

**THE JOURNAL OF
PARLIAMENTARY
INFORMATION**

**VOLUME XXXVI, NO. 3
SEPTEMBER, 1990**

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EDITORIAL NOTE

A life-size portrait of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the *messiah* of the poor and the downtrodden and chief architect of our Constitution, was unveiled by the Prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 12 April 1990. We pay our tributes to this great son of India in his birth centenary year by covering this event as a prominent feature in this issue of the *Journal*.

In a parliamentary polity, parliamentary control over the public purse is a must and in this process, the Comptroller and Auditor General plays a vital role. In his article, "Parliamentary Control over Public Expenditure: Role of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General", Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, former Comptroller and Auditor General refers to the elaborate system of parliamentary oversight on public funds as prescribed in the Constitution of India and discusses in detail the historical background and the functioning of the office of Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG), whose independent position has been guaranteed under the Constitution. The author observes that "on the face of it, Parliament's oversight over Budget estimates presented by the Government may look formidable, but if we examine a little closely it would be seen that in effect the Parliament is left with little choice except approving the Budget in the manner presented in view of political compulsions of parliamentary system obtaining in our country." However, he adds, Parliament can still ensure, through the office of the C&AG, that the funds approved by it have been put to the intended use and spent prudently. According to the author, auditing is a very delicate task because despite the office of C&AG maintaining utmost objectivity in its reports without any political overtones and giving several opportunities to departmental officers to present their viewpoint before Audit Reports are finalised, sometimes the audit conclusions might be considered embarrassing for the administration. In conclusion, the author notes that it has been the endeavour of the Audit Department to discharge faithfully the functions envisaged by our sagacious founding fathers in the true spirit of adherence to truth for public good so that the trust placed on this office as a guardian of the nation's purse is fully vindicated.

In another article included in this issue on "The Origin of the Concept of *Ombudsman* in Ancient India," Justice T.S. Misra, Lokayukta, Bihar observes at the outset that although the concept of *Ombudsman* which originated in Sweden sometime in the early nineteenth century has come to be universally recognised, the principle of accountability had been established in India during the period before Christ. Quoting extensively from *Dharmashastras*, *Smritis*, *Mahabharat*, *Arthashastra*, and the edicts and inscriptions of Asoka, the author notes that checks and limitations were imposed on the monarchy with a view to regulating and, to a certain extent, mitigating the powers of the King and to keep him within bounds. In

his general administration, the King was enjoined to seek the advice of his Ministers, *purohiths (gurus)* and other learned Brahmanas; while imparting justice he was to be checked by the judges and *Sabhyas* who were to render advice to him without any fear. The King was enjoined to inflict heavy fine even on himself for his acts which were contrary to the principles of *Dharma*. According to Justice Misra, the legislative powers of the King were also extremely limited since he had to search for the law, required for the decision of causes, from the scriptures, customs and traditions of the people, the usage and opinions expressed by the Assemblies/Parishads of learned persons. The author also infers that in ancient India, the King being alive to the fact that the officers appointed by him for the day-to-day administration could be prone to corruption, used to have his own informers and spies who acted independently of the local officers and reported directly to him about their conduct and behaviour, besides ensuring that the public funds were not misappropriated or misutilised. In conclusion, Justice Misra asserts that the "idea of a check on the excesses or misuse of power by officers of the State had not only germinated but had blossomed in ancient India centuries before the Christian era".

His Excellency Mr. Toshiki Kaifu, Prime Minister of Japan, addressed the Members of Parliament on 30 April 1990 in the Central Hall of Parliament House during his visit to our country. Also included in this issue is a feature comprising the synopses of Mr. Kaifu's address as well as of speeches delivered by the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, the Prime Minister and the Speaker, Lok Sabha on the occasion.

We felicitate Sarvashri Surendra Vasant Sirsath and Prahalad Dora on their election as Speaker of the Goa Legislative Assembly and Deputy Speaker of the Orissa Legislative Assembly, respectively.

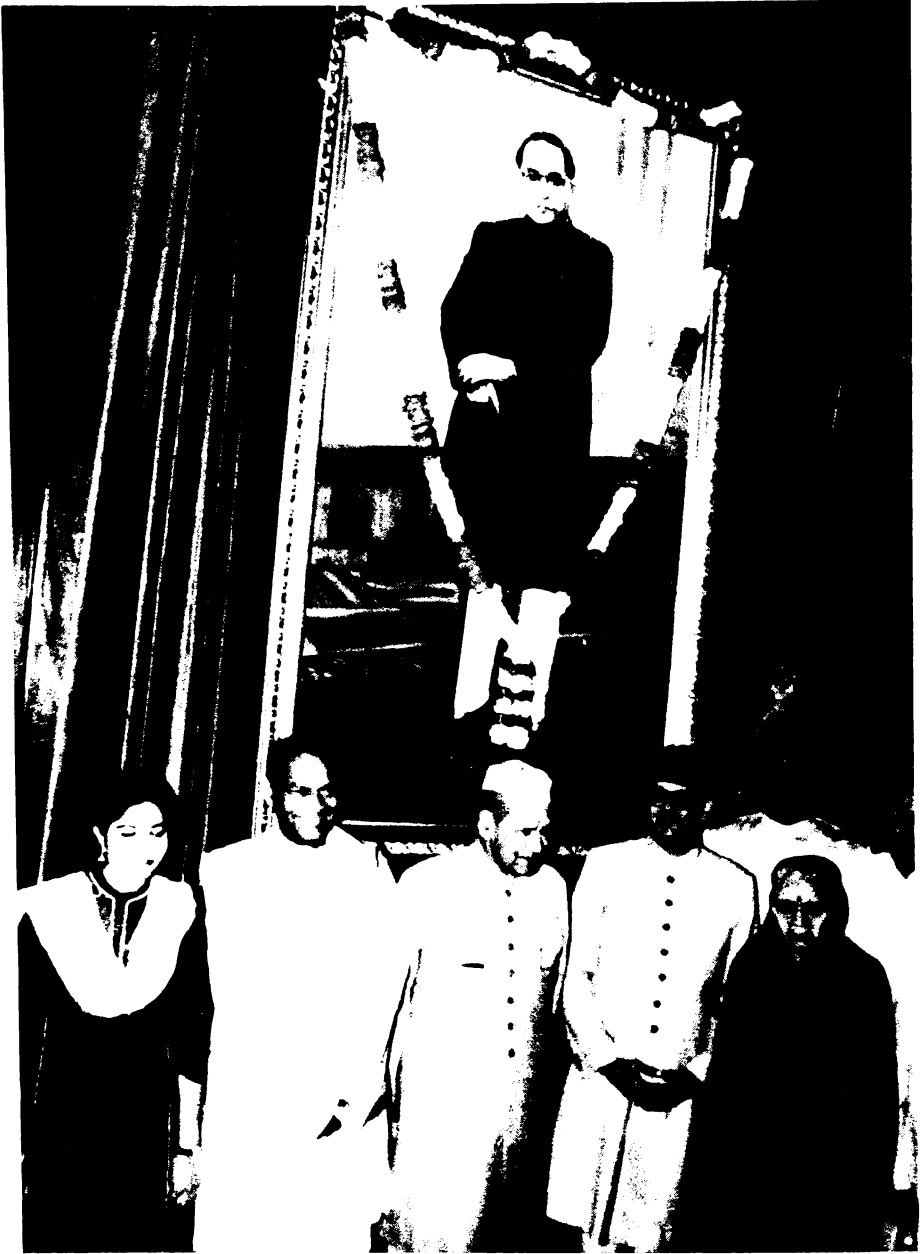
We extend our heartiest congratulations to Shri K.C. Rastogi who has taken over the officiating charge of Secretary General of Lok Sabha consequent upon the retirement of Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap.

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

In our constant endeavours to make this periodical more useful and informative, we have already revived the practice of including photographs in the *Journal*, wherever necessary. We welcome suggestions

for its further improvement. We look forward to and would always welcome practice and problem oriented non-partisan articles in the field of parliamentary institutions and procedures from Members of Parliament and State legislatures, scholars and others.

C.K. Jain
Additional Secretary,
Lok Sabha Secretariat.



Standing left to right, after unveiling of the portrait of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, are Ms. Zeba Amrohi (who made the portrait), Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Rabi Ray, Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, the then Prime Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri P. Upendra, Shrimati Savita Ambedkar, wife of late Dr. Ambedkar and Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, the then Minister of Labour and Welfare.

UNVEILING OF THE PORTRAIT OF DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR

A life-size portrait of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the *messiah* of the poor and downtrodden and chief architect of our Constitution, was unveiled by the Prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh at a solemn function held on 12 April, 1990 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The portrait made by Ms. Zeba Amrohi, an eminent artist, was presented to Shri Rabi Ray, Speaker, Lok Sabha by Shri S.K. Biswas, President, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Vichar Manch on behalf of his organisation. The speeches made by Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma; the Prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Rabi Ray and Shri S.K. Biswas, are reproduced below.

—Editor

SPEECH BY SHRI S.K. BISWAS, PRESIDENT, DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR VICHAR MANCH

Honourable Vice-President— and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Honourable Prime Minister, Honourable Speaker, Honourable Minister for Information and Broadcasting and Parliamentary Affairs, Honourable Members of Parliament, ladies and gentlemen:

It is a unique privilege and matter of pride for DR. B.R. Ambedkar Vichar Manch to present you, Mr. Speaker, the portrait of DR. B.R. Ambedkar for unveiling and display in this historic Central Hall of Parliament.

On behalf of the millions of followers of DR. B.R. Ambedkar at home and abroad, as well as on behalf of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Vichar Manch, I express my gratitude to the Honourable Prime Minister, Honourable Speaker and the members of the General Purposes Committee of Lok Sabha for agreeing to our request for installation of a life-size portrait of this most noble and distinguished son of India in this august Hall. Indeed, the nation feels honoured today, by honouring Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar.

This unique occasion gives us an opportunity to recall the life and services that Baba Saheb rendered to the nation through his relentless, lifelong struggle against social oppression, religious hypocrisy, untouchability and caste-discrimination. The most distinguished erudite son of India, Babasaheb Dr. Ambedkar symbolised the culmination of aspirations for equality and humanity of tens of thousands of *Sudras* and untouchables. He is the dream-come-true for liberty of suffering *Dalits* throughout the ages, the *Dalits* of the ancient cities of Taxila to Tamralipti, Sravasti to Sravanbelgola, who fought for human rights in the blinding darkness of orthodoxy and prejudice of Hindu society, *Dalits* who shed their helpless tears in the streams of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, the Sindhu and the Mahanadi, the Narmada and Krishna-Kaveri.

The mission of his life was to annihilate caste that devitalises a man, a process of sterilisation, an anti-thesis of humanity, the decisive impediment for the progress and power of India. The fallibility of philosophy of casteism has been exposed by Dr. Bhim Rao Ramji Ambedkar in a crystal clear manner by exhibiting his own life. His rise from fathomless depth to the matchless heights in all directions, from a domain of all-denial to all-achievement has conclusively proved that denial of anything to the *Sudras*, in the name of God or caste is a discrimination. Despite all odds and antagonisms, Dr. Ambedkar reached the highest degree in all the disciplines—M.A., Ph.D., D.S., Bar-at-Law, LL.B. and D.Litt.

In the quest of liberty, equality, fraternity and a life based on democracy and rationality, Baba Saheb embraced the Buddhism, the most ancient religion of the world, a religion of Maitreya. Indeed, the example and ideas of Babasaheb will continue to inspire the future generations of human society to emulate, for a better world.

Before I conclude, once again I express on behalf of the Manch and on my own behalf, our gratitude to the Honourable Vice-President, Honourable Prime Minister and Honourable Speaker for making this day memorable. Also, our sincere feelings of gratefulness to all the dignitaries and honoured guests who have taken the trouble of gracing this solemn occasion. Thank you.

ADDRESS¹ BY THE PRIME MINISTER, SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH

Honourable Vice-President, Speaker, Lok Sabha, Members of Parliament, ladies and gentlemen:

With the unveiling of the portrait of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, the long-cherished desires and aspirations have been fulfilled today. These aspirations were not of a small group of people or a particular Government but these were the aspirations of the toiling masses and the downtrodden. Baba Bhimrao Ambedkar accepted the challenges of social set-up, over which Government had no control, and struggled against that social order.

He felt the pinch of that set-up in his childhood. In school, he was segregated from other students and was not allowed to take drinking water from the well. He was not allowed to mix up with others. The child was even told that if the barber touched his hair, his scissors and the razor would become impure. He came to Bombay and took admission in a college, but he was victim of untouchability there also and he had to face it. His struggle shows that the community, to which he belonged, was being subjected to various kinds of harassment. The child who was named as 'Bhim' in his childhood and is now popularly known as 'Baba Bhimrao Ambedkar' and who endured all these repressions in his childhood, drafted the Constitution of India and presented the same in this very House. It is irony of the fate that his portrait has not been installed here so far. It is a paradox that the toiling class is treated as untouchable in our present social and economic set-up. Even the artisans of a particular

¹The address, delivered originally in Hindi, has been translated.

community, who make the idols of deities, are not allowed to enter into the temples, where such idols are installed for worship. It is a matter of surprise that the portrait of Baba Bhimrao Ambedkar, the father of our Constitution, could not find place here till now. It is a fight to change a social set-up, and it cannot be fought by Government alone. If you go to the people for whom Baba Bhimrao Ambedkar fought and look into their eyes, you will find that the tears in their eyes reflect the repression suffered by them over a span of thousands of years and not like the tears seen at the time of election. The tears of the poor after some time, turn into acid which pierces through the pages of history and makes its presence felt on the soil. Baba Bhimrao Ambedkar rightly opined that until and unless the power is shared with the poor, their lot cannot be improved. So, he made a provision in the Constitution for the poor to have their due share in the power.

Efforts are being made to eradicate the poverty since long, but in vain. It would be better if the persons who profess to remove poverty are removed from the helm of the affairs and instead if an opportunity is given to the poor to run the affairs of the country; either they will eradicate poverty or be content with their present lot. We talk about 'right to work' but in our centuries-old social set-up there is a section of people, which has no right except to work. It is again ironical that this very section of society is not getting any work today. Unless we bring any change in the existing set-up, we can not give a place of honour to this working class. It is not that poverty has been removed by unveiling the portrait of Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar. But it is a fact that a section of the society is not only suffering from poverty but it is the victim of social injustice. If there are financial constraints in ameliorating their lot, we can at least give them due respect. Every one should have a right to lead a decent life and a beginning in this direction can be made from this very moment and no funds from the Exchequer are required for the purpose. But a narrow-minded approach is a hinderance in managing the affairs of a family. It is not the money, but it is fellow-feeling which unites a family. We should strive to move in this direction. On the occasion of unveiling of the portrait of Baba Bhimrao Ambedkar we will be paying our tributes to him in real sense if we give a new life to the persons who live under a stigma from birth to death because of their birth in a particular community. A portrait or a statue cannot be true memorial to a person; but if his principles and ideals are followed, it would be a true tribute to him.

With these words I again pay homage to Baba Saheb.

ADDRESS BY SHRI RABI RAY, SPEAKER, LOK SABHA

Respected Upa-rashtrapatiiji, Honourable Prime Minister, Distinguished Members of Parliament, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are assembled here today to honour the memory of Babasaheb Ambedkar, a great patriot, an outstanding personality of our freedom struggle and a staunch crusader for ensuring dignity and self-respect for the depressed, down-trodden and the backward sections of our society.

It was through sheer perseverance and supreme dedication to the causes that he held dear that Babasaheb, who had a very humble

beginning, carved out a permanent niche for himself in the history of India. It is an indisputable fact that he was mainly instrumental in creating a new awakening, a new sense of social significance and unique sense of dignity and self-respect amongst a large section of our people who were otherwise placed at the lowest strata of our caste-ridden society. This fact notwithstanding, it will be a distortion of history to call Babasaheb only as a leader of any particular community. He was a national leader in his own right. Basically, he was a rebel against all forms of injustice in society. Endowed with extraordinary brilliance, an uncanny foresight, tenacious purpose and courage of conviction, Babasaheb inspired the deprived sections of our society to rebel against the exploitative and degrading social milieu in which they lived.

For his virulent opposition to the caste character of our society some of our historians and leaders have depicted him only as a leader of the backward classes. But Babasaheb was attacking those inhuman practices and abhorrent customs from a purely nationalist angle. His attempt was to link the interest of the depressed classes and their liberation with the common national movement for freedom. With his rationalist instincts, he had developed utter contempt for social injustices and superstitions. Nationalism in him emerged out of his hatred towards both external domination and internal oppression. His view of nationalism demanded not only the liberation of every country enslaved by colonial domination but also the freedom for all subjects and subjugated people even in free countries. He emphasised that without the freedom of the people, nationalism was only a means for internal slavery, forced labour and organised tyranny for the poor and the servile classes. And he believed that nationalism will have its fuller meaning only in the realisation of social brotherhood of men, irrespective of considerations of caste, colour and creed. Speaking in the Constituent Assembly, he once asked; I quote, "How can people divided into several thousands of castes be a nation?the sooner we realize that we are not as yet a nation in the social and psychological sense of the word, the better for us."

Babasaheb always fought for equality and civic rights for those unfortunate ones in our society who had been deprived of these rights for centuries past. On the inauguration of the Constitution, he declared in unequivocal terms that though India had attained equality in politics, there still existed inequality in social and economic life. And he warned the political leadership of our country that unless this contradiction was removed at the earliest those who bear the brunt of this inequality will blow up the structure of our political democracy which was built up by the laborious efforts of generations of our people.

He had the vision of a sociologist in analysing the ills of our society. Babasaheb rightly believed that the problem of abolishing untouchability was bound up with that of a basic socio-economic reconstruction of the Indian society. He once wrote to Mahatma Gandhi and I quote, "...the outcaste is a by-product of the caste system. There will be outcastes as long as there are castes. And nothing can emancipate outcastes except the destruction of the caste system."

The untouchables suffered from two-fold evils: economic and social. Their social position accentuated their economic exploitation and their miserable economic conditions tended to stabilize their low social status. He united these so-called untouchables, raised them to the level of human beings and put them on the social and political map of India.

According to him certain political rights alone did not constitute the basis of democracy. Unhindered sociability and healthy moral principles were important elements of his concept of democracy. The fundamental elements in the democracy of his concept were: liberty, equality, fraternity, reason, human experience, prevalence of rule of law, respect for natural rights, and an emphasis on the individual in social relationships. In his perception of democracy we can discern a perfect blending of the principles of liberal democracy and democratic socialism as he was opposed to the extremes of both the systems.

Babasaheb was an eloquent articulator and defender of democratic values and an untiring fighter for human rights and social democracy. Democracy, to him, however, did not mean just a form of government. To him it meant something much more than that—a form of social organisation, a way of life. His holistic perception of democracy reflected itself in our Constitution which he piloted with consummate dexterity in his capacity as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, and of which he was the principal architect.

All the ideals and convictions of Babasaheb found expression in our Constitution. One of the primary purposes behind a well defined and comprehensive chapter on Fundamental Rights is the guarantee of equal rights to all citizens and the abolition of discrimination of all kinds in social relations and in distributing the fruits of development to the citizens of the country. The Directive Principles of State Policy go a long way in laying down the ideal of economic democracy and protective discrimination to emancipate the deprived sections of our population.

Pattabhi Sitaramayya had correctly assessed Dr. Ambedkar's role in drafting our Constitution. He said, I quote, "...What a steamroller intellect he brought to bear upon this magnificent and tremendous task; irresistible, unconquerable, levelling down all palms and short poppies; whatever he felt to be right he stood by, regardless of consequences."

Dr. Ambedkar's role as a political leader and his intellectual contribution have become an integral part of our country's political evolution. Independent India owes a lot to the memory of this outstanding personality our nation was gifted with. He brought to the forefront of our nation's conscience, the deprivations suffered by a large section of our people owing only to our exploitative social system. His name would also figure in the illustrious lists of eminent Indian educationists, economists, sociologists, legal luminaries, Ministers, parliamentarians, labour leaders, lawyers, champions of human rights, statesmen and freedom fighters. More than anything else he will be remembered for his role in laying the institutional foundation of our Republic and for his heroic struggle for raising the down-trodden to a life of dignity and self-respect. It was in recognition of Babasaheb's dedicated services to the nation that the Government of India rightly decided to honour him posthumously with the nation's highest award, the *Bharat Ratna*, in his birth centenary year.

Today, by unveiling his portrait in the Central Hall, the historic Chamber where he demonstrated his intellectual brilliance, his vision, his imagination and his skill to the utmost, we are only extending a much belated recognition to this distinguished son of India.

**ADDRESS BY DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA,
VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN, RAJYA SABHA**

Honourable Prime Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Honourable Speaker, Shri Rabi Ray, Honourable Ministers and Members of Parliament, respected freedom fighters, brothers & sisters:

I deem it a great privilege to be present on this occasion for the unveiling in the Central Hall of Parliament of the portrait of a colossus among men—Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar—a brilliant intellectual, powerful orator, prolific writer, the maker of India's Constitution, and, above all, a profoundly significant revolutionary who championed human rights and human dignity as a true path-finder towards a higher human civilization.

We are justifiably proud in claiming Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar as a son of India but history will recognise him, more accurately, as a universal man, whose life-work was directed towards the emancipation and liberation of the human spirit wherever human beings exist, not just of a particular people enclosed within specific territorial limits. His message is therefore of global relevance, vitally important at every spot and moment on earth wherever man inflicts injustice on man.

The installation of Babasaheb Ambedkar's portrait in the Central Hall of Parliament, symbolizes the dominant position given by the Government and the people of India to human ideals in India's polity—as articulated by Ambedkar, established by Ambedkar, and sanctified by Ambedkar.

On this important occasion, we salute Babasaheb Ambedkar and reiterate our nation's commitment to the path shown by him.

May I take this opportunity also to congratulate the Government of India on the decision to confer the *Bharat Ratna* posthumously on Babasaheb Ambedkar;—the decision has been appropriate, timely, and necessary.

Today, more than four decades after Independence, the sad and bitter truth is that though politically free and independent, our country is still very far from the human ideal of a just society. Even basic human dignities and rights are violated interminably. The reality is that whereas we have lofty and noble constitutional law and statutes giving legal status to inalienable and fundamental aspects of human existence, significant segments of our people suffer cruel indignities, oppression and ostracism day in and day out. The outlook and impact of casteism which has enfeebled India for centuries, continues to exert a malignant influence of India's ethos. A land that has been the home of sublime, humanistic thought and intellectual tradition—the birth place of the philosophy of सर्व धर्म समभाव (of universal humanism and equal respect for all faiths) has, tragically, an atmosphere

despoiled by outrageous prejudice and brutality. Perhaps the worst offenders are those who mistakenly claim to represent the 'Hindu way of life'. Being either ignorant, or unmindful, of the true values inspiring our religious heritage, they persist with a vicious and inhuman system. Why is the caste system perpetuated? The answer to this is in a feeling of insecurity which leads to a clannish huddling together in exclusive groups, giving its members a false sense of safety and strength. The fact is, however, that casteism accentuates and sharpens social tensions, building up extremely volatile and explosive pressures in society. Casteism provokes a profound social anger. The time is not far and it would be well for us to recognize this : unless we, who profess Hinduism but practise casteism, change our outlook not just they themselves but the so-called Hinduism bereft of the value of universal humanism, will itself be engulfed and swept away like an ancient but decayed tree by the violent force of a torrential flood.

To the weakest in Society, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is, naturally, a great emancipator, a deliverer from suffering, a Bodhisatva. But to the others also—it should be realized—he is a saviour. Babasaheb Ambedkar, will be recognized as amongst the greatest reformers of Hinduism and Indian society. The understanding of his guidance will save the pretentious majority from an otherwise inevitable and ignoble, fate. This would lead them to a life of humanity, of peace, and practical as well as spiritual fulfilment. Indeed, such a development would give worthwhile meaning to national re-construction and make India a force for positive good in human development.

On this emotionally and intellectually very moving occasion I pay respectful and grateful homage to the memory of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.

JAI HIND.

PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL OVER PUBLIC EXPENDITURE : ROLE OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER & AUDITOR GENERAL

T.N. CHATURVEDI

Background and Emerging Perspectives

During forty three years since independence there has been a phenomenal growth in public expenditure primarily due to massive development plans that have been launched in consonance with the aspirations of the people and promises made to them during the freedom struggle. The total expenditure of Union Government which was about Rs. 500 crores in 1950-51 swelled to over Rs. 22,000 crores in 1980-81 and projected at the level of massive figure of Rs. 94,535 crores in 1990-91. Even making allowance for erosion in the value of the money, there is little doubt that the quantum of expenditure has increased manifold. This also reflects the changing socio-economic complexion of administration in the background of scientific and technological advances. Expenditure of such magnitude needs not only proper accounting but the tax payer who pays for it wants to be satisfied that the money has been prudently spent for the stipulated purposes.

The Indian Constitution prescribes an elaborate system of parliamentary oversight over public funds. There is a four-stage review and approval of financial proposals in Parliament, namely general discussion on the Budget; discussion and voting of Demands for Grants; consideration of the Finance Bill and Appropriation Bill and passing of the Finance Bill and Appropriation Bill (articles 112 to 115 of the Constitution). With the passing of Finance and Appropriation Bills, the 'Executive' is entrusted with the responsibility of and is vested with the power of managing the finances of the country.

On the face of it, Parliament's oversight over Budget estimate presented by the Government may look formidable, but if we examine a little closely it would be seen that in effect the Parliament is left with little choice except approving the Budget in the manner presented in view of the political compulsions of the parliamentary system obtaining in our country. The complexity of the present day Government budgets, the inelasticity and inflexibility of Government spending due to social and other

commitments and inadequacy of time to discuss in any detail the numerous demands for grants, prevent any meaningful scrutiny of Budget estimates. In this respect the practice in India is different from some other democratic countries like the United States and France where estimates are subject to close scrutiny. Before they are passed they are liable to be drastically amended and in fact are often amended, against the wishes of the 'Executive'. This is one of the reasons why, though in a slightly different context, many have stressed the need for the Committee system in our country.

Thus, despite prescription of an elaborate machinery for examining and approving the revenue proposals and expenditure estimates of the Government, Parliament's oversight tends to become somewhat 'formal'. However, Parliament has at its disposal an effective institutional machinery to satisfy itself that funds approved by it have been put to the intended use and spent prudently. The Parliament can ensure this through the instrument of the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) whose independent position is guaranteed under the Constitution. C&AG's findings on the various transactions of the Government are reported to the Parliament through his Audit Reports. These reports are concerned with working of the administration and are based on documents furnished and facts verified with the agencies of the Government. These reports form the basis of examination by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC), which being a financial committee of the Parliament is able to make an indepth study of the manner in which the Executive has handled the public money in relation to the purposes intended, after examining Government officials, where necessary, and reports back to the Parliament thus completing the circle of parliamentary financial control.

In India, the office of the Comptroller & Auditor General has a fairly long history. Both the institutions of the C&AG and the PAC in India are, primarily, due to historical reasons, broadly patterned on the British model. In Britain, it took several centuries of struggle for Parliament to assert its right in having an oversight on the public purse dating back to Magna Carta in 1215. The Bill of Rights of 1688 had established House of Commons' right to determine the extent of taxation and the particular purpose for which the money was to be spent. But, for a long time the House of Commons remained under the illusion that it could control expenditure by putting checks upon issue of the money from the Exchequer instead of ascertaining how the money was spent. It was only with the passing of Exchequer and Audit Department Act of 1866 that the House found the means of finding out how the grants voted by them were utilised by the Crown. The setting up of Public Accounts Committee and the creation of an independent Auditor General were an integral part of the new set-up. Gladstone, the author of Exchequer and Audit Act, had remarked that the last portion of the circle of Parliament's control of finance remained incomplete until the Committee of Public Accounts had

done its duty. The new arrangement solved the dilemma which had baffled parliament for years—'whether the expenditure should be controlled by inexpert parliamentarians or expert non-parliamentarians'.

Relationship with Public Accounts Committee

Though as laid down by the Constitution, the office of the C&AG is autonomous and independent one; over the years the relationship that has emerged between C&AG and PAC is one of mutual trust and the two institutions have worked in close cooperation. C&AG has been described the 'probing spearhead' of the PAC, its 'acting hand', its 'friend, philosopher and guide'. On the other hand, the backing and support received from the PAC, helped C&AG to ensure public accountability which is the touchstone of democratic functioning. It is the political authority of the PAC through Parliament which lends effective strength and effectiveness to the reports submitted by the C&AG which are not self-operating otherwise.

The Public Accounts Committee has invariably come out in support of the C&AG as regards the scope and extent of audit as well as the availability of records. In the early fifties when 'company form' was being introduced for managing Government's commercial enterprises, there were attempts to bar the jurisdiction of C&AG from conducting their audit. The then Comptroller and Auditor General (Shri V. Narahari Rao) opined that such a move would be unconstitutional. He was strongly supported by the Public Accounts Committee¹ which recommended, "The Comptroller and Auditor General should have the unquestioned right to audit the expenditure of these concerns, by whatever name they may be called, because they are financed from the Consolidated Fund." Happily, the matter was resolved by an amendment of the Indian Companies Act which provided for C&AG's automatic authority to audit a Government company.

In 1962, with reference to certain discussions in the Parliament on Demands for Grants for the Defence Ministry, the Public Accounts Committee had an occasion to go into the scope and extent of audit conducted by the C&AG. The Committee said in its report that "it is the function of the Comptroller and Auditor General to satisfy himself not only that every expenditure has been incurred as per prescribed rules, regulations and laws, but also that it has been incurred with 'faithfulness, wisdom and economy'. If, in the course of his audit, the Comptroller and Auditor General becomes aware of facts which appear to him to indicate an improper expenditure or waste of public money. It is his duty to call the attention of Parliament to them, through his Audit Reports. At the present time when there is heavy taxation and heavy expenditure, the Committee hope that Comptroller and Auditor General will pay even

¹Public Accounts Committee (1952-53), Third Report, p. 4.

greater attention than in the past to this aspect of his duties and that Government will give him every facility to perform them."

Birth of Committee on Public Undertakings

The Indian Parliament while jealously guarding against any abridgement of its role in relation to Government's industrial and commercial enterprises, was nevertheless conscious of the special circumstances in which public undertakings function and their need to possess a large degree of autonomy to be able to do their work in a business-like manner while keeping the social objectives of the Government in view. It was a realisation of this fact that led to creation of a separate Committee on Public Undertakings (COPU) in May 1964. It was felt that because of the activist nature of the state and expansion of public sector and its specialised requirements, a separate committee would be able to ensure both more extensive coverage and greater indepth scrutiny of the working of public enterprises on more scientific and modern management lines. C&AG reports on public enterprises are remitted to the Committee on Public Undertakings for further examination.

