announcement by the Supreme Court, President Mr. Paul Biya, the sole Presidential candidate, won 98.75 per cent of the 3.32 million votes cast in the elections held on 24 April and was officially declared re-elected to a second five-year term.⁴⁹

CHILE

Emergency extended: Government ordered an extension of the state of Emergency for 90 days on 31 May.⁵⁰

CHINA

Election of President and Prime Minister: On 8 April National People's Congress elected General Yang Shangkun as State President in succession to Mr. Li Xiannian. Acting Prime Minister Mr. Li Peng was formally elected as the country's Prime Minister the next day.⁵¹

National People's Congress meet: In a change in China's Cabinet set-up on 12 April, the National People's Congress eliminated two posts of Vice-Premiers, reducing its number to three and named Mr. Wu Xueqian, Mr. Yao Yilin and Mr. Tian Jiyun for these three posts. The Congress also reduced the number of State Councillors from 11 to 9 and posts of Ministers from 45 to 41. In another change Mr. Qian Qichen was appointed the new Foreign Minister.⁵²

COLUMBIA

Formation of New Government: On 9 June, President Mr. Virgilio named a New Cabinet. The new Cabinet Ministers were all members of Mr. Barco's Liberal Party.⁵³

47. *Hindu*. 15 June 1988.

48. *Hindustan Times*, 7 May 1988.

49. *Hindustan Times*, 1 May 1988.

50. *Times of India*. 2 June 1988.

51. *Hindustan Times*, 9 April 1988 and *Hindu* 10 April 1988.

52. *Hindustan Times*, *National Herald* and *Hindu*. 13 April 1988.

53. *Hindu*. 11 June 1988.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

New Government constituted: The entire Czechoslovakian Cabinet submitted its resignation on 20 April. President Mr. Gustav Husak set up a new Government the next day remaining Mr. Lubomir Strougal as the country's Prime Minister.⁵⁴

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA
(NORTH KOREA)

Death of Vice President: Vice President Mr. Rim Chun Chu passed away on 27 April. He was 76.⁵⁵

DENMARK

Resignation by Prime Minister: On 11 May, Prime Minister Mr. Poul Schluter, resigned in a bid to form a new Centre Right coalition following an inconclusive parliamentary election called over Denmark's nuclear arms policy and its allegiance to NATO.⁵⁶

ECUADOR

New President: On 8 May, Socialist-oriented Mr. Rodrigo Borja won the Presidential election polling more than 54 per cent votes while defeating the populist candidate Mr. Abdala Bucaram who could bag 45 per cent of the votes.⁵⁷

Declaration of Emergency: Government, on 31 May, suspended the constitution and declared a state of emergency following violent unrest, hours before a 24-hour general strike called by the Unity Workers' Front to press the demand for a 140 per cent rise in the minimum wages.⁵⁸

FRANCE

Re-election of President: Mr Francois Mitterand of Socialist Party was elected President on 8 May for a second consecutive seven-year term bagging 54 per cent of votes over his conservative rival Prime Minister Mr. Jacques Chirac, who obtained 46 per cent of the votes. After Mr. Chirac announced his decision to resign from Prime Ministership, the President, on 9 May, asked moderate Socialist member, Mr. Michel Rocard to head his new Government.⁵⁹

54. *Hindustan Times*, 21 April 1988; and *Indian Express* 23 April 1988.

55. *Hindustan Times*, 29 April 1988.

56. *Telegraph*, 12 May 1988; and information collected from Embassy of Denmark.

57. *Times of India*, 10 May 1988 and information collected from External Affairs Ministry.

58. *Hindu*, 2 June 1988.

59. *Times of India*, 9 May 1988, and *Hindustan Times*, 11 May 1988.

National Assembly election results: In the elections to the 577 seat National Assembly the ruling Socialists managed to win 276 seats. With five results still unsettled till 13 June, the Conservative Alliance got 269 seats (Conservative Rally for the Republic - 126, Centre-Right Union for French Democracy - 129 and other smaller rightist parties - 14). Communists won 27 seats while the extreme right National Front got only one seat.⁶⁰

Formation of new Government: On 14 June, Prime Minister Mr. Michel Rocard tendered his Government's resignation to President Mitterand. The President, however, re-nominated Mr. Rocard as the Prime Minister. After Mr. Rocard's resignation was formally accepted on 22 June, he formed a new Government. The new Cabinet was almost similar to the Socialist minority Government which resigned two weeks ago. Mr. Roland Dumas was appointed Foreign Minister, Mr. Pierre Beregevoy held the Economics and Finance portfolio. Mr. Pierre Joxe continued as Interior Minister and Mr. Jean-Pierre Chevenement kept the Defence portfolio.

Meanwhile the National Assembly elected Mr. Laurent Fabius as the New Parliamentary President.⁶¹

HAITI

Government overthrown: The dismissed army chief, General Henri Namphy, announced the formation of a military Government after overthrowing the civilian regime of President Mr. Leslie Manigat on 19 June.⁶²

HONDURAS

Proclamation of Emergency: On 8 April, the Government proclaimed a state of emergency after widespread anti-US rioting. The emergency was later lifted on 13 April.⁶³

ICELAND

Re-election of President: President Miss Vigdis Finnbogadottir was re-elected to her third four-year term on 26 June.⁶⁴

IRAN

Re-election of Speaker: Mr. Ali Akbar Rafsanjani was re-elected as Speaker of the Iranian Parliament on 29 May.⁶⁵

60. *Indian Express, and Free Press Journal*, 14 June 1988.

61. *Telegraph*, 15 June 1988; *Times of India*, 16 June 1988; *Statesman*, 23 June 1988 and *Hindustan Times*, 25 and 30 June 1988.

62. *Statesman*, 21 June 1988.

63. *Times of India*, 11 April 1988 and *Indian Express*, 14 April 1988.

64. *Hindustan Times*, 27 June 1988 and Information collected from External Affairs Ministry.

65. *Hindu*, 31 May 1988.

Re-election of Prime Minister: Mr. Hussein Musavi was re-elected as Prime Minister by the Majlis (Parliament) on 30 June.⁶⁶

ISRAEL

Swearing-in of President: President Mr. Chaim Herzog was sworn for a second five-year term on 9 May.⁶⁷

ITALY

Vote of confidence in Prime Minister: On 23 April, the Senate approved a confidence motion in the Government of Prime Minister Mr. Ciriaco de Mita. The Chamber of Deputies had already approved a similar confidence vote on 21 April.⁶⁸

PAKISTAN

Expansion of Cabinet: On 15 May, Prime Minister Mr. Mohammad Khan Junejo inducted seven new Ministers in his Cabinet raising its strength to 33 which included 23 Federal Ministers and 10 Ministers of State.⁶⁹

Dissolution of Assembly: President Zia-ul-Haq, on 29 May, dissolved the Ministry and the National Assembly on the ground that the law and order situation had broken down to an alarming extent and the Government could not be carried on in accordance with the Constitution. The Presidential announcement said that a caretaker Government would be formed and elections would be held within three months.

On 30 May, President Zia-ul-Haq took complete charge of the Government after dissolving the Legislative Assemblies of all the four provinces and dismissing their Chief Ministers. The proclamation said that these bodies had "failed to carry out the task for which they had been elected three years ago"⁷⁰

Formation of caretaker Ministry: On 9 June, an 18-member caretaker Ministry was sworn in by President Zia-ul-Haq. The Ministry consisted of 17 Ministers of Cabinet rank and one Minister of State. Mr. Sahabzada Yaqub Khan was given charge of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mahmood A. Hardoon Defence, Mr. Mahbulul Haq Finance, Commerce and Planning and Mr. Malik Naseem Aneer was given charge of Interior Affairs.⁷¹

Shariah Ordinance passed: President Zia-ul-Haq promulgated an ordinance on 15 June which made Shariah (Islamic Code) as the supreme law of the land.

66. *Hindu* 1 July 1988.

67. *Indian Express*, 11 May 1988.

68. *Times of India*, 24 April 1988.

69. *Free Press Journal*, 16 May 1988.

70. *Times of India*, 30 May 1988 and *Hindustan Times*, 31 May 1988.

71. *Hindustan Times*, and *Times of India*. 10 June 1988.

All the financial laws and Muslim family laws were brought within the purview of the superior courts.⁷²

PANAMA

Emergency lifted: On 21 April, the Government lifted the state of Emergency which was declared on 18 March.⁷³

Cabinet reshuffle: President Mr. Manuel Solis Palma replaced seven of his twelve Ministers in a Cabinet reshuffle. Panamas Ambassador to the UN, Mr. Jorge Eduardo Ritter, was made the Foreign Minister.⁷⁴

PERU

Formation of new Government: On 14 May, President Mr. Alan Garcia included new members in his Cabinet to strengthen his economic policy and Government's fight against leftist guerillas. Mr. Armando Villanueva became the new Prime Minister. A former Navy Chief Mr. Juan Soria was made the Interior Minister and Mr. Luis Gonzales Posada, the Foreign Minister.⁷⁵

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

National Assembly elections: President Mr. Roh Tae Woo's Democratic Justice Party lost its overall majority in the National Assembly elections held on 26 April. It could win only 123 of the 224 constituencies. Rest of the seats were won by Opposition parties and Independents.⁷⁶

SENEGAL

Re-election of President: President Mr. Abdon Diouf, who was re-elected President on 28 February when he gained the support of 73 per cent of the electorate, was sworn in as the Head of State on 3 April.⁷⁷

SOUTH AFRICA

Extension of Emergency: On 10 June, Government extended, for the third successive year, the state of Emergency and tightened the restrictions on the Press.⁷⁸

SRI LANKA

Resignation by Minister: Minister for Trade and Shipping, Mr. M.S. Amarasiri, resigned on 20 April from the Cabinet and Parliament for contesting the proposed Provincial Council elections from the Southern Province.⁷⁹

72. *Indian Express*, 16 June 1988.

73. *Telegraph*, 22 April 1988.

74. *Times of India*, 26 April 1988.

75. *Hindustan Times*, 15 May 1988.

76. *Hindu, Telegraph*, 28 April 1988.

77. *Tribune*, 5 April 1988.

78. *Hindu and Statesman*, 11 June 1988.

79. *Hindu*, 21 April 1988.

Provincial Council Elections: The ruling United National Party won the first-ever Provincial Council elections held on 28 April. It secured absolute majority in all the four provinces.

The party won 19 out of 31 seats in North Central, 18 out of 32 in Uva, 29 out of 50 in North Western and 22 out of 42 in Sabaragamuwa Province. The United Socialist Alliance of four left parties, the only other main party to contest the polls, won 12, 13, 19 and 20 seats respectively.⁸⁰

Governors of Provincial Council: On 30 April, three Cabinet Ministers and a former Deputy Minister were sworn in as Governors of the four newly-elected Provincial Councils by President Jayewardene.

The Governors were : Mr. P.C. Imbulana (Uva), Noel Wimalasena (Sabaragamuwa), Mr. D.B. Welagedara (North Central) and Mr. D.B. Wijetunge (North Western).⁸¹

Appointment of Ministers : On 12 May, President Jayewardene appointed Mr. Jarathehandra Rajakaruna as Food Minister, Mr. Chanda Bandara as Agricultural Development and Research Minister and Mr. Joseph Michael Pereira as Labour Minister.⁸²

Provincial Council Elections : In the elections to the Western and Central Provincial Councils on 2 June, the ruling United National Party captured power in all the six provinces, where elections had been held.

The party also won 36 of the 53 seats in the elections to the Southern Provincial Council held on 9 June.⁸³

SUDAN

Resignation by Prime Minister: Prime Minister Mr. Sadikel Mahdi resigned on 14 April to make way for the formation of a Government of national unity.⁸⁴

New Government formed : On 15 May, Prime Minister Mr. Al Sadiq-al Mehdi formed a new "reconciliation" national Government comprising 27 Ministers. The new coalition included Al-Ommah Party, the Federal Democratic Party, the Sudanese National and Islamic Front and some southern parties.⁸⁵

THAILAND

Dissolution of Parliament: On 29 April, Prime Minister Mr. Prem Tinsulanonda dissolved Parliament and his Cabinet calling for elections on 24 July.⁸⁶

80. *Hindu*, 30 April 1988.

81. *Hindu*, 1 May 1988.

82. *Indian Express*, 13 May 1988.

83. *Hindu*, 4 June and 11 June 1988.

84. *Times of India*, 15 April 1988.

85. *Telegraph*, 16 May 1988.

86. *Hindu*, 30 April 1988.

USSR

New Vice Presidents: On 24 May, the Supreme Soviet nominated three new Vice-Presidents of USSR. They were: Mr. Pulat Habibullayev, President of Uzbekistan, Mr. Vitautas Astrauskas, President of Lithuania and Mr. Zakesh Kamalaidenov, Vice President of Kazakhstan.⁸⁷

VIETNAM

Removal of Vice-Premiers: On 10 May, Vietnamese State Council dismissed three Deputy Prime Ministers, reducing the number of Vice-Premiers to five.⁸⁸

Election of Prime Minister: On 22 June, National Assembly elected Mr. Do Mouri as Prime Minister.⁸⁹

YUGOSLAVIA,

Election of President: On 15 May, the State Presidency proclaimed Mr. Paul Disdarevic as President of the collective state leadership and Mr. Stane Dalane as Vice-President.⁹⁰

New Party President: On 30 June, Mr. Stipe Suvar was elected the new Communist Party President.⁹¹

87. *Statesman*, 25 May 1988.

88. *Hindustan Times*, 12 May 1988.

89. *Hindustan Times*, 23 June 1988.

90. *Indian Express*, 16 May 1988.

91. *Hindu*, 1 July 1988.

