

***THE JOURNAL OF
PARLIAMENTARY
INFORMATION***

**VOLUME XXVII, No. 4
DECEMBER, 1981**

CONTENTS	PAGES
EDITORIAL NOTE	379
ARTICLES AND ADDRESSES	
Role and Functions of Legislators Inside and Outside the Legislature	380—84
—Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar	
Parliament and Foreign Policy	385—92
—P. V. Narasimha Rao	
Socio-Economic Background of Members of the Seventh Lok Sabha	393—413
—LARRDIS	
PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES	
Conferences and Symposia	414—17
Parliamentary Delegations from Abroad	418
Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training	418—23
PRIVILEGE ISSUES	424—48
PROCEDURAL MATTERS	449—53
PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS	454—58
SESSIONAL REVIEW	
Lok Sabha	459—70
Rajya Sabha	470—78
State Legislatures	478—80
BOOK REVIEW	
Dutta, Satyabrata : <i>Bengal Legislature, 1862—1920</i> Published by Resonance, Calcutta, 1980	481—83
—Hirendra Nath Mukerjee	
RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST	484—87

(ii)

APPENDICES	PAGES
I. Statement showing the work transacted during the Sixth Session of Seventh Lok Sabha	488—92
II. Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred Nineteenth Session of Rajya Sabha	493—97
III. Statement showing activities of State Legislatures during the period 1 July, 1981 to 30 September, 1981	498—503
IV. List of Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and Assented to by the President during the period 1 July, 1981 to 30 September, 1981	504—05
V. Bills passed by the State Legislatures during the period 1 July, 1981 to 30 September, 1981	506—13
VI. Ordinances issued by the Central Government and by the State Governments during the period 1 July, 1981 to 30 September, 1981	514—25
VII. Party Position in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislatures	526—33
INDEX TO VOL. XXVII (1981)	535—51

EDITORIAL NOTE

We open this issue with an article on "Role and Functions of Legislators Inside and Outside the Legislature" by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhra, Speaker, Lok Sabha. The article is based on the Inaugural Address by the Speaker at a Seminar on the subject organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, Lok Sabha Secretariat. Included in this issue is also a talk on "Parliament and Foreign Policy" by Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Union Minister of External Affairs delivered by him at an Appreciation Course for Indian Foreign Service Probationers conducted by the Bureau.

We also publish in this issue an article analysing the socio-economic background of members of the Seventh Lok Sabha based on information supplied by the members.

The issue carries, besides, the other regular features on parliamentary events and activities, parliamentary privileges, procedural matters, constitutional and parliamentary developments in India and abroad, brief sessional resume of the two Houses of Parliament and State Legislatures and book reviews.

Avtar Singh Rikhy

ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF LEGISLATORS INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE LEGISLATURE*

DR. BAL RAM JAKHAR

The "Role and Functions of Legislators inside and outside the Legislature" is a topic of continuing relevance which has so much to do with the image of the Legislature and its credibility as a representative institution.

A legislator, whether inside the House or outside it, is a bridge between the people and the Government. It is he to whom the common folk turn to for help; and it is he who has often to intercede on their behalf with the public functionaries for finding solutions to some of their day-to-day problems. Nothing can be more gratifying or fulfilling to a legislator than the satisfaction that he has been able to constructively contribute to the welfare of the community around him. But the people make all kinds of demands on him—from admissions to schools and colleges, postings and transfers etc. to fertilizers, water supply and so on. Some of the demands made on the legislator, of course, place him in an unenviable situation. But he has to tackle the problems as best as he can and pursue them systematically with the concerned authorities. Even as he brings to the attention of Government the grievances, urges and expectations of the people, he must also serve as a conduit of information to the people and keep them informed about the various policies and programmes of the Government and the happenings in the legislature.

There should be a close rapport and understanding between the masses and the legislators. It will be absurd on the part of the people to think

*Adapted from the Inaugural Address by the Hon'ble Speaker at the Seminar on the subject organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training and Indian Parliamentary Group on 28th August, 1981.

that once they have voted us to power, they have got no other functions; they can just sit and criticise. No, it is the duty of the legislator, the parliamentarian or other representatives of people, to make the people realise that it is through the continuity of the association between the electorate and the elected that real benefit can accrue to the nation and to the community as a whole. If they just sit at home and criticise, it will be negative criticism; it is the people who are kings. यथा राज तथा प्रजा as we used to call it. But now, who is the raja? Actually, praja is the raja the people are the real masters. We are accountable to them; the reins are in their hands. It is our duty to make them aware of this. We should not, however, be looked upon as a sort of errand boys, as we have come to be today. This is my personal experience. The People come to you many a time for small things. That is self-interest. You have to draw a line where self-interest stops and national interest, community interest, starts. We are here to work for the national interest, for the interest of the community as a whole and not to cater to the self-interest of some people. That is how parliamentary democracy has come to this state that the representatives of the people are treated as messenger boys and are told to arrange for this transfer or that admission and things like that. By this we are just drifting away from a good system which a true representative institution stands for. Therefore, the need of the hour is that we must make the people realise this. This cannot be done by one party alone, but by every party whatsoever that exists in this land. We must try continuously to make a success of the system and let the people know what this democracy stands for. We must have a constant rapport with the electorate so that parliamentary democracy can take deep roots and blossom.

It is quite likely that in the course of his functioning, a legislator finds that on certain matters the interest of his constituents, or even of his party is at variance with what he thinks to be the interest of the State or the country. In such circumstances, where does his duty lie? Edmund Burke, 200 years ago, gave his classic answer to this major dilemma in a representative democracy in these words :

“It ought to be the happiness and glory of a representative to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence and the most unreserved communications with his constituents. Their wishes ought to have great weight with him; their opinion high respect; their business unremitting attention. It is his duty to sacrifice his repose, his pleasure, his satisfaction, to theirs- and above all, ever and in all cases, to prefer their interest to his own. But his unbiassed opinion, his mature judgement, his enlightened conscience, he ought not to sacrifice to you, to any man or to any set of men living. . . . Your representative owes you not his industry only, but his judgement, and he betrays, instead of serving you, if he sacrifices it to your opinion”.

Thus the interest of the country should be uppermost in the mind of a legislator and he need not be led by the masses when he feels that it would not be in the interest of the country. Interestingly, Gandhiji said the same thing when he came to speak of the responsibilities of leadership. He said:

“Those who claim to lead the masses must resolutely refuse to be led by them if we want to avoid mob law and desire ordered progress for the country. I believe that mere protestation of one’s opinion and surrender to the mass opinion is not only not enough, but in matters of vital importance, leaders must act contrary to the mass opinion if it does not commend itself to their reason.”

When we are elected to Parliament or legislature, we come and take oath to uphold the Constitution, the integrity and sovereignty of the country. Along with it, I think, there must be one more oath and that should be generally to the electorate, the masses, the millions of people whom we represent. It should be :‘Oh God, give me strength to work selflessly without any personal gain, for the betterment of the masses’. If we forget them then we are not worth the salt, worthy of the confidence reposed in us by the people. We should be able to have the boldness to say that we commend their confidence and that we are their representatives in the real sense of the term.

Inside the legislature, the primary role of a legislator, as the term implies, is of course to participate in the work of the legislature. If a legislator were to play his role effectively for the betterment of the people and the country, he must make full use of all the available opportunities and participate actively in the legislative, financial and other business of the House, bringing to bear his special knowledge, experience and insights in the shaping of public policy and contribute his share in the oversight and scrutiny of the performance of the Government and redressal of public grievances and not merely raise issues during the zero hour and then leave the House, and the bell has to be rung thrice or four times because the quorum is not there. A serious-minded and persevering member has indeed limitless opportunities for making his contribution in the legislature. To this end, procedures have also been evolved in the Indian Parliament. We have now a number of procedural devices, some traditional and some new—like questions, half-an-hour discussions, adjournment motions, call attention notices, short duration discussions, no-day-yet-named notices, raising of matters under Rule 377, private members’ resolutions, etc., besides the usual opportunities for debate on the Motion of Thanks on the President’s Address and the Budget—which members may avail to bring up matters on the legislative floor.

Obviously, it is, not merely enough if a member has knowledge of the rules and procedures; he should also be able to choose the right procedural means to achieve his objective. Without knowledge one cannot

use anything. Even if one has a first class weapon, one should know how to use that weapon. More so when it is sophisticated. And the Rules have become so sophisticated that one has to know the technique of using them.

It is important to remember that parliamentary practices, procedures and conventions make for orderly and expeditious transaction of business and impart an element of stability and predictability in the course of proceedings within the chamber and afford a chance to the members of every side to make their contribution to the business before the House. It is, therefore, important that inside the House members must scrupulously observe the rules and practices of the House and must obey the directions and rulings from the Chair. Further, a member owes it to himself and to the House to be always time-conscious and use every minute of parliamentary time most effectively and purposefully. This would of course imply cultivation of a habit of self-discipline and result-oriented approach. Self-discipline, tolerance and decorous behaviour lend grace and strength to the fabric of parliamentary democracy. It is time that legislators come to recognize and live up to their responsibilities as community leaders in a free democratic society. They have to be a source of inspiration to others. So long as we do not observe discipline in the House we may not expect discipline among the students and workers. The legislators have to be a living example to others.

उर्दू में एक कहावत है :

“,खुद मियां फजीहत और लोगों को नसीहत”

That is,

“Himself of fault but preaching to others.”

“Lord Krishna says in Gita:

यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठस्तत्तदेवेतरो जनाः

स यत्प्रमाणं कुरुते लोकस्तदनुवर्तते ।

That is,

“Whichever may be the way of life that a superior man may adopt, that very one is by other people too (followed). What he might make his guiding principle, the world too behaves even according to the same.”

There is another

लोकोक्ति : “महाजनो येन गतः सपन्था” ।

“The path the great men tread, that becomes the path for others to follow.”

The legislators have to prove that they are worthy of the God given opportunity. They must be a shining example of self-sacrifice. They must come into the legislature not seeking something, but to serve, and to serve to the best of their ability, with sincerity and honesty. If anybody has other inclinations, let him do something else, but for God's sake let

him not enter this sanctum. We have to cultivate the right spirit and do what is required of us.

Sometimes it may not be possible for members to make their full contribution on the floor of the House. The Parliamentary Committees offer them ample scope to make their parliamentary life more fulfilling. Political parties can play an important role in this regard by nominating members for the various Committees keeping in mind their aptitude, background and special interests. Specialisation can be promoted if continuity of membership in the same Committee is assured for a reasonable period.

We are a collective caravan of pilgrims towards a common democratic goal—which is a fuller life for the people. Each legislator represents over a million of our people. So they have a tremendous responsibility on their shoulders. How successfully they are able to discharge their duty depends on their personal attributes—their knowledge, habit of hard work, capacity to utilise the available parliamentary opportunities and last, but not the least, their faith in the representative institution as an instrument in the service of the people.

PARLIAMENT AND FOREIGN POLICY*

P. V. Narasimha Rao

I am very happy to be here in your midst, to be able to share with you some thoughts on the subject suggested to me, namely, Role of Parliament *vis-a-vis* Foreign Policy of India.

At the outset I must admit that no amount of talk, no amount of preparing papers or reading them is going to help you in giving you a clear picture of what Parliament is and is sometimes capable of. That you will gain only from experience. When you are working in the Ministry, in the territorial divisions or in some other capacity, you will then feel the pressure of Parliament almost every day when the Parliament is in session. You will then feel the stress and strain and the intellectual challenge that Parliament imposes on you, the feeling of trepidation all the time in formulating answers, in formulating statements, stumbling, trying to correct yourself and still finding that the best you are capable of is not good enough for some members of Parliament. That is an experience which no one can describe to you. It can be gained only by going through the mill.

In the first place, I would take you to the Constitution of India—List 1, the Union List, in the Seventh Schedule, because it is from the Constitution that we derive the authority for whatever we would be doing. Equally important, it is the Constitution that has to be referred to again and again, if you really want to know what the Indian ethos is, not only in terms of authority but also in other policies.

The Indian Constitution is not the carbon copy of any other Constitution. It has drawn heavily on other Constitutions, but it is essentially Indian. Though you would have read of what the Constitution contains, that is not

*Talk by the Union Minister of External Affairs at the Fourth Appreciation Course for Indian Foreign Service Probationers organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, Lok Sabha Secretariat in January 1981.

enough. If there is anything which you in your career should, according to me, try to do more than anything else, it is to master the Indian Constitution, not as it was 20 years ago, but as it is being amended from time to time, and keep abreast of the case law that is coming in very large volumes because, what was considered right by the Supreme Court 20 years ago is no longer considered right by it today. The Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court has given decisions and interpretations which are not always the same. You will have to know when a particular interpretation was considered authoritative and when it was over-ruled by another Bench. This can happen, and is happening, in any Supreme Court as well as ours. So, you will have to be absolutely up-to-date on the Constitution, on decisions on the Constitution, on the legislation and other processes which stem from the Constitution. This is a very important thing and, if you master it, I have no doubt that you will be able to convince your counterparts in other countries, or at least try your best to advance the image of our country in other countries, particularly among the Indian community abroad.

The three constituents to which you will have to address yourselves are—the governments of other countries, the people of other countries and your own people residing in other countries, who seem to be getting a very very distorted view of what is happening in India.

To start with the Constitution, entries 10 to 21 in the Union List relate to items connected with foreign relations. Here the position is not the same as on the other items in the List or in the other Lists, which are handled by other Ministries. The affairs connected with the External Affairs Ministry stand in a rather different category, quite distinct from other subjects.

For example, take item No. 10, "Foreign affairs; all matters which bring the Union into relations with any foreign country." In the United States, for example, the Supreme Court has held that while the federal power over internal affairs depends upon the affirmative grant of the Constitution, the power over external affairs is inherent in the external sovereignty of the United States and exists even apart from the enumerated powers over war and peace, treaties and the like. The federal power over external affairs is exclusive. So far as courts are concerned, they regard questions relating to foreign affairs in general as political in nature and, therefore, non-justiciable. This is a point which it would be very useful to understand, namely, that most of the items included in foreign affairs are non-justiciable. You cannot just go to a court and ask for relief on any of these things.

Therefore, if it is not justiciable, a major portion of it falls beyond the purview of legislation; that is a corollary to it being non-justiciable. Because, when you legislate on something, the legislation normally becomes

justiciable and under that law anyone can go to a court of law and ask for relief. Foreign relations are an exception. Of course, there are cases in which there is some legislation also on some matters connected with foreign affairs, some matters enumerated in List I, but they are few and far between, and only to that extent there is some possibility of going to a court and getting relief.

Even among such legislation, one Act, the Emigration Act of 1922, ran into trouble and was adversely commented upon by the Supreme Court. So, today we are drafting another law to substitute the existing Act and in the interregnum what is happening in relation to emigration in India today is that the Supreme Court in certain cases have laid down some guidelines which will have to be followed in all cases of emigration until a new Act of Parliament comes into effect. In other words, the Supreme Court has virtually legislated on this question and until Parliament enacts a law which again, hopefully, is not struck down by the Supreme Court, the guidelines given by the Supreme Court will, in effect, be the law.

Why was the Emigration Act of 1922 set aside? Why did emigration become a matter which the Supreme Court did not approve of in the form in which it was contained in the Emigration Act of 1922? The reason is this; the Supreme Court feels that if someone wants to leave this country and go abroad in search of livelihood, the Government cannot put obstacles in the way or impose conditions. If the conditions are reasonable and in the interest of the State, they could be imposed according to the Constitution. The Supreme Court felt that the conditions imposed by the 1922 Act were not reasonable and therefore it struck down that portion of the Act. It felt that they were not in consonance with the spirit of the Constitution or the Fundamental Rights. If someone wants to go to the Gulf or some other country in search of livelihood, we have no power of stopping him or imposing conditions. Now, if you happen to be India's Ambassador in one of those countries, you will be faced with a real problem. People from this country go there and get into trouble and, according to the Supreme Court, we have no say in the matter. Some people may be smuggled into those countries through the help of some travel agents, they may be caught and deported at our expense and still we cannot impose any restrictions on emigration. If you have legislation on a subject like health or education you can implement that legislation because you have full control. But in matters connected with foreign policy you have no control, because the control is shared between you and the whole world. Therefore, legislation in this field is cut down to the minimum, because it is not justiciable, because if it is breached, you do not know where to go. The International Court of Justice has no authority except in an advisory capacity. You just cannot do anything on that.

Coming to treaties, which also form part of this, if they are violated by another country, can you go to a court of law to get relief? The answer is "No". While you can enjoin on the Indian citizens to do or not to do something, so far as treaties between countries are concerned, one could violate them at will, because again, they are not justiciable.

Therefore, most of the matters in foreign affairs are between States and their efficacy or implementation depends upon the will of the State and nothing else. There is no arbitration; there is no court to enforce the treaties. This feature of foreign affairs therefore stands out prominently, distinctly different from other matters dealt with by the Constitution.

Then there are the privileges and immunities of the diplomatic personnel, which are governed by the Geneva Convention and other conventions and agreements. But they could not stop Iran keeping 52 hostages for 19 months and not releasing them until certain conditions were fulfilled. Obviously therefore, mere conventions will not be effective unless the countries concerned are willing to honour them.

The same thing happens with the United Nations. It is one of the bodies where resolutions are adopted but often violated. That happens to be the unfortunate case today. We subscribe to the resolutions, but we have our reservations. Any country which has reservations can violate it.

There is a difference between our Constitution and other Constitutions. In some countries the powers of the legislature are much more and there are more checks and balances against the executive, in the implementation of certain policies relating to foreign affairs. For instance, in some countries a war can be declared only by the Legislature, in other countries a war could be declared by the Executive. Naturally, even in the latter cases, when a war is declared, Parliament is invariably consulted and kept informed of what is happening. Yet, technically speaking, the declaration of war falls within the purview of the Executive. Likewise, there are some acts relating to foreign affairs which, in some countries, could be done by the Executive, by the President, while in other countries they could be done only by the Legislatures; not later ratification, but the primary action itself could be taken only by the Legislature and not by the Executive. That is one of the important distinctions which has to be kept in mind.

The Supreme Court of India has held that from the fact that the legislative powers are divided between the Union and the State by the legislative lists for federal purposes, it does not follow that in order to enable the Executive to function, there must be a law already in existence and that the powers of the Executive are limited merely to the carrying out of these laws. In other words, there could be cases where there is no law

at all, but action is possible under the power derived from the Constitution. Within the limits of the federal distribution of powers, the Executive can carry on the general administration of the State without any legislative sanction, except where the expenditure of public funds is involved, and that too because the expenditure has to be authorised by Parliament. Only in cases where legislation is required under some specific provision of the Constitution, no action is possible without prior legislation. In other words, the position in India is the same as that in England, but for the fact that we have a written Constitution, the provisions of which require ratification of a treaty in order to bind the citizens and also the State.

In India legislation would be required to give effect to a treaty in the following cases. If it provides for payment of money, which must be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India, then it requires Legislation. Similarly, if the treaty affects the private rights of a citizens of India, it cannot be done without legislation; otherwise, it will be hit by Part III of the Constitution. Barring these cases, there is no need of prior legislation being in existence for action to be taken by the Government, by the Executive.

The power for declaration of war is vested in the Executive. But, as I said earlier, in all such cases, Parliament is always consulted and kept in the picture.

In the field of foreign jurisdiction, legislation is not very effective. There are conventions and agreements that a person who is beyond the normal jurisdiction of a country for the time being could also be subject to the jurisdiction of that country. For instance, when the President of Mexico comes to Delhi, he is still under Mexican jurisdiction and not Indian jurisdiction. But these are all matters of convention and not so much of law, because no law can be effective in this field.

Thus Parliament's control over foreign affairs is in a class by itself; it is not the same control which you find on other matters, where legislation is possible. If a subject falls in the Concurrent List, then Parliament can legislate and if on the same subject there is a State Legislation, parliamentary legislation prevails over the State legislation. So far as the State List is concerned, Parliament is precluded from legislating. This is the general pattern. In foreign affairs you will find that Parliament can come into the picture, and does come into the picture, in matters of policy formulation, in matters of certain actions taken by the State, not in regard to legislation but in regard to action taken by the Executive.

The actions of government in foreign policy can be questioned by Parliament, can be scrutinised by Parliament. There are various rules under which these questions can be raised in Parliament, through Question Hour. Calling

Attention, regular discussion and so on. Apart from that, at the time of voting the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs, Parliament can question whether the money has been properly spent. So, in the matter of foreign affairs, control of Parliament is by discussion by expressing opinion but normally not by legislation. This is a distinction which has to be clearly borne in mind.

While discussing these matters, Parliament can exert sufficient pressure, at times great pressure, for taking or not taking certain decisions. In the very nature of things, to the extent we have a consensus on foreign affairs, the task of the Executive, of the Minister, or of the Government becomes easier; but, in another sense, it becomes a little more difficult and complicated also. Now, what do we mean by a consensus? It is not something which is arrived at by voting. If I introduce a Bill on behalf of the Home Ministry or some other Ministry, it is voted upon in Parliament. If I get 380 votes and the other side 80 or 90 votes, it is announced by the thumping of the tables that it is passed into law. Once a law is passed, the Executive is in possession of a weapon, which it can wield without any inhibition. Of course, if there is any misuse or excessive use, the court comes into the picture and the rest follows. But when it is a consensus, we really do not know what it is; nothing is really voted upon. So, operating a consensus is a much more delicate task than operating a piece of legislation passed by vote.

The Minister of External Affairs is always faced with this problem. At every stage of decision-making he has to ask himself whether he is on the right side of the consensus of Parliament. That is what I generally do. My Secretaries give me very good advice, excellent advice. But the Minister will have to ask himself how that advice will be viewed in Parliament. So, it is not always the best advice that is taken. We dilute that advice with a certain insight into what Parliament is going to say, how it is going to look at it. So, I have to be more careful than any other Minister, because he is armed with a legislation whereas I am not. I have to see that this consensus, which is an undefinable phenomenon, like a Brahmastra, is followed so that no one is in a position to say that I have violated it or gone against the consensus. It is an exacting game.

So, all the time, the mind of the External Affairs Minister and Ministry is exercised over the problem of maintaining the consensus, to take Parliament along with us. Why should we take the Parliament along? The simple answer is whereas in the other Ministries you can afford to divide the House and get a majority, arm yourself with powers and go ahead and convince the people; this cannot be done in the case of external affairs. In case of Legislation, the people will know how it is going to affect them, favourably or unfavourably, whether they are going to gain or lose, because it is part

and parcel of the experience of the people; but in the field of external affairs, the approach will be different as it is relatively distant from people's day-to-day experience. So, I have to be in line with the consensus all the time.

In matters of foreign affairs, one has to have the perspicacity to anticipate and build up the consensus because it is not uniform. If there are ten parties, nine may agree but not one. Similarly, even if the ruling party gives support to it, others may or may not. While that may not be important in an internal matter, in foreign affairs, it is very important to me.

To keep up the consensus, one has to be in touch with members all the time. We have found that some of the most difficult members of Parliament are persons who have been in the Ministry of External Affairs. Owing to a kind of inside story being known to them, they are more critical. I am not mentioning this in any disparaging spirit. What I mean is that we have to be doubly careful because a policy accepted or a decision taken 10 or 15 years back, if we look at it in perspective today, we may not find it relevant, we may think of changing it. But an official who had been dealing with the subject while in service, could ask very searching questions when he becomes a Member. The same is the case with a former Foreign Minister. If he has handled this portfolio for 5 or 10 years, his experience comes in handy for him in putting questions, even though it might have been under very different circumstances. I have to look into the papers and reconstruct the whole story, which I am not able to do 100 per cent. I have to consult officers; some officers who have dealt with the case might have gone on some foreign assignment. Further, the files are also not 100 per cent useful. You know how leaders sometimes meet, without reference to the Ministry. We do not know where or how they meet. Suddenly, I am asked to say whether they have met. There is no eyewitness to that meeting, but that meeting has taken place, and I have to answer a question on that in Parliament.

Thus while the record itself is important and valuable, it does not give you the whole story. Personally, I have made it a point to bring everything into the record. You will surely find a slip of paper somewhere in the Ministry. But many discussions, take place off the record also. That again is a guessing game. When you take a decision, whether it is right or wrong, you get only a hind sight, not in advance. The decision which you are going to take today may not be right and you will find that perhaps something else could have been done when you look back. By the very nature of foreign relations, everything is not tangible. The distinction between what is tangible and intangible is very relevant in foreign affairs. What has to be on record and off the record you will know by experience. When a foreign dignitary comes and whispers something at the time of dinner or lunch, there is no record of that. Still you talk to him, something registers and then some action takes place later. This off the record aspect in foreign affairs is going to be very important.

Thus, the control of Parliament over foreign affairs is qualitatively different in many respects from the control of Parliament in other matters.

However, it is not merely Parliament, it is not merely your duties, it is the political dimension which is much more important in some countries. You will have to equip yourself for that. Some of our Ambassadors are excellent from that point of view. They can give a political digest of the countries of their accreditation, including their leadership, in some cases better than what we get through political channels. In some other cases, however, I have found something lacking. This is an aspect which you will have to keep in view while you are under training.

Your job is quite different from that of a Professor of a University, who is teaching political science. A Professor may be in possession of a mass of information, which you and I may lack. But it is the application of that knowledge which is very important. I have discussed with many Professors and I have found their knowledge phenomenal. But when it comes to a question of applying their knowledge to certain situations only some of them are very good.

The discipline in which you are working has its own advantage as well as its limitations. A diplomat has to cut across these limitations to some extent of being effective. This is the dimension to which you will have to orient yourself.

These are some of the things I wanted to share with you. Thank you very much for this opportunity.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTH LOK SABHA

General elections to the Seventh Lok Sabha were held on 3 and 6 January, 1980. Polling was held in respect of 524 constituencies out of 542; one member was returned unopposed. The results were available for all the 525 seats by 10 January, 1980, and the House was duly constituted on that date. The first sitting of the House was held on 21 January, 1980. There was no polling for 12 constituencies in Assam and Meghalaya; election was countermanded in one constituency each in Orissa and West Bengal and was postponed in Ladakh due to heavy snowfall. In Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) counting took place later.

The present study of the socio-economic background of Members of the Seventh Lok Sabha is in the nature of a continuation of similar studies in the past¹, and is based on the information furnished by the newly elected members and contained in the *Lok Sabha Who's Who*, 1980 brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat soon after the constitution of the House last year. The study is divided into two parts: the first part relates to the members of the Seventh Lok Sabha as a whole; while the second is devoted to only the women members of the House. An attempt has been made in this study to analyse the socio-economic background of the members, taking into consideration certain important aspects like age, occupation, education, previous legislative experience etc.

I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE SEVENTH LOK SABHA

Age: Under the Constitution, the minimum age for election as a member of Lok Sabha is 25 years but there is no upper age limit. No person above 85 years in age has, however, so far been elected to Lok Sabha.

¹A study of the socio-economic background of Members of the Sixth Lok Sabha was published in the *Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Vol. XXVI, No. 3, July—September, 1978.

For the purpose of the present study, the members have been distributed into different age-groups, beginning with the age-group of 25—30 years and ending with 81—85 years. Of the 525 newly elected members 505 furnished information about their age. Table 1.1 gives the age-group-wise distribution of the membership, while Table 1.2 compares the position with the earlier Six Lok Sabhas.

It would be seen that, as in the past, in the Seventh Lok Sabha also there are lesser number of members below 35 years and above 60 years. In other words, the heaviest concentration of Members in the present Lok Sabha (74.7 per cent or nearly three-fourths of the total membership) is in the age-group of 36 to 60 years, which is almost the same as in the Sixth Lok Sabha (74.1 per cent). There is in fact a steep decline in the percentage of members in the age-group of 25—30 years (1.6 per cent), which is about half of that in the Sixth Lok Sabha (3.5 per cent) and about one-fourth as in the First Lok Sabha (6.0 per cent). There is no perceptible change in the proportion of membership belonging to the age-groups 61—65 and 71—75 years in comparison with the Sixth Lok Sabha.

The maximum number of members (86 or 17 per cent) in the present House belongs to the age-group of 56—60 years as against only 66 members or 12.7 per cent in this span in the Sixth Lok Sabha. The percentage would rise to 33.2 if the members of the 51—55 years age-group are also added. In other words, one-third of the Seventh Lok Sabha is composed of members in the 10-year age-group of 50—60 years, as compared to 29.9 per cent in the Sixth Lok Sabha. 377 members or 74.7 per cent of the total belong to the 36—60 years age-group. If members in the first two spans of 25—30 and 31—35 years are also added to those in the age-group of 36—60 years, the number of members under 60 years would come to 425 or 84.2 per cent of the total membership of the House, the last five age-group spans beyond 60 years accounting for only 15.7 per cent of the total membership, as against 17.4 per cent in the Sixth Lok Sabha. There are only 15 members (2.8 per cent) in the present House who are above 70 years which is almost the same as in the Sixth Lok Sabha (3.0 per cent). Ever since the Third Lok Sabha, there has been one member in the House above 80 years.

The average age of members of the Seventh Lok Sabha comes to 49.9 years, as against 52.1 years in the previous Lok Sabha (*see* Table 1.3). In this respect it comes nearer to the Third and the Fifth Lok Sabhas (49.4 and 49.2 years respectively). Thus while the average age curve was rising right from the First Lok Sabha to the Sixth Lok Sabha except for a slight fall in the Fourth Lok Sabha, it has noticeably come down in the present House. The oldest members in the Seventh Lok Sabha is Shri Misaryar Khan of Bareilly (U.P.), aged 80 years and the youngest is Chondhury Saifuddin of Katwa (West Bengal), aged 28 years.

TABLE NO. 1.1

Statement showing the distribution of Members of Seventh Lok Sabha by Age-Groups (Ages on election to Lok Sabha)*

Age Groups	No. of Members	Percentage to Total
25—30 Years	8	1.6
31—35 „	40	7.9
36—40 „	68	13.5
41—45 „	73	14.5
46—50 „	68	13.5
51—55 „	82	16.2
56—60 „	86	17.0
61—65 „	41	8.1
66—70 „	24	4.8
71—75 „	11	2.1
76—80 „	3	0.6
81—85 „	1	0.1
TOTAL	505	99.9

*Date of the first sitting of the Seventh Lok Sabha i.e. January 21st, 1980, has been taken into account for this purpose.

TABLE NO. 1.2

Distribution of Members of First to Seventh Lok Sabha by Age-Groups (in Percentage)

Age Groups	1st Lok Sabha	2nd Lok Sabha	3rd Lok Sabha	4th Lok Sabha	5th Lok Sabha	6th Lok Sabha	7th Lok Sabha
25—30 Years	6.0	2.6	2.3	4.2	3.1	3.5	6
31—35 Years	11.6	12.3	7.1	7.7	5.5	5.0	7.9
36—40 Years	12.5	18.7	13.5	13.2	12.3	11.9	13.5
41—45 Years	14.7	14.6	16.6	17.0	15.0	13.3	14.5
46—50 Years	16.0	13.1	15.4	17.2	19.6	18.1	13.5
51—55 Years	20.3	15.6	14.5	14.0	18.6	18.1	16.2
56—60 Years	10.1	14.4	12.2	11.0	11.3	12.7	17.0
61—65 Years	6.2	5.1	12.2	7.7	6.9	8.0	8.1
66—70 Years	2.0	2.4	4.4	5.0	4.9	6.4	4.8
71—75 Years	0.2	1.0	1.2	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.1
76—80 Years			0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6
81—85 Years			0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1

TABLE 1.3

Average Age of Members of First to Seventh Lok Sabha

Lok Sabha	Average age (in years)
First Lok Sabha	46.5
Second Lok Sabha .	46.7
Third Lok Sabha	49.4
Fourth Lok Sabha	48.7
Fifth Lok Sabha	49.2
Sixth Lok Sabha	52.1
Seventh Lok Sabha	49.9

Education: The Constitution does not prescribe any educational qualifications for membership of Parliament. Out of a total of 525 members of the Seventh Lok Sabha, 515 furnished information pertaining to their educational background. The results of grouping of members as matriculates, graduates, post-graduates etc. are tabulated in Table No. 2.1. The comparative position of the educational background of members of the various Lok Sabhas is shown in Table 2.2.

It will be seen from Table 2.1 that 67.4 per cent or more than two-thirds of the Members are university graduates or with higher educational qualifications. This compares well with the members of the Sixth Lok Sabha (65.3%). The number of plain graduate members (i.e. excluding those possessing post-graduate qualifications) in the present Lok Sabha (40.6 per cent) has in fact surpassed the position in all the previous Lok Sabhas.

Like graduate members, the post-graduates have also increased in the present Lok Sabha—to 25.4 per cent from 24.9 per cent in the previous House. There has in fact been a steady increase in the trend in this regard since the First Lok Sabha. If we look at the number of members holding doctoral degree or other high qualifications, the trend over the various Lok Sabhas has been on the decline—their percentage in the present House being only 1.4 per cent of the total membership, as against 3.5 per cent in the First Lok Sabha and 1.7 per cent in the Sixth Lok Sabha.

Post-graduates and holders of doctoral degrees, taken together, constitute more than one-fourth (26.8 per cent) of the total membership, which is marginally higher than that in the Sixth (26.6 per cent) or the Fifth (26.2 per cent) Lok Sabha and much higher than in the other Lok Sabhas, except for the Fourth Lok Sabha when their percentage was as high as 31.0.

A considerable number of members possess professional qualifications in law, medicine etc. Among the 209 graduates, as many as 166 hold law degrees like LL.B., B.L., Bar-at-Law or LL.M. The next group of graduates with professional qualifications consists of members with teaching qualifications—18 members hold BT/B.Ed. degrees and one M.Ed. In the field of medicine, there are six members with M.B.B.S. degree, one is an Ayurved Bhushan and one holds the B.V.M.S. degree. In the engineering field, 7 members are BE degree holders. In addition, there is one Agricultural Engineer, one Mechanical Engineer and one describing himself just as an 'Engineer'.