It should be pertinent to mention that the PAC / COPU, whose members are busy parliamentarians are in a position to discuss the audit reports selectively. Any further dilution in the procedure would seriously erode the parliamentary scrutiny of public expenditure. There is, therefore, all the more reason that the departments/ministries of the Government as well as the managements of public enterprises respond promptly and properly, —and not ritualistically— to the observations made in the C&AG reports and the recommendations as may later on be made by the PAC or the COPU, as the case may be. This only helps to strengthen in the ultimate analysis fiscal foundations of the country.

Changing Audit Profile

If C&AG is to perform the intended role in the control of public expenditure, naturally it becomes important for him to reorient the working of the Department in keeping with the changing role of the Government where a large part of activity relates to socio-economic programme aimed at upliftment of the standard of living of the people through the establishment of scientific, technological and research establishments and organisations.

Traditional audit work was concerned with what was known as Regularity Audit, *i.e.* checking regularity of actions taken with what used to be called as 'tick and turn' check of expenditure item by item. This included 'attest function': the state audit institutions would check a periodic and detailed statement on the Government's income and expenditure and attest its correctness. Another task central to traditional audit was to ensure legality of an action from the view point of proper authorisation taken by a public official or a person using public funds. A review of regularity of administrative activities is a vital function of State audit but it

serves only a limited purpose as it does not go into the wider aspect of how and why the money were spent.

A World-wide Trend

The trend of state audit in most advanced democratic countries is to move more and more towards 'value for money' audit. As regards traditional attestation and regularity audit, the approach is really only to oversee that adequate internal control system and internal audit machinery exist within the Department itself to watch that expenditure incurred is according to rules and regulations and is correctly accounted for an how far it is operating effectively within the system.

In USA, the General Accounting Office (GAO) has completely shifted its emphasis from financial audit towards what is known as 'Programme-evaluation'. GAO's studies cover almost the entire spectrum of governmental work and even problems which are partially governmental. Thus GAO's studies recently have covered areas such as: problems of nursing homes; productivity in shoe manufacturing; the war against organised crime; methods of introducing metric system; handgun control; the sale of aeroplanes to Saudi Arabia; the cost effectiveness of B-1 Bomber etc.

In Britain, the state audit has for several decades shown great concern with administrative efficiency and its subject matter to report upon inefficient operation of Government departments were gradually broadened with the consent and support of Public Accounts Committee.

In countries which have continental type of administrative law like West Germany, the Federal Court of Audit (*Bundesrechnungshof*) has been charged with the responsibility of audit of efficiency, economy and effectiveness with a view to see that good value for money is obtained by ensuring an acceptable cost-benefit ratio. Government auditors are called upon to pay special attention to staff resources employed and the degree of efficiency attained in accomplishing Government business.

The need for performance audit was emphasised by the International Congress of Supreme Audit Institution (INTOSAI) at its Ninth Congress held at Lima and Twelfth Congress at Sydney. The Twelfth INTOSAI had declared, "By means of Performance Auditing, Supreme Audit Institution (SAIs) can contribute to a more economic, efficient and effective public sector management and induce improvements in public sector information and overall accountability."

There has, therefore, been a universal consensus that State Audit must go beyond 'regularity' and encompass 'value for money audit' or what has come to be known as '3Es' in audit—a review of economy, efficiency and effectiveness of State activities. This audit is also known as Performance Audit. It can well be appreciated that when the stress is on performance, implementation and performance budgeting, the audit

has to transform itself into performance audit. The aforesaid three terms, which are inter-related, may be broadly determined.

Economy is concerned with minimising the cost of resources used for an activity having regard to appropriate quality.

Efficiency is concerned with the relationship between the output in terms of goods, services or other results and resources used to produce them. How far does the activity achieve the maximum output for a given input or use the minimum input for given output?

Effectiveness is concerned with the relationship between the intended input and the actual input of an activity. How far do output in terms of goods, services or other results achieve the goals or purposes that were intended and how far do they achieve policy objectives?

The achievement of economy, efficiency and effectiveness depends upon the existence of sound arrangements for planning, appraisal, authorisation and control of the use of resources. It is the management's responsibility to establish the necessary control and see that they are working properly. This underscores the need not only for having adequate system of financial control within the system and a sound monitoring or evaluation mechanism, but also an effective internal audit system which will help the management in working out the needed policies, programmes and procedures. The audit objective is really to undertake an independent assessment of the strength and effectiveness and to consider ways in which improvements might be secured and to report results in order to enhance accountability awareness. Audit only holds mirror to the performance and quality of implementation. As a former C&AG in UK graphically put it long back, for ensuring parliamentary control over public expenditure as well as for ensuring public accountability of administration, the public or Government must concern itself with the "things which really matter".

Despite more than four decades of working of our system, a view has sometimes been expressed that C&AG's functions relate just to the 'regularity type' audit to the exclusion of 'value for money' audit. Such an understanding of C&AG's duties and functions as envisaged in C&AG's Act and the Indian Constitution is not really correct. Regularity audit continues to form the bedrock of performance audit. As mentioned earlier, in most democratic countries, C&AG's responsibility to do 'value for money' audit has been fully accepted in keeping with the demand for greater accountability of administration in the wake of ever growing role of governments in a welfare state. This has also been duly recognised by the governments including those of communist countries. In India, the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 provided comprehensively for the conditions of service and duties and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor General in replacement of various provisions as contained in the Government of

India (Audit and Accounts) Order, 1936 and the Comptroller and Auditor General (Conditions of Service) Act, 1953. To quote from the

*Introduction to Indian Government Accounts**:

Paragraph 15.5: The fundamental object of audit is to secure real value for the tax payer's money.

Paragraph 16.17: It is an essential and inherent function of audit to bring to light . . . every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money . . . even though the accounts themselves may be in order and no obvious irregularity has occurred.

Paragraph 17.1: . . . after independence the inadequacy of the system of scrutiny of individual transactions was felt. The concept of efficiency-cum-performance audit . . . has accordingly been developed to meeting the changing requirements and is applied to review the performance in terms of goals and objectives of . . . a . . . scheme.

It would, therefore, be quite apparent that unless C&AG discharges functions relating to 'value for money' or 'performance audit', he would not be able to efficiently assist the Parliament in exercising a check over the public purse and ensuring the public accountability of administration. The C&AG, through its reporting mechanism only helps to reinforce the adequacy of parliamentary authority and capability from this angle.

The debates in the Constituent Assembly fully bring out the intentions of the founding fathers as regards the role, status and independence of the C&AG. If it were otherwise, the external finance mechanism within the Government would have been sufficient to check the accuracy of accounts with reference to the sanctions.

Evolving Dimensions

The concept and technique of audit of expenditure have undergone a major change during the last four decades. Before India became independent, as natural, Government audit was mostly confined to checks against provision of funds; rules and orders; and sanction to expenditure and their propriety. Their application to individual transaction was quite effective in detection of irregular, extravagant and wasteful expenditure. However, in the wake of increasing governmental outlays on developmental activities, the Legislatures as well as the enlightened citizen became more interested to know how various programmes were being executed. Thus, the concept of efficiency audit was enlarged. The concept of comprehensive appraisal of Public Sector Undertakings and evolution of mechanism of Audit Board with built in external expertise, which was introduced in 1969 as a result of the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission, saw extension of the technique of 'value for money audit' to an area of massive investment by Government. The reviews on Public Sector Undertakings include areas such as inadequacies in the system of project

* Published by the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

formulation and execution; underutilisation of capacities; absence of cost control measures and inefficiencies in use of raw materials; defective purchase policies; lack of adequate management information system; poor financial control; low productivity; non-achievement of objectives; etc. These techniques of audit have been extended to Public Undertakings owned by State Governments where bulk of their capital investment is concentrated. Recently, a compendium of important observations of C&AG's Audit Reports on State Government Public Enterprises and a separate volume on Performance of Electricity Boards have been brought out with a view to help focus attention on the efficiency in various sectors of State Government public enterprises.

The extension of C&AG's functions to audit of revenues like Income Tax, Central Excise and Sales Tax came about in 1960 in recognition of the fact that there is constant need for monitoring the system of tax administration. Under C&AG's Act of 1971, audit of all tax and non-tax receipts of the Union and the States falls under C&AG's jurisdiction. In the field of audit of revenue receipts of the Government of India and the State Governments, different types of reviews designed to augment resources, plug leakages of revenue and help strengthen policies, programmes and administration of revenue receipts have been developed and presented to Legislatures. The receipt audit is an evolving dimension of the Public audit system in India and has gained wide recognition in other countries.

Another new dimension of Government audit is the audit of social development programmes or what may be termed social audit. The Governments, both at the Union and in States are taking up programmes in areas of social concerns such as employment, education, food and nutrition, housing, water supply, sanitation, health and family welfare. Audit of social development programmes, is concerned with the evaluation of the effectiveness with which the socio-economic programmes are implemented. Audit Reports have been presented on programmes such as National Rural Employment Programme; Food for Work; Drought-prone Areas Programmes; Tribal Area Development Programme; National Malaria Eradication Programme etc.

Government audit now has to cope with vast enormity and diversity of governmental functions. As the C&AG under our Constitution has the obligation to audit both the Union Government and the constituent States and Union Territories, the vertical as well as horizontal relationships in our system have been brought out in some of these reports. Since the national economy is by its very nature a single entity, effort has been made successfully to bring out audit report on the public debt. Similarly, new strides have been made in the audit of complex scientific organisations, research establishments educational and cultural institutions in wider social perspective and public policy. A massive and variegated training programme at different levels and at different stages is a continuing and significant feature to update audit techniques, attitudes, skills and

knowledge so that the quality in audit function acquires a vibrancy of its own to secure professional fulfilment.

Response and Cooperation from Departmental Officers

For C&AG to be able to effectively discharge his duties, it is important that he should get prompt and unstinted cooperation from the organisations which are being audited. They should have a constructive attitude towards audit and he should have full access to information required to conduct his examination. There is need for developing expertise on the part of auditors in understanding the entity of the organisation being audited. The C&AG Act of 1971 has made adequate provision that accounts, books, papers and other documents, which form basis of relevant transaction audited by him, should be produced before him. However, there are occasions when information demanded has not been forthcoming or at least the supply of information has been delayed.

A sub-committee constituted by Conference of Chairman of Public Accounts Committees of Parliament and State Legislatures considered (February 1987) the measures required for improving accountability in administration. The Committee, in its Report noted that at times the departmental officers have a resistance to audit and do not respond timely and adequately to audit observations. The Committee felt that there should be an attitude of trust between audit and administration and was of the view that instead of defending every audit observation, the Department being audited should treat them as aid to administration and initiate corrective action. The Committee had further noted that even in cases where audit has reported undisputed cases of misuse or loss of public funds, no action was taken to identify the officers responsible and initiate action against them. The position in this regard is very different in India compared with some other countries like France. The decision of French Court of Audit has the force of law and it has the power to recover improperly expended public funds or cash deficits from the accounting officers. A mention of this fact by no means implies suggestion that Audit Department in this country should be armed with such powers but indicates the limitation under which this Department functions. As stated earlier, the need is for proper appreciation of the role of the C&AG under the Constitution as he can only exercise moral suasion which can be effective only to the extent the PAC and COPU lend their political authority and the Parliament is alert to its right and authority in exercising democratic check over public money.

Audit—A delicate task

The Department tries to maintain utmost objectivity in its reports and gives several opportunities and at different levels to departmental officers to present their viewpoint before the Audit Reports are finalised. The views of the departmental officers are reflected in the Audit Report to the extent possible to give a balanced presentation. Nevertheless, sometimes the

audit conclusions might be considered embarrassing for the administration. But, this is only a constitutional obligation and requirement of more purposive administration. The reports of the C&AG are constitutionally prescribed documents on administrative working and have no political colour and orientation. As one of my illustrious predecessors, late Shri A.K. Roy had stated, "By the very nature of his duties, the auditor is an unwelcome figure. He fulfils a statutory role, however, he has to do a duty which must be done. Modern Governments are not those of capricious sultans."

The delicate job which the organisation of C&AG has to perform was realised by no less a person than Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Addressing a Conference of India Audit & Accounts Department in June 1954, when he was Vice-President of India, Dr. Radhakrishnan had observed, "Accounts Department must not be afraid of courting unpopularity. They must not go about always saying things which will please their superiors. The Audit Department is obliged to say things which are embarrassing to the Government but it is the duty of its officers, on account of their greater loyalty to the country, to act as a check on the Government of the country". Speaking in the same vein, Dr Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Constituent Assembly and the first President of India had observed in July 1954 that C&AG should have the power to call to account any officer, however highly placed, so far as state money is concerned" and "it is essential that every rupee that we spend is properly accounted for" and "this important task, a task not always very pleasant, devolves on the Comptroller & Auditor General and his office." It has been the endeavour of the Audit Department to discharge faithfully the functions envisaged by our sagacious founding fathers in the true spirit of adherence to truth for public good so that trust placed on this office as a guardian of national purse is fully honoured. It is in this larger context of national concern that the responsibilities and obligations of the C&AG have to be viewed. An eminent authority on constitutional systems observed that "without audit, no accountability; without accountability, no control, and if there is no control where is the seat of power?"

THE ORIGIN OF THE CONCEPT OF OMBUDSMAN IN ANCIENT INDIA

T.S. MISRA

The concept of *Ombudsman* which originated in Sweden sometime in the early nineteenth century has come to be recognized in some other countries of the world notably Great Britain, France, Canada, Japan, Austria, Australia, India, Pakistan as also some countries of Africa wherein comparable institutions of *Ombudsman* have come up.

The term, *Ombudsman* has been defined in various Acts/Resolutions of legislatures. The following standard definition would, however, be found in a resolution of the Committee of the International Bar Association adopted during the year 1974:

An office provided for by the Constitution or by action of the legislature or Parliament and headed by an independent, high-level public official who is responsible to the Legislature or Parliament, who receives complaints from aggrieved persons against government agencies, officials and employees or who acts on his own motion, and who has the power to investigate, recommend corrective actions and issue reports.

The emphasis, in essence, is thus on accountability and the *Ombudsman* claims the same from the Public servants while investigating any grievance or allegation relating to mal-administration or misuse and abuse of power or corruption.

Was the principle of accountability recognized in India during the period before Christ? Were administrative abuses, maladministration and corruption frowned upon in ancient India? Was there any one who could investigate the grievances of public against the executive and suggest remedies? Or no such system prevailed during the long glorious period in ancient India. It may at once be stated that there is no systematic literature on the point written during the age of *Vedas* and *Brahmanas*. There are, however, some scattered writings throwing light on the same. Scanty materials are available in a few books of *Dharmashastras*, *Smritis*, *Mahabharat* and Kautilya's *Arthshastra* as well as the edicts of Asoka inscribed on stone pillars and rocks.

It is a matter of common knowledge that monarchy was the prevailing form of Government in ancient India. The Maharajas and Rajas (*i.e.* Kings) were the rulers of the land. However, for efficient and smooth governance, the king appointed Ministers, civil servants, the police, the military and the

judiciary to aid and advise him in administration, though the ultimate responsibility rested with the King. The Ministers were responsible for the maintenance of law and order and also for ensuring that the king did not follow the wrong path. The people, including the King, had to act in accordance with the injunctions of *Dharma*.

Checks and limitations were imposed with a view to regulate and, to a certain extent, mitigate the powers of the King and keep him within bounds. He was not to act whimsically but to rule according to the dictates of *Dharmashastras*. He was also enjoined to seek the advice of his Ministers, his *purohita* (*gurus*) and other learned Brahmanas. In his administration of justice, the King was to be checked by the judges and *Sabhyas* who were to render advice to him without any fear. The King was enjoined to inflict heavy fine on himself for his acts which were contrary to the principles of *Dharma*.

For an offence for which an ordinary citizen was to be fined one silver coin, the King was fined one thousand coins. Basing it on the principle that not restraining himself the King could not discipline another, it was ordained that having committed an offence, the King was liable to punishment. *Manusmriti* even goes to the extent of allowing the subjects to abandon a worthless and misguided tyrant King.

Law-making by the King in the modern sense was almost lacking in ancient times and his legislative powers were extremely limited. The King was to search for the law, required for the decision of causes from the *Vedas*, *Dharmashastras*, *Angas* *Upa-Vedas*, *Puranas*, customs and traditions of the people, the usages and the opinions expressed by the Assemblies/Parishads of learned persons.

The King was responsible for the welfare of his people and every person had a right to approach him or an officer appointed by him for the redressal of his grievances. A glimpse of the systems of administration in ancient India may be had from the two most celebrated books, namely, *Mahabharat* and *Kautilya's Arthshastra*.

Mahabharat: It is one of the greatest epics of India. On the basis of internal and external evidence, scholars have concluded that *Mahabharat* was written during a long span of time, the upper limit being sixth Century B.C. and the lowest being the Third Century A.D. It deals with the great war between Kauravas and Pandavas said to have been fought in 1900 B.C. (though some scholars dispute the date and fix its period at Circa 3100-2448 B.C.) The epic *Mahabharat* dwells *inter alia* upon various topics concerning the Kings, the society, and individuals and the political administration.

In *Shanti Parva* of *Mahabharat*, it is pointed out that the King was to have a Council of Ministers to advise and assist him in conducting the affairs of the State. A person who was highly learned, brave, humble and virtuous could be appointed as a Minister. Tolerance, honesty, eloquence

and nobility were other essential qualifications. However, a person even having all virtues and qualifications was not to be appointed a Minister if he was not loyal to the King. The Ministers were required to discharge such duties as were assigned to them by the King. At the same time, it was also the duty of a Minister to have a check on the King's autocracy so that he may not misuse or abuse his power. Mahatma Vidur, the Prime Minister of Kauravas, had many a time advised his King, Dhritrashtra and the Prince Duryodhana to do justice to the Pandavas by giving them Indraprastha. Unfortunately, the King and the Prince paid no heed to his advice, which in consequence, brought their ruin.

According to the *Shanti Parva* of Mahabharat, a person after serving as a Minister for some time may not remain virtuous and may start accepting bribe and may steal away the State's properties, hence the King should set spies after him to keep him under control.

Mahabharat pointedly refers to the civil servants (*Bhritya* or *Rajbhritya*) and their qualifications, recruitment and duties etc. Generally, there were two classes of civil servants, namely, the *Pariparshvik* and *Vahichasa*. The former category of civil servants included those who belonged to the personal staff of the King, namely, personal attendants, bodyguards, ministers, private secretaries, etc. The other category of civil servants consisted of those employees who were posted outside the capital, such as, clerks in different departments, soldiers, spies and others.

Mahabharat points out that as negligence, lethargy or selfishness of civil servants could cause loss to the King, they should be kept under strict State vigilance and control. They should neither speak nor do evil against the King. They should not misbehave with the subjects. And, if the King did not desist them from harassing his subjects, it showed his inefficiency. Recognising the principle of accountability, it has been provided in *Udyog Parva* and *Shanti Parva* of *Mahabharat* that the most effective step to control the civil servants was to take disciplinary action against the guilty and such civil servants who refused to perform their duties or acted in derogation of their duties, should be dismissed forthwith. *Shanti Parva* also provides for degradation of civil servants as another method to check the disobedient and idle civil servants. However, according to *Sabha Parava* and *Shanti Parva*, no one was to be punished without finding out his guilt, and it was laid down that the King should personally or through his agents inquire into the cases of allegations. These rules were obviously based on the concept of providing protection to the citizen against the authority of public servants.

Kautilya's Arthshastra: Kautilya was the Chancellor at the Court of Chandra Gupta Maurya, who ruled over major part of India during 324-300 B.C. The most celebrated *Arthshastra*, which deals in details with the various facets of public administration was composed by him. Kautilya laid emphasis on the employment by *Samaharta* (Collector) of a host of spies for detecting corrupt superintendents of various departments. These spies

were to be employed to check whether the State officers took bribes. According to Kautilya, the King should protect his subjects from the harassment caused by the accountants and scribes and that he should keep a vigil on the doings of the State officers through spies; he should honour those who were loyal and honest and severely punish those who were dishonest, by depriving them of their wealth and their banishment from the country. Significantly, even *Manusmriti*, *Panchatantra* and *Vishnudharmottara* had spoken of the same rules. *Sukramitisar* likewise states that the King should learn everyday from his secret spies the intentions and actions of his subjects and officers. Spies were, in fact, said to be the King's eyes and ears.

The spies were entrusted with the task of spying on various officials in the Mauryan Kingdom in order to assess whether they lived beyond their means and also to bring cases of corruption and sedition to the King's notice. The conduct of all employees of the State and also their source of income and expenditure were regularly scrutinised by the *Gopas* and *Shanekas* as well as the spies deputed for the purpose. The *Arthashastra* laid down that the ill-gotten money of the guilty officer should be confiscated and the concerned employees should be transferred to another department. It further laid down that giving false information or withdrawing the claim at the behest of the involved officer constituted a grave offence deserving capital punishment. Kautilya urged that the King should punish those civil servants who committed departmental offences causing maladministration and financial losses, and advised him to keep a watch over their activities.

Edicts of Asoka: Asoka, the great emperor of India, had ruled from 272 B.C. to 232 B.C. His vast empire spread from Orissa in the east to the modern Afghanistan in the west and from Himalayas in the north to Mysore in the south of India. He was a great warrior and an able administrator. After embracing Buddhism, he lived saintly life as a monk. He had deep love for his people and always thought and worked for their welfare. He would go on tours to have direct contact with the masses. He was aware of the principles of administration as enunciated in *Arthashastra* which Kautilya had composed during the reign of his grandfather, Chandragupta Maurya. Those guidelines of administration had not lost their efficacy but after the war of Kalinga, Asoka made certain administrative reforms founded on ethical and religious principles, as is evident from the edicts and inscriptions on stone pillars and rocks. Some rock edicts have been discovered at Girnar near Junagadh in Gujarat. Another rock edict was found in Kalsi in the district of Dehradun (Uttar Pradesh) and the third at Dhauli in the district of Puri (Orissa). The other rocks containing the edicts of Asoka, which have so far been discovered are at Jaugada (Orissa), Shahbazgarhi (Peshawar in Pakistan), Mansehra in Hazara district (Pakistan), Sopara in Thane district of Maharashtra and Eragudi in Andhra Pradesh. Seven pillar edicts were discovered at

various places and two separate rock inscriptions were found in Kalinga at Dhauli. Similarly, some minor pillar edicts and cave inscriptions have also been discovered.

It transpires from these edicts that Asoka had placed *Rajukas* or *Lajukas* in charge of districts. They were required to look after the happiness and welfare of the people of district under their charge. In Rock Edict III discovered at Dhauli in Orissa, Asoka had directed his officers to go out on tour for inspection every five years for inculcation of law of piety and to investigate whether the subordinate officers were harassing or oppressing the people of the district and were performing their administrative duties in accordance with the directions of the King. The *Mahamatras* sent out on tour were directed to act according to the Royal instructions. Such *Mahamatras*, as were not harsh and wrathful but were honest in action, were required to find out whether the officials were acting in accordance with Royal instructions and directions and were following the law of piety. Asoka also required his Governors of Ujjaini and Takshila to send such high officials on tour for the said purpose every three years. Asoka had noticed that formerly no proper reports were submitted. Hence, according to Rock Edict IV, he had permitted the informants (*Prativedakas*) to see him any where and at any time and submit report to him. To look after the welfare of his people was his chief duty to be performed.

In Rock Edict III, it has been inscribed that the Assembly of followers of the religious instructions inculcated by the touring officers will direct the *Yukta* officers in the matter of calculation of all expenses of the touring officials according to the spirit and text of the Royal decrees. The Rock Edict discovered at Shahbazgarhi (Peshawar) reveals that Asoka had appointed *Dharma-mahamatras* for the establishment of Dharma (the law of piety) among all religious sects and for the good and happiness of the *Dharmayuktas* (the officers of lower rank in the Dharma Department). These officers were employed to see the counteracting of the judicial sentence, freedom from hardship and the release of prisoners on various grounds. The *Dharma-mahamatras* were also required to ensure that *Dharmayuktas* were devoted to the law of piety and were given to charity.

In the Rock Edict discovered at Mansehra (Hazara in Pakistan) Asoka has said that though long time had elapsed no proper transaction of business or proper report was made to him. So, he had required that at all times, whether he was eating or was in *harem* or in the inner chamber or in the cattle-shed or on horse-back or in the garden or anywhere, the informer should report to him the people's business, for he regarded the welfare of his people as his chief duty.

There are seven Pillar Edicts of Asoka. In the Pillar Edict at Delhi, Asoka had referred to the importance of the law of piety and his devotion to the same. He had noted that his officers, irrespective of their class or

status, conformed to his instructions and carried out the administration according to that law.

From the above, it could be inferred that in Ancient India (i.e. period before Christ), the rulers were mindful of the welfare of their people. They were also alive to the fact that the officers appointed by them for the day-to-day administration could be prone to corruption, which generally emanated from greed. Hence the *Dharmashastra*, *Smritis*, *Mahabharat*, *Arthshastra* and Asoka's edicts and inscriptions had emphasized that the ruler should have a proper vigil on his officers. Manu had recommended that the King should go on tours off and on to ascertain whether his officers/officials were corrupt and oppressive and whether the public at large was pleased or otherwise. Shukra also made the same recommendation. Asoka had stated likewise in his aforementioned Rock Edicts.

The King also used to have his own informers and spies who acted independently of the local officers and who reported directly to him about the conduct and behaviour of the officers. They were also to see that the public fund was not misappropriated or misutilised. Kautilya laid much stress on the role of spies on the general administration. They were called upon to enquire and report, amongst other things, about the officers/officials who were found possessing wealth not commensurate with their known income or spending beyond their means.

Asoka had made himself available at any time and every where to his informers and to the aggrieved persons so that quick justice could be rendered by him. He had directed his highest officers, who used to go on tour every five years, to ascertain whether his subjects were being harassed or oppressed by the officers/officials of the lower rung and to grant relief to the aggrieved/oppressed.

To conclude, it may legitimately be inferred that the idea of a check on the excesses or misuse of power by officers of the State had not only germinated but had blossomed in ancient India centuries before the Christian era.

HIS EXCELLENCY, MR. TOSHIKI KAIFU'S ADDRESS TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

On 30 April 1990, His Excellency, Mr. Toshiki Kaifu, Prime Minister of Japan, addressed the Members of Parliament in the Central Hall of the Parliament House. We reproduce below the synopses of his Address as well as of the welcome speech by Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Vice-President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha, speech by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Prime Minister of India and the thanks-giving speech by Shri Rabi Ray, Speaker of Lok Sabha and President of the Indian Parliamentary Group.

—Editor

WELCOME SPEECH BY DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA, VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA AND CHAIRMAN OF RAJYA SABHA

It is with great pleasure that, on behalf of the Members of the Parliament of India and on my own behalf, I welcome to these precincts the distinguished Prime Minister of Japan.

Relations between India and Japan have been marked by a deep sense of shared affinities and mutual goodwill that spans the centuries. The heritage of the Buddha was welcomed by Japan from India as early as the sixth century A.D. and has shaped substantially the Japanese national character and indeed the very culture of Japan.

In recent times, from the writings in the late 19th century of Swami Vivekananda, we in India were taught to be inspired by the enterprise, dignity and adaptiveness of a modernising Japan which still remained self-assured in the mastery of its own innate traditions and national ethos. The first India-Japan Association was established in Japan in 1902, long before India's independence. Your presence today underscores the continuation of this cherished connection.

Today the Land of the Rising Sun enjoys the unique distinction of being the first Asian nation to achieve a level of economic development and modernisation equal to the most advanced in the world. Coming as it does after the ravages of the World War II, this progress is indeed phenomenal.

With India, Japan remains our largest source of Official Development Assistance (ODA). Our cooperative inter-action is reflected in the power, fertiliser, chemical, telecommunication sectors as well as in harbour expansion projects. Japan is also a major investor of high potential for

India. Our trade has been rising over the years. In recent years, there has been an intensification of our all round exchanges. We are hopeful that your visit will strengthen our common efforts to meet the challenges faced by the contemporary world and also develop bilateral relations in a manner which will help further our common responsibilities towards the world community. We view your visit as a major step in ensuring the tempo and dynamism of our relations.

Mr. Prime Minister, you are not really a stranger to the Indian Parliament. Your visits in 1969 and 1974 and your membership of the Japan-India Parliamentary League of Friendship testify to your personal ties with this country.

ADDRESS BY MR. TOSHIKI KAIFU, PRIME MINISTER OF JAPAN

It is a great pleasure for me to have this opportunity today to make my policy statement here in this hall of authority, the Parliament of India.

I have always believed that the mission of politics is to create an environment in which all individuals will be able to realise their full potentials, and, by so doing, bring happiness to human beings. The venerable Mahatma Gandhi had said half a century ago, "Democracy must, in essence, mean the art and science of mobilising the entire physical, economic and spiritual resources of all the various sections of the people in the service of the common good of all". These words describe aptly the indispensability of democracy not only in politics but for the realisation of humanism in social, economic and cultural terms. My political ideal of "building a free and affluent society through democracy" is applied not only to Japan. I feel greatly encouraged by the current developments in the world because it is moving in such a direction as may render possible the materialisation of this ideal.

The world now is undergoing drastic political and economic changes. The thrust of these changes is in the acceptance by an increasing number of people around the world of the ideas of freedom, democracy and market economy. And, as a result, the idea that we should search for a new international order through dialogue and cooperation is gaining ground. Certainly, changes in the world situation may not necessarily translate immediately into peace and stability in all parts of the world. We have to take note of the fact that world security still rests on deterrence and the balance of power. As we enter a period of transition from the old international order to a new one, we should neither allow unrest, disorder, terrorism or regional conflicts to increase nor to revive centuries-old ethnic and religious confrontations as the old international order enters a period of transition.

Major changes are beginning to manifest themselves in the world economy as well. Following the Second World War, many countries opted for an open and multilateral trading system under which the world

economy grew remarkably. One of the major contributions to the expansion has come from the success of policy coordination among the advanced economies which is aimed not only at the growth of these economies but at the development of the entire world economy including developing economies. Japan is determined to continue to maintain and further reinforce this policy coordination.

In the meantime, as interdependence over a broad economic spectrum deepens and the age of globalisation comes to the doorstep, the existing economic regime is facing dual challenges, challenges of what has already been existing and of what will arrive upon us in the future. Recent years have also seen the emergence of problems that require global response; the problems of the global environment, drugs, terrorism, and population increase among others.

The 1990s which we have just entered under such circumstances marks the dawning of a new era. The image of an international order that should guarantee our future has not, however, taken a concrete form. We, therefore, must join forces to build a new international order, which should satisfy the following conditions. First, lasting peace and security must be guaranteed; secondly, freedom and democracy must be respected as fundamental values of the international community; thirdly, the expansion of world prosperity must be ensured under an open and free market economic system; and fourthly, a sound global environment must be preserved so as to ensure the happiness and welfare of mankind.

In the days when confrontation of power governed the world order, Japan's contribution to the preservation of order among nations were necessarily limited. But times have changed dramatically. Now Japan can and must play a positive role by putting to effective use its economic and technological capabilities as well as experiences that it has gained to date. It was in this recognition that Japan launched the year before last the "International Cooperation Initiative". It is built on three pillars, *i.e.* the strengthening of cooperation to achieve peace, the expansion of official development assistance and the promotion of international cultural exchange. The time has come for this Japanese initiative to bring to bear its effectiveness even further.