SESSIONAL REVIEW

EIGHTH LOK SABHA

TENTH SESSION

Lok Sabha which commenced its Tenth Session (Budget Session) on 22 February 1988 was adjourned *sine die* on 13 May 1988. A resume of some of the discussions held during the Session till 31 March 1988 had been published in the June 1988 issue of the Journal. A brief resume of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the remaining period of the Session is given below:

A. DISCUSSIONS

Payments made to LTTE in connection with Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement: Making a statement on 6 April 1988, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri K. Natwar Singh said that Government of India had consulted the LTTE during negotiations leading to the signing of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement. After accepting the agreement, the leader of the LTTE, Velupillai Prabhakaran had expressed concern over the personal safety of the LTTE leadership, the rehabilitation of LTTE cadres, financial assistance both for the maintenance of their cadres pending rehabilitation and for reconstruction work besides demanding a leading role for LTTE in an interim administration.

The Minister noted that LTTE had been collecting funds through "taxes" levied on the people of Jaffna and some other areas of the Northern and Eastern Provinces to provide allowances for the upkeep of their cadres. In order to help LTTE in making transition from militancy to peaceful democratic politics, it was agreed to extend some interim financial relief to them on the understanding that such relief would only cover the period till the rehabilitation of their cadres. On this understanding one instalment of financial assistance was made available to LTTE with the knowledge of the Sri Lankan authorities. He regretted that Shri Prabhakaran went back on his assurances and commitments.

Categorically refuting the newspaper reports-alleging that the payment was meant to persuade Shri Prabhakaran to accept the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement, Shri Natwar Singh pointed out that Shri Prabhakaran had already accepted the Agreement. The Minister clarified that Shri Prabhakaran had

sought an amount of Rs. 100 crores for LTTE for rehabilitation and reconstruction work in the Tamil areas. The Indian Government, he added, had not made any commitment about the payment of the said amount to him. An amount of 50 crore Sri Lankan rupees was committed to the Sri Lanka Government for rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for spending in the areas ravaged by the ethnic conflict.

Mass killings of innocent people by terrorists in Punjab: Initiating a discussion on 7 April 1988, Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary said that what was happening in Punjab was not simple terrorism, but a part of a bigger conspiracy to destabilise the country.

Participating in the discussion, Professor Madhu Dandavate held that the Government already possessed adequate powers to deal with the situation in Punjab. He pointed out that the Punjab problem would not be solved unless strong measures were taken to ensure that religion and politics were not mixed up. Shri Indrajit Gupta called for a mass political action in the matter. He asked the Government to consider implementation of the Doctrine of Hot Pursuit across the border, which was permitted in international law. Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia stressed that terrorists should be identified and isolated.

Replying to the discussion on 8 April 1988 in which 12 other members* participated, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh said that the basis of the Punjab problem was separatism, terrorism being only its expression. There were certain elements in Punjab which were working for division of the country and terrorism had been adopted by them as a tool to achieve their objective. The forces which wanted to divide the country were being encouraged by some elements from within the country and by certain outside forces. According to information received by the Government, the Minister said many foreign countries were also involved in it and there were many places in Pakistan where terrorists were provided regular training. Besides, the terrorists brought huge amount of foreign exchange from other countries to Pakistan and provided finance for terrorist activities. The Government of India had repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government of Pakistan the existence of eight or nine training centres from where anti-India activities were being initiated and arms and ammunition supplied to the terrorists ultimately infiltrated into the country. The Minister assured the House that the Government, through its diplomatic and other highest level channels, would approach the Pakistan Government to stop the anti-India propaganda and support to such forces which were engaged in anti-India activities.

Sardar Buta Singh informed the House that besides political mobilization, the three-pronged strategy to deal with the problem of terrorism included

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Chiranji Lal Sharma, E. Ayyapu Reddy, Sharad Dighe, P. Selvendran, Ram Narain Singh, Abdul Rashid Kabuli, Charanjit Singh Athwal, Arif Mohammed Khan, Harish Rawat, Chaudhary Ram Parkash, Professor K. K. Tewari and Shrimati Sukhbans Kaur.

effective policing of the Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and other borders, provision of fencing for checking the smuggling of arms, narcotics etc. and equipping the para-military forces with latest weapons. He affirmed that the seeds of secessionism would not be allowed to be sown in Punjab. In order to maintain unity and integrity of the country and to restore peace in Punjab, Government would take severest steps and would root out terrorism from the soil of Punjab.

Proclamation in respect of Punjab: Moving a Statutory Resolution on 2 May 1988 for approval of continuance in force of Proclamation in respect of Punjab, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh said that the term of President's Rule in Punjab would expire on 10 May 1988. On the recommendations of the Governor of Punjab, the Legislative Assembly of Punjab had been dissolved on 6 March 1988. In his report to the President, the Governor had stated that rise in the killing of civilians and terrorist activities was a new factor added to the Punjab problem. He added that it was due to the illegal intrusion of trained terrorists and smugglers with sophisticated arms and ammunition into Punjab from Pakistan with the avowed object of disintegrating the State. The Governor was of the view that Pakistan was behind the encounters which had taken place near border areas and a number of centres had been set up by Pakistan in their territory for the purpose of training infiltrators into India for their use of sophisticated weapons and the methods of guerilla warfare. The Governor had further stated that the morale of police and para-military forces was high and they were determined to act as firmly as possible. He felt that in such a situation, a firm and committed Administration could be possible only under President's Rule with the Union and State Governments working in total coordination and cohesion.

Keeping in view the situation prevailing in the State and taking all the relevant factors into consideration and the recommendation of the Governor for extending the Proclamation, the Minister proposed that the President's Rule in Punjab might be continued for a further period of six months with effect from 11 May 1988. The Constitution (Fifty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1988 passed by Parliament recently made such approval permissible, he observed.

Opposing the Resolution on 6 May 1988, Shri Basudeb Acharia held that President's Rule in Punjab had not led to any improvement in the situation there. He suggested that a mass political campaign to isolate extremist and terrorist elements should be resorted to. He demanded implementation of Punjab Accord and the recommendations made by Ranganath Misra Commission.

Replying to the discussion, in which 10 other members* participated, Sardar Buta Singh maintained that Punjab problem was a serious and compli-

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri K. Ramachandra Reddy, Jagannath Patnaik, Balwant Singh Ramoowalia, Jai Prakash Agarwal, Keyur Bhushan, Syed Shahabuddin, Ram Narain Singh, Narayan Choubey, Dr. Manoj Pandey and Shri-mati Sukhbans Kaur.

cated one and the terrorists had now been isolated there. The existing terrorism, he claimed, had no connection with the Sikh psyche as no real Sikh would kill innocent people. Admitting that many problems relating to Punjab were lying unsolved, the Minister said that composition of the Accord was such that three or four parties had to be involved in taking action for each article. For each new issue, a tribunal was to be appointed and all the parties involved could not come to a consensus. The result was that the Accord could not be implemented. However, all the religious matters of Sikhs had been solved. For the Gurudwara Act, a draft had been sent to the States and their views were awaited. He assured that Government would take leaders of Opposition into confidence. Regarding elections in Punjab, the Minister expressed that Government would hold it at the proper time.

The Statutory Resolution was adopted.

Incidents in the Golden Temple, Amritsar: Making a statement on 11 May 1988, on certain disturbing developments in Golden Temple, Amritsar, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh, informed the House that on getting information that an attempt would be made by militants to occupy an adjoining multi-storeyed private building, DIG, CRPF Shri S.S.Virk accompanied by Commandant, 49th Battalion CRPF and S.P. city, Amritsar, reached the scene with reinforcements on 9 May in order to strengthen the fortification of Golden Temple Complex. After inspection and prevention of construction of an unauthorised wall as the officers turned back, firing started from inside the complex and one of the bullets hit the jaw of Shri Virk, who was rushed to the Hospital at Amritsar where he was declared out of danger after having been operated upon.

The Minister informed the House about Government's awareness that for some time past, terrorists had been collecting arms inside the Golden Temple and engaged in fortifications. The Government, he added, were keeping a close watch on such developments and would ensure that no fortifications were built around the Golden Temple complex by militants, and any such action would be firmly countered and neutralised. Clear instructions to paramilitary forces had been issued to take suitable action according to the needs of the situation. He also affirmed that Government would not permit misuse of religious places for criminal and anti-national activities.

Prime Minister's Visit to Japan and Vietnam: Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi paid an official visit to Japan and Vietnam from 14 to 16 April 1988. Making a statement on 19 April 1988, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri K. Natwar Singh informed the House that the Prime Minister's visit to Japan was at the invitation of the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Noboru Takeshita for the inauguration of the Festival of India in Japan on 15 April 1988. The two Prime Ministers held wide-ranging talks on bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest and concern. Shri Rajiv Gandhi briefed Mr. Takeshita on India's efforts to promote peace, stability and

good neighbourly relations in the region and her efforts to normalise relations with Pakistan besides apprising him of the problems arising out of Pakistan's nuclear weapon-oriented programme as well as its encouragement and abetment of terrorism and failure to curb drug trafficking.

The Minister said that during the talks, Japanese Prime Minister had expressed his appreciation for the great sacrifice that India was making for the cause of peace in Sri Lanka. The two Prime Ministers also exchanged views on Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Disarmament. Both sides welcomed the agreement on Afghanistan. Shri Gandhi told Mr. Takeshita about India's effort's to promote a peaceful settlement in Kampuchea emphasising that the on-going dialogue between Prince Sihanouk and Prime Minister Hun Sen needed to be encouraged as the best available way towards a settlement. Prime Minister Mr. Takeshita also support the peace initiatives and efforts of Prince Sihanouk. The two Prime Ministers agreed on the importance of taking further steps towards nuclear disarmament by the nuclear weapon powers. India's bilateral relations with Japan, the Minister added, had acquired a greater momentum and content as a result of Shri Gandhi's visit.

Shri Natwar Singh further stated that Prime Minister visited Ho Chi Minh city on 16 April 1986 and had talks with Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Mr. Nguyen Van Linh. They discussed regional and multilateral issues and expressed satisfaction over the progress made in Indo-Vietnamese bilateral relations in several fields. Shri Gandhi assured Mr. Linh of India's fullest cooperation in Vietnam's efforts towards economic reconstruction and development. Secretary-General Mr. Linh reiterated Vietnam's intention to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea by 1990.

Alleged payment of commission in purchase of submarines from M/s Howandtswerke-Deutsche-Werfe (HDW): Making a statement on 21 April 1988 on the issue, the Minister of Defence, Shri K.C. Pant recalled that on 15 April 1987, the then Defence Minister had, in a statement made in the House, given full details of the inquiries and studies ordered by him in regard to allegations connected with the purchase of submarines from HDW of the Federal Republic of Germany. Recapitulating the sequence of events and facts, Shri Pant said that the investigative agencies of the Ministry of Finance were not able to make any headway due to premature publicity given by the then Defence Minister to the substance of information received from the Indian Embassy in Bonn and also for want of valid leads. Consequently, an Inter-Ministerial team, led by the Central Bureau of Investigation, with the assistance of the investigative agencies of the Ministry of Finance had made detailed confidential inquiries into the matter.

Shri Pant stated that the entire record in the Ministry of Defence, pertaining to the acquisition of two SSK submarines and two material packages of such submarines from HDW, was thoroughly scrutinised. Government found that at no stage had there been any agents and the negotiations with HDW had been

conducted directly with the senior executives of the company. Nonetheless, the matter was taken up with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on 12 June, 1987 and their Foreign Office replied that the matter could be clarified only through direct contact with HDW. The HDW were addressed on 27 June 1987 and they had replied on 9 July 1987 that the information regarding payment of 7 per cent commission to Indian agents was not correct and could only have been caused by a 'misunderstanding'. In a further communication dated 27 November 1987, HDW declared categorically that no commission was paid to any Indian or non-Indian agent in India or abroad. After thorough and detailed inquiries which included searches of 16 Indian companies, firms and individuals known to be agents of foreign suppliers of Defence equipment, and discussions with the Indian Ambassador and the Naval Attache in Bonn, the Chairman HDW and Dr. Molitor in the Ministry of Defence, Federal Republic of Germany, who was responsible for the sale of military equipments, the investigative machinery comprising the Directorate of Enforcement, the Central Board of Direct Taxes and the CBI had come to the conclusion that there was no evidence of any FERA violations, or Income Tax laws, and there was no evidence to indicate that HDW had an Indian agent for December 1981 contract for the supply of submarines. In respect of offer received from HDW as well as the negotiations held with HDW, no Indian agent/representative was at any time working on behalf of the firm. There was no evidence to link Hinduja with the HDW contract, he added.

The Minister further stated that the reports tendered by the Director General, Economic Intelligence Bureau on the modus operandi of Indian and foreign agents and that of the Committee under the chairmanship of the Defence Secretary on Indian agents in Defence purchases and its various other terms of reference were under consideration of the Government.

In conclusion, Shri Pant said that Government had made all efforts to inquire into the allegations. All possible leads were followed up. The allegations had been found to have no basis. Accordingly, Government had decided to treat the matter as closed.

The statement of the Minister was subject matter of discussion in the House on 9 May 1988. Initiating the discussion, Shri Dinesh Goswami held that many questions were left unanswered in the statement. Referring to the word 'misunderstanding' used by HDW in its letter to Government of India, he wanted to know who had misunderstood whom. He also sought to know the facts on the basis of which the Defence Secretary had told the Defence Minister that the Hinduja were involved in the deal.

Replying to the discussion, in which 5 other members* participated, Shri Pant informed the House that Government were very much interested in

* Other members who took part in the discussion were Sarvashri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao, Bipin Pal Das, Somnath Chatterjee, Syed Shahabuddin, and R.S. Sparrow

getting at the truth. The Government, therefore, involved C.B.I. to hold inquiries. The inter-ministerial team deputed to FRG and to the UK by the Government of India duly examined Dr. Molitor during its visit to Bonn. The team came to certain conclusions and reported that Dr. Molitor had denied having said anything to our Ambassador about alleged payment of commissions.