Besides the graduates and the post-graduates, the remaining one-third membership of the House (168) is composed of matriculates or higher secondary/Intermediate certificate holders (22.3 per cent) and under-matriculats (10.2 per cent). Thus nearly one-tenth of the total membership of the House is composed of under-matriculats which is slightly higher than in the Sixth Lok Sabha (9.8 per cent) but lower than all the other Lok Sabhas. In the first three Lok Sabhas the proportion of under-matriculats was as high as 23.2 per cent, 25.4 per cent and 28.7 per cent respectively. There was a noticeable fall in the number of under-matriculats in the Fourth Lok Sabha (11.5 per cent) but their proportion had risen again in the Fifth Lok Sabha to 23.1 per cent.

TABLE No. 2.1

Statement showing the distribution of Members of Seventh Lok Sabha according to their Educational Background

S. No.	Educational Background	Number of Members	Percentage to Total
1.	Under Matriculate	53	10.2
2.	Matriculates/Higher Secondary or Intermediate Certificate holders	115	22.3
3.	Graduates	209	40.6
4.	Post-Graduates (including technical qualifications)	131	25.4
5.	Doctorate degree or other high academic qualification holders	7	1.4
TOTAL		515	99.9

Table No. 2.2
Educational Background of Members of First to Seventh Lok Sabha (in Percentages)

S. No.	Category	Lok Sabha						
		1st 1952—57	2nd 1957—62	3rd 1962—67	4th 1967—70	5th 1971—77	6th 1977—80	7th 1980
1.	Under Matriculates	23.2	25.4	28.7	11.5	23.1	9.8	10.2
2.	Matriculates/Higher Secondary or Intermediate Certificate holders	18.4	19.1	17.7	22.1	16.0	24.9	22.3
3.	Graduates	37.1	33.9	32.0	35.4	34.6	38.7	40.6
4.	Post Graduates (including Technical Qualifications)	17.8	19.5	20.0	24.7	24.7	24.9	25.4
5.	Doctoral Degree or other than high academic qualification holders	3.5	2.1	1.6	6.3	1.5	1.7	1.4

Occupation: 509 out of 525 members of the Seventh Lok Sabha furnished information about their prior occupations. Some members had indicated more than one prior occupation. For the sake of the present study, however, only the profession which appeared to be predominant in a member's career has been taken into account. An analysis of the data received is shown in Table 3.1, which distributes the members into twelve major categories of occupations and Table 3.2 gives the comparative picture with the previous Lok Sabhas.

It would appear that 'agriculturists' occupy a dominant position (39.5 per cent) among the members of the Seventh Lok Sabha. Number and percentage of members who are agriculturists has in fact been consistently increasing since the First Lok Sabha when the percentage was as low as 22.4; it was 36.0 in the Sixth Lok Sabha.

Next to the agriculturists, come 'lawyers' with 112 members or 22 per cent in the present House, as against 123 or 23.4 per cent in the Sixth Lok Sabha. Their position has in fact all along suffered a decline except in the Fifth and the Sixth Lok Sabhas when they had improved their position from 17.5 per cent in the Fourth Lok Sabha to 20.5 per cent in the Fifth and 23.4 per cent in the Sixth Lok Sabhas. Thus a group which outnumbered all others in the First and Second Lok Sabhas is now placed in the second position and it has retained this position since the Fifth Lok Sabha.

Next to the 'agriculturists' and the 'lawyers', the largest group is of 'political and social workers' which emerged as an important group on the parliamentary scene during the Third Lok Sabha. The group was at its peak in the Fourth Lok Sabha with 22.9 per cent of the total membership and occupying the second position after the 'agriculturists' and relegating the 'lawyers' to the third place. In the present House, however, their number

has dwindled to 89 or 17.5 per cent as against 105 or 20.0 per cent in the previous Lok Sabha.

The 'traders and industrialists' whose share in the membership of the House had been consistently declining since the First (12.0 per cent) till the Sixth Lok Sabha (3.3 per cent) handsomely recouped their position in the present House by almost doubling their number from 17 in the last House to 32 (6.3 per cent) in the present one.

The strength of 'teachers and educationists' (6.5 per cent) has, however, suffered a decline in the present House in comparison with the Sixth (8.4 per cent) and even the Fifth Lok Sabha (7.1 per cent); it is equal to that in the Fourth Lok Sabha.

There is a marginal improvement in the position of 'journalists and writers' (2.9 per cent) and 'engineers and technologists' (1.1 per cent) as compared to the previous Lok Sabha (2.1 and 0.9 per cent respectively). It is noticeable that the present Lok Sabha consists of one 'religious missionary' (0.1 per cent) and 'artist' (0.1 per cent) while there was none from these categories in the previous House. There is also a lone 'former ruler' (0.1 per cent) in the Seventh Lok Sabha as compared to their proportion of 0.6 per cent in the Sixth Lok Sabha.

It would be seen that there has been a continuous fall in the strength of the members belonging to the medical profession in the successive Lok Sabhas from the First Lok Sabha (4.9 per cent) till the Fifth Lok Sabha (1.7 per cent). Their position saw an improvement in the last House (1.9 per cent) and there has been no change in the position of this group in the present House.

Table No. 3. 1

Statement showing the distribution of members elected to Seventh Lok Sabha by their prior occupation

Prior Occupation	No. of Members	Percentage to Total
1. Agriculturists	201	
2. Political & Social Workers	89	397.5
3. Lawyers	112	17.5
4. Traders & Industrialists	32	22.0
5. Teachers & Educationists	33	6.3
6. Journalists & Writers	15	2.9
7. Civil & Military Service	5	0.9
8. Medical Practitioners	10	1.9
9. Engineers & Technologists	6	1.1
10. Former Rulers	1	0.1
11. Religious Missionaries	1	0.1
12. Industrial Workers	3	0.6
13. Artists	1	0.1
TOTAL	509	99.5

*Some Members had more than one prior occupation. For the sake of this table however, the profession which appeared predominant in the Member's career has been taken into account

Table No. 3.2

Distribution of Members by Prior Occupation (in Percentage)

Prior Occupation	1st Lok Sabha	2nd Lok Sabha	3rd Lok Sabha	4th Lok Sabha	5th Lok Sabha	6th Lok Sabha	7th Lok Sabha
1. Agriculturists . . .	22.5	29.1	27.4	30.6	33.2	36.0	39.5
2. Political & Social Workers . . .	..	..	18.7	22.9	19.0	20.0	17.5
3. Lawyers . . .	35.6	30.5	24.5	17.5	20.5	23.4	22.0
4. Traders & Industrialists . . .	12.0	10.2	10.3	7.5	6.8	3.3	6.3
5. Teachers & Educationists . . .	9.9	11.3	5.8	6.5	7.1	8.4	6.5
6. Journalists & Writers	10.4	10.2	5.8	4.8	6.3	2.1	2.9
7. Civil and Military Service . . .	3.7	4.0	0.9	3.2	3.4	1.7	0.9
8. Medical Practitioners	4.9	3.5	3.0	2.8	1.7	1.9	1.9
9. Engineers and Technologists . . .	..	..	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.1
10. Former Rulers . . .	1.1	1.4	2.1	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.1
11. Industrial Workers			0.2	0.2	..	1.7	0.6
12. Religious Missionaries			0.2	0.8	0.4	..	0.1
13. Artists . . .	..	..	..	0.2		..	0.1

Special Interests: Information regarding Members' 'special interests' may be interesting in the background of their prior occupations and educational levels analysed above. 339 members furnished this information which has been tabulated in Table 3.3.

It would be seen from Table 3.3 that the 'special interest' indicated by the largest number of members (24.5 per cent) is 'welfare of the poor and downtrodden, tribals, backward classes, labour and the untouchables'. The next 'special interest' of 'social work' of 21.5 per cent of the members is closely related to the previous one. However, as against the 39.5 per cent 'agriculturist' members, 'agriculture' as a 'special interest' has been indicated by 9.7 per cent only of the members. This percentage may of course go up if those interested in 'rural development' (3.5%) and 'educational activities of rural people'* (1.5 per cent) are added thereto. 'Literature' and 'Education' as 'special interests' have each been indicated by as many as 5.3 per cent of the members. Though the major pre-occupation of the

*The term covers the varied interests like village panchayat activities, spreading education in rural areas including primary and secondary education, improving public libraries in the district, and study of religious laws and customs.

members evidently is to talk about and deal with political matters, only 3.2 per cent and 1.8 per cent of the members of the present House, have indicated 'politics' and 'political organisation' as their 'special interests'. And, only 2.6 per cent and 1.5 per cent of the members are specially interested in 'economic affairs' and 'foreign affairs' respectively.

Table No. 3.3

Special interests of Members of Seventh Lok Sabha

Special Interests	No. of persons	Percentage
1	2	3
Welfare of tribals/backward classes/ labour/poor and downtrodden/untouchables	83	24.5
Social Work	73	21.5
Agriculture	33	9.7
Literature	18	5.3
Education	18	5.3
Rural Development	12	3.5
Tourism	12	3.5
Politics	11	3.2
Economic Affairs	9	2.6
Law/Civil Liberties	9	2.6
Political Organisation	6	1.8
Educational activities of rural people	5	1.5
Cultural activities	5	1.5
Trade Union Movement	5	1.5
Horticulture	4	1.2
Foreign Affairs	5	1.5
Co-operative activities	3	0.9
Philosophy	3	0.9
Political Economy	3	0.9
Hunting	2	0.6
Journalism	2	0.6
International affairs	2	0.6
Science & Technology	2	0.6
Rural economy	2	0.6

	1	2	3
Uplift of women and children		1	0.3
Knowledge of ancient ruins and historical places		1	0.3
National development		1	0.3
Wild Life		1	0.3
Cookery		1	0.3
International politics		1	0.3
International development		1	0.3
Small scale industries		1	0.3
Prohibition		1	0.3
Parliamentary Procedure		1	0.3
National Health Service		1	0.3
Mixing with Children		1	0.3

Hobbies: The details regarding the hobbies pursued by the members of the Seventh Lok Sabha are given in Table 3.4. It would be seen that 40.7 per cent of the members have indicated that they utilise their spare time in 'reading and writing' while 16.0 per cent of the members have 'sports and games' as their hobbies. A fairly sizeable number of the members devote their leisure for attainment of proficiency in, and propagation of, fine arts—8.8 per cent in music and 1.6 per cent in drama and an equal percentage in painting. 26 members (6.2 per cent) do 'social service' and 6 or 1.5 per cent 'public service', 25 members (6.0 per cent) prefer gardening and 10 (2.3 per cent) 'photography' as their favourite pastime.

Several other interesting activities figure among the hobbies pursued by the members: For example, 4 members prefer hunting, 3 each swimming, golf and riding, 2 each wrestling and flying, and one each Lathi wielding, Yogic exercises, rowing, wild life, and magic shows.

Two members are found to be interested in 'Literature' and one each in 'writing novels', 'study of philosophy' and 'map reading'. Interestingly, one member has, 'designing of men's clothes' as his favourite pastime. And, there is one member each treating 'farming', 'studies for the improvement of farming', 'studies in the development of irrigation' and 'horticulture' as his hobby.

Table No. 3.4

Hobbies of Members of the Seventh Lok Sabha

Hobby	No. of Member	Percentage
1	2	3
Reading and writing.	175	40.7
Games of Sports	68	16.0
Music	38	8.8
Social Service	26	6.2
Gardening	25	6.9
Reading and Travelling	10	2.3
Photography	10	2.3
Drama	7	1.6
Painting	7	1.6
Travelling	6	1.5
Public Service	6	1.5
Walking	5	1.2
Hunting	4	0.9
Meeting People	4	0.9
Golf	3	0.7
Swimming	3	0.7
Riding	3	0.7
Uplift of weaker Sections	3	
Wrestling	2	0.4
Flying	2	0.4
Politics	2	0.4
Literature	2	0.4
Welfare of Kisans	1	0.2
Farming	1	0.2

1	2	3
Wielding Lathi	1	0.2
Writing Novel	1	0.2
Designing Men's clothes	1	0.2
Study of Philosophy	1	0.2
Studies for improvement of Agriculture	1	0.2
Studies in the development of irrigation	1	0.2
Horticulture	1	0.2
Political discussion on Socialism & Agriculture	1	0.2
Map Reading	1	0.2
Observing the nature	1	0.2
Yogic Exercises	1	0.2
Wild life	1	0.2
Discussions	1	0.2
Rowing	1	0.2
Magic show	1	0.2
Appreciation of Art & nature and reading of and unfamiliar subject	1	0.2

Foreign Travels: Nearly half of the Members of the Seventh Lok Sabha have been abroad. Of the 515 members covered in the present analysis, 256 or 49.7 per cent had visited foreign countries. Out of these, 56 had done so as members of Indian Parliamentary Delegations to various countries (including 28 who went as delegates to various international parliamentary conferences like that of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and Commonwealth Parliamentary Conferences etc.) Eighty-six members represented India at different international conferences organised under the auspices of the United Nations, the Commonwealth or other bodies as follows:—

- (1) No. of Members who went with Indian Delegations other than Parliamentary Delegations. 21
- (2) No. of Members who represented India at Commonwealth Education and Prime Minister's Conferences, Colombo Plan Conferences, World Peace Conferences, Agricultural Producers' Conferences etc. 30
- (3) No. of Members who went abroad as Indian Delegates to the U.N.O. and various other conferences held under the auspices of the U.N. Agencies 35

Prior legislative experiences: Out of the 515 members in the Seventh Lok Sabha pertaining to the present analysis, 235 members or 45.6 per cent

of the total membership had acquired legislative experience as members of the Central Legislature, including the Council of States or the Rajya Sabha. And, among these are 212 members or 41.2 per cent of the total membership who have been members of the earlier Lok Sabhas.

There are 107 members who have been members of both Parliament and the State Legislatures at one time or another. In addition, 141 members had been earlier members of the State Legislatures. Thus in the present House there are 248 members who have been in the State Legislatures earlier. Also, there are 96 members in the present House who had been members of local authorities.

It has been found that the present House has the distinction of having three former members of the old Central Legislative Assembly and the Constituent Assembly. These are Shri Frank Anthony, Shri Jagjivan Ram and Professor N. G. Ranga. Of them, Professor Ranga's tenure in the Central Legislature has been the longest. He had entered the Central Legislative Assembly in 1935 and, but for a break in membership during the period 1971—77, he has been a member in the Legislature of the Centre all along. The total period of his membership (including two spells in the Rajya Sabha during the periods 1952—57 and 1977—79) comes to about 38 years.

Shri Jagjivan Ram, ever since he was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly in 1946 has continued without any interruption to be a member. The total duration of his membership of the House before being elected to the Seventh Lok Sabha was about 34 years.

He was also member of the Bihar Legislative Council for one year in 1936-37 and of the Bihar Legislative Assembly for 9 years during the period 1937—46. Taking his membership of the earst while provincial Legislature into account, Shri Jagjivan Ram may be said to be having one of the longest experiences in the parliamentary field.

As against these two members, Shri Frank Anthony, possesses the record experience of a total period of about 35 years as member of the Lower House. Having entered the Central Legislative Assembly in 1942, he continued to be member of the Lower House till 1977.

The three members had thus the distinction of putting in more than 30 years each in the service of the House and had distinguished themselves as holders of longest parliamentary experience in their own way before they were elected to the Seventh Lok Sabha. Besides them, there are two other members *viz.*, Shri Bhola Raut (27 years) and Shri Tridib Chaudhry (27 years) who had served the House for more than 25 years before election to the present Lok Sabha.

A break-up of the membership with experience as members of previous Houses is given in Table 4.1. Table 4.2 indicates the prior legislative experience of the members of the Seventh Lok Sabha by the number of terms they had served in the earlier Lok Sabhas.

TABLE 4.1

Statement showing the number of members of the Seventh Lok Sabha having been members of earlier Houses in the Legislature at the Centre

Legislature	No. of Members
Central Legislative Assembly (1942—46)	3
Constituent Assembly (1946—50)	3
Provisional Parliament (1950—52)	8
First Lok Sabha (1952—57)	12
Second Lok Sabha (1957—62)	22
Third Lok Sabha (1962—67)	32
Fourth Lok Sabha (1967—70)	65
Fifth Lok Sabha (1971—77)	116
Sixth Lok Sabha (1977—80)	140
Council of States or Rajya Sabha	31
New entrants	140

TABLE 4.2

Statement showing prior legislative experience of members of Seventh Lok Sabha by terms of the House

Membership of Lok Sabha	No. of Members in Seventh Lok Sabha	Percentage of total
All the Six Lok Sabhas (6 Terms)	2	0.9
Five Lok Sabhas (5 Terms)	7	3.3
Four Lok Sabhas (4 Terms)	11	5.2
Three Lok Sabhas (3 Terms)	20	9.4
Two Lok Sabhas (2 Terms)	56	26.4
One Lok Sabha (1 Term)	116	54.7
TOTAL	212	100.0

It would be seen from Table 4.1 that 26.6 per cent or more than a quarter of the members of the present House were also members of the previous House, *i.e.*, Sixth Lok Sabha. This is exactly equal to the new entrants who have had no legislative experience. Table 4.2 indicates that while there are only 2 members who have consistently been members of all the Six Lok Sabhas, 54.7 per cent of the members having prior legislative experience pertaining to only Lok Sabha had seen only one term of the House and 26.4 per cent of the members consists of those having been members of two Lok Sabhas. There are 20 members who served the House for 3 terms, 11 for 4 terms and 7 for 5 terms.

Legislative career: Table 4.3 indicates the number of members of the Seventh Lok Sabha who had held ministerial positions or other parliamentary offices both at the Central and State levels.

TABLE 4.3

*Statement showing the legislative career of members of
Seventh Lok Sabha*

Offices/positions	No. of Members	Percentage of total
Ministerial positions in the Central Cabinet	43	8.3
Ministerial positions in the State Cabinets .	103*	20.0
Speakers of Central Legislature	1	0.2
Speakers and Deputy Speakers of State Legislature . .	9	1.7
Chairmen of Parliamentary Committees of Parliament	17	3.3
Chairmen of Parliamentary Committees of State Legisla- tures	17	3.3
Leaders of Opposition in Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha	5	0.9
Chief Whips and Deputy Chief Whips in Parliament	7	1.3

*Includes 21 former Chief Ministers.

It would be seen from the above Table that as many as 43 members or 8.3 per cent of the total membership have had ministerial experience in the Union Council of Ministers and 103 members or 20 per cent of the total had occupied ministerial positions in the State Cabinets and this figure included 21 former Chief Ministers in the States. The House also has among its members five former Leaders of Opposition in Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.

The Seventh Lok Sabha has the privilege of having a former Speaker of the Lok Sabha, *viz.*, Shri B. R. Bhagat and as many as nine former

presiding officers of the State Legislatures. Also, there are seventeen former Chairmen of Committees of Parliament and an equal number of Committees of State Legislatures.

II. WOMEN MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTH LOK SABHA

Table 5.1 indicates the number of women members elected to the Seventh Lok Sabha in comparison with the position obtaining in the earlier Lok Sabhas.

TABLE No. 5.1

Number of Women Members elected to First to Seventh Lok Sabha

	Total No. of Seats	No. of Women Members	Percentage to the total
First Lok Sabha	499	22	4.4
Second Lok Sabha	500	27	5.4
Third Lok Sabha	503	34	6.7
Fourth Lok Sabha	523	31	5.9
Fifth Lok Sabha	521	22	4.2
Sixth Lok Sabha	544	19	3.4
Seventh Lok Sabha	544	28	5.1

It would be seen that the representation secured by women in the Seventh Lok Sabha is only 5.3 per cent of the total membership of the House. This is, however, a distinct improvement on the position obtaining in the Sixth Lok Sabha when their strength was only 3.4 per cent of the total membership. It is, nonetheless, way below the highest level of women's representation reached so far, which is 6.7 per cent in the Third Lok Sabha. It is interesting to note that the achievement in U.K., so far has, however, been only 4.6 per cent in 1964; and the present proportion in the House of Commons is only about 2.9 per cent. Also, in the United States, there were in 1977 no women in the Senate and only a handful in the House of Representative². In Norway, Sweden and Denmark, on the other hand, women have a reasonable proportion of representatives. This may be explained by the fact that "apart from history and tradition (Finnish women first sat in Parliament in 1907), a common characteristic of all Scandinavian countries is that their representatives are elected to Parliament on a party list system"³. A comparative picture in various countries is shown in Table 5.2.

2. Baroness White in her review of the book "Women in the House" by Elizabeth Vallance, *The Parliamentarian*, April 1980, p. 128.

3. *Ibid.*

TABLE No. 5-2

Percentages of Women in Parliament in Various countries (October, 1977)

Denmark	17.0
Finland	23.5
France	1.7
India	3.3
Israel	7.5
Italy	8.4
Netherlands	13.3
Norway	22.5
Sweden	21.4
U.K.	4.4
U.S.A.	4.1
West Germany	7.3

SOURCE : Elizabeth Vallance, "Women in the House", Athlone Press, London, 1979, p. 190.

Age: Table 5.3 indicates the distribution of women members of the Seventh Lok Sabha by five-year age groups. It would be seen that unlike the totality of the members there is no woman member in the House in the age group of 25—30 years as well as in the age-group of 66—70 years. There is only one woman member (3.5 per cent) in the highest age-group of 71—75 years and none beyond 75 years. The maximum number of women members (Six or 21.4 per cent) fall in the age-group of 46—50 years as against 13.5 per cent in the general membership of the House.

The youngest woman member is 32 years old and the oldest is of 75 years. The average age of the women members is 51.3 years as against the average of 49.89 years of all the members.

TABLE No. 5-3

Distribution of Women Members of Seventh Lok Sabha by Age Group

Age Group	No. of Women	Percentage
25—30	..	..
31—35	1	3.5
36—40	3	10.7
41—45	4	14.3
46—50	6	21.4
51—55	4	14.3
56—60	6	21.4
61—65	3	10.7
66—70	..	..
71—75	1	3.5
	28	99.8

Education : The educational background of the women members of the Seventh Lok Sabha is indicated in Table 5.4. It would be seen therefrom that one-fourth (25 per cent) of them are under-matriculates; Graduates and above constitute 60.6 per cent of the lady members. In the case of post-graduate women members (25 per cent), the position is, of course, the same as is found in the case of total membership (25.4 per cent) and the percentage of women members with doctoral degrees is indeed higher (3.5 per cent) than in the case of all members (1.4 per cent). Three women members (10.7 per cent) had received education partly in foreign countries as against 31 or 6.06 per cent in the total membership of the House.

TABLE No. 5.4

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF WOMEN MEMBERS OF
SEVENTH LOK SABHA

Educational level	No. of Members	Percentage to Total
1. Under Matriculates	7	25.0
2. Matriculates/Higher Secondary and Intermediates	4	14.3
3. Graduates	9	32.1
4. Post Graduates including Technical qualifications	7	25.0
5. Doctoral Degree holders	1	3.5
TOTAL	28	

Prior Occupation : The distribution of women members in accordance with their prior occupations is given in Table 5.5. It would be seen that while the proportion of 'agriculturist' women members (39.3 per cent) is almost equal to that in the total membership (39.5 per cent), the share of the 'political and social workers' is fairly large (46.4 per cent) as compared to the total membership (17.5 per cent). The remaining women members in the present Lok Sabha have been either 'teachers and educationists' (10.7 per cent) or in the 'civil service' (3.5 per cent). There is none who followed any of the other occupations that are found in the case of the total membership of the House.

TABLE No. 5.5
DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN MEMBERS OF SEVENTH LOK SABHA BY THEIR
PRIOR OCCUPATION

Prior Occupation	No. of Members	Percentage to total
1. Agriculturists	11	39.3
2. Political and Social Workers .	13	46.4
3. Teachers and Educationists	3	10.7
4. Civil Service	1	3.5
TOTAL	28	99.9

Hobbies : As many as eleven women members have indicated 'reading' as their hobby and one each, 'writing', 'poems and songs' and 'drama and abserving nature'. Only two women members have indicated their hobby as "meeting people and social work", four as 'gardening' and one each, as 'agriculture', 'nursing' and 'painting'.

Foreign Travel : 14 women members had been to foreign countries. Two of them went there as member of parliamentary delegations and five as members of Government delegations to attend international conferences, such as of Habitat, I.L.O. etc.

Previous Legislative Experience : Table Nos. 5.6 and 5.7 indicate the position about the previous legislative experience of the women members of the Senventh Lok Sabha. It would be seen therefrom that of the 28 women members, while 10 or 35.7 per cent have had prior experience of the working of either House of Parliament, an equal number of women have been elected to the House without any legislative experience. There are 9 women members who have been earlier members of the State Legislatures.

There is no woman member in the present House who had been in the Central Legislative Assembly or the Constituent Assembly, or even in the first Lok Sabha. Shrimati Subhadra Rai, having been first elected to the Lok Sabha in 1957 has had the maximum number of years in Parliament as a member. The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had been a Member of Parliament for a total period of about fifteen years (including her membership of the Rajya Sabha during the years (1967—67) before being elected to the Lok Sabha for the fourth time. Besides them, another woman member was earlier member of the Rajya Sabha during the period 1966—78. There are four former women members of the

Sixth Lok Sabha who have been re-elected to the New House.

TABLE 5.6

STATEMENT SHOWING PREVIOUS LEGISLATIVE EXPERIENCE OF WOMEN MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTH LOK SABHA BY CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

Legislature	No. of Women Members
Central Legislative Assembly (1942—46)	Nil
Constituent Assembly (1946—50)	Nil
Provisional Parliament (1950—52)	Nil
First Lok Sabha (1952—57)	Nil
Second Lok Sabha (1957—62)	1
Third Lok Sabha (1962—67)	2
Fourth Lok Sabha (1967—70)	4
Fifth Lok Sabha (1971—77)	6
Sixth Lok Sabha (1977—79)	4
Rajya Sabha (1964—67)	1
Rajya Sabha (1966—78)	1
State Legislatures	9
New Entrants without prior legislative experience	10

TABLE NO. 5.7

STATEMENT SHOWING PREVIOUS LEGISLATIVE EXPERIENCE OF WOMEN MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTH LOK SABHA BY TERMS OF THE HOUSE

Lok Sabhas and No. of Terms	No. of Members	Percentage
All the Six Lok Sabhas (6 Terms)	Nil	..
Five Lok Sabhas (5 Terms)	Nil	
Four Lok Sabhas (4 Terms)	Nil	..
Three Lok Sabhas (3 Terms)	3	33.3
Two Lok Sabhas (2 Terms)	2	22.2
One Lok Sabha (1 Term)	4	44.4
Total No. of members with previous legislative experience in Lower House of Parliament	9	

Legislative Career: The women members of the House have the distinction of having among them selves the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who had earlier held this office during the period 1966-77. There are also among them three former Cabinet Ministers in the State Governments, and one former Chairman of a Parliamentary Committee, one President of a National political party and one President of its State unit.

Conclusion: The above analysis would show that the social structure of the Seventh Lok Sabha is made up of younger and educationally more qualified members than in the Sixth Lok Sabha. The House has a larger number of 'agriculturists' as compared to the previous Lok Sabha. The House is also quite rich in the previous legislative experience possessed by the members. And, there is a fairly substantial amount of new blood too. The women members of the House have distinctly improved their position as compared to the Sixth Lok Sabha.

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

Conference of Chairman of Committees on Government Assurances :
 The Second Conference of Chairman of Committees on Government Assurances of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislatures in India was held at New Delhi on 22 and 23 August, 1981. Besides the Chairmen of the Assurances Committees at the Centre, 28 Chairmen of State Legislature Committees attended the Conference. The Conference was inaugurated by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker of Lok Sabha. The inaugural address was followed by an address by Shri Jagannath Rao, Chairman, Committee on Government Assurances of Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference.

The Conference discussed matters pertaining to the following aspects of Government Assurances :—

1. Expressions constituting assurances;
2. Calling out of assurances from Governor's Address and budget speech;
3. Implementation of assurances by Government within the prescribed time limit;
4. Verification of implementation of assurances;
5. Time-limit for implementation of assurances;
6. Procedure for informing concerned members on implementation of assurance;
7. Action for non-implementation of assurances;
8. Evasive replies of questions—examination by the Committee on Government Assurances;
9. Criteria to drop an assurance; and
10. Procedure for Assurances Committee to deal with matters pending before a Committee of the other House.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Shahi, Chairman, Committee on Government Assurances of Rajya Sabha and Co-Chairman of the Conference, addressed the concluding session of the Conference.

68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference: The 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in Cuba (Havana) from 14 to 23 September, 1981. The Indian Delegation to the Conference was led by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha and consisted of Shri Shyam Lal Yadav, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, and Deputy Leader of the Delegation; Shri Mani Ram Bagri, Shri B. R. Bhagat, Shri Arif Mohammad Khan, Shri Buddha Priya Maurya, and Shri Madhavrao Scindia, M. Ps. Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy, Secretary, Lok Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

The Conference discussed and adopted resolutions on the following subjects:

1. The participation of parliaments in international cooperation aimed at attaining the objectives of disarmament and the urgent necessity to activate negotiations on disarmament questions;
2. Violations by Israel of the resolutions of the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union through its behaviour in the occupied Arab territories and its attacks against Lebanon;
3. The relationship between people, parliament and the executive; in particular parliament's control over governmental activity and the ratification and effective application of international instruments in the field of human rights;
4. The energy crisis in the world; and
5. Urgent measures for the liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism in the world and the practices of apartheid in Namibia and South Africa, and safeguarding of ethnic minorities.

During this period, meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council and Standing Study Committees of the Inter-Parliamentary Union were also held.

27th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference: The Twenty Seventh Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held in Fiji from 19 to 23 October, 1981. The Indian Delegation to the Conference was led by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha. Other members of the delegation were Sarvashri Tirath Ram Amla, R. R. Bhole, Somnath Chatterjee, B.V. Desai and Bholu Paswan Shastri, M. Ps. Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

Syed Abul Mansur Habibullah, Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly, Shri Sharad Shankar Dhighe, Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative

Assembly, Pulavar Pulamai Pithan, Deputy Chairman, Tamil Nadu Legislative Council, Sardar Gulzar Singh, Deputy Speaker, Punjab Vidhan Sabha, Shri Bapurao Anandaroao Hulsurkar, Deputy Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly, Shri Bhairon Singh, M.L.A., Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, Shri Natwarlal Chandulal Shah, Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly, Shri A. Easwara Reddy, Acting Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Assembly, Col. Rao Ram Singh, Speaker, Haryana Vidhan Sabha, Shri Giasuddin Ahmed, Deputy Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly, Shri Shripati Misra, Speaker, Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, Shri Thakur Sen Negi, Speaker, Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, Shri Yagyadutta Sharma, Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, Shri A.P. Kurian, Speaker, Kerala Legislative Assembly. Shri Radha Nandan Jha, Speaker, Bihar Vidhan Sabha, Shrimati Miriam D. Shira, Deputy Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, Shri Huska Sumi, M.L.A. Nagaland Legislative Assembly, Shri Somnath Rath, Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly, Shri Yumnam Yaima Singh, Speaker, Manipur Legislative Assembly and Shri Sherab Palden, Minister of Finance, Sikkim also attended as delegates of their respective State Branches of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Shri Pyare Mohan, Secretary, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, Shri E. Sadasiva Reddy, Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Legislature and Shri R. K. Gupta, Secretary, Sikkim Legislative Assembly also attended the Conference as Secretaries from State Branches. Shri Ashoke Kumar Bose, M.L.A., Chief Whip, Government of West Bengal attended the Conference as Observer.

The following subjects were considered:

1. The Commonwealth and World security;
2. Control of pollution and protection of the environment;
3. Social consequences of continuing inflation and unemployment;
4. Promotion and development of tourism;
5. Commodity prices and the relations between industrialized and primary producing countries;
6. The year of the disabled;
7. Population growth and control;
8. Relevance of Westminster Parliamentary system in a changing world;
9. Parliament and the scrutiny of the executive; and
10. The MP—his responsibilities to the nation, to his party and to his constituency.

In the plenary session, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha opened the discussion on "Control of pollution and protection of the environment".

Meeting between Members of Library Committee of Parliament and representatives of Library Committee of State Legislatures: A meeting between the Members of the Library Committee of Parliament and Members of Library Committees of State Legislatures was held on 3 October, 1981 with Shri G. Lakshmanan, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Library Committee in Parliament in the Chair. Representatives of Library Committees from 13 State Legislatures and one Union Territory attended the meeting:

Prof. H. N. Mukerjee, Hony. Adviser, Lok Sabha Secretariat, initiated the discussion, on the following points:

1. Building up of the Indian Languages collections of the Parliament Library and the Libraries of State Legislatures and the need for cooperation between the Parliament Library and the Libraries of various State Legislatures in this matter.
2. Devising of ways and means of enriching the collections of Parliament Library in the following other areas:
 - (i) Works on the by Mahatma Gandhi (Gandhiana).
 - (ii) Works on and by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - (iii) Literature bearing on the position and welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
 - (iv) India's Freedom Struggle.
 - (v) Books, Periodicals etc. in Indian Languages.
3. Improvements in Library facilities for meeting the information needs of Members.

Sixteen representatives from the State Legislatures participated in the discussion. In the course of discussion some of the important points/suggestions made by the representatives of State Legislatures might be summarised as under:

1. Exchange of catalogues of books on freedom struggle, Gandhiana etc.
2. Supply of lists of essential books/catalogue cards in various regional languages to all State Legislature Libraries and Parliament Library may act as a coordinating agency and an information bank in regard to collections in regional languages etc.
3. Monthly list of additions/bulletins may be brought out by all Legislatures Libraries and a copy supplied to Parliament Library and extra catalogue cards in respect of Indian language publications added to their respective Libraries may be sent to Parliament Library.