It is necessary at this juncture to relate to you how we intend to contribute positively to the relaxation of tension and peaceful resolution of conflicts in Asia, through cooperation with peace-loving nations in the region.

First on China, it is extremely important to the peace and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region that China maintain stable, cooperative relations with other countries of the world without falling into isolation. On the Korean Peninsula, Japan believes that the relaxation of tension should primarily be achieved through the efforts of the North and South

themselves. With regard to the Cambodian problem, Japan has continued its efforts for the early realisation of a comprehensive political settlement.

Peace and stability in Asia is a matter of great concern to Japan. To improve mutual trust among nations in this region, ensure security for individual countries at a lower level of armament and build international relations based on dialogue and cooperation, we must be engaged in multifaceted efforts that suit the realities of the region, while taking account of its characteristics. Japan would continue its vigorous support for the political stability and economic development of South Asian countries by implementing the following concrete measures.

The first is to promote political and economic dialogue. Political dialogue is essential if we are to carry through "Cooperation for Peace", the first pillar of the "International Cooperation Initiative". Through reciprocal visits I should like to deepen further the exchange of views with the leaders of South Asia, especially India, on global issues without limiting ourselves to agenda items on bilateral or Asian issues.

The countries in the region have been striving to achieve peace and prosperity as best they can, within the confines of each one of them. In this connection, I have been watching with concern the unfolding of the situation in Kashmir. I strongly hope that the Governments of India and Pakistan will ease the tension through the exercise of self-restraint and try to solve the issue peacefully through talks in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement.

The South Asian countries have, ever since their independence, continued firmly on the path of self-reliant efforts. It goes without saying that the relaxation of tension and a cooperative relationship among countries in the region are important conditions for the further promotion of economic development in South Asia. It is in the light of such thinking that we welcomed the inauguration of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation in 1985. I sincerely hope that the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation will overcome whatever challenges that may arise with wisdom and effort to realise step by step the lofty goals it set for itself at the time of its inauguration. Should SAARC as an organisation desire to receive cooperation from countries outside the region in its endeavour to attain these goals, Japan will be prepared to consider extending appropriate cooperation.

The second objective that I should like to pursue in terms of Japan's relationship with South Asia is the expansion of economic assistance. Cognizant of the growing interdependence in the world economy and also out of humanitarian consideration, Japan has been addressing itself to the task of expanding its assistance to developing countries. It was from this point of view that Japan chose the strengthening of its development assistance as a pillar of its "International Cooperation Initiative". Japan set the fourth medium-term target for expanding ODA in June 1988, in

accordance with this Initiative, and aims at disbursing no less than fifty billion dollars in ODA in the five years from 1988 through 1992, which is more than double the amount of ODA disbursed in the previous five year period of 1983 through 1987. In Japan's ODA, South Asia accounts for approximately twenty per cent of its total bilateral ODA. The Government of Japan shall continue to make its utmost efforts in this regard by positioning Southwest Asia as a priority area for its ODA. Cooperative relations between Japan and South Asian nations need to be strengthened not only in the area of economic cooperation at the Government level but in the areas of private sector activities as well. Indeed what has boosted the dynamic growth of the so-called Asian Newly Industrialising Economies (NIEs) are their economic policies to value market mechanism and vigorous private sector investment induced by policies to attract foreign capital.

Thirdly, I shall strive to actively promote cultural exchange and cooperation, the third pillar of the "International Cooperation Initiative", between Japan and South Asia, the region blessed with rich culture and history.

There is an endless stream of Japanese young people, who want to get away from the din and tension of material civilisation, seek the peace of mind, and immerse themselves in the age-old history and traditions of India. Pilgrims from Japan who visit sacred sites of Buddhism cut across all age groups. This adoration for India is nothing new.

It remains fresh in our memory that the Festival of India was held in Japan for half a year in 1988, opening a new chapter in the history of cultural exchange between our two countries. On that occasion, many Japanese were impressed deeply not only with the ancient history and traditions of India, but with the pulsating culture that leads us from today to tomorrow and with the everlasting philosophy and spirit that sheds light on the future of man's history.

The Japan Month, which was held in India in 1987, achieved a great deal in grassroots exchange: Origins of cultural exchange between our two countries were explored and some Japanese performing arts returned to India, where they originally had come from.

South Asia is a treasure-trove of cultural, and historical monuments, which also are common heritage of mankind. I should also like to pursue ways in which Japan will be able to contribute its share in efforts to preserve this heritage.

Before concluding, allow me to speak about the need for a better mutual understanding through the promotion of mutual visits. Relations between countries, after all boil down to relations between individual persons. The Japanese Government not only accepts a number of trainees but implements a programme on which young people are invited to Japan for the promotion of mutual understanding. In addition to such existing programmes, I intend to initiate the "Japan-South Asia Youth Friendship

Programme", on which five hundred young people of South Asia, who will shoulder the task of nation-building in future, will be invited to Japan over the next five years.

We still have to sail through the final decade of the twentieth century, a period in which ever greater changes are anticipated if we are to make the twenty-first century "an age of peace and prosperity", where humans will be respected as humans. I strongly hope that Japan and South Asian nations, both being fellow members of Asia will hand in hand ride out the rough waters of the times and together grow vigorously into the new century.

**SPEECH BY SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH,
PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA**

India and Japan treasure not only the heritage of the Buddha but also a common tradition of democratic institutions. Our cultures stress consensus and the submergence of differences through friendly discourse and dialogue. We have never fought shy of differing options within our system. Indeed, our philosophical traditions have stressed the multiplicity of perceptions of a Truth which is one.

The message of tolerance and compassion in the accommodation of divergent opinions is of crucial importance in today's world, which is marked by strong turbulences in attitudes and beliefs. On one hand, we witness increasingly the poverty of dogma and a growing need for pragmatic adaptation to the imperatives of technological progress. On the other, a battery of contemporary evils threaten civilised society. The nexus between terrorism, drugtrafficking and cynical distortion of religion strikes at the fundamental values that bind peoples and nations together. We need to counter this cult of violence, intolerance and absolutism through greater emphasis of humanism, pluralism, democracy and peaceful coexistence.

Japan represents more than a triumph of technology, financial intrepidity of managerial excellence. Japan is as much known for the serenity of its gardens, the terse wisdom of its poetry and the harmony between modernity and the mores of an ancient civilisation.

We in India see a growing role of Japan in Asia. There is much untapped potential for closer cooperation between our two countries for our mutual benefit and in the interest of peace and stability in Asia and beyond.

**THANKS-GIVING SPEECH BY SHRI RABI RAY,
SPEAKER, LOK SABHA AND PRESIDENT OF
THE INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP**

India and Japan, two sister countries of Asia, have been bound by age-old ties of history and civilization. As cradles of some of the most reverberant cultures of the world, we have had constant and continuous interaction spread over centuries. Neither geography nor natural hazards could deter peoples of our two countries from getting familiar with each other's culture. This exchange of views and ideas eventually led to the introduction of one of the greatest Indian philosophies in the land of the Rising Sun.

Your Excellency, we have watched with utmost admiration and appreciation the great strides which your country has achieved in the past four decades when Japan has risen from the catastrophe of World War II to become a world leader in industry and technology. Japan, today, has come to be identified with all that is the latest and the best in the fields of science and technology. The Japanese people have a standard of living which could be the envy of those of the most advanced and developed countries. Their entrepreneurial skill and remarkable technological adaptability have become by-words for dedication and industry. Yet, what makes the Japanese stand out prominently is the fact that they have maintained and preserved their best in their ancient culture and traditions. They have, with utmost ease, succeeded in assimilating tradition and modernity, setting a rare example to the rest of the world, particularly the developing world.

It is indeed a matter of great satisfaction that India and Japan do not have any major outstanding problems. Our relations have been marked by a commonality of views on many international issues. Both our countries strongly feel the urgent and imperative need to put a halt to arms race, particularly nuclear arms race. But, more than anything else, we in India are greatly concerned at the widening chasm between the developed and the developing countries. We are happy that Japan also is fully conscious of the enormity of the situation and it is making efforts in its own way towards bridging the gap between the rich and the poor.

India and Japan have both been largely successful in ensuring stable democracies on their soils. We are grateful to the Government and the people of Japan for their valuable assistance and cooperation in the task of nation-building in our country. We are one in our belief that we need to further consolidate our ever-growing friendship.

WIT AND HUMOUR IN LEGISLATURES

The Houses of the Parliament and of the State Legislatures sometimes witness heated discussions. But it is not all just heat; discussions shed light as well and there are also lighter interludes. Continuing this feature, we have endeavoured to capture some recent moments of wit and humour in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

— Editor

STATE LEGISLATURES

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

To a Supplementary Question seeking information about the assets of the Anchaneya Temple at Namakal on 24 April 1990, the Chief Minister jocularly remarked that the mobile property was the "Devotees" visiting the Temple, while the immobile property was "Lord Anchaneya".

(Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Proceedings, 24 April 1990)

On 5 May 1990, a member wanted to know whether there was any proposal to get rain by doing penance by standing in water upto neck level, the House plunged into laughter when the Chief Minister replied that the member himself could make an attempt. The Chairman also added, "that too in Coovum River" (Now with full of dirty water).

(Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Proceedings, 5 May 1990)

On 11 May 1990, when a member observed that electricity was more indispensable than wife, another member quipped that in the absence of electricity, one could live with hurricane lamp, or light produced by means of a generator; so, electricity was not indispensable than wife. The Public Works Minister thereupon, humorously pointed out that perhaps the member was making this statement expecting a good reception at home.

(Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Proceedings, 11 May 1990)

PARLIAMENTARY RECORDS

The Houses of Parliament and State Legislatures witness various events/instances. Some such instances make records, while others may establish new records by breaking the old ones. Continuing this feature, we present some more records of Lok Sabha and State Legislatures, which we hope, would be found interesting and useful by our readers. We would also welcome such instances from our readers. All contributions would be suitably acknowledged.

—Editor

LOK SABHA

Largest number of Constitutional Amendments adopted by a Lok Sabha

As many as 19 Constitutional Amendment Bills—Constitution (24th Amendment) Bill to Constitution (42nd Amendment) Bill—were passed during Fifth Lok Sabha.

Maximum number of legislative measures passed by a Lok Sabha

A record number of 483 Bills were passed during Fifth Lok Sabha.

Maximum number of Bills passed in a Session

As many as 47 Bills were passed in a single Session—Third Session of Fifth Lok Sabha.

Maximum number of Demands for Grants ever guillotined

A maximum number of Demands for Grants were guillotined in 1989, when Demands of 34 out of 37 Ministries were guillotined.

Secretary/Secretary-General of Lok Sabha having the longest tenure

Shri M. N. Kaul has thus far been the longest serving Secretary of Lok Sabha from 24 July 1947 to 1 September 1964.

First Government without a majority in Lok Sabha

Consequent upon the split in the Congress Party, the Government headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi was reduced to minority on 17 November 1969 having strength of 225 members out of a total of 523 members in Lok Sabha.

First Speaker who, on his election as such, formally resigned from the party on whose ticket he was elected to Lok Sabha

Consequent upon his election as Speaker during Fourth Lok Sabha, Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy formally resigned from the Congress Party on whose ticket he was elected to Lok Sabha.

First occasion of the expunction from the speech of the Prime Minister/ Leader of the House from Lok Sabha proceedings

On 15 May 1989, Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi used an unparliamentary word for a member of the Opposition and the same was expunged by the Chair.

First occasion when the entire speech of a member was expunged

On 11 May 1990, Shrimati Bimal Kaur made a speech in Punjabi which was expunged *in toto* by the Speaker as being anti-national.

First occasion when Budget was not present on last working day of the month of February

In 1972, being an election year, the General Budget was presented for the first time on 16 March 1972 as against the normal practice of presenting it on the last working day of the month of February every year.

First occasion when Railway Budget was presented separately from the General Budget

It was for the first time in 1925, that a Railway Budget was presented separately from the General Budget.

First Constitution Amendment Bill which failed to get even simple majority in the House

The Constitution (Forty-Seventh Amendment) Bill, 1982 was the first ever Constitution Amendment Bill which failed to get even a simple majority in the House on 22 August 1984.

First Member of Parliament to be disqualified under the Anti-Defection Act

Shri Laldhoma, who was disqualified for being a member of the Lok Sabha on 24 November 1988, was the first member—and till date the only member—to be disqualified under the Anti-Defection Act.

First occasion when a person was called to the Bar of the House to receive punishment for breach of privilege

Shri R. K. Karanjia, Editor, Blitz, was the first person to be at the Bar of the House on 29 August 1961 for a breach of privilege of Parliament.

First time when a civil servant was called to the Bar of the House to receive punishment for breach of privilege

Shri S. C. Mukherjee, Deputy Iron and Steel Controller was the first civil servant who was reprimanded at the Bar of the House on 9 December 1970 for a breach of privilege.

First occasion when Attorney-General was called to the House for expert opinion

On 25 February 1950, the Attorney-General of India, Justice M. C. Setalvad was called to the House for the first time to give his opinion on the Preventive Detention Bill, 1950.

First occasion when Parliament rescinded the privilege motion already passed by it

The motion rescinding a part of an earlier resolution dated 2 December 1970 was adopted for the first time by the House on 29 November 1973 in the S. C. Mukherjee's case.*

First occasion when leave to introduce a Private Member's Bill was opposed

The leave of the House sought by Professor D.C. Sharma to introduce his Bill, "The Training and Employment Bill, 1953" was for the first time opposed by the then Minister of Labour, Shri V. V. Giri on 14 August 1953.

First Private Member's Bill passed into a law

The Muslim Wakfs Bill, 1952, was introduced by Syed Mohammed Ahmad Kazmi in Lok Sabha on 16 July 1952. It was the first Private Member's Bill which, as passed by both Houses of Parliament, received President's assent on 21 May 1954, was called the Muslim Wakfs Act, 1954.

First Private Member's Resolution adopted by Lok Sabha

The resolution regarding introduction of legislation proposing punishment for the practice of untouchability moved by Shrimati Minimata on 17 April 1953 was adopted, as amended, on the same day. It was the first Private Member's resolution which was adopted by the Lok Sabha.

STATE LEGISLATURES

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Longest Term of Legislative Assembly

The term of the Seventh Legislative Assembly (1985-90) was the longest one.

* Shrimati Indira Gandhi's case was the second instance of rescinding an earlier motion.

** Material contributed by Gujarat Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

Longest duration of a Session

The Longest duration of a Session was for 45 days commencing from 22 January 1979 and concluding on 30 March 1979. It was the Seventh Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

The Shortest Term of Legislative Assembly

The term of the First Legislative Assembly (1960-61) has been the shortest thus far.

Maximum number of Sessions during the term of a Legislative Assembly

The Second Legislative Assembly (1962-67) had a record number (13) of Sessions during its term.

Maximum strength of the ruling party in a Legislative Assembly

The ruling Congress(I) had the strength of 149 out of 182 during the Seventh Legislative Assembly, which is the maximum for any ruling party so far.

Maximum number of no-confidence motions faced by the Legislative Assembly

The maximum number of no-confidence motions faced by a Legislative Assembly were four during the Third Legislative Assembly (1967-71).

Maximum number of adjournments on a day

It was four times on 19 September 1989 during the Tenth Session of the Seventh Legislative Assembly.

Maximum number of notices for Adjournment Motions received during a Session

It was nine during the Second Session of the Second Legislative Assembly in 1962.

Maximum number of notices for Adjournment Motions received during a Legislative Assembly

A record number (49) of notices for Adjournment Motions were received during the Third Legislative Assembly.

Maximum Calling Attention Notices received during a Session

As many as 517 Calling Attention Notices were received during Third Session of Seventh Legislative Assembly, which is the maximum number received during a single Session.

Maximum Calling Attention Notices received during a Legislative Assembly

The Seventh Legislative Assembly accounted for a record number (2180) of Calling Attention Notices.

Maximum obituary references made during a Session

They were 19 during the First Session of the Sixth Legislative Assembly.

Maximum number of political parties represented in a particular Legislative Assembly

It was seven in the Third Legislative Assembly.

The Government with barest minimum majority in Legislative Assembly

The Janata Morcha Government with a strength of 86 members, as compared to 75 of the Congress in Opposition during 1975 was the first Government with barest minimum majority in the Assembly.

First Leader of the Opposition

Shri Nagindas Gandhi was the first Leader of the Opposition during 1960-62.

First instance when the Chief Minister was not a sitting member of the Legislative Assembly

From 17 March 1972 to 17 July 1973 (Fourth Legislative Assembly), Shri Ghanshyam Oza was the first Chief Minister who was not a sitting member of the Assembly.

First occasion when no party secured majority in Legislative Assembly

It was for the first time during the Eighth Legislative Assembly (March 1990), when no party secured majority in the Assembly.

First occasion when an obituary reference was made in Legislative Assembly on the demise of a non-member of the House

An obituary reference made on 7 March 1961 during First Session of First Legislative Assembly on the demise of Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, was the first occasion when an obituary reference was made for a non-member of the House.

Maximum strength of Opposition in the House

The Congress party, which was in Opposition in 1975, had as many as 75 members which is the maximum number for any Opposition party in the House.

Youngest-ever member of Legislative Assembly

Shri Naresh Raval, who was just 25 years and 4 months at the time of his election to the Seventh Legislative Assembly, has so far been the youngest ever member elected to the Assembly.

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

RETIREMENT OF DR. SUBHASH C. KASHYAP AS SECRETARY-GENERAL, LOK SABHA

Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha retired from service with effect from 20 August 1990.

NEW SECRETARY-GENERAL OF LOK SABHA

Consequent upon the retirement of Dr. Kashyap, Shri K.C. Rastogi, was appointed as Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and Lok Sabha Secretariat with effect from 10 September 1990.

Shri K.C. Rastogi—A Life Sketch

Born on 25 December 1932, Shri Rastogi had his education at Allahabad University, where he had a bright educational career. His keen interest in Politics and Constitutional Law nurtured and flourished in the environs of Allahabad University and earned him Post-graduate degree in Arts and Bachelor's degree in Law.

Professional Career: Shri Rastogi began his professional career with the Lok Sabha Secretariat in June 1955. His dedication to work and capability in accomplishing various important assignments facilitated his rise to higher positions of responsibility over the years.

Shri Rastogi was deputed to the U.K. House of Commons for an attachment programme under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme for about 10 weeks during May-July 1983. He availed the opportunity to visit some of the European countries to study the working of their parliamentary institutions.

After serving the Committees of the House for a number of years, Shri Rastogi was assigned the onerous task of Officer on the Table of the House on his return from the U.K. in July 1983. Soon after his appointment as Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri Rastogi attended the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Harare in September 1990 as Secretary of the Indian Parliamentary Group and Member of Commonwealth society of Clerks-at-the Table.

Special Interests: His special interests include study of Constitutional Law and Parliamentary Practice and Procedure.

Travels Abroad: Shri Rastogi has widely travelled in India and abroad in the course of his professional assignments. Some of the foreign countries visited by him include Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Kenya, Switzerland, U.K. and Zimbabwe.

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

83rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference: The 83rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in Nicosia (Cyprus) from 2 to 7 April 1990. Indian Delegation to the Conference was led by Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha. Other members of the Delegation were Sarvashri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Anadi Charan Das, Bhogendra Jha, Kamal Nath, Ashok Nath Verma and R.L.P. Verma, all members of Parliament, Shri Sudarshan Agrawal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

The Conference discussed and adopted resolutions on the following subjects:

- (a) Action to combat drug trafficking;
- (b) Employment, vocational training and new technologies and their relevance to promoting sustainable development and social justice; and
- (c) The promotion of peace and security in the Mediterranean region in the light of developments in Europe and the new spirit prevailing internationally.

Besides, the Conference devoted three sittings to the "General Debate on the political, economic and social situation in the World" in which 84 Speakers took part.

26th Death Anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal-Nehru: A meeting on the occasion of 26th Death Anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India was held, under the auspices of Indian Parliamentary Group on 25 May 1990*, in the Central Hall, Parliament House, New Delhi.

Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha addressed the gathering and released a book entitled "Jawaharlal Nehru: His Life, Work and Legacy" (Hindi and English versions), edited by Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, former Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. Prime Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, and Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Rabi Ray, also spoke on the occasion.

Release of Publications brought out by Lok Sabha Secretariat: At a function held in the Parliament House Annexe on 22 May 1990, Shri Rabi Ray, Speaker, Lok Sabha, released the following publications brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat:

- (1) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (both Hindi and English versions).
- (2) National Policy Studies (in English)

* The death anniversary fell on 27 May 1990 which was Sunday. The meeting was therefore preponed on 25 May.

Shri Rabi Ray, Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, and Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha addressed the gathering on the occasion.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITING INDIA

U.S.S.R.: In response to an invitation, a 24-Member Soviet Parliamentary Delegation led by His Excellency Mr. Anatoly I. Luckyanov, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet visited India from 4 to 8 April, 1990. The Delegation called on Shri Rabi Ray, Speaker, Lok Sabha on 4 April, 1990. The Speaker, Lok Sabha hosted a banquet in their honour on the same day. On 5 April 1990, the Delegation called on Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha who hosted a banquet in honour of the visiting Delegation later in the evening. The Delegation has also called on Prime Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, earlier on the same day. Shri I.K. Gujral, Minister of External Affairs and Shri P. Upendra, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Information and Broadcasting, called on the Leader of the Delegation on 5 and 6 April 1990, respectively. Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra and Mumbai.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION GOING ABROAD

Poland and Hungary: On the invitations of the Parliaments of Poland and Hungary, an Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Rabi Ray, Speaker, Lok Sabha visited Poland from 3 to 10 June and Hungary from 10 to 15 June 1990. Other Members of the Delegation were Sarvashri Dasai Choudhary, Kadambur M.R. Janarthanan, Bhaskar Annaji Masodkar, Sukomal Sen, Vakkom Purushothaman and Shrimati Jayawanti N. Mehta, all Members of Parliament. Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

United Kingdom: On the invitation of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, an Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Rabi Ray, Speaker, Lok Sabha visited United Kingdom from 25 June to 6 July 1990. Other Members of the Delegation were Sarvashri Basudeb Acharia, L.K. Advani, Kamal Nath, Harpal Singh Panwar, Ish Dutt Yadav and Professor Chandresh P. Thakur, all Members of Parliament. Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, the then Secretary-General, Lok Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period 1 April to 30 June, 1990, the following programmes/courses were organised by Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, Lok Sabha Secretariat:

- *Procedural Orientation Meetings for New Members of Ninth Lok Sabha:* In continuation of the Orientation Programme for new members of Ninth Lok Sabha organised during December 1989, a series of Procedural Orientation Meetings were organised on 4 and 5 April, 1990. The topics included: (i) Procedure for raising matters of public interest; and

(ii) Drafting of Questions and grounds of their admissibility, Shri Rabi Ray, Speaker, Lok Sabha inaugurated the programme on 4 April. In all 38 new members attended the Programme, which was designed to assist them to face with greater confidence and ease the onerous task, responsibilities and challenges of their job and to become more effective parliamentarians. Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Mehta, Honorary Adviser (BPST) and Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, the then Secretary-General, Lok Sabha were present on both the days to assist the members.

Another such series of meetings for new members of the Lok Sabha were organised on 18, 19 and 20 April 1990, on (i) Procedures for giving notices for various devices available for raising matters of public interest; (ii) Drafting of Questions/Notices for Questions; and (iii) Why Questions are edited, modified or not covered? In all 25 members attended the meetings. Shri Om Mehta, Honorary Adviser and Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, the then Secretary-General, Lok Sabha were present on 18 and 19 April 1990. On 20 April 1990, Dr. Kashyap answered the Questions/queries raised by members in regard to the above-mentioned subjects.

Computer Appreciation Programme for Members of Ninth Lok Sabha: The Bureau, in collaboration with National Informatics Centre, New Delhi, organised a Computer Appreciation Programme for new members of Ninth Lok Sabha from 16 to 20 April 1990. The Programme was inaugurated by Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha. In all 18 members of Lok Sabha attended the Programme, which was devoted to lecture sessions as well as practical sessions, when the members were enabled to handle the computers themselves and practise thereon. Talks on the following topics were arranged during the programme: (i) Overview of Personal Computer; (ii) Basic Computer Operations; (iii) Creation and Usage of a Spreadsheet; (iv) Creation and Usage of Data Base; and (v) Computer-based Information Systems for Parliament. On the concluding day of the Programme, Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, the then Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and Dr. N. Seshagiri, Additional Secretary and Director-General, National Informatics Centre, were present and answered to queries raised by the members.

Orientation Programme for New Members of Madhya-Pradesh Legislative Assembly: An Orientation Programme for new members of Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly was organised at Vidhan Sabha Bhavan, Bhopal from 12 to 16 May 1990. It was inaugurated by Shri Rabi Ray, Speaker, Lok Sabha and the participating members were welcomed by Shri Brijmohan Mishra, Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Shri Sheeta Sahai, Home Minister, Madhya Pradesh and Shri Shyama Charan Shukla, Leader of Opposition, Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly also addressed the members. The Valedictory Address was delivered by Shri L. K. Advani, M.P. Chief Minister, Shri Sunder Lal Patwa,

thanked Shri Advani for his Valedictory Address, besides, delivering an address on the occasion. The Programme was attended by 148 members.

The main objective of the Programme was to provide opportunities to the new members to discuss and analyse various aspects of parliamentary processes and procedures and familiarise themselves more closely with the operational mechanics of parliamentary institutions. The Programme also endeavoured to assist the new legislators to face with greater confidence and ease the onerous tasks, responsibilities and challenges of their jobs and to become more effective legislators.

During the five-day Orientation Programme, discussions were held on various subjects, such as "Problems Faced by New Members", "Role and Opportunities for a New Member", "Parliamentary Questions", "Do's and Don'ts for Members: Decorum and Legislative Etiquettes, Customs and Conventions", "Privileges of Legislatures and their Members", "Relations of Legislators with Government Officials", "The Legislative Business", "Procedure for Raising Matters of Public Interest in the House", "Financial Committees", "Committees other than the Financial Committees, including Subject Committees", "Relations between the Legislature and the Judiciary", "Election Petitions and Office of Profit", "Budgetary Process", and "How to be an Effective Legislator"?

Participating members were addressed by the members of Parliament, Ministers of State Government, members of State Legislative Assembly and other experts including Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha; Shri Madan Lal Khurana, MP; Shri Satya Narayan Jatiya, MP; Shri K. S. Chavda, MP; Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav, MP; Shri Babulal Gaur, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, State Government; Shri Ram Hit Gupta, Minister of Finance, State Government; Shri Sheetla Sahai, Home Minister, State Government; Shri Shrinivas Tiwari, Deputy Speaker, State Legislative Assembly; Shri Arjun Singh, MLA and Former Chief Minister; Shri Kailash Joshi, MLA; Dr. Ramesh Aggarwal, MLA; Shri K.P. Singh, MLA; Shri Hari Shankar Bhabra, Speaker, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha; Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, the then Secretary-General, Lok Sabha; Justice A. G. Qureshi, Madhya Pradesh High Court; Sarvashri R. P. Shukla, Ram Kishore Shukla and Yagyadutt Sharma, former Speakers, State Legislative Assembly; Shri K.K. Gupta, Parliamentary Adviser to the State Government; Shri R. N. Vaidya, Member, Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission; Shri K. L. Yadav, former Deputy Speaker, State Legislative Assembly; Shri V. N. Mehta, Secretary, State Assembly; Shri N. C. Jain, Attorney General, Jabalpur; Shri M. M. Dubey, former Secretary, Department of Parliamentary Affairs in the State Government; and Shri Pradeep Bajjal, Parliamentary Secretary in the State Government.

Appreciation Courses for Probationers of All India and Central Services, Officers of Government of India and Public Undertakings: The following Appreciation Courses were organised by the Bureau, viz. for (i) Audit

Officers and Indian Railway Signal Service Engineers (IRSSE) Probationers—9 to 12 April 1990; (ii) Indian Revenue Service Probationers—16 to 20 April 1990; (iii) Probationers of Central Trade Service, Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers, and Indian Postal Service and P&T Accounts and Financial Service—14 to 18 May 1990; (iv) Officers of the rank of Director/Deputy Secretary/Under Secretary of Government of India—11 to 16 June 1990; (v) Section/Desk Officers of Government of India and IRSSE Probationers—25 to 29 June 1990; and (vi) Officers of Public Undertakings—4 to 8 June 1990.

Attachment Programme for officers of State Legislature Secretariats: At the request of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat, an Attachment Programme was organised for their two officials from 21 to 23 May 1990 to enable them to study the functioning of Parliament Library and Information Service (Computer Centre).

At the request of Meghalaya Legislative Assembly Secretariat, another Attachment Programme was organised on 23 and 24 May 1990 to impart practical training to their Marshal, Shri L. M. Wahlog, who was attached to the Watch and Ward Office for the purpose.

Study Visit by Education Officers from Third World Countries attending an International Diploma in Education Planning and Administration organised by NIEPA, New Delhi: At the request of the National Institute of Education, Planning and Administration, a study visit for Education Officers from Third World Countries attending an International Diploma course in Education, Planning and Administration was organised by the Bureau on 11 April 1990, to enable them to acquaint themselves with the working of Parliament and parliamentary processes and procedures in India. The Programme was attended by 19 Education Officers from various countries.

Other Study Visits: At the request of various training and educational institutions in the capital and outside, the Bureau organised study visits, for (i) probationers of Indian Telecommunication Service, Advance Level Training Centre, Ghaziabad; (ii) Sales Tax Officers attending a Training Course at the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi; and (iii) Officers of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

Shouting of slogans from the Visitors' Gallery: On 10 April 1990, the Deputy Speaker (Shri Shivraj V. Patil) informed the House that at about 1235 hours that day three visitors calling themselves Ram Kishore Yadav son of Shri Jageshwar Prasad Yadav, Munish Kumar Darbari son of Shri Raghuraj Prakash Darbari and Uday Bhan Srivastava son of Shri Harswaroop Srivastava attempted to shout slogans from the Visitors's Gallery. The Director, Security took them into custody immediately and interrogated them. The visitors made statements. Munish Kumar Darbari expressed regret for his action and also begged pardon for the same. Ram Kishore Yadav and Uday Bhan Srivastava did not express any regret for their action. The Deputy Speaker left it to the House to take such action as it might deem fit.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri P. Upendra) moved the motion which *inter alia* said that the three persons had committed a grave offence and were guilty of the contempt of the House. The motion further resolved that they be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House that day.

The matter was, thereafter, closed.