Referring to the word 'misunderstanding' used by the HDW, Shri Pant said that there was no basis for any misconception. When they said that the 'information is not correct' this could only have been caused by misunderstanding. Such an expression was used by gentlemen, he added.

Dealing with the question whether Hinduja's name recorded in the minutes had been brought to the notice of the investigating agencies or not, Shri Pant affirmed that such minutes were in the knowledge of investigating agencies which undertook appropriate inquiries and came to the conclusion that no agent was involved.

As regards transfer of designs of HDW submarine to South Africa, Shri Pant pointed out that Indian Government had questioned HDW about this allegation in FRG Parliament. The FRG Government had confirmed that neither classified information on the design of the Indian submarine nor any trials data had been disclosed to South Africa and there had been no violation of the agreement on technical secrecy for the protection of classified materials between the two Governments. An enquiry of the FRG Parliament was going into that matter and Government of India would wait for that. Shri Pant added that 30 sub-marines of the same generic design had been supplied by HDW to nine countries.

*Report of the Joint Committee to enquire into Bofors Contracts**: Initiating the discussion on the issue on 4 May 1988, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy said that Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) had exonerated everybody ranging from Prime Minister, Bofors, Hinduja to Chadhas but it stood self-condemned. It had failed to take evidence of Prime Minister, the then Minister of State, Shri Arun Singh and many persons and abruptly concluded its proceedings in the face of annihilating expose of six documents by the *Hindu*. The Report, he held, was a poor cover up and was not an end to the matter but a prelude to new disclosures and new exposures.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Indrajit Gupta contended that Bofors company was not always having straight and above board deal, not only with India but with so many other countries.

Intervening in the discussion, the Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation, Shri P. Shiv Shanker said that the concept of agents was recognised under the contract law and they were being paid commission in defence contracts. But, since the Prime Minister took decision in 1984 that

* The Report was presented to the House by Shri B. Shankaranand on 26 April 1988.

there should be no more agents, the Defence Ministry had dealt with Bofors directly. He contended that the parties which had refused to join the JPC had no moral or ethical right to challenge the report of the Committee. He refuted the charge that the guns were in any form substandard or inferior. Responsible and highly placed persons in the Price Negotiating Committee had conducted the negotiations and had brought it down from Rs. 1,700 crore to Rs. 1,427 crore.

Taking part in the discussion, Shri Dinesh Goswami expressed surprise that despite Bofors having never cooperated with the JPC, the latter had no word of condemnation against Bofors. The Report, he said, had failed to come to a conclusion on any terms of reference for which the power of investigation was given to the Committee.

In a brief intervention, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat commended the work of the JPC and asserted that it was due to extraordinary concern expressed in the matter by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi during his talks with his Swedish counterpart, late Olof Palme, which resulted in a decision not to have any agents in the deal. The gun, he added, had been offered on a price lesser than that offered to the Swedish Army.

Intervening in the resumed discussion on 5 May 1988, the Minister of State in the Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Eduardo Faleiro, informed the House that progress had been made in the negotiations between the Governments of India and Switzerland in regard to exchange of information on criminal matters and Government would bring an amendment to Section 105 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Replying to the discussion in which 10 other members* participated, the Minister of Defence, Shri K.C. Pant, maintained that Government wanted to get the truth but the Opposition, instead of assisting the Government, had run away from their responsibility and were making political capital out of the matter.

Shri Pant informed the House that the JPC was set up after the Swedish National Audit Bureau (SNAB) report. It had come out with names of three foreign companies without disclosing complete details of the recipients. Shri Pant added that in their explanation, Bofors said that they had various types of consultancy arrangements which they were compelled to terminate because of Government of India's insistence on having no agency or middleman in the deal. Despite the investigation made by SNAB, Swedish Public Prosecutor, Central Investigative agency etc., no evidence had so far emerged to contradict the Bofors explanation. Though the Swedish Government withheld details

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri D.N. Reddy, B.R. Bhagat, Somnath Chatterjee, Bipin Pal Das, G.M. Banatwala, Sharad Dighe, V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo, Haroobhai Mehta, Professor K.K. Tewari and Dr. Datta Samant

of the recipients, the SNAB, on the basis of whatever materials were available to it, indicated that the payments were winding up costs made to Bofors representative.

Shri Pant observed that identification of the recipients was one of the specific terms of reference of JPC and the Committee was provided full assistance by the Central Investigative Agency which consequently reported that they were unable to identify the real owners of the three companies. The Inspector-General of Military Equipment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Stockholm, after going through the Swedish National Audit Bureau's report, had also stated that there was nothing in that report to indicate that bribes had been paid to any resident or non-resident in India to win the contract.

As regards the powers of JPC, Shri Pant noted that the Committee held detailed consultation with the Attorney-General of India and the latter advised the Committee that no processes would be available to them to compel Bofors to disclose the required information. JPC could not be blamed for not being able to compel Bofors. About Bofors claiming confidentiality, the attorney-General advised that they were within their right to do so.

Allaying the apprehension raised by some members about the quality of the gun, Shri Pant pointed out that the Bofors system was sound and it was preferred by the Army. The negotiations were skilfully carried out and it was purchased through competitive bidding by a reduction of Rs. 200 crores. Shri Pant claimed that it had not been established that the payments were made to middlemen in violation of the contract.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1988; Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Cooperative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 1988; and Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill 1988: On 5 April 1988, moving that the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1988, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh said that the Bill sought to confer on the President the power of the State Legislature to make laws in respect of the State. It also provided for the constitution of a Consultative Committee consisting of 60 members of Parliament, 40 from Lok Sabha and 20 from Rajya Sabha, besides empowering Parliament to direct modification in the laws made by President, if considered necessary.

Later, moving for consideration of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Cooperative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 1988, and Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 1988 as passed by Rajya Sabha, the Minister of Agriculture, Shri Bhajan Lal, said that the only purpose of bringing these measures was to extend the time by six months so that elections for them could be held in the extended time.

Winding up the combined discussion, in which Sarvashri S. Thangaraju and Saifuddin Chowdhary participated, Sardar Buta Singh asserted that the Government were very keen to hold elections in Tamil Nadu as soon as possible. In keeping with normal practice, the Governor would consult all the political parties there before holding an election. The Minister added that the proposed Committee, as soon as constituted, would provide to the members full opportunity to participate on various measures, that the Governor or the President might like to initiate, for the betterment of the people of Tamil Nadu.

The Bills were passed.

*Finance Bill, 1988**: On 27 April 1988, moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Commerce, Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari announced concessions in tax proposals aggregating Rs. 12.8 crores on the customs side and Rs. 26.5 crores on the excise. In consonance with the policy of generating more employment throughout the country, the Government would announce a package of measures for encouraging industrialisation of backward areas. The subsidy for backward areas, he added, would continue for another six months.

The discussion on the Finance Bill was held on 27, 28 and 29 April and 2 May 1988. Participating in the discussion, Shri C. Madhav Reddy cautioned the Government against the disastrous consequences of the policy of liberalisation in the industry. He apprehended that by imposing tax on the assumed income on the sale of liquor, timber and scrap etc., the Government were making inroads into the States' taxes and there was no justification for it.

Winding up the discussion, in which 44 other members ** participated, Shri Tiwari said that presently there was an immense quest for technological advancement in all the countries including China and if India wanted to bring about a technological revolution within the framework of its basic policies, by importing, a new technology, the country must have a national consensus for the same and this should not be a matter for serious political differences. Once the basic policy had been agreed, it would be implemented firmly and

* The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Finance, Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari on 29 February 1988.

** Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Murlu Deora, Shantaram Naik, P.A. Antony, Bapulal Malviya, George Joseph Mundackal, Digvijay Singh, Aziz Qureshi, Harish Rawat, Pratap Bhanu Sharma, Keyur Bhushan, Balasaheb Vikhe Patil, Abdul Rashid Kabuli, Ram Pyare Panika, Virdhi Chander Jain, R.S. Khirhar, K.V. Thomas, Chandra Shekhar Tripathi, Vijoy Kumar Yadav, Chiranji Lal Sharma, Ram Narain Singh, Ram Swarup Ram, Jagannath Patnaik, V.S. Vijayaraghavan, Somnath Chatterjee, Bhadrashwar Tanti, Chintamani Jena, S. Jaipal Reddy, G.M. Banatwalla, Sriballav Panigrahi, Dharam Pal Singh Malik, Amar Roypradhan, Bipin Pal Das, S.G. Gholap, C. Sambu, K.S. Rao, Bhishma Deo Dube, Veerendra Patil, Dr. Manoj Pandey, Dr. G.S. Rajhans, Dr. Datta Samant, Professor K.K. Tewari, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, Shrimati Prabhavati Gupta and Shrimati D.K. Bhandari.

quickly by financial or industrial institutions. The import of foreign technology, he added, would have to be selective and on reasonable and appropriate terms and should not be from only one country.

On carrying benefits of the Budget to the consumer, Shri Tiwari said that tax concessions given in the Budget would be closely monitored, but Government could not implement all the schemes and plans unless it had the cooperation of State Governments. The Government, he added, had taken all possible steps to correct tax evasion and would deal with economic offenders firmly.

Regarding steps taken to check the rise in prices, Shri Tiwari said that Government had taken measures for additional resources and cut non-plan and non-drought expenditure. The Reserve Bank had also taken steps to control reserve ratio and statutory liquid ratio and despite unprecedented drought, inflation rate had not gone beyond double digit of 10.4. He also defended the rise in administered prices carried out before the Budget.

Regarding balance of payments, Shri Tiwari stated that Government had taken major steps for increasing exports in order to reduce the trade gap.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

*Special Protection Group Bill, 1988**: On 10 May 1988, moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram said that a Committee appointed to go into various aspects of the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, suggested that a single agency should be set up to devote to the task of security of Prime Minister. In pursuance of that suggestion, the Government had, on 1 April 1985, constituted the Special Protection Group (SPG), a specialised force consisting of well trained motivated professionals to provide proximate security to the Prime Minister and to the members of his immediate family, both in the country as well as abroad. The Bill sought to provide the essential legal status to its functioning and also for deeming the existing Special Protection Group as the force constituted thereunder.

Participating in the discussion on 11 May 1988, Shri Indrajit Gupta called for special type of protection to the President.

Replying to the discussion, in which 8 other members ** participated, Shri Chidambaram said that Special Protection Group would become an Armed

* The Bill was introduced by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram on 4 May 1988.

** Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao, S. Jaipal Reddy, Shantaram Naik, Amal Datta, Aatur Rehman, Saif-ud-din Soz, A. Kalanidhi and Professor N G Ranga.

Force of the Union, just as the CRPF, BSF and would work under the Cabinet Secretariat. Referring to the question of giving protection to President of India, Shri Chidambaram said that there was a separate establishment which was part of the President's Estate and establishment.

The Bill was passed.

Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1988: On 13 May 1988, moving that the Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram said that the Bill would enable the Government to obtain documents and other evidence from witnesses residing in foreign countries for the prosecution of offenders in criminal matters.

Winding up the discussion, in which 6 members* participated, Shri P. Chidambaram said that Government would bring section 105 in line with sections 285 and 290, to reach a witness or evidence which might be outside India, while at the same time obligating herself to help another country, to secure a witness or evidence in India, on a reciprocal basis. Government, the Minister added, would not expose any Indian citizen to the rigours of the law unless the conduct of the citizen would be an offence both under Indian law and the law of the contracting State.

The Bill was passed.

C. THE QUESTION HOUR

During the whole Session (*i.e.* from 22 February to 13 May 1988), 31, 423 notices of Questions (24, 264 Starred, 7,105 Unstarred and 54 Short Notice Questions) were received. Out of these, 1,104 Questions were admitted as Starred, 11,096 Questions as Unstarred and 2 as Short Notice Questions. 24 Starred and 152 Unstarred Questions were deleted/withdrawn/postponed/transferred from one Ministry to another.

Daily average of Questions: Each Starred List contained 20 Questions except those of (i) 9, 16, 17 and 28 March, 4, 21, 27 and 28 April; and 6, 9 and 10 May 1988 which contained 21 Questions each; (ii) 21 March, 7 and 29 April; and 12 May 1988 which contained 22 Questions each, and (iii) 24 March 1988 which contained 25 Questions. The Questions in excess of 20 in these lists were either postponed or transferred from earlier dates. On an average 7 Questions per sitting were orally answered on the floor of the House. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered on the floor of the House on a day was 10 on 4 May and the minimum 4 on 25 April 1988.

* Members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Amal Datta, Thampan Thomas, Shantaram Naik, E. Ayyapu Reddy, Sriballav Panigrahi and Dr. G.S. Rajhans.

The average number of Questions in the Unstarred List came to 206 as against the prescribed limit of 230 Questions, the minimum being 134 Questions on 6 April and the maximum being 238 on 7 April 1988 (including 8 Questions transferred from earlier lists).

Half-an-Hour Discussions: In all 60 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session. Out of these, 10 notices were admitted and 4 were discussed on the floor of the House.

RAJYA SABHA

HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH SESSION *

The Rajya Sabha met for its Hundred and Forty-Sixth Session on 25 April 1988 and was adjourned *sine die* on 13 May 1988. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below:

A. DISCUSSIONS

Working of the Ministry of Home Affairs: The working of the Ministry of Home Affairs was discussed in the Rajya Sabha for two days, namely, 25 and 26 April, 1988. Initiating the discussion Shri Samar Mukherjee observed that the Government had totally failed to solve the Punjab problem. Despite the complete co-operation of the Opposition parties the Government had not been able to show any creditable performance in tackling the Punjab situation. The President's rule in Punjab was imposed for political reasons. The very persons who were responsible for starting the Khalistan agitation were released, adding to the strength of the extremists. Consequently, the law-enforcing agencies were getting more and more demoralised. The unity and integrity of the country, then member observed, was not at all safe in the hands of the Government.