4. Preparation of bibliographies of literature in regional languages by all State Legislature Libraries.
5. Refresher Courses by the Lok Sabha Secretariat for the benefit of the Professional staff of Legislature Libraries to be held frequently.
6. Parliament Library to share information about the balanced development of State Legislature Libraries and matters relating to their staff pattern.
7. State Legislature Libraries to be helped in acquiring Central Government publications expeditiously.
8. Research studies may be taken up on matters like inter-State movements and subjects that are of concern to more than one State viz., inter-State water disputes/territorial disputes, abolition of untouchability etc.
9. To solve acute stacking problem being faced by the Libraries microfilming of publications to be considered.
10. Parliament Library Committee may visit State Capitals to discuss matters of mutual interest and problems like building the Indian languages collections and also help State Legislature Libraries in building up their holdings.
11. The State Libraries and Parliament Library to monitor progress on various suggestions made at such meetings once in six months.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM ABROAD

Australian Parliamentary Delegation: In response to an invitation from India, a 7-member Australian Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. P.M. Ruddock, M.P. visited India in July-August, 1981.

The delegation called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha on 27 July, 1981. The Speaker, Lok Sabha hosted a dinner party in their honour on the same day. A meeting between the delegation and Members of Parliament was also held on that day.

Besides Delhi, the delegates visited some places of cultural and industrial interest like Agra, Ludhiana, Bangalore, Pune and Bombay.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period 1 August to 31 October, 1981, the following Programmes/Courses were organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training.

Seminar on "Role and Functions of Legislators inside and outside the Legislature": A Seminar on "Role and Functions of Legislators inside and outside the Legislature" was held under the joint auspices of the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training and the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) from 28 August to 30 August, 1981. The seminar was inaugurated by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha on 28 August, 1981 in Committee Room (Main), Parliament House Annexe.

Besides members of Parliament and of the IPG, representatives from the State Legislatures participated in the seminar.

The seminar was attended by 96 Members of Parliament, 14 Associate Members of IPG and 49 Members from the State Legislatures, including some Presiding Officers.

The following were the panel speakers:

1. Shri Gulsher Ahmed, M.P.;
2. Shri B. R. Bhagat, M.P.;
3. Prof. Madhu Dandavate, M.P.;
4. Shri Indrajit Gupta, M.P.;
5. Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, Minister of Commerce and Steel & Mines; and
6. Shri V. B. Raju, M.P.

Besides the six panel speakers, 12 Members of Parliament, 3 Associate Members of IPG and 31 Members of State Legislatures took part in the discussions.

Orientation Programme for new Members of Parliament: A discussion session on "Committees at work: The Committee on Subordinate Legislation" was held on 27 August, 1981 in Parliament House Annexe, as part of the Orientation Programme for new Members of Parliament. The three key-lectures on the subject were delivered by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, M.P., Shri Mool Chand Daga, M.P., Chairman, Committee on Subordinate Legislation (Lok Sabha) and Shri N. P. Nanda, M.P., Chairman, Committee on Subordinate Legislation (Rajya Sabha). The key-lectures were followed by a general discussion in which several Members participated.

Orientation Programme for Members of the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly: An Orientation Programme for Members of the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly the first Programme of its nature to be organised specially for Members of a particular State Legislature—was held from 1 to 8 September, 1981. The Programme, which was inaugurated by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, *inter alia* provided an opportunity to the participating MLAs to exchange ideas with some of the Union

Ministers, Members of Parliament and senior officers of the Parliament Secretariats on recent developments in parliamentary practices and procedures.

Among those who addressed the participants in the Orientation Programme were: Shri P. Shiv Shanker, Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs; Shri P. K. Thungon, Deputy Minister for Supply and Rehabilitation and Prof. H. N. Mukerjee, Hony. Adviser, Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training. They spoke respectively on "Privileges of the Legislatures", "Accountability of the Executive to the Legislature" and "Role and Functions of Legislators inside and outside the Legislature".

A discussion on "Parliamentary customs and conventions and how to be an effective legislator" was initiated by Shri Gulsher Ahmed, M.P., in which, among others, Shri Eduardo Faleiro, M.P. participated.

First Appreciation Course for the Indian Railway Accounts Service Probationers: The First Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures for Indian Railway Accounts Service probationers was organised from 28 September to 5 October, 1981. The Course, attended by 13 probationers, was inaugurated by Shri Mallikarjun, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways and Department of Parliamentary Affairs, with a talk on "Parliament in the Indian Polity".

Prof. H. N. Mukerjee, Hony. Adviser, Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training addressed the participants on "Evolution of Parliamentary Institutions *vis-a-vis* Indian National Movement", while Shri Satish Agarwal, Chairman, Public Accounts Committee spoke on "Parliamentary control through Financial Committees", Shri M. S. Gujral, Chairman, Railway Board and Shri A. V. Poulse, Financial Commissioner (Railways) and *ex-officio* Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Railways, delivered talks on "Role of Parliament in Monitoring the Performance of Railways as a Public Utility" and "Railway Budget in Parliament", respectively. Shri A. C. Bandyopadhyay, Secretary, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, and senior officers of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats also delivered lectures on various aspects of parliamentary procedures.

At the conclusion of the Course, a Question-Answer Session, presided over by Prof. H. N. Mukerjee, Hony. Adviser, was held on 5 October, 1981.

Fourteenth Appreciation Course for the Officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary to the Government of India: From 12 to 17 October, 1981, the Bureau conducted an Appreciation Course—fourteenth in the series—for the officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary working in the various Ministries/Departments of the Government

of India. Thirty-one officers sponsored by their respective Ministries/Departments participated in the Course. Shri Vasant Sathe, Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting, inaugurated the Course with an opening address on "Parliament in the Indian Polity".

There were ten talks on various aspects of the working of Parliament, at the end of which was a Question-Answer Session, with Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy, Secretary, Lok Sabha in the Chair.

Attachment Programme for State Legislature Secretariat Officials: The following Attachment Programmes were organised by the Bureau:—

Period	Trainees	Fields of Study
7 September—3 October, 1981	Shri C.M. Chhetri, Under Secretary from the Sikkim Legislative Assembly Secretariat.	Parliamentary Processes and Procedures with special reference to legislative Business and Parliamentary Committees.
12—19 October, 1981	Shri R.C. Patnaik, Accounts Officer, Shri R.C. Mohapatra Assistant Accountant and Shri M.S. Rath, Senior Assistant from Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat.	Procedures relating to Accounting and Finance.

Study Visits: Shri Ram Naresh Thakur, Secretary, Bihar Vidhan Sabha, accompanied by Shri Ram Sagar Misra, Joint Secretary, Bihar Vidhan Sabha Secretariat, and Shri Pyare Mohan, Secretary, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha, accompanied by an Assistant Secretary and two other officials of that Secretariat, visited the Lok Sabha Secretariat in the third week of August 1981 to discuss some procedural matters with senior officers of the Secretariat.

The Bureau organised, besides, one-day Study Visits for the following:—

- (i) Participants in the 56th Assistants (Refreshers) Course conducted by the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

(18 August, 1981)

- (ii) Participants in the 20th Advanced Management Services Course conducted by the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

(20 August, 1981)

- (iii) Participants in the 80th Assistants (Direct Recruits) Course conducted by the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
(26 August, 1981)
- (iv) Participants in the Section Officers (Probationers) and Assistant Civilian Staff Officers (Probationers) Course conducted by the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management, Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
(2 September, 1981)
- (v) Participants in the XVIIIth Staff College Course conducted by the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.
(3 September, 1981)
- (vi) A group of students of Guru Harkrishan Public School, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.
(9 September, 1981)
- (vii) A group of students of Guru Harkrishan Public School, Purana Qila Road, New Delhi.
(9 September, 1981)
- (viii) Participants in the 32nd Stenographers (Direct Recruits) Course conducted by the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
(10 September, 1981)
- (ix) A group of students of the Department of Political Science, Motilal Nehru College, University of Delhi, New Delhi.
(16 September, 1981)
- (x) Participants in the Advanced Training Course in Sales Tax Administration conducted by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi.
(18 September, 1981)
- (xi) Participants in the 57th Assistants (Refresher) Course conducted by the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
(18 October, 1981)

In-Service Training Course for the officers and staff of Parliament Secretariats: A seven-week Training Course, commencing from 21 September, 1981, was organised for the benefit of the newly-recruited staff of the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The Course, attended by eight members of the staff, was designed to improve the functional skills of the participants to help them achieve the required standard of proficiency on their job positions in the Secretariat.



PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

Alleged derogatory remarks made by former Chairman of a Public Undertaking in a press interview regarding certain reports of a Parliamentary Committee of the previous Lok Sabha and its Chairman: On 22nd January, 1980, a member of the House (Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu) gave a notice of a question of privilege against Shri J.R.D. Tata, former Chairman of Air India, in regard to certain remarks made by Shri Tata in a press interview to the P.T.I. on 28 May, 1979, as reported in newspapers on 29 May, 1979, in respect of the 42nd, 52nd and 53rd Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Air India. In his press-interview, as it was reported in *The Times of India* dated 29 May, 1979, Shri Tata allegedly made derogatory references to the Committee and its members.

On 2 February, 1980, the Speaker (Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar) while referring the matter to the Committee of Privileges, observed, that Shri Jyotirmoy **Bosu had moved the same matter earlier in 1979 during the Sixth Lok Sabha through a notice of question of privilege against Shri Tata and the then Speaker had given his consent under rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha and the matter was referred thereafter on a motion in the House to the Committee of Privileges. Before, however, the Committee of Privileges could give their report, the Lok Sabha was dissolved. Since the member was pressing the matter again, he gave his consent under rule 222.**

The Committee of Privileges examined on oath Shri J.R.D. Tata on 12 July, 1980. During the course of his evidence, Shri Tata tendered apology more than once. At the end of the evidence Shri Tata again repeated,

“If I used any words derogatory to Parliament, or its Committee, of course, I unconditionally apologise’.”

The Committee of Privileges in their First Report, presented to the House on 8 May 1981 observed that, considering the totality of the facts and circumstances of the case, including the apology tendered by Shri Tata during his evidence before the Committee, the House would best consult its own dignity by taking no further notice of the matter and recommended that it may be dropped.

On 19 August, 1981, the House negatived a motion moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu for taking into consideration the First Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on 8 May, 1981.

Rescinding of a Resolution adopted by the previous Lok Sabha agreeing with the findings and recommendations of Committee of Privileges and awarding punishment to alleged contemnors for committing a breach of privilege and contempt of the House: On 7 May, 1981, a member (Shri Bali Ram Bhagat) sought to move the following motion for rescinding the Resolution* adopted by the Lok Sabha on 19 December, 1978:

“Whereas the Committee of Privileges of the Sixth Lok Sabha in its Third Report has expressed the view that:

- (a) any person, if engaged in collecting information asked for by Parliament should be deemed to be in the service of Parliament and entrusted with the execution of the orders or the performance of the functions of the House even though he is technically not an employee or officer of Parliament;
- (b) a person charged with breach of privilege is bound, if so required by the Committee, to take oath/affirmation and to depose before the Committee and answer any questions regarding the facts of the case;
- (c) a person charged with breach of privilege is bound to answer questions even without taking an oath/affirmation even though that person would not be required to answer any self incriminatory questions;
- (d) an averment in a written statement submitted to the Committee by a person charged with breach of privilege, expressing reasonable apprehension of the influence on the members of

*For details see *Journal of Parliamentary Information*. Vol. XXV, No. 1, January—March, 1979, pp. 48—51.

the Committee belonging to the ruling party of its openly declared antagonism towards the person involved would constitute a breach of privilege and contempt of the Committee;

WHEREAS the Sixth Lok Sabha by a Resolution adopted on 19th December, 1978 agreed with the above recommendations and findings of the Committee and on the basis thereof held Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen guilty of breach of privilege of the House and inflicted on them the maximum penalty possible in violation of the principle of natural justice;

CONSIDERING that

(a) the above findings are in total contravention of parliamentary rules, precedents and conventions;

(b) they unduly extend the immunity enjoyed only by the officers of Parliament in the discharge of their duties to an indeterminate number of persons totally unconnected with Parliament and restrict and deny to persons charged with breach of privilege and contempt of the House inalienable rights and safeguards guaranteed by the Constitution;

(c) if the above findings are allowed to remain on record they would serve as standing instruments in the hands of any party in power for narrow, partisan political ends of calumny, harassment and public denigration by prosecuting its opponents as actually happened in the case of Smt. Indira Gandhi;

(i) a pre-determined design to vilify Smt. Indira Gandhi, deprive the electorate of Chikmagalur of its due representation in Parliament, stifle the authentic voice of national dissent from the floor of the House, thus the democratic process;

(ii) to denigrate and to imprison Smt. Indira Gandhi;

(iii) to hand out in the guise of privilege proceedings, a finding from the Parliament against Smt. Indira Gandhi so that the same may hang as a compulsive pall over the criminal courts in the then impending trial against Smt. Gandhi and others on charges based on the same allegations; and

(d) the said proceedings of the Committee and the decision of the House were wrong and erroneous and with a view to correct this distortion and establish correct conventions and precedents for future parliamentary procedures;

NOW THEREFORE this House resolves and declares that:

(a) the said proceedings of the Committee and the House shall not constitute a precedent in the law of parliamentary privileges;

(b) the findings of the Committee and the decision of the House are inconsistent with and violative of the well accepted principles of the law of parliamentary privilege and the basic safeguards assured to all and enshrined in the Constitution; and

(c) Smt. Indira Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen were innocent of the charges levelled against them.

AND ACCORDINGLY this House rescinds the resolution adopted by the Sixth Lok Sabha on the 19th December, 1978."

Disposing of, one by one, the several points of Order that were raised by Sarvashri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Inderjit Gupta, Chitta Basu, Ram Vilas Paswan, Ram Jethmalani, K. P. Unnikrishnan and Somnath Chatterjee, the Speaker referred to the question pertaining to the alleged bypassing of the Business Advisory Committee (BAC) and invited attention of members to rule 190 which reads as follows:

'The Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of any such motion'.

The wording of the rule, the Speaker said, was quite clear and gave discretion to the Speaker to allot a day and time for discussion of any such motion in consultation with the leader of the House as time for it had essentially to be found from the time available for transaction of Government business. This in no way impinged on the powers of the B. A. C., as the item so included was supplemental to, and not in supersession of the recommendations of the B. A. C.

Citing a precedent, the Speaker observed that in 1968, a motion under rule 184 moved by Shri Madhu Limaye concerning the conduct of the then Deputy Prime Minister was admitted and the then Speaker had fixed the date for discussion in consultation with the Leader of the House and this was notified without the matter being placed before the Business Advisory Committee.

As far as rule 186 (ii) was concerned, the Speaker stated that there were hardly any inferences or defamatory statements or imputations as such in the motion. It was a well drafted presentation of facts which were necessary for the purpose of the motion. As regards the reference to rule 186 (iv) that the motion should be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence, the Speaker observed that this had to be interpreted with reference to the nature and substance of the motion. The House was supreme and if it chose as did the House of Commons in U. K. in *Wilkes* case to revise its own decision, it had full right to do so.

As regards the objection that it raised a question of privilege, the Speaker stated that rules 222—228 of the Rules of Procedure pertaining to questions of privilege were not attracted in the instant case as no fresh question of privilege as such was being raised. What was sought to be done, he said, was to rescind a motion which had been earlier adopted by the House and as such rule 186 (v) was not contravened.

Replying to the point that the earlier motion had been brought before the House in pursuance of rule 315 whereas the new motion had been entertained under rule 184, the Speaker reiterated that since the present motion did not as such deal with the question of privilege, the rules pertaining to privilege as adumbrated in rule 222 to 228 and 313 to 316 were not attracted.

The Speaker held that the motion was in order and called upon Shri B. R. Bhagat to initiate the debate.

Shri B. R. Bhagat thereupon moved the motion.

After some discussion, Shri Bhagat himself moved the following amendments to his motion:—

“I beg to move:

‘That in the motion,—

in para 3,—

(i) after—

“(c) if the above findings are allowed to remain on record they would serve as standing instruments in the hands of

any party in power for narrow, partisan political ends of calumny, harassment and public denigration by persecuting its opponents as actually happened in the case of Smt. Indira Gandhi."

Insert—

"(d) the above gross distortions were engineered in the unconscionable misuse of the majority in Parliament in the pursuit of."

(ii) for '(d)' substitute '(e)'. "

After further discussion, the amended motion was adopted by the House.

Alleged censoring of mail and tapping of telephones of members: On 28 August, 1981, the Speaker informed the House that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in his communication dated 29 July, 1981, had complained regarding alleged censoring of his mail and tapping of his telephone. Subsequently, on 27 August, 1981 he had also given a notice of question of privilege against the Minister of Communications in this matter. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy had also given notice of a question of privilege on 17 August, 1981, against the Minister of Home Affairs and the Director, Intelligence Bureau, for allegedly intercepting and tampering with his letters and Parliamentary papers. Shri George Fernandes had also given notice of a question of privilege on 19 August, 1981, against the Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Communications, Lt. Governor of Delhi, the Police Commissioner of Delhi and others for initiating action to censor his mail.

In the course of his ruling withholding his consent to the privilege motion the Speaker referred to article 105 of the Constitution and observed that "the object of Parliamentary privileges is to safeguard the freedom, the authority and the dignity of Parliament . . . Privileges of Parliament do not place a member of Parliament on a footing different from that of an ordinary citizen in the matter of the application of laws, unless there are good and sufficient reasons in the interest of Parliament itself to do so and unless so provided in the Constitution or in any law. The fundamental principle is that all citizens including members of Parliament have to be treated equally in the eyes of law."

The Speaker referred in this connection, to a ruling given in the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1954. In that ruling the Speaker of the

Madras Assembly had cited a precedent from the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia where upon a similar question of privilege raised in the House of Representatives, the Committee of Privileges of that House had come to the conclusion that the opening by the censors of letters addressed to the members of the House is not a breach of any existing privilege of the House.

In the Australian case, the Prime Minister of Australia had pointed to the Post and Telegraph Censorship Order gazetted quite early in the war. In his ruling the Madras Speaker had drawn attention to a similar provision in India in Sec. 26 of the Post-Office Act, 1898.

The Speaker further stated that it had also been held by Mr. Speaker Ayyangar that no question of breach of privilege arose out of alleged tapping of telephones of Members.

Before concluding, the Speaker, however, made an observation regarding communications sent by his office including the Lok Sabha Secretariat to Members, and expressed the hope that the authorities concerned would realise that such communications would not attract the attention of censoring authorities.

The matter was, thereafter, closed.

Alleged misleading of the House by a Minister, alleged casting of reflections on the Minister by a journalist in an article published in a newspaper and alleged casting of aspersions on the House by a former Member of Parliament: On 2 September, 1981, while replying to clarificatory questions on a calling attention notice regarding the reported irregularities in the matter of granting income-tax exemptions to certain trusts in Maharashtra, the Minister of Finance (Shri R. Venkataraman) stated, *inter alia*, as follows regarding alleged naming of a trust as "Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan":—

“... Ordinarily the Prime Minister does not allow her name to be associated with any such trust or anything like that. Generally when people ask for such permission, she does not give. In this case, because they said that it is all for the purpose of doing a great deal of service—she did not agree to her name being put in—she only agreed to the objects. Thereafter, when her name

was being used, she said 'please take it away.' And, in deference to her wishes....

I am informed on very reliable authority that the Prime Minister did not inaugurate this...."

On 4 September, 1981, the Speaker, informed the House that notices of questions of privilege had been received from Shri George Fernandes and four other members against the Minister of Finance, Shri R. Venkataraman, for allegedly misleading the House by his aforesaid statements.

On 7 September, 1981, the Speaker informed the House that he had received on that day notices of question of privilege on the same subject by four other members. He further stated that he had also received a detailed note from the Minister of Finance together with a number of enclosures, in which the Minister of Finance had *inter alia* stated that the notices had relied on newspaper reports and the photograph that had appeared. The Finance Minister had in this connection furnished the original document in question from which it could be seen that "the Prime Minister had signed a document bearing the caption 'Pratibha Pratishthan Maharashtra' and not 'Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan'. The Finance Minister has also stated that the trust in question was registered on 18 November, 1980, and therefore there is no question of its being inaugurated by the Prime Minister on an earlier date, namely, 11 October, 1980."

Withholding his consent to the matter being raised as a question of privilege, the Speaker observed that a breach of privilege could arise only when a Member or a Minister made a false statement wilfully, deliberately and knowingly. Having regard to the facts of the case and the ruling and precedents bearing on the subject, the Speaker said, he was convinced that 'there was no attempt by the Minister to mislead the House, much less deliberately, while replying to the clarificatory questions on the Calling Attention on 2 September, 1981'.

On 8 September, 1981, when several members sought to raise the matter again in the House, the Speaker observed that if there were any other documents or evidence the members were free to adduce the same by way of further notices.

On 16 September, 1981, the Speaker informed the House that he had received further notices from some members. Disallowing these notices of

privilege, he observed that the question that he was called upon to decide as a Presiding Officer was whether Shri R. Venkataraman, Finance Minister, had deliberately misled the House while replying to the clarificatory question on 2 September, 1981, and to this his reply remained the same, namely, that he was convinced that the Minister did not mislead the House, far less deliberately.

On 8 September, 1981, Shri George Fernandes, sought to raise in the House a question of privilege against Shri Arun Shourie, Executive Editor of the *Indian Express* for publishing an article in the *Indian Express* dated 4 September, 1981, under the caption "Petty Little lies in Parliament" which referring to the Finance Minister's statement in the House on 2 September, 1981, alleged that the Minister had lied in Parliament that day. The Speaker observed that he was looking into the matter.

On 14 September, 1981, several members gave notices of a question of privilege against Shri Krishna Kant, a former Member, over certain remarks casting aspersions on Parliament published in the *Indian Express*, dated 14 September, 1981.

Giving his ruling on the aforesaid notices in the House on 16 September, 1981, the Speaker said that he had "considered these notices in the light of precedents both in India and in the House of Commons, U.K. It would be pertinent to recall the observations of the Committee of Privileges in the *Daily Mail* case of 1948 in the House of Commons, U.K. and the cases of *M.O. Mathai* and *Times of India* in our own House where the Committee of Privileges observed that it is not consistent with the dignity of the House to take notice of every case which may technically appear to constitute a breach of privilege." Having regard to these precedents and the facts of the case, he was withholding his consent to the matter being raised under Rule 222, the Speaker said.

RAJYA SABHA

Arrest of a member and alleged ill-treatment meted out to him while in detention: On 26 December, 1980, Shri Sadashiv Bagaitkar, a member was detained in Nagpur for defying prohibitory orders under section 37(3) of the Bombay Police Act, 1971 during a *Dindi* procession. He was released in the evening the same day. A wireless message dated 26 December, 1980, in this regard was received in the Rajya Sabha Secretariat on 29 December, 1980. The following formal communication dated 26

December, 1980, received from the Police Inspector, Police Station Sitabuldi, Nagpur, on 30 December, 1980, was notified in the Bulletin Part II, No. 26110 of the same date:

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers under section 68/69 of the Bombay Police Act to direct that Shri Sadashiv Bagaitkar, M.P. be detained for defying prohibitory order u/s 37(3) B.P. Act at Nagpur during Dindi procession. Shri Sadashiv Bagaitkar, M.P. was accordingly taken into custody 14.00 hours on 26-12-1980 and is at present lodged in the open place at Police Line Talali, Nagpur."

N.B. He was released on 26-12-1980 at 19.00 hours.

Shri Bagaitkar sent a telegram dated 28 December, 1980, from Bombay to the Chairman Rajya Sabha stating that he was "detained from 8.45 A.M. to 9.00 P.M. in the Sonegaon Police Station, Nagpur, on 26 December, 1980, without lunch, tea and without written order in spite of demand". Subsequently, Shri Bagaitkar sent a letter dated 2 January, 1981, to the Chairman giving details about his arrest and release and the treatment meted out to him by the Police at the Sonegaon Police Station.

On 17 February, 1981, referring to the Rajya Sabha Bulletin Part II, dated 30 September, 1980, containing the intimation about his arrest and release, Shri Bagaitkar stated in the House, that he was arrested and kept at a totally different place and released at 9.30 P.M. at a totally different place from what was mentioned in the Bulletin.

On 19 February, 1981, Shri Bagaitkar gave notice of a question of privilege against the Police Commissioner, Nagpur. Besides giving his version of his arrest etc. Shri Bagaitkar raised the following points in the notice:

- (1) The information regarding place of arrest and detention, time of arrest and release was completely incorrect and contrary to facts and had not been conveyed accurately and truthfully as per rules in this regard.
- (2) Arrest under section 68 of Bombay Police Act was unwarranted and interference with his duties as a member of Parliament.
- (3) By deliberately misleading the Chairman, Members and the House not only an attempt had been made to avoid accountability involved in the arrest and detention but a breach of privilege of the House had been committed.

On 16 March, 1981, the Chairman (Shri M. Hidayatullah), after considering the matter in the light of the complaint made by Shri Bagaitkar and the factual information furnished by the Government of Maharashtra, referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee of Privileges, after hearing Shri Sadashiv Bagaitkar and also the then Commissioner of Police, Nagpur, the Home Secretary, Maharashtra and other police officials concerned with the arrest of Shri Bagaitkar, in their Twenty First Report presented to the House on 9 September, 1981, came to the conclusion that the facts relating to the time and place of arrest of Shri Bagaitkar and the time of his release were wrongly conveyed to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha by the Police Inspector, Sitabuldi Police Station, Nagpur. It was stated by the police officials before the Committee that due to rush of work, sequel to the massive *Dindi* procession, wrong information came to be conveyed to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha. The Committee felt that the police officials ought to have exercised adequate care in communicating the facts about Shri Bagaitkar's arrest and release. The Committee was not quite impressed with the *alibi* put by the police officials for conveying wrong information. However, in view of the fact that there was no want of *bona fides* on the part of the police officials nor was there a deliberate attempt to mislead the House the Committee accepted the expression of regret and apology tendered by the concerned police officers before it. The Committee expressed the hope that police officials would appreciate the importance and sanctity of such communication and verify facts with abundant care before communicating the same to the Chairman.

As regards the legality of the arrest of Shri Bagaitkar and other related issues, namely whether he was lawfully arrested under section 68 of the Bombay Police Act; whether his detention till 21.30 hrs. which was much beyond the hour when the demonstration was over, was reasonable or not; whether any orders were required to be given in writing to those arrested under the provisions of the Bombay Police Act—the Committee felt that these issues did not fall within the purview of the privilege jurisdiction of the Committee and the appropriate forum where these matters could be considered was a court of law.

In so far as Shri Bagaitkar's contention that his detention was an interference with his normal work as a Member of Parliament, was concerned, the Committee reiterated the following observations contained

in para 7 of its 16th Report (*Niren Ghosh's case*) which appositely applied in the present case:

“The privilege is available to a Member only when he is obstructed or in any way molested while discharging his duties as a Member of Parliament. Thus, it would be a breach of privilege and contempt of the House to obstruct or molest a Member while in the execution of his duties as a Member, *i.e.*, while he is attending the House or any of its Committees or when he is coming to, or going from, the House or any of its Committees. The privilege, however, is not available in a case when the Member is not performing any parliamentary duty’.”

As regards the treatment meted out to Shri Bagaitkar while under arrest, the Committee emphasised that members of Parliament were entitled to utmost consideration at the hands of the public servants. The police should exercise utmost discretion and forbearance and should not put more fetters on the personal liberty of a citizen particularly of members of Parliament, even for a short period than are reasonably necessary to meet a particular situation.

While considering the case, the Committee noticed that the Government of Maharashtra in its comments to the Committee sent through the Union Ministry of Home Affairs *inter alia* stated that ‘the allegations that Shri Sadashiv Bagaitkar was denied tea and meals are false and malicious’. The Committee took strong exception to the use of the words ‘false and malicious’ in respect of the member’s complaint. However, considering that an apology was tendered by the senior officials appearing before the Committee after realising the seriousness of the accusation, the Committee recommended that no further action in this regard was called for.

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

Delay in sending intimation about the arrest of a member: On 1 March, 1981, Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav, M.P. was arrested in Patratu Police Station, District Hazaribagh (Bihar) under section 188 BIPC and was later released on the same day. A wireless message dated 3 March, 1981, received by the Chairman at 9.30 A.M. on 4 March, 1981, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh in the matter was notified in the Rajya Sabha Bulletin Part II No. 26246 on the same day.

On 5 March, 1981, Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav gave notice of a question of privilege against the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent

of Police, Hazaribagh. In his notice, Shri Yadav *inter alia* contended that by arresting him and by not giving information to the House with proper dispatch, the police officers had committed breach of privilege of the House and also his privilege as a member of Parliament.

On 10 April, 1981, the Chairman referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee of privileges, after considering the matter and the two communications received from the Deputy Secretary, Government of Bihar, admitting that delay had taken place in informing the Rajya Sabha about Shri Yadav's arrest and the action taken by the State Government in this regard, in their Twenty First Report, presented to the House on 9 September, 1981, reported, *inter alia*, as follows:—

“The Committee notes that a couple of days delay has occurred in sending intimation of Shri Yadav's arrest to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha. The Committee is constrained to observe that there has been a lapse on the part of the police officials in not sending information about the member's arrest and release promptly. However, in view of the fact that the displeasure of the State Government has been communicated to the Additional Collector In-charge, Hazaribagh, for the lapse on his part and the Sub-Inspectors of Police, Bhurkunda and Patratu Police Stations having been awarded censure for delay in communicating the information of Shri Yadav's arrest, the Committee recommends that the matter need not be pursued further.”

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

Misreporting of proceedings of the House by a newspaper: On 18 August, 1981, the Deputy Chairman (Shri Shyam Lal Yadav) informed the House that on 13 May, 1981, Shri Yogendra Makwana, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs had given a notice of breach of privilege against the Editor of the *Assam Tribune*, Gauhati, for publishing a distorted version of the proceedings of the House of 12 March, 1981, in its issue dated 13 March, 1981, in relation to the supplementaries to Starred Question No. 321 regarding issue of identity cards to voters in the North-Eastern region. In the report of the proceedings of the House the paper had attributed a statement that ‘Such identity cards should be issued to all voters irrespective of whether he is a foreigner or not’ to Shri Makwana which he never made. Another statement regarding border pillars between Bangladesh and Meghalaya was made by another member but was attributed by the Newspaper to Shri Makwana.

On the Chairman's direction that the matter be referred to the Editor of the newspaper enquiring from him if he had to say anything in this regard, the Editor published a detailed correction under the caption 'Photograph-cum-Identity Cards for Voters: A Clarification' in the issue of the newspaper dated 20 June, 1981 and regretted for the impugned news report which contained inaccuracies. The paper published the correct version of the replies of Shri Makwana to remove any mis-understanding. In his letter dated 20 June, 1981, the Editor also stated that he had no intention of distorting what Shri Makwana had stated in the House.

In view of the correction published and expression of regret for the error, the Deputy Chairman recommended that the matter might be treated as closed.

The matter accordingly was treated as closed.

Alleged censoring of mail of members : On 31 August 1981 the Deputy Chairman observed in the House that on 26 August, 1981, Shri L. K. Advani and Dr. Bhaj Mahavir had given almost identically worded notices of breach of privilege against Shri C. M. Stephen, Minister of communications, alleging that their postal mail was being intercepted, opened and censored and that this was being done "with the knowledge and consent of Shri Stephen". Thus it was contended was an obstruction placed in the performance of parliamentary duties since much of the postal mail related to matters which people wished should be raised in Parliament. Reference was also made to an article on this subject in the *India Today* in its issue of 16—31 August, 1981.

The notices were referred to the Minister, who in his reply denied that any such interception or opening or censoring had taken place either with his knowledge or with his consent.

In his ruling withholding consent to the matter being raised as a privilege issue, the Deputy Chairman referred to section 26 (1)* of the Indian Post

*The provision runs as follows: 'On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of public safety or tranquility, the Central Government or a State Government or any officer specially authorised in this behalf by that Government may, by order in writing, direct that any postal article or class or description of postal articles in the course of transmission by post shall be intercepted or detained or shall be disposed of in such manner as the authority issuing the order may direct'.

Office Act, 1898 and observed that the Post Office Act was enacted more than eight decades ago but this blanket power had not been abrogated or curtailed even after nearly 35 years of our independence. Our Constitution also did not include the right to inviolability of privacy as did the American Constitution. Therefore, the power existed and had the sanction of law, depending on the occurrence of any public emergency, interests of public safety or tranquility.

A claim to special privilege as individuals did not exist and it was therefore being claimed *qua* members of this House or in other words of Parliament; but it was well-settled that members of Parliament had no special status in the application of the laws of the land, the Deputy Chairman held.

The Deputy Chairman, *inter alia* referred to the ruling **by the Speaker (Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar) in Lok Sabha on 28 August 1981 in similar circumstances, and repeated the observations of the Speaker expressing a hope that the concerned authorities realised that communications sent by his office including the Lok Sabha Secretariat to Members would not attract the attention of censoring authorities. The same, the Deputy Chairman said, would apply to Rajya Sabha *mutatis mutandis*.

Alleged misleading of the House by a Minister and alleged casting of reflections on the Minister by a journalist : On 2 September, 1981, the Finance Minister, Shri R. Venkataraman, while replying to a Calling Attention, regarding reported irregularities in certain trusts in Maharashtra, made Clarificatory statements. Notices of Breach of Privilege were received from Shri L. K. Advani and four other members in respect of the said statements stating that the Minister had deliberately misled the House.

In his clarificatory statement Shri Venkataraman had stated as follows:—

“...the Chief Minister said that he wanted to establish a Pratibha Pratishthan, which would do all sorts of services, being an El Dorado into the world to help the poor people... what she (the Prime Minister) agreed to was that Pratishthan should be established, and not that her name should be associated with it and when she came to know about it, she asked them to withdraw her name. Therefore, there is no question of her having called them to associate her name with these things.”

* * * * *

**For details of the case, see pp. 429-30 supra.

“ I had also stated that the Prime Minister did not inaugurate the Trust.”

These two facts were stated to be misleading.