Alleged misleading of the House by a Minister: On 2 May 1990, the Speaker (Shri Rabi Ray) observed that Shri Banwarilal Purohit had given notice of a question of privilege on 12 April 1990 against the then Minister of Health and Family Welfare (Shri Nilamani Routray) contending that while replying to Unstarred Question No. 3305 regarding 'compulsory iodisation of salt' on 4 April 1990, the then Minister of Health and Family Welfare gave 'factually incorrect and deliberately false and misleading' reply with a view to 'intentionally spreading disinformation about the subject of iodised salt'. According to Shri Purohit, the Unstarred Question No. 3305 which sought to elicit information on the question whether several representations had been received by the Government to remove the restriction of compulsory iodisation of salt, was replied to by the then Minister of Health and Family Welfare, *inter alia* as follows:

The surveys carried out by the Directorate General of Health Services, ICMR and the States have revealed that no region in the country can be considered completely free from goitre and other Iodine Deficiency Disorders. Iodisation of salt is the cheapest and

proven method of prevention of goitre and other Iodine Deficiency Disorders. No scientific report suggesting adverse effects of iodised salt has come to knowledge of this Ministry.

The Speaker further observed that Shri Purohit had sought to establish with reference to a number of survey and study reports and published material on the subject that the reply given by the Minister was false and misleading.

The Speaker added that he had forwarded the notice of question of privilege given by Shri Purohit to the then Minister of Health and Family Welfare for furnishing his comments thereon, which he had since received. After going through carefully the comments of the then Minister of Health and Family Welfare, the Speaker felt convinced that the Minister had not mislead the House, much less deliberately.

The Speaker noted that it was well established that in order to constitute a breach of privilege or contempt of the House, it had to be proved that the statement was not only wrong or misleading but it was made deliberately to mislead the House. A breach of privilege could arise only when the member or the Minister had made a false statement or an incorrect statement wilfully, deliberately and knowingly and with a view to mislead the House, he added.

The Speaker further noted that the then Minister of Health and Family Welfare had also assured that if the member had got in his possession any scientific data or any scientific report substantiating his contentions regarding adverse effects of iodised salt, he would be happy to get them examined. He, therefore, refused his consent to the raising of the matter on the floor of the House as a question of privilege.

Making of an important announcement by the Prime Minister outside the House while the House was in session: On 2 May 1990, the Speaker (Shri Rabi Ray) observed that Shri P. Chidambaram had given notice of a question of privilege against the Prime Minister who had reportedly made an announcement regarding the proposed setting up of a new Para-Military Organisation known as 'National Rifles' outside the House when the Parliament was in session.

The Speaker further observed that it was well established that no privilege of Parliament was involved if statements on matters of public interest were not first made in the House, but outside. Such actions might go against conventions and propriety but did not constitute any basis on which breaches of privilege could be founded.

He added that there had been several instances in the past when such matters were sought to be raised in the House as questions of privilege, but it was held by successive Speakers that no question of privilege was involved in such matters. In 1959, for example, when a question of privilege was sought to be raised against the then Minister of Defence for

making an important policy statement regarding the expansion of NCC, the then Speaker, Shri Ayyangar had observed as follows:

I am clear in my mind that there is no breach of privilege in this matter... Even if a matter of policy were to be announced outside the House while the House is in session, it was ruled in the House of Commons that there was no breach of privilege; it may be a breach of courtesy. When the House is in session all matters of policy ought to be announced first to the House. That is the rule that has been adopted for several years in this House also.

The Speaker recalled that similarly in 1985, his predecessor Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, had held that:

It is well established that no privilege of the House is involved if statements on matters of public interest are not first made in the House. It is, however, a matter of propriety that when the House is in session, so far as possible, important decisions should first be announced in the House. If for some reason, like the House not being sitting on that date and important development taking place between the sittings of the House and necessitating a public announcement, earliest opportunity should be taken to bring the whole matter to the notice of the House.

The Speaker, therefore, withheld his consent to the raising of the matter on the floor of the House as a question of privilege.

STATE LEGISLATURES

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Alleged refusal to appear before the Committee by a Government Officer: On 7 November 1985, a Starred Question No. 39, pertaining to the Department of Cooperative, Food Supply and Commerce was answered in the House. The reply given by the concerned Minister was not, however, considered satisfactory. Keeping in view the sentiments expressed by members in the House, the Chairman referred the matter to the Committee on Questions and Calling Attention, which, in their meeting held on 7 January 1988 decided to seek certain clarifications on some points relating to the said Question from the Secretary, Department of Cooperative, Government of Bihar. As the Committee did not receive any information, reminders were sent to the Department. When the Department did not reply in spite of several reminders, the Committee in their meeting held on 6 April 1988, decided to call the Secretary, Department of Cooperative to appear before the Committee for evidence on 16 April 1988. As the Secretary did not appear before the Committee, the Committee recommended that a case of breach of privilege might be initiated against him in the matter.

On 27 April 1988, the Chairman referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee of Privileges after considering the written explanation of Shri R. K. Srivastava, Commissioner and Secretary, Department of

Cooperative, Government of Bihar and evidence tendered by him, in their Report presented to the House on 24 January 1990, *inter alia* reported that Shri Srivastava had, in his evidence before the Committee expressed his regrets for the lapses. He also took upon himself the responsibility for the lapses of his Department. He also assured the Committee that a cell had been constituted in the Department for maintaining dignity of the Legislature in future. The Committee recommended that since Shri Srivastava had expressed regrets for the lapses before the Committee and had also tendered an unconditional apology in writing besides creating a cell in the Department for maintaining dignity of the Legislature in future, no further action be taken in the matter and it might be treated as closed.

The Report of the Committee was adopted by the House on 25 January 1990.

FOREIGN LEGISLATURES

UNITED KINGDOM

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Alleged attempt by Birmingham City Council Officials to pressurise one of its employees to deter him from presenting a petition against a private Bill: On 18 May 1989, Ms. Clare Short, a member raised¹ a question of privilege with the permission of the Speaker and called attention to the complaint by Mr. Anthony Paul Dagnan that he had received adverse treatment in his employment with Birmingham City Council as a consequence of acting as the agent for a petition against the Birmingham City Council (No.2) Bill.

According to Ms. Short, people often considered that the issue of parliamentary privilege concerned the rights of members, who were generally seen as a privileged group and that it rarely evoked much public sympathy, but the impugned case concerned the democratic rights of an ordinary citizen. She believed that it was extremely important for Parliament to take seriously a complaint of pressure being exerted on an individual who sought to exercise his democratic right to petition Parliament against a private Bill.

The member added that the individual concerned was Mr. Anthony Paul Dagnan who had worked for about 18 years for the Treasury Department of Birmingham City Council. He enjoyed motor racing and was originally pleased when Birmingham City Council decided to take powers to organise a road race in the centre of the city. But then, in common with many others in Birmingham, he became increasingly concerned at the way in which the road race was run. He was concerned about the costs to the City Council and that many of them were not included in the road race accounts. He was also concerned at the way in which the legal requirement in the existing Bill—that it should break even in five years or the Council's powers to run the race would lapse—was got around by

1. HC Deb. 1988-89) 153, CC. 503-507

finding £ 1 million and claiming that the race promoted the city so well that it was worth £1 million from the people of the city.

The member further observed that when the City Council decided to put a further Bill to the House that would have extended the road race to four days and removed many of the previous constraints which protected people to some extent from a further waste of money, Mr. Dagnan, in common with many people in Birmingham, felt that that was wrong. He, therefore, set out to discover what he could do about it and he found that individuals had the right to petition the House of Commons against a private Bill.

Ms. Short informed the House that Mr. Dagnan sought to petition as an individual, but strangely enough he was not allowed to do so as individual citizens were not allowed to petition against their City Council because, necessarily, the City Council represented them. She added that that was a jesuitical argument. Mr. Dagnan also persuaded his union branch—the Birmingham city branch of the National and Local Government Officers Association—that it should petition. He offered to represent his union. Mr. Dagnan, who appeared before the Committee, had to pay his own fares to come to the House and take time off work. As an aside, the member believed that the House should look into the costs to private individuals who sought to petition the House. Some might be represented by lawyers who were paid great fees, but other individuals had to pay their own fares to get here.

The member noted that Mr. Dagnan took time off work and paid his fares to get to the House because he believed that the Bill was wrong; that it was bad for the citizens of Birmingham; and that it was bad for the interests of Council workers. Ms. Short stressed that he had no personal interest in the case. He was acting against the Bill as a citizen because he believed that that was the right thing to do. As a result of his actions, however, he had been called in and told that he could not continue the job that he had performed and enjoyed for so many years. He had been offered alternative employment which he did not consider acceptable. The member made it clear that it was not alleged that he had in any way abused his position or used any information that came to him as part of his job. He used only information that was publicly available in Birmingham. Ms. Short added that as a result of his difficulties, Mr. Dagnan wrote to her asking her to raise the issue as a matter of privilege, which she was pleased to do so.

According to Ms. Short, the hon. member for Birmingham, Northfield (Mr. King) had misled the Birmingham Press by suggesting that this was simply a ploy to delay the progress of the road race Bill. She, however, felt that referring that matter to the Committee of Privileges would in no way delay that Bill. This was not a ploy as it concerned

the rights of citizens to petition the House of Commons. That was a serious matter for Mr. Dagnan.

The member felt that all should be proud of people such as Dagnan, an ordinary citizen determined to exercise his democratic right for what he considered to be fair and not out of any self interest. She noted that more people like Mr. Dagnan were needed, since too many people felt absolutely powerless in this so-called democracy to exert their rights and stand up for what they believed was right.

Ms. short hoped that the House would agree that Mr. Dagnan's complaint should be referred to the Committee of privileges both to protect Mr. Dagnan, who ought not be punished for having exercised his democratic right, and to protect others coming after him who ought to have a similar right.

After some discussion, the motion was adopted and the matter was referred to the Committee of Privileges.

The Committee of Privileges, in their Report presented to the House on 7 November 1989, *inter alia* reported that they had considered whether it was possible, without wholly resolving the discordant versions of the facts, to come to a view on whether Council officials intended to obstruct Mr. Dagnan's petitioning or acted in such a way that obstruction was the natural and inevitable — though unintended — consequence. They observed that undoubtedly the motor-race was mentioned at a meeting on 2 February 1989 between Mr. Dagnan and his superior, but did the officials' concern about Mr. Dagan's use of information on the subject in general extend to a desire to hinder him in either of the petitions? The official witnesses looked on the exchanges about the motor-race on 2 February as part of the long-standing issues involving Mr. Dagnan, not linked to proceedings in parliament. They asserted that they were not in any sense attempting to abridge his proper freedom of action. Mr. Dagnan, on the other hand, felt that whatever reservations officials might previously have had about him, it was petitioning against the Bill alone which caused a problem with (his) job.

The Committee noted that in weighing the conflicting evidence on intention, they were not by any means convinced by evidence that, when senior officials decided on 1 February to move Mr. Dagnan from his audit post, the fact of his having petitioned was either unknown or regarded as of very little relevance in the context of a discussion about other's confidence in him. On the other hand, Council officials had taken no clear action to disadvantage Mr. Dagnan after he petitioned, since they did not see the posts offered to him outside the audit division as less attractive than his present one. In that important sense official's actions were fully consistent with their declared intentions.

The Committee did not propose to take further evidence since they had little reason to believe that it would necessarily be helpful in reaching a

conclusion. They were prepared to accept that the Council officials might not have intended to hinder or deter Mr. Dagnan in the prosecution of the petitions, but they were also prepared to accept that Mr. Dagnan genuinely thought that their intervention constituted in proper pressure on him. The Committee believed that in proposing to move him to another post because they thought (amongst other causes) that Mr. Dagnan, might misuse confidential motor racing information, his superiors acted in such a way as might reasonably have deterred him and hence endangered Parliament's right to hear evidence from witnesses, even if that was not the intention of Council officials. Such action did, in Committee's opinion, constitute a technical contempt. Nevertheless, they did not recommend that any action be taken by the House in the impugned case.

The Committee also observed that their proceedings had, however, been concerned with an important issue, and they thought it right to take the opportunity to restate some of the underlying principles of parliamentary privilege on which Mr. Dagnan's complaint had focussed attention. They felt that the privilege did not exist to the detriment of members' accountability to the public. It existed rather to make it possible for the House collectively and members individually to perform their functions on behalf of the electorate. If the House were to take decisions on matter of Public interest freely, members must be able to speak their minds, without the threat of inhibiting external pressure.

The Committee further observed that it was, however, not only members to whom this principle should apply. Those who had business before the High Court of Parliament, whether as witness, petitioner, counsel or agent should also be protected against conduct which hindered them in the exercise of their right of free access to Parliament or molested or punished them after the event. Their freedom to lay their case before members was integral with that of the House, Committees were entitled to hear and witnesses to give evidence uncontaminated by pressure from third parties — who might stand in a variety of relationships to the witness, including that of employer — because the latter fear inconvenience or embarrassment. As the Clerk of the House pointed out, modern cases of contempt in this area were few, most probably because the analogy between molestation of those who had business before the House and molestation of persons conducting Business before the courts of law was sufficiently close to make the contempt involved clear to see. The rationale of this aspect of privilege was, however, unaltered by the passage of time, obstruction of, or interference with, those who have legitimate business before the House was just as serious in the late twentieth century as in any preceding period, and the obligation of the House to uphold the rights of those who might be mistreated in this way was no less than it ever was. The Committee trusted that the concern it had expressed at the issues raised in the impugned case would act as a

salutary warning to all those who might be in a position to interfere with the freedom of individuals exercising a legitimate right of access to Parliament.

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

LOK SABHA

Quoting from inter-Ministerial correspondence without prior notice: On 18 April, 1990, soon after the Question Hour, a member, Shri Vasant Sathe, while referring to a letter purportedly written by the then Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Devi Lal to Prime Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh regarding certain economic offences committed by various industrialists, quoted certain portions therefrom. The Speaker thereupon observed that the member should have taken his prior permission for quoting from the letter. Another member, Shri L.K. Advani, submitted that the member should not have been permitted to refer to the document which was in the nature of inter-Ministerial correspondence without giving proper notice thereof to the Speaker. The Minister of Law and Justice, Shri Dinesh Goswami, observed that a member did not acquire a right to raise a matter merely by giving a notice and so long as the Speaker did not decide the admissibility of the notice, a member had no right to raise the matter. The Speaker, thereupon, observed that Shri Sathe should have given advance notice alongwith a copy of the alleged letter. He also observed that he had not allowed any discussion and the matter was treated as closed.

On 20 April, 1990, the Speaker while drawing attention to the notices under rule 193 tabled by Sarvashri K.S. Rao, Vasant Sathe, Harish Rawat, P.R. Kumaramangalam and Janardhana Poojary and Professor K. V. Thomas regarding allegations reported to have been made by the then Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Devi Lal, in his letter to Prime Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh about the activities of Indian Express Group of companies etc., observed that the matter referred to in the notices was a matter between the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister. He added that under rule 186(xvii) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, a notice could not refer to or seek disclosure of information about matters which were secret in their nature. Also under rule 186(iii), a notice could not refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their public capacity. He also noted that correspondence between Cabinet Ministers was privileged. In view of the above, the Speaker ruled that the notices tabled by the members were inadmissible and he, therefore, disallowed the same insofar as they were based on the alleged letter.

Procedure to regulate the proceedings after Question Hour and before taking up regular business: On 24 April, 1990, the Speaker, referred to the

procedure evolved at his meeting with the Leaders of Parties and Groups held on 23 April 1990 for the regulation of the time spent in raising various matters after the Question Hour and before the normal business listed in the Order Paper was taken up. He announced that it had been decided that every day after the Question Hour and Papers Laid on the Table, in addition to eight notices under Rule 377, mention of seven more urgent matters might be allowed on the basis of notices of subjects received by the Speaker by 1030 hours on the day of the sitting. The Speaker then proposed to implement the procedure from that very day observing further that not more than seven members would be allowed, each one of them might raise only one matter and for that not more than one minute be taken by him.

Shri Indrajit Gupta and some other members submitted that as the members were not aware of the procedure, the same might be implemented with effect from 25 April 1990. Submissions were also made by several other members regarding the procedure itself. After some discussion, it was agreed that the matter may be reviewed at the meeting of the Leaders of Parties and Groups. Consequently, a meeting of the Leaders was held on the same day, and it was decided that the guidelines agreed to on the previous day, might be followed and it should be left to the Speaker to decide as to which member should be allowed to raise a matter in the House after the Question Hour.

The new procedure was followed during the rest of the Budget Session and everyday, on an average, 15 to 20 members who had given advance notices, were allowed by Speaker to make submissions.

Allegations against a political party: On 26 April, 1990, immediately after the Question Hour, a member, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, referred to certain Press reports about the decision of the Shankaracharya of Dwarka Sharda Peeth to perform *Shilanyas* at the disputed Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid site on 7 May 1990 and alleged that there were some people from amongst the Congress Party behind that move.

Thereupon, another member, Shri Vasant Sathe, on a point of order, submitted that apart from the fact that the member did not give any advance intimation to the Speaker of her intention to make allegations, she had also contravened the provisions of rule 352 (vii) which prohibited making defamatory statement on the floor of the House and demanded expunction of the reference made to the Congress party.

After hearing various sections of the House, the Speaker observed that he would go through the proceedings and give his decision in the matter later.

On 30 April, 1990, the Speaker observed that he had gone into the record of proceedings, provisions of rules and precedents available in that regard. The rules only prohibited defamatory statements against persons

and not against political parties. According to the established conventions and precedents, where allegations had been made against a political party in the House, the leader of that political party was also permitted to make a statement in that regard. The Speaker further observed that a perusal of the record would show that Shri Dires Singh and another member of his party had immediately refuted the impugned allegation. He added that it was interesting to note that on 26 April, 1990 itself, Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal had also made an allegation against the BJP when he stated that the two persons who had been apprehended in connection with fire in jhuggis in Delhi, had confessed that they belonged to BJP and had owned responsibility for the fire. The allegation was immediately refuted by another member, Shri Kalka Dass, he noted.

The Speaker ruled that in the instant case, since both the versions were on record, keeping in view the past practice he did not find it necessary to expunge any portion of the debates. Also, a close scrutiny of the words used by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee had convinced him that she was very careful not to use any unparliamentary words or any allegation against any person meriting expunction.

Propriety and desirability of postponing any business listed in name of a Minister on the ground of his pre-occupation in the other House: A Calling Attention regarding molestation of women in DTC buses was admitted and listed for 9 April, 1990 in the name of Shri Mufti Mohammed Sayeed, the Minister of Home Affairs, who *vide* his letter dated 8 April 1990 (received on 9 April, 1990) requested for its postponement on the ground that he would be pre-occupied with the business in Rajya Sabha and would not be in a position to attend business in Lok Sabha on that day. The Speaker, however, did not agree and the Calling Attention was taken up as scheduled. Thereupon, with the consent of the Speaker, Shri P. Upendra, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, made a statement on behalf of the Minister of Home Affairs.

Expunction of entire speech of a member containing derogatory references to former Prime Minister: On 11 May, 1990, after the Question Hour, the entire speech of a member, Shrimati Bimal Kaur regarding Punjab situation was expunged under the order of Speaker as it contained derogatory references to the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Prerogative of the Chair to call the members to participate in debate: On 14 May, 1990, during discussion on Demands for Grants relating to Ministries of Water Resources and Agriculture, a member, Shri Chhedi Paswan, submitted that members were not being called by the Chair according to list supplied by parties. Overruling the point raised by the member, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, who was in the Chair, observed that it was the prerogative and privilege of the Chair. She then referred

to Direction 115(A) (3) of Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha which reads as follows:

The Speaker shall not be bound by the lists or order in which names have been given by Parties or Groups or individuals directly. The lists shall be for his guidance only and it shall always be open to him to make changes wherever necessary in order that the debates are regulated in accordance with the general principles laid down by the Speaker from time to time.

Expunction of allegatory references to a Governor: On 14 May, 1990, after the Question Hour, a member, Shri S. Krishna Kumar, while raising Kashmir issue made certain allegatory references, to the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir. On objection being taken, the Speaker ordered expunction of allegatory references to Governor.

Members required to approach whips of parties and not the Chair to ascertain inclusion of their names in the list of speakers: During discussion and voting on Demands for Grants relating to Ministries of Labour and Welfare on 15 May, 1990, the Deputy Speaker who was in the Chair, observed:

I would like to request the whips to keep the list with them, if they have forwarded the list to us. And the hon. Members may meet their whips and find out whether their names are there or not. Every time, every Member coming to the Chair and trying to find out whether his name is there in the list or not is not correct; it does not look nice.

Commencement of the discussion on the Adjournment Motion beyond scheduled hour fixed for the purpose: On 18 May, 1990, the Speaker gave his consent to the moving of adjournment motion, the notice of which was given by Shri Vasant Sathe and others, regarding threat to democracy as a result of political murders and criminalisation of politics as in Meham recently. As leave asked for by Shri Sathe was not opposed, the Speaker informed that leave was granted by the House and directed that the motion would be taken up immediately after laying of papers on the Table of the House. After papers were laid, some members raised the matter regarding grant of Statehood to Delhi. The Speaker allowed the Home Minister to respond to the points raised by members. Thereupon, a member, Professor Saif-ud-Din Soz, submitted on a point of order that as the adjournment motion had been allowed to be moved, the Home Minister could not, therefore, make any statement. Another member, Shri L.K. Advani, then submitted that the Speaker could allow the Minister at any time to inform the House on any issue. The Leader of Opposition, Shri Rajiv Gandhi intervened to request that the adjournment motion should be taken up immediately. The Speaker, after hearing some other members, observed:

After leave of the House to the moving of an adjournment motion has been granted and hour fixed for discussion, the Speaker has to allow the motion to be moved, except where some new situation has arisen due to which discussion on the motion cannot take place without infringing the Rules. It is, however, open to

a member not to move the motion even though Leave of the House to its moving has been granted and time for its discussion fixed. Commencement of the discussion on the motion is normally not delayed beyond the scheduled hour unless it is absolutely necessary to do so, e.g. to complete a division already in progress, or with the consent of the mover.

The Speaker further observed that since the rules were clear, he would not infringe the same and would call upon the Home Minister to respond to the apprehensions which had been aired by the members from Delhi, immediately after the adjournment motion was over.

Chair's discretion to allow a few clarificatory questions on statements by Ministers: On 21 December, 1989, after the Minister of External Affairs had made a statement in the House, a member, Shri L.K. Advani, made a submission that members might be permitted to seek clarifications on statements by the Ministers as was the practice in Rajya Sabha. Dr. Thambi Durai, who was in the Chair, thereupon, observed that the matter could be placed before the Rules Committee for consideration.

The Rules Committee, at its sitting held on 20 March, 1990, recommended that the Chair in its discretion might allow a few clarificatory questions on statements by Ministers. The Committee however, felt that there was no need to amend the relevant rule 372 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in this regard.

The members were accordingly permitted to ask clarificatory questions on statements by Ministers on 17 April, 7 May and 25 May, 1990.

Scope of amendments to motion for adoption of BAC Report: On 24 May, 1990, immediately after the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Satya Pal Malik, had moved the motion for adoption of Twelfth Report of Business Advisory Committee (BAC), a member, Shri A.K. Roy sought to move the amendment given notice of by him. The Chairman, Shri Vakkom Purushothaman, informed that the amendment had been disallowed as it sought to include new items of business in the Report. Thereupon, the member on a point of order submitted that under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha his amendments for inclusion of new items could not be disallowed since the relevant rule (rule 290) did not impose such restrictions. Another member, Shri Eduardo Faleiro also supported Shri Roy. After hearing some other members, the Chairman referred to rule 288 and observed that the function of the Committee was only to decide the time and nothing else. It was for the Government to decide which business was to be taken before the House.

* Referring to some earlier rulings on the subject, the Chair observed that, on 4 May, 1973, when a member, Shri Madhu Limaye, gave notice of a substitute motion to the motion regarding adoption of 29th Report of BAC (Fifth Lok Sabha) seeking to include three Short Duration Discussions in the Report for being taken up during the next week, the notice was

disallowed by the Speaker and the member informed. When the member sought to raise the matter in the House, the Speaker had ruled that the amendment could be moved to change allocation of time recommended by the Committee but new items of business could not be added by amendments.

Referring to another instance, the Chair observed that on 17 December 1981, when the motion regarding adoption of the 24th Report of the BAC was moved, Shri Chandrajit Yadav wanted to move an amendment. The Speaker did not allow the same and observed that the BAC at their sitting held on 10 December, 1981 had recommended that in accordance with the well-established convention, an amendment could be moved to a BAC report to change allocation of time recommended by the Committee but new items of business could not be added through amendments.

The Chair while quoting the ruling of the Speaker, Shri G.V. Mavalankar, given on 28 July, 1955, observed:

I have already stated that every member has a right to make comments on the recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee but there are ways of exercising the right. I am just throwing a suggestion: if any member feels dissatisfied over the allocation of time by the Business Advisory Committee, the better course, to my mind, would be not to table an amendment to the motion but to represent the matter to the leader of his own party who was there in the Business Advisory Committee. He could then explain to him the reasons as to why a particular time was fixed up, and the matter is always open for discussion. I, therefore, advisedly said that even in this House when some time was allocated and it was felt that some more time was necessary, the result of the adoption of his motion being that it becomes the allocation order of the House, it becomes necessary to take the sense of the House and the House can revise its view of the situation as it arises from time to time. That is the proper remedy, and not the moving of amendments.

Shri Roy was thus not allowed to move his amendments. The Report of the Committee was, therefore, adopted.

Reference to former Speaker by name: While replying to the motion for consideration of the Constitution (Sixty-Sixth) Amendment Bill, the then Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Devi Lal referred to former Speaker, Dr. Balram Jakhar, by name, who was not a member of House. On objection being taken, the Deputy Speaker observed that the name of former Speaker would not go on record. Earlier, during the same discussion, the Deputy Speaker had made similar observations when a member, Shri Shopat Singh Makkasar had referred to Dr. Jakhar by name during course of his speech.

STATE LEGISLATURES

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Precedence of Adjournment Motion over Calling Attention Motion: On 29 March 1990, a point of order was raised by a member stating that the calling attention motion should be taken up after the questions and before other business entered upon in the List of Business, instead of taking up the adjournment motion. The Speaker, thereupon, observed that a notice of adjournment motion was given to adjourn the transaction of all businesses included in the Agenda and if a decision was taken to adjourn all the business included in the Agenda, the House could discuss only the subjects mentioned in the adjournment motion. Therefore, he added, the question of taking up the calling attention motion would come only after the disposal of the adjournment motion before the House because the calling attention motion was included in the Agenda.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

Discussion on matters concerning the Governor's Address: On 10 January 1990, when the Speaker stood up to read the Governor's Address which was delivered that day to both Houses of the Legislature assembled together, a member, Shri Pramod Kumar raised a point of order saying that the written copy of the Governor's Address did not conform to the original text of the Address. After listening to the views of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the Speaker ruled that it was a well-established tradition that no discussion on any matter about the Governor could be allowed in the House. He further observed that the Address delivered by the Governor as well as the printed text of the Governor's Address were same, a portion of which he himself had read and a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House. As regards the objection that the Address was not read, the Speaker quoted, an unambiguous ruling given by the Calcutta High Court on this point. Such a point was raised there also and it was ruled that if Governor's Address had been presented and laid on the Table of the House, then the Address laid on the Table would be regarded as the original Address of the Governor. The Speaker, therefore, neither allowed any discussion on the Address nor permitted any one to raise any objection in respect of what had been said by the Governor before he started reading his Address. Thereafter, the Speaker read the first and last paragraphs of the Address. The rest of the Address was deemed to have been read.

Unparliamentary expression: On 12 January 1990, the Speaker informed the House that on the previous day, a word, *Shikhandi* was used during the Question Hour. He further observed that at that time he had reserved his ruling about declaring that word as parliamentary or unpar-

*Material contributed by Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

**Material contributed by Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

liamentary. He added that he had since gone into the proceedings of Lok Sabha dated 17 November 1966, the proceedings of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly dated 25 March 1981 and proceedings of Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly dated 31 March 1981. In all these proceedings the word *Shikhandi* had been declared as unparliamentary. Following these rulings, he directed that the word, *Shikhandi* and the relevant sentence may be deleted from the proceedings of 11 January 1990.

Issue of Ordinances when Session already summoned: On 12 January 1990, Shri Pramod Kumar raising a point of order, said that even after the Governor had issued the summons on 10 December 1989 summoning the Joint Session of both Houses of the Legislature on 10 January 1990, an Ordinance, "Amenities of Ministers, Officers, and Members of State Legislature, U.P. (Amendment) Ordinance, 1989" was promulgated on 31 December 1989. The member requested the Chair to direct the Government that in future they should not promulgate an Ordinance after the House was summoned for a Session, as it constituted a contempt of the House. A member, Shri Panchanan Rai and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also expressed their views on the issue. While giving his ruling, the Speaker quoted article 213 of the Constitution which reads as follows:

If at any time, except when the Legislative Assembly of a State is in session, or where there is a Legislative Council in the State, except when both Houses of the Legislature are in session, the Governor is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require.

Observing that an Ordinance could not be promulgated only when either of the House was in Session, the Speaker, rejected the notice.

Status of parties supporting the Ruling Party: On 16 January 1990, the Speaker informed the House that a member, Dr. Shivanand Nautiyal had raised a point of order on 15 January 1990, whether Bharatiya Janata Party and Communist Party of India shall be deemed to have been included in the Ruling Party or not. He added that the Presiding Officer, Chaudhary Shankar Singh had reserved his ruling on the above matter. The Speaker observed that in the list of parties, brought out by Legislative Assembly Secretariat, the names of Janata Dal members mentioned therein shall be treated as members of the Ruling Party. The members of the rest of the parties shall be treated as members of the Opposition. He further observed that it was the discretion of the members of Bharatiya Janata Party and Communist Party of India to support any party they like at the time of expressing their views. There was, therefore, no need of any ruling in the matter, he concluded.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 April to 30 June 1990)

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Expansion of Ministry: Prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, expanded his Council of Ministers on 21 April, by appointing 13 more Ministers of State and five Deputy Ministers. On 23 April, he allocated portfolios to the new Ministers and assigned the Communications portfolio hitherto held by Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan to Shri Janeshwar Mishra and shifted Shri Nilamani Routray from Health to Environment and Forests. Further, Professor M.G.K. Menon relinquished the additional charge of the Minister of State in the Department of Education in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

The new Ministers and their portfolios were as follows:

Ministers of State (Independent Charge): Shri Janeshwar Mishra: *Communications*; and Shri Rashid Masood: *Health and Family Welfare*.

Ministers of State: Shri Chimanbhai Mehta: *Human Resource Development*; Shri Bhajaman Behra: *Petroleum and chemicals*; Shri Hari Kishore Singh: *External Affairs*; Shri Upendra Nath Verma: *Rural Development*; Shri Subodh Kant Sahay: *Home Affairs*; Shri Satya Pal Malik: *Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism*; Shri Bhagey Gobardhan: *Planning and Programme Implementation*; Shri Nitish Kumar: *Agriculture and Cooperation*; and Shri Srikanta Jena: *Small-Scale Industries, Agro and Rural Industries* in the Ministry of Industry.