With regard to the GNLf agitation in the Darjeeling, Hill areas the member said that the Government of West Bengal had prepared a Bill providing for regional autonomy to the Hill area, a copy of which was already sent to the Union Government. The Union Government should, therefore, prevail upon the GNLf to sit across the Table and come to a settlement within the parameters of the Constitution.

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

Replying to the debate* the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram said that he was grateful to honourable members for the wide-ranging and extensive discussion on the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs. He conceded that while the Government was able to resolve many of the problems, the one relating to Punjab remained intractable. After the death of Sant Longowal, the Akali Party could not throw up a leadership which enjoyed the confidence of the people of Punjab.

Continuing, he said, the communal situation in the country was bad in the first quarter of 1987-88, but during the last 9 months there had been no major communal incidents in the country. It was because the Union Government drawing the right lessons from the Meerut and Ahmedabad riots had advised the State Governments to tighten up administration and to take remedial steps.

The Union Government was determined to ensure that there was communal harmony and peace, the Minister assured the House.

The allegation of Payment of commission to Indian agents in purchase of submarines from M/s HDW of Federal Republic of Germany: Initiating the Short duration discussion on 28 April 1988, Shri Dipen Ghosh said that the Union Defence Minister, Shri K.C. Pant's generous gesture of laying on the Table, the correspondence between the Government of India and the West German Government on the one hand and M/s HDW of the Federal Republic of Germany on the other, did not serve any purpose as nobody expected that it would disclose any authenticated information regarding receipt of the seven per cent commission payable to the agents.

A message from the Indian Embassy enclosed with the statement disclosed that Dr. Molitor of the West German Government's Defence Ministry had made a very definite statement to the Ambassador of India in Bonn on 24 February 1987 informing him that a seven per cent commission was payable to the Indian agents of M/s HDW under the terms of an open-ended agreement. But, in his D.O. letter dated 28 September 1987, it was stated by the Defence Secretary that the FRG Government had disowned the statement made by Dr. Molitor to the Indian Ambassador. If the Ambassador had sent any wrong information and had played into foreign hands then what action had the Government taken against that Ambassador? Did the Government dare set up a commission to find out the truth? Whether Dr. Molitor had made the statement to the Indian Ambassador? The member requested the Defence Minister to lay on the Table the full text of the coded telex after having deciphered and certified it.

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri P.N. Sukul, Subramaniam Swamy, A.G. Kulkarni, Ram Awadhesh Singh, S.C. Jamir, Jaswant Singh, Raof Valiulla, Aladi Aruna *alias* V. Arunachalam, Gurudas Das Gupta, Kalpnath Rai, V. Gopalsamy, Dharam Pal, Satdar Jagjit Singh Aurora, Dr. Ratnakar Pandey, Dr. Jagannath Mishra, Dr. Nagen Saikia, Professor Sourendra Bhattacharjee, Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury and Dr. (Shrimati) Najma Heptulla.

Replying to the discussion* on 29 April 1988, the Minister of Defence Shri K.C. Pant went into fairly extensive details, giving sequence of events relating to the acquisition of submarines from HDW, the subsequent events relating to the outcome of the enquiries conducted by the investigative agencies and other related issues.

Regarding involvement of agents, the Minister stated that if his previous statement was read carefully it would be found that the HDW itself had said at one point that Indian or non-Indian, there was no agent either in India or abroad. As regards the outcome of the inquiries against the Hindujas and others, he had already informed the House and he did not think that it was necessary for him to make any further comments because, in the legal system, no person or party could be prosecuted unless an offence had been established.

In conclusion, the Minister said that he could only place the facts in as dignified a manner as he could and hoped that because of the facts speaking for themselves, irresponsible statements would not be made. The Government was interested in identifying those who were guilty. The Government and Opposition could work together for it.

Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Bofors Contract: Initiating a short duration discussion on the Report of the JPC on Bofors Contract which had been laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on 26 April 1988, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said on 11 May 1988 that for the first time in the Parliamentary history of India, a Joint Committee did not have any member of opposition from either House. The way the Joint Committee was constituted and its terms of reference laid down and the manner in which it conducted its proceedings in fact undermined the prestige of Parliament. The members of the Committee were ill-treated. They were not shown all the documents. They were not correctly and properly informed about the names of the persons who were to appear before the Committee for evidence. Besides evidence of some important persons directly concerned with the matter was not recorded.

The officials of the Bofors were treated as honoured guests and were not questioned properly. The Chairman of the Committee did not allow the members to give their note of dissent, thus depriving them of their basic democratic right.

The member said the Committee totally ignored the documents published in *The Hindu* and hurriedly wound up its proceedings and finalised its report without caring to reach the facts in the light of the fresh exposure. It had thus

*Other members who took part in the discussion were Sarvashri P.N. Sukul, Ram Jethmalani, Madan Bhatia, B. Satyanarayan Reddy, Kalpnath Rai, Jaswant Singh, Vishvjit P. Singh, Virendra Verma, Mirza Irshad Baig, N.E. Balaram, V. Narayanasamy, Chitta Basu and Prof. Sourendra Bhattacharjee.

lost its credibility in the eyes of the people at large and had badly damaged the image of Parliamentary committees.

The member wanted to know from the Defence Minister his opinion regarding documents published in the *Hindu*. Whether the *Hindu* or Hinduja's were interrogated in the matters. If the documents published were fake, then there should be legal action. These documents established link between Hinduja's and Bofors. Nobody could deny the fact that Hinduja's had link with Shri Amitabh Bachchan who was a personal friend of the Prime Minister. The new Indian Ambassador being posted in Sweden was also a friend of the Bachchan family. Swedish Public prosecutor had stated that he could not find out the truth because of non-cooperation of Swedish and Indian Governments. Search for truth would continue and ultimately truth would triumph, the Member concluded.

Intervening in the debate, Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, said that the charge which was first made public was that senior Indian politicians and key Defence Ministry Officials, were paid bribes for winning the contract. Unfortunately, after thirteen months, not a single piece of evidence had come against any Indian Official, Minister, or politician.

Replying to the discussion* the Minister of Defence, Shri K.C. Pant said that the debate had helped in bringing out not only the complexities of the subject but also in throwing up some suggestions. As always, the Government considered the suggestions that emerged from debates in the House.

Referring to the Prime Minister's statement in Parliament which was generally approved by the House, the Defence Minister said that the Government had taken up the matter with Bofors and the Swedish Government, to ensure that the guns must be technically sound and the cost competitive and that there should be no middleman or agency in the transactions. The letters had been placed on the Table of the House. Bofors had denied the allegations. At that time, the Government had taken the initiative to pursue the matter with the Government of Sweden.

The executive, the Minister observed, seldom gave powers of its own to the legislature. But in the present case, the Joint Parliamentary Committee was the first of its kind and this enquiry committee was given all the powers of investigation.

The Minister took objection to the fact that Shri Aladi Aruna charged the Defence Ministry with having misled the Committee. The Committee had all

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Arun Singh, M.S. Gurupadaswamy, N.K.P. Salve, Dipen Ghosh, Dinesh Singh, Madan Bhatia, Mohinder Singh Lather, Narayan Datt Tiwari, Aladi Aruna *alias* V. Arunachalam, Madhavsingh Solanki, Bekal Utsahi, V. Gopalsamy, Anand Sharma, Pawan Kumar Bansal, Dr. Jagannath Mishra and Prof. C. Lakshmana.

the documents. The witnesses appeared before it. If Shri Aruna had different material on the basis of which he came to that conclusion, he should have placed that material on record, the Minister concluded.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Hospital and other Institutions (Redressal of Grievances of Employees) Bill, 1987**: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 28 April 1988, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Shri Jagdish Tytler said that while most of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Amendment Act of 1982 had been enforced, section 2(c) could not be enforced, because it was felt that before excluding certain establishments or institutions from the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act, there must be an alternative grievance redressal machinery for the employees of such institutions or else their exclusion, without at the same time providing for a suitable alternative machinery, might be open to challenge as being discriminatory and violative of article 14 of the Constitution of India. The Bill provided for two types of machinery—one for the redressal of individual grievances and the other for collective grievances. Individual grievances would be looked into by the Grievances Redressal Authority against whose orders an appeal would lie to the Appellate Authority. As regards collective grievances, these would be looked into by a Management Council, a bipartite machinery comprising the representatives of the employers and the employees.

In order to ensure immediate enforcement of the proposed legislation, Model Regulations had been framed as a part of the legislation, the Minister informed the House.

The Bill, as amended, was passed on the same day.

The Finance Bill, 1988†. On 5 May 1988, the Minister of Finance, Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that he was grateful to honourable members of the House for their valuable suggestions regarding the provisions of the Finance Bill during the general debate. He had also received suggestions from economists, chartered accountants, taxation experts and other knowledgeable persons. In response to those suggestions, he had decided to make certain amendments in the original Budget proposals. In respect of Direct Taxes, he proposed to make the following announcements, some of which had already been implemented in the Finance Bill which had been passed by the Lok Sabha.

In order to give further boost to the export earnings, it had been decided that the new 'tax holiday' provision under Section 108 for hundred per cent Export Oriented Units would be made available for the full 5-year period to the existing units which had already operated for a few years.

* Introduced on 10 December 1987.

† The Bill, as Passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 4 May 1988.

State Electricity Boards and other companies engaged in generation or distribution of electric power would not be subject to the provisions of minimum tax contained in Section 115J.

The Minister stated that he also proposed to reintroduce the Investment Allowance Scheme for selected priority industries in which investment had to be encouraged. The scheme would be available as an option in place of the Investment Deposit Account.

Tourism being a major foreign exchange earner, the benefits of Section 80HHC, hitherto available for merchandise exports, would also be extended to hotels and tour operators. A new Section 44AC was proposed to be inserted in the Income-tax Act to combat large scale tax evasion by persons doing business of sale of alcoholic liquor, forest produce, etc. It was proposed to amend the clause in the Finance Bill to provide substantially lower rates for determination of income from the business of trading in those goods. The Bill proposed to limit the exemption from wealth-tax on investment made in certain public sector bonds to Rs. 5 lakhs, the Minister explained.

The Minister said that some of the provisions incorporated by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987 were being reviewed and those included the provisions relating to the partnership firms. The new provisions relating to partnership firms would come into operation from the assessment year 1990-91. Accordingly, provisions had been made in the Bill to secure that both registered and unregistered firms would pay their advance tax during the current financial year at progressive rates.

In consonance with the policy of generating more employment throughout the country, the Government would be announcing a package of measures for encouraging industrialisation of backward areas. The subsidy scheme for backward areas would continue for another six months, the Minister concluded.

The motions for consideration of the Bill and the clauses etc. were adopted, and the Bill was returned to Lok Sabha on 10 May 1988.

*The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1988**. Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, on 10 May, 1988, the Minister of State in the Department of Expenditure in the Ministry of Finance, Shri B.K. Gadvi said that the need for the Bill arose out of the Demands for Excess Grants pertaining to the year 1985-86. Those Excess Demands were presented in pursuance of the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee, Eighth Lok Sabha, 106th Report. The Lok Sabha had already voted the Excess Demands on 2 May 1988.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and the clauses etc. were adopted, and the Bill was returned to Lok Sabha on the same day.

*The Bill, as passed by Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 4 May 1988

C. THE QUESTION HOUR

During the 146th Session of the Rajya Sabha, 4776 notices of Questions (4262 Starred and 514 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 298 Starred Questions and 2279 Unstarred Questions were admitted. One Short Notice Question was received but was disallowed. After the lists of Questions were printed, 11 Starred and 62 Unstarred Questions were transferred from one Ministry to another.

Daily average of Questions : Each of the lists of Starred Questions contained 17 to 22 questions. On an average, 3.47 Questions per sitting were orally answered on the floor of the House. The maximum number of questions orally answered was six on 2 and 4 May 1988 and the minimum number of questions orally answered was two on 26 April 1988.

The minimum number of questions admitted in the Unstarred Questions, lists was 55 on 28 April 1988 and their maximum number was 280 on 11 May 1988. Their average came to 151.97.

Half-an-Hour Discussion : In all three notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session and one was admitted

Statement correcting answers to questions : In all two statements correcting answering to question answered in the House were made by the Ministers concerned.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, the Chairman made references to the passing away of Shri K. Vasudeva Panicker, sitting Member and Shrimati Pushpaben Janardhanrai Mehta and Shri Ram Sahai, both ex-members. The members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

STATE LEGISLATURES

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Legislative Assembly commenced its Tenth Session on 16 March 1988 and was adjourned *sine die* on 22 March 1988.

Financial Business: The Finance Minister (Shri L. Lalit Singh), presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants 1987-88 and Budget Estimates for the year 1988-89 on 16 March 1988. The general discussion on Supplementary

* Contributed by Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

Demands for Grants 1987-88 and Voting on Demands for Grants was held on 17 March 1988 and all Grants were voted on the same day. The Finance Minister also moved on 17 March a Motion for Vote on Account for the months from April to July. The Motion was discussed and passed on 18 March 1988.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Legislative Assembly commenced its Budget Session on 23 February 1988 and was adjourned *sine die* on 2 May 1988.

Financial Business: The Chief Minister, Shri Veer Bahadur Singh, who also held the portfolio of Finance Department, presented the statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure (Budget) of the State for the year 1988-89. On 15 March 1988, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs moved a consolidated motion relating to demands for various second supplementary grants amounting to Rs. 362 crores, 44 lakhs and 71 thousand, for the year 1987-88. These demands for grants were earlier laid on the Table of the House. After adoption of the said motion, the necessary Appropriation Bill was introduced and passed.

Discussion on demands for grants in respect of various departments commenced on 10 March 1988. The Appropriation Bill was introduced on 29 March and was passed on the same day.

Obituary References: On 24 February 1988, obituary references were made to the passing away of frontier Gandhi, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Shri Karpoori Thakur (Former Chief Minister of Bihar) and eight ex-members of the State Legislative Assembly. On 6 April 1988, the House made obituary references to the passing away, on 5 April, of Shri Vilayati Ram Katyal, a sitting member from Kanpur.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL@

The Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council commenced its first Session for the year 1988 on 23 February. The Session which adjourned *sine die* on 27 April 1988 was prorogued on 20 May 1988.