On 4 September, 1981, the 'Indian Express' reproduced a photograph obtained from the Directorate of Information, Government of Maharashtra, which was printed alongside a signed item from Shri Arun Shourie, Executive Editor of the Indian Express which carried the heading "Petty little lies in Parliament". Shri Shourie charged Shri Venkataraman with having told lies and challenged him to bring a privilege motion against him, i.e. Shri Shourie.

A second set of notices of breach of privilege was received from Shri P. Ramamurti and three other members between 4 and 7 September, against Shri Shourie.

According to the practice of the House both the sets were sent respectively to Shri Venkataraman and Shri Shourie for their comments. Both these were replied. Shri Shourie in his detailed comments running into 23 pages referred to a number of annexures from 'Sakal', 'Lok Satta,' 'Lok Rajya', and 'Sunday Standard.' These, he contended, nailed the lies of the Finance Minister.

The charge that the Minister misled the House was based on:

- (a) A photograph showing the Prime Minister signing a document with the Chief Minister, Maharashtra, looking on with a caption under the photograph.
- (b) The contents of that document.
- (c) A photograph showing the Prime Minister addressing a gathering of members of the Maharashtra Assembly with its caption in the 'Indian Express' of 7 September, 1981.
- (d) The accounts published in the newspapers of the happenings of 11 October, 1980, the date to which the photographs relate.

In his ruling read out in the House by the Deputy Chairman on 11 September 1981, the Chairman dealt with the allegations against the Finance Minister as under:

"I.Re. the consent to the name of the Prime Minister

There is no document, letter or other in which this consent was given or asked for, except as shown in the photograph. The document mentioned the name of the Trust as 'Pratibha Pratishthan,

Maharashtra'. There was no mention of the new name or that the old name would be changed. Ordinarily there is a letter of request to associate the name of the President or Prime Minister and there is a specific or categorical reply. There is none in this case. Looking at the photograph and the document (now produced) one finds no mention of a consent to a change of name. The heading also does not change the name. There is the signature and the place Bombay and date and no other writing in hand. The heading reads :

'Pratibha Pratishtan, Maharashtra brother sahabhagi houvas mala atiyashe anand ahe.

(Sd. Indira Gandhi)'

Now the crux of the matter is what was the special fact that the document conveyed? It was a document which anyone could have signed, be he a Minister, a banker, a business man, an M. P. and even an editor without his name going into the title of the trust. More than one such document could be signed by different persons and surely all the names could not be incorporated in the title. One needs a little more than this to reach an absolute conclusion.

Looking to its meaning all the force lies in the word 'sahabhagi' what did it mean? Shri Advani in his letter to the Secretary General (9-9-81) gave the meaning from Prof. Deshpande's Marathi-English Dictionary as 'co-partner'. That meaning hardly fits. Shri Advani himself gave the meaning in his second letter as 'associate'. The word is used only means 'I am with you and I am very happy'. It does not mean 'I agree to my name being used'.

The effect of the photographic representation is brought out by a caption and the future dealings with the trust such as changing the name, the name in the bank accounts and what not. We have to assure that the Prime Minister knew all this. There is only one letter from the Prime Minister's office, dated June 23, 1981 in reply to the letter of the Chief Minister dated 7th May, 1981. That was long before this matter in Parliament. In that letter the Special Assistant to the Prime Minister said:

'...The Prime Minister does not approve of her name being used by the Pratishtan. She desires that the name may be changed even at this stage.'

Now the caption below the photographs showing her affixing her signature was most probably done by the Maharashtra Government.

It could not be the Prime Minister's doing. Other-wise, the letter would not be written in that way. It is asked by Shri Shourie what the Prime Minister was doing from 11 October 1980 to 23 June, 1981, when she asked that her name be dropped? If Government machinery moved the speed of an express train, it would be possible, but we know that it does not. The criticism against the Trust had not built up till lately. It appears that between the P.M. and the C.M. there was a communication gap and one thought that the consent was given and the other was clear that it was not.

II. Whether the Prime Minister inaugurated the Trust?

The reply of the Finance Minister was categorical that she had not. I begin with the last document, namely the photo from the Indian Standard reproduced in the Indian Express of 7th September, 1981. It was brought to my notice by Shri L. K. Advani. Here again, it is a question of captions. Now the photo in the Indian Express of the 7th September has two captions. In the reproduction of the block, there is a caption which reads:

(1) 'Premier Indira Gandhi addressing Maharashtra Legislators and M.Ps. at Raj Bhavan on Saturday.'

In the photo this is easily read. Below this is another caption which reads :

(2) 'The meeting of the Congress (I) Legislators on October 11, 1980, at Raj Bhavan, at which Mr. Antulay thanked Mrs. Gandhi for permitting him to name the Pratishthan after her. Express file photograph.'

Shri Shourie in his reply had annexed a photostat of the same photo and it bore the caption No. (1) above. Beneath this photo in the Sunday Standard of October 12, 1980, there is an account of the meeting which the Prime Minister addressed. There is no mention of the Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan, much less its inauguration. In fact, no trust is mentioned at all. Therefore, the caption No. (2) above is a new thing. The photo is the same but the description of the things done at the meeting is different.

Now, there are news items in the remaining newspapers of which a list is given by me elsewhere. In the Sunday Standard (said by Shri Shourie to be of 12th October, 1980) the photo of the signing of the document appears and the caption is:

'Prime Minister Indira Gandhi affixing her signature on the document giving her consent to name the Maharashtra Government's trust for promoting talents in literature and fine arts as "Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan" at Raj Bhavan on Saturday. Watching keenly is Chief Minister, A. R. Antulay.'

I have referred to this caption common to all newspapers where this photo appeared either in English or its translation in Marathi. There is a news item which is reported separately when it could be reported with the news item about the meeting held at Raj Bhavan. In this news item it is stated what the trust was to do and this was based on an announcement by the Chief Minister on Tuesday (9 October, 1980). That must have been done at some other function and not the function on the 12th October, 1980.

In the *Sunday Express* of the 12th October, 1980 immediately below the report of the meeting which the Prime Minister addressed is another news item headed:

'Antulay assures P.M. of policy implementation.'

After reporting other matters the news item goes on to say that the Chief Minister announced that the Prime Minister 'had given her consent for naming the proposed trust after her. The "Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan" would grow very fast, Mr. Antulay said.' I have read both the English and Marathi version and I feel that Shri Antulay probably spoke in Marathi. If that were so the Prime Minister would not be fixed with knowledge with that move. Even if this was spoken in English, the purport could be missed.

Added to these are the following incontrovertible facts which the Finance Minister has mentioned. They may be taken from his reply.

- (i) The Trust was registered on 18th November and there could be no inauguration before that date;
- (ii) The news item of September 4, 1981... does not state that there was inauguration of the Trust on 11-10-1980;
- (iii) The official programme issued by the State Government in connection with the visit of the Prime Minister to Bombay, 10—12 October, 1980 does not mention the inauguration of the Pratibha Pratishthan.
- (iv) When the document was signed by the Prime Minister there was nobody else apart from Shri Antulay and the photographers present as stated by Shri Antulay in the letter.
- (v) Shri Antulay was trying to have the inauguration on the 19th November, 1980 (P.M.'s birthday) but this could not be held (vide *Indian Express*, Bombay Edition dated 17-12-1980).

To this may be added the last paragraph of Shri Dhawan's letter dated 23rd June, 1981 to which I have referred already. It reads:

"As desired by you, the Prime Minister would be pleased to meet the Trustees of the Pratishthan during her next visit to Bombay."

All these facts speak for themselves.

“I have not expressed any personal opinion, but have gone from facts to facts only. These facts clearly prove that if anybody told a lie it was not the Finance Minister. It is perhaps to be inferred that the Maharashtra Government went too far with so little from the Prime Minister. I accordingly withhold my consent to raise a question of privilege against the Finance Minister.”

As regards Shri Arun Shourie's case, the Chairman did not think that it was a proper case for action. Newspapers always looked into things closely and critically. They must, however, ascertain their facts better. Although the item was phrased in language which was not high-toned or polite, the Chairman said that he was going to ignore it. Shri Shourie could have said the same thing in inoffensive language. He went too far because he accepted as true which was false and described as lies which were the real facts. He, therefore, withheld consent in his case also.

STATE LEGISLATURES

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Arrest of a member under criminal law while coming to attend the House: Smt. Padmavathi Vittal Rao, a member, gave a notice of breach of privilege on 22 July 1981 against the police authorities and stated that when she was coming to Vidhan Sabha to attend the session, she was taken away by the police under arrest. In order to attend to her duties in the Council, she offered bail and was released.

The Chairman informed the House that he had received intimation from the Circle Inspector of Police, Cubbon Park regarding the arrest of Smt. Padmavathi Vittal Rao and proceeded to observe that it was well settled that members of the legislature had no protection against the operation of the criminal law. The privilege of freedom from arrest could not extend where the member of a Legislature was charged with an indictable offence. It had been held, the Chairman pointed out that the House would not allow even the sanctuary of its walls to protect a member from the process of criminal law.

Quoting May's Parliamentary Practice to show that “the privilege of freedom from arrest is not claimed in respect of criminal offences or statutory detention” and that the said freedom was limited to civil causes, and

*Contributed by the Karnataka Legislative Council Secretariat.

had not been allowed to interfere with the administration of criminal justice or emergency legislation, and referring to the practice followed by the Lok Sabha in this regard the Chairman held that the member of a Legislature did not enjoy freedom from arrest under criminal law, and he therefore declined his consent to the matter being raised as a question of privilege.

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY *

Failure to appear before the bar of the House to receive reprimand: Shri Shyama Charan Tripura, Editor, "CHINIKOK" was summoned to the Bar of the House to receive reprimand as decided by the House on 16th March, 1981 for his act of breaching the privilege of the House and also for contempt of the House and its members. But Shri Tripura on the appointed day i.e. 23 March, 1981, did not turn up before the Bar of the House to receive reprimand. In view of his violating the order of the House and the Speaker, the House adopted a resolution to the effect that Shri Tripura had committed further breach of privilege and contempt of the House and thus had aggravated his offence. The House referred the case to the Committee on Privileges for examination as to what extent Shri Tripura, by his non-appearance at the Bar of the House to receive reprimand, had aggravated his offence and to make its recommendations.

The committee examined the case and also heard Shri Tripura, Shri Tripura stated that he could not turn up before the Bar of the House due to his absent-mindedness. He, however, stated that he had no intention to be little the prestige of the Committee and the House and was sorry for his non-appearance.

In view of the regret expressed by Shri Tripura and also due to the fact that he had no intention to be little the prestige of the House and its members, the Committee in its 29th Report presented to the House on 22 September, 1981, recommended that the House need not proceed further in regard to the case of aggravation of his offence by Shri Tripura by his non-appearance before the Bar of the House. But the Committee insisted on his being reprimanded by the House for his act of gross breach of privilege as decided by the House earlier.

The above recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the House and Shri Tripura was reprimanded on 24 September, 1981.

*Contributed by the Tripura Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

UTTAR PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA

Alleged reflections on members by the Editor of a newspaper, who was also a member of Parliament: Shri Hukam Singh, a member gave a notice of a question of privilege on 2 March, 1981, against Shri Khushwant Singh, Editor of 'The Hindustan Times', for committing a breach of privilege and contempt of the House. The member stated that in the Editorial of the said newspaper dated 28 Feb., 1981 comparison of the M.L.As. and M.Ps. of the country with streetgangs was deliberately intended to lower their prestige and was an attempt at their character assassination, which constituted a breach of privilege and contempt of the House.

While noting that Shri Khushwant Singh was a member of Rajya Sabha and the matter could be referred to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, the Speaker (Shri Shripati Mishra) observed* in the House on 27 March, 1981 that in the editorial referred to, only a general comment had been made, on law-makers and the members. It did not make mention of any incident in the proceeding of the U.P. Vidhan Sabha, but only contained references to incidents in two other legislatures. Besides, decisions had been taken in the House of Commons in Great Britain, in the Lok Sabha and in the U.P. Vidhan Sabha, that on certain occasions it would be in keeping with the dignity of the House to ignore or not to take action in certain cases even though technically they might come within the scope of definition of breach of privilege or the contempt of the House, and that the process of investigation by the House should not be used in a manner to give importance to irresponsible things.

In view of the above reasons, the Speaker said he did not give his consent to the raising of the question of privilege.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Sending of an alleged intimidatory telegram to members regarding a Bill pending consideration before the House: On 13 October, 1980, the Secretary to the Legislative Assembly submitted a report to the Speaker regarding a breach of privilege and contempt of the House arising out of a telegram addressed to members by Shri Matanhy Saldanha, Secretary, G.R.E. (Goencha Raponkarancho Ekvott). The telegram was worded as under:

'TRADITIONAL FISHERMEN OF GOA SHALL NOT TOLERATE ANY FURTHER DELAY IN PASSING MARINE REGULATION BILL 1980 STOP WE DONT NEED SELECT COMMITTEES STOP TRADITIONAL FISHERMEN WATCHING YOU CAREFULLY MASSES CANNOT ALWAYS BE FOOLED'

*Original in Hindi.

In his report, the Secretary submitted that the wording of the telegram under reference tended to intimidate the members by threats with a view to influence them in their Parliamentary conduct and as such amounted to breach of privilege especially because the motion for consideration of the Marine Fishing Regulation Bill, 1980 and the amendment to the said motion to refer the Bill to Select Committee were pending before the House. On 16 October, 1980, the Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination and report.

The Committee of Privileges got a written explanation from Shri Matanhy Saldanha and heard him in person. After having carefully examined the expressions used in the impugned telegram, the allegations made in the Report and the defence put forth by the contemnor in his written explanation and oral evidence, the Committee formulated the following issue for its consideration:

“Whether the impugned telegrams take or threaten action which is calculated to affect the member’s course of action in the Legislative Assembly and impair their independence in discharging their duties.”

In its Report presented to the House on 25 March 1981, the Committee observed that the circumstances of the time, the form and place of publication and the interpretation to be put on the words used, as well as the intention of the author were relevant factors in such cases. As far as circumstances of the time in the present case were concerned, the impugned telegrams were issued at 23.40 hrs. on 8 October, 1980. The Goa, Daman and Diu Marine Fishing Regulation Bill, 1980, the Committee recalled, was moved for consideration on 8 October, 1980 and on the same day a member, Shri V.D. Chodankar had moved an amendment to the motion to refer the Bill to Select Committee. The debate on the original motion and the amendment to refer the Bill to Select Committee was not concluded on 8 October 1980 and both the motions were pending before the House when the telegrams were issued.

With regard to the interpretation to be put to the words used, Shri Saldanha had stated in the written explanation that he had dispatched the impugned telegram to serve the following purpose:

(a) to inform the august Assembly, of the deepest frustrations which had again dripped our people struggling for their daily livelihood for the last five years, fearing delay in justice, since they could not meet the members in person that night.

(b) To express to our elected members that the Indira Gandhi Mazumdar Committee had already constituted a Select and specialist Committee and no other was required.

(c) That the Panel Committee of the Goa Assembly whose report was accepted by the Goa Cabinet, had already constituted yet another Committee and that no other was required.

(d) that the election manifesto, on which our people voted for the ruling members had included a solemn promise to enact the legislation, and that further delay in passing the Marine Bill would negate that promise, on which our people had voted.

If the impugned telegram tended to convey only the above matters as stated by the contemnor, the Committee observed, it would have come within the purview of legitimate pressure which as a constituent he was entitled to put. But the Committee felt it difficult to interpret the expressions 'shall not tolerate' and 'watching you carefully' used in the telegram in favour of the version given by Shri Saldanha.

On the other hand, a plain reading of the telegram did not convey any of the aforesaid matters, but the expressions used therein foresaw future course of action by the author, which though could not be said to be certain, was likely to subject the members to an objectionable form of pressure and was capable of affecting members, parliamentary conduct and independence in discharging their duties. The Committee was therefore of the opinion that the telegram might as well be treated as veiled threat and in its tone was definitely disrespectful and thoroughly reprehensible. The Committee was however confident that the members of the House would exercise reasonable prudence and diligence while discharging their duties and were not likely to be influenced in the slightest degree by such petty matters. In the totality of circumstances, the Committee felt that it would be better to ignore the telegram and treat it as undeserving of consideration, as that would add to the dignity of the House. It accordingly recommended no further action in the matter.

The House considered the Report of the Committee on 25 March, 1981, and agreed with the recommendation of the Committee.

MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Alleged casting of reflections on the Chair by a Newspaper : On 28 February 1980, a member (Shri B. Lalchungunga) gave notice of a question of breach of privilege against the Editor, ROMEF (a local Newspaper in Mizo) for publication, on 27 February 1980, of a news item

*Contributed by the Mizoram Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

in the paper under the caption "come down from the Chair I, II take the Chair—Is opposition superior in knowledge of Rules of Procedure?". The Member contended that the impugned news item was intended to lower the image of the Chair and also of the Legislative Assembly.

The Deputy Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges on the same day. The Editor, who was called to explain himself before the Committee stated that he had no intention to lower the prestige of the members. He tendered his apology before the Committee.

In view of the apology tendered by the Editor, the Committee recommended that no further action need be taken in the matter.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Consent of Members concerned necessary for holding over the Calling Attention notice: On 19 August, 1981 when a Calling Attention Notice regarding racial Violence and attacks on the Tamilians in Sri-Lanka was taken up, a Member (Dr. Subramaniam Swamy) raised a point of order that in view of the sensitive nature of the subject, only a statement should be made by the Minister and no clarifications need be asked. Another Member (Shri Indrajit Gupta) suggested that the Calling Attention Notice might be held over. When Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, who had secured the first position in the ballot, made a submission that the Calling Attention Notice should be allowed, the Speaker observed that a Calling Attention Notice could be held over with the consent of the members whose names had come up in the ballot. The Calling Attention was accordingly taken up and the Minister of External Affairs made a statement in response thereto.

Member who removed and tore some photographs laid on the Table asked to apologise: On 20 August, when a Member (Shri Harikesh Bahadur), while speaking on a motion regarding electoral reforms, placed two photographs on the Table of the House, another Member immediately took away the photographs from the Table and tore them up. Several members objected to this act of the Member. The Deputy Speaker then observed that the Table of the House was sacrosanct and the Member should not have taken away the photographs from the Table and torn them up. The Deputy Speaker asked the Member concerned to apologise for his action. There-upon, the Minister of State for Home Affairs (Shri Venkatasubbaiah) expressed regret over the conduct of the Member of his party.

Laying on the Table on the same day of copies of the sensitive Gazette notifications: On 25 August, when the Deputy Minister of Finance

sought to lay on the Table of the House copies of certain Gazette notifications issued that day relating to the grant of exemption from payment of duty to goods imported in connection with the conduct of the Asian Games, a Member (Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu), raised a point of order that the notification were being laid at very short notice and that the same had not even been seen by the members. The Deputy Minister of Finance clarified that the notifications in question were of a sensitive nature and involved an amount of more than Rs. 50 lakh, and they were being laid on the Table as soon as they were issued in view of the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation in this regard. The Chairman drew the attention of the House to the 12th Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation (Fifth Lok Sabha), wherein the Committee had recommended that notification making changes in export, import or central excise duties involving a revenue of more than Rs. 50 lakh per annum, if issued before 6.00 P.M. on a day, should be laid on the Table of the House of Parliament on the same day. The Chairman observed that the notifications were accordingly being allowed to be laid on the Table.

Non-laying of the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Ordinance, 1981 on the Table of the House: The Governor of Assam had promulgated the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Ordinance, 1981 on 1 April, 1981. On 30 June, 1981 the President promulgated the Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution in respect of the state of Assam. The Assam Legislative Assembly had met for a day on 29 June. The period of six weeks of life of the ordinance under article 213, counted therefore from 29 June, 1981 (the date of reassembly of the Assam Legislative Assembly) and ran upto 9 August, 1981.

On 26 August, a Member (Prof. Madhu Dandavate), raised a point of order regarding non-laying of this Ordinance on the Table of Lok Sabha and submitted that the passage of the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1981 had been irregular and in violation of the constitutional provisions. The Speaker thereupon observed that as the Ordinance in question had already expired before the Lok Sabha met on 17 August, there was no constitutional obligation to lay it on the Table of the House. The Ordinance should have been laid before the Assam Assembly when it met on 29 June, 1981. However, copies of the Ordinance had been kept by Government in the Parliament Library for the information of the members and there was therefore neither any irregularity of procedure nor violation of any provision of the Constitution in passing the Assam Budget and the Assam Appropriation Bill by the House.

Consent withheld to adjournment motion on failure of Government to present Report of the Backward Classes Commission to the House: On 27 August, the Speaker announced the receipt of adjournment motions

given notice of by several members regarding the failure of the Government to present the Report of the Backward Classes Commission to the House and implement its recommendations. Withholding his consent to the adjournment motion, the Speaker expressed concern over the matter but observed that under article 340 of the Constitution, which required a copy of the Report to be laid before each House of Parliament, no time limit had been specified for the purpose. As the Report of the Commission was understood to be already with the Government, he hoped that the Government would respond to the wishes of the members and do the needful. On persistent demand from members for laying the report on the Table, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah) assured the House that Government would try to lay the report on the Table during the session. Shri Venkatasubbaiah subsequently made a statement towards the end of the last day's sitting (18 September, 1981) to inform the House that despite earnest efforts made, the Memorandum explaining the action taken on the Report which is required to be laid along with the report could not be finalised and expressed regret of Government therefor.

Member not permitted to lay a document on the Table during a Call Attention proceedings on the ground that the Call Attention was not listed in his name: On 2 September 1981, when Calling Attention notice regarding reported irregularities in granting income tax exemptions to certain Trusts in Maharashtra and maldistribution of essential commodities like cement in that State was taken up, a Member (Prof. Madhu Dandavate) sought to lay a document on the Table under Rule 369. This was not agreed to by the Speaker, who observed that the Calling Attention Notice was not listed in the name of the Member and therefore the question of giving him permission to lay the document on the Table did not arise. The Speaker also observed that laying of papers on the Table by Private Members is governed by Direction 118 of the Directions by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure.

RAJASTHAN VIDHAN SABHA*

Summoning of the Legislative Assembly by the Chief Justice acting as Governor held valid: On 15 September 1981, a member (Shri Nathu Singh) gave notice of a point of order under Rule 294 of the Rajasthan Assembly Rules to the effect that since the session of the Legislative Assembly had not been summoned by the 'Governor' in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, it could not be carried on. The Member's intention was that the Assembly session had been summoned by Shri Kalyan Dutt Sharma as Governor of Rajasthan, who was in fact the Chief Justice

*Contributed by the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

of the Rajasthan High Court and under article 174 of the Constitution, the Assembly could be summoned only by the Governor, whose appointment could be deemed to have been made under article 155 of the Constitution. Such a person, he contended, could not under art. 158(2) hold an office of profit, whereas Shri Sharma, as Chief Justice, was holding an office of profit.

Ruling out the point of order, the Speaker observed that the framers of the Constitution after detailed discussion had provided for filling up by the President of the casual vacancy in the office of the Governor. Under article 160 of the Constitution, the President was empowered to make such arrangements to fill any vacancy taking place so that a vacuum did not arise and the functions of the Governor were carried on smoothly. Article 174, which vested in the Governor the power to summon the State Legislatures clearly explained the functions of the Governor and therefore provision made in article 160 would also apply in regard to article 174. As such, a person appointed under article 160 would be entitled to discharge all the functions of the Governor provided in article 174, including summoning of the Legislative Assembly.

UTTAR PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA*

Power of the Prime Minister to obtain information about the working of the State administration: On 15 September 1981, a member (Shri Mohan Singh) raised a point of order regarding the intervention in the administration of the State on 27 August by the Prime Minister when she reviewed its working and in this connection referred to Article 164 of the Constitution (regarding the Council of Ministers being collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State). After hearing the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Chief Minister, the Speaker observed that it was quite clear from Articles 256 (obligations of States and the Union) and 257 (Control of the Union over States in certain cases) that the Prime Minister was authorised to obtain information about the State administration. Rejecting the point of order, the Speaker ruled that unless it was made clear that the Prime Minister, while obtaining information, had interfered in the administration of the State, no point of order could be accepted.

Expunction of counter-charges made by a Member while making an explanation: On 22 September 1981, when a member (Shri Laturi Singh) while in the course of his personal explanation to the charges levelled against him, provided to make certain allegations against the Bharatiya Janata Party, another member (Shri Rajendra Kumar Gupta) raise objection thereto demanded their expunction from the proceedings. Thereupon, the Speaker observed that since the Member concerned was given permis-

*Contributed by U. P. Vidhan Sabha Secretariat.

sion only to explain his position in connection with the charges levelled against him, allegations made by him in the course of his explanation to any person or party would be expunged.

Non-inclusion of Members' name in the motion for suspension: On 21 September, 1981, on the issue of suspension of some members from the House, a member (Shri Rajendra Kumar Gupta) said that according to Rule 229 of the Rules of Procedure, as soon as a Member was named, the Leader of the House, or in his absence any other Member, would immediately move a proposal to suspend the named member from the service of the House. Since, in the instant case, the motion for suspension moved by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs did not mention the name of any Members, it was irregular and illegal.

Rejecting the point of order, the Speaker observed that under the rules, the provision of naming a Member and moving the motion of suspension thereafter has been made in order to establish the identity of a Member. Since in the present case the Members who squatted on the floor and created obstruction were clearly identified and he had also pointed them out to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, obviously the motion moved was against those members only.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS
(1 August to 30 September, 1981)

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE CENTRE

INDIA

Cabinet Changes: On 8 August, Shri N. D. Tewari relinquished charge of the Ministry of Planning and was allocated the Ministry of Industry. In addition, he continued to hold the temporary charge of the Ministry of Labour. There was no change in the portfolio of Shri Charanjit Channa, who continued to be Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry.

Shri S. B. Chavan took over as Minister of Planning, relinquishing charge of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

Smt. Shiela Kaul, Minister of State in the Ministries of Education and Social Welfare was assigned, temporarily, the independent charge of the Ministries of Education and Social Welfare.¹

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Expansion of Ministry: The State Ministry was expanded on 20 August, with the induction of 2 new Cabinet Ministers and elevation of five Ministers of State to Cabinet rank, raising the strength of the Ministry to 43.²

ASSAM

New Governor: On 10 August, Shri Prakash Mehrotra assumed the office of Governor succeeding Shri L. P. Singh, who retired after an eight-year term in office.³

-
1. *Times of India*, 9 August, 1981.
 2. *Hindustan Times*, 21 August, 1981.
 3. *Hindustan Times*, 11 August, 1981.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

New Governor: Shri A. N. Bannerji was sworn in as Governor of the State on 26 August⁴.

KARNATAKA

Resignation by Minister: On 4 August, the Planning and Wakfs Minister, Shri C. M. Ibrahim tendered his resignation from the Council of Ministers⁵.

MAHARASHTRA

Dismissal of Minister: On 31 August, Chief Minister Shri A. R. Antulay announced the removal, from the State Ministry, of Revenue Minister, Smt. Shalinitai Patil⁶.

MANIPUR

New Governor: On 12 August, Shri S. M. Burney was sworn in as the new Governor of Manipur and Nagaland by Justice D. Pathak, Acting Chief Justice of the Gauhati High Court⁷.

Expansion of Ministry: The Congress(I) Ministry headed by Chief Minister Mr. Rishang Keishing was expanded with the appointment, on 4 September, of 11 Ministers—six of the Cabinet rank and five Ministers of State—raising the strength of the Ministry to 19⁸.

PUNJAB

New Governor: Shri Aminuddin Ahmad Khan, who was earlier Governor of Himachal Pradesh, was sworn in on 26 August as the new Governor of Punjab to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi⁹.

RAJASTHAN

Removal of Governor: On 8 August, President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy removed the State Governor, Shri Raghukul Tilak from his office with immediate effect and appointed Justice H. D. Sharma, Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court, to discharge the functions of Governor¹⁰.

4. *Hindustan Times*, 27 August, 1981.

5. *Times of India*, 5 August, 1981.

6. *Statesman*, 1 September, 1981.

7. *Times of India*, 14 August, 1981.

8. *Hindustan Times*, 5 September, 1981.

9. *Hindustan Times*, 27 August, 1981.

10. *Hindustan Times*, 9 August 1981.

UTTAR PRADESH

Expansion of Ministry: On 17 August, the State Ministry was expanded with the induction, of one Cabinet Minister, four Ministers of State and one Deputy Minister, raising the strength of the three-tier Ministry to 49. Earlier, on 16 August, 3 Ministers had resigned from the Council of Ministers, necessitating expansion of the Ministry¹¹.

Passage of legislation required declaration of assets and liabilities by Legislators: On 18 September, the Vidhan Sabha passed the Uttar Pradesh Ministers and Legislators (Publication of Assets and Liabilities) (Amendment) Bill, 1981. After the Bill becomes an Act, it would become necessary for a Minister or legislator to declare his assets and liabilities within three months of his assuming office¹².

WEST BENGAL

Resignation by Governor: The State Governor, Shri T. N. Singh tendered his resignation from the office on 25 August,

On 10 September, President Sanjiva Reddy accepted the resignation of Shri T. N. Singh and appointed Shri B. D. Pande as the new Governor of West Bengal. Shri Pande was sworn in on September, 12.¹³

UNION TERRITORIES

DELHI

Postponement of elections to Metropolitan Council: By a Presidential notification issued on 19 September, elections to the Metropolitan Council of Delhi, which was dissolved on 21 March, 1980, were postponed for a further period of six months¹⁴.

MIZORAM

Resignation of Members from Legislative Assembly: On 22 September, the Speaker announced in the House, the resignation of four Members from their seats in the Legislative Assembly. The Members who resigned were : Shri J. H. Rothuama, Shri Lalthanzauva, Shri Nagurchhina and Shri P. Lalupa¹⁵.

11. *Indian Express*, 17 August and *Times, of India*, 18 August, 1981.

12. *Times of India*, 20 September 1981.

13. *Times of India*, 26 August, *Hindustan Times*, 11 September and 13 September 1981.

14. *Hindustan Times*, 20 September 1981.

15. Information furnished by the State Legislature Secretariat.

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

BANGLADESH

Revocation of Emergency: The State of emergency proclaimed on 30 May, after the assassination of President Ziaur Rehman, was lifted on 21 September by the Acting President Justice Abdus Sattar.¹⁶

BOLIVIA

Military coup: A three-member military junta consisting of the Commanders-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air force, assumed power in 4 August, following a successful revolt against the Government headed by President Luis Garcia Meza.

On 4 September, General Celso Torreliia Villa, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, was named as President of Bolivia¹⁷.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Army coup: On September 1, General Andre Kolingoba, Chief of the Army, announced taking over of power in the country, overthrowing the regime of President David Dacko, who assumed power two years ago.¹⁸

IRAN

New President and Prime Minister: On August 2, Prime Minister Mohammed Ali Rajai was sworn in by Mr. Ayatollah Khomeini as the Islamic Republic's second President succeeding Mr. Abolhassan Bani-Sadar who was dismissed from his post and who later sought asylum in France.

On August 3, President Rajai named the Education Minister, Dr. Mohammad Javed Bahonar to succeed him as Prime Minister.¹⁹

Death of President and Prime Minister: President, Mr. Rajai and the Prime Minister, Dr. Bahonar lost their lives in a powerful explosion that occurred in the Prime Minister's office in Tehran on August 30.

On September 1, Interior Minister Mr. Hajatoleslam Mohammed Reza Mandavi Kani, was named the new Prime Minister.²⁰

16. *Statesman*, September 23, 1981.

17. *Times of India*, 6 August and *Hindustan Times*, 5 September 1981.

18. *Hindustan Times*, 3 August and 2 September 1981.

19. *Indian Express*, 3 August and *Times of India*, 4 August, 1981.

20. *Statesman*, 31 August and *Hindustan Times*, 2 September, 1981.

ISRAEL

Swearing in of new Government: On 5 August, a new conservative coalition Government headed by Prime Minister Menachem Begin was sworn in by the *Knesset (Parliament)*.²¹

SIERRA LEONE

Declaration of emergency: On September 1, President Siaka Stevens declared a state of emergency in the country following a general strike by the trade unions in support of economic reforms²².

SRI LANKA

Declaration of emergency: On 17 August, President J. R. Jayawardene declared a country-wide state of emergency, following a spate of violence, looting and arson reported from various parts of the Island in which the Tamilians were the worst affected. On 21 August, President Jayawardene also imposed press censorship to prevent publication of wrong reports about developments in the country. The press censorship was, however, lifted after 3 days on 24 August.

Earlier, on August 12, the Cabinet had empowered the President to declare a state of emergency without consulting his Council of Ministers.²³

THE GAMBIA

Declaration of emergency: A state of emergency was declared and curfew clamped throughout the country on 3 August after an attempted leftist *coup* organised by the rebel National Revolutionary Council led by Mr. Kukoi Sanyang was foiled by the Senegalese army units called into the Gambia by President Dawada Jawara.²⁴

URUGUAY

Appointment of new President: On 1 August, General Gregorio Alvarez, formerly Chief of the Army, was named the new President of the country. He was chosen by the "Council of the Nation" made up of top Army, Navy and Air Force officers as well as members of the State Council created in 1973 to replace the Parliament.²⁵

21. *Indian Express*, 7 August 1981.

22. *Times of India*, 2 September 1981.

23. *Statesman*, 13 August, *Indian Express*, 18 August and *Times of India*, 22 and 26 August, 1981.

24. *Statesman*, 4 August, 1981.

25. *Statesman*, 2 August, 1981.