Deputy Ministers: Shri Ajay Singh: *Railways*; Shrimati Usha Sinha: *Women and Child Development* in the Ministry of Welfare; Shri Anil Shastri: *Finance*; Shri Bhakta Charan Das: *Youth Affairs and Sports* in the Ministry of Human Resource Development; and Shri Jagdeep Dhankar: *Parliamentary Affairs*.

New Governors: President Shri R. Venkataraman appointed following five new Governors on 26 April: Sarvashri D.D. Thakur (Assam); Bhanu

1. *Statesman and Telegraph*, 24 April, 1990; and Circular issued by the Lok Sabha Secretariat dated 26 April, 1990.

Pratap Singh (Karnataka); Mahipal Shastri (Gujarat); M.M. Thomas (Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh) and M.Dighe (Meghalaya).²

Resignation from Lok Sabha: Lok Sabha Speaker Shri Rabi Ray, accepted the resignation of Shri Lalu Prasad, on 26 April, after the latter became the Chief Minister of Bihar.³

Nominations to Lok Sabha: President Shri R. Venkataraman nominated Sarvashri Joss Fernandez and Paul Montosh as members of Lok Sabha on 7 May, to represent the Anglo-Indian Community.⁴

Bye-elections to Lok Sabha: BJP candidate, Major D.D. Khanoria, bagged the Kangra Lok Sabha seat, defeating Shri Vikram Mahajan of the Congress (I), in a bye-election held on 5 June. In another bye-election held on 17 June, from Chapra Lok Sabha constituency in Bihar, Janata Dal candidate Shri Lal Baboo Rai, defeated Janata Party candidate Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh.⁵

Election to Rajya Sabha: Congress (I) Nominee, Shri Neodek Yanguam was declared elected unopposed to the Rajya Sabha on 10 May, in the biennial elections from Arunachal Pradesh. The ULF candidate Shri Kulabidhu Singh won the Rajya Sabha seat from Manipur, defeating his Congress (I) rival, Shri Sanjam Tombinon Singh on 7 June.⁶

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Death of MLA: Congress (I) MLA, Shri P. Srirama Murthy passed away on 27 April.⁷

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Expansion of Ministry: Congress (I) Ministry headed by Shri Gegong Apang was expanded on 27 April, with the induction of 14 new Ministers — five of Cabinet rank, five Ministers of State with independent charge and four Deputy Ministers — raising its strength to 25.

The following is the list of Ministers and their portfolios:

Cabinet Ministers: Shri Gegong Apang (Chief Minister): *Home, Science and Technology, General Administration and other departments not allocated to any other Minister;* Shri Todak Basar: *PWD, Parliamentary Affairs and Law;* Shri R.K. Khirmey: *Planning and Finance;* Shri T.L. Rajkumar: *Industry;* Shri Mukut Mithi: *Forest;* Shri Tadak Dulom: *Rural Development;* Shri Tengam Ngemu: *Horticulture;* Shri C.P. Namchoom: *Agriculture;* Shri Chera Talo: *Power;* Shri Kaming Dolo: *Animal Husbandry and Veterinary;* Shri Thupten Tempa: *Rural Work;* Shri Wangpa Lawlung: *Health and Family Welfare;* Shri Komoli Mosang: *Cooperation;* *Social Welfare;* Shri Neelam Taram: *Civil Supplies;* Shri

2. *Hindu and Times of India*, 27 April, 1990.

3. *Times of India*, 27 April, 1990.

4. *Hindustan Times*, 8 May, 1990.

5. *Hindustan Times*, 8 June, 1990; and *Free Press Journal*, 20 June, 1990.

6. *Telegraph*, 11 May and 8 June, 1990.

7. *Statesman*, 28 April, 1990.

Kabang Borang: *Transport*; Shri Dera Natung: *Information, Public Relations and Tourism*.

Ministers of State (Independent Charge): Shri Toiddi Ado: *Social, Cultural and Youth Affairs and Sports*; Shri Nokson Bonam: *Panchayat, Economics and Statistics*; Shri Tarung Babin: *Rehabilitation, Settlement*; Shri Tadar Tariang: *Fisheries*; and Shri Wangpa Pongpe: *Research and Library*.

Deputy Ministers: Shri Samcho Ngemu: *Home, Education, Science and Technology*; Shri Japu Deru: *PWD*; Shri Talo Mugli: *Power*; and Shri Nguran Tazap: *Rural Works*.⁸

New Governor: Shri Devi Das Thakur who was sworn in as the Governor of Assam on 2 May, was given additional charge of the same office for the State of Arunachal Pradesh and was sworn in on 9 May.⁹

ASSAM

Resignation of Deputy Speaker: Deputy Speaker of the State Assembly Shri Bhadreswar Buragohain resigned his post and from the membership of the Assembly on 11 April, on getting elected to Rajya Sabha.¹⁰

New Ministers: Chief Minister Prafulla Kumar Mohanta inducted three new Ministers into his ministry on 16 May. The new Ministers and their portfolios were:

Cabinet Ministers: Shri Nagen Sarma: *Power*; and Shri Digen Bora: *Cooperation*.

Minister of State: Shri Pradeep Gogoi: *Law, Justice and Forest*.¹¹

New Governor: Shri Devi Das Thakur was sworn in as Governor of Assam on 2 May 1990.¹²

BIHAR

Chief Minister elected to Council: Chief Minister, Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav was declared elected to the State Legislative Council on 16 April, alongwith 11 other candidates in the biennial elections.¹³

Bye-election to Assembly: Janata Dal nominee, Shri Surendra Singh won the Gopalganj Assembly seat, defeating his nearest independent rival Shri Ambika Yadav in a bye-election held on 20 May.¹⁴

8. *Hindustan Times*, 28 April, 1990.

9. *Hindustan Times*, 10 May, 1990.

10. *Hindustan Times*, 12 April, 1990.

11. *Statesman*, 17 May, 1990 and *Telegraph*, 18 May, 1990.

12. *Hindustan Times*, 3 May, 1990.

13. *Telegraph*, 17 April, 1990.

14. *Times of India*, 23 May, 1990.

GOA

New Ministry: Dr. Luis Proto Barbosa who had resigned as Speaker of the State Assembly on 13 April, was sworn in as Chief Minister on 14 April, heading the Progressive Democratic Front Ministry comprising Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party and Goan People's Party. Twelve other Ministers were also sworn in. Dr. Barbosa took over as Chief Minister from Shri Churchill Alemao who had been sworn in as interim Chief Minister on 27 March.¹⁵

New Speaker: MGP MLA, Shri Surendra Sirsath, was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on 26 April.¹⁶

GUJARAT

New Governor: Shri Mahipal Shastri was sworn in as Governor of Gujarat on 2 May.¹⁷

HARYANA

Resignation of Chief Minister: Chief Minister, Shri Om Prakash Chautala resigned his office on 22 May.¹⁸

Bye-election result: Former Chief Minister, Shri Om Prakash Chautala of the Janata Dal, won the Darba Kalan seat defeating his nearest Congress(I) rival, Shri Jagdish Nehra in a bye-election held on 26 May.¹⁹

New Ministry: Shri Banarsi Das Gupta was sworn in as the new Chief Minister of Haryana alongwith six members of his Ministry on 23 May. On 28 May, the seven-member Ministry was expanded with the induction of seven Cabinet Ministers and 12 Ministers of State raising its strength to 26. Portfolios were allocated on 29 May. The Ministers and their portfolios were as follows:

Cabinet Ministers: Shri Banarsi Das Gupta (Chief Minister): *General Administration, Criminal Investigation Department (CID), Vigilance, Medical Education, Personnel, Administrative Reforms and Training, Industries, Mines and Geology, Tourism, Administration of Justice Legislation, Town and Country Planning and Urban Estates, Public Relations and Electronics*; Shri Hukum Singh (Deputy Chief Minister): *Agriculture, Development and Panchayats*; Shri Jagan Nath: *PWD (B&R) Architecture*; Shri O.P. Bhardwaj: *Health, Ayurveda*; Shri Subhash Chand Katyaj: *Local Government, Science and Technology*; Rao Ram Narain: *Revenue, Rehabilitation, Consolidation*; Shri Luxmi Narain: *Industrial Training and Vocational Education, Fisheries*; Shri Maha Singh: *PWD, Public Health*; Shri Nar Singh Danda: *Food and Supplies, Elections*; Shri Sachdev Tyagi: *Excise and taxation*; Shri Hira Nand Arya: *Finance, Planning, Institutional*

15. *Hindu*, 15 April, 1990.

16. *Tribune*, 27 April, 1990.

17. *Hindustan Times*, 3 May, 1990.

18. *Indian express and Times of India*, 23 May, 1990.

19. *Stateman*, 28 May, 1990.

Finance and Credit Control; Shri Kishan Singh Sangwan: *Education, Languages, Archives, Archaeology and Museums*; Shri Sampat Singh: *Home and Parliamentary Affairs*; and Shri Dhirpal Singh: *Cooperation*.

Ministers of State: Shri Balbir Singh: *Labour and Employment, Environment*; Shri Azmat Khan: *Animal Husbandry*; Shri Manphool Singh: *Printing and Stationery* (attached with Shri Jagan Nath in PWD); Shri Dharambir: *Transport*; Shri Des Raj: *Jails* (attached with the Minister for Irrigation and Power Department); Shri Bhagi Ram: *Social Welfare*; Shri Kanti Prakash Bhalla: *Technical Education and Housing*; Shri Shiv Lal: *Welfare of Scheduled Castes* (attached with the Minister for Cooperation); Shri Hazar Chand: *Dairy Development*; Shri Surender Singh: *Forests and Wild Life Preservation*; Shri Hasan Mohammed: *Wakf* (attached with Home Minister and Public Health Minister).²⁰

Resignation of MLA: State Assembly Speaker, Shri H.S. Chatha accepted on 4 June, the resignation of former Agriculture Minister, Shri Ranjit Singh from the House.²¹

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Bye-election results: In bye-elections to the State Assembly held on 5 June, Sarvashri Shiv Kumar, T.S. Negi, Tulsiram (all BJP) and Phunchog Rai of Congress(I) were declared elected from Palampur, Kinnar, Bharmaur and Lahaul-Spiti constituencies, respectively.²²

KARNATAKA

Expansion of Ministry: Chief Minister, Shri Veerendra Patil expanded his Ministry by inducting four Cabinet Ministers, two Ministers of State and a Deputy Minister on 3 May, increasing the strength of the Ministry to 18.

The new Ministers were: Sarvashri S. Bangarappa, K.H. Patil, S.M. Yahya and M.Y. Ghorpade (all Cabinet rank); M.S. Atmananda and Dr. H.R. Raju (Ministers of State) and Shrimati Suma Vasanth (Deputy Minister).²³

New Governor: Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh was sworn in Governor of Karnataka on 8 May.²⁴

Elections to Legislative Council: Six Congress (I) candidates and one Janata Dal nominee were elected unopposed to the State Legislative Council in the biennial elections held on 14 June. They were: Sarvashri M. Veeriah Swamy, Kanagali Omprakash Shankaranand. S.D. Goankar, Premchandra Sagar and Shrimati. Muktarunnisa Begum [all Congress (I)]

20. *Times of India and Hindustan Times*, 24 May, 1990; and *Tribune* 29 and 30 May, 1990.

21. *Statesman*, 5 June, 1990.

22. *Hindustan Times*, 7 June, 1990; *Indian Express and Times of India*, 8 June, 1990.

23. *Hindu*, 4 May, 1990.

24. *Hindu*, 9 May, 1990.

and Shri B.A. Mohiddeen (Janata Dal). On 25 June, Sarvashri S. Mallikarjunaiah and K. Narahari of BJP were declared elected from the Thunkur South-East Graduate constituency and Bangalore teachers constituency respectively, while Shri H.K. Patil of Congress(I) retained his seat in Dhanoar West Graduate constituency and an independent Shri Basavraj Patil Sedam supported by the BJP, was declared elected to the Legislative Council.²⁵

MADHYA PRADESH

Bye-election results: BJP candidate Sarvashri Jayant Malayya and Narendra Sharma were declared elected from Damoh and Batapera Assembly constituencies, respectively in the bye-elections held on 6 May.²⁶

Expansion of Ministry: The Sunderlal Patwa Ministry was expanded on 9 June, with the induction of three Cabinet Ministers and ten Ministers of State, raising the strength of the Ministry to 40.

The new Cabinet Ministers sworn in were: Sarvashri Bherulal Patidar, Babulal Jain, and Munshilal. The new Ministers of State were: Sarvashri Aghan Singh Thakur, Gaurishanker Shejwar, Chandrabhan Singh, Jayant Malayya, Prem Prakash Pandey, Brijmohan Agarwal, Brajendra Patha, Bharwar Singh Pore, Moolchand Khandelwal and Shiv Pratap Singh.²⁷

Re-allocation of portfolios: Chief Minister, Shri Sunderlal Patwa, re-allocated portfolios of his Cabinet colleagues on 12 June, after keeping with himself 14 departments including Home, Transport, Housing, Energy, Public Relations, Urban Welfare and Local Bodies. Shri Shitala Sahay was divested of Home, Jail and Transport portfolios and allocated Narmada Valley Development and Water Resources. Shri Laxminarayan Sharma was assigned Cooperatives after being divested of the charge of Agriculture and Bio-gas. Shri Babulal Gaur was divested of Urban Welfare, Local Bodies and Housing while retaining Law and Legislative Affairs, Parliamentary Affairs and Gas Relief.

Shri Nirbhay Singh Patel who held the charge of Panchayats and Rural Development, was made the new Forest Minister. Shri Bherulal Patidar, a new entrant to the Cabinet, was assigned Panchayats and Rural Development. Shri Ramhit Gupta, Minister for Finance and Separate Revenue, would now hold only Finance portfolio. The Separate Revenue Department, which was renamed as Commercial Taxation Department, went to Shri Babulal Jain, a new member of the Ministry.²⁸

25. *Statesman*, 15 June, and *Indian Express*, 26 June, 1990.

26. *Hindustan Times*, 28 May, 1990.

27. *Times of India*, 10 June, 1990.

28. *Indian Express* and *Times of India*, 13 June, 1990.

MAHARASHTRA

Election to Legislative Council: Congress(I) nominee, Shri R.D. Pradhan was elected to the State Legislative Council on 21 June, defeating the opposition candidate, Shri Kanhaiyalal Gidwani.²⁹

MANIPUR

Bye-election results: In bye-elections held on 17 May, Sarvashri Kumarjit Singh and Radhabinod Kojam were declared elected from Thangeiband and Ukhrul constituencies, respectively.³⁰

MEGHALAYA

New Governor: Shri Madhukar Dighe was sworn in as Governor of Meghalaya on 9 May.³¹

Removal of Deputy Speaker: The State Assembly Deputy Speaker, Shri J.D. Rymbai of United Meghalaya Parliamentary Forum, was removed from office on 22 June by a voice vote on the ground of "incompetence".³²

NAGALAND

New Ministers: Four new Ministers were sworn in on 19 April raising the strength of the Congress (I) Ministry in Nagaland to 25. Shri I. Hekive was given Cabinet rank, while Sarvashri Sedem, Kongam and S. Lima were made Ministers of State.³³

New Governor: Shri M.M. Thomas was sworn in as new Governor of Nagaland on 9 May.³⁴

New Ministry: A 14-member United Legislature Front Ministry headed by Shri K.L. Chisi, was sworn in by Governor Shri M.M. Thomas on 15 May, following the dismissal of the Congress(I) Ministry headed by Shri S.C. Jamir which was reduced to minority. The new two-tier Ministry, comprising the Nagaland People's Council (NPC) and the newly formed Congress (Regional) Party, had nine Cabinet Ministers, including the Chief Minister and five Ministers of State.

Shri Chongsen Chang, Leader of Congress (Regional) Party, was sworn in as the Deputy Chief Minister.

The Cabinet Ministers were: Sarvashri T.A. Ngullie, Tiameren, S.K. Sangthan, N. Rio, N. Okszenketba, Thenenco and Setricho. The Ministers of State were: Sarvashri Sedem, Tsuknungpenzu, Kiko Konyak, Phukayi Sema and Setecho.³⁵

²⁹ *Hindustan Times*, 22 June, 1990.

³⁰ *Hindu*, 19 May, 1990 and *Tribune*, 22 May, 1990.

³¹ *Hindustan Times*, 10 May, 1990.

³² *Hindustan Times*, 23 June, 1990.

³³ *Telegraph*, 20 April, 1990.

³⁴ *Hindustan Times*, 10 May, 1990.

³⁵ *Statesman and Times of India*, 16 May, 1990.

Expansion of Ministry: The ULF Ministry headed by Shri K.L. Chisi was expanded with the induction of nine new Ministers on 2 June and one more on 3 June.

The new Ministers of Cabinet rank were: Sarvashri H.G. Sakhra, K.H. Olohu, Banjak Phom. K.V. Kaditsu, Yokten Konyak, Yeangpheng Konyak and Lakhimong.

The Ministers of State were: Sarvashri T.M. Lotha, T.R. Dealing and Kath.³⁶

New Ministry: With the Government headed by Shri K.L. Chisi, losing majority support following the withdrawal of 15 MLAs, who formed a new Joint Legislature Party, a new Congress(I)—Nagaland People's Council (NPC) coalition Ministry headed by Shri Mamuzo of NPC, was sworn in on 19 June. The Ministry included the following cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State:

Cabinet Ministers: Sarvashri I.K. Sema, Deputy Chief Minister, Noka Konyak, T.N. Ngullie, K.V. Keditsu, Chingwang Konyak, K. Hullohon, Banjak Phom, T. Chubza, Chankong Chang, M. Vero, Yeangthong Konyak, E.T. Ezung, Khevkiho, K. Kath, T. Rothrong, Hokheto Sema, Bangdi, Imtisunget Jamir, Mavil Kheiya, I. Hekiya and S. Lima.

Ministers of State: Sarvashri Nungshij dmba Ao, Vokchen, Khukivi, N.T. Nakhro, K.G. Konyi, Khongo and Yenakam.³⁷

ORISSA

Bye-election result: Janata Dal nominee Shri Manas Mallick was declared elected to the State Assembly on 30 April in a bye-election from Dhamnagar constituency.³⁸

PUNJAB

Resignation of Governor: Governor Shri Nirmal Kumar Mukherjee tendered his resignation to President R. Venkataraman on 1 June.³⁹

New Governor: Janata Dal member of Rajya Sabha, Shri Virendra Verma, was appointed as the Governor of Punjab on 8 June, succeeding Shri Nirmal Kumar Mukherjee.⁴⁰

RAJASTHAN

Expansion of Ministry: Chief Minister, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, inducted 11 new Ministers into his Cabinet on 30 May raising the strength of the Ministry to 31. The new Ministers, of whom five were of Cabinet rank and six Ministers of State, were sworn in by Governor

³⁶ *Statesman*, 3 June, 1990.

³⁷ *Hindu*, 20 June, 1990; and *Statesman*, 21 June, 1990.

³⁸ *Times of India*, 1 May, 1990.

³⁹ *Times of India*, 2 June, 1990.

⁴⁰ *Times of India*, 9 June, 1990.

Shri Debi Prasad Chattopadhyaya at a ceremony in Raj Bhavan on 30 May.

The new Cabinet Ministers were : Shri Sampatram, Kedar, Shrimati Madan Kaur (all Janata Dal) Hari Kumar Audichya and Vidya Pathak (both BJP).

The Ministers of State were : Sarvashri Gopal Singh Khandela, Devi Singh Bhati, Nafiz Ahmed, Rameshwar Prasad Yadav (all Janata Dal), Yogeshwar Garg and Shantilal Chaplot (both BJP).⁴¹

Bye-election results : Shri Nand Kishore Sharma (BJP) and Shri Jagmal Singh Yadav (Janata Dal) were declared elected on 15 June, from Chabra and Tizara constituencies respectively, in bye-elections held on 14 June 1990.⁴²

TAMIL NADU

New Governor : Former Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Surjit Singh Barnala, was appointed Governor of Tamil Nadu on 22 May. Earlier, President R. Venkataraman accepted the resignation of Shri P.C. Alexander, the outgoing Governor.⁴³

UTTAR PRADESH

Death of MLA : Shri Genda Lal Gangwar, BJP MLA from Nawabganj, was electrocuted in Bareilly on 27 April.⁴⁴

Council election results : In the results declared on 17 and 30 May, for the 34 seats of the State Legislative council, to which elections were held, the Janata Dal and Congress (I) won 22 and seven seats, respectively, while BJP secured one seat. Four seats went to Independent candidates.⁴⁵

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

AFGHANISTAN

New Vice-President and Prime Minister : President Najibullah appointed Mr. Sultan Ali Kestmand as the country's first Vice-President and Mr. Fazal Haq Khaliqyar as the Prime Minister on 7 May.⁴⁶

AUSTRALIA

New Cabinet : Prime Minister, Mr. Bob Hawke constituted his new Cabinet on 3 April. Some of the important Ministers were : Mr. Gerry Hand (Immigration), Mr. Neal Blewett (Trade Negotiations) and Mr Ross Kelly (Environment). Treasurer Mr. Paul Keating also became Deputy Prime

⁴¹ *Statesman*, 31 May, 1990.

⁴² *Hindu*, 16 June, 1990.

⁴³ *Tribune*, 23 May, 1990.

⁴⁴ *Statesman*, 28 April, 1990.

⁴⁵ *Indian Express and National Herald*, 31 May, 1990.

⁴⁶ *Indian Express, and Telegraph*, 8 May, 1990.

Minister following the retirement of Mr. Lionel Bowen, while Mr. Gareth Evans retained the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and Trade.⁴⁷

BANGLADESH

Cabinet reshuffle: President, General H.M. Ershad dropped three senior Ministers and inducted four Cabinet and five State Ministers in a major reshuffle on 2 May. The Ministers dropped were, Jute Minister, Mr. Mahbubur Rahman, Religious Affairs Minister, Mr. Nazimuddin-al-Azad and the Fisheries Minister Mr. Sunil Gupta. The new Ministers were Mr. Mizannur Rahman Shelly, Mr. Habibul Islam Bhuyan, Mr. Shamsul Haq and Mr. Michall Susil Adhikari.⁴⁸

COLOMBIA

New President: The ruling Liberal Party candidate Mr. Cesar Gaviria was elected as the new President of the country on 28 May by getting 47 per cent vote and defeating his main rival, Social Conservative Party dissident Mr. Alvaro Gomez, in the election held on 27 May.⁴⁹

COSTA RICA

New President: Mr. Rafael Angel Calderon became the new President of Costa Rica, succeeding Mr. Oscar Arias on 9 May.⁵⁰

CYPRUS

Re-election of President: Mr. Rauf Denktas was elected for a fourth term on 22 April, as President of the breakaway State of Northern Cyprus.⁵¹

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Election results: The ruling Civic Forum led by President Vaclav Havel and its Slovak counterpart, Public Against Violence, together won 167 seats in the 300-member Federal Parliament in the elections held on 8 and 9 June. President Havel asked Mr. Marian Calfa on 12 June, to form the country's first democratically elected Government in more than 40 years.⁵²

New Government: The newly-elected Government headed by incumbent Prime Minister Mr. Marian Calfa, comprising a coalition with Civic Forum, its Slovak ally Public Against Violence and the Christian Democratic Movement, was sworn in by new President Mr. Vaclav

⁴⁷ *Hindustan Times*, 4 April, 1990.

⁴⁸ *Hindu*, 4 May, 1990.

⁴⁹ *Times of India*, 29 May, 1990.

⁵⁰ *Telegraph*, 10 May, 1990.

⁵¹ *Times of India*, 24 April, 1990.

⁵² *Statesman*, 11 June, 1990. and *Times of India*, 13 June, 1990.

Havel. The Parliament, meanwhile elected Mr. Alexander Dubeck as the new Speaker.⁵³

DPR KOREA (NORTH KOREA)

Re-election of President: President Kim IL Sung was unanimously re-elected President of North Korea by the Supreme People's Assembly on 4 June.⁵⁴

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Presidential election result: The Central Board announced on 12 June that President Joaquim Balaguer of the ruling Reformist Social Christian Party had won the election held earlier in May, defeating his nearest rival Mr. Juan Boseh of the Dominican Liberation Party.⁵⁵

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

New Prime Minister: The Parliament elected Central Democratic Union Leader, Mr. Lothar de Maiziere as Prime Minister, on 12 April heading a coalition Government.⁵⁶

GREECE

Election results: In the elections held on 8 April, for the third time within ten months, the New Democracy Party won 150 seats in the 300-seat Parliament. The Socialist Pasok Party got 124 seats, the Communist-led alliance 19 and independents and other parties seven.⁵⁷

New Government: Leader of the New Democracy Party, Mr. Constantine Mitsotakis, was sworn in as Prime Minister on 11 April. A 39-member Ministry from the New Democracy Party was also sworn in on the same day.⁵⁸

New President: New Democracy Party candidate Mr. Constantine Caramanlis was elected the country's new Head of State on 4 May by 153 of the 300 members of Parliament.⁵⁹

HUNGARY

New Government: On 3 May, the newly-elected Head of State Mr. Sprad Gonez directed the President of the Centre-right Hungarian Democratic Forum and winner of the Parliamentary elections, Mr. Jozsef Antall, to form the country's first post-Communist Government.

On 16 May, Premier-designate Mr. Jozsef Antall named the Ministers of the country's first freely elected Government in more than 40 years. Of the 13 Ministers appointed, eight were members of Antall's Hungarian

⁵³ *Hindustan Times*, 29 June, 1990.

⁵⁴ *Statesman*, 5 June, 1990.

⁵⁵ *Times of India*, 14 June, 1990.

⁵⁶ *Indian Express*, 13 April, 1990.

⁵⁷ *Hindu*, 10 April, 1990.

⁵⁸ *Hindu*, 12 April, 1990.

⁵⁹ *Statesman and Telegraph*, 5 May, 1990.

Democratic Forum, two were from the Small Holders Party, one was a Christian Democrat and two Independents.

On 26 May Mr. Jozsef Antall was officially elected the Premier of the country.⁶⁰

IRAN

Re-election of Speaker: The Speaker of the Iranian Parliament, Mr. Mehdi Kairubi, was re-elected on 11 June for another one-year term.⁶¹

MYANMAR (BURMA)

Election results: The country's major Opposition party, National League for Democracy (NLD), led by Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi, won the Parliamentary elections held on 26 May. By 7 July The NLD had reportedly won 400 out of 485 seats.⁶²

NEPAL

Panchayat dissolved: On 16 April, King Birendra of Nepal dissolved the Rashtriya Panchayat and ordered suspension of several articles of the Constitution relating to the Panchyat Policy and Evaluation Committee and the Class Organisations, through a Royal Proclamation. He also announced the resignation of Prime Minister, Mr. Lokendra Bhadr Chand, but asked the Council of Ministers to continue in office till alternative arrangements were made. Meanwhile, after a meeting between the Nepali Congress and the seven-party Left Front, it was announced that acting President of the Nepali Congress, Mr. Krishna Prasad Bhattarai, would head an interim Government consisting of the representatives of the Nepali Congress and the United Left Front.⁶³

New Ministry: Prime Minister designate Mr. Krishna Prasad Bhattarai named eight Ministers of interim Government on 18-April. The list of the Ministers and their portfolios was as follows:

Mr. Krishna Prasad Bhattarai (Prime Minister): *Defence, Foreign Affairs and Royal Place Affairs*; Mr. Mahendra Narayan Nidhi: *Water Resources and General Administration*; Mr. Yog Prasad Upadhaya: *Home and Communications*; Marshal Julum Shakya: *Transportation and PWD (all Nepal Congress)*; Mrs. Sahana Pradhan: *Industry and Commerce*; Mr. J.N. Khanal: *Law Reforms, Agriculture and Forests*; Mr. Nilamber Acharya: *Law, Justice and Tourism (all United Left Front)*; Mr. Devendra Raj Pandey: *Finance*; Shri Mathura Shrestha: *Health (both Independents)*. The Ministry was sworn in on 19 April.⁶⁴

Legislative Power to Government: King Birendra delegated legislative

⁶⁰ *Telegraph*, 4 May 1990; *Indian Express*, 18 May 1990; and *Hindustan Times*, 27 May, 1990.

⁶¹ *Times of India*, 14 June, 1990.

⁶² *Telegraph*, 30 May, 1990; and *Times of India*, 7 July, 1990.

⁶³ *Hindu and Times of India*, 17 April, 1990.

⁶⁴ *Hindu*, and *Hindustan Times*, 19 April 1990; and *Telegraph*, 20 April 1990.

power to the coalition Government headed by Prime Minister Mr. Krishna Prasad Bhattarai on 22 May to enable it to function freely and effectively.⁶⁵

PAKISTAN

Resignation of Minister: Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. Sher Afghan, resigned on 13 June, over a row with the Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. Miraj Khalid.⁶⁶

PERU

New President: Centre-Left candidate Mr. Alberto Fujimori was elected President of the country on 11 June, in the elections held on 10 June.⁶⁷

REPUBLIC OF KOREA (SOUTH KOREA)

Resignation of Minister: President Mr. Roh Tae Woo accepted the resignation of Political Affairs Minister, Mr. Park Chulun on 15 April and appointed Mr. Kim Yoon Whan to the post.⁶⁸

ROMANIA

New Interior Minister: Prime Minister, Mr. Petre Roman dismissed Interior Minister, Mr. Mihail Chitac on 14 June, following two days of blood-shed in the capital, Bucharest and appointed Mr. Doru Diorel Ursu, in his place.⁶⁹

Swearing-in of president: Mr. Ion Iliescu was sworn in as President of the country on 20 June.⁷⁰

THAILAND

Resignation of Deputy Prime Minister: Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Chavalit Yongchaiyudh, who also held Defence portfolio, resigned his post on 11 June.⁷¹

SYRIA

Election results: The ruling Bath Party won 134 seats in the elections to the country's 250-member Parliament. Five leftist parties in the National Progressive Front, won a total of 32 seats and Independents won 84 seats.⁷²

⁶⁵ *Tribune*, 23 May 1990.

⁶⁶ *Tribune*, 14 June 1990.

⁶⁷ *Free Press Journal*, 12 June 1990.

⁶⁸ *Hindu*, 19 April 1990.

⁶⁹ *Statesman*, 15 June, 1990.

⁷⁰ *Times of India*, 21 June, 1990.

⁷¹ *Hindustan Times*, 12 June, 1990.

⁷² *Tribune*, and *Times of India*, 29 May, 1990.

TAIWAN

New President: Mr. Lee Teng-Hui was sworn in as the eighth President of the Republic of Taiwan on 20 May.⁷³

YEMEN

New Government: After the North and South Yemen officially merged into a United Republic of Yemen, General Ali Abdullah Saleh was elected President of the five-man Presidential Council on 22 May, that would rule the new State. On 24 May, a five-member Presidential Council headed by President Ali Abdullah Saleh appointed 39 Ministers and Ministers of State. Meanwhile, former President of South Yemen Mr. Haider Abu Bakr Al-Attas, was appointed as Prime Minister of the country.⁷⁴

YUGOSLAVIA

New President: Mr. Borislav Jovic, a hard-line Communist from Serbia was elected as the new President of the eight-member Presidency of the country, on 16 May.⁷⁵

ZIMBABWE

Re-election of President: After his ruling ZANU Party won a third five-year term in the Presidential and Parliamentary elections, President Robert Mugabe was sworn on 3 April as Head of State for another five years.⁷⁶

⁷³ *Hindustan Times*, 21 May, 1990.