Financial Business: The budget for the financial year 1988-89 was presented by the Minister of State for Finance on 26 February. The necessary Appropriation Bill, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, was passed by the House on 30 March 1988.

** Contributed by Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

@ Contributed by Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council Secretariat.

Obituary References: The House made obituary references to the passing away of Shri Karpoori Thakur (Former Chief Minister of Bihar) and Frontier Gandhi, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, on 24 February 1988 and to the passing away of Sarvashri Shanti Swaroop Agarwal and Shiv Sumeran Lal Johri, ex-members, on 8 and 29 March 1988, respectively.

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SITTINGS HELD AND REPORTS PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE BY THE COMMITTEES OF THE EIGHTH LOK SABHA DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 1988

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held	No. of Reports presented to the House*
1	2	3	4
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	3	—
(ii)	Committee on Absence of Members	1	—
(iii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	5	—
(iv)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	1	—
(v)	Committee on Petitions	5	—
(vi)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	3	—
(vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	4	—
(viii)	Committee of Privileges	13	—
(ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	3	—
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	2	—
(xi)	Estimates Committee	9	—
(xii)	House Committee	1	—
(xiii)	General Purposes Committee	1	—
	(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee	4	—
	(b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	—	—
	(c) Sub-Committee on Furnishing	—	—
(xiv)	Public Accounts Committee	6	—
(xv)	Railway Convention Committee	3	—
(xvi)	Rules Committee	1	—

JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEES

(i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	3	—
(ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	1	—
(iii)	Joint Committee on Lok Pal Bill, 1985	1	—
(iv)	Joint Committee on Railways Bill, 1986	6	—

* Information pertaining to the entire Budget Session has been included in June 1988 issue of the Journal of Parliamentary Information.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH SESSION OF RAJYA SABHA

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	25 April 1988 to 13 May 1988
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	15
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	106 hours and 19 minutes
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	1
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	14
(ii) Introduced	4
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	10
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	1
(v) Referred to Select Committee by Rajya Sabha	Nil
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by Rajya Sabha	1
(vii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
(viii) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(ix) Discussed	11
(x) Passed	6
(xi) Withdrawn	Nil
(xii) Negatived	Nil
(xiii) Part-discussed	Nil
(xiv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	5
(xv) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	17
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	49
(ii) Introduced	4
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	Nil
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
(v) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(vi) Discussed	1
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
(viii) Passed	Nil
(ix) Negatived	Nil
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi) Part-discussed	1
(xii) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv) Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	1
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	53

7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
	(i) Notices received	42
	(ii) Admitted	2
	(iii) Discussions held	2
8.	NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance) Statements made by Ministers	1
9.	HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	1
10.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	1
	(ii) Admitted	1
	(iii) Moved	1
	(iv) Adopted	1
	(v) Negatived	Nil
	(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
11.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	1
	(ii) Admitted	1
	(iii) Moved	1
	(iv) Adopted	1
12.	PRIVATE MEMBERS RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Received	5
	(ii) Admitted	5
	(iii) Discussed	1
	(iv) Withdrawn	Nil
	(v) Negatived	Nil
	(vi) Adopted	Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
	(viii) Discussion postponed	Nil
13.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	1
	(ii) Admitted	1
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Part-discussed	Nil
14.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
	(i) Received	88
	(ii) Admitted	88
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Part-discussed	Nil
	(vi) Negatived	Nil
	(vii) Withdrawn	Nil

*Including certain notices of Short Duration Discussion converted into No-Day-Yet-Named Motions.

15.1 MOTIONS RE: MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE

(i) Received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil

16. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CREATION, IF ANY DURING THE SESSION Nil

17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS PASSES ISSUED 2,252

18. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS¹ VISITED 2,840

19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS² PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY ... 351
AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED on 12 May 1988

20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED ON ANY SINGLE DAY ... 360
AND DATE ON WHICH VISITED on 12 May 1988

21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED

(i) Starred	298
(ii) Unstarred	2,279
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	Nil

22. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES

	Name of the Members Initiating The Discussion	Ministry Discussed	Date of Discussion
(1)	Shri Samar Mukherjee	Home Affairs	25.4.1988 and 26.4.1988
(2)	Shri Vithalrao M. Jadhav	Agriculture	2.5.1988 and 4.5.1988
(3)	Shri Parvathaneni Upendra	Human Resource Development ³	12.5.1988 and 13.5.1988

³Discussion on the working of Human Resource Development Ministry was not concluded and would be carried over to the next Session.

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period 1 April to 30 June 1988	No. of Reports presented during the Session
(i) Business Advisory Committee	2	Nil
(ii) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Nil	Nil
(iii) Committee on Petitions	3	Nil
(iv) Committee on Privileges	Nil	Nil
(v) Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(vi) Committee on Government Assurances	3	1
(vii) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	1	Nil
(viii) General Purposes Committee	1	Nil
(ix) Joint Committee of the Houses on the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 1987	5	Nil
(x) Joint Parliamentary Committee on Shipping Agents (Licensing) Bill, 1987	2	Nil

24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE 1

25. PETITIONS PRESENTED Nil

26. NAMES OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN WITH DATES

S No	Name of Members Sworn	Date on which sworn
1	2	3
1.	Shri Satyanarayana Dronamraju	25.4.1988
2.	Shri Lonavath Narsing Naik	25.4.1988
3.	Shri Mohd. Khaleelur Rahman	25.4.1988
4.	Shri Moturu Hanumantha Rao	25.4.1988
5.	Dr. Narreddy Thulasi Reddy	25.4.1988
6.	Dr. Yelamanchili Sivaji	25.4.1988
7.	Shri Bindeshwari Dubey	25.4.1988
8.	Dr. Faguni Ram	25.4.1988
9.	Shri Shamim Hashmi	25.4.1988
10.	Shri Sitaram Kesri	25.4.1988

1	2	3
11.	Dr. Jagannath Mishra	25.4.1988
12.	Shri Rafique Alam	25.4.1988
13.	Shri Dayanand Sahay	25.4.1988
14.	Shrimati Pratibha Singh	25.4.1988
15.	Shri Yashwant Sinha	25.4.1988
16.	Shri Rajubhai A. Parmar	25.4.1988
17.	Shri Vithalbhai M. Patel	25.4.1988
18.	Shri Madhavsinh Solanki	25.4.1988
19.	Shri Mohinder Singh Lather	25.4.1988
20.	Shri Sushil Barongpa	25.4.1988
21.	Shri Dharam Pal	25.4.1988
22.	Shri Ghulam Rassool Matto	25.4.1988
23.	Shri H. Hanumanthappa	25.4.1988
24.	Shri Ram Jethmalani	25.4.1988
25.	Shri J.P. Javali	25.4.1988
26.	Shri Abdul Samad Siddiqui	25.4.1988
27.	Shri Lal K. Advani	25.4.1988
28.	Shri Hansraj Bhardwaj	25.4.1988
29.	Shri Radhakishan Malaviya	25.4.1988
30.	Shri Motilal Vora	25.4.1988
31.	Shrimati Veena Verma	25.4.1988
32.	Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao Jadhav	25.4.1988
33.	Shri Suresh Kalamadi	25.4.1988
34.	Kumari Saroj Khaparde	25.4.1988
35.	Shri Vishwasrao Ramrao Patil	25.4.1988
36.	Shri Vishvjit P. Singh	25.4.1988
37.	Shri Kanhu Charan Lenka	25.4.1988
38.	Shri Manmohan Mathur	25.4.1988
39.	Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu	25.4.1988
40.	Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi	25.4.1988
41.	Dr. Abrar Ahmed Khan	25.4.1988
42.	Shri Kamal Morerka	25.4.1988
43.	Shri Mohammed Amin Ansari	25.4.1988
44.	Shri Anand Prakash Gautam	25.4.1988
45.	Shri Hari Singh	25.4.1988
46.	Shrimati Kailashpati	25.4.1988
47.	Shri Maulana Asad Madni	25.4.1988
48.	Shri Shiv Pratap Mishra	25.4.1988
49.	Shrimati Satya Bahin	25.4.1988
50.	Shri Shanti Tyagi	25.4.1988
51.	Shri Subramanian Swamy	25.4.1988
52.	Shri Ish Dutt Yadav	25.4.1988
53.	Shri Ram Naresh Yadav	25.4.1988
54.	Shri Mohammed Amin	25.4.1988
55.	Prof. Sourendra Bhattacharjee	25.4.1988
56.	Shri Gurudas Das Gupta	25.4.1988
57.	Shri Ashis Sen	25.4.1988
58.	Shri Sukomal Sen	25.4.1988
59.	Shri Ramsingbhai Pataliyabhai Rathvakoli	26.4.1988
60.	Shrimati Ratan Kumari	2.5.1988
61.	Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare	2.5.1988

27 OBITUARY REFERENCES

S.No.	Name	Sitting Member/Ex-Member
1	Shri K. Vasudeva Panicker	Sitting Member
2.	Shrimati Pushpaben Janardhanrao Mehta	Ex-Member
3	Shri Ram Sahai	Ex-Member

APPENDIX III
STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 1988

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.	24 6 88 to 28 7 88	23	—	—	7,009(3,636) (a)	(1,112)	(128)
Bihar L.C.	24 6 88 and continuing on 30 June	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	27 2 88 to 5 4 88	27	—	—	31(31)	20(20)	5(5)
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	9 5 88 to 20 6 88	31	4(2)	—	1,377(930)	1,895(1,448)	11
Karnataka L.C.	21 3 88 to 30 3 88 and 10 6 88 to 20 6 88	19	1(8)	—	302(302)	102(102)	—
Kerala L.A.	11 3 88 to 25 4 88 and 20 6 88 and continuing as on 30 June 1988	35	10(10)	—	10,514(2,128) ^(b)	(6,290)	1
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Meghalaya L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal L.A.	17.3.88 to 14.5.88	23	12(12)	—	350(229)	164(249)	3(1)	—
UNION TERRITORIES								
Delhi Metropolitan Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman and Diu L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTES:

- (i) Figures in Cols. 4 and 5 indicate the number, respectively, of Government and Private Members' Bills introduced with the number of Bills passed in brackets.
- (ii) Figures in Cols. 6, 7 and 8 indicate the number of notices received followed by the number of notices admitted in brackets.
 - (a) The figure 7,009 represents the total number of notices received.
 - (b) The figure 10,514 represents the total number of notices received.

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

COMMITTEES AT WORK/NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Business Advisory Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	89	74	—	10	67	9(1)	18	43	—	17	30	35(1)	19	2	57 (e)
	—	9	12	20	10	67	13	7	43	12	13	12	35(1)	2	—	15 (e)

STATES

Andhra Pradesh L.A.

Arunachal Pradesh L.A.

Assam L.A.

Bihar L.A.

Bihar L.C.

NOTES: Figures in the brackets indicate the number of reports presented to the House.

- (a) Questions and Calling Attention Committee—33 sittings; and Zila Parishad and Zila Panchayat Samiti—24 sittings.
- (b) Questions and Calling Attention Committee—15 sittings.
- (c) Select Committee on Gujarat Bill, 1987—2 sittings.
- (d) Committee on the Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward classes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes—4 sittings; Committee on Panchayati Raj—6 sittings; and Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House—2 sittings.
- (e) Committee on the Papers Laid on the Table of the House—2 sittings; and Committee on Official Languages—2 sittings.
- (f) Joint Committee on Panchayati Raj—1 sitting.
- (g) Backward Classes Committee—5 sittings and 1 report.
- (h) Subject Committee on Agriculture and Integrated Rural Development—4 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Land Revenue, Forests and Fisheries—4 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Irrigation and Power—3 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Industry and Minerals—5 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Public Works, Transport and Communications—4 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Social Services—6 sittings and 4 reports; Subject Committee on Food, Housing and Labour—5 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Economic Affairs—4 sittings and 2 reports; Subject Committee on Local Administration and Cooperation—5 sittings and 1 report; and Subject Committee on Home Affairs—8 sittings and 1 report.
- (i) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes—12 sittings; and Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—18 sittings.
- (j) Committee on the Welfare of Schedule Castes—3 sittings; and Committee on the Welfare of Schedule Tribes—3 sittings.
- (k) Committee on Health and Family Welfare—6 sittings and 1 report; Committee on Environment—1 sitting; and Committee on Panchayat—3 sittings.