SESSIONAL REVIEW

SEVENTH LOK SABHA

SIXTH SESSION

A resume of the more important discussions held and other business transacted during the Sixth Session of Seventh Lok Sabha upto August 28 was published in September, 1981 issue of the Journal. Resume of discussions and other business transacted during the remaining period of the said Session from August 31 onwards is given below:

A. DISCUSSIONS

Motion regarding flood situation: Moving a motion on 1 September 1981 on the flood situation in the country, Shri Harikesh Bahadur said that epidemics, especially encephalitis that spread after the floods take a toll of innumerable lives throughout the country. He, therefore, urged the Government to take precautionary measures to avoid loss of human lives and to streamline its administration and distribution machinery charged with the relief operations. He also demanded judicious utilization and control of water resources to avoid floods, enhance agricultural production and increase the generation of electric power for greater industrial development.

Intervening in the discussion lasting for more than three hours in which 18 Members* took part, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation, Shri Z. R. Ansari expressed the concern of the Government

*The Members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Shivkumar Singh, Zainal Abedin, Chintamani Panigrahi, N. Selvaraju, Virdhi Chander Jain, Rajesh Kumar Singh, Nawal Kishore Sharma, Krishna Kumar Goyal, Motibhai R. Choudhari, B. K. Nair, K. M. Madhukar, Zainul Basher, Nathu Ram Mirdha, Satya Deo Sinha, Chitta Basu, Ramavatar Shastri, Satyanarayan Jatiya and Shrimati Usha Verma.

in the matter of floods in the country. He said that a special feature of the rivers in India, unlike in other countries, was that 80--90 per cent of the total of 1440 million acre feet water that flowed through them did so in merely four months. Unless therefore arrangements were made to control and store the 1300 million acre feet water, it was not possible to solve the problem of floods completely. He said that so far 700 million acre feet of water has already been controlled and besides effecting improvements in the working of flood warning centres, the assistance of the UNDP was also being sought to modernise the flood forecasting system. The Minister informed the House that out of 207 recommendations made by the National Floods Commission, a large number of them have been accepted by the Government. He assured the House that the Government would give due importance to the problem and ensure that as far as possible the damage caused by floods was restricted to the minimum.

After Shri Harikesh Bahadur replied to the debate the substitute motions moved by Sarvashri Satyanarayan Jatiya and Ramavatar Shastri were withdrawn by leave of the House.

Reported irregularities in granting income-tax exemptions to certain Trusts in Maharashtra: Making a statement on September 2, 1981 in response to a Calling Attention Notice on the Subject by Shri N.K. Shejwalkar, the Minister of Finance Shri R. Venkataraman said that there had been press reports alleging some irregularities in the matter of granting income-tax exemptions to certain Trusts in Maharashtra particularly the Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan and Konkan Unnati Mitra Mandal-Bombay. The first mentioned trust was established on 18 October, 1980 with the objectives *inter alia* of giving encouragement, recognition, promotion, aid and assistance to talented persons in the fields of literature and fine arts in the State of Maharashtra and to provide medical treatment to the sick and disabled among them. Under section 80G of the Income Tax Act, a tax payer was entitled to a deduction in respect of donations to certain funds and charitable institutions. With a view to having uniformity in the assessment of donors, the Commissioner of Income Tax had been empowered to give certificates to qualifying charitable institutions to enable the donors to obtain tax exemptions in respect of donations made by them. Since the objectives of the Trust were charitable and it satisfied other conditions also laid down in this behalf, the Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay City, issued in the case of this Trust, a certificate valid upto 31 December, 1981 under Section 80G of the Income Tax Act.

Referring to the Konkan Unnati Mitra Mandal, Bombay, Shri Venkataraman said that its main objective was to undertake a programme of rural development. Section 35C(1) (a) of the Income Tax Act provides

for the deduction of the whole of the amount paid to approved associations and institutions for carrying out rural development programmes. The applications of the Trust, the Minister added, were duly considered by the prescribed authority for the State of Maharashtra and the institution as well as the programme of rural development drawn up by it were approved.

Refuting the allegations made by members that there was a clear connection between the allotment of cement and donations received for the Trusts, Shri Venkataraman said the charges of maldistribution of cement were not based on facts. The Maharashtra Government, he added, had a well defined system for distribution of cement. There had not been a single complaint of coercion from those who have contributed. Shri Venkataraman said. It was equally incorrect to say that the money was used for party purposes.

In reply to another question, Shri Venkataraman said that in the absence of a *prima facie* case, it was no use asking for a commission of inquiry.

Motion regarding current price situation: Moving a motion on 3 September, 1981 regarding price situation in the country, the Minister of Finance, Shri R. Venkataraman expressed concern of the Government in this regard. He, however, stated that the rate of inflation was brought down from 22.2 per cent to 14.8 per cent in 1980 and during the first 8 months of 1981 also it had shown a decelerating trend.

Detailing the steps being taken by the Government to meet the scourge of inflation, the Minister said that the policy of supply management adopted by Government was aimed at accelerating production and ensuring the availability of essential goods through the import policy. Besides, other measures such as strengthening and enlarging of the distribution system, curbing of money supplies, increase of the lending rate in respect of advances to non-essential items and taking of stringent measures with regard to money circulating outside the banking system have also been taken in this regard.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Indrajit Gupta laid stress on the implementation of recommendations made by a group of economists, which *inter alia* included fighting the menace of black money, accountability of funds received and spent by political parties, introduction of comprehensive procurement and distribution system of essential commodities, bringing affluent rural sections within the net of income tax, revival of "Food for Work Programme" and ban on import of goods and technology available in the country

Replying to the discussion lasting for more than four hours in which 11* members participated, the Minister of Finance, Shri Venkataraman informed the House that among the low-income countries, India had the lowest rate of inflation. In the context of present world economic situation, an increase in the prices was inevitable but, he asserted, it would not be allowed to go beyond a reasonable level of increase. He also assured the House that deficit financing would be kept within the budget limitations.

Among the measures announced by the Finance Minister to check the rate of inflation were: reviewing of the Government's policy towards sick units, replacement of the "Food for Work Programme" by a more comprehensive programme namely, the "National Rural Employment Programme", canalization of import of edible oils through the State Trading Corporation and gradual reduction of borrowings from the banks after the plans start yielding results.

All the Substitute motions moved were negatived.

Drought conditions in certain parts of the country: On 11 September, 1981, a Member Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil moved the following motion:

"That this House do consider the situation arising out of drought conditions prevailing in certain parts of the country and the steps taken by the Government to provide central Assistance to help and rehabilitate the drought affected people".

Initiating the discussion, Shri Patil said that though some relief measures were undertaken every year to face the drought situation, no attention was paid towards the suggestions made by the Irrigation Commission and Agricultural Commission for reducing the areas prone to drought. He pleaded for maximum irrigation facilities in drought affected areas and implementation of the Ganga-Kaveri scheme.

Replying to the discussion lasting for three hours, in which 14** Members participated, the Minister of Agriculture & Rural Reconstruction and Irrigation and Civil Supplies, Rao Birendra Singh said that the effect of drought was noticeable in a large measure only in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and U.P. In Maharashtra the rainfall was normal, except for certain

*The other Members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Sunil Maitra, Satish Agarwal, Nawal Kishore Sharma, George Fernandes, Kamal Nath, Subramaniam Swamy, Chandra Shekhar Singh, B. R. Nahata, C. Palaniappan and Shrimati Krishna Sahi.

**Other Members who participated in the debate were: Sarvashri Krishna Chandra Halder, B. V. Desai, Jharkhande Rai, Virdhi Chander Jain, Sheo Sharan Verma, K. C. Sharma, Ram Singh Yadav, Bhim Singh, Uttam Rathor, Zainul Basher, Nathu Ram Mirdha, Nawal Kishore Sharma, Krishan Dutt Sultanpuri and P. Namgyal.

pockets which did not have rainfall. The cumulative effect, therefore, was not such as could be termed drought.

Regarding the provision of tube-wells in all the States, Shri Rao said that it was the policy of the Central Government to ensure that there were enough number of tube-wells in very State to ensure supply of water for irrigation purposes; and, in order to provide assistance to States in this regard, the Government was also thinking of strengthening the Central Ground Water Board.

Referring to the supply of power to States to fight drought conditions, Shri Rao informed the House that States have been apprised of the steps to be taken in this regard. Other relief works such as employment to people affected by drought, provision of drinking water, supply of foodgrains etc. were also under way.

Report on Gold auctioned during 1978: Making a statement in response to a Calling Attention Notice by Shri Balkrishna Wasnik on September 16, 1981, the Minister of Finance, Shri R. Venkataraman said that pursuant to the then Finance Minister's Budget announcement on 28 February 1978, the Reserve Bank had sold between May and October 1978, a total quantity of 12.956 tonnes of gold in 14 auctions for Rs. 86.3 crores. In view of several allegations made on the floors of both the Houses in respect of these auctions and persistent demands for an enquiry into the sale of gold, the Government had appointed on 17 May, 1980, Shri K. R. Puri, former Governor, Reserve Bank of India to examine the various policy and procedural aspects relating to the sale by auction in 1978 of gold held on Government account and to advise the Government as to the further course of action to be taken in the light of his findings.

The report received on February 3, 1981 from Shri Puri covered a wide area and there were a few aspects on which clarifications had to be sought from the persons concerned. A group of Cabinet Ministers had been constituted to go into the matter and to indicate the course of action to be taken on the Report. No final decision has yet been taken on it.

To enable the Government to make further investigations, Shri Puri forwarded, on April 20, 1981 a secret note containing various details, which was passed on to the investigating agencies for further action. Appropriate action under the respective laws would be taken on the basis of those investigations, he said.

Answering questions, the Minister assured the Members that if the facts warranted, the Government would order a CBI probe or a Commission of Inquiry.

Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers: Moving a motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers on 17 September, 1981, Shri Samar Mukherjee said that the situation in the country was drifting towards chaos. The Finance Minister had admitted that under the present system, the prices could not be controlled. Unless the entire policy of the Government was changed, there was no future for the teeming millions of the country. He suggested ban on whole-sale trading of essential commodities with a view to ensuring their supply at cheaper rates to the poor. He alleged that there was no urgency for issuing Ordinance regarding maintenance of essential services, and that this had been done under compulsions from the International Monetary Fund.

Shri Madhu Dandavate, Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap supported the motion while Shri C. T. Dhandapani opposed it. Participating in the discussion, the Minister of Communications, Shri C. M. Stephen declared that the motion was politically motivated. The economic situation, he said, was bettering now after a period of upsurge from June to August. He maintained that the terms of the I.M.F. were not against the dignity of the nation.

Defending the Pratibha Pratishtan Trust, the Minister said that it was a duly constituted trust and, its object was good. As regards Prime Minister's alleged involvement in the Trust and her consent to name it after her, he said that the rulings of the Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman, Rajya Sabha clearly stated that there was nothing to show that the Prime Minister had given her consent thereto.

Intervening in the discussion, the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi said that in the economic field, in foreign policy, or the overall domestic scene, her Government had been acting with clarity, decisiveness and vigour and the world knew that today in India there was a Government and not collection of disparate groups.

Referring to the progress made in the economic field, Smt. Gandhi said that the increase in the wholesale prices over the year had come down from 23 per cent in January 1980 to 15 per cent in January 1981 and to less than 9 per cent today. Efforts were being made to curb the rate of growth of inflation. The Government had brought the key sectors—power, coal and Railways, back to work. The key industrial sectors had been brought from a stage of stupor to a dynamic growth track—From a level of minus 1.4 per cent growth rate in 1979-80 to plus 11.1 per cent Industrial Growth rate today.

Defending the Essential Services Maintenance Bill, she said that it had been brought forward not because the Government did not have faith in

the workers, but because there were enough people wanting to mislead the workers for political purposes.

Regarding import of wheat, the Prime Minister said it was an insurance against uncertainties of rain and it was better to import at a time when it was easily available rather than later being held to ransom by unscrupulous people. The public distribution system, which had been completely disrupted, had been enlarged and improved, she said.

Dealing with the question of loan from the I.M.F., the Prime Minister observed that it was not the first time that the Government had borrowed from abroad, but at no time was country's economy in as stronger or negotiating a position as it was now. She assured the House that India would not accept any condition against the declared policy and national interest.

Referring to the law and order situation, she said that the Government, ever since it assumed office, had accorded high priority to the maintenance of law and order and as a result of its concerted efforts, the situation had shown improvement. There had been a perceptible fall in the incidence of violence, murders and intimidation. Offences against women were showing decrease now. With the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, I.P.C., and the Evidence Act, it was hoped to bring the law and order situation under further control. The persistent danger of communalism in the country, she pointed out, could be overcome only by spreading an atmosphere of brotherhood and tolerance among various communities.

The Prime Minister denied the allegation that she wanted to topple some of the State Governments.

Referring to the "Indira Pratibha Pratishthan Trust", Smt. Gandhi informed the House that while she subscribed to its objectives, she had advised Shri Antulay not to use her name. Her government and her party, she added, stood for the highest principles of conduct in public life.

The Prime Minister said that with the acquisition of sophisticated equipment by Pakistan, the danger from immediate neighbourhood had increased. Although Pakistan had mentioned the Simla Agreement, their action, she pointed out, did not seem to correspond to the concept of peaceful, bilateral discussion and eschewal of thoughts or policies of military solutions.

After Shri Samar Mukherjee replied to the debate the Motion was put to vote. The House divided —Ayes 83 and Noes 294.

The Motion thus stood negatived.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*Income Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981**: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on September 14, 1981, the Minister of Finance, Shri R. Venkataraman said that the generation and the proliferation of black money continued to pose a serious threat to the economy. It had come to the notice of the Government that the tax evaders had deposited a sizeable portion of black money with banks, companies, cooperative societies and partnership firms either in their own names or in *benami* names. In order to deal effectively with such tax evaders, it was decided to make a provision in the Income Tax Act to the effect that payment by banks, cooperative societies and partnership firms of the fixed deposits, including interest thereon should be made only by account payee cheques or account payee drafts, if such a deposit was Rs. 10,000 or more. The repayment of Special Bearer Bonds on maturity would also be made by account payee cheques.

Earlier, moving a Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Income Tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1981, Shri Phool Chand Verma called for a complete overhaul of the Income Tax Department and simplification of Income Tax laws. He also wanted the Government to expedite the implementation of the remaining 704 recommendations of the Choksi Committee.

The House commenced a combined discussion on the Bill and the Statutory Resolution. Opposing the Bill, Shri Indrajit Gupta felt that it was an innocuous and harmless measure which would only tinker on the surface of the vast problem. The Bill, he felt, would not prevent any person from putting his black money in banks in lots of less than Rs. 10,000.

Replying to a brief discussion, in which five other Members** took part, Shri Venkataraman did not agree to the suggestion of reduction of bank deposit of Rs. 10,000 to smaller amounts as that would cause harassment to the genuine depositors. The Minister added that he would be moving an amendment to the Bill to take care of those persons, who might split up the deposits into smaller sums of Rs. 9,000.

After Shri Phool Chand Verma replied to the debate, the Resolution was negatived and the motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

*The Bill was introduced by Shri R. Venkataraman on September 8, 1981.

**The Members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Sunil Maitra, K. T. Kosalram, Rasheed Masood, Era Mohan and T. R. Shramanna.

*Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 1981**: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 14 September, 1981, the Minister of Home Affairs, Giani Zail Singh said that the object of the Bill was that production should increase and the people at large were not deprived of their daily requirements of power, water, means of communications etc. The Bill was aimed at the welfare of workers and would put a check on their exploitation by the rich. It was, therefore, in the interest of both the Common man as well as the working class.

Earlier, moving a Statutory Resolution expressing disapproval of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance 1981, Shri Somnath Chatterjee said that the Ordinance and the Bill were the biggest onslaughts on the working class and the common people of this country. The state of industrial relations on the day of issuing the Ordinance did not justify its promulgation. The real reason to bring forward the Ordinance, he said, was to cut the real wages in the organised sector by enforcing wage freeze. The definition of "strike" as given in the Bill was so flexible that it would place the worker completely at the mercy of the employer and the police. The working class, he added, would not take it lying down but fight against this draconian measure till the end.

The House commenced combined discussion on the Bill and the Statutory Resolution. Opposing the Bill, Shri Samar Mukherjee said that the Bill was an attempt to take away from the working class the right to organise and protest. He contended that the Bill was designed to appease the International Monetary Fund, the foreign multi-nationals, the big monopoly houses and the other vested interests in the country.

Participating in the resumed discussion on 15 September, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee felt that instead of taking away from the workers the right to strike, the Government should have devised the ways and means to obviate the need to strike. He asked the Government to reconsider the Bill.

Shri Indrajit Gupta said that in view of the sharp decrease in strikes during 1979 and 1980, the present measure was totally unwarranted. He wanted a categorical assurance from the Government that the Bill had not been brought forward in an anxiety to get a loan of Rs. 5800 crores from the International Monetary Fund.

*The Bill was introduced on September 10, 1981. The motion for leave to introduce the Bill was opposed by Sarvashri Ramavatar Shastri, Chitta Basu, Somnath Chatterjee, Ram Vilas Paswan, N. K. Shejwalkar, Madhu Dandavate, Tridib Chaudhury, A. K. Roy, Niren Ghosh, George Fernandes, Indrajit Gupta, K. P. Unnikrishnan, Rasheed Masood, Pius Turkey, Satyanarayan Jatiya, Krishna Chandra Halder, Satyasadhan Chakraborty, Kamla Mishra Madhukar, Sunil Maitra, Jaipal Singh Kashyap, Harikish Bahadur, R. K. Mhalgi, K. A. Rajan, Amar Roy Pradhan and Smt. Geeta Mukherjee. The House divided on the Motion Ayes 130 and Noes 4.

Supporting the Bill, Shri C. T. Dhandapani contended that since the Bill dealt with both the strike as well as lay off and lockout, there was no question of any partisan attitude of the Government prevailing in the matter.

Intervening in the discussion, the Minister of Communications, Shri C.M. Stephen said that it was a simple measure aimed at giving powers to the Central Government to prohibit strikes in any essential service, if it was felt necessary in the public interest. Under the law today, strike in essential services could not be a legal strike. But a situation could arise in which the illegality would not meet the needs of the situation of a threat to the society. Therefore penal law had to be provided for. Practically, the present Bill was only a declaration that the underlying principle with respect to essential services must be accepted and implemented strongly and vigorously for the protection of society.

Intervening in the discussion, in which 15 Members participated*, the Minister of Home Affairs, Giani Zail Singh reiterated that Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance 1981 was promulgated by the Government as there had recently been some disquieting trends in some of the vital sectors of the national economy. In the prevailing situation, effective measures had to be taken to check inflation and to keep the wheels of production running. Services which intimately affected the life of the common man had to be maintained without any hindrance. The Government was also fully conscious that legitimate grievances of workers in these essential services should receive adequate and prompt attention. It would be ensured that the existing industrial relations machinery for conciliation and adjudication was fully activated so that disputes when referred to that machinery were resolved as far as possible within 90 days.

There were the Joint Consultative Machinery for dealing with disputes in Government services; Permanent Negotiating Machinery in the Railways and in the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the centralised agency of the Bureau of Public Enterprises in the Ministry of Finance to examine and obtain Government orders regarding matters pertaining to the public sector employees. A similar approach would also be adopted regarding disputes in essential services falling in the private sector by taking timely steps towards preventive and informal mediation.

The Government, he added, was confident that all these steps would lead to a prompt and satisfactory solution to all the legitimate demands

*Other Members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri H.K.L. Bhagat, Chiranji Lal Sharma, Ravindra Varma, Mohan Lal Sukhadia, George Fernandes, Frank Anthony, Harikesh Bahadur, A. K. Roy, Tridib Chaudhuri; Chandrajit Yadav and Chitta Basu.

of employees in the essential services, which would help recreate a healthy climate of industrial relations.

Dealing with the allegation by Members that the Bill had been brought under pressure from the International Monetary Fund, the Minister said that India was a member of the IMF and could obtain monetary assistance as a matter of right under a provision made for developing countries.

As regards non-inclusion of 'closure' in the Bill, the Minister said that previously it was a part of the Industrial Disputes Act but was struck down by the Court when it was challenged there.

Concluding the discussion, Giani Zail Singh said that the Government had only acquired the right to ban strikes in special circumstances; it had not banned strikes as such. No ban had been imposed on taking out of processions or raising of slogans. The Government had also given a guarantee that preventive action would be taken to ensure that workers were not forced to resort to strike.

After Shri Somnath Chatterjee replied to the debate, when the Resolution expressing disapproval of Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1981 was put to vote, it was negatived. On the motion for consideration of the Bill, the House divided ayes 192; Noes 62. The motion was accordingly adopted and the Bill was passed.

C. THE QUESTION HOUR

In all, 19427 notices of questions (15337 Starred, 3963 Unstarred and 127 Short Notice Questions) were received during the Session. Out of these, 521 were admitted as Starred and 5003 as Unstarred Questions. No Short Notice Question was admitted during the Session. 21 Starred and 73 Unstarred Questions were transferred/postponed/withdrawn from one Ministry to another.

Each Starred List contained 20 questions except those of 1 and 8 September which contained 21 questions each and those of 31 August, 4 September, 10, 11 and 18 September, which contained 22 questions each and those of 7, 8, 14, 16 and 17 September, which contained 23 questions each. On an average, 6.72 questions were orally answered daily on the floor of the House. The Maximum number of Starred Questions orally answered was 10 on 25 and 28 August, 1981 and the minimum number answered was 4 on 17, 19 and 21 August and 15 September, 1981.

Half-an-Hour Discussions: In all 109 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussions were received during the session. Out of these 43 notices were admitted. Ten half-an-hour discussions were held during the session

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the session, obituary references were made to the passing away of Shrimati G. Durgabi Deshmukh, Sarvashri K. D. Malaviya, T. A. Pai, Shridhar Vaman Naik, S. K. Patil and Nageshwar Prasad Sinha, all ex-Members and Shri Bhupesh Gupta, an old sitting Member of Rajya Sabha. The House stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

RAJYA SABHA

HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH SESSION*

The Rajya Sabha met for its hundred and nineteenth session on 17 August, 1981 and adjourned *sine die* on 18 September, 1981. A resume of some of the discussions held upto the period 28 August 1981 was published in the September 1981 issue of the Journal. Resume of some discussions and business transacted from 29 August 1981 onwards is given below.

A. DISCUSSIONS

Reported irregularities in granting income-tax exemption to certain trusts in Maharashtra : On 1 September, 1981, Shri Era Sezhiyan called the attention of the Minister of Finance to the reported irregularities in the matter of granting income-tax exemptions to certain trusts including Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishtan in Maharashtra and maldistribution of essential commodities like cement in that State.

On 2 September, 1981, while making a statement on the subject, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia said that the Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishtan was established on 18 October, 1980. The objectives of the trust, *inter alia*, were to give encouragement, recognition, promotion, aid and assistance to talented persons in the fields of literature and fine arts in the State of Maharashtra; to give training and financial aid to such persons; to start promotional activities with a view to giving them gainful employment; to assist such persons belonging to the weaker sections and to provide medical treatment to the sick and disabled among them.

As regards distribution of essential commodities like cement, the Minister said that there was a regular system of registering applications and verifying requirements of applicants. The Government had given guidelines for the functioning of the cement distribution committees. This distribution system had been consistently followed by the State Government and as such

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

there was no basis for saying that there had been any maldistribution of cement.

Replying to the points raised by Members, the Minister of Finance, Shri R. Venkataraman said that if any trusts was registered as a charitable trust, it becomes eligible for tax exemption. No impropriety had been committed in respect of Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan. There was no allegation whatsoever that there had been misappropriation of any funds. The Minister added that there might have been lapses in carrying out the instructions of the Government of India but that did not become immediately a ground for saying that there had been a misuse and some Commission must be appointed. At that rate every State Government which did not fully comply with the directions issued by the Central Government must be subjected to Commissions of Inquiry. The Minister asserted that Shri Antulay had himself told him that he (Shri Antulay) had never said that he had ordered cement to be sold at a premium of Rs. 40 per bag.

Replying to some further points, the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Maganbhai Barot said that to give a very high reputation to the trust two sitting Judges of the High Court, an ex-Judge, a Member of Lok Sabha and a Member of Rajya Sabha had been made trustees. The sanction of the Public Charity Commissioner in Bombay had been obtained and the exemptions had been granted by the Income-tax authorities. There was a high-power committee for the distribution of cement and the Chief Minister was not in any way concerned with it. Not even a single pie had gone either to the Prime Minister or to Shri Antulay, the Deputy Minister concluded.

Loans from IMF/AID India consortium and the balance of payment position : On 8 September, 1981, Shri A. G. Kulkarni, raising a discussion on the points arising out of the answer to Started Question No. 23 dated 18 August, 1981, said that for the first time after Independence, India was applying for loans of roughly 5 billion dollars (amounting to Rs. 5,000 crores) from IMF/AID India Consortium. The member reminded the Finance Minister that Government had vouchsafed in the Third Five-Year Plan that by the Fifth Five-Year Plan, attempts would be made to bring the country's requirement of foreign loans or foreign aid to zero. It was regrettable that Government had not been able to attain that.

Making a statement on the subject, the Union Minister of Finance, Shri Venkataraman said that it was true that the Government had not been able

2394 LS—7.

to reach or achieve the stage of zero foreign aid. If India earned only 5,000 or 6,000 crores of foreign exchange and kept its development at that level only, then the persons who would suffer were the large mass of people in the country. The country must try to achieve net zero aid after taking into account its vast needs of development. The Minister assured the House that the Government would take note of article 292 of the Constitution and fix a ceiling for the Government borrowing as well as its guarantees.

Replying to the points raised by members, the Minister said that nobody disputed the need for having adequate procurement in the country. But the country could not be allowed to starve. If the Members were not satisfied with the terms and conditions of a loan they could always move a censure vote or no confidence motion, the Minister suggested. In the absence of any restriction imposed by Parliament, the authority of the Government to borrow continued without limit. The government were committed to a particular philosophy and that philosophy necessitated taking certain steps. If Government borrowed from IMF Rs. 5,000 crores, the Government would have to spend it on economic development. To say that no condition should be accepted was to be totally unrealistic to the circumstances.

Motion regarding Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1980—85: On 9 September, 1981 the Union Minister of Planning, Shri S. B. Chavan moved the following motion:

“That the ‘Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1980—85’ laid on the Table of the House on the 6th May, 1981 be taken into consideration”.

Speaking on the motion, the Minister said that the Sixth Plan covering the years 1980-81 to 1984-85, had been formulated in the light of the experience of the past three decades and the perspective we needed to keep for the next 10 to 15 years. The initial conditions at the time of the commencement of the Plan were far from favourable—the year 1979-80 was a drought year during which agricultural production slumped; there was a sharp rise in prices which continued during 1980-81; and many weaknesses appeared in the basic infrastructure of coal, transport and power which, in turn, had adverse consequences on the industrial growth.

The Sixth Plan contained a number of programmes designed to further strengthen the modernising trends in agriculture, covering both food and cash crops. The area under irrigation was sought to be increased by nearly 15 million hectares over the Plan period. The consumption of chemical fertilisers was expected to go up. The institutional credit for agriculture and rural development would be more than doubled over the Plan period. The newly planned National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development would act as a powerful agent for overcoming the weaknesses of the credit needs of small and marginal farmers and rural artisans.

The Sixth Plan fully recognised the need for a rapid expansion of employment opportunities both in rural and urban areas with emphasis on self-employment ventures both in agriculture, village and small industries and allied activities, and in non-farm occupations. Efforts would be made to divert matriculates, who formed the bulk of the educated unemployed to non-clerical occupations and self-employment. The Plan also emphasised the need to promote policies for controlling the growth of population through the acceptance of small family norm. The family planning programme had acquired a special urgency in view of the preliminary results of the 1981 census. The improvement in the quality of life required, among other things, augmenting the provision of basic social services like education and health. It was a major objective of the Minimum Needs Programme which was first evolved in the Fifth Plan. A provision of Rs. 5807 crores had been made in the Sixth Plan for this programme.

On 10 September, 1981, replying to the discussion* the Minister said that the Government had to take into account the international situation and the country's needs to import especially the oil products. The Minister assured that the Government was trying its utmost to improve the situation in the balance of payment position. A number of corrective measures were being taken. Import substitution efforts would have to be encouraged. A number of concessions had also been given for export promotion. It was a fact that in spite of all the efforts in this direction there was bound to be a gap between the country's imports and exports. He added that 34 million people were going to get employment during the course of the Sixth Plan. There had been a complete slackening of family planning programme during the last two/three years but the Government had started this programme in right earnest. About Rs. 1,000 crores had been provided for this purpose in the Sixth Plan. The House was aware of the taxation and other measures taken in order to contain inflation and bring down prices and raise additional mobilisation.

Reported findings of the Commission of Inquiry relating to Jamshedpur riots of 1979: On 18 September, 1981, initiating the discussion, Shri Harkishan Singh Surjeet said that it was painful to note that even after 34 years of Independence, communal riots had become an annual phenomenon. Shri Surjeet observed that after giving careful and serious consideration to all the materials that were on record, the Commission was of the view that the Rashtriya Swyam Sewak Sangh (RSS)

*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Ghan-shyabhai Oza, G. R. Mha'sekar, Sunder Singh Bhandari, Ramanand Yadav, Ajit Kumar Sharma, Swami Dinesh Chandra, Ladli Mohan Nigam, Dharmavir, Harkishan Singh Surjeet, A. P. Janardhanam, Ram Bhagat Paswan, Indra-deep Sinha, and V. Gopalasamy, Dr. Rudra Pratap Singh, Sarvashri G. C. Bhattacharya, V. B. Raju and K. C. Pant and Dr. Malcolm. S. Adiseshiah.

with its extensive organisation in Jamshedpur had a positive hand in creating a climate which was most propitious for the outbreak of communal disturbances. The Commission had observed, he said that it was the RSS which had sown the seeds of hatred by encouraging extremists among the majority community to insist on taking a certain route, not allowed since 1970 and which passed through a predominantly Muslim locality, for the Ramnavmi procession. The administration bowed to political pressure and the Bihar Military Police acted in a partisan manner.

Shri Surjeet observed that Indian Constitution recognised full freedom for every faith but said that religion and politics should not be mixed up. The member exhorted that every-body should have spirit of sacrifice to come forward in defence of the minorities and in defence of other religious faiths. A number of other members from almost all parties and groups in the House spoke and urged upon the Government to ensure communal harmony in the country.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Yogendra Makwana, said that it had been alleged that the Prime Minister was associating herself with communal organisation like the Jamait-e-Islami by sending a message to its Hyderabad Conference. It was far from the fact, he said, because she had sent the message to the 1500 Hijri Celebration organised by the Celebration Committee at Hyderabad and had not sent a message to the Jamait-e-Islami Conference.

In the interest of minimising communal tension and preventing communal disturbances, the Minister said that the State Governments had been advised by the Centre to consider the imposition of restrictions on the holding of RSS Shakhas. The information and Broadcasting Ministry had issued orders for the active involvement of Radio, TV etc. for promotion of communal harmony. The Home Ministry had also written to the Films Division for producing such films which could help towards communal harmony.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1981**: On 26 August, 1981, moving the motion for consideration of the Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1981, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia, said that the Bill sought to counter attempts at tax evasion through understatement of the consideration in relation to transfer of

*The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha was laid on the Table of the House on 20 August, 1981.

immovable properties and to curb the generation and proliferation of black money.

On 31 August, 1981, replying to the debate,** Shri Sisodia said that co-operative societies and companies were also sought to be brought under the purview of chapter XXA of the existing Act, as it was experienced that they generally escaped from its provisions.

The Government proposed to bring forward a comprehensive bill for amending the direct taxation laws after the receipt of the report of the Economic Administration Reforms Commission. The Minister admitted that there was some delay in implementation of Orders already passed. The delay, he explained, was due to the fact that many appeals had been filed in the courts against those Orders.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted and the Bill was returned.

*The Victoria Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 1981**: On 3 September, 1981, moving the motion for consideration of the Victoria Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 1981 the Minister of State in the Ministries of Education and Social Welfare, Shrimati Sheila Kaul said that the present amendment sought to amend section 5 of the Act on the lines of the Salar Jung Museum Act, 1961, to empower the Government to make rules for the levy of fee. Opportunity was also being taken to incorporate the provision for laying of the rules made by the Central Government before the Parliament. It was also proposed to insert a new clause in the Act for empowering the trustees to make regulations for regulating the service conditions of the employees.

Replying to the debate, ***the Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Shrimati Sheila Kaul said that the Victoria Memorial Hall had been erected with subscriptions received from princes, zamindars, Europeans and other mercantile classes. As regards proposals for changing the name of the memorial, she stated, that it would not be a fitting memorial to either Kasturba or Netaji and mere change of name would not bring about changes in the nature of the existing institution. About the

*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri A. G. Kulkarni, Rama Nand Yadav, Era Sezhiyan, Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav and Santosh Mitra.

*The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha was laid on the Table of the House on 1 February, 1981.

***Shrimati Purabi Mukhopdhyay, Shrimati Margaret Alva, Dr. Dudra Pratap Singh, Sarvashri Harekrushna Mallick, Pyarelal Khandelwal, Nageshwar Prasad Shahi, Syed Shahedullah, Ramchandra Bharadwaj, Sankar Prasad Mitra, Amarprasad Chakraborty and Shiva Chandra Jha were the other Members who participated in the discussion.

budget of the museum, the Minister informed that the Central Government gave an amount of Rs. 55.15 lakhs annually and the West Bengal Government gave only a sum of Rs. 25,000. If the West Bengal Government came forward, perhaps things might be a little better, the Minister added.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted and the Bill was passed on 7 September, 1981.

Statutory Resolution Seeking Disapproval of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1981 and the Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 1981: On 17 September, 1981 Shri Jagdish Prasad Mathur moved the following Resolution:

“That this House disapproves the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1981 (No. 10 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 26th July, 1981.”

Speaking on the Resolution, the Member said that the Home Minister was a symbol of police and the stick. If the Bill was for the welfare of the labour it should have been piloted by the Labour Minister and not the Home Minister. There was no mention of lockout and lay-off in the Ordinance. There was no mention of lock-out and lay-off in the Bill, they made the intentions of the Government clear. The workers' right to strike was their birth right and was in the interest of democracy. There should be scope for settlement of disputes between the workers and the employers. The Government's attitude was pro mill-owners, the member alleged. The member finally requested the Government to retrace its steps and withdraw the Bill.