⁷⁴ *Hindustan Times*, 26 May, 1990.

⁷⁵ *Tribune*, 17 May, 1990.

⁷⁶ *Statesman*, 2 and 4 April, 1990.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1990, which seeks to amend article 338 of the Constitution to provide for the setting up of a five-member National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, replacing the existing single Special Officer with a view to make a more effective arrangement in respect of Constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, was passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 30 and 31 May, respectively and received President's assent on 7 June 1990.

The Constitution (Sixty-sixth Amendment) Bill, 1990, which seeks to bring to the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution, the important Acts pertaining to Land Reform in order to immunise them from legal challenge, was passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 30 May and 1 June 1990, respectively and received President's assent on 17 June 1990.

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1990, which seeks to extend the concessions and facilities available to the Scheduled Castes to the "Neo-Buddhists", amends the Presidential Orders on Scheduled Castes to include "Neo-Buddhists" therein, was passed by Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha on 8 and 29 May 1990, respectively and received President's assent on 3 June 1990.

The President's Emoluments and Pension (Amendment) Bill, 1990, which seeks to raise the emoluments of the President of India from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 per mensem and to provide for increased pensions and facilities to former Presidents, was passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 31 May and 1 June 1990, respectively and received President's assent on 3 June 1990.

The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1990, which seeks to entitle the Chairman of the Council of States to a daily allowance at the rate applicable to the Speaker of the House of the People, was passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 31 May and 1 June 1990, respectively and received President's assent on 3 June.

We reproduce here the texts of the above Acts.

—Editor

THE CONSTITUTION (SIXTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 1990

An Act further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-first Year of the Republic of

India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement:* (1) This act may be called the Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1990.

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

2. *Amendment of article 338:* In article 338 of the Constitution,—

(a) for the marginal heading, the following marginal heading shall be substituted, namely:—

“National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.”;

(b) for clauses (1) and (2), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) There shall be a Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be known as the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made in this behalf by Parliament, the Commission shall consist of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and five other Members and the conditions of service and tenure of office of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members so appointed shall be such as the President may by rule determine.

(3) The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.

(4) The Commission shall have the power to regulate its own procedure.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Commission—

(a) to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards;

(b) to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) to participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State;

(d) to present to the President, annually and at such other times as

the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;

(e) to make in such reports recommendations as to the measures that should be taken by the Union or any State for the effective implementation of those safeguards and other measures for the protection, welfare and socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(f) to discharge such other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and development and advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as the President may, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, by rule specify.

(6) The President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the Union and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations.

(7) Where any such report or any part thereof, relates to any matter with which any State Government is concerned, a copy of such report shall be forwarded to the Governor of the State who shall cause it to be laid before the Legislature of the State along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the State and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations.

(8) The Commission shall, while investigating any matter referred to in sub-clause (a) or inquiring into any complaint referred to in sub-clause (b) of clause (5), have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and in particular in respect of the following matters, namely:—

(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath;

(b) requiring the discovery and production of any document;

(c) receiving evidence on affidavits;

(d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;

(e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents;

(f) any other matter which the President may, by rule, determine.

(9) The Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.”;

(c) existing clause (3) shall be renumbered as clause (10).

THE CONSTITUTION (SIXTY-SIXTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 1990*An Act further to amend the Constitution of India.*

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

1. *Short title:* This Act may be called the Constitution (Sixty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1990.

2. *Amendment of the Ninth Schedule:* In the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution, after entry 202 and before the *Explanation*, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

“203. The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959 (Andhra Pradesh Regulation 1 of 1959).

204. The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Laws (Extension and Amendment) Regulation, 1963 (Andhra Pradesh Regulation 2 of 1963).

205. The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation, 1970 (Andhra Pradesh Regulation 1 of 1970).

206. The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation, 1971 (Andhra Pradesh Regulation 1 of 1971).

207. The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation, 1978 (Andhra Pradesh Regulation 1 of 1978).

208. The Bihar Tenancy Act, 1885 (Bihar Act 8 of 1885).

209. The Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 (Bengal Act 6 of 1908) Chapter VIII—sections 46, 47, 48, 48A and 49; Chapter X—sections 71, 71A and 71B; and Chapter XVIII—sections 240, 241 and 242).

210. The Santhal Parganas Tenancy (Supplementary Provisions) Act, 1949 (Bihar Act 14 of 1949) except section 53.

211. The Bihar Scheduled Areas Regulation, 1969 (Bihar Regulation 1 of 1969).

212. The Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of Surplus Land) (Amendment) Act, 1982 (Bihar Act 55 of 1982).

213. The Gujarat Devasthan Inams Abolition Act, 1969 (Gujarat Act 16 of 1969).

214. The Gujarat Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976 (Gujarat Act 37 of 1976).

215. The Gujarat Agricultural Lands Ceiling (Amendment) Act, 1976 (President's Act 43 of 1976).

216. The Gujarat Devasthan Inams Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1977 (Gujarat Act 27 of 1977).

217. The Gujarat Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act, 1977 (Gujarat Act 30 of 1977).

218. The Bombay Land Revenue (Gujarat Second Amendment) Act, 1980 (Gujarat Act 37 of 1980).

219. The Bombay Land Revenue Code and Land Tenure Abolition Laws (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 1982 (Gujarat Act 8 of 1982).

220. The Himachal Pradesh Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1968 (Himachal Pradesh Act 15 of 1969).

221. The Himachal Pradesh Transfer of Land (Regulation) (Amendment) Act, 1986 (Himachal Pradesh Act 16 of 1986).

222. The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prohibition of Transfer of certain Lands) Act, 1978 (Karnataka Act 2 of 1979).

223. The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1978 (Kerala Act 13 of 1978).

224. The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1981 (Kerala Act 19 of 1981).

225. The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code (Third Amendment) Act, 1976 (Madhya Pradesh Act 61 of 1976).

226. The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Act, 1980 (Madhya Pradesh Act 15 of 1980).

227. The Madhya Pradesh Akrishik Jot Uchchatam Seema Adhiniyam, 1981 (Madhya Pradesh Act 11 of 1981).

228. The Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Second Amendment) Act, 1976 (Madhya Pradesh Act 1 of 1984).

229. The Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1984 (Madhya Pradesh Act 14 of 1984).

230. The Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1989 (Madhya Pradesh Act 8 of 1989).

231. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 (Maharashtra Act 41 of 1966), sections 36, 36A and 36B.

232. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code and the Maharashtra Restoration of Lands to Scheduled Tribes (Second Amendment) Act, 1976 (Maharashtra Act 30 of 1977).

233. The Maharashtra Abolition of Subsisting Proprietary Rights to Mines and Minerals in certain Lands Act, 1985 (Maharashtra Act 16 of 1985).

234. The Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property

(By Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1956 (Orissa Regulation 2 of 1956).

235. The Orissa Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act, 1975 (Orissa Act 29 of 1976).

236. The Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1976 (Orissa Act 30 of 1976).

237. The Orissa Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act, 1976 (Orissa Act 44 of 1976).

238. The Rajasthan Colonisation (Amendment) Act, 1984 (Rajasthan Act 12 of 1984).

239. The Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1984 (Rajasthan Act 13 of 1984).

240. The Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1987 (Rajasthan Act 21 of 1987).

241. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Second Amendment Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1980).

242. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1980).

243. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 59 of 1981).

244. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Second Amendment Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1984).

245. The Uttar Pradesh Land Laws (Amendment) Act, 1982 (Uttar Pradesh Act 20 of 1982).

246. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1965 (West Bengal Act 18 of 1965).

247. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1966 (West Bengal Act 11 of 1966).

248. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act, 1969 (West Bengal Act 23 of 1969).

249. The West Bengal Estate Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1977 (West Bengal Act 36 of 1977).

250. The West Bengal Land Holding Revenue Act, 1979 (West Bengal Act 44 of 1979).

251. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1980 (West Bengal Act 41 of 1980).

252. The West Bengal Land Holding Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1981 (West Bengal Act 33 of 1981).

253. The Calcutta Thikka Tenancy (Acquisition and Regulation)

Act, 1981 (West Bengal Act 37 of 1981).

254. The West Bengal Land Holding Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1982 (West Bengal Act 23 of 1982).

255. The Calcutta Thikka Tenancy (Acquisition and Regulation) (Amendment) Act, 1984 (West Bengal Act 41 of 1984).

256. The Mahe Land Reforms Act, 1968 (Pondicherry Act 1 of 1968).

257. The Mahe Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1980 (Pondicherry Act 1 of 1981)."

THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) ORDERS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1990

An Act further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951 and to amend the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964 and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978.

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

1. *Short title:* This Act may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Act, 1990.

2. *Amendment of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950:* In paragraph 3 of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, for the words "or the Sikh", the words, ",the Sikh or the Buddhist" shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951:* In paragraph 3 of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951, for the words "or the Sikh", the words ",the Sikh or the Buddhist" shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956:* In the proviso to paragraph 2 of the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, for the words "or the Sikh", the words, ",the Sikh or the Buddhist" shall be substituted.

5. *Amendment of the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962:* In the proviso to paragraph 2 of the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, for the words "or the Sikh", the words ",the Sikh or the Buddhist" shall be substituted.

6. *Amendment of the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes*

Order, 1964: In the proviso to paragraph 2 of the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964, for the words "or the Sikh", the words "the Sikh or the Buddhist" shall be substituted.

7. Amendment of the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978: In the proviso to paragraph 2 of the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978 for the words "or the Sikh", the words "the Sikh or the Buddhist" shall be substituted.

THE PRESIDENT'S EMOLUMENTS AND PENSION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1990

An Act further to amend the Parliament's Emoluments and Pension Act, 1951.

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

1. Short title and commencement: (1) This Act may be called the President's Emoluments and Pension (Amendment) Act, 1990.

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

2. Amendment of section 1A: In section 1A of the President's Emoluments and Pension Act, 1951 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for the words "fifteen thousand rupees", the words "Twenty thousand rupees" shall be substituted.

3. Amendment of section 2: In section 2 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words "thirty thousand rupees", the words "one lakh twenty thousand rupees" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (2), for clauses (a) and (b), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

(a) to the use of a furnished residence (including its maintenance), without payment of rent, a telephone and a motor car, free of charge or to such car allowance as may be specified in the rules;

(b) to secretarial staff consisting of a Private Secretary, a Personal Assistant and a Peon, and office expenses the total expenditure on which shall not exceed twelve thousand rupees per annum;

(c) to medical attendance and treatment free of charge;

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, "residence" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952.'

**THE SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT
(AMENDMENT) ACT, 1990**

An Act further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953.

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

1. *Short title and commencement:* (1) This Act may be called the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1990.

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

2. *Amendment of section 3:* In section 3 of the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953. (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in sub-section (1), the following shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

“and an allowance for each day during the whole of his term as the Chairman at the same rate as is specified in section 3 of the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 with respect to members of Parliament”.

3. *Substitution of new section for section 10A:* For section 10A of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

‘10A. *Exemption from liability to pay income-tax on daily allowance received by the Chairman and certain perquisites received by an Officer of Parliament:* Notwithstanding anything contained in the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(a) in computing the total income of a previous year of the Chairman of the Council of States, any income by way of an allowance referred to in sub-section (1) of section 3 shall not be included;

(b) the value of rent free furnished residence (including maintenance thereof) provided to an officer of Parliament under sub-section (1) of section 4 shall not be included in the computation of his income chargeable under the head “Salaries” under section 15 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.’

SESSIONAL REVIEW

NINTH LOK SABHA

SECOND SESSION

Lok Sabha which commenced its Second Session (Budget Session) on 12 March 1990 was adjourned *sine die* on 31 May 1990. A resume of some of the discussions held during the Session till 30 March 1990, was published in the June 1990 issue of the Journal. A brief resume of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the remaining period of the Session is given below. The informations pertaining to Questions and Obituary References cover the entire Session.

A. DISCUSSIONS

Killings in Punjab: Moving an adjournment motion on the issue on 5 April 1990, Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam said that in Punjab, the law and order had completely broken down and terrorists were virtually dominating and ruling there.

Participating in the discussion, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture, Shri Devi Lal said that the only solution to the Punjab problem lay in the holding of elections there and having a dialogue with those who would be returned to power by the people. If suitable measures were taken and situation brought under control within six months, elections could be held there in a peaceful atmosphere, he added.

Participating in the discussion, Kumari Mayawati stressed the need for a human approach to the Punjab problem.

Intervening in the discussion, in which 11 other members* participated, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Mufti Mohamrned Sayeed informed the House that in the Batala incident 31 persons were killed and about 70 were injured. Police immediately swung into action after the incident and curfew was clamped in the town to check any untoward incidents.

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Janeshwar Mishra, Madan Lal Khurana, Vasant Sathe, Saifuddin Choudhury, Nitish Kumar, Mitra Sen Yadav, Harish Rawat, Piyare Lal Handoo, Kirpal Singh, Kamal Chaudhry, and Vamanrao Mahadik.

Referring to President's Rule in Punjab, Shri Sayeed said that its imposition was not new, as in similar circumstances, the previous Government had also resorted to it. The Government, he added, had taken political initiative in creating a congenial atmosphere.

After Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam replied to the debate, the motion was negated.

Restoration of Multi-party Democracy in Nepal: Making a statement on 9 April 1990, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri I.K. Gujral said that as a result of a peaceful and valiant mass movement in Nepal during the past three months, there had been an agreement that multi-party democracy should be restored in Nepal. India believed that it was a victory for peace, prosperity, development and democracy, but regretted that many innocent lives had been lost because of undue use of violence. Shri Gujral affirmed that as a responsible member of the international community, India would continue to adhere to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Communal situation: Making a statement on 9 April 1990, on behalf of the Minister of Home Affairs, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri P. Upendra, informed the House that Gujarat had recently witnessed a number of communal incidents which led to a death toll of 48 and injuries to 230 persons. These incidents, according to him, were the result of the machinations of anti-social elements. The State Government had imposed curfew in sensitive areas and intensified patrolling in affected areas.

Initiating a discussion on 11 April 1990 on the Minister's statement, Professor Rasa Singh Rawat asked for some additional companies of Central Reserve Police to be sent to the riot-affected areas. Participating in the discussion, Professor Saifu-ud-Din Soz expressed the view that the Government should be serious in tackling the communal situation in the country. While Kumari Mayawati demanded banning of Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh and other communal organisations, Shri Chitta Basu suggested mobilisation of people for effective intervention against communal forces.

Replying to the discussion in which 12 other members† participated, the Minister of Civil Aviation, Shri Arif Mohammed Khan said that this problem should be treated as a national problem and should be tackled by starting a mass movement against communalism.

On 23 April, making a statement on communal incidents in Kanpur and Mathura, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Subodh Kant Sahay informed the House that the communal trouble in Kanpur City was sparked off on 18 April 1990, following a minor road accident

†Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Kashiram Chhabildas Rana, Khemchandbhai Somabhai Chavda, Ajoy Mukhopadhyaya, Loknath Choudhury, G.M. Banatwalla, P.C. Thomas, Ratilal Kalidas Varma, Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav, Shopat Singh Makkasar, Prem Kumar Dhumal, Gulab Chand Kataria and Babubhai Meghji Shah.

involving a cyclist and a scooter rider. In the night of 19 / 20 April, when the police were carrying out search operations in an affected area to flush out illicit arms, they encountered a lot of resistance. The police fired several rounds to control the situation, in which five persons were killed and three injured. The trouble at Mathura began on 21 April 1990 when a group of Bajrang Dal and Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) workers on their way to Virat Hindu Sammelan organised by VHP at Mathura, on the conclusion of the Dharam Jagran Yatra, clashed with another group belonging to a different community. The Police fired two rounds in the air and also burst some tear-gas shells to disperse the mob.

On 24 April, initiating a short duration discussion on the subject, Shri Harish Rawat said that it was the duty of all to preserve communal harmony. Participating in the discussion, Kumari Mayawati said that communalism was spreading in the country because of the policies of the present minority Government.

Replying to the discussion on 25 April, in which 16 other members* participated, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Mufti Mohammed Sayeed said that the security forces in Kanpur had taken speedy action.

The local administration at Mathura also acted very efficiently to avoid a possible major disaster. While the administration in Bihar had taken adequate precautionary measures on the occasion of Ram Navami and did not allow any communal incident to take place there, the riots in Ahmedabad were also controlled very quickly. He hoped that there would be an improvement in the communal situation in the country by implementing the 15-Point programme connected with the problems of minorities.

Terrorist Activities by United Liberation Front of assam(ULFA): Initiating a short duration discussion on the subject on 12 April, Shri Janardan Yadav demanded immediate ban on ULFA, since people were migrating from Assam due to its activities. Shri Chitta Basu referred to the growing nexus between ULFA, National Socialist Council of Nagaland and People's Liberation Army of Manipur.

Replying to the discussion, in which five other members† participated, the minister of Home Affairs, Shri Mufti Mohammed Sayeed informed the House that recently the Prime Minister had visited Guwahati where he had

*Other Members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Brij Bhushan Tiwari, Dinesh Singh, Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav, Yadendra Dutt, Syed Masudal Hossain, Loknath Choudhury, Kalp Nath Rai, Balgopal Mishra, Harin Pathak, Mahant Ayedya Nath, Vasant Sathe, Piyare Lal Handoo, R.N. Rakesh, Vamanrao Mahadik, Rasa Singh Rawat and Professor Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

†Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Sontosh Mohan Dev, Guman Mal Lodha, Nathu Singh, Loknath Choudhary and Dr. Biplab Dasgupta.

announced the setting up of an oil refinery in Assam, revival of Ashoka Paper Mill and the Jute Mill and other necessary financial allocation for fencing the border besides construction of roads along the border. As far as banning of ULFA was concerned, Shri Sayeed maintained that the Government of Assam were very serious in dealing with the situation administratively and politically, he added.

Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: Initiating a short duration discussion on 25 April, Professor Vijay Kumar Malhotra pointed out that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people were being treated like bonded labour in the rural areas.

Participating in the discussion, Kumari Mayawati Said that unless real change was brought about in the social system, atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would continue in economic and political fields.

Participating in the discussion on 30 April, Shri Nani Bhattacharya appealed to the leaders of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people to devote most of their time to social reform movement against illiteracy, oppression etc., so that the tribals and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people should realise their economic aspirations, and their social status.

Replying to the discussion in which 30 other members* participated, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Subodh Kant Sahay, said that the National Front Government were committed to restore confidence among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by taking all necessary steps to provide them security. The Government also intended to include land reforms in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution so that the Harijans could not be deprived of their right to land. The Government would try to completely clear the backlog of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services within six months, the Minister concluded.

Rise in prices: Initiating a short duration discussion on the subject on 30 April, Professor Saif-ud-Din Soz referred to the inflation in terms of the wholesale price index during the year 1989-90 which was 7.7% as on 17 February 1990 as compared to 5.3% in the previous year, which was "very horrible". He urged the Government to take action against the black-marketeers, profiteers and speculators.

Intervening in the discussion, Minister of Food and Civil Supplies, Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha said that the Government had to keep in view the

*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Dileep Singh Bhuria, Het Ram, R.N. Rakesh, Resham Lal Jangde, Sarju Prasad Saroj, Sukhendu Khan, Piyus Tiraky, Chhedi Paswan, K.D. Sultanpuri, Ratilal Kaidas Varma, K.S. Chevda, Tej Narain Singh, K.M.R. Janardhanan, Amar Roypradhan, Lalta Umbrey, Kalka Das, D. Amat, Jagpal Singh, Ishwar Chaudhary, Prem Pradeep, Madhavrao Scindia, Nakul Nayak, Prem Kumar Dhupal, Ram Sajwan, D.Pandian, Haribhau Shankar Mahale, Saifuddin Chowdhary, Vidya Chennupati, Shrimati Bimal Kaur, and Kumari Umabharti.

interests of both the consumers as well as the producers. The Government were keeping a watch on those trade organisations which had deliberately increased the prices of certain commodities.

Participating in the discussion on 7 May, Kumari Mayawati felt that the factors responsible for rise in prices in the country were weakness of the National Front Government and the current year's Budget.

Replying to the discussion on 15 May, in which 24 other Members* participated, Minister of Finance, Professor Madhu Dandavate said that in order to check the price rise, the Government would try to restrain the deficit to the order of Rs. 7,206 crores. After every four months, he would report to Parliament about the steps taken by the Government to bring down the expenditure as well as efforts taken to mop up resources so that the gap between the resources and the expenditure was narrowed down. He pointed out that black money of the order of Rs. 40,000 crores and the non-productive expenditure had also an impact on the entire price structure.

Explaining in detail the steps taken by the Government to tackle the prices of essential commodities such as sugar, tea, edible oil, salt etc., Professor Dandavate said that the Government would try to ensure supply of these commodities at reasonable prices. About the grant of subsidy, he maintained that if it was given to every commodity, then all subsidies put together would constitute a new deficit financing.

Bilateral talks with Pakistan: The Minister of External Affairs, Shri I.K. Gujral had visited New York from 22 to 26 April to participate in the Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to International Economic Cooperation and in the Non-aligned Foreign Ministers' meeting connected with the Special Session. During his stay in New York, he had detailed exchange of views with the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Sahabzada Yakub Khan on 25 April.

Making a statement in the House on 2 May, Shri Gujral said that during the course of this meeting, he had reiterated that Pakistan's continued intervention in Jammu and Kashmir and her support and encouragement to terrorism there, were not conducive to the maintenance of peace in the region and that such an approach would be detrimental to Indo-Pak relations. He stressed that adventurist brinkmanship on the part of Pakistan in relation to Jammu and Kashmir could generate unpredictable events which might become uncontrollable. According to Shri Gujral, the Pakistan's Foreign Minister had denied that his country was encouraging

*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvasbri Haribhau Shankar Mahale, Vasant Sathe, Kirodi Lal Meena, Susanta Chakraborty, P.R. Kumaramangalam, Hari Kewal Prasad, Amar Roy Pradhan, Harish Rawat, Chhedi Paswan, Pyarelal Khandelwal, D. Pandian, Piyus Tiraky, K.D. Sultanpuri, Prem Kumar Dhumal, Y.S. Mahajan, Ram Ganesh Kapse, Yuvraj, Peter G. Marbaniang, Sudhir Giri, Gopi Nath Gajapathi, Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav, Rameshwar Prasad, Professor K.V. Thomas and Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

subversion and terrorism in India and reiterated Pakistan's well-known position regarding Kashmir and its so-called "self-determination". Shri Gujral stated that at the end of the talks, similarly worded Press statements were made by the two foreign Ministers, namely that the Director-General of Military Operations of India and Pakistan should remain in touch with each other; that both sides should exercise restraint and that channels of communication should be kept open at all levels.

President's Rule in Punjab: Moving the Statutory Resolution regarding approval of continuance in force of Presidential Proclamation on 2 May, Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed said that in view of the prevailing situation in Punjab, Presidential Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab was first issued on 11 May 1987, for a period of six months on the recommendation of the Governor. The Proclamation was approved by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 12 May 1987. As the law and order situation in the State continued to be disturbed, approval of both the Houses of Parliament was obtained for continuance of President's Rule after every six months thereafter, i.e. with effect from 11 November 1987. The current spell of President's rule in Punjab was due to expire on 10 May 1990. The Government of Punjab, in his recent report to the President had stated that congenial conditions should first be created, before holding elections to the State Legislative Assembly. Keeping in view the situation prevailing in the State and taking all the relevant factors into consideration, the Minister proposed continuance of the President's rule in Punjab for a further period of six months with effect from 11 May 1990.

Supporting the Resolution, Shri Somnath Chatterjee said that the previous Government had aggravated the problem by their misrule. He stressed the need to revive the political process so that the democratic process could be restored and a popular Government elected there.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Chitta Basu said that the Government should make it clear that elections would be held before the expiry of the six months' period because extension of President's rule was not the solution to Punjab problem.

Replying to the discussion, in which 14 other members* participated, the Home Minister, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed said that some important decisions had been taken to normalise the situation after bringing about coordination between the security forces and civil administration. He expressed the hope that in the next one-and-a-half month, situation would come under control and elections would be conducted.

The Resolution was later adopted by the House.

*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Vasant Sathe, Dasai Chowdhary, Sontosh Mohan Dev, Tirpal Singh, P.R. Kumaramangalam, Kalka Das, Harbhanjan Lakha, Chand Ram, Piyare Lal Handoo, Prem Kumar Dhumal, Kalp Nath Rai, Professor Vijay Kumar Malhotra, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and Shrimati Subhashini Ali.

Situation in Fiji: On 10 May, making a statement in response to a calling attention notice given by Professor Vijay Kumar Malhotra and others, regarding the alleged Harassment of Fijians of Indian origin in Fiji, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri Hari Kishore Singh said that ever since the military coups of May 1987 and September 1987 and the establishment of an illegal "Interim Government" by the former Prime Minister Ratu Kmisese Mara, Fijians of Indian origin had faced discrimination in various aspects of day-to-day life. Inflammatory statements by fanatic religious elements and the *coup* leader Rabuka had created uncertainty and fear among the Fijians of Indian origin. A draft Constitution proposed by the "Interim Government" and a subsequent report by a Constitutional Inquiry and Advisory Committee had recommended voting on communal and discriminatory basis to the detriment of the multi-racial democracy. Fijians of Indian origin would thus be given disproportionately low representation on the basis of ethnic discrimination, he observed.

The Minister added that the Government of India had taken up the Fiji issue at various international fora and in bilateral discussions with concerned countries. India supported the efforts of Fijians of all races who opposed the institutionalisation of racism and the discriminatory policies of the "Interim Government".

Later, making a statement on 24 May, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri I.K. Gujral said that India's Charge d'Affaires in Suva was called to the Fiji Foreign Ministry on 23 May 1990 and asked to close down Indian Mission within 24 hours. An *Aide Memoire* handed over by the Fiji authorities stated that the decision was being taken because of what it described as the "unfriendly and unwarranted acts" of the Government of India in deciding to launch an international campaign against Fiji; banning trade with Fiji; opposing Fiji's re-entry into the Commonwealth; and alleged interference of the Indian Embassy in Fiji's internal Affairs. According to the Minister, first three initiatives mentioned in the list were taken in response to setting up of the illegal regime in Fiji that had seized power after a military *coup* and had removed the democratically-elected Government led by late Dr. Bavandra. He added that the fourth factor, the long-standing allegation of the Fiji authorities that our Embassy had been intervening in Fiji's internal affairs, was totally false and malicious. India, he affirmed, would continue to mobilise world opinion and sustain her support for the democratic movement of the valiant people of Fiji in their struggle for restoration of democracy and racial harmony.

Concentration of Pakistani troops close to Indo-Pak border in Chhamb sector: Making a statement in response to a calling attention notice given by Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam and others on 17 May, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence, Dr. Raja Ramanna said that the Government of India were aware that Pakistan had undertaken all measures to improve her operational preparedness. The Government had

also seen reports regarding movement of tanks in the Chhamb sector as well as the movement of formations and units to their respective areas of operational responsibility. The Government were keeping a close watch on all such developments having a bearing on their national security and were taking appropriate measures to ensure full defence preparedness, he added.

Replying to the clarificatory questions asked by the members, Prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh said that it was an established fact that Pakistan was interfering in the internal matters of India by supply of arms to terrorists by fanning secessionism and by building up war hysteria. There was also information of Pakistan's movement of formations and units to the front and Government of India had to keep in view the situation in its totality. In fact, he observed, Prime Minister of Pakistan was under pressure within her own circles because of the Indian diplomatic offensive which had been so successful that they were virtually isolated from some countries. India had talks with various Arab countries and they genuinely expected that no conflict would occur. Any issue between India and Pakistan had to be bilaterally decided and Government of India were not accepting anybody's mediation in the matter, he concluded.

Political murders and criminalisation of Politics in Meham: Moving an adjournment motion on the issue on 18 May, Shri Vasant Sathe asked for a parliamentary committee to go into the question of finding out the real happenings in Meham.

During the discussion, while Shri Somnath Chatterjee advocated for serious punishment to be given to the culprits, Shri Chitta Basu felt that Meham had become the graveyard of parliamentary democracy in our country.

Intervening in the discussion, in which 12 other members participated, Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed said that he was not in favour of appointing a committee of the members of the House to enquire into the Meham incidents. The Union Government, he said, would advise the State Government to conduct judicial enquiry into the matter or alternatively, ask the CBI to investigate the case.

After Shri Vasant Sathe replied to the debate, the motion was negatived.

Later, making a statement on the subject on 22 May, Prime Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh informed the House that President of the Janata Dal, Shri S. R. Bommai had requested the Chief Minister of Haryana, Shri Om Prakash Chautala to step down from the office of the

Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Jai Prakash, Madan Lal Khurana, Bhajan Lal, Bhogendra Jha, Kapil Dev Shastri, P. Chidambaram, Prem Kumar Dhumal, Brij Bhushan Tiwari, Bansilal, Raj Mangal Pandey, Piyare Lal Handoo and Chiranjilal Sharma.

Chief Minister in order to maintain the dignity of the office and to uphold the values of democracy, to which Janata Dal was committed. Shri Bommai had received the resignation of Shri Chautala and he was forwarding it to the Governor of Haryana.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Finance Bill 1990: On 16 May, moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, Minister of Finance, Professor Madhu Dandavate, announced certain concessions in the tax proposals and said that the net revenue loss involved in the proposed changes would be relatively small and would be made good by better tax collection. About debt relief, he said that it would be admissible to farmers, landless agricultural labour as also artisans and weavers, who had taken loans for their vocational requirements. Relief would cover all over-dues on short term and term loans advanced by public sector banks, regional rural banks, cooperative banks, including land development banks, as on 2 October 1989.

The discussion on the Bill was held on 16 and 17 May, in which 20 members^{**} participated. Winding up the discussion on 17 May, Professor Dandavate said that by extending the income tax exemption limit upto Rs. 22,000, one million people would now be out of the tax net. He indicated that due to inadequate resources, he had to touch the petroleum products. Unless the Government were able to mobilise the resources, the deficit financing would have to be continued.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill 1990: On 24 May, moving that the Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration, Minister of Labour and Welfare, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan said that the Bill was meant for providing all those facilities to neo-Buddhists which were at present available to Scheduled Castes.

Winding up the discussion on 29 May, in which 27 other Members[†] also participated. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan said that the Government were not

* The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Finance, Professor Madhu Dandavate on 19 March 1990.

The members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Y. S. Mahajan, Haribhau Shankar Mahale, Raghavji, K.D. Sultanpuri, Hamendra Singh Banera, Eduardo Faleiro, Murlidhar Deora, Brij Bhushan Tiwari, Kasiram Chhabildas Rana, Bhogendra Jha, P. G. Narayanan, Manjay Lal, Y. S. Rajasekhara Reddy, K. Murlidharan, Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, P. Narsa Reddy, Harish Rawat, Professor Vijay Kumar Malhotra, Dr. Debi Prasad Pal and Dr. Biplob Dasgupta.