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE, 1988

S. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1	2	3
1.	The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1988	8.4.1988
2.	The Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1988	8.4.1988
3.	The Tamil Nadu Agriculture Service Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 1988	8.4.1988
4.	The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 1988	8.4.1988
5.	The Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Amendment Bill, 1988	25.4.1988
6.	The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1988	9.5.1988
7.	The Finance Bill, 1988	13.5.1988
8.	The Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1988	18.5.1988
9.	The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1988	18.5.1988
10.	The Customs and Central Excises Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1988	18.5.1988
11.	The Rajghat Samadhi (Amendment) Bill, 1988	18.5.1988
12.	The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1988	24.5.1988
13.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1988	25.5.1988
14.	The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1988	2.6.1988
15.	The Special Protection Group Bill, 1988	2.6.1988

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 1988

STATES

HARYANA VIDHAN SABHA

- *1. The Faridabad Complex (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1988.
- *2. The Haryana Aided Schools (Security of Service) Amendment Bill, 1988.
- *3. The Maharshi Dayanand University (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- *4. The Kurukshetra University (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

JAMMU & KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Karnataka Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
2. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1988.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Karnataka Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
2. The Karnataka Legal Aid Board (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
3. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1988.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Gandhiji University (Amendment and Special Provisions) Bill, 1988.
2. The Gandhiji University (Dissolution of Senate and Syndicate) Bill, 1988.
3. The Gandhiji University (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
4. The Local Authorities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
5. The Kerala Municipal Laws Amendment (Amending) Bill, 1988.
6. The Kerala State Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
7. The Kerala Raw Cashewnut (Marketing and Transport and Fixation of Minimum Price) Amendment Bill, 1988.
8. The Kerala Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

9. The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
10. The Kerala General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Board Bill, 1988.
2. The Uttar Pradesh Urban Buildings (Regulation of Letting, Rent and Eviction) (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
3. The Uttar Pradesh Zila Parishads (Alpakalik Vyawastha) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1988.
4. The Uttar Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
5. The Uttar Pradesh Regulation of Buildings and Use of Land (Nuclear Installations Area) Bill, 1988.
6. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1988.
7. The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
8. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Second Supplementary 1987-88) Bill, 1988.
9. The Uttar Pradesh Lok Ayukta and Up Lok Ayukta (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The West Bengal University Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
2. The West Bengal (Compulsory Censorship of Film Publicity Materials) (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- *3. The Code of Criminal Procedure (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- *4. The Code of Civil Procedure (West Bengal Second Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- *5. The West Bengal Premises Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- *6. The Calcutta Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
7. The Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital (Taking over of Management & Subsequent Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
8. The D.N. De Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital (Taking over of Management & Subsequent Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
9. The West Bengal Taxation Tribunal (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- *10. The Indian Forest (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- *11. The West Bengal Silk Worm Seed, Cocoon and Silk Yarn (Regulation of Production, Supply, Distribution and Sale) Bill, 1988.
12. The West Bengal Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1988.

* Awaiting assent.

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE, 1988

S.No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT					
1.	The Benami Transactions (Prohibition of the Right to Recover Property) Ordinance, 1988 (No. 2 of 1988).	19.5.1988	27.7.1988	7.9.1988	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Ordinance, 1988 (No. 3 of 1988).	26.5.1988	do	do	do
3.	The National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988 (No. 4 of 1988).	do	do	do	do
4.	The Arms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988 (No. 5 of 1988).	27.5.1988	do	do	do
STATE GOVERNMENTS					
BIHAR					
1.	Bihar Intermediate Shiksha Parishad Adhyadesh, 1988.	—	—	—	—
2.	Nalanda Khula Vishwa-Vidyalaya Adhyadesh, 1988.	—	—	—	—

5.	Evam Niyantran (Graham) (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1988	—	—	—	—
6.	Patna Vishwa-Vidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1988.	—	—	—	—
7.	Bihar Manorejan Kar (Sanshodhi Evam Vidhimanyakaran) Adhyadesh, 1988.	—	—	—	—
8.	Bihar Niji Abhiyantran Mahavidyalaya (Prabandh Evam Niyantran) (Graham) (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1988.	—	—	—	—
9.	Bihar Krishi Upaj Bazar Sanshodhan Adhyadesh, 1988.	—	—	—	—
	Bihar Aakasmikta Nidhi Sanshodhan Adhyadesh, 1988.	—	—	—	—
	GUJARAT				
1.	The Gujarat Secondary Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988.	28.4.1988	—	—	—
2.	The Bombay Electricity Duty (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance, 1988	31.5.1988	—	—	—
	KERALA				
1.	The Kerala Grandhasala Sangham (Taking over of Management) Amendment Ordinance, 1988	20.5.1988	20.6.1988	—	Replaced by Legislation.
2.	The Kerala Motor Transport Workers' Payment of Fair Wages (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988	30.5.1988	20.6.1988	—	Replaced by Legislation.
	TRIPURA				
1.	The Tripura Panchayats (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1988.	4.4.1988	8.7.1988	—	—

APPENDIX VII

A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (As on 8 September 1988)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Seats Cong.(I)	Telugu Desam	CPI(M)	Other Parties	Unattached	Indepen- dents/ Nominated	Total	Vacancies	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
STATES										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	6	29	1	3(e)	1	1	41	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2						2	
3.	Assam	14	5			7(b)	1	1	14	
4.	Bihar	54	45			5(c)		1	51	3
5.	Goa	2	2						2	
6.	Gujarat	26	23			3(d)			26	
7.	Haryana	10	6			4(e)			10	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4						4	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	3						6	
10.	Karnataka	28	24			3(f)			28	
11.	Kerala	20	12		1	4(g)			19	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40	39			5(h)	1		40	
13.	Maharashtra	48	43					1	47	1
14.	Manipur	2	2						2	
15.	Meghalaya	2	2						2	
16.	Mizoram	1	1						1	
17.	Nagaland	1								1
18.	Orissa	21	20						20	1
19.	Punjab	13	6			5(i)	2		13	
20.	Rajasthan	25	24						24*	
21.	Sikkim	1							1	
22.	Tamil Nadu	39	23			1(k)	1		37	2
23.	Tripura	2			2				2	

24. Uttar Pradesh	85	80				1	84	1
25. West Bengal	42	16		18	1(m)	2	42	8(n)
UNION TERRITORIES								
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1					1	
27. Chandigarh	1	1					1	
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1					1	1	
29. Daman and Diu	1	1					1	
30. Delhi	7	6					6	1
31. Lakshadweep	1	1					1	
32. Pondicherry	1	1					1	
NOMINATED (Anglo-Indian)	2					2	2	
	545	399	29	22	65	9	532*	12

* Excluding the Speaker

- (a) Janata—1; CPI(M)—1; and BJP—1
- (b) AGP—6; and PTCA—1
- (c) Janata—3; and CPI—2
- (d) Janata—2; and BJP—1
- (e) Lok Dal—4
- (f) J&K National Conference—3
- (g) Janata—4.
- (h) Muslim League—2; Kerala Congress—2; and Janata—1.
- (i) Janata—2; and Peasants and Workers Party of India—1
- (j) Akali Dal (Badal)—3; and Akali Dal (Barnala)—2
- (k) Sikkim Sangram Parishad—1
- (l) AIADMK (I)—7; and AIADMK (II)—4
- (m) Lok Dal—1
- (n) CPI—3; RSP—3; and Forward Bloc—2

24. Uttar Pradesh	34	23	6		3(i)	1	33	1
25. West Bengal	16	1		11	4(k)		16	
UNION TERRITORIES								
26. Delhi	3	3					3	
27. Pondicherry	1	1					1	
Nominated	12	4				6	10	2
	245	136	20	16	8	48	236	9

- (a) Telugu Desam—14.
 (b) Asom Gana Parishad—2
 (c) CPI—1; and Lok Dal—2
 (d) Lok Dal—2
 (e) National Conference—1
 (f) Kerala Congress—1; Muslim League—1, and CPI—1
 (g) Akali Dal—1
 (h) Sikkim Sangram Parishad—1
 (i) AIADMK (I)—6, AIADMK (II)—5, and DMK—3
 (j) Lok Dal—3
 (k) Forward Bloc—1; RSP—2; and CPI—1.

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	Seats	Cong.(I)	Janata	Lok Dal	BJP Cong.(S)	CP(M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
STATES.												
Andhra Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.4.1988)	295	52	3		8		11	10	203(e)	7	294	1
Arunachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.7.1988)	33	31							2(b)		33	
Assam L.A. (As on 1.12.1987)	126	24			4	4	2		91(c)	4	125	1
Bihar L.A. (As on 8.7.1987)	325	195	13	46	17		1	12	11(d)	29	324*	
Bihar L.C. (As on 1.4.1987)	96	35	2	4				6	2(e)	1	50*	45
Goa L.A. (As on 1.4.1988)	31	20							9(f)	2	31	
Gujarat L.A. (As on 21.6.1988)	182	146	14		12					8	180	2
Haryana L.A. (As on 1.7.1988)	90	4		60	17		1	1		5	88*	1
Himachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.7.1988)	68	57		1	7					3	68	
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. (As on 1.7.1988)	78	27			2				45(g)	4	78	
Jammu & Kashmir L.C. (As on 1.4.1988)	36	12							18(h)		30	6
Karnataka L.A. (As on 1.7.1988)	225	65	138		2		2	4	3(i)	8	222*	2
Karnataka L.C. (As on 30.6.1988)	75	7	23		7					7	44*	30

Kerala L.A. (As on 1.7.1988)	141	33	7	1	38	16	35(j)	10	140*	
Madhya Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.4.1988)	321	248	5	57			1(k)	5	316*	4
Maharashtra L.A. (As on 9.6.1988)	289	212	21	16	2	2	14(l)	20	289	
Maharashtra L.C. (As on 9.6.1988)	78	41	2	6			9(m)	9	67	11
Manipur L.A. (As on 1.7.1986)	60	39	..			1	12(n)	8	60	
Meghalaya L.A. (As on 1.4.1988)	60	21					28(o)	9	58*	1
Mizoram L.A. (As on 1.4.1988)	40	13					27(p)		40	
Nagaland L.A. (As on 1.4.1988)	60	34					19(q)	7	60	
Punjab L.A.				
Rejasthan L.A. (As on 1.4.1988)	200	116	10	27	1			9	200	
Sikkim L.A. (As on 1.7.1988)	32	1					30(r)	1	32	
Tamil Nadu L.A. (As on 1.1.1988)	235	64	3		4	2	148(s)	1	222*	12
Tripura L.A. (As on 1.7.1988)	60	25			25		9(t)		59	1
Uttar Pradesh L.A. (As on 2.5.1988)	426	264	20	83(u)	2	6	5(v)	28	422	4
Uttar Pradesh L.C. (As on 1.1.1988)	108	33		6		2	9(w)	5	67	51
West Bengal L.A. (As on 1.4.1988)	295	40			186	11	58(x)		295	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UNION TERRITORIES													
Delhi Metropolitan Council (As on 31.3.1988)		61	36	1	1	18					2	58	3
Daman & Diu L.A. (As on)													
Pondicherry L.A. (As on 1.1.1988)		33	19	1					9(y)		1	30	3

NOTES: *Excluding the Speaker.

- (a) Telugu Desam Party—198; Majlis Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen—4; and Marxist Communist Party of India—1.
 (b) People's Party of Arunachal Pradesh—2.
 (c) Asom Gana Parishad—71; United Minority Front—17; and Plains Tribal Council of Assam—3.
 (d) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha—9; SUCI—1; and Nominated—1.
 (e) Samta Party—1; and Jharkhand Mukti Morcha—1.
 (f) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party—8; and Goa Congress—1.
 (g) National Conference—41; and Muslim United Front—4.
 (h) National Conference—17; and Awami National Conference—1.
 (i) Maharashtra Eikaran Samiti—3.
 (j) Muslim League—15; Indian Congress Socialist (Sarat Chandra Sinha)—6; Kerala Congress—5; Revolutionary Socialist Party—5; and Kerala Congress (Mani Group)—4.
 (k) Nominated—1.
 (l) Peasants and Workers Party—13; and Bharatiya Congress Party—1.
 (m) Peasants and Workers Party—3; Bharatiya Congress Party—3; and Shiv Sena—2.
 (n) United Democratic Front—10; Manipur People's Party—1; and KNA—1.
 (o) Hills People Union—13; and Hills People Union (B)—6; Hills State People's Democratic Party—5; Public Demands Implementation Convention—2; and All India Hill Leaders Conference—2.
 (p) Mizo National Front—25; and People's Conference Party—2.
 (q) Nagaland National Democratic Party—18; and Nagaland People's Party—1.

- (r) Sikkim Sangram Parishad—30.
- (s) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam—131; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam—12; Indian Union Muslim League—2; All India Forward Bloc—2; and Republican Party of India (Khobargade)—1.
- (t) Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti—7; and RSP—2.
- (u) Lok Dal (A)—53; and Lok Dal (B)—30.
- (v) Congress (J)—4; and Nominated—1.
- (w) Rashtriya Shikshak Dal—3; Shikshak Dal—5; and Nirdaliya Vidhayak Dal—1.
- (x) Forward Bloc—27; Revolutionary Socialist Party—18; West Bengal Socialist Party—4; Revolutionary Communist Party of India—1; Forward Bloc (Marxist)—2; Democratic Socialist Party—2; Socialist Unity Centre of India—2; Muslim League—1; and Nominated—1.
- (y) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam—3; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam—5; and Pondicherry Meenila Makkal Munnai—1.

THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

Index to Vol. XXXIV (1988)

	PAGE		PAGE	
AFGHANISTAN		Secret Documents on the Table of the House by Subhash C. Kashyap,	27	
Coalition Government	347	Right of Speaker to Resign on Dissolution of the House by Subhash C. Kashyap	420	
New President and New Constitution	66	Role of Parliament in India Political System by Madhu Dadavate	3	
New Prime Minister	347			
New Vice-President	347			
Vote of confidence for Government	460			
AGARWAL U.C.		ARUNACHAL PRADESH		
Article, "Need for a National- Level Ombudsman (Lokadhikari) in India"	13	Expansion of Cabinet	454	
ANDHRA PRADESH		ASSAM		
Bye-election results	212	Bye-election result	213	
Chief Justice sworn in	212	Chief Justice sworn in	213	
Dismissal of Minister	62	Minister dropped	340	
Resignation by Minister	213, 340	New Chief Justice	340	
APPENDICES		117, 261, 383, 497	BANGLADESH	
ARTICLES			Dissolution of Parliament	66
Committee on Government Assurances by Narain Chand Parashar	297	General election results	222	
Jawaharlal Nehru and Planning in India by Vasant Sathe	411	Islamisation Bill passed	347	
The Legislative manager by Subhash C. Kashyap	313	Lifting of emergency	347	
Member and his Constituency by Surjit Singh Minhas	417	New Finance Minister	461	
Need for a National-level Ombudsman (Lokadhikari) in India by U.C. Agarwal	13	New Government	222	
Party Whips, Parliamentary Privilege and Anti-Defection Law by Subhash C. Kashyap	151	Removal of Minister	348	
Political and Economic Democracy in India by Ch. Narasimha Swamy	177	Resignation of Minister	67	
Private Member's Right to Quote from and Lay		Resignation by Ministers	222	
		BELGIUM		
		Formation of Government	348	
		New Party leadership	67	
		Resignation of Prime Minister	67	
		BIHAR		
		Cabinet Ministers	213	
		Cabinet sworn in	213	
		Death of MLA	213, 455	
		Death of MLC	213	
		Induction of Minister	341	
		Legislative Council election results	214	
		Ministers of State	214	
		New Chief Justice	341	
		New Chief Minister	213	
		Renomination to Legislative Council	341	
			529	

	PAGE		PAGE
Reversal of result after recounting	341	National People's Congress Meet	348
Swearing-in of Governor	214		
BOFORS		COLUMBIA	
Extension of time for presentation of report of the Joint Committee to enquire into	75, 236	Formation of new Government	348
Report of the Joint Committee	361, 369	COMMISSION OF SATI (PREVENTION) Bill, 1987	
Discussion on	469	Discussion on	9C
BOOK REVIEW		COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES	
Hans Daalder (ed.) Party Systems in Denmark, Austria, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Belgium by Professor N.G. Ranga	100	Article by Narain Chand Parashar	297
BRAZIL		CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA	
Lowering of voting age	461	CPA Executive Committee Meetings	431
New Constitution	461	CPA General Assembly Meeting	431
BUDGET (GENERAL)		Centenary Celebrations of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	433
Lok Sabha	237	Ninth Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers	431
Rajya Sabha	249	Ninety-eighth Birth Anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	41
BUDGET (RAILWAYS)		Seventy-eighth Inter-Parliamentary Conference	41
Lok Sabha	234	Thirty-fourth Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference	431
Rajya Sabha	248	Twenty-fourth Death Anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	329
BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES		CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-EIGHTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 1987	
Courses/Programmes/Study Visits conducted by	43, 193, 329, 434	Text of	73
BURMA		CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-NINTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 1988	
Multi-party polls approved	462	Text of	228
New President	461	CYPRUS	
Power seized by army	462	New President	223
Resignation by President	461	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	
CAMEROON		New Government constituted	349
Re-election of President	348	New Party Chief	67
CHILE		DAILY AVERAGE OF QUESTIONS	
Emergency extended	348	Lok Sabha	92,366
Emergency lifted	462		483
CHINA		Rajya Sabha	97, 252
Election of President and New Prime Minister	348		373, 489

	PAGE		PAGE
DANAVATE, MADHU		FRANCE	
Article, "Role of Parliament in Indian Political System	3	Formation of New Government	350
DEFAMATION BILL, 1988		National Assembly election results	350
Discussion on	482	Re-election of President	349
DELHI		GOA	
New Lt. Governor	460	Reshuffle of portfolios	455
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA		GOVERNOR	
Death of Vice President	349	<i>New Appointments in</i>	
DENMARK		Haryana	215
Resignation by Prime Minister	349	Karnataka	216
DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST		Kerala	216
Constitution (Fifty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1987	73	Maharashtra	217
Constitution (Fifty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1988	228	Rajasthan	221
Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Act, 1987	72	Tamil Nadu	221
ECUADOR		GUJARAT	
declaration of emergency	349	Bye-election results	341
New President	349	Death of MLA	214
EDITORIAL NOTE	1, 149, 295, 409	Resignation from Assembly	341
EGYPT		HDW SUBMARINES	
Death of Minister	67	Discussion on payment of commission in purchase of	359, 368
EL SALVADOR		HAITI	
General election results	223	Government ousted in coup	462
ETHIOPIA		Government overthrown	350
New President	67	New President	223
FAIRFAX GROUP INC.		HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS	
Discussion on report of Thakkar-Natarajan Commission of Inquiry	88, 95	Lok Sabha	92, 367, 483
FIJI		Rajya Sabha	98, 253, 373, 489
New Head of State	67	HARYANA	
FINLAND		Appointment of Deputy Chief. Minister	215
New President	223	Bye-election result	342
		Cabinet Ministers	215
		Cabinet reshuffle	214
		Election results	63
		Expansion of Cabinet	341
		Ministers of State	215
		Reallocation of portfolios	342
		Resignation by Minister	455
		Resignation from Vidhan Sabha	341
		Swearing-in of Governor	215

	PAGE		PAGE
HIMACHAL PRADESH		JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AND	
Reallocation of portfolios	215	PLANNING IN INDIA	
		Article by Vasant Sathe	411
HONDURAS		JORDAN	
Proclamation of emergency	350	Dissolution of House of	
		Representations	462
ICELAND		KASHYAP SUBHASH C;	
Re-election of President	350	Article "The Legislative	
Resignation by Government	462	Manager"	313
INDIA		Article "Party Whips,	
<i>Developments at the Union</i>		Parliamentary Privilege and	
Additional charge for Minister	62	Anti-Defection Law"	151
Biennial elections to Rajya Sabha	212	Article, "Private Members'	
Bye-election results	338	Right to Quote from and	
Cabinet Ministers	211, 339	Lay Secret Documents on	
Cabinet reshuffle	210, 338	the Table of the House"	27
Death of MP	62, 210,	Article, "Right of Speaker	
	212	to Resign on Dissolution	
Death of MPs	62, 336	of the House"	420
Deputy Ministers	211, 340		
Elections to Rajya Sabha	212, 338,	KARNATAKA	
	454	Death of MLA	343
Ministers of State	211, 339	Legislative Council election	343, 455
Ministers of State (with		Governor sworn-in	216
independent charge)	211, 339	Reallocation of portfolios	342
New Chief Justice for		Resignation by Chief Minister	456
Punjab and Haryana	62	Resignation by Ministers	216, 342,
Resignation by Member	340		343, 455
Resignation by Minister	210, 338		
Resignation from Rajya Sabha	454	KENYA	
		Appointment to Vice-President	224
INDO-SRILANKA AGREEMENT		Parliament dissolved	224
Discussions	77	President sworn in	225
IRAN			
Re-election of Prime Minister	351	KERALA	
Re-election of Speaker	350	Election held void-	63
		Governor sworn in	216
ISRAEL		LEBANON	
Re-election of President	224	Appointment of Prime Minister	463
Swearing-in of President	351		
ITALY		LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS	
Resignation by Prime Minister	224	Lok Sabha	89, 243,
Vote of confidence in			363, 479
Prime Minister	351	Rajya Sabha	95, 251,
			371, 486
JAMMU AND KASHMIR		THE LEGISLATIVE MANAGER	
Bill to increase seats in		Article by Subhash C. Kashyap	313
the House	63		
Elections to Legislative			
Council	63		

	PAGE		PAGE
LT. GOVERNOR		MEGHALAYA	
<i>New Appointment in Delhi</i>	460	Assembly seats declared general	64
LOK SABHA (EIGHTH)		Cabinet Ministers	218
Party position in	140, 286, 400, 520	Election of Speaker	219
Sessional review of ninth session	76	Election to Assembly	458
Sessional review of tenth session	230, 355	General election results	218
Sessional review of eleventh session	467	Ministers of State	219
Statement showing the work transacted during the ninth session	117	New Minister	64, 345
Statement showing the work transacted during the tenth session	261, 383	Reallocation of portfolios	458
Statement showing the work transacted during the eleventh session	497	Resignation by Minister, MLA	218
		Resignation from Assembly	457
		Swearing-in of Ministry	218
MADHYA PRADESH		MEMBER AND HIS CONSTITUENCY	
Bye-election results	343	Article by Surjit Singh	
Cabinet Ministers	216	Minhas	417
Deputy Minister	217		
Expansion of Cabinet	456	MEXICO	
Ministers of State	216	Presidential election result	463
New Chief Minister	216		
Resignation by Chief Minister	456	MINHAS, SURJIT SINGH	
Swearing-in more Ministers	217	Article, "Member and his Constituency".	417
MAHARASHTRA			
Bye-election result	64	MIZORAM	
Cabinet Ministers	349	Cabinet reshuffle	64
Legislative Council Election results	63, 344, 457	Imposition of President's Rule	458
Ministers of State	344		
New Chief Justice	64	NAGALAND	
New Chief Minister	343	Death of MLA	458
New Governor	217	Imposition of President's rule	459
Resignation by Minister	217	General election results	64
		Presidential proclamation in	477
MALDIVES		NEED FOR A NATIONAL-LEVEL OMBUDSMAN (LOKADHIKARI) IN INDIA	
Re-election of President	463	Article by U.C. Agarwal	13
MANIPUR		NEPAL	
Bye-election result	457	Cabinet reshuffle	225
Cabinet Ministers	217		
Ministers of State	218	NICARAGUA	
New Chief Minister	217	Lifting of emergency	225
Resignation by MLA	344		
		NIGER	
MAURITIUS		Death of President	68
Cabinet reshuffle	463	New President	68
		New Prime Minister	464
		OBITUARY REFERENCES	
		Lok Sabha	92, 245
		Rajya Sabha	98, 253

	PAGE		PAGE
ORDINANCES ISSUED by		Madhya-Pradesh	216, 343,
Central Government	136, 281,		456
	398, 516,	Maharashtra	63, 217,
State Governments	136, 281		343, 457
	398, 516	Manipur	217, 344,
			457
PAKISTAN		Meghalaya	64, 218,
Death of President	464		345, 457
Dissolution of Assembly	351	Mizoram	64, 458
Expansion of Cabinet	351	Nagaland	64, 458
Formation of Caretaker Ministry	351	Rajasthan	65, 219,
Resignation of Foreign			345
Minister	68	Tamil Nadu	65, 221,
Sharia Ordinance Passed	351		459
		Tripura	221, 345
PANAMA		Uttar Pradesh	66, 345,
Cabinet reshuffle	352		459
Emergency lifted	352	West Bengal	66, 346,
			460
PAPUA NEW GUINEA		<i>Union Territories</i>	
New Prime Minister	464	Delhi	460
		Pondicherry	65
PARAGUAY		<i>Developments Abroad</i>	
Presidential election	225	Afghanistan	66, 347,
Re-election of President	464		460
		Bangladesh	66, 222,
PARASHAR, NARAIN CHAND			347, 461
Article, "Committee on Government		Belgium	67, 348
Assurances"	297	Brazil	461
		Burma	461
PARLIAMENT		Cameroon	348
Bill passed by	131, 275,	Chile	348, 462
	395, 511	China	348
		Columbia	348
PARLIAMENTARY AND		Czechoslovakia	67, 349
CONSTITUTIONAL		Cyprus	223
DEVELOPMENTS		Democratic People's Republic	
<i>India</i>	62, 210,	of Korea (North Korea)	349
	338, 454	Denmark	349
<i>Around the States</i>		Ecuador	349
Andhra Pradesh	62, 212,	Egypt	67
	340	El Salvador	223
Arunachal Pradesh	454	Fiji	67
Assam	213, 340	Finland	223
Bihar	213, 341,	Ethiopia	67
	455	France	349
Goa	455	Haiti	223, 350,
Gujarat	214, 341		462
Haryana	63, 214	Honduras	350
	341, 455	Iceland	350, 462
Himachal Pradesh	215	Iran	350
Jammu and Kashmir	63	Italy	224, 351
Karnataka	216, 342,	Israel	224, 351
	455		
Kerala	63, 216		

	PAGE		PAGE
Jordan	462	THE NETHERLANDS	
Kenya	224	AND BELGIUM	
Lebanon	462	(ed.) Hans Daalder—book	
Maldives	463	reviewed by N.G. Ranga	100
Mauritius	463	PARTY WHIPS, PARLIAMENTARY	
Mexico	463	PRIVILEGE AND	
Nepal	225	ANTI-DEFECTION LAW	
Niger	68, 464	Article by Subhash	
Nicaragua	225	C. Kashyap	151
Pakistan	68, 351	PERU	
	464	Formation of New Government	352
Panama	225, 352	POLAND	
Papua New Guinea	464	Removal of Ministers	68
Peru	352	Resignation by Prime	
Poland	68, 464	Minister	464
Republic of Korea		POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC	
(South Korea)	69, 225	DEMOCRACY IN INDIA	
	352	Article by Narasimha	
Romania	68	Swamy	177
Senegal	352	PONDICHERRY	
Seychelles	69	Death of MLA	65
Singapore	464	PRESIDENT	
Sri Lanka	69, 226,	<i>New Appointments in</i>	
	352, 465	Afghanistan	66
Sudan	226, 353	Burma	461
Surinam	70, 226	Cameroon	348
Sweden	465	China	348
Switzerland	70	Cyprus	223
Syria	70	Ecuador	349
South Africa	352	Fiji	67
Thailand	353, 465	Finland	223
Tunisia	70	Ethiopia	67
Turkey	70	France	349
Taiwan	226	Haiti	223
United Kingdom	71, 226, 465	Iceland	350
United States of America	71	Israel	224
USSR	71, 227, 354, 466	Kenya	225
Vanuatu	71	Maldives	463
Vietnam	227, 354	Mexico	463
Yemen Arab Republic		Niger	68
(North Yemen)	466	Paraguay	464
Yugoslavia	354, 466	South Korea	69
Zimbabwe	71, 227	Switzerland	70
		Senegal	352
		Yugoslavia	354
		Zimbabwe	71
PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS			
Indian	42, 193, 329		
Foreign	42, 191, 433		
PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND			
ACTIVITIES			
Feature on	41, 191, 329, 431		
PARTY SYSTEMS IN DENMARK,			
AUSTRIA, SWITZERLAND,			