On the same day, the Union Minister of Home Affairs, Giani Zail Singh, moving the motion for the consideration of the Bill, said that the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1981, had been promulgated as there had been some disquieting trends in some of the vital sectors of the national economy. In the prevailing situation, effective measures had to be taken to check inflation and to keep the wheels of production running. Services, which affected the life of the common man, had also to be maintained without any hindrance. At the same time, the Government was fully conscious that legitimate grievances of workers should receive adequate and prompt attention. In essential services where strikes, lock-outs and lay-offs would be prohibited, it would be ensured that the existing industrial relations machinery for conciliation and adjudication was fully activated so that disputes were resolved within 90 days. Even though the conciliation and adjudication procedures under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, were uniformly applicable to all categories of industrial employees, non-statutory arrangements had been used to deal with disputes. The machinery for

settling disputes in different Government services was already functioning. Regarding matters pertaining to the public sector employees, all these arrangements would be made more effective so that the genuine grievances of the employees were settled in a time-bound manner. A similar approach would also be adopted regarding disputes in essential services falling in the private sector by taking timely steps towards preventive and informal mediation, the Minister assured the House.

Replying to the debate* on the Resolution, Shri Jagdish Prasad Mathur said that the motive behind bringing forward the Bill was political. The Government, he alleged, was not interested in the welfare of the working class or the nation.

The Resolution when put to vote was negatived. The motions moved by Shri Shiv Chandra Jha and Prof. Sourendra Bhattacharjee for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha were also negatived.

On 18 September, 1981, replying to the discussion** on the Bill, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Yogendra Makwana said that from the speeches and the behaviour of the opposition it was very clear that their concern was not for the working class but for their own political benefit. It was a normal power that was sought to be given to a police officer to arrest without a warrant. There was nothing new.

The Bill was later passed on the same day.

C. THE QUESTION HOUR

During the session, 7095 notices of questions (6772 Starred on 323 Unstarred) and 7 Short Notice Questions were received. Out of the total 491 were admitted as Starred Questions and 3050 as Unstarred Questions. No Short Notice Question was admitted. After the lists of questions were printed, 16 Starred Questions and 99 Unstarred Questions were transferred from one Ministry to another.

*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri S. W. Dhabe, Nand Kishore Bhatt, Dr. Shanti G. Patel, Sarvashri Rajendra Singh Ishwar Singh, Sadashiv Bagaitkar, Dinesh Goswami, Syed Sibte Razi, P. Ramamurti, A. P. Sharma, R. Ramakrishnan, Kalpnath Rai, M. Kalyanasundaram, Shrimati Amarjit Kaur, Sarvashri Amarprosad Chakraborty, K. K. Madhavan, M. S. Ramachandan, Makhan Paul and B. Ibrahim.

**Other members who took part in the discussion were: Shrimati Purabi Mukhpadhyay, Sarvashri Era Sezhiyan, Lal K. Advani, Sushil Chand Mohunta, Indradeep Singh, Harkishan Singh Surjeet and Bholu Paswan Shastri.

Daily average of questions: Each of the lists of Starred Questions contained 20 questions. On an average 3 questions were orally answered on the floor of the House per sitting. The maximum number of questions answered orally was 5 on 25 and 31 August and 2, 11 and 18 September and the minimum number of questions orally answered was 2 on 19 August and 9 September, 1981.

The maximum and minimum number of questions included in the Unstarred list were 174 on 17 September, 1981 and 67 on 26 August, 1981 respectively and the average of questions in the Unstarred list came to 122.

Half-an-Hour discussions: In all, 32 notices of Half-an-Hour discussion were received during the session. Out of these, only five notices were discussed in the House.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the period, the Chairman made references to the passing away of Shri S. K. Vaishampayan, sitting member, and Shri Kakasaheb Kalelkar, Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray and Shri Jagat Narain, all ex-members.

STATE LEGISLATURES

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Fourth Session of the Seventh Vidhan Sabha commenced on 27 August, 1981 and adjourned sine die on 19 September, 1981.

A. DISCUSSIONS

Financial Business: The Deputy Chief Minister and Finance Minister, Shri Shivbhanu Singh Solanki, presented the Supplementary Estimates for the year 1981-82 on 28 August, 1981 which were voted by the House on 3 September, 1981. The relative Appropriation Bill was passed on 8 September, 1981.

No-Confidence Motion: Three notices of Motions of No Confidence in Ministers were received during the session. One of them was admitted and discussed in the Vidhan Sabha on 17 September, 1981 and was later rejected by the House.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Fourteen Government Bills (including an Appropriation Bill pertaining to Supplementary Grants for the year 1981-82 and five pertaining to Ordinances promulgated during the inter-session period) were introduced during the session and passed by the House.

*Contributed by the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATURE*

Small family norm: On 17 August, 1981, the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and the Maharashtra Legislative Council passed unanimously the following official resolution reaffirming their commitment to work for the success of the voluntary population programme involving all sections of the society for the acceptance of small family norm:

“This House notes with grave concern the 24.75 per cent rise in Indian population in the last decade, as per report of the 1981 Census, which has direct bearing to development process and will greatly jeopardise the onward march of our country towards economic prosperity; reaffirms its commitment to work for the success of the voluntary population programme involving all sections of our society for the acceptance of Small family norm.”

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The thirteenth session of the Assembly met from 15 September 1981 to 19 September 1981.

A. DISCUSSIONS

✓ **No-confidence motion:** A no-confidence motion on the Council of Ministers headed by Shri J.B. Jasokie was moved on 15 September 1981 and was discussed for 13 hours on 17 September 1981. After the Chief Minister, Shri Jasokie replied, the motion, when put to vote, was negatived.

B. THE QUESTION HOURS

In all, 84 Starred Questions and 21 Unstarred Questions were admitted for answer in the House. Six Starred Questions and six Unstarred Questions were disallowed.

C. OBITUARY REFERENCES

On the first day of the session obituary references were made in the House on the passing away of its two members Shri Metna Konyak and Shri Nuklo Konyak. The former had died in an accident and the latter was reported killed by the ‘Undergrounds’ in an ambush.

MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY***

The seventh session of the Third Mizoram Legislative Assembly commenced on 22 September 1981 and ended on 1 October 1981.

*Contributed by the Maharashtra Chief Minister's Mantralaya.

**Contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

***Contributed by the Mizoram Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

A. DISCUSSIONS

No-confidence Motion: On 28 September 1981, Shri Lal Thanhawala, Leader, Congress Legislature Party in the Assembly moved a no-confidence motion against the People's Conference Ministry headed by Brig. Thenphunga Sailo. The motion was discussed for 13 Hours on 29-30 September 1981. In all 12 members took part in the discussion. The motion when put to vote was negated.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

During this period the House passed two Bills, namely, the Mizoram Salaries and Allowances of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Bill, 1981 and the Prison (Extension to Mizoram) Bill, 1981. The former Bill seeks to amend the parent Act of 1953 to provide for entitlement to salary, allowances etc. to a person elected or nominated to the Union Territory Assembly from the date of notification of such election or nomination by the Election Commission under section 73 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. The latter Bill provides for extension of the Prison Act, 1894 to the Union Territory of Mizoram with immediate effect.

C. THE QUESTION HOUR

During the session, on an average, seven to eight questions were listed in the list of questions for a day. In all 53 notices of questions (45 Starred and 8 Unstarred) were received. Of these, 44 questions were admitted as Starred and 8 as Unstarred. Three notices of short notice questions were received and admitted.

BOOK REVIEWS

Bengal Legislature, 1862-1920. By Satyabrata Dutta. Published by Resonance, Calcutta, 1980 pp. 208, Rs. 40/-

It is a welcome phenomenon that the study, at some depth, of the evolution of the legislative process that, following upon the British pattern, independent India has adapted to its own requirements, has begun to be made, and Dr. Dutta who teaches political science at Vishwabharati has done a good job with his portrayal of what was no more than a pseudo-legislature in 1862 (somewhat like "the *darbar* of a native prince", the author writes, "where a select group of complaisant Indian gentlemen sat round a table with a handful of officials to read manuscript speeches") but concomitantly with the advance of the national movement grew by 1920, in spite of in-built inhibitions, into presentable replicas of a near-parliamentary structure. In pursuance of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, a legislative council "for peace and good government of the Bengal division of the Presidency of Fort William" was nominated by the Governor-General with twelve Councillors of whom four were officials, four non-official Europeans and four Indians. Similar bodies were formed in the two other Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and also a "Supreme Council" for all-India purposes, the Indian representation being of course as niggardly and as restricted to the most aristocratic and conservative, though not entirely unenlightened, strata of the Indian people.

The author stops short at 1920, on the eve, that is to say, of the introduction of what was called 'diarchy' in the provincial administration, the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms (1919) having for the first time admitted Indian 'ministers' to handle the 'transferred subjects' while certain other subjects, usually the more important, were 'reserved' for appointees of the governors of the provinces. Till then, very little powers of substance could be exercised by Indian 'legislators'—not even under the Morley-Minto reforms (1909), in spite of 'Honest John' (as Secretary of State

Morley used to be called) being looked upon as a liberal 'friend' of India by our then political leaders. Every phase of India's meagre constitutional advance (*Vide* the Acts of 1861, 1892, 1909 and 1919) corresponded, however, with the rising stages of our people's struggle for political rights, and with the rise of revolutionary 'terrorism', the 'Swadeshi' Movement in Bengal, World War I and its aftermath, India's impatience for freedom was becoming clearer. Mahatma Gandhi's non-co-operation movement (1920—22) was the first, India-wide and truly strident notice to quit that the British empire got. Dr. Dutta's study terminates at this point. Even so, there is a wealth of material that illustrates the richness of our people's talent which, in spite of the attenuated legislative opportunities, made clear that in the parliamentary game we could play ball just as well as the British.

It seems that even in 1894 the London 'Times' had occasion to commend the role of the Indian members of the Bengal Council. With nothing like the sovereign rights appertaining to a free country's legislature, the council held debates of a high order, followed the best parliamentary norms, showed sophisticated mastery of procedure and moved with an old-world dignity that has vanished from present-day assemblies. The Bengal legislature provided the first Indian presiding officer (Sayed Shamsul Huda) in any legislative council in the country. The "Question Hour", which someone called "a unique British institution" not to be matched elsewhere, was utilised in the Bengal Council, as the author shows with apt illustrations, in a manner which reveals much latent parliamentary dexterity. In the conditions of those days, it was a feat for the Council, vested with very little powers, to curb, through questions and whatever other discussion was permissible, the misdeeds of officials, the impunity often enjoyed by white men in their 'racist' excesses and such other happenings, and also to achieve some amelioration for the people. Surendranath Banerjee in Bengal, like Chimanlal Setalvad in Bombay, had unrivalled skill in interpellation (which sometimes exasperated officialdom), but there were many others equally adept. From Kristodas Pal to Ambika Charan Mazumdar to Fazlul Huq to Akhilchandra Datta (so many others could be named), it was a brilliant galaxy, the pity of it being that so much talent found no real scope in a subordinate legislature and was largely a waste in the air of the country's subjection.

The author has brought together much fascinating material even on such subjects as "etiquette and ceremonial, wit and humor in the council" apart from perceptive discussion of other topics like the powers (or rather, lack of power) in regard to finance of the quasi-legislatures of those days. An important feature of the book is a consistent effort to link evolution of the legislature with the reality of life and the advance of people's movements which, within inevitable limitations, were reflected inside the legislature. It was not out of generosity or a desire to "coach"

benighted Indians to understand and enjoy the beauties of constitutional government that Britain gave us, from time to time, some morsels from her laden table, some lollipops, so to speak, from her parliamentary confectionery. Every single step, right up to the 'transfer of power' which Britain was constrained to make in August 1947, was preceded by our people's heightened struggle and was purchased at a price (the supreme example being partition of India into two States) which imperialism never failed to extract.

The author does not hesitate to expose the clay feet of some of our then tall figures like Bhupendranath Basu, Congress President in 1914, who could be described (p. 194) as "an ardent nationalist", but is quoted (p. 192) as having said in the Bengal Council on 18 August, 1911, that "officers are good men and we are hardly fit to dust their feet". No wonder a top landholder, Maharaja Prasanna Coomar Tagore, could say in the Council (1862): "If we were asked what government we would prefer, English or any other, we would one and all reply: 'English by all means. . .'" (p. 191). Such "aristocratic dummies in the Council", however, though plentiful throughout the period, could not totally vitiate the worth of its work.

This is a truly commendable piece of research, full of significant facts and thoughtfully presented. An interesting chapter entitled "Questions in Bengal, Bombay and Madras—A Comparative Study" is a very fair compilation, with no partial tilts, and gives rise to the expectation that studies like Dr. Dutta's will soon be made also about Bombay and Madras. One could cavil at a number of printing (and even a few factual) errors; one might feel that the chapter on budgets could be a little fuller; one might even be irritated by some hasty, even slipshod, writing lapses. But there is no doubt about the excellence of the author's effort and its special relevance to a proper perception of parliamentary processes evolved over a painfully protracted period in our country.

—Hirendra Nath Mukerjee

RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

I. BOOKS AND REPORTS

Boyne, Harry : *The Houses of Parliament*. Photographs by Adam Woolfitt, London, B.T. Balford, 1981.

Butler, David and Marquand, David : *European Elections and British Politics*. London, Longman, 1981.

Coxall, W. N. : *Parties and pressure groups*. London, Longman, 1980.

Edwards, George C.: *Presidential influence in Congress*. San Francisco W. H. Freeman and Company, 1980.

Grossman, Joel B. and Wells, Richard S. : *Constitutional law and Judicial Policy making*. 2nd Edition. New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1980.

Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha. Manual on Members' Allowances and other Facilities (Amended upto May 1980), Simla, 1980.

Jain, S. N.: *Official secrecy and the freedom of the press: a study done by the Indian Law Institute for the Press Council of India*. New Delhi, 1981.

Johnson, Nevil : *In search of the Constitution : reflections on state and society in Britain*. London, Methuen & Co., 1980.

Lodha, Gumanmal: *Law Morality and politics* ed. by S. R. Bhansali. Jaipur, Unique Traders, 1981.

Mota, H. N. (ed.) : *Parliamentary system in India: realistic appraisal by eminent intellectuals*. New Delhi, Indian Society for Social Democracy, 1981.

Nelson, William N. : *On Justifying democracy*. London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1980.

Patil, S. N. : *The Congress Party and the Princely states*. Bombay, Himalaya Publishing House, 1981.

Reid, T. R. : *Congressional Odyssey : the saga of a Senate bill*. San Francisco, W. H. Freeman, 1980.

Srivastava, G. D. : *Judicial Panorama : Judges - their appointments, transfer and role*. Allahabad, Law Book Company, 1981.

Stankiewicz, W. J. : *Approaches to democracy : Philosophy of Government at the close of the twentieth Century*. London, Edward Arnold, 1980.

Thomson, George Malcolm : *Prime Ministers : from Robert Walpole to Margaret Thatcher*. London, Secker and Warburg, 1980.

Udai Narain : *Parliamentary control of Public administration in India*. Allahabad Chugh Publications, 1981.

II. ARTICLES

Alva, Margaret : Parliament as an instrument of social change. *Focus*, 1 April, 1981, pp. 1—11.

Balakrishna, H. G. : Supremacy of the Constitution. *Deccan Herald*, 14 June, 1981.

Bhambhri, C. P. and Verma, P. S. : Social background of Seventh Lok Sabha (1980). *Mainstream*, 4 July, 1981, pp. 12—16.

Dhadda, Siddharaj : How privileged are representatives of unprivileged. *Janata*, 21 June, 1981, pp. 5-6.

Divan, Anil : Supreme Court: Legitimacy and accountability. *Radical Humanist*, August 1981, pp. 15—22.

Gopalji Ram : Proportional representation system, *M. P. Chronicle*, 8 and 10 August, 1981.

Hans Raj : Privilege of freedom of speech in England and India. *Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies*, January—March, 1980, pp. 7—16.

Hari, Jai Singh : Making Parliament effective, *National Herald*, 16 September, 1981.

Inderjit : Government versus the people. *Tribune*, 11 August, 1981.

—Parliament requires reform. *Economic Times*, 20 September, 1981.

—Servant of the House, not master. *Economic Times*, 25 August, 1981 (Discusses the legislative procedure in the House and power of the Speaker in this regard).

Katyal, K. K. : Consultative bodies or useless appendages. *Hindu*, 20 July, 1981.

—Criticism on Parliament's privileges. *Hindu*, 22 September 1981.

Khanna, H. R. : Does Indian Judicial system require a basic change. 2 Parts, *Deccan Herald*, 17 and 18 August, 1981.

—Essentials of free and fair elections. *Pioneer*, 3 July 1981.

—Role of Judges. 2 Parts, *Indian Express*, 28 and 29 July 1981.

Khosla, Ranbir Kumar : Pension to the legislators. *Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies*, January—March, 1980, pp. 62—70.

Lange, W. L. : Public funding of election campaigns and political parties in Australia. *Parliamentarian*, April 1981, pp. 105—112.

Lodge, Juliet : United Kingdom Parliament and the European Parliament. *Parliamentarian*, April, 1981, pp. 119—123.

Malhotra, Inder : Norms governing Governors : Need for careful handling, *Times of India*, 3 July, 1981.

Mukherjee, Pranab : Role and Position of the Leader of the House and Whips in Parliamentary Business. *Journal of Parliamentary information*, September 1981, pp. 301—310.

Palkhivala, N. A. : Supreme Court and High Courts as guardians of liberty. *Redical Humanist*, August 1981, pp. 29—31.

—Too many laws, too little justice : *Illustrated Weekly of India*, 6 September 1981, p. 8.

Pande, Jagdish : Judges thwarting constituent power of Parliament. *Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies*, April—June, 1980, pp. 126—135.

Pandit, C. S. : Talented MPs in short supply. *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, 20 August, 1981.

Parashar N. C. : Parliamentary system works, *Focus*, 1 April 1981, pp. 23—30.

Quraishi, Zaheer Masood : Prime Ministership : a global census. *Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies*, January—March, 1980, pp. 17—35.

Ramachandra Rao, P. R. : Judicial independence : Lesson from the United States. 2 Parts *Statesman*, 8 and 9 July, 1981.

Sabay S. Independence of the Judiciary. *Redical Humanist*, August 1981, pp. 41-42, 45.

Shahabuddin, S.: Necessity for *Parliamentary reform*. *Focus*, 1 April, 1981, pp. 13—21.

Singh, Mahendra Prasad : Presidential system for India : a note on the recent rethinking. *Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies*, January—March, 1980, pp. 1—6.

Singhvi L. M. : Rejuvenate parliamentary system. *Illustrated Weekly of India*, 6 September, 1981, p. 31.

APPENDIX-I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE 6TH SESSION OF THE SEVENTH LOK SABHA

1. Period of the Session .	17 August to 18 September, 1981		
2. Number of meetings held .	25		
3. Total No. of sitting hours .	Hours	Minutes	
	186	03	
4. Number of divisions held	38		
5. <i>Government Bills:</i>			
(i) Pending at the commencement of Session			29
(ii) Introduced .			16
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha			6
(iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment/recommendation and laid on the Table			1
(v) Referred to Select Committee			Nil
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee .			1
(vii) Reported by Select Committee			Nil
(viii) Reported by Joint Committee . . .			Nil
(ix) Discussed			27
(x) Passed .			26
(xi) Withdrawn			Nil
(xii) Negatived			Nil
(xiii) Part-discussed			Nil
(xiv) Discussion postponed			Nil
(xv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation			8
(xvi) Motion for concurrence to refer the Bill to Joint Committee adopted			Nil
(xvii) Pending at the end of the Session			26
6. <i>Private Members' Bills:</i>			
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session			147

(ii) Introduced	30
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	Nil
(iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
(v) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
(vi) Discussed	4
(vii) Passed	Nil
(viii) Withdrawn	2
(ix) Negatived	2
(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) Removed from the Register of Pending Bills	Nil
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	173
7. <i>Number of discussions held under rule 193:</i> <i>(Matters of Urgent Public importance)</i>	
(i) Notices received	80
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Discussion held	Nil
8. <i>Number of Statements made under rule 197:</i> <i>(Calling-attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance)</i>	
Statements made by Ministers	19
9. <i>Motion of No-confidence in Council of Ministers :</i>	
(i) Notices Received	2
(ii) Admitted and Discussed	1
(iii) Barred	Nil
10. Half-an-hour Discussions held	10
11. <i>Statutory Resolutions :</i>	
(i) Notices received	148
(ii) Admitted	9
iii) Moved	4
(iv) Adopted	2

(v) Negatived	6
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
12. Government Resolutions:	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
13. Private Members' Resolutions:	
(i) Received	6
(ii) Admitted	6
(iii) Discussed	3
(iv) Withdrawn	1
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Adopted	1
(vii) Part-discussed	1
(viii) Discussion postponed	Nil
14. Government Motions:	
(i) Notices received	4
(ii) Admitted	4
(iii) Moved	3
(iv) Adopted	1
(v) Part-Discussed	1
15. Private Members' Motions:	
(i) Received	713
(ii) Admitted	918
(iii) Moved	3
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Discussed	3
(vi) Negatived	1
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
(viii) Withdrawn	Nil
16. Motions Re: Modification of Statutory Rule :	
(i) Received	9
(ii) Admitted	9

(iii) Moved	Nil
(vi) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
17. Number of Parliamentary Committees created, if any during the session	Nil
18. Total Number the Visitors' Passes issued during the session.	34,703
19. Maximum number of Visitors' Passes issued on any single day, and date on which issued.	2,748 on 17-9-81.
20. <i>Number of Adjournment Motions:</i>	
(i) Brought before the House	16
(ii) Admitted and discussed	1
(iii) Barred in view of adjournment motion admitted on the subject	15
(iv) Consent withheld by Speaker outside the House	459
(v) Consent given by Speaker but leave not granted by House.	Nil
21. <i>Total Number of Questions admitted:</i>	
(i) Starred	521
(ii) Unstarred (including Starred Questions converted as Unstarred Questions)	5003
(iii) Short Notice Questions	Nil
22. <i>Working of Parliamentary Committees:</i>	

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 July to 30 Sept. 1981	No. of Reports presented during the Session
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	..	..
(ii)	Committee on Absence of Members	..	..
(iii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	31	
(iv)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	3	
(v)	Committee on Petitions . . . . .	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(vi) Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions			
(vii) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes		2	1
(viii) Committee of Privileges			
(ix) Committee on Government Assurances		3	1
(x) Committee on Subordinate Legislation		7	2
(xi) Estimates Committee			
(xii) General Purposes Committee			
(xiii) House Committee		1	..
(xiv) Public Accounts Committee		14	8
(xv) Railway Convention Committee			
(xvi) Rules Committee			
<i>Joint/Select Committees</i>			
(i) Joint Committee on Offices of Profit		2	1
(ii) Joint Committee on Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1980		11	
(iii) Joint Committee of the House to Examine the question of working of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.		7	
(iv) Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament			
(v) Select Committee on the Chit Funds Bill, 1980		12	
(vi) Joint Committee of Chairmen, House Committees of both the House of Parliament		1	
23. Number of Members granted leave of absence			1
24. Petitions presented			2
25. No. of new Members sworn with dates:			
<i>No. of Members Sworn</i>		<i>Date on which Sworn</i>	
6		17-1-81	

APPENDIX-II

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

1. Period of the Session	17-8-81 to 18-9-81.
2. Number of meetings held	25
3. Total Number of sitting hours	171 Hrs. 4 mts. (excluding lunch break)
4. Number of divisions held	58
5. <i>Government Bills :</i>	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	9
(ii) Introduced	6
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	18
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	
(v) Referred to Select Committee by Rajya Sabha	
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by Rajya Sabha	
(vii) Reported by Select Committee	
(viii) Reported by Joint Committee	..
(ix) Discussed	26
(x) Passed	18
(xi) Withdrawn	..
(xii) Negatived	
(xiii) Part-Discussed	
(xiv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	8
(xv) Discussion postponed . . . . .	..
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	7
6. <i>Private Members Bills:</i>	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	37
(ii) Introduced	13
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha . . . . .	..

(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	
(v) Reported by Joint Committee	
(vi) Discussed	
(vii) Withdrawn	
(viii) Passed	
(ix) Negatived	
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	
(xi) Part-discussed	1
(xii) Discussion postponed	
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee . . . . .	..
(xv) Pending at the end of the Session	47

NOTE : Five Private Members' Bills have been removed from the Register of Pending Bills.

7. *Number of Discussions held under rule 176:
(Matters of Urgent Public Importance)*

(i) Notices receive	7
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Discussion held	2

8. *Number of Statements made under rule 180:
(Calling-Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance)*

(i) Statements made by Ministers	19
9. (ii) Half-an-hour discussion held	5

10. *(Statutory Resolutions)*

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

11. Government Resolutions :	
(i) Notices received	3
(ii) Admitted	3
(iii) Moved	3
(iv) Adopted	3
12. Private Members' Resolutions :	
(i) Received	11
(ii) Admitted	11
(iii) Discussed	1
(iv) Withdrawn	
(v) Negatived	
(vi) Adopted . . . . .	..
(vii) Part-discussed	1
(viii) Discussion postponed	
13. Government Motions :	
(i) Notices received	2
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Moved	2
(iv) Adopted	2
(v) Part-discussed	
14. Private Members' Motions :	
(i) Received	92
(ii) Admitted	92
(iii) Moved	
(iv) Adopted	
(v) Part-discussed	
(vii) Withdrawn	
15. Motions Regarding Modification of Statutory Rule :	
(i) Received --	10
(ii) Admitted	10
(iii) Moved	
(iv) Adopted	
(v) Negatived	
(vi) Withdrawn	
(vii) Part-discussed	

16. Number of Parliamentary Committees created, if any, during the session
17. Total Number of Visitors' Passes 4800
18. Maximum number of Visitors' Passes issued on any single day, and date on which issued. 473 on 17-9-81
19. Number of Motions for Papers Under Rule 175.
- (i) Brought before the House
- (ii) Admitted and discussed
20. Total Number of Questions Admitted
- (i) Starred 491
- (ii) Unstarred (including Starred Questions) 3050
- (iii) Short-Notice Questions
21. Discussion on the Working of the Ministries.
22. Working of Parliamentary Committees.

Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the Session	No. of Reports presented during the Session
(i) Public Accounts Committee		
(ii) Committee on Public Undertakings		
(iii) Business Advisory Committee	3	
(iv) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	11	
(v) Committee on Petition	21	3
(vi) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes		
(vii) Committee of Privileges	3	1
(viii) Committee on Rules	1	
(ix) Joint Committee on Offices of Profit		
(x) Committee on Government Assurances	11	1
(xi) General Purposes Committee	1	
(xii) Joint Committee on Vishwa Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978	4	

23. Number of Members granted leave of absence 1
 24. Petition presented 1
 25. Number of New Members Sworn with Dates

Sl. No.	Name of Members Sworn	Date on which Sworn
1.	Shri Pranab Mukherjee	17-8-1981
2.	Shri Harisinh Bhagubava Mahida	Do.
3.	Shri Kishor Mehta	Do.
4.	Shri Debendra Nath Barman	Do.
5.	Shri Dipendrabhusan Ghosh	Do.
6.	Shri Arabinda Ghosh	Do.
7.	Shri Sankar Prasad Mitra	Do.
8.	Shri Santosh Mitra	Do.
9.	Shri Makhan Paul	Do.
10.	Shri Ram Pujan Patel	17-9-1981
11.	Shri Shiv Lal	Do.

26. Obituary References

Sl. No.	Name	Sitting Member/Ex-Member
1.	Shri T.A. Pai	Ex-member
2.	Shri Bhupesh Gupta	Sitting-member
3.	Shri Kakasaheb Kalelkar	Ex-member
4.	Shri S.K. Vaishampayen	Sitting-member
5.	Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray	Ex-member
6.	Shri Jagat Narain	Ex-member

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE STATE LEGISLATURES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY, 1981 TO 30 SEPTEMBER, 1981

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	—	—	—	—	302(112)(a)	—	—
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.C.	1-7-81 to 28-7-81	20	1(4)	1	960(930)	(16)	362(153)
Bihar L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.	6-7-81 to 16-7-81	9	6(8)	1	—	678(332) (b)	20(2)
Haryana L.A.	21-9-81 to 25-9-81	4	8(7)	—	296(217)	68(62)	2(1)
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	24-9-81 to 28-9-81	3	5(5)	—	240(175) (c)	56(84)(d)	5(2)
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.C.	15-7-81 to 4-8-81	15	26(25)	—	152(145)	5(4)	1(1)
Karnataka L.A.	22-6-81 to 31-7-81	—	19(25)(c)	—	239(229)	28(28)	7(3)
Kerala L.A.	6-7-81 to 25-8-81	26	—	—	(3234) (f)	3758(f)	12(3)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	27-8-81 to 18-9-81	16	14(14)	—	2842(1611)	1143(902)	17(1)
Maharashtra L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.	6-7-81 to 3-8-81	21	6(6)	—	312(281)	12(12)	15(8)
Meghalaya L.A.	16-9-81 to 24-9-81	7	3(3)	—	21(21)	371(370)	—
Nagaland L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A.	24-8-81 to 2-9-81	8	17(17)	—	679(264)	68(30)	1
Rajasthan L.A.	14-9-81 to 25-9-81	—	16(9)	3	668(307)	805(304)	47(1)
Sikkim L.A.	16-9-81 to 19-9-81	4	6(6)	—	62	27	—
Tamil Nadu L.C.	26-8-81 to 1-9-81	6	(20)	—	60(37)	1(1)	—

Tamil Nadu L.A.	—	—	—	1939(315)	606(606)	—	
Tripura L.A.	18-9-81 to 25-9-81	6	3(3)	390(313)	8(33) (g)	2 (1)	
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	15-9-81 to 23-9-81	7	4(10)	77(75) (h)	—	95(87)(i)	
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	15-9-81 to 22-9-81	6	9(10) (j)	858(629)(K)	688(498)	440(290)(l)	
West Bengal L.A.	1-9-81 to 23-9-81	16	21(23)	743(453)	238(235)	17(4)	
<i>Union Territories</i>							
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	28-9-81 to 1-10-81	4	1(1)	166(113)	20(20)	—	
Delhi Metropolitan Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Goa, Daman and Diu L.A.	6-7-81 to 29-7-81	18	5(4)	1152(552)	4(3)	6(2)	
Mizoram L.A.	22-9-81 to 1-10-81	6	2(2)	45(44)	8(8)	3(3)	
Pondicherry L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	

NOTE : (i) Figures in Cols. 4 and 5 indicate the number of bills introduced followed by the Number of Bills passed in brackets.

(ii) Figures in Cols. 6, 7 and 8 indicated the number of notices received followed by the number of notices admitted in brackets.

(a) Including 3 notices received as Unstarred.

(b) Including 7 notices received as Starred Questions through admitted as Unstarred.

(c) Including those postponed during previous session.

(d) Including those postponed during previous session and re-classified from Starred to Unstarred.

(e) Including bills introduced before 1 May, 1981.

(f) The total number of notices received was 8342.

(g) Including 25 Starred Questions admitted as Unstarred.

(h) Including 4 Notices received as Unstarred.

(i) The Figures includes 52 Notices received as Starred Questions and 5 as Unstarred.

(j) Including pending Bills of the previous session.

(k) Including 437 Notices admitted as Unstarred.

(l) Including 151 Notices admitted as Starred and 98 Notices admitted as Unstarred.

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
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	..	28	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andhra Pradesh L.A.
Assam L.A.
Bihar L.C.	4(3)	20	9	6(1)	5(3)	..	21(1)	..	..	..	..	9	22	1	..	..
Bihar L.A.
Gujarat L.A.
Haryana L.A.
	2	14	..	2(2)	1	..	3	6(a)	11	..	1	5	8	6	..	6(b)
	16	26	16	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Himachal Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	10	5	2	9(2)	14	9	13(1)	4	2	15(2)	3	3(c)
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnataka L.C.	1	7	..	3(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnataka L.A.	2	15	4	..	1	19(1)	5	13(1)	1	7(3)	..	..	..
Kerala L.A.	2(2)	5	9	3(3)	2	7(14)	11(2)	11(1)	5	3	12(6)	(..)	(d) 17(1)(e)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	3(3)	3	6(2)	4(4)	3(1)	3(1)	3	4	5(1)	1	1	4(3)	1(1)
Maharashtra L.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maharashtra L.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur L.A.	2(2)	..	..	..	2	4(1)	2	5(1)	..	..	..	3	..
Meghalaya L.A.	..	5	..	..	5(1)	..	2	5	2	3	5	..	..
Nagaland L.A.	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	..
Orissa L.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab L.A.	2(2)	19	17	6	30	20(1)	25	31	11	8	22	2	17(f)
Rajasthan L.A.	2(2)	16(1)	28(2)	11	28	7	60(3)	22	29	27	28	31(1)	21
Sikkim L.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamil Nadu L.C.	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamil Nadu L.A.	..	3	..	..	6	..	..	5	..	..	6	11(h)	..
Tripura L.A.	1(1)	1(1)	2(1)	4(1)	3(1)	2(1)	2	2(2)	..	2(2)	..	4(1)	2(i)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	3(3)	29	34	17	35	..	..	..	31	..	..	27	38(1)(j) 99(2)(k)

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	3(3)	23	4	7(2)	32(4)	10	10	11(1)	2	1	23(5)	2	11(1)	1(m)		
West Bengal L.A.	5(5)	6	3(1)		5	2	3(1)	7	4	2	12(3)	3	9(2)(n)			
<i>Union Territories</i>																
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.								4			3(1)					
Delhi Metropolitan Council																
Goa, Daman & Diu L.A.	1(1)	3	1	1	3			1					2(o)	10(p)		
Mizoram L.A.	2(1)			1(1)				7			4					
Pondicherry L.A.		3	14				1	21			1	22				

Notes : Figures in brackets indicate the number of Reports presented in the House.