† The Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 12 March 1990 and was passed by Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha on 8 May and 29 May 1990, respectively.

‡ Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri K. S. Rao, Ram Ganesh Kapse, Chand Ram, Eduardo Faleiro, Kalka Das, G. M. Banatwalla, Jagpal Singh, Prem Pradeep, M. Selvarasu, Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav, Gopinath Gajapathi, S. Benjamin, Suresh Kodikkunil, Ramashray Prasad Singh, P. Penchalaiah, Piyare Lal Handoo, Satyanarayan Jatiya, N. Dennis, B. Rajaravi Varma, Haribhau Shankar Mahale, Peter G. Marbaniang, Vamanrao Mahadik, Palas Barman, Ratilal Kalidas Varma, Professor K. V. Thomas, Shrimati Bimal Kaur and Kumari Mayawati.

averse to providing the facilities to convert Muslims or Christians. The Government would call a meeting of the leaders of all political parties and try to reach a consensus on this point. He informed that facilities would be available to neo-Buddhists in the same manner as were available to Hindus and Sikhs and the language in the Constitution would comprise the word, "Buddhists" and not neo-Buddhists.

*The Constitution (Sixty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1990**: On 28 May, moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of Labour and Welfare, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan said that the Bill which had been brought forward to provide statutory status to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission would ensure that atrocities on the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were put to an end. The Chairman of the Commission had been given the status of a Cabinet Minister as against the rank of Secretary to the Government of India. The Government wanted that there should not be any backlog of reserved vacancies by 14 April 1991.

Participating in the discussion on 29 May, Shri Nani Bhattacharya said that the previous Government had failed miserably to provide safeguards to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. Kumari Mayawati demanded full powers to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission so that the poor and the workers were benefited.

Intervening in the discussion Prime Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh announced that India would be celebrating the year 1990 as the year of Social Justice, in the memory of Bharat Ratna, Baba Saheb Ambedkar. He added that the Government had brought the legislation to give statutory status to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission in order to ensure social justice not only to those who were economically backward but to those who were socially suppressed. It was also proposed to include land reforms in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution, so that the landless people actually got possession of the land allotted to them. The hopes and aspirations of toiling masses and of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be fulfilled by this measure, he asserted.

Winding up the discussion in which 18 other members** participated, Shri Paswan said that the Government would formulate new programmes to uplift Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society. The Government would also provide sufficient amount for their welfare and ensure that it was utilised in a proper manner.

*The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Labour and Welfare, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan on 23 May 1990.

**Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Santosh Bhartiya, Ramesh Lal Jangde, Matilal Hansda, Ram Sajiwan, Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Ram Dhan, Khemchandbhai Somabhai Chavda, Uttam Rathod, K.D. Sultan Puri, Chhviram Argal, Arvind Netam, Girdhari Lal Bhargava, Ram Lal Rahi, Piyare Lal Handoo, Haribhau Shanker Mahale, Vasant Sathe and Professor N.G. Ranga.

On 30 May, the Bill, as amended, was passed by the requisite majority in accordance with the provisions of articles 368 of the Constitution.

The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Amendment) Bill 1990: On 31 May, moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri P. Upendra said that it was proposed that the Chairman of the Council of States should be entitled to Daily Allowance at the same rate as applicable to the Speaker, Lok Sabha and also to exempt the said Daily Allowance from income tax. The above provision would involve a recurring expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India to the tune of Rs. 54,000 per annum.

Winding up the discussion in which five other members** participated. Shri P. Upendra hoped that the anomaly between the take-home pay of the Speaker and the Chairman of the Council of States would be removed by this Bill.

The Bill was passed.

*The President's Emoluments and Pension (Amendment) Bill, 1990****: On 31 May, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Subodh Kant Sahay moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Winding up the discussion in which six members† participated, Shri Subodh Kant Sahay said that in order to keep the dignity of the high office, Government were seeking to provide Rs. 22,000 per month to the President of India. As regards the former Presidents, the Government would provide them facilities equivalent to those which were available to a Union Cabinet Minister, he added.

The Bill was passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, a total of 32,575 notices of Questions (25,048 Starred, 7304 Unstarred and 223 Short Notice Questions) were received. Out of these, 978 Questions were admitted as Starred, 10,429 as Unstarred and four as Short Notice Questions. In Addition to the above, one notice of Question under rule 40‡, addressed to Shri Ram Naik, M.P.,

*The bill was introduced by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri P. Upendra on 30 May 1990.

The members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Harish Rawat, Susanta Chakraborty, Jagpal Singh, Ishwar Chaudhary and P.R. Kumaramanagalam.

The Bill was introduced on 31 May 1990 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Subodh Kant Sahay, on behalf of the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Mufti Mohammed Sayeed.

†The members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Kalp Nath Rai, Dasai Chowdhary, Ajay Mukhopadhyay, Santosh Mohan Dev, Yamuna Prasad Shastri and Ishwar Chaudhary.

‡Rule 40 which pertains to Questions to private members provides, "A question may be addressed to a private member provided the subject matter of the question relates to some Bill, resolution or other matter connected with the business of the House for which that member is responsible; and the procedure in regard to such questions shall, as far as may be, be the same as that followed in the case of questions addressed to a Minister with such variations as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient."

was received and disallowed and 32 Starred and 208 Unstarred Questions were deleted/withdrawn/postponed/transferred from one Ministry to another.

Daily average of Questions: Each Starred List contained 20 Questions except those of: (i) 20 and 28 March, 2, 4, 16, 17, 18, 25, 26 and 30 April, 3, 11, 17 and 18 May 1990, which contained 21 Questions each; (ii) 29 March, 7, 21 and 25 May 1990 which contained 22 Questions each; and (iii) 23 March and 24 May 1990 which contained 24 Questions each.

The Questions in excess of 20 in these lists were either postponed or transferred from earlier dates. On an average 4.6 Questions per sitting were orally answered on the floor of the House. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered on the floor of the House on a day was seven each on 10 April and 3 and 11 May 1990 and their minimum number was one each on 21 and 22 May 1990.

The average number of Questions in the Unstarred list came to 217 against the prescribed limit of 230, the minimum being 143 on 7 May and maximum being 251 on 20 April 1990 (including 12 Questions transferred from earlier lists and nine Questions pertaining to States under President's Rule).

Half-an-Hour Discussion: In all, 107 notices of Half-an-Hour discussion were received during the session. Out of these, 23 notices were admitted and seven were discussed on the floor of the House.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, the Chair made obituary references to the passing away of Shri K.S. Hegde, former Speaker, Lok Sabha and Sarvashri C.L. Narasimha Reddy, Jagdev Singh, A.R. Malu, C.R. Narasimhan, R.R. Diwakar, Bhagabat Sahu, M.L. Jadhav, Mahilal, Saroj Mukherjee, Gargi Shankar Mishra, K.V. Shankaragowda, Jagdish Chandra Dixit, C. Madhav Reddy, A.E.T. Barrow, K.B.S. Mani, Satish Chandra, R. Mohanarangam, B.T. Ranadive, Dharam Vir Vashisht, S. Kandappan, Dr. M. Santosham, Swami Rameshwaranand, Shrimati Madhuri Singh, Kumari Maniben Vallabhbai Patel and Shrimati Indumati Bhattacharyya, all former members. Members stood in silence as a mark of respect to the deceased.

RAJYA SABHA

HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION*

The Rajya Sabha met for its Hundred and Fifty-Fourth Session on 30 April 1990 and was adjourned *sine die* on 1 June 1990. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below:

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

A. DISCUSSIONS

Working of the Ministry of Home Affairs: Initiating a discussion on the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs on 30 April 1990, Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare said that the Home Ministry was showing signs of a total drift in the policy to control the law and order situation in the country. Raising several questions on the Kashmir crisis he commented that the Government had chosen the path of cutting the channel of democracy in the Valley. That action of the Government had forced even the -nationalist elements to be annihilated.

Commenting on the situation in Punjab and Assam, the member said that things had gone five times worse in that state. The present situation in Assam was as bad as in Punjab or in Kashmir for the simple reason that it had also raised the slogan of secessionism, he added.

Replying to the discussion* on 10 May 1990, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed observed that in times gone by, communal incidents did take place in the country, but they did not poison the minds of the people. However, during the past five or six years such incidents had spread hatred among the people of different communities. Certain foreign countries, especially one of India's neighbours, were trying to vitiate the atmosphere in the country. The Minister referred to a recent meeting of the National Integration Council in which a detailed discussion was held on how to deal with the communal situation in the country and informed that at this meeting decisions were taken that no slogan which roused communal feelings should be allowed to be written on the walls and that the text books for children should be revised to inculcate in their minds feelings of brotherhood and communal amity.

On the efforts made by the Government with regard to several crucial issues, the Minister said that the National Front Government had prepared an economic package for Punjab besides increasing the plan allocation for the State from Rs. 700 crores to Rs. 900 crores. The Government had tried to seal the border as far as possible. Night patrolling had been introduced in three terrorist-affected districts of Punjab and the administration told to improve the law and order situation in whole of the State so that elections could be held there within the next six months.

As regards the Assam problem, the Minister observed that the previous Government had entered into an accord with the A.G.P. Government. One of the points of the Assam accord was utilisation of the potential available in the State. A committee under the Chairmanship of a member of the Planning Commission was constituted in that regard. The committee had

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri E. Balanandan, Ghulam Nabi Azad, Sitaram Kesri, Sikander Bakht, Suresh Pachouri, V. Gopalsamy, M.M. Jacob, Santosh Bagrodia, S. Madhavan, Raj Mohan Gandhi, G.G. Swell, Shabbir Ahmad Salaria, Shankar Dayal Singh, Digvijay Singh, Maulana Asad Madani, Dr. Narreddy Thulasi Reddy, Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty, Shrimati Sarla Maheshwari and Kumari Chandrika Premji Kenia.

given a comprehensive report which needed implementation by the Planning Commission. The Union Government tried its best to implement the accord. Instructions had been issued to solve the Bodo problem speedily. So far as North-Eastern States were concerned, the Planning Commission had stepped up the allocation of funds and a sum of Rs. 202 crores had been tentatively approved for 1991.

The Minister further observed that the Jharkhand problem was similar to the Bodo problem. A committee had been formed in this regard also by the Government to deal with the problem. Regarding the Naxalite movement, he said that the movement was not for secession but it was against the overall socio-economic system in which the poor classes were being deprived of their share by vested interests. It started in West Bengal, where the State Government had succeeded in controlling it. However, it had been intensified in Andhra Pradesh. The present Chief Minister of that State had adopted a liberal and humane attitude and had taken a number of steps to deal with the problem, the Minister informed the House.

Regarding the Kashmir problem, the Minister said that continuation of a article 370 or otherwise was not the real issue in Kashmir. The people of Kashmir had developed a feeling that their basic democratic rights had been snatched away and the decisions which were being thrust upon them were being taken in Delhi. The priority of the Government was to initiate a political process and win back the confidence of the people, concluded the Minister.

Working of the Ministry of Civil Aviation: Initiating a discussion on the subject on 14 May 1990; Shri Suresh Kalmadi said that there was an alarming decline in passenger traffic in the last one year. The confidence of the travelling public could be restored by firm measures that should be taken by the Civil Aviation Ministry.

The member said that it was a mockery that the Airbus-320 was grounded for four months. The interim report in that regard was there. He also raised questions on the credibility of the Vayudoot Service and flayed it for mismanagement and lack of maintenance. Pawan Hans was another loss-making organisation. The member pointed out other lacunae in the system of Civil Aviation and made reference to several issues concerning better pilot training, problem of bird hits, availability of more aircrafts for the training pilots, modernisation of Delhi and Bombay airports, encouraging microlight aircraft, hang gliding and motorised gliders, etc.

Replying to the discussion* on 30 May 1990, the Minister of Energy and Civil Aviation, Shri Arif Mohammed Khan said that India, with its scarce investment resources, could not afford to subsidise civil aviation sector, that sector could not develop properly without making huge investments.

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Kamal Morarka, H. Hanumanthappa, Dipen Ghosh, Ghulam Nabi Azad, Pramod Mahajan, Kapil Verma, Bhadreswar Buragohain, Santosh Bagrodia, Ram Awadhesh Singh, John F. Fernandes, Dineshbhai Trivedi, Khyomo Lotha, G.G. Swell, Gaj Singh, V. Gopalsamy, Professor Sourendra Bhattacharjee, Shrimati Margaret Alva, Shrimati Renuka Choudhary and Kumari Chandrika Premji Kenia.

Therefore, it was important while those investments were made, that operations were rendered profitable and air-travel or air-cargo operations were not subsidised by incurring losses or asking for more budgetary support. Air India would also give priority to augmenting its cargo capacity in its future fleet acquisition programme. Additional passenger frequencies would be allowed to foreign air lines, provided such additional frequencies were operated on a permanent basis to India through passenger-cum-cargo aircraft. Air India was suffering from a very great disadvantage because it alone was subject to certain mandatory rates fixed by the Government, much lower than the rates charged by the foreign carriers. The Government had now abolished the mandatory rates so that Air India also could charge remunerative rates according to the demand and supply position in the market. There would be no compromise whatsoever on the maintenance of safety standards by Indian Airlines. A full-time Director-General of Civil Aviation had been appointed and he had been mandated to monitor and enforce the observance of strict safety standards by Indian Airlines. The Minister said that the Government had taken the decision to ground the airbus-320 and he, as the Civil Aviation Minister, took full responsibility for having taken such a decision to ground the entire fleet. Since the Airbus A-320 was brought into service two years ago, the manufacturer had received 900 reports of technical snags. Out of 900 technical snags, 200 still remained. The Government had taken a decision that till the report of the court of enquiry was received, they were not going to operate that aircraft. No compromise would be made as far as the safety of the passengers was concerned, he concluded.

Bilateral talks with Pakistan: Making a statement on 2 May 1990, regarding bilateral talks with the Foreign Minister of Pakistan at New York, Minister of External Affairs, Shri I.K. Gujral said that the background to the meeting with Pakistan Foreign Minister was the tensions and aberrations created in Indo-Pak relations due to Pakistan's involvement generating extremism and violence in Jammu and Kashmir. Despite Pakistan's obdurate attitude on the issue, the Government of India had kept lines of communication open with authorities in Pakistan to avoid confrontation and to resuscitate the process of normalisation and stability in Indo-Pak relations. The Minister noted that he had told his counterpart Sahabzada Yakub Khan that Pakistan had stepped up interventionist activities in Punjab and Kashmir through training and supply of arms to subversives and incitement of violence. He added that belligerent and inflammatory rhetoric exhorting people to resort to arms was being indulged in, at very responsible political level besides calls for a "Thousand Years' War" and for *Jehad* being issued from the same quarters. Special Kashmir Funds for supporting insurgency had been created. The Minister also made it clear that he had impressed upon the Pakistan Foreign Minister that if Pakistan indeed sought peace and friendship, it must take tangible and credible measures to withdraw support to terrorism and desist from intervening in India's internal affairs.

The Minister informed the House that he had rejected the suggestion made by the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, of inviting the United Nations or an outside agency, to confirm the factual situation on the ground and to provide a "neutral surveillance mechanism". Shri Gujral had also reminded his Pakistani counterpart that both countries had consciously agreed to the irrelevance and redundancy of the third party involvement in bilateral relations in the Simla Agreement long ago.

Concluding his statement in the House, the Minister stated that at the end of their talks, the following Press statements were made:

The two Foreign Ministers had a frank, business like and useful exchange of views. Both sides agreed that tension should be reduced and confrontation avoided. For this purpose, it was agreed that:

- (a) The Directors General of Military Operations of India and Pakistan should remain in touch with each other;
- (b) Both sides should exercise restraint; and
- (c) Channels of communications should be kept open at all levels.

Reported U.S. decision to invoke Super—301 clause of their Trade Act against India: On 10 May 1990, Shri Sukomal Sen called the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Tourism, Shri Arun Kumar Nehru to the reported U.S. decision to invoke Super—301 clause of their Trade Act, against India and the action taken by Government in regard thereto.

Replying to the Calling Attention, the Minister said that in 1989 when the U.S. Government had initiated in this connection, the legal process under their domestic law, Shri Dinesh Singh, the then Minister of Commerce had made a statement decrying the action as an unwarranted encroachment on India's sovereignty which endangered the multilateral trading system, imperilled the multilateral process of the Uruguay Round and violated the political commitment of "standstill", undertaken at the time the Round was launched. He added that the U.S. had sought India to remove all controls on private sector investment and change her insurance laws to allow access to foreign firms. The Minister assured the House that India would not enter into bilateral negotiations to change its basic economic policies in areas which were in the domain of sovereign decision-making and that too under threat of retaliation.

Replying to the points raised by the members, the Minister said that he was really not able to understand the rationale for dropping Brazil and Japan from the 301 category, but continuing India to be in it. Everyone looked towards India to give a lead, whose exports were going to touch Rs. 28,000 crores, roughly a 40 per cent increase over the previous year. The following year it hoped to do a turnover of nearly Rs. 36,000 crores. Imports had come down marginally. A great deal of pressure was being put on India bilaterally so that India's views on certain multilateral issues got affected. That was the crux of the problem, he observed.

The Minister further explained that the US wanted a uniform patent term of 20 years. Under the Indian patents Act, the term was 14 years from the

date of filing of complete specifications in respect of inventions. India's law of compulsory licence had been intended as a deterrent against the possible use of monopoly rights by a patent owner. If compulsory licence was restricted only to those restrictions which had been stipulated by the US, India should not be able to use the patents system to foster industrial development. While concluding, the Minister said that the global economies were changing and major shifts were taking place. India had the skill and the capability to compete with the best in the world. India was not going to be intimidated.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1990**: Moving the motion for the consideration of the Bill on 8 May 1990, the Minister of Labour and Welfare, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan said that after conversion to Buddhism, the social and educational status of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remained unaltered. He referred to the suggestion made by Baba Saheb Ambedkar to the effect that it should be the Government's duty to make available all those facilities to Neo-Buddhists as were available to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So far as the people of other categories were concerned, representations were received from Christian converts. All the political parties would try to arrive at a consensus in that regard also. The Minister said that the Bill was non-controversial and all the parties had extended their support to it.

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

*The Legislative Council Bill, 1990*** Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 16 May 1990, the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri Dinesh Goswami said that the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh had passed a Resolution on 22 January 1990 under article 169(1) of the Constitution for the creation of a Legislative Council for the State. The State Government had communicated the fact of the passing of such a Resolution to the Union Government in January 1990. Likewise, the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu had also passed a Resolution on 22 February 1989, for the creation of a Legislative Council for the State under the said article of the Constitution. Thus the stage had been set by the Legislative Assemblies of both the States for the creation of Upper Houses in those States. The said Councils in the two States would have the same number of seats as they had when they were abolished. The Bill also provided for the

* The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 12.3.1990.

** The Bill was introduced in the House on 10 May 1990.

consequential amendments to the Representation of People Act of 1950 and that of 1951.

The motions for consideration of the Bill and the clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed on 28 May, 1990.

*The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1990**, and *the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1990*: Moving the motions for consideration of the Bills on 28 May 1990, the Minister of Finance, Professor Madhu Dandavate said that the two Bills were for giving effect to the Government's decision on the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission in their Second Report in regard to distribution of the net proceeds of the Union Excise Duties and Additional Excise Duties. Of the two Bills, the first one dealt with the sharing and distribution of the Basic Excise Duties. During 1990-91, an amount of Rs. 8,589.65 crores was estimated on that account.

The second Bill related to the distribution of net proceeds of Additional Duties of Excise. It was estimated that payment to the States on account of Additional Excise Duties during 1990-91 would amount to Rs. 1,598.72 crores.

The Minister reiterated Government's commitment to place the Union-State financial relations on a right footing.

The motion for consideration of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1990 and the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1990, and the clauses etc. were adopted and both the Bills were returned on the same day.

*The Constitution (Sixty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1990***: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 1 June 1990, the Minister of State in the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Agriculture, Shri Upendra Nath Verma said that through the present important Bill 202 laws on land reforms had been included in the Ninth Schedule. He added that 20 laws out of 55, which related to the lands belonging to Adivasis were under consideration, were proposed to be included in the Ninth Schedule. The slogan of 'land to the tiller' had not been implemented because whenever efforts were made in that regard, the matter was taken to High Courts and the Supreme Court. The Government had decided to include land reform laws in the Ninth Schedule in order to avoid litigation in that regard.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and the clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed on the same day by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

*The Bills as passed by the Lok Sabha, were laid on the Table on 25 May, 1990.

** The Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 30 May 1990.

*The Constitution (Sixty-Eighth Amendment) Bill, 1990**: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 31 May 1990, the Minister of Labour and Welfare, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan said that there had been a long-standing demand to confer statutory status to the Commission of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and that it should be conferred with more powers so as to tighten and strengthen its administration to enable it to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to enable it to take other measures for the protection, welfare and socio-economic development and advancement of those communities. The Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson of the Commission would be of the rank of Cabinet Minister and Minister of State respectively, and the Commission had been empowered with all the powers as envisaged in the Court of Enquiry Act.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and the clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed on the same day by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

C. THE QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, 4,898 notices of Questions (4,500 Starred and 398 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 413 Starred Questions and 2,359 Unstarred Questions were admitted. Eleven Short Notice Questions were received and one was admitted. After the lists of Questions were printed, nine Starred and 64 Unstarred Questions were transferred from one Ministry to the other. Three Unstarred Questions were withdrawn by the members.

Daily Average of Questions: Each of the lists of Starred Questions contained 19 to 21 Questions. On an average, four Questions were orally answered per sitting. The maximum number of Questions orally answered was six on 30 May 1990 and the minimum number of Questions orally answered was two on 30 April 1990. The minimum number of Questions admitted in Unstarred lists was 42 on 3 May 1990 and their maximum number was 182 on 28 May 1990. Their average came to 112.

Half-an-Hour Discussions: Only 15 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received and three were admitted.

Statement correcting answers to Questions: In all, two statements correcting answers to Questions given in the House were made by the Ministers concerned.

* The Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 30 May 1990.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, the Chairman made references to the passing away of Sarvashri Rajpat Singh Doogar and K.S. Hegde, both former members of Rajya Sabha. Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

STATE LEGISLATURES

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly commenced its Second Session on 14 March 1990 and was adjourned *sine die* on 30 April 1990.

Financial Business: The Budget for 1990-91 was presented by the Finance Minister on 16 March 1990. After six days of general discussion on the Budget, the Finance Minister replied to the debate on 28 March 1990. After the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill was passed, The discussion on the Demands for Grants was taken up from 30 March 1990. In all, only 16 Demands were passed after discussion, while the rest (34) were guillotined without discussion. On 26 April 1990, the Appropriation Bill was passed. Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1989-90 were presented on 23 March 1990 and discussed and voted on 29 March 1990. The Appropriation (Supplementary Estimates) Bill, was passed on 30 March 1990. Excess Grants for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 were presented on 23 April 1990 and the Appropriation (Excess Grants) Bills were passed on 28 April 1990.

Obituary references: On the first day of the Session, the House made obituary references to the demise of certain former members of the Assembly. On 28 April 1990, the House made obituary reference to the demise of Sri Pydi Sreerama Murthy, a sitting member of the House.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The First Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly commenced its First Session on 26 March 1990 and was adjourned *sine die* on 31 March 1990.

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker: On 27 March 1990, Shri Lijum Ronya and Shri C.C. Singpho, both of Congress (I) were elected Speaker and Deputy Speaker, respectively.

Governor's Address: This being the first session of the year, the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh addressed the House on 28 March. Shri Thupten Tempa, MLA moved a Motion of Thanks on the Address which was seconded by Shri Samchom Negemu, MLA. Discussion on the Motion took place, the next day. Shri Thupten Tempa, MLA initiated the

*Material contributed by Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

**The Material contributed by Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

discussion. Shri Geogong Apang, Chief Minister, replied to the debate. The motion was adopted the same day.

Financial Business: This being the Budget Session, the Demands for Grants of the State Government for the year 1989-90 and the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1990-91 were presented on 28 March by the Finance Minister. Demands for the year 1989-90 relating to various departments were moved by the Chief Minister and other concerned Ministers and were accepted in full on 30 March 1990. Budget discussion also took place the same day. Thereafter, Demands for the year 1990-91 relating to various departments moved by the Chief Minister and other concerned Ministers, were accepted in full. The Arunachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1990 and the Arunachal Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1990 were put to vote and passed on 31 March.

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Seventh Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly commenced its Second Session on 11 May 1990 and was adjourned *sine die* on 18 May 1990.

Financial Business: The Chief Minister Shri Shanta Kumar (who also held the Finance portfolio) presented the Budget Estimates (Regular) for the financial year 1990-91 on 11 May 1990. General Discussion on Demands for Grants took place on 14, 15, 16 and 17 May 1990. Necessary Appropriation Bill was introduced, considered and passed on 18 May 1990, after voting on relevant Demands.

Obituary reference: On 11 May, 1990, the House paid homage to Shri Mehar Singh, a former member of the Assembly.

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Fifth Manipur Legislative Assembly commenced its Budget Session on 2 March 1990 and was adjourned *sine die* on 20 April 1990.

Election of Speaker: On the first day of the Session, the House unanimously elected Dr. H. Borobabu Singh of the Manipur People's Party as the Speaker.

Governor's Address: Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, the Governor of Manipur, addressed the House on the opening day. A Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address was moved on the same day which was later adopted on 20 March 1990.

Financial Business: The general discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants, 1989-90 was undertaken on 20 March 1990. All the Supplementary Demands for Grants were passed unanimously by the

* Material contributed by Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

** Material contributed by Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

House the same day. On 22 March 1990, general discussion and voting on the Manipur Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1990 pertaining to Excess Grants, 1983-84 was taken up and was passed unanimously.

The Budget Estimates 1990-91 were presented on 23 March 1990. The Manipur Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1990 regarding the Supplementary Demand for 1989-90, which was introduced on 20 April 1990 was passed on the same day. The motion for Vote on Accounts, 1990-91 for expenditure of the State Government for four months was also moved on 20 March and passed on 26 March 1990.

The general discussion on the Budget and discussion on Budget Estimates for 1990-91 commenced on 26 March 1990 and continued upto 28 March 1990. Discussions and voting on the Demands had started with effect from 30 March 1990 and continued upto 17 April 1990. All the Demands were passed by the House.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

FIRST SESSION

The Tenth Orissa Legislative Assembly commenced its First Session on 19 March 1990 and was adjourned *sine die* on 29 March 1990.

Governor's Address: The Governor of Orissa addressed the Assembly under article 176 of the Constitution on the opening day.

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker: A veteran Gandhian and freedom fighter Shri Yudhistir Das of Janata Dal was unanimously elected Speaker on 9 March 1990, while Shri Prahlad Dora also of Janata Dal was elected as the Deputy Speaker on 22 March 1990.

Financial Business: On the opening day, the House concentrated on Second Supplementary Budget for 1989-90 and Vote-on-Account for the first three months of 1990-91 financial year. The Supplementary Budget was voted on 26 March and the Appropriation Bill was passed on the same day. The Vote-on-Account was adopted on 28 March 1990 and Appropriation Bill thereupon was passed on 29 March 1990.

SECOND SESSION

The Assembly commenced its Second Session on 1 June 1990 which was adjourned *sine die* on 10 July 1990.

Financial Business: The annual Budget for the Financial Year, 1990-91 was presented by the Finance Minister on 1 June 1990 for an amount of Rs. 4,245.26 crores inclusive of the amount taken on Vote-on-Account. This was followed by general discussion for three days and voting on the Demands for 14 days. Out of 30 Demands in the Budget, 17 Demands were passed after discussion and 13 Demands were guillotined.

*Material contributed by Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Ninth Rajasthan Legislative Assembly commenced its First Session on 15 March 1990 and was adjourned *sine die* on 29 March 1990.

Election of Speaker: Shri Hari Shanker Bhabhra of Bharatiya Janata Party was unanimously elected the Speaker on 16 March 1990.

Governor's Address: The Governor addressed the Assembly as required under article 176 of the Constitution on 16 March 1990 and a copy of the Governor's Address was laid on the Table. The Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address was moved on 20 March 1990 by Shri Yadu Nath Singh (Janata Dal), and seconded by Shri Raghbir Singh Kaushal of BJP. The discussion on the motion commenced on the same day and concluded on 23 March 1990. After the reply of the Chief Minister, the motion was adopted by the House.

Financial Business: The Chief Minister presented the Budget Estimates for the year 1990-91 in the House on 26 March 1990; the Statement on Vote-on-Account was also laid on the Table on the same day. The Supplementary Demands (Second for the year 1989-90) and the Statement of Excess Demands pertaining to the year 1983-84 were also presented. The Supplementary and the Excess Demands were guillotined. The Appropriation Bills pertaining to the Supplementary and Excess Demands, as well as the Vote-on-Account (Budget) for the year 1990-91 were also passed by the House.

Obituary references: On 16 March, the House made obituary reference to the passing away of one former member of the House and Shri Darbara Singh, former Chief Minister of Punjab.

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Tripura Legislative Assembly commenced its Budget Session on 19 March 1990 and was adjourned *sine die* on 3 April 1990.

Financial Business: On 20 March, Chief Minister, who was also the Minister in charge of the Finance Department, moved a motion for Vote on Account for granting a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,12,77,000. The motion was passed by the House. The House also passed the Appropriation Vote on Account Bill, 1990 (Tripura Bill No. 6 of 1990) concerning the Vote on Account for the year 1990-91.

On 22 March 1990, 20 Demands for Supplementary Grants were passed by the House. The general discussion on Budget Estimates of 1990-91 commenced on 28 March, 1990 and continued for three days. Demands for Grants were passed.

Obituary references: On 19 March 1990, the Speaker made references

*Material contributed by Rajasthan Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

**Material contributed by Tripura Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

to the passing away of Sarvashri Darbara Singh, former Chief Minister of Punjab, Saroj Mukherjee, Secretary, CPI(M) West Bengal and former member of Lok Sabha, Pratul Gupta, a Litterateur and noted Historian and Sushri Maitree Devi Litterateur and a Social worker.

UNION TERRITORIES

PONDICHERRY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Pondicherry Legislative Assembly commenced its Budget Session, the First Session after general elections, on 22 March 1990 and was adjourned *sine die* on 25 April 1990.

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker: On 22 March, Shri G. Palaniraja of DMK was elected Speaker of the Assembly. Shri A. Bakthavachalam belonging to Janata Dal, was elected the Deputy Speaker on 29 March 1990.

Governor's Address: The Lieutenant Governor, Shrimati Chandravati addressed the House on 23 March 1990. The Motion of Thanks to the Lieutenant Governor's Address was moved on the same day by Shri S.P. Sivakumar, Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister. The discussion on the Motion was held on 27 and 28 March 1990 and the same was unanimously adopted by the House on 28 March 1990.