	PAGE		PAGE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS		<i>Rajya Sabha</i>	
Discussion in Lok Sabha	230	Alleged misleading of the House by the Prime Minister	47
PRIME MINISTER		Notice to the Chairman from the Supreme Court in connection with a Transfer Petition	48
<i>New Appointments in</i>			
Afghanistan	347	<i>State Legislatures</i>	
China	348	<i>Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly</i>	
Iran	351	Alleged trespassing into the premises of the House and throwing leaflets on the floor of the House	447
Lebanon	462		
Niger	464	<i>Punjab Legislative Assembly</i>	
Papua New Guinea	464	Alleged deliberate boycott of proceedings of the House on solemn occasion of obituary reference	204
Thailand	465	Question of privilege against the Speaker	205
Tunisia	70	Raising of derogatory slogans by some members against a member and the Chair	205
Vanuatu	71		
Vietnam	354	<i>Tripura Legislative Assembly</i>	
Yemen Arab Republic	466	Alleged maltreatment meted out to a member by a Government servant	331
PRIVATE MEMBER'S RIGHT TO QUOTE FROM AND LAY SECRET DOCUMENTS ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE			
Article by Subhash C. Kashyap	27	<i>Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly</i>	
PRIVILEGE ISSUES		Alleged wrongful confinement of a member by a Police Officer	334
<i>Lok Sabha</i>		Alleged misbehaviour with a member by a police officer	334
Alleged attempt by a Minister to intimidate members and suppress their freedom of speech by issuing a whip to them in the House	198	<i>West Bengal Legislative Assembly</i>	
Alleged misleading of the House by a member	201	Alleged ill-treatment to a member by Government servants	448
Alleged misleading of the House by a member of Rajya Sabha and a former Minister	195		
Alleged non-intimation of arrest/ detention of a member and giving wrong information to the Speaker	437	<i>Foreign Parliaments</i>	
Making of policy announcement by a Minister outside the House while the House was in session	204	<i>United Kingdom</i>	
Notice to the Speaker from the Supreme Court in connection with a Transfer Petition	46	<i>House of Commons</i>	
Request from CBI for handing over original letters and telegrams addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha by two MPs.	440	Premature disclosure of the draft report of a Parliamentary committee by a newspaper	49
		PROCEDURAL MATTERS	
		<i>Lok Sabha</i>	
		A member once asked to withdraw for the day cannot enter the	

	PAGE		PAGE
House on that day	209	Referring any matter to a Committee of the House for enquiry/investigation	336
Allegatory remarks against Speaker of a State Legislature and Governor	336	Secretary-General can convey Speaker's directions	58
Authenticity of Press reports by a member	59	Statement by a member on resignation	207
Chair's right to change the order of Speakers in the lists supplied by the parties	58	Wearing of a badge in the House	453
Discussion on the conduct of a Governor	226	Withholding of consent to adjournment motion and allowing the matter to be discussed under rule 193	207
Discussion on the conduct of a Minister	206		
Discussion on a matter under the consideration of a Parliamentary committee	208	<i>Sikkim Legislative Assembly</i>	
Harassment of a member	207	No Question Hour	453
Interpretation of <i>sub judice</i> rule	59	<i>Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly</i>	
Minister can make a statement only with permission of the Chair taken in advance	208	Discrimination against State Legislature Secretariat	61
Minister's presence on behalf of Government in the House	59	Governor's right to summon the House	60
Notices to the Speaker from High Court of Bombay	452	Need for prior notice for levelling charges	60
Permission to a Member to move his Resolution if not present when his name was called	58	Powers of the Chair	60
President has no obligation to consult Parliament before issuing proclamation under article 356 but the House should be taken into confidence and informed of proposed action when it is in session	207	Presentation of Reports by a Private Member	60
Presiding over the House in absence of Speaker or any Member from panel of Chairman	453	Reply to Notices within scheduled time	60
Private Member allowed to resume his unfinished speech on his resolution after another member had spoken	208	Reply to Questions within scheduled time	59
Questions on a Calling Attention statement	452		
Reference to members of Rajya Sabha by name	337	PUNJAB	
Reference to proceedings of Consultative Committee meeting in the House	337	Presidential Proclamation in discussion on situation in	76,357 239,356,358
Reference to proceedings of Rajya Sabha	336	QUESTION HOUR	
Reference to Speaker, Governor of a State	452	Lok Sabha	91,366,483
		Rajya Sabha	97,252, 373,489.
		Radhakrishnan, Dr. Sarvepalli	
		Birth Centenary Celebrations of	426
		RAJASTHAN	
		Bye-election result	345
		Cabinet Ministers	220
		Ministers of State	220
		New Chief Minister	219
		Resignation of Governor	65
		Swearing-in of Governor	221
		RAJYA SABHA	
		Party position in	142,288. 402,522

	PAGE		PAGE
Sessional Review of Hundred and Forty-Fourth Session	92	ROMANIA	
Sessional Review of Hundred and Forty-fifth session	245	Replacement of Ministers	68
Sessional Review of Hundred and Forty-sixth session	367	SATHE, VASANT	
Sessional Review of Hundred and Forty-seventh session	484	Article, "Jawaharlal Nehru and Planning in India".	411
Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and forty-fourth session	122	SATI	
Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Forth-fifth session	266	Incident in Deorala village	81
Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and forty-sixth session	384	Commission of Sati (Prevention) Bill, 1987	90,97
Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Forty-seventh session	502	SENEGAL	
RANGA, N.G..		Re-election of President	352
Review of book 'Party systems in Denmark, Austria, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Belgium' (ed) Hans Daalder	100	SESSIONAL REVIEW	
RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST		<i>Lok Sabha</i>	
Feature on	109,256, 376,492	Agreement on elimination of land based intermediate nuclear missiles	85
REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (THIRD AMENDMENT) ACT, 1987		Alleged payment of commission in purchase of submarines from M/s Howandtwerke-Deutsche-Werfe (HDW).	359
Text of	72	Alleged plot to kill the Prime Minister and the Home Minister	474
REPUBLIC OF KOREA (SOUTH KOREA)		Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1988	479
Election of President	69	Atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis in different parts of the country	473
National Assembly Elections	352	Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1988	366
New Constitution	69	Commission of Sati (Prevention) Bill, 1987	90
New Government	225	Compensation for the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy	83
RIGHT OF SPEAKER TO RESIGN ON DISSOLUTION OF THE HOUSE		Constitution (Fifty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1988	244
Article by Subhash C. Kashyap	420	Constitution (Fifty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1987	89
ROLE OF PARLIAMENT IN INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM		Defamation Bill, 1988	482
Article by Madhu Dandavate	3	Deliberations in US Congress on South Africa	84
		Discussion on floods	475
		Drought and Flood situation in the country and the relief measures taken by the Government	79
		Extension of time for presentation of report of the Joint Committee to enquire into Bofors Contract	75,236
		FERA violations	85
		Finance Bill, 1988	364
		Firing of 'Prithvi' surface-to-surface missile	236
		General Budget	237

	PAGE		PAGE
Golden Temple Amritsar, incidents in	358	Reported income of Jyotsna Holdings Private Limited received from Sumitomo Corporation	472
Hike in administered prices of various essential commodities	241	Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Bill, 1987	89
Implementation of Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement	77	Situation in Fiji	82
Incidents of Gastro-Enteritis/Cholera in Delhi	468	Special Protection Group Bill, 1988	365
Incident of <i>Satl</i> at Deorala Village in Rajasthan	81	Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1988; Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Cooperative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 1988; and Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 1988	363
Iran-Iraq War; Safety of Indian Nationals in Tehran	240		
Launching of Remote Sensing Satellite I-A	242		
Legislative Business	89,243, 363,479		
Mass killings of innocent people by terrorists in Punjab	358	<i>Rajya Sabha</i>	
Memorandum of settlement on Tripura	478	Felicitations to Chairman Administrative Tribunal (Amendment) Bill, 1987	92
Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers	86	Allegation of Payment of Commission to Indian agents in purchase of submarines from M/s HDW of Federal Republic of Germany	96
National Security (Amendment) Bill,	481	Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1988	368
Obituary references	92,245, 483	Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Bill, 1988	372
Payments made to LTTE in connection with Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement	355	Commission of Sati (Prevention) Bill, 1987	488
President's Address	230	Constitution (Fifty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1988	97
Presidential proclamation in Nagaland	477	Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 1987	251
Presidential Proclamation in Punjab	76,357	Constitution (Fifty-sixth Amendment) Bill, 1987	96
Presidential Proclamation in Tamil Nadu	233,467	Delhi Rent control (Amendment) Bill, 1988	96
Prime Minister's visits abroad	80,470	Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 1988	487
Prime Minister's visit to Japan and Vietnam	358	Drought and flood situation in different parts of the country	486
Publication of certain documents regarding alleged payment of commission in Bofors contract	469	Finance Bill, 1988	94
Punjab situation	239	General Budget	371
Question Hour	91,366, 483	High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1988	249
Railway Budget	234	Hospital and other Institutions (Redressal of Grievances of Employees) Bill, 1987	252
Recent Development in Sri Lanka	241	Incidents of crime against women in the country	371
Religions' Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1988	480	Legislative Business	250
Report of Inquiry into events and circumstances leading to arrangements entered into Fairfax Group Inc.	88		95,251, 371,486
Report of the Joint Committee to enquire into Bofors Contracts	361		

	PAGE		PAGE
Motion of thanks on the President's Address	246	<i>Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council</i>	
Obituary references	98,253, 373,489,	Financial business	379
		Obituary references	375
Question Hour	97,252, 373,489,	<i>Union Territories</i>	
Railway Budget	248	<i>Delhi Metropolitan Council</i>	
Recent Press disclosures on Bofors Deal	484	No-confidence Motion	99
Religions Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1988	487	Obituary references	99,255
Report of Joint Parliamentary Committee on Bofors Contract	369	SEYCHELLES	
Report of Thakkar-Natarajan Commission of Inquiry into utilization of Fairfax Group Inc.	95	New Parliament	69
Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Bill, 1987	95	SHORT NOTE ON	
Situation in Sri Lanka	93,485	Unveiling of the portrait of Shrimati Indira Gandhi	35
State of Arunachal Pradesh (Amendment) Bill, 1988	488	SINGAPORE	
Tributes to Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	485	General election Results	464
Working of the Ministry of Home Affairs	367	SOUTH AFRICA	
State Legislatures		Extension of Emergency	352
<i>Gujarat Legislative Assembly</i>		SPEAKER	
Financial Business	490	<i>New Appointments in India</i>	
Obituary references	490	Meghalaya	219
<i>Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly</i>		<i>Other Countries</i>	
Excess Demands	253, 490	Iran	350
Financial Business	98,253, 490	SRI LANKA	
Obituary references	98,253, 490	Appointment of Ministers	353
<i>Manipur Legislative Assembly</i>		Bills on Provinces	69
Financial business	373,490	Discussion on situation in	93,241, 355,485
Obituary referceces	490	Expulsion of Party MPs.	69
<i>Sikkim Legislative Assembly</i>		Extension of Emergency	266
Financial business	254,491	Governors of Provincial Councils	353
Obituary references	254,491	Merger of Provinces	465
<i>Tripura Legislative Assembly</i>		Minister shot dead	465
Financial business	254	New Finance Minister	226
Obituary references	254	Provincial Council Elections	353
<i>Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly</i>		Resignation by Minister	69,352
Financial business	374,491	STATE LEGISLATURES	
Obituary references	374,491	Bills passed by	132,276, 396,512
		Party position in	144,290, 404,524
		Sessional Review of	98,253 373,490
		Statement showing the activities of	126,270, 390,506

	PAGE		PAGE
STATEMENTS CORRECTING ANSWERS TO QUESTION		TUNISIA	
Rajya Sabha	96,253, 373,489	Coup in Tunisia	70
		New Prime Minister	70
SUDAN		TURKEY	
Extension of Emergence	226	Election results	70
New Government formed	353		
Resignation by Prime Minister	353	UNION TERRITORIES	
SURINAM		Bills passed by the .	
Resignation of Cabinet	70	Legislatures of	135,280
Swearing-in of new Government	226	. Party position in	146,292, 406,526
SWAMY, CH. NARASIMHA		Sessional Review of	99,255, 491
Article, "Political and Economic Democracy in India".	177	Statement showing the activities of the Legislatures of	127, 271, 391,507
SWEDEN		UNITED KINGDOM	
General Election Result	465	Cabinet reshuffle	465
SWITZERLAND		Resignation by Deputy Prime Minister	226
New President	70	Resignation of Lord Chancellor	71
SYRIA		Telecasting House of Commons, proceedings	226
Resignation of Prime Minister	70	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
TAIWAN		Resignation of Defence Secretary	71
Death of President	226	USSR	
TAMIL NADU		New Deputy Prime Minister	227
Extension of President's rule approved	459	New Vice President	354
Imposition of Presidents's rule	221	Resignation of Deputy Prime Minister	71
New Chief Minister	221	Sweeping changes in Institut- ional set-up	466
New Minister	65	UTTAR PRADESH	
Presidential Proclamation in	233	Bye-election results	346
Swearing-in of Governor	221	Cabinet re-shuffle	66
THAILAND		Death of MLA	66, 345
Appointment of Prime Minister	465	Expansion of Cabinet	459
Dissolution of Parliament	353	New Chief Justice	345
Election of Prime Minister	465	New Chief Minister	346
TRIPURA		Swearing-in of Ministers	346
Cabinet Ministers	221	Vidhan Parishad elections	345
Death of MLA	222	VANUATU	
Election of Deputy Speaker	222	Re-election of Prime Minister	71
Election of State Assembly	345	VIETNAM	
General election results	221	Death of Prime Minister	227
Memorandum of Settlement on	478	Election of Prime Minister	354
Ministers of State	222	Removal of Vice-Premiers	354
New Ministry	221		
Pro-tem Speaker	222		

	PAGE		PAGE
WEST BENGAL		YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC (NORTH YEMEN)	
Bye-election results	346	Re-appointment of Prime Minister	466
Death of MLAs	66	YUGOSLAVIA	
Hill Council Bill Passed	460	Cabinet reshuffle	466
New Chief Justice	66,346	Election of President	354
		New Party President	354
		ZIMBABWE	
WIT AND HUMOUR IN PARLIAMENT		Election of President	71
Feature on	37, 186,	Election results	71
	326,429	New Cabinet	227

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