- (a) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes—2 sittings and Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—4 sittings.
- (b) Panchayat Raj Committee—1 sitting; Committee on the Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes—4 sittings; and Members Allowances Rules Committee—1 sittings.
- (c) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.
- (d) During the period, 17 sittings of various subject Committees were held and 20 Reports were presented.
- (e) (i) The Arthapalisa, Jemmibhogam and Karathil Chilavu (Abolition) Bill, 1980—(1);
(ii) The Kerala Apartment Ownership Bill—1; (iii) the Kerala Public Service Commission (obligation to furnish Returns, Records and Information) Bill 1980—2; (iv) The Kerala State Cooperative Agricultural Development Banks Bill, 1981—(2); (v) the Kerala Board of Revenue Abolition Bill, 1981—1; and (vi) the Kerala Recognition of Trade Union Bill, 1981—(1).
- (f) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.
- (g) (i) The Rajasthan Religious Buildings and Places (Amendment) Bill, 1981—2(1); (ii) the Rajasthan Civil Services (Service Matters Appellate Tribunals) (Amendment) Bill, 1981—(1); and (iii) the Rajasthan Anatomy Bill, 1981—(1).

- (h) (i) The Select Committee on the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Bill, 1981-7; (ii) Joint Select Committee on the Tamil Nadu Apartment Ownership Bill, 1981-3; and (iii) Joint Select Committee on the Tamil Nadu Patta Pass Book Bill, 1981-1.
- (i) the Committee to Examine the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960.
- (j) (i) Committee on Roorkee Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyak, 1980-1; (ii) Committee on Bhoomi Vidhai Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1981-8; (iii) The U. P. Sarvajamik Bhoo Grabadi (Apradikrit Adhivasiyon-ki, Bedakhali) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1980-21; and (iv) Committee on Rajya Vishwaviyalaya Vidheyak, 1980-8(1).
- (k) (i) Warehousing Committee - 11(2); (ii) Committee on Kanpur Jansewak Cooperative Housing(s6) (iii) Parliamentary Studies Committee-18; (iv) Sansdiya Sadabhav Committee-28; and (v) Compilation of Rulings Committee-16.
- (l) Select Committee on the U. P. Revenue Code Bill, 1980-11.
- (m) The Committee on Salary, Allowances and other Facilities for the Members of U. P. Legislature-1.
- (n) (i) The Kalyani University Bill, 1981, -6(i) and (ii) the Rabindra Bharati Bill, 1981-3(1).
- (o) Select Committee on the Goa, Daman and Diu School Education Bill, 1980.
- (p) Seven Committees constituted by the House to investigate various matters met 10 times.

APPENDIX IV

**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT
DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER, 1981**

S. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1.	The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1981	27-8-1981
2.	The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Bill, 1981	2-9-1981
3.	The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1981	2-9-1981
4.	The Assam Appropriation Bill, 1981	2-9-1981
5.	The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1981	4-9-1981
6.	The Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1981	4-9-1981
7.	The Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Amendment Bill, 1981	4-9-1981
8.	The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1981	4-9-1981
9.	The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1981	9-9-1981
10.	The High Court at Bombay (Extension of Jurisdiction to Goa, Daman and Diu) Bill, 1981	9-9-1981
11.	The Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 1981	11-9-1981
12.	The Export Import Bank of India Bill, 1981	11-9-1981
13.	The British India Corporation Limited (Acquisition of Shares) Bill, 1981	11-9-1981
14.	The Cine-workers Welfare Cess Bill, 1981	11-9-1981
15.	The Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1981	15-9-1981
16.	The Victoria Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 1981	17-9-1981
17.	The Cine-workers Welfare Fund Bill, 1981	17-9-1981
18.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1981	18-9-1981
19.	The State of Nagaland (Amendment) Bill, 1981	18-9-1981
20.	The Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1981	18-9-1981

S.No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
21.	The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1981	19-9-1981
22.	The Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981	19-9-1981
23.	The Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1981	22-9-1981
24.	The Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 1981	23-9-1981
25.	The Burmah Oil Company [Acquisition of Shares of Oil India Limited and of the Undertakings in India of Assam Oil Company Limited and the Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited] Bill, 1981.	28-9-1981
26.	The Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Bill, 1981.	28-9-1981
27.	The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1981.	28-9-1981

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE STATE LEGISLATURES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY,
1981 TO 30 SEPTEMBER, 1981

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. Bihar Viniyog (No. 2) Vidheyak, 1981.
2. Bihar Bikri Kar (Vidhimanyakaran) Vidheyak, 1981.
3. Bihar Apradh-Niyantran Vidheyak, 1981.
4. Bihar Bhoodaan Yog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1980.

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Gujarat Public Premises Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
2. The Bombay Land Improvement Schemes (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1981.
3. The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1981.
4. The Gujarat Carriage of Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *5. The Gujarat Maritime Board Bill, 1981.
6. The Bombay Land Revenue (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1981.
7. The Bombay Shops and Establishments (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1981.
8. The Gujarat (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1981.

HARYANA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *2. The Maharshi Dayanand University (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *3. The Punjab Labour Welfare Fund (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *4. The Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners (Haryana Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1981.
- *5. The Haryana Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *6. The Punjab Gram Panchayat (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *7. The Haryana Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1981.

*Awaiting assent.

HIMACHAL PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA

- *1. The Himachal Pradesh Antyodaya Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *2. The Himachal Pradesh Village Common Lands Vesting and Utilisation (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *3. The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Members (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *4. The Himachal Pradesh Ex-Servicemen Corporation (First Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *5. The Registration (Himachal Pradesh Second Amendment) Bill, 1981.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL@

- 1. The Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 2. The Karnataka Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 3. The Karnataka Police (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 4. The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board Bill, 1981.
- 5. The Karnataka Departmental Inquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents) Bill, 1981.
- 6. The Karnataka Open Places (Preservation of Disfigurement) Bill, 1981.
- 7. The Identification of Prisoners (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 8. The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 9. The Prevention of Destruction and Loss of Property Bill, 1981.
- 10. The Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 11. The Karnataka Prevention of Incitement of Refuse or to Defer Payment of Tax Bill, 1981.
- 12. The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 13. The Mysore Factories (Control of Dismantling) (Repeal) Bill, 1981.
- 14. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 15. The Karnataka Toddy Workers Welfare Fund Bill, 1981.
- 16. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 17. The Payment of Wages (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 18. The Karnataka Village Panchayat Local Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 19. The Karnataka Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Bill, 1981.
- 20. The Karnataka Public Money's (Recovery of Dues) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

*All the Bills are awaiting assent.

@These Bills were also passed by the Legislative Assembly.

21. The Karnataka Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Registration and Medical Practitioners Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
22. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1981.
23. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1981.
24. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1981.
25. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1981.
26. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1981.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
2. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1981.
3. The Kerala Private Forests (Vesting and Assignment) Amendment Bill, 1981.
4. The Kerala State Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *5. The Kerala Requisition and Acquisition of Property Bill, 1981.
6. The Kerala General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *7. The Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
8. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1981.
9. The Kerala Plantation Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

MADHYA PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA

- *1. Sarvajanik Waqf (Ferseeema Ka Vistaran) Madhya Pradesh Vidheyak, 1981.
2. The Madhya Pradesh Dukan Tatha Asthapna (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak.
- *3. The Madhya Pradesh Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Aur Perkiran Udbandh Vidheyak, 1981.
- *4. The Madhya Pradesh Bhumi Sena Vidheyak, 1981.
5. The Madhya Pradesh Rajya Suraksha Tatha Lok Veyvastha (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.
6. The Madhya Pradesh Sthania Kshetra Me Mal Ke Pravesh Per Kar (Sanshodhan Tatha Vidhi Manyakaran) Vidheyak, 1981.
7. The Madhya Pradesh Massya Kshetra (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.
8. The Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Vidheyak, 1981.
- *9. Dand Vidhi Sanshodhan (Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.
- *10. The Madhya Pradesh Dacoity Aur Aypharan Prabhaviti Kshetra Vidheyak, 1981.
11. The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation (No. 5) Vidheyak, 1981.
- *12. The Madhya Pradesh Cement Upmishran Nivaran Vidheyak, 1981.
- *13. Samrat Ashok Technological Institute (Degree) Vidisha (Perbandh Graham) Vidheyak, 1981.
- *14. The Madhya Pradesh Audoyogic Sambandh (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1981.

*Awaiting assent:

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Legislative Assembly (Manipur) (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *2. The Manipur Legislature (Removal of Disqualification) (Third Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *3. The Manipur Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Bill, 1981.
- *4. The Manipur Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1981.
- *5. The Salary and Allowances of Chairman of the Manipur Legislative Assembly (HAC) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *6. The Assam Amusement and Betting Tax (Manipur Second Amendment) Bill, 1981.

MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- 1. The Meghalaya Finance (Sales Tax) (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 2. The Indian Stamp (Meghalaya Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 3. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No. IV) Bill, 1981.

PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

- 1. The Punjab Registration Validating Bill, 1981.
- 2. The Punjab Backward Classes Land Development and Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 3. The Punjab Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1981.
- 4. The Punjab Panchayat Samitis in Jila Parishads (Temporary Super-session) Second Amendment Bill, 1981.
- 5. The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 6. The Punjab Urban Estates (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1981.
- *7. The Punjab State Legislature Members (Pension and Medical Facilities Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1981.
- *8. The Punjab Legislative Assembly (Allowances of Members) Amendment Bill, 1981.
- *9. The Punjab Land Improvement Schemes (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *10. The Pharmacy (Punjab Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1981.
- *11. The Indian Stamp (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 12. The Punjab State Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 1981.
- *13. The Punjab Khadi and Village Industries Board (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *14. The Punjab Electricity (Duty) Amendment Bill, 1981.
- *15. The Dentists (Punjab Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1981.
- *16. The Northern India Canal and Drainage (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *17. The Punjab Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

*Awaiting assent.

RAJASTHAN VIDHAN SABHA

- *1. The Rajasthan Prohibition Act Repealing Bill, 1981.
- *2. The Rajasthan Land Acquisition (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1981.
- *3. The Rajasthan Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *4. The Rajasthan Imposition of Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *5. The Jodhpur University (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *6. The Udaipur University (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *7. The Rajasthan University (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *8. The Rajasthan Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1981.
- *9. The Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- 1. The Sikkim Armed Police Bill, 1981.
- 2. The Sikkim Fire Service Bill, 1981.
- 3. The Sikkim Nationalised Transport (Prevention of Ticketless Travel and Miscellaneous Provision) Bill, 1981.
- 4. The Sikkim Cultivators Protection (Temporary Provision) Amendment Bill, 1981.
- 5. The Sikkim Show House and Public House (Prohibition of Smoking) Bill, 1981.
- 6. The Sikkim Legislative Assembly Members Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

TAMILNADU LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

- 1. The Tamil Nadu places of Public Resort (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 2. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 3. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Bill, 1981.
- *4. The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1981.
- *5. The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Second Amendment Bill, 1981.
- 6. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 1981.
- *7. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *8. The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *9. The Madurai-Kumaraj University (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *10. The Panchatyaappa's Trust (Taking Over of Management), Amendment Bill, 1981.
- 11. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981.

*Awaiting assent.

- *12. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 13. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 14. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Bill, 1981.
- 15. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Bill, 1981.
- 16. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Third Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 17. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1981.
- *18. The Bharathiar University Bill, 1981.
- 19. The Bharathidasan University Bill, 1981.
- 20. The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Third Amendment) Bill, 1981.

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The Tripura Security Amendment Bill, 1981.
- *2. The Tripura Tribunals of Criminal Jurisdiction (Repeal) Bill, 1981.
- *3. The Tripura Land Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981.

UTTAR PRADESH VIDHAN PARISHAD@

- 1. U.P. Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearances) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 2. U.P. State Universities (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 3. U.P. Appropriation (Supplementary 1981-82) Bill 1981.
- 4. U.P. Stamp and Registration Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 5. U.P. Homoeopathic Medical Colleges (Acquisition and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1981.
- 6. U.P. Homeopathic Medical Colleges (Taking over of Management) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 7. U.P. Advertisements Tax Bill, 1981.
- 8. U.P. Motor-Gadi (yati-kar) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- 9. U.P. Ministers (Salaries, Allowances and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1981.
- 10. U.P. Ministers and Legislators (Publication of Assets and Liabilities) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

*Awaiting assent.

@ These Bills were also passed by the Legislative Assembly.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The Indian Forest (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1981.
2. The West Bengal Premises Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
3. The Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidalaya (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
4. The Contingency Fund of West Bengal (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
5. The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981.
6. The Calcutta Thika Tenancy Stay of Proceedings (Temporary Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *7. The West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) (Amendment) Bill 1981.
- *8. The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1981.
9. The Great Eastern Hotel (Acquisition of Undertaking) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- ..
10. The Darjeeling Hill Areas Development Council (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
11. The West Bengal Mining Settlements (Health and Welfare) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *12. The Bengal Embankment (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *13. The Canals (West Bengal) Amendment) Bill, 1981.
14. The West Bengal Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
15. The West Bengal Land Holding Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
16. The Rabindra Bharati Bill, 1981.
- *17. The Kalyani University Bill, 1981.
- *18. The West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development and Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *19. The West Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *20. The Calcutta Hackney Carriage (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *21. The West Bengal Mazdoor, Tindal, Loader, Godownman and other workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Bill, 1981.
- *22. The Code of Criminal Procedure (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- *23. The West Bengal Restoration of Allnated Land (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Goa, Daman and Diu Money Lenders' (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
2. The Goa, Daman and Diu Appropriation Bill, 1981.

*Awaiting assent.

3. The Goa, Daman and Diu Excise Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
4. The Goa, Daman and Diu Commuidade Employees (Conditions of Service) Bill, 1981.
- *5. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Goa, Daman and Diu Fifth (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- †1. The Mizoram Salaries & Allowances of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- †2. The Prisons (Extension to Mizoram) Bill, 1981.

*Private Members Bill.

†Awaiting Assent.

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER, 1981

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT					
1	The Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Amendment Ordinance, 1981 (No. 7 of 1981)	11-7-1981	17-8-1981		Replaced by legislation.
2	The Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 8 of 1981)	11-7-1981	17-8-1981	..	Do.
3	The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 9 of 1981)	26-7-1981	17-8-1981	..	Do.
4	The Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1981 (No. 10 of 1981)	26-7-1981	17-8-1981		Do.
5	The State of Nagaland (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 11 of 1981)	26-7-1981	17-8-1981		Do.
6	The Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (No. 12 of 1981)	26-7-1981	17-8-1981		Do.
STATE GOVERNMENTS					
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1	The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	3-7-1981	@	..	..
2	The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Fifth Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	8-7-1981			..

3	The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Acts (Fifth Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	8-7-1981	..	..
4	The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Fifth Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	20-7-1981	..	..
5	Sri Krishna Devaraya University Ordinance, 1981	27-7-1981	..	..
6	The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	29-7-1981	..	..
7	The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	6-8-1981	..	..
8	The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	24-8-1981	..	..
9	The Andhra Pradesh Slum Improvement (Acquisition of Land) Ordinance, 1981	25-8-1981	..	..
10	The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualification (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	1-9-1981	..	..
11	The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Amending Ordinance, 1981	11-9-1981	..	..
12	The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	16-9-1981	..	..
13	The Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Amendment Ordinance, 1981	30-9-1981	..	..
14	The Andhra Pradesh (Telengana Area) Horse-Racing and Betting Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	30-9-1981	..	..
15	The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Seventh Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	30-9-1981	..	..

@These Ordinances are yet to be placed before the House.

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
BIHAR					
1	Bihar Aaksmikta Nidhi (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981				..
2	Bihar Prathimik Shiksha (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981			..	..
3	Bihar Bhoomi Sudhar (Adhikarn Secma Nirdharan Avam Adhishesh Bhoomi Arjan) (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981		..	..
4	Bihar Sahkari Society (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981		..	..	..
5	Bihar Zila Board Tatha Sthaneya Board (Niyantran Aur Prabandh) (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981		..		..
6	Bihar Sarkari Parisar (Kiraya Vasooli Avam Bedakhali) (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981		..	..	..
7	Chhotanagpur Avam Santhalpargana Swashashi Vikas Pradhikar (Tritiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981		..	..	..
8	Chhotanagpur Avam Santhalpargana Swashasi Vikas Pradhikar (Chaturth Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981		..	..	..
9	Bihar Anter-Vishwavidyalaya Board (Dwitiya Adhyadesh), 1981				..
10	Bihar Sanskrit Shiksha Board Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1981			..	..
11	Bihar Arajkeeye Prathmik Vidyalyaya (Prabandh Avam Niyantran-Grahan) Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1981		..	..	..

12	Bihar Intermediate Shiksha Parishad Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
13	Bihar Ekhi (Apoorti Avam Kharid Ka Viniyaman) Dwitiya Sanshodhan Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
14	Bihar Sichhai Vidhi (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
15	Bihar Sichhai Kshetra-Pranaji (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
16	Bihar Aabkaari (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Aur Vidhi Manyakaran Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
17	Bihar Udyog Rajya Sahaya (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
18	Bihar Bhoomi Aur Jal Sanrakshan Tatha Bhoomi Vikas Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
19	Bihar Panchayat Nirvachan Niyamavali Aur Poorak Matdanton ki Soochiyani (Vidhimanyakaran Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
20	Bihar Chikitsa Shiksha-Sanstha (Viniyaman Aur Niyantaran) Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
21	Bihar Panchayat Raj (Sanshodhan Aur Vidhimanyakaran) Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
22	Bihar Hindu Dharmik Nyas (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
23	Bihar Motor-Gadi Kararopan (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
24	Bihar Khadi Avam Gramodyog (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
25	Bihar Mantri, Up Mantri Avam Vidhan Mandal Ke Padadhikarion Ko Vetan Aur Bhatta Vidhi (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
26	Patna Nagar Nigam (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
27	Bihar Krishi Aay-Kar (Nirman) Dwitiya Sanshodhan, 1981	..	..	..
28	Bihar Cinema (Viniyaman) Dwitiya Sanshodhan, Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..

6

5

4

3

2

1

- 29 Bihar Nagarpalika Aur Patna Nagarpalika Nigam (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981
- 30 Bihar Rajya Vishwavidyalaya Dwitiya Sanshodhan Adhyadesh, 1981
- 31 Patna Vishwavidyalaya (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981
- 32 Bihar Awashyak Sewa Anurathan (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981
- 33 Bihar Nagarpalika (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981
- 34 Birsa Krishi Vishwavidyalaya Dwitiya Adhadesh, 1981
- 35 Rajendra Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981
- 36 Bihar Vishwavidyalaya Sewa Aayog (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981
- 37 Bihar Rajya Madarsa Shiksha Board Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1981
- 38 Anugrah Narayan Sinha Institute of Social Studies (Tritiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981
- 39 Bihar Arajikiya Sharirik Shikshan Mahavidyalaya Tatha Arajikiya Shikshak Prashikshan Mahavidyalaya Avam Arajikiya Prarthimik Shikshak Shiksha Mahavidyalaya (Niyantaran Avam Viniyaman) Dwitiya Sanshodhan, 1981
- 40 Bihar Rajya Abhiyantran Avam Pharmacy Shikshanik Sanstha (Viniyaman Avam Niyantaran) Dwitiya Sanshodhan, 1981
- 41 Bihar Panchayat Samiti Aur Zila Parishad (Dwitiya Sanshodhan Aur Vidhimanyakri) Adhyadesh, 1981
- 42 Bihar Cess (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981
- 43 Pariksha Sanchalan (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981

44	Santhal Pargana Civil Nyayalaya (Aadesh-Vidhimanyakaran Aur Paritran) Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
45	Chhotanagpur Kashtakari (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
46	Bihar Bhoo-Laggan (Bhoogtan Se Chhot) Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
47	Bihar Lok Bhoomi Adhikraman (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
48	Bihar Krishi Vikas (Cess) Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
49	Bihar Rajya Aavas Board Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
50	Bihar Rajya Jal Aur Vaahit Mal Board Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
51	Bihar Krishi Rin Karya Aur Prakiran Upbandh (Bank) Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
52	Bihar Apraadh Niyatran Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
53	Bihar Bhoodan Yag (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
54	Bihar Jot Samekan Aur Khandkaran Nivaran (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
55	Neuntam Majdooori (Bihar Sanshodhan) Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
56	Bihar Sahkari Society (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
57	Bihar Kabetriya Kavkas Pradhikar Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
58	Bihar Bikri-Kar (Vdhimanyakaran) Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
59	Bihar Balak Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
60	Bihar Ban Upaj (Vyapaar Viniyaman) Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
61	Bihar Chini Upkram (Arjan) Dwitiya Sanshodhan Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..
62	Bihar Oolkh (Apoorti Avam Kharid Ka Viniyaman) Adhyadesh, Dwitiya Adhyadesh, 1981	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
63	Bihar Krishi Upaj Bazar (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981 . . . . .	.	..	..	..
64	Bihar Prashasthnik Adhikaran Adhyadesh, 1981 . . . . .	..	..	..	..
65	Bihar Nagar Nigam (Sanshodhans) Adhyadesh, 1981 . . . . .	..	..	..	..
66	Bihar Samuhik Jurmana (Adhiropan) Adhyadesh, 1981 . . . . .	..	..	..	..
67	Bihar Vidhan Mandal (Sadasyon Ka Vetan; Bhatta Aur Pension (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981 . . . . .	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT					
1	The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	31-7-1981	..	..	..
HIMACHAL PRADESH					
1	The Himachal Pradesh Antyodaya Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 .	5-6-1981	25-9-1981	5-12-1981	Replaced by Legislation.
2	The Himachal Pradesh Village Common Lands Vesting & Utilisation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	15-6-1981	25-9-1981	15-12-1981	Do.
3	The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Members (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	25-8-1981	25-9-1981	25-2-1982	Do.
4	The Himachal Pradesh Ex-Servicemen Corporation (First Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	2 5-8-1981	5-9-1981	25-2-1981	Do.

KARNATAKA

			Replaced by Legislation.
1	The Karnataka Departmental Inquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	5-5-1981	26-6-1981
2	The Karnataka Open Places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Ordinance, 1981	5-5-1981	22-6-1981
3	The Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	28-5-1981	22-6-1981
4	The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	30-5-1981	22-6-1981
5	The Karnataka Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	6-6-1981	22-6-1981
6	The Prevention of Destruction and Loss of Property Ordinance, 1981	16-6-1981	22-6-1981
7	The Lok Shikshana Trust (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1981.	31-8-1981	--
8	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1981	3-9-1981	--
9	The Karnataka State Universities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	8-9-1981	--

MADHYA PRADESH

			Replaced by Legislation.
1	The Madhya Pradesh Sthaniya-Kshetra Me Mal ke Pravesh par Kar (Sanshodhan) Tatha Vidhimanyakaran) Adhyadesh, 1981	10-7-1981	28-8-1981
2	The Madhya Pradesh Rajya Suraksha Tatha Lok Vyavastha (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1981	14-7-1981	Do.
3	The Madhya Pradesh Fisheries (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981.	4-3-1981	Do.

MEGHALAYA

			Replaced by Legislation
1	Indian Stamp (Meghalaya Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	25-7-1981	23-8-1981

1	2	3	3	4	5	6
			PUNJAB			
1	The Indian Stamp (Punjab Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	. . . . .	25-6-1981	24-8-1981		Replaced by Legislation
2	The Punjab Electricity (Duty Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	. . . . .	26-6-1981	24-8-1981	..	Do.
3	The Punjab Khadi and Village Industries Board (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	. . . . .	16-7-1981	24-8-1981	..	
			RAJASTHAN			
1	The Jodhpur University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	. . . . .	18-5-1981	..	15-9-1981	
2	The Udaipur University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	. . . . .	18-5-1981	..	15-9-1981	..
3	The University of Rajasthan (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	. . . . .	18-5-1981	..	15-9-1981	
4	The Rajasthan Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	. . . . .	22-5-1981	..	15-9-1981	
5	The Rajasthan Land Acquisition (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1981	. . . . .	27-6-1981	..	14-9-1981	
6	The Rajasthan Imposition of Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	. . . . .	6-7-1981	..	14-9-1981	
7	The Rajasthan Prohibition Act Repealing Ordinance, 1981	. . . . .	11-8-1981	..	15-9-1981	..
8	The Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	. . . . .	4-9-1981	..	15-9-1981	..
			SIKKIM			
1	The Sikkim Cultivators Protection (Temporary Provisions) Amendment Ordinance, 1981	. . . . .	3-9-1981	16-9-1981	30-9-1981	Replaced by Legislation

TAMILNADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1	The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	21-5-1981	28-5-1981*	..
2	The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	31-5-1981	24-7-1981*	..
3	The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1981	3-6-1981	9-6-1981*	..
4	The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Market (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	Do.	9-6-1981*	
5	The Madurai-Kamraj University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	Do.	4-7-1981*	
6	The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Ordinance, 1981	Do.	4-7-1981*	

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1	The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	20-7-1981	26-8-1981	Replaced by Legislation.
2	The Tamil University Ordinance, 1981	13-9-1981	}	Copies of Ordinances circulated to all Members
3	The Tamil Nadu Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Amendment Ordinance, 1981	19-9-1981		
4	The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	20-9-1981		

UTTAR PRADESH

1	King George's Medical College and the Gandhi Memorial and Associated Hospitals (Taking over) Ordinance, 1981	18-7-1981	16-9-1981	
2	U.P. Sales Tax (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1981	3-8-1981	Do.	
3	U.P. State Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	8-7-1981	Do.	
4	U.P. Entertainments and Betting Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	21-7-1981	Do.	

*Copies of Ordinances sent to Members by post were deemed to have been laid on the Table of the House on 21-8-1981, when the next meeting of the Assembly was summoned.

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	U.P. Land Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	3-6-1981	16-9-1981	..	..
6	U.P. Motor Gadi (Yatri Kar) Amendment Ordinance, 1981	30-5-1981	Do.	..	..
7	U.P. Homoeopathic Medical Colleges (Taking over of management) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	2-5-1981	Do.	..	..
8	U.P. Krishi Evam Podyogik Vishwa Vidyalaya (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	8-7-1981	Do.	..	..
9	U.P. Stamp and Registration Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	10-7-1981	Do.	..	..
10	U.P. Public Services (Tribunals) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	16-7-1981	Do.	..	..
11	U.P. Secondary Education Services Commission and Selection Boards Ordinance, 1981	10-7-1981	Do.	..	..
12	U.P. Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearances) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	14-8-1981	Do.	..	..
13	U.P. Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	7-7-1981	Do.	..	..
WEST BENGAL					
1	The Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	9-7-1981	2-9-1981	14-10-1981	Replaced by Legislation
2	The West Bengal (Mining Settlements Health and Welfare) (Amendment) Ordinance.	8-7-1981	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	The Calcutta Thika Tenancy Stay of Proceedings (Temporary provisions) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981.	18-7-1981	Do.	Do.	Do.
4	The Great Eastern Hotel (Acquisition of Undertakings) (Amendment) Ordinance 1981.	19-7-1981	Do.	Do.	Do.

5	The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981.	.	42-8-1981	Do.	Do.	Do.
6	The Contingency Fund of West Bengal (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981.	.	30-7-1981	Do.	Do.	Do.
7	The Darjeeling Hill Areas Development Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981	.	4-8-1981	Do.	Do.	Do.
8	The West Bengal Land Holding Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981.	.	18-8-1981	Do.	Do.	Do.
9	The West Bengal Promises Tenancy (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981.	.	30-6-1981	Do.	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX VII

A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA

(As on 21 November, 1981)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Seats	Cong. (I)	GPI (M)	LOK-DAL	DMK	Other Parties	Unat-tached	Total	Vacancies
(i) STATES										
1	Andhra Pradesh	42	41	—	—	—	1(a)	—	42	—
2	Assam	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	12
3	Bihar	54	32	—	—	—	12(b)	5	54	—
4	Gujarat	26	25	—	5	—	1(c)	—	26	—
5	Haryana	10	5	—	—	—	2(d)	—	10	—
6	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	—	3	—	—	—	4	—
7	Jammu & Kashmir	6	2	—	—	—	3(c)	1	6	—
8	Karnataka	28	27	—	—	—	1(f)	—	28	—
9	Kerala	20	4	6	—	—	8(g)	2	20	—
10	Madhya Pradesh	40	34	—	—	—	4(h)	1	39	1
11	Maharashtra	48	38	—	—	—	8(i)	1	47	1
12	Manipur	2	1	—	—	—	1(j)	—	2	—
13	Meghalaya	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
14	Nagaland	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
15	Orissa	21	20	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
16	Punjab	13	11	—	1	—	—	—	12	—
17	Rajasthan	25	17	—	2	—	5(k)	1	24	1
18	Sikkim	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
19	Tamil Nadu	39	20	—	—	16	3(l)	—	39	—
20	Tripura	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
21	Uttar Pradesh	85	47	—	—	—	14(m)	1	84	1
22	West Bengal	42	4	22	—	—	10(n)	—	42	—
(ii) UNION TERRITORY										
23	Andaman & Nicobar	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
24	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

25 Chandigarh																		1								
26 Dadra & Nagar Haveli																		1								
27 Delhi																		7								
28 Goa, Daman & Diu																		2								
29 Lakshadweep																		1								
30 Mizoram																		1								
31 Pondicherry																		1								
32 Nominated (Anglo-Indian)																		2								
Total																		544	352	36	33	16	74	15	526*	17

*Excluding the Speaker

- (a) Congress (U)—1.
- (b) Congress (U)—3, CPI-5, BJP-2, Janata-2.
- (c) Janata—1.
- (d) BJP—1, DSP-1.
- (e) National Conference—3.
- (f) Janata—1.
- (g) Congress(U)—3, CPI—2, Muslim League—2, DSP—1
- (h) BJP—4.
- (i) BJP—2, Janata—6.
- (j) CPI—1.
- (k) Congress (U)—1, BJP-3, Janata-1.
- (l) AIADMK—2, Muslim League—1.
- (m) CPI—1, BJP—1, DPS—9, Janata—1, BLD—2.
- (n) RSP—4, Forward Block—3, CPI—3.
- (o) BJP—1.

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	Seats	Cong.(I)	Janata	Lok Dal	BJP	Cong(U)	CPI(M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh L.C. (As on 1-10-1981)	90	39		1	5	2	1	2	6(a)	2	58	32
Andhra Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-7-1981)	295	256	5	7	3	2	8	6	3(b)]	4	294	1
Assam L.A.	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar L.C.	96	44	6	7	2	2		7	1(c)	3	72	24
Bihar L.A. (As on 1-10-1981)	325	188	11	43	19	11	6	23	16(d)	8	323*	1
Gujarat L.A. (As on 1-10-1981)	182	144	18	1	10					6	179	3
Haryana L.A. (As on 30-9-1981)	90	50	4	22	11	—			2(e)		89*	..
Himachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-10-1981)	68	36	1	1	24	..			1(f)	2	65*	2
Jammu & Kashmir L.C. (As on 1-5-1981)	36	3	1	—	—	..	..	..	26(g)	..	30	6
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. (As on 1-5-1981)	78	11	11	1	1	1			52(h)	1	78	..
Karnataka L.C. (As on 1-10-1981)	63	24	3	..	5	8	..	..	..	7	62*	15

Karnataka L.A. (As on 1-10-1981)	225	185	13	4	11	..	3	2(i)	6	224*	..
Kerala L.A. (As on 1-10-1981)	141	17	5	..	22	34	17	43(j)	2	140*	--
Madhya Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-10-1981)	321	244	2	1	61	..	2	2(k)	7	319*	1
Manipur L.A. (As on 1-10-1981)	60	36	1	..	3	1	5	13(l)	--	59	1
Meghalaya L.A. (As on 1-10-1981)	60	..	1	..	..	--	--	56(m)	--	57*	2
Punjab L.A. (As on 1-7-1981)	117	65	..	--	1	..	9	4	37(n)	--	116
Rajasthan L.A. (As on 1-10-1981)	200	137	8	7	32	3	1	1	9(o)	2	200
Sikkim L.A. (As on 1-10-1981)	32	23	..	..	..	--	--	8(p)	1	32	--
Tamil Nadu L.C. (As on 1-10-1981)	63	3	..	..	..	1	1	28(q)	8	41*	21
Tamil Nadu L.A. (As on 1-7-1981)	235	29	2	..	..	11	10	178(r)	3	223*	1
Tripura L.A. (As on 1-10-1981)	60	..	..	--	..	49	--	7(s)	1	57	3
Uttar Pradesh L.C. (As on 1-10-1981)	108	31	4	11	5	1	..	3	21(t)	2	78
Uttar Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-10-1981)	426	316	6	52	10	11	..	7	12(u)	11	425
West Bengal L.A. (As on 1-10-1981)	295	24	20	4	2	1	178	3(v)	60(w)	3	295

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>UNION TERRITORIES</i>													
Arunachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-10-1981)		33	26		..	..	..	..	..	4(x) [	3	33	
Delhi Metropolitan Council (y)													
Goa, Daman & Diu L.A. (As on 1-10-1981)		30	27		..	..	..	..	..	2(z)	1	30	
Mizoram L.A. (As on 1-10-1981)		33	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	22(aa)	..	30	3
Pondicherry L.A. (As on 1-10-1981)		30	10	3	..	..	..	1	..	16(bb)	..	30	..

* Excluding the Speaker/Chairman who is not a Member of either party.

(a) Progressive Democratic Front—4; National Democratic Front—2.

(b) Majlis—Ittihad Ul Muslimeen.

(c) Teacher

(d) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha—14; forward Block—1; Nominated—1.

(e) Socialist Party—1; Congress (J)—1.

(f) CPI(ML)—1.

(g) National Conference—25; Others—1.

(h) National Conference—48; Inquilabi National Conference—2; Jamaiti-Islami—1; and People's Conference—1

(i) R.P.I.—1; Muslim League—1.