Financial Business: The Budget for the year 1990-91 and the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1989-90 were presented on 26 March 1990 by the Chief Minister, Shri D. Ramachandiran who held the portfolio of Finance. The Supplementary Demands for Grants were put to vote and unanimously passed by the House on 29 March 1990. The Appropriation Bill, 1990 for Supplementary Demands introduced by Chief Minister was passed by the House on 29 March 1990. The general discussion on the Budget for 1990-91 began on 30 March 1990. The Demands for Grants under the individual charges of six Ministers including those under the charge of Chief Minister were taken up for discussion between 3 and 24 April 1990 and were unanimously passed by the House. The whole Budget for 1990-91 and the Appropriation Bill No. 3 of 1990 for the Budget 1990-91, were put to vote and unanimously passed by the House on 24 April 1990.

*Material Contributed by Pondicherry Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE NINTH LOK SABHA

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	12 March to 31 May 1990	
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD		53
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	387 hours and 16 minutes	
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD		14
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	—	4
(ii) Introduced	—	28
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	—	3
(iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment/recommendation and laid on the Table	—	2
(v) Referred to Select Committee	—	Nil
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee	—	Nil
(vii) Reported by Select Committee	—	Nil
(viii) Reported by Joint Committee	—	Nil
(ix) Discussed	—	24*
(x) Passed	—	22*
(xi) Withdrawn	—	Nil
(xii) Negatived	—	1
(xiii) Part-discussed	—	1
(xiv) Discussion postponed	—	Nil
(xv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	—	10
(xvi) Motion for concurrence to refer the Bill to Joint Committee adopted	—	Nil
(xvii) Pending at the end of the Session	—	14
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	—	14
(ii) Introduced	—	62
(iii) Motion for leave to introduce negatived	—	Nil
(iv) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	—	Nil
(v) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	—	Nil
(vi) Reported by Select Committee	—	Nil
(vii) Discussed	—	3
(viii) Passed	—	Nil
(ix) Withdrawn	—	2
(x) Negatived	—	Nil
(xi) Circulated for eliciting opinion	—	Nil
(xii) Part-discussed	—	1
(xiii) Discussion postponed	—	Nil
(xiv) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	—	Nil

*Including two Bills returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

(xv) Referred to Select Committee	—	Nil
(xvi) Removed from the Register of Pending Bills	—	1
(xvii) Pending at the end of the Session	—	73
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)		
(i) Notices received	—	872
(ii) Admitted	—	15
(iii) Discussions held	—	14
(iv) Part-discussed	—	2
8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197 (calling-attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)		
Statements made by Ministers	—	16
9. MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS		
(i) Notices received	—	1
(ii) Admitted and Discussed	—	Nil
(iii) Barred	—	Nil
(iv) Withdrawn	—	1
10. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD		
		7
11. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS		
(i) Notices received	—	6
(ii) Admitted	—	2
(iii) Moved	—	2
(iv) Adopted	—	1
(v) Negatived	—	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	—	1
12. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS		
(i) Notices received	—	3
(ii) Admitted	—	3
(iii) Moved	—	3
(iv) Adopted	—	3
13. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS		
(i) Received	—	14
(ii) Admitted	—	13
(iii) Discussed	—	2
(iv) Adopted	—	1
(v) Negatived	—	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	—	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	—	1
(viii) Discussions postponed	—	Nil
14. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS		
(i) Notices received	—	3
(ii) Admitted	—	3
(iii) Discussed	—	1
(iv) Adopted	—	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	—	Nil
15. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS		
(i) Notices received	—	262
(ii) Admitted	—	63

(iii) Moved	—	2
(iv) Discussed	—	2
(v) Adopted	—	1
(vi) Negatived	—	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	—	Nil
(viii) Part-discussed	—	1
16. MOTION REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE		
(i) Received	—	1
(ii) Admitted	—	Nil
(iii) Moved	—	Nil
(iv) Discussed	—	Nil
(v) Adopted	—	Nil
(vi) Negatived	—	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	—	Nil
(viii) Part-discussed	—	Nil
17. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CREATED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION		Nil
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION		47,533
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON A SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED		1,463 on 23 May 1990
20. NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS		
(i) Brought before the House		10
(ii) Admitted and discussed		3
(iii) Barred in view of adjournment motion admitted on the subject		17
(iv) Consent withheld by the Speaker outside the House		92
(v) Consent given by the Speaker but leave not granted by the House		Nil
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED		
(i) Starred		962
(ii) Unstarred		10,467
(iii) Short-Notice Questions		4
22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES		

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 April to 30 June 1990.	No. of Reports presented to the House during the Session.
1	2	3	4
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	8	8
(ii)	Committee on Absence of Members	1	1

(iii) Committee on Public Undertakings	3	—
(iv) Committee on Papers laid on the Table	3	2
(v) Committee on Petitions	3	—
(vi) Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	6	6
(vii) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	1	—
(viii) Committee of Privileges	9	—
(ix) Committee on Government Assurances	4	1
(x) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	4	1
(xi) Estimates Committee	3	—
(xii) General Purposes Committee	1	—
(xiii) House Committee	3	—
(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee	—	—
(b) Sub-Committee on amenities	—	—
(c) Sub-Committee on Furnishing	—	—
(xiv) Public Accounts Committee	4	—
(xv) Railway Convection Committee	—	1
(xvi) Rules Committee	1	1

JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEES

(i) Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	1	—
(ii) Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	4	—
(iii) Joint Committee on Railways Bill, 1986	—	—

SUBJECT COMMITTEES

(i) Subject Committee on Environment and Forests	—	—
(ii) Subject Committee on Agriculture	—	—
(iii) Subject Committee on Science and Technology	—	—

23. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE 4

24. PETITIONS PRESENTED 4

25. NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN WITH DATE

No. of Members sworn	Date on which sworn
5	12 March 1990
1	14 March 1990
1	16 March 1990
1	26 April 1990
2	8 May 1990

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION OF RAJYA SABHA

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	30 April 1990 to 1 June 1990
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	23
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	153 hours and 12 minutes
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	9
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	11
(ii) Introduced	10
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	10
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	1
(v) Referred to Select Committee by Rajya Sabha	Nil
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by Rajya Sabha	Nil
(vii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
(viii) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(ix) Discussed	11
(x) Passed	11
(xi) Withdrawn	1
(xii) Negatived	Nil
(xiii) Part-discussed	Nil
(xiv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	5
(xv) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	19
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	17
(ii) Introduced	4
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	Nil
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
(v) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(vi) Discussed	2
(vii) Withdrawn	1
(viii) Passed	Nil
(ix) Negatived	Nil
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi) Part-discussed	1
(xii) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv) Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	36
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	20
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
(i) NOTICES RECEIVED	48
(ii) ADMITTED	3
(iii) Discussions held	397

	2
8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance) Statements made by Ministers	1
9. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	3
10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	1
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	1
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	1
12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Received	10
(ii) Admitted	10
(iii) Discussed	1
(iv) Withdrawn	1
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Adopted	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
(viii) Discussion postponed	Nil
13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	1
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i) Received	29
(ii) Admitted	53*
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i) Received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
16. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CREATED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION	Nil.
17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	3,473

* Including notices of Short Duration Discussion as No-day-yet-named Motions.

18. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED 4,122
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED 358 (On 1 JUNE 1990)
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH VISITED 358 (On 1 JUNE 1990)
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| (i) Starred | 413 |
| (ii) Unstarred | 2,359 |
| (iii) Short-Notice Questions | 1 |

22. DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES

Names of Members initiating the discussion	Ministry discussed	Date of discussion
1. Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare	Home Affairs	30 April 1990 and 1, 7, and 10 May, 1990
2. Shri Suresh Kalmadi	Civil Aviation	14, 15, 23 and 30 May, 1990.

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period 1 April to 30 June 1990	No. of Reports presented during the Session
(i) Business Advisory Committee	5	Nil
(ii) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	7	3
(iii) Committee on Petition	Nil	Nil
(iv) Committee of Privileges	Nil	Nil
(v) Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(vi) Committee on Government Assurances	1	1
(vii) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	Nil	Nil

24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE 1
25. PETITIONS PRESENTED Nil

26. NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN WITH DATES

S.No.	Name of Members Sworn	Date on which Sworn
1.	2	3
1.	Shrimati Kamla Sinha	30 April 1990
2.	Shri G.G. Swell	-do-
3.	Shri Nyodek Yonggam	28 May 1990
4.	Shri Jagmohan	29 May 1990

27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

S.No.	Name	Sitting Member/ Ex-Member
1.	Shri Rajpat Singh Doogar	Ex-Member
2.	Shri K.S. Hegde	-do-

APPENDIX III
STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 1990

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Members' Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Short Notice Questions	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
						8	
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	14-3-90 to 30-4-90	31	14(10)	2	(329)	(120)	(18)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	11-5-90 to 18-5-90	6	2(2)	—	427(374)(a)	50(42)(b)	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. @	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	4-6-90 to 18-7-90	34	3(2)	—	1,707(575)(c)	(992)	13(2)
Karnataka L.C.	11-6-90 to 18-7-90	27	2(2)	—	943(421)(d)	(393)	11
Kerala L.A.**	4-8-90 to 28-7-90	—	10(8)	—	13609(1944)(e)	(6406)	3
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.***	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.***	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.	—	14	9(9)	2(2)	589(166)	2(1)	53(11)
Meghalaya L.A.	17-4-90 to 19-4-90 & 6.9.90 to 27.6.90	18	7(7)	—	263(263)	29(29)	1(1)
Mizoram L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	31-5-90* to 19-6-90*	2	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	1-6-90 to 10-7-90	25	13(1)	2	2,928(1816)	2,152(1492)	166(22)
Punjab L.A.§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	10-1-90 to 27-1-90 and 17-3-90 to 12-5-90	47	35(33)	1	1,943(947)	574(574)	60(56)
Tripura L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi Metropolitan Council £	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry L.A.	22-3-90 to 25-4-90	24	4(4)	—	(568)	(293)	—

@ Dissolved on 19.2.1990

**The whole Session would be covered in the next issue.

***The information received from the Legislatures was incomplete and therefore, could not be included.

+Adjourned on the same day.

\$Dissolved on 6-3-1988.

£Dissolved on 13-1-1990

Notes : (i) Figures in cols. 4 and 5 indicate the number, respectively of Government and Private Members Bills introduced with the number of Bills passed in brackets.

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

(a) The figure 374 includes 6 Notices postponed from the previous session.

(b) The figure 42 includes 6 Notices postponed from the previous session.

(c) The figure 1,707 indicates the total number of Notices received.

(d) The figure 943 indicates the total number of Notices received.

(e) The figure 13,609 indicates total number of Starred and Unstarred Notices received.

APPENDIX III (Contd.)
COMMITTEES AT WORK/NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Business Advisory Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee on Govt. Assurance	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee on Petitions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee of Privileges	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	3(a)	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee of 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Rules Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joint/Select Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Committees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(b)

STATES

Andhra Pradesh L.A.
 Arunachal Pradesh L.A.
 Assam L.A.
 Bihar L.A.
 Bihar L.C.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gujarat L.A.	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	2(c)	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	7(d)
Goa L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana L.A.	—	8	1	—	3	5	7	10	7	—	5	7	16	3	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	4(3)	1	—	—	8(5)	2	6(4)	7(10)	—	1	1	7(12)	—	—	13(e)
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. @	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	4	1	1	3(3)	—	1	1	2	2	—	3	1	3	—	—	3(f)
Karnataka L.C.	—	3(1)	5	1(1)	2(2)	1	1	2	2	—	3	1	3	—	—	2(g)
Kerala L.A.	3(2)	7(2)	9(1)	15(4)	6	16(2)	11	13(1)	12(2)	—	—	6	8	—	—	49(15)(h)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	2(2)	1	2	1(1)	1	5	1	—	2	1	2	1	4	—	—	7(i)
Maharashtra L.A.	6(5)	1	—	3(3)	1	1	1	1(1)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4(1)(k)
Maharashtra L.C.	3	—	—	3(3)	—	1	1	1(1)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4(1)(m)
Manipur L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.	3	1(1)	(2)	—	1	3(2)	1	4(1)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	5(5)	8	3	—	—	8	5	4	9	—	13(1)	3	9(2)	—	—	2(n)
Punjab L.A.®	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	4	5(2)	6(2)	—	1	5(2)	1(7)	—	5(4)	—	3	1	5(44)	1	—	5(2) (o)
Tripura L.A.	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	4(p)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

Uttar Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES													
Delhi Metropolitan ^a Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondichery L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	22

@ Dissolved on 19.2.1990

\$ Dissolved on 6.3.1988.

£ Dissolved on 13.1.1990.

Note: Figure in the brackets indicate the number of reports presented to the House.

- (a) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes—1 sitting; and Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—2 sittings.
- (b) Committee on Backward Classes—1 sitting.
- (c) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes—1 sitting; and Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—1 sitting.
- (d) Committee on the Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes—2 sittings; Members' Allowances Rules Committee—1 sitting; Committee on Panchayati Raj—2 sittings; Committee on MLAs' Hostel—1 sitting; and Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House—1 sitting.
- (e) Official Language Implementation Committee—2 sittings; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table—2 sittings; Committee on Agriculture, Horticulture and other allied matters—3 sittings; Committee on Tourism and other allied matters—3 sittings; and Committee on Forests and Environment and other allied matters—3 sittings.
- (f) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table—1 sitting; and Backward Classes Committee—2 sittings.
- (g) Backward Classes Committee—2 sittings.
- (h) Subject Committee (i) —4 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee (ii) —3 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee (iii) —4 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee (iv) —6 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee (v) —4 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee (vi) —6 sitting and 3 reports; Subject Committee (vii) —3 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee (viii) —5 Sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee (ix) —6 sittings and 3 reports; and Subject Committee (x) —6 sittings and 2 reports.
- (i) Committee to Examine the Papers laid on the Table —3 Sittings; Questions and References Committee—1 sitting and Women and Children's Welfare Committee—3 sittings.

- (j) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes-1 sitting.
- (k) Committee on the Welfare of Vimuktia Jatis and Nomedic Tribes-1 sitting; Panchayati Raj Committee -2 sittings and 1 report; and Employment Guarantee Scheme Committee-1 sitting.
- (l) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes-1 sitting.
- (m) Committee on the Welfare of Vimuktia Jatis and Nomedic Tribes-1 sitting; Panchayati Raj Committee-2 sittings and 1 report; and Employment Guarantee Scheme Committee-1 sitting.
- (n) Committee of the House on Environment-1 sitting; and Committee of the House on Rehabilitation-1 sitting.
- (o) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House-5 sittings and 2 reports.
- (p) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes-2 sittings; and Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes-2 sittings.

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 1990

S.No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1.	The Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1990	16.4.1990
2.	The Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Bill, 1990	17.4.1990
3.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1990	20.4.1990
4.	The Appropriation (No. 2). Bill, 1990	26.5.1990
5.	The Finance Bill, 1990	31.5.1990
6.	The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1990	31.5.1990
7.	The Additional Duties of excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1990	31.5.1990
8.	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1990	3.6.1990
9.	The President's Emoluments and Pension (Amendment) Bill, 1990	3.6.1990
10.	The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1990	3.6.1990
11.	The Gold (Control) Repeal Bill, 1990	6.6.1990
12.	The Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1990	7.6.1990
13.	The Constitution (Sixty-sixth Amendment) Bill, 1990	7.6.1990

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 1990

STATES

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. THE HIMACHAL PRADESH PANCHAYATI RAJ (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1990.
2. THE HIMACHAL PRADESH APPROPRIATION (NO.2) BILL, 1990.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
2. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1990.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1990.
2. Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1990.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The University Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 1990:
2. The Cochin University of Science and Technology (Second Amendment) Bill, 1990.
3. The District Administration (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
4. The Travancore—Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions (Third Amendment) Bill, 1990.
5. The Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural Development Banks (Second Amendment) Bill, 1990.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Madhya Pradesh Dukan Tatha Sthapana (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1990.
2. Bharatiya Stamp (Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1990.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment and Validation Provision) Bill, 1990.
2. The Bombay Sales Tax (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1990.
3. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis and Village Panchayats (Amendment and Postponment of Elections) Bill, 1990.

MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Lepers (Meghalaya Repeal) Bill, 1990.
2. The Meghalaya Arbitration (Extension And Amendment) Bill, 1990.
3. The Registration (Meghalaya Amendment) Bill, 1990.
4. The Meghalaya State Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
5. The Meghalaya Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1990.
- *6. The Meghalaya Societies Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
- *7. The Indian Stamp (Meghalaya Amendment) Bill, 1990.
- *8. The Court Fees (Meghalaya Amendment) Bill, 1990.
9. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 1990.
- *10 The Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya (Members' Pension) (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
- *11. The Meghalaya Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1990.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Orissa Municipal Council (Reduction of Term of Office) Bill, 1990.
2. The Bhubaneswar Municipal Council (Postponement of Election and Validation) Bill, 1990.
3. The Balugaon Notified Area Council (Extension of Terms of Office and Validation) Bill, 1990.
4. The Orissa Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
5. The Orissa Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
6. The Orissa Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1990.
7. The Orissa Grama Panchayats (Postponement of Election) (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
8. The Orissa Panchayat Samities (Postponement of Election) (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
9. The Bhaskar Textile Mills (Acquisition and Transfer) (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1990.
10. The Orissa Forest (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
11. The Orissa Additional Sales Tax Repealing Bill, 1990.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1990.
2. The Tamil Nadu Payment of Pension to Tamil Scholars and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
3. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Corporation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
4. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1990.
5. The Tamil Nadu Tax on Entry of Motor Vehicles into Local Areas Bill, 1990.
6. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
7. The Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
8. The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Amendment Bill, 1990.
9. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
10. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
11. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1990.

*Awaiting assent.

12. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Second Amendment) Bill, 1990.
13. The Tamil Nadu Advocates Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
14. The Tamil Nadu Public Health (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
15. The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
16. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1990.
17. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1990.
18. The Tamil Nadu Stage Carriages and Contract Carriages (Acquisition) Amendment Bill, 1990.
19. The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
20. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
21. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1990.
22. The Manonmaniam Sundaranar University Bill, 1990.
- *23. The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Bill, 1990.
- *24. The Tamil Nadu Kudiyiruppu Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
- *25. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Bill, 1990.
26. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Corporation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 1990.

UNION TERRITORIES

PONDICHERRY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1990.
2. The Appropriation Bill, 1990.
3. The Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 1990.
4. The Pondicherry Non-Agricultural Kudirupputars (Stay of Eviction Proceedings) Amendment Bill, 1990.

APPENDIX VI
ORDINANCES ISSUED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 1990

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
		UNION GOVERNMENT			
1	The Indian Council of World Affairs Ordinance 1990	30.6.1990	7.8.1990	Lapsed on 17.9.1990	—
		STATE GOVERNMENTS			
		ANDHRA PRADESH			
		GUJARAT			
1.	The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990				—
1.	The Gujarat Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990		8.4.1990		—
2.	The Gujarat Local Authorities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990		13.4.1990		—
3.	The Gujarat Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990		20.4.1990		—
		KARNATAKA			
1.	The Karnataka State Civil Services (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990	30.5.1990	22.6.90		—

1	2	3	4	5	6
		KERALA			
	1. The Kerala District Administration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990	16.4.1990	4.6.1990	—	Replaced by Legislation
	2. The University Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990	26.4.1990	-do-	—	-do-
	3. The Kerala State Cooperative Agricultural Development Banks (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990	11.5.1990	-do-	—	-do-
		MADHYA PRADESH			
	1. Madhya Pradesh Panchayat (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990	17.4.1990	20.6.1990	—	—
	2. The Madhya Pradesh Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990	26.4.1990	20.6.1990	—	—
		MAHARASHTRA			
	1. The Bombay Sales Tax (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1990	25.4.1990	20.7.1990	1.8.1990	—
	2. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis and Village Panchayats (Amendment and Postponement of Elections) Ordinance, 1990	19.5.1990	20.6.1990	29.6.1990	Replaced by Legislation
		Orissa			
	1. The Orissa Grama Panchayat (Postponement of Elections) Amendment Ordinance, 1990	26.5.1990	6.6.1990	5.7.1990	—
		TAMIL NADU			
	1. The Tamil Nadu Tax on Entry of Motor Vehicles into Local Areas Ordinance, 1990	19.2.1990	17.3.1990	—	Replaced by Legislation
	2. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1990	7.3.1990	-do-	—	-do-

APPENDIX VII
A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (as on 19 July 1990)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Seat	Cong(I)	Janata Dal	BJP	CPI(M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
STATES											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	36	—	—	—	—	3(e)	—	41	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
3.	Assam	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
4.	Bihar	54	4	31	9	1	4	5(b)	—	54	—
5.	Goa	2	1	—	—	—	—	1(c)	—	2	—
6.	Gujarat	26	3	11	12	—	—	—	—	26	—
7.	Haryana	10	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	9	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	—
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	2	—	—	—	—	3(d)	1	6	—
10.	Karnataka	28	27	1	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
11.	Kerala	20	14	—	—	2	—	4(e)	—	20	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40	8	4	27	—	—	—	1	40	—
13.	Maharashtra	48	28	5	10	—	1	3(f)	1	48	—
14.	Manipur	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
15.	Meghalaya	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
16.	Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.	Nagaland	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
18.	Orissa	21	3	15	—	1	1	—	—	20*	—
19.	Punjab	13	2	1	—	—	—	6(g)	3	12	1
20.	Rajasthan	25	—	11	13	1	—	—	—	25	—
21.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	1(h)	—	1	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	39	27	—	—	—	1	11(i)	—	39	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23.	Tripura	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	85	15	54	8	1	2	30	2	85	—
25.	West Bengal	42	4	—	—	27	3	8(K)	—	42	—
UNION TERRITORIES											
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
27.	Chandigarh	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
29.	Daman & Diu	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
30.	Delhi	7	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	7	—
31.	Lakshadweep	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
32.	Pondicherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
33.	Nominated	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total		545	198	142	86	33	12	48	10	527*	17

* Excluding Speaker

(a) Telugu Desam—2; and All India Majlis-e-Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-1.

(b) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-3; Indian People's Front-1; and Marxist Co-Ordination-1.

(c) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-1.

(d) Jammu & Kashmir National Conference-3.

(e) Muslim League-2; Congress (S)-1; and Kerala Congress (M)-1.

(f) Shiv Sena-3.

(g) Shiromani Akali Dal (M)-5; and Bahujan Samaj Party-1.

(h) Sikkim Sangram Parishad-1.

(i) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-11.

(j) Bahujan Samaj Party-2; and Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Maha Sabha-1.

(k) Revolutionary Socialist Party-4; All India Forward Bloc-3; and Gorkha National Liberation Front-1.

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (as on 1 July, 1990)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Seats	Cong (I)	Janata Dal	CPI(M)	BJP	Others	Unattached	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
STATES										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	6	1	1	—	10(e)	—	18	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3.	Assam	7	1	—	—	—	6(b)	—	7	—
4.	Bihar	22	13	5	—	2	2(c)	—	22	—
5.	Goa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
6.	Gujarat	11	7	2	—	2	—	—	11	—
7.	Haryana	5	1	3	—	1	—	—	5	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	1	—	—	1	2(d)	—	3	1
10.	Karnataka	12	7	5	—	—	—	—	12	—
11.	Kerala	9	2	1	3	—	3(e)	—	9	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	16	10	—	—	6	—	—	16	—
13.	Maharashtra	19	14	2	—	2	1(f)	—	19	—
14.	Manipur	1	—	1	—	—	1(g)	—	1	—
15.	Meghalaya	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
16.	Mizoram	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.	Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
18.	Orissa	10	6	4	—	—	—	—	10	—
19.	Punjab	7	1	—	—	—	1(h)	—	2	5
20.	Rajasthan	10	6	2	—	1	—	1	10	—
21.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	1(i)	—	1	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	18	3	—	1	—	14(j)	—	18	—
23.	Tripura	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	34	18	11	—	2	1(k)	1	33	1
25.	West Bengal	16	—	1	11	—	4(l)	—	16	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UNION TERRITORIES											
26.			3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
27			1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
			12	5	—	—	—	—	5	10	2
			245	107	36	17	17	46	7	232	13

(e) Telugu Desam—10.

(f) Asom Gana Parishad—5; and Indian Congress

(S)—1.

(g) C.P.I.—1; and Lok Dal—1.

(h) National Conference—2

(i) Kerala Congress—1; Muslim League—1; and

CPI—1.

(j) Shiv Sena—1.

(k) Hill State People's Democratic Party—1.

(l) Akali Dal—1.

(m) Siddim Sangram Parishad—1.

(n) AIADMK—4; and DMK—10.

(o) Janata Party—1.

(p) Revolutionary Socialist Party—2; CPI—1; and

Forward Bloo—1.

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE LEGISLATURES

States/Union Territories	Seats	Cong(I)	Jenata Dal	Lok Dal	BJP	CPI(M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.7.1960)	295	190	1	—	5	6	8	89(e)	5	294	1
Assam L.A. (As on 1.7.1960)	60	37	11	—	—	—	—	1(b)	11	60	—
Assam L.A. (As on 31.12.1969)	126	23	—	—	—	2	—	94(c)	3	122	4
Bihar L.A. (As on 5.3.1960)	325	70	120	—	37	6	23	26(d)	36	318	7
Bihar L.C. (As on 1.1.1960)	96	44	2	3	1	—	6	2(e)	2	60	36
Goa L.A. (As on 1.1.1960)	40	13	—	—	—	—	—	25(f)	2	40	—
Gujarat L.A. (As on 1.4.1960)	182	32	70	—	67	—	—	2(g)	10	181	1
Haryana L.A. (As on 1.7.1960)	90	5	48	—	17	1	1	9(h)	6	87*	2
Himachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.7.60)	68	9	11	—	48	—	1	—	1	68	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. @ (As on 1.7.1960)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C. (As on 1.7.1960)	36	12	—	—	—	—	—	18(i)	—	30	6
Karnataka L.A. (As on 1.7.1960)	225	177	24	—	4	—	—	7(j)	12	224*	—
Karnataka L.C. (As on 2.7.1960)	75	22	32	—	6	—	—	6(k)	6	72*	2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kerala L.A. (As on 1.7.90)	141	32	7	1	—	38	16	35(f)	10	139*	1	
Madhya Pradesh L.A. (As on)	320	55	28	220	3	—	3	3(m)	10	319*	—	
Maharashtra L.A. (As on 1.7.1990)	289	141	24	42	3	2	64(n)	13	289	—	—	
Maharashtra L.C. (As on 1.7.1990)	77	49	1	5	1	—	8(o)	12	77	—	—	
Mizoram L.A. (As on 21.2.1990)	60	26	10	—	—	3	19(p)	—	58	2	—	
Meghalaya L.A. (As on 1.7.1990)	60	—	—	—	—	—	57(q)	—	57	2	—	
Mizoram L.A. (As on 1.4.1990)	40	22	—	—	—	—	17(r)	—	39	—	—	
Nagaland L.A. (As on 1.7.90)	50	24	—	—	—	—	28(e)	—	50	—	—	
Orissa L.A. (As on 1.7.90)	147	10	123	2	1	5	—	—	6	147	—	
Punjab L.A. ^s (As on)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rajasthan L.A. (As on 1.4.1990)	200	50	54	84	1	—	—	—	9	198	2	
Sikkim L.A. (As on 1.1.1990)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	32(t)	—	32	—	
Tamil Nadu L.A. (As on 15.1990)	235	26	4	—	—	15	3	184(u)	2	234*	—	
Tripura L.A. (As on 1.7.1990)	60	25	—	—	—	25	—	10(v)	—	60	—	
Uttar Pradesh L.A. (As on 31-3-1990)	428	94	209	56	2	6	16(w)	—	40	423	3	
Uttar Pradesh L.C. (As on 1.4.1990)	108	33	10	3	1	—	1	10(x)	4	62	46	

West Bengal L.A. (As on 31.3.1990)	295	38	—	—	186	10	58(y)	—	292	3
UNION TERRITORIES										
Delhi Metropolitan Council ^f (As on)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry L.A. (As on 1.7.1990)	33	11	4	—	—	2	15(z)	1	33	—

Notes : * Excluding the Speaker
 @ Dissolved on 19.2.1990
 \$ Dissolved on 6.3.1988
 £ Dissolved on 13.1.1990

- (a) Telugu Desam Party-74; All India Majlis-e-Itehad-ul-Muslimeen⁴; Marxist Communist Party of India-1; and Democratic People's Front-10.
 (b) Janata Party-1.
 (c) Asom Gana Parishad-71; Indian National Congress (S)-3; United Minorities Front-17; and PTCA-3.
 (d) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha - 19; and Indian People's Front - 7.
 (e) *Sub-judice*-2.
 (f) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-18r and Goan People's Party-7.
 (g) Lok Swaraj Manch-1; and Yuva Vikas Party-1.
 (h) *Unattached* - 9.
 (i) National Conference-17; and Awami National Conference-1.
 (j) Janata Party-2; Raita Sanga-2; Muslim League-1; AIADMK-1; and Nominated-1.
 (k) Janata Party-6.
 (l) Muslim League-15; Indian Congress (Socialist Saratchandra Sinha)-6; Revolutionary Socialist Party-6; Kerala Congress-4; and Kerala Congress (Mani Group)-4.
 (m) Bahujan Samaj Party-2; and Krantikari Samajvadi Manch-1.
 (n) Shiv Sena-52; Peasants and Workers' Party-8; Congress (S)-1; Muslim League-1; Republican Party (Khobragade)-1; and Nominated-1.
 (o) Republican Party of India-1; Peasants and Workers' Party-3; Republican (Gavai Group)-1; and Shiv Sena-4.
 (p) Manipur People's Party-10; Congress (S)-6; Kuki National Assembly-2; and National People's Party-1.
 (q) Meghalaya United Parliamentary Front-32; and United Meghalaya Parliamentary Party-25.
 (r) Mizo National Front-14; Mizo National Front (D)-2; and Democratic Party-1.
 (s) Nagaland People's Council-24; and Unattached-2.

- (t) Sikkim, Sangram Parishad - 32.
- (u) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam - 144; All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam - 29; All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (Janaki M.G. Ramachandran Group) - 1; Indian Union Muslim League (L) - 4; Tamil Nadu Janata - 2; Tamil Nadu Forward Bloc - 1; Indian Farmers and Toilers Party - 1; United Communist Party of India - 1; and Nominated - 1.
- (v) Tripura Upati Juba Samiti - 8; and Revolutionary Socialist Party - 2.
- (w) Bahujan Samej Party - 13; Janata Party - 1; Shoshit Samej Dal-1; and Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha-1.
- (x) Shikshak Dal - 6; Rashtriya Shikshak Dal - 3; and Nirdaliya Vidhayak Paksh - 1.
- (y) All India Forward Bloc-27; Revolutionary Socialist Party -19; West Bengal Socialist Party -3; Forward Bloc (Marxist)-2; Democratic Socialist Party-2; Revolutionary Communist Party-of India -1; Socialist Unity Centre of India - 2; Muslim League-1; and Nominated -1.
- (z) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam - 12; and All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam -3.

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