- (j) Muslim League—14; Kerala Congress—9; RSP—6; Kerala Congress (J)—6; All India Muslim League 5; and National Democratic Party—3.
- (k) R.P.I.—1; Nominated —1.
- (l) M.P.P.—5; P.L.P.—8.
- (m) UMPDF—45; APHLC—9; and PDIC—2.
- (n) Shiromani Akali Dal—33; Akali Dal (T)—4.
- (o) P.S.D.—9.
- (p) Sikkim Congress (Revolutionary)—7; Sikkim Prajantantra Congress—1.
- (q) All India Anna DMK—16; DMK—5; Teachers—Graduates Progressive Front—4; Indian Union Muslim League—1; United Party—1 and Gandhi-Kamraj National Congress—1.
- (r) AIADMK—130; DMK—35; Gandhi-Kamraj National Congress—6; All India Forward Block—3; TN. Kamraj—Congress—3; Nominated—1.
- (s) R.S.P.—2; Forward Block—1 and Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti—4.
- (t) Lok Tantrik Samajwadi Dal—7; Shikshak Dal —8; Nirdalaya Vidheyak Paksh—4; Janwadi Party—1; Rashtrawadi Dal—1.
- (u) DSP—10; Shoshit Samaj Dal—1; Nominated 1.
- (v) Including one Independent Member supported by CPI(M).
- (w) Forward Block—27; RSP—20; RCPI—3; Forward Block (Marxist)—2; Biplabi Bangla Congress—1; SUCI—4 CPI(M.L.)—1; Muslim League—1; Nominated under Article 333 of the Constitution—1.
- (x) P.P.A.—4.
- (y) Under dissolution w.e. from 21-3-1980.
- (z) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party—2.
- (aa) Peoples' Conference.
- (bb) DMK—15; Indian Union Muslim League—1;

THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

Index to Vol. XXVII (1981)

	PAGE		PAGE
ADDRESSES AND SPEECHES			
Daga, Mool Chand		on the occasion of visit to Parliament House of Margaret Thatcher	156
		Lakshmanan, G.	
at the Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Subordinate Legislation of Parliament and State Legislatures	282	on the occasion of 17th Death Anniversary of Pandit Nehru	139
Gandhi, Indira		Nanda, Narasingha Prasad	
on the occasion of the release of Commemorative Stamp on G.V. Mavalankar	6	at the Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Subordinate Legislation of Parliament and State Legislatures	286
on the occasion of visit to Parliament House of Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of U.K.	154	Oraon, Kartik	
Hidayatulla, M.		on the occasion of the release of Commemorative Stamp on G.V. Mavalankar	2
on the occasion of release of Commemorative Stamp on G.V. Mavalankar	3	Rao, Jagannath	
on the occasion of visit to Parliament House of Margaret Thatcher	146	at the Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Government Assurances of Parliament and State Legislatures	294
Hukam Singh		Sahi, Nageshwar Prasad	
on the occasion of 17th Death Anniversary of Pt. Nehru	141	at the Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Government Assurances of Parliament and State Legislatures	297
Jakhar, Bal Ram		Singh, Shishama Narain	
at the Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Government Assurances of Parliament and State Legislatures	290	on the occasion of 17th Death Anniversary of Pandit Nehru	138
at the Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Subordinate Legislation of Parliament and State Legislatures	278	Thatcher, Margaret	
at the Conference of Presiding Officers held at Bangalore	9	to the M.P.s in the Central Hall of Parliament House	74
on the occasion of the release of Commemorative Stamp on G.V. Mavalankar	4	AFGHANISTAN	
on the occasion of the 17th Death Anniversary of Pandit Nehru	138	Arrest of Minister	187
		New Prime Minister	326
		AGARWAL, SUDERSHAN	
		Appointment as Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha	222
			535

	PAGE		PAGE
AHMED, SHRI GULSHER		Socio-Economic Background of Members of the Seventh Lok Sabha by IARRDIS	393
Review of "Committees in Legislatures : A Comparative analysis" by John D. Lees and Malcolm Shah	349	ASSAM	
AIR INDIA		New Governor	454
Damage to aircraft earmarked for the use of P.M.	208	Resignation by Ministry	323
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY		Revocation of President's rule	55
Indefinite closure of	74	AUSTRALIA	
ANGOLA		Election victory for the Prime Minister	50
Cabinet reshuffle	187	BANGLADESH	
ANDHRA PRADESH		Assassination of President	326
By-elections	185	Revocation of emergency	457
Election of Chief Minister to Legislative Assembly	184	BARBADOS	
Expansion of Ministry	454	Re-election of Prime Minister	327
New Chief Minister	53	BEARER BONDS	
New Deputy Speaker	185	Statutory resolution regarding	89
New Speaker	55	BELGIUM	
Reconstitution of Ministry	54	Coalition Government's resignation	187
APPENDICES	100, 234, 354, 488	BHALERAO, S.S.	
APPLE		Retirement of	222
Successful launching of	331	BHOLE, R. F.	
ARGENTINA		Review of "English Law and French Law" by Rane David	93
Appointment of New President	60, 187	BIHAR	
Imprisonment of former President	187	Election of Deputy Speaker	56
AROUND THE STATES	53, 184, 323, 454	BILLS	
ARTICLES		Appropriation Bill, 1981	88, 219
Parliament and Foreign Policy by P.V. Narasimha Rao	385	Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Amendment Bill, 1981.	214
Role and functions of Legislators inside and outside the Legislature by Bal Ram Jakhar	380	Essential Commodities (Special Provisions), 1981 and the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1981	338
Role and Position of the Leader of the House and Whips in Parliamentary Business by Pranab Mukherjee	301	Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 1981	46

Index

537

	PAGE		PAGE
Export-Import Bank of India Bill	337	Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies	322
Finance Bill	212, 220	Rajya Sabha	184
Income-tax Amendment Bill, 1981	466, 474	CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES	221
Life Insurance Corporation Amendment Bill, 1981	80	CENTRAL AFRICAN RE. PUBLIC	
Salaries, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1981	339	Army Coup	457
Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Bill, 1981	81	Declaration of Emergency	488
The Victoria Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 1981	475	CHILE	
BOLIVIA		Extension of Emergency	108
Military Coup	457	Plebiscite on Constitution	61
BOOK REVIEWS		Resignation by Government	61
Dutta, Satyabrata : <i>Bengal Legislature, 1862-1920</i> by Hirendra Nath Mukerjee	481	CHINA	
Jackson, Robert J. and Atkinson, Michael M.		Resignation by Chairman of the Communist Party	327
<i>The Canadian Legislative System</i> by Eduardo Falciro	226	COMMITTEES ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES	
Lee, John D. and Shaw, Malcolm : <i>Committees in Legislatures : A Comparative Analysis</i> by Gulsher Ahmed	349	Conference of Chairmen	290, 414
Rene, David : <i>English Law and French Law</i> by R.R. Bhole	93	COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION	
Sabastian, Dr. V.D. : <i>Indian Federalism : The Legislative Conflicts</i> by Era Sazhiyan	349	Conference of Chairmen	278, 311
BUDGET		CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA	
General	77	Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments-- Meetings of (Manila-- 21 to 25 April, 1981)	159
Railway	78, 86	Committees on Government Assurances--Conference of Chairmen (New Delhi -- 22 and 23 August 1981)	290, 414
BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES & TRAINING		Committees on Subordinate Legislation-- Conference of Chairmen (New Delhi -- 25 and 26 July, 1981)	277, 311
Courses conducted by	19, 160, 313, 418	Commonwealth Parliamentary Association-- Meetings of the Executive Committee (Hongkong-- 4 to 8 May, 1981)	159
BY-ELECTIONS		Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference (27th) (Fiji-- 19 to 23 October, 1981)	415
Andhra Pradesh	185		

	PAGE		PAGE
Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers—Sixth Conference (Ottawa—23 to 25 April, 1981)	159	DELHI	
Conference of Presiding Officers (45th) Bangalore—17-18 January, 1981	9, 16	Appointment of Chief Justice:	60
Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India (26th) (Bangalore—16th January 1981) :	17	Deaths due to consumption of illicit liquor :	71
Inter-Parliamentary Conference (68th) (Cuba—14 to 23 September, 1981) :	415	New Lt. Governor :	186
Inter-Parliamentary Union—Spring meetings (Manila—21 to 25 April 1981) :	158	Postponement of elections to Metropolitan Council :	186, 456
Library Committee of Parliament and Library Committees of State Legislatures—Meeting between Members of (New Delhi 3 October, 1981.) :	417	Developments Abroad:	60, 187, 326, 457
Conference Session of Palestine National Council Damascus (Syria—10-13, April, 1981):	18	DEVELOPMENTS AT THE CENTRE:	59, 184, 322, 454
Presiding Officers Conference—Symposium (Bangalore—19 January, 1981):	18	DJIBOUTI	
CONGRESS (I)		Re-election of President :	327
Recognition as real Indian National Congress:	323	DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMETARY INTEREST : [2]	191
Merger of Sikkim's ruling Party with :	325	ECUADOR	
CUBA		Death of President :	327
Re-election of President :	61	EDITORIAL NOTE :	1, 137, 277, 379,
CYPRUS		EGYPT	
General Elections :	327	New Defence Minister:	188
DAGA, MOOL CHAND		EL SALVADOR	
Speech at the Conference of Chairman of Committees on Subordinate Legislation of Parliament and State Legislatures:	282	Formation of New Government:	61
DAILY AVERAGE OF QUESTIONS—		ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES	
Lok Sabha :	215, 469	Steep rise in prices of :	70
Rajya Sabha :	91, 221, 478	ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE BILL:	467
		FALEIRO, EDUARDO	
		Review of "The Canadian Legislative System" by Robert J. Jackson and Michael M. Atkinson :	226
		FLOOD SITUATION	9
		Motion regarding :	459
		FRANCE	
		Presidential election :	327
		GANDHI, INDIRA	
		Address on the occasion of release of Commemorative Postage Stamp on G. V. Mavalankar :	6

	<i>Index</i>	539
	PAGE	PAGE
Rescinding of resolution for breach of privilege against:	425	GUPTA, BHUPESH
Speech on the occasion of visit to Parliament House of Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of U.K. :	154	Homage to:
GENERAL ELECTIONS		344
Cyprus:	327	GUYANA
Israel:	328	Elections victory of the President's Party:
Jamaica:	62	Prime Minister as President:
Portugal:	63	HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS
Singapore:	64	Lok Sabha:
West Germany:	66	Rajya Sabha:
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU		HARYANA
New Lt. Governor:	187	Cabinet expansion :
Resignation by Lt. Governor :	60	Ordinance to benefit MLAs:
GUJARAT		HIDAYATULLAH, M.
Law and Order, situation in :	74	Speech on the occasion of release of Commemorative Postage Stamp on Shri G.V. Mavalankar:
Panchayati Raj, Constitution Committee on:	222	Speech on the occasion of visit to India of Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of U.K.;
Reservation of seats in medical Colleges, agitation against :	84	HIMACHAL PRADESH
Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Notified Tribes, Constitutions of separate Committees on:	223	New Governor :
Suspension of entire opposition:	56	HUKAM SINGH
GOLDAUCTION		Speech on the occasion of the 17th Death Anniversary of Pandit Nehru
Report on :	463	INDIA
GOVERNOR		Additional portfolios for Ministers:
New Appointments in		By-elections to Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies:
Assam :	454	By-elections to Rajya Sabha:
Himachal Pradesh:	455	Cabinet Changes:
Jammu & Kashmir:	58	Recognition of Congress (I) as the real Indian National Congress:
Karnataka :	58	Resignation by Minister :
Maharashtra:	58	The Election Commission orders re-poll in a parliamentary constituency:
Manipur:	455	
Punjab:	455	
Sikkim:	59	

	PAGE		PAGE
IRAN		JAMMU & KASHMIR	
Death of President and Prime Minister :	457	Appointment of New Governor: 58	
Dismissal of President:	328	New Deputy Chairman:	185
New President:	328	Removal of Speaker and election of new Speaker:	57
New President and Prime Minister:	457	JAMSHEDPUR	
IRELAND		Findings of the Enquiry Commission on riots of 1979:	473
Prime Minister :	328	KAMPUCHEA	
ISRAEL		New President :	328
General Elections:	328	KARNATAKA	
Swearing in of new Government:	458	Death of Deputy Speaker:	58
ITALY		Election of new Governor:	58
Formation of new Government:	62	Expansion of Ministry:	58
JAKHAR, BAL RAM		Resignation by Minister:	58, 455
Address at the Conference of Presiding Officers held at Bangalore:	9	Suspension of 27 MLAs:	324
Article on "Role and Functions of legislators inside and outside the Legislature":	380	KUWAIT	
Inaugural Address at the Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Government Assurances of Parliament and State Legislatures:	290	Resignation by Government: 62	
Inaugural Address at the Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Subordinate Legislation of Parliament and State Legislatures:	278	LAKSHMANAN, G.	
Message on the occasion of the 17th Death Anniversary of Pandit Nehru:	138	Speech on the occasion of the 17th Death Anniversary of Pandit Nehru:	139
Speech on the occasion of release of Commemorative Postage Stamp on Shri G.V. Mavalankar:	4	LARRDIS	
Speech on the occasion of visit to Parliament House of Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of U.K.:	156	Article on "Socio-Economic Background of Member of the Seventh Lok Sabha":	393
JAMAICA		LEBANON	
General Elections :	62	New Prime Minister :	62
		LT. GOVERNOR	
		New appointments in:	
		Delhi :	186
		Goa, Daman & Diu :	187
		Pondicherry :	60
		LESOTHO	
		Declaration of Emergency: 62	

	PAGE		PAGE
MADHYA PRADESH		MUKERJEE, HIRENDRA NATH	
Reorganisation of the Ministry	324	Review of "Bengal Legislature, 1862-1920" by Satyabrata Dutta.	481
Reorganisation of the Ministry	324		
MAHARASHTRA		MUKHERJEE, PRANAB	
Appointment of New Governor	58	Article on "Role and Position of the Leader of the House and Whips in Parliamentary Business".	301
Dismissal of Minister	455		
Pay Hike for Legislators and Ministers	185	NANDA, NARASINGHA PRASAD	
Pratibha Pratishthan Trust	431, 464, 470	Speech at the Conference of Chairman of Committees on Subordinate Legislation of Parliament and State Legislatures	286
Reported irregularities in granting income-tax exemption to certain Trusts	464, 470		
MALAYSIA		NEHRU, JAWAHARLAL	
Proclamation of New Sultan	329	Homage by Parliamentarians.	138
MANIPUR		NEPAJ.	
Expansion of Ministry	455	Appointment of new Prime Minister	329
New Governor	455	Changes in the Constitution	63
New Ministry	58, 324	Resignation by five Ministers.	63
President's rule	59	NO CONFIDENCE MOTIONS	
Resignation by Ministry	59	in Lok Sabha	210, 464
Statutory resolution re: President's proclamation	79	in Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly	478
		in Mizoram Legislative Assembly	479
MAURITANIA		in Nagaland Legislative Assembly	479
New Prime Minister	185	NORWAY	
MAVALANKAR, G.V.		Women Prime Minister	63
Relcast of Commemorative postage stamp on	2	NUCLEAR FUEL	
Speeches on the occasion of	2	Termination of supply by U.S.	209
MEGHALAYA		OBITUARY REFERENCES	
New Chief Minister	324	in Lok Sabha	215, 470
MIZORAM		in Rajya Sabha	92, 222, 343, 478
Resignation of Members from Legislative Assembly	456		

	PAGE		PAGE
ORAON, KARTIK		Pondicherry	60
Speech on the occasion of release of Commemorative Postage Stamp on G. V. Mavalankar	2	Punjab	455
PAKISTAN		Rajasthan	186, 324, 455
Dismissal of Chief Justice	189	Sikkim	59
Dissolution of political parties	189	Tamil Nadu	59
Supply of F-16 Fighter aero- planes and other sophisti- cated arms to	341	Uttar Pradesh	59, 186
		West Bengal	456
PARLIAMENT		<i>Other Countries</i>	
Bills passed by	115, 245, 361, 504	Afghanistan	187, 326
		Angola	187
PARLIAMENTARY AND CON- STITUTIONAL DEVELOP- MENTS		Argentina	60, 187
<i>India</i>	53, 184, 322, 454	Australia	60
Andhra Pradesh	53, 184, 454	Bangladesh	326, 457
Arunachal Pradesh	326	Barbados	327
Assam	54, 323, 454	Belgium	187
Bihar	56	Bolivia	457
Delhi	60, 186, 456	Central African Republic	188, 457
Goa, Daman & Diu	60, 187	Chile	60, 188
Gujarat	56	China	327
Haryana	56	Cuba	60
Himachal Pradesh	455	Cyprus	327
Jammu & Kashmir	57, 185	Djibouti	327
Karnataka	58, 324, 455	Ecuador	327
Madhya Pradesh	324	Egypt	188
Maharashtra	58, 185, 455	El Salvador	61
Manipur	58, 324, 455	France	327
Meghalaya	324	Guyana	61
Mizoram	456	Italy	62
		Iran	328, 457
		Ireland	328
		Israel	328, 458
		Jamaica	62

	PAGE		PAGE
Kampuchea	328	PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS	
Kuwait	62	Foreign	18, 159, 313, 418
Lebanon	62	Indian	312
Lesotho	62	PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES	
Malayasia	329		16, 158, 311, 414
Mauritania	188	PARTY POSITION IN	
Nepal	63, 329	Lok Sabha	128, 268, 370, 526
Norway	63	Rajya Sabha	130, 270, 372, 528
Pakistan	189	State Legislaures	132, 272, 374, 530
Phillippines	329	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	
Poland	63, 329	Recent increase in prices	340
Portugal	63	PHILIPPINES	
Senegal	64	Re-election of President	329
Seychelles	329	POLAND	
Sierra Leone	458	New Prime Minister	63
Singapore	64, 329	New Polish Politbureau	329
South Korea	64, 189	PONDICHERRY	
Spain	64	Name of the Union Territory, altering of	92
Sri Lanka	458	New Lt. Governor	63
Sweden	330	PORTUGAL	
Switzerland	64	General Elections	63
Taiwan	65	President, re-election of	63
Tanzania	65	PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS	68
Thailand	189	Motion of thanks on	83
The Gambia	458	PRESIDING OFFICERS	
Trinidad and Tobago	189	Conference of	9, 16
Uganda	65	PRICE SITUATION	
United Kingdom	65, 188	Discussion on	342
United States of America	66, 330	Motion regarding	461
Uruguay	458	PRIME MINISTER	
USSR	66, 189	New Appointments in Afghanistan	326
West Germany	66		
Yugoslavia	67, 330		
Zaire	190		

	PAGE		PAGE
Ireland	328	Alleged misleading of the House by a Minister, alleged casting of reflections on the Minister by a Journalist in an article published in a newspaper and alleged casting of aspersions on the House by a former Member of Parliament	430
Lebanon	62	Certain observations made about a Member (Minister) in the other House by the Chairman	165
Mauritania	188	Directions by a Minister to the departments under his Ministry to supply Briefs only to the ruling party Members	166
Nepal	329	Misreporting of a Member's speech by a newspaper	316
Norway	63	Reported statement by a Chief Minister regarding policy of Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on which Lok Sabha had passed a Resolution unanimously	315
Poland	63	Rescinding of a Resolution adopted by Previous Lok Sabha agreeing with the findings and recommendations of Committee of Privileges and awarding punishment to alleged contemnors for committing a breach of privilege and contempt of the House	421
Spain	64		
USSR	66		
Zaire	190		
PRIVILEGE ISSUES			
<i>Australian Senate</i>			
Failure to inform the Senate about the arrest and imprisonment of a Senator	39		
<i>House of Commons (U.K.)</i>			
Making of defamatory allegations by a Member inside the House against a Company and one of the Company's employees	42		
<i>Lok Sabha</i>			
Alleged censoring of mail and tapping of telephones of Members	429		
Alleged derogatory remarks made by former Chairman of a Public Undertaking in a Press interview regarding certain reports of a Parliamentary Committee of the previous Lok Sabha and its Chairman	424		
Alleged derogatory remarks about Members of Parliament by the Chief Justice and another Judge of the Supreme Court during the proceedings in a case	315		
Alleged ill-treatment meted to a Member while under arrest	167		
Alleged leakage of the Railway Budget before its presentation to Parliament	25		
		<i>Rajya Sabha</i>	
		Alleged censoring of mail of Members	437
		Alleged misleading of the House by a Minister and alleged casting of reflections on the Minister by a Journalist	438
		Alleged misreporting of the proceedings of the House by a Newspaper	168
		Arrest of a Member and alleged ill-treatment meted out to him while in detention	432

PAGE	PAGE
Casting aspersions on Members of Parliament by a police official in a Press interview	31
Certain allegations against a Member made by a Minister who was a Member of the other House	169
Delay in sending intimation about the arrest of a member	435
Misreporting of proceedings of the House by a newspaper	436
Publication of Finance Bill as Finance Act before it was Passed by Parliament	26
Refusal of permission by an officer of a State Government to some newspapers to publish a detailed report of proceedings of the House	168
<i>States Legislatures</i>	
<i>Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly</i>	
Court summons during sittings of the House	173
Obstructing the entry of Members into the House by some other Members	172
Ministers holding meetings in Members' Constituencies without giving them advance notice	174
<i>Bihar Vidhan Sabha</i>	
Throwing of leaflets from the Visitors' Gallery on the floor of the House	31
<i>Goa, Daman and Diu Legislative Assembly</i>	
Sending of an alleged intimidatory Telegram to members regarding a Bill pending consideration before the House	445
<i>Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha</i>	
Casting reflections on a Legislative Committee and its Members by a Newspaper	33
<i>Karnataka Legislative Assembly</i>	
Alleged conspiracy to loot forest wealth of Government	175
<i>Karnataka Legislative Council</i>	
Arrest of a Member under criminal law while coming to attend the House	443
<i>Mizoram Legislative Assembly</i>	
Alleged casting of reflections on the Chair by a newspaper	447
<i>Rajasthan Legislative Assembly</i>	
Behaviour of officers and visitors in the Galleries	176
Order of Demand for Grants	176
Shouting of slogans and throwing of leaflets from the Visitors' Gallery on the floor of the House	34
<i>Tripura Legislative Assembly</i>	
Alleged casting of aspersions on the Chief Minister by a Newspaper	35
Failure to appear before the bar of the House to receive reprimand	444
<i>Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha</i>	
Alleged reflections on members by the Editor of a newspaper who was also a Member of Parliament	445
Issuing an notification by Government regarding increase in Entertain Tax while the Budget was under consideration of the House	38
PROCEDURAL MATTERS	
<i>Lok Sabha</i>	
Adjournment Motion during discussion on President's Address allowed	318
Adoption of Motion by Members standing	47
Consent of Members concerned necessary for holding over the Calling Attention Notice	449

	PAGE		PAGE
Consent withheld to the adjournment motion on failure of Government to present report of the Backward Classes Commission to the House	450	<i>Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly</i>	
Laying on the Table on the same day of copies of the sensitive Gazette notifications	449	Discussion about the miseries of people living in a part of the State under foreign occupation	180
Making allegations in the House	46	Discussion on the Governor's Address when the Governor had resigned and the Governor-designate was yet to take over	179
Making allegatory remarks without prior intimation to the Chair	178	<i>Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha</i>	
Member not permitted to lay a document on the Table during a Calling Attention proceedings on the ground that Call Attention was not listed in his name	451	Summoning of the Legislative Assembly by the Chief Justice acting as Governor held valid	451
Member who removed and tore some photographs laid on the Table asked to apologise	449	<i>Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly</i>	
Motion for leave to introduce a Bill	45	Admissibility of Calling Attention Notice on a matter <i>sub-judice</i>	319
No-confidence motion in the Council of Ministers-admissibility of	178	Announcement regarding policy matters by officials on the eve of discussion on Demand for Grants	320
Non-laying of the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Ordinance, 1981, on the Table of the House	450	<i>Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Parishad</i>	
Observance of birthday of Guru Ravi Das as Holiday	45	Non-accordance of recognition to the Joint Opposition Group in the Legislative Council-ruling reg.	51
Personal allegations made by Member	46	<i>Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha</i>	
Secret documents quoted in the House treated as laid on the Table after verification from the Ministry concerned	318	Absence of Ministers during general discussion on the Budget	182
Statement by a Minister who has resigned	178	Adjournment Motion-admissibility of	48
<i>State Legislatures</i>		Announcement of policy decisions outside the House when the House was in Session	182
<i>Bihar Vidhan Sabha</i>		Asking questions of public interest	183
Adjournment Motion-notices of	47	Chief Minister as Leader of the House without being its Member	182
Showing of documents in the House by a Member	47	Entry by police force in the Legislative Council	48
		Entry in the House by a Member wearing a poster-banner	49

	PAGE		PAGE
Expunction of counter-charges made by a Member while making an explanation	452	Sessional Review of Hundred and Seventeenth Session	83
Inadmissibility of Member's observation based on newspaper report	49	Sessional Review of Hundred and Eighteenth Session	216
Insinuations made by a Minister against the policies of the Government	48	Sessional Review of Hundred and Nineteenth Session	341
Issue of Identity Cards to Ministers	321	Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Seventeenth Session	105
Motion of thanks on Governor's Address—Implications in the Legislative Council	320	Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Eighteenth Session	235
Non-inclusion of Members' name in the motion for suspension	453	Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Nineteenth Session	493
Power of the Prime Minister to obtain information about the working of the State administration	452	RAO, JAGANNATH	
Preventing the Member to enter the House during the Governor's Address	181	Speech at the Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Government Assurances of Parliament and State Legislatures	294
Suspension of rules for presentation, consideration and voting of the supplementary grants on the same day	50	RAO, P. V. NARASIMHA	
PUNJAB		Article on "Parliament and Foreign Policy"	385
New Governor	455	RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST	95,229,351
QUESTION HOUR		SENEGAL	484
in Lok Sabha	215, 469	New President	64
in Rajya Sabha	91, 221, 477	SESSIONAL REVIEW	
RAJASTHAN		<i>Lok Sabha</i>	
Election of Deputy Speaker	186	Agitation for establishing a Bench of the Allahabad High Court in Western U.P.	205
New Ministry	324	Alarming increase in the population of the country	207
Removal of Governor	455	Circular to obtain consent of additional judges of High Courts for appointment as permanent judges in any other High Court	207
RAJYA SABHA		Daily average of questions	215
Appointment of new Secretary-General	222	Damage to the Air India aircraft earmarked for the use of the Prime Minister during her scheduled official visit to foreign countries	208
Obituary References	92, 222, 343		
Party-position	130, 270, 372, 528		

PAGE	PAGE		
Death due to consumption of illicit liquor in Delhi	71	Serious famine and drought conditions in some States	333
Drought conditions in certain parts of the country	402	Statutory resolution re : President's proclamation in relation to Manipur	79
Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 1981	467	Steep rise in prices of essential commodities	70
Export-Import Bank of India Bill	337	Successful launching of APPLE	331
Finance Bill	212	The Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Amendment Bill	214
General Budget, 1981-82	77	The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Bill, 1981 and the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1981	338
Half-an-hour Discussions	215,469	The Life Insurance Corporation Amendment Bill, 1981	80
Incidents of violence in and around Bihar Sharif	210	The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1981	339
Income-Tax Second Amendment Bill, 1981	466	The Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemption) Bill, 1981	81
Indefinite closure of Aligarh Muslim University	74	The Question Hour	215,469
Law and Order situation in Gujarat	74	Train Accidents	332
Motion regarding current price situation	461		
Motion regarding flood situation	459	<i>Rajya Sabha</i>	
Motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers	210,464	Appropriation Bills	88
Obituary References	470	Agitation in Gujarat against reservation of seats in medical colleges	84
President's Address	68	Calling Attention Notices	221
Price Policy for wheat and Barley for 1980-81	79	Daily Average of Questions	91,221,478
Racial violence and attack on Tamilians in Sri Lanka	334	Half-an-Hour discussions	91,221,478
Railway Budget, 1981-82	72	Loans from IMF/AID India Consortium and the balance of payment position	471
Recent increase in prices of petroleum products and fertilizers	340	Matters of Urgent Public Importance	221
Report on Gold auctioned during 1978	463	Motion of thanks on President's Address	83
Reported decision of the U.S. Government to terminate nuclear fuel supply agreement	209	Motion regarding Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1980-85	472
Reported fresh arms supply to Pakistan by U.S.A.	206		
Reported irregularities in granting Income Tax exemptions to certain Trusts in Maharashtra	460		

	PAGE		PAGE
Obituary References	478	<i>Andhra Pradesh Legislation Council</i>	
Papers laid on the Table	222	Uniform law to prevent denudation of the forest wealth of India	344
Petitions	222	<i>Gujarat Legislative Assembly</i>	
Price situation in the country	342	Adoption of Motion by Members standing	224
Problem of growing unemployment in the country	85	Constitution of a Committee on Panchayat Raj	222
Railway accidents	342	Constitution of three separate Committees for the welfare of (i) Scheduled Castes (ii) Scheduled Tribes and (iii) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes	223
Reported findings of the Commission of Enquiry relating to Jamshedpur riots of 1979	473	Extension of the term of a Committee for a further period of one year	224
Reported irregularities in granting Income-tax exemptions to certain Trusts in Maharashtra	470	<i>Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly</i>	
<i>Statement by Ministers</i>	222	Financial Business	345, 476
Statutory resolution re: Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Ordinance, 1981	89	Governor's Address	345
Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1981 and the Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 1981	476	Legislative Business	476
Supply of F-16 Fighter aero planes and other sophisticated arms to Pakistan	341	No-Confidence Motion	478
The Appropriation Bill, 1981	219	The Question Hour	346
The Finance Bill, 1981	220	<i>Maharashtra Legislative Assembly</i>	
The Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1981	474	Small Family Norm	479
The Question Hour	91, 221, 477	<i>Mizoram Legislative Assembly</i>	
The Railway Budget, 1981-82	86	Introduction of a compulsory paper in one of the Indian Languages for recruitment to the All India Service	224
The Victoria Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 1981	475	Legislative Business	480
Working of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Rural Reconstruction	217	No-Confidence Motion	480
Working of the Ministry of Commerce	216	The Question Hour	480
Working of the Ministry of External Affairs	218	<i>Nagaland Legislative Assembly</i>	
		No-confidence Motion	479
		Obituary References	479
		The Question Hour	479

	PAGE		PAGE
<i>Pondicherry Legislative Assembly</i>		SIERRE LEONE	
Altering the name of the Union Territory from 'Pondicherry' to 'Puducherry'	92	Emergency, declaration	458
Benefits to Backward Classes	92	SIKKIM	
<i>Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly</i>		Merger of Ruling Party with Congress (I)	325
Censure Motion	346	New Governor	59
<i>Tripura Legislative Assembly</i>		SINGAPORE	
Protection of interests of minorities	92	General Elections	64
<i>Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly</i>		President, death of	329
Address by the Governor	346	SINGH, BHISHMA NARAIN	
Financial Business	346	Speech on the occasion of the 17th Death Anniversary of Pandit Nehru	138
SEVENTH LOK SABHA		SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN	
Party-position in	128, 268, 370	Motion regarding	472
Sessional Review of Fifth Session	68, 205	SOUTH KOREA	
Sessional Review of Sixth Session	331, 459	President, re-election of	189
Socio-Economic Background of Members	393	Referendum	64
Statement showing the work transacted during the Fifth Session	100	SPAIN	
Statement showing the work transacted during the Sixth Session	488	New Prime Minister	64
SEYCHELLES		SRI LANKA	
Re-election of President	329	Emergency, declaration of	458
SEZHIAN, SHRI ERA		Racial violence and attack on Tamilians	334
Review of "Indian Federalism: the Legislative Conflicts" by Dr. V. D. Sebastian	349	STATE LEGISLATURES	
SHAHI, NAGESHWAR PRASAD		Bills passed by	117, 246, 362, 506
Speech at the Conference of Chairman of Committees on Government Assurances of Parliament and State Legislatures	297	Party-position in	132, 272, 374, 530
SHOURIE, ARUN		Privilege Issues in	31, 172,
Privilege motion against	433, 439	Procedural Matters in	47, 179, 319, 443
		Sessional Review of	92, 222, 344, 478
		SWEDEN	
		New Coalition Government	330
		SWITZERLAND	
		Election of Federal President	64

Index

551

	PAGE		PAGE
TAIWAN		Swearing in of President	66
Victory for the ruling Party	65	Termination of supply of nuclear fuel to India	209
TAMILNADU		USSR	
Enhanced allowances for legislators	325	New Prime Minister	66
Removal of Governor	59	Re-election of President Brezhnev as General Secretary of the CPSU	189
TANZANIA		URUGUAY	
President, Re-election	65	Appointment of new President	458
TATA, J.R.D.		UTTAR PRADESH	
Privilege Motion against	424	Election of Chief Minister to the Legislative Council	59
THAILAND		Expansion of Ministry	59, 456
Military <i>Coup</i>	189	Higher allowances for legislatures	186
THATCHER, MARGARET		Passage of legislation requiring declaration of assets and liabilities by Legislators	456
Address to MPs	148	VENKATARAMAN, R.	
THE GAMBIA		Privilege Motion against	432, 438
Emergency, declaration of	458	WEST GERMANY	
TRINIDAD and TOBAGO		Parliamentary Elections	66
Prime Minister, death of	189	WEST BENGAL	
UGANDA		Resignation by Governor	456
Milton Obote as President	65	Results of the biennial elections	326
UNEMPLOYMENT		WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	
Discussion on	85	Agriculture, Irrigation and Rural Reconstruction	217
UNION TERRITORIES		Commerce	216
Developments in	60, 186, 326, 456	External Affairs	218
UNITED KINGDOM		YUGOSLAVIA	
Cabinet reshuffle	65	Chief of Governing Panel	67
Expenditure on the House of Commons Administration	65	New President	330
Resignation of MPs from Labour Party	185	ZAIRE	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		New Prime Minister	190
Arms supply to Pakistan	206		
Expulsion of Congressman	66		
First woman Judge of the Supreme Court	330		
Presidential Election	66		