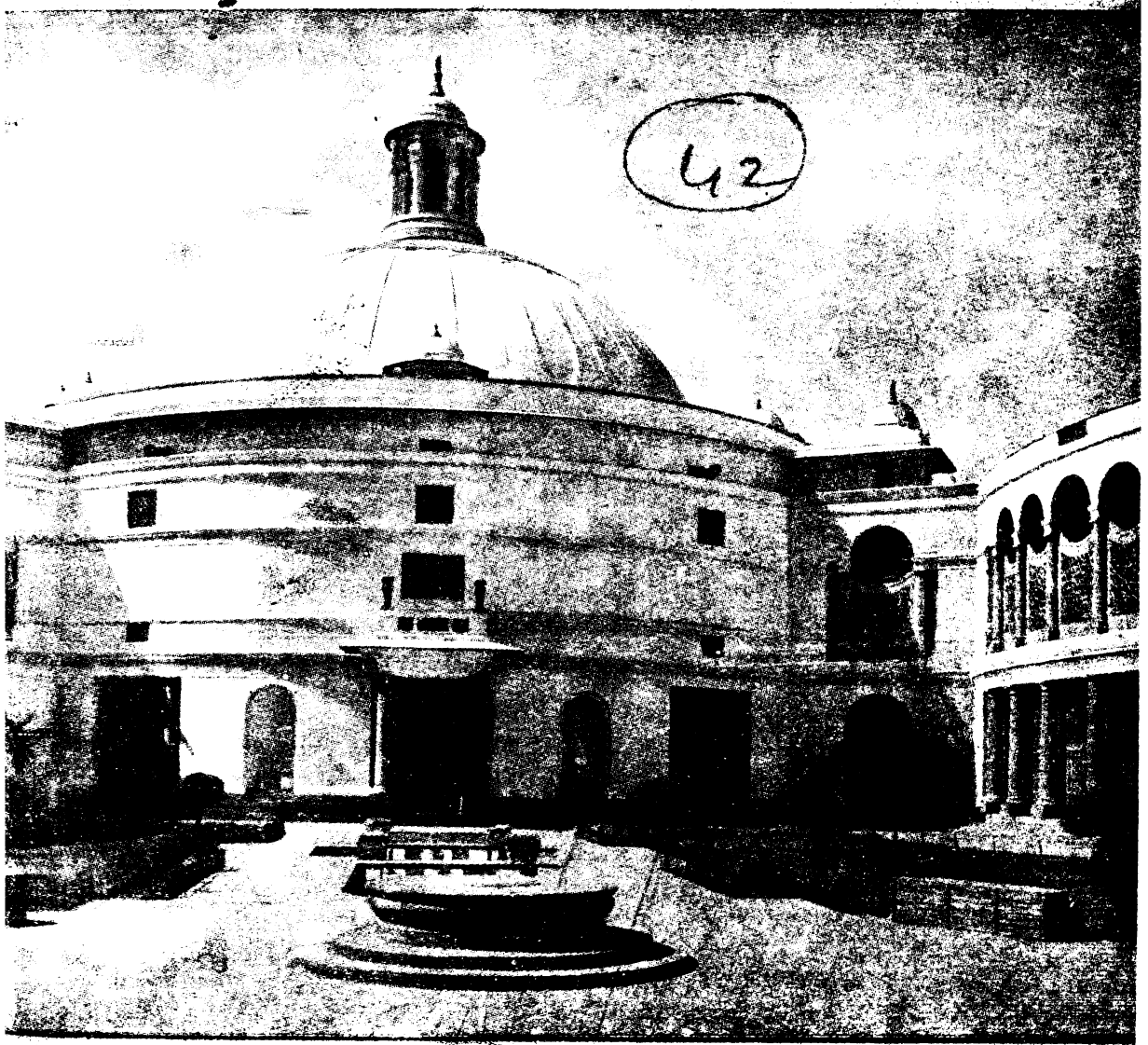


THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

VOLUME XIII NO. 1

APRIL 1967



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT - NEW DELHI

OUR COVER

The cover photograph is of an inscription in Sanskrit on one of the domes of the Parliament House. It reads—

सभा वा न प्रवेष्टव्या,
वक्तव्यं वा समंजसम् ।
अब्रुवन् विब्रुवन् वापि,
नरो भवति किल्बिषी ॥

—(मनु० ८/१३)



One must not either enter an Assembly Hall

Or he must speak there with all the righteousness,

For one who does not speak or one who speaks falsely

Does himself in the equal sin involve.

कोई व्यक्ति या तो सभा में प्रवेश ही न करे अथवा यदि वह ऐसा करे तो उसे वहां धर्मानुर बोलना चाहिए, क्योंकि न बोलने वाला अथवा अमत्य बोलने वाला मनुष्य दोनों ही पाप के भागी हैं ।

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OUR COVER

A Panoramic Exterior View
of the Central Hall
of Parliament House

FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS IN INDIA

The Fourth General Elections in India to elect 520 members to the Lok Sabha and 3,563 members to the Legislative Assemblies in States were held simultaneously all over the country under the superintendence, direction and control of the Election Commission. India's 251 million electorate had thus the opportunity to cast their vote on the basis of universal adult franchise in the country-wide polling which started on February 15, 1967 and concluded on February 21, 1967.¹ The following eight multi-State recognised parties and twelve parties recognised in different States took part in the General Election²:

Recognised Multi-State Parties

1. Bharatiya Jan Sangh
2. Communist Party of India
3. Communist Party of India (Marxist).
4. Indian National Congress
5. Praja Socialist Party
6. Republican Party of India
7. Samyukta Socialist Party
8. Swatantra Party.

Recognised Parties in Different States

1. All Party Hill Leaders Conference (Assam).
2. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (Madras)
3. Forward Bloc (West Bengal)
4. Jammu & Kashmir National Conference (Jammu & Kashmir)
5. Kerala Congress (Kerala)
6. Maharashtrawadi Gomantak (Goa, Daman & Diu).
7. Muslim League (Kerala)
8. Peasants and Workers Party (Maharashtra).
9. Shiromani Akali Dal (Master Tara Singh Group) (Punjab)
10. Shiromani Akali Dal (Sant Fateh Singh Group) (Punjab)
11. United Goans (Furtado Group) (Goa, Daman & Diu)
12. United Goans (Sequeira Group) (Goa, Daman & Diu)

The process of counting of votes and the declaration of results by the Election Commission was nearly completed by the end of February 1967. Three bye-

¹Election Commission of India : Notfn. Nos. 33 and 38 ; *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, Part II, Section (ii), January 13 and 16, 1967.

²Election Commission : Notfn. Nos. 402 and 416 ; *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, Part II, Section 3(ii), December 1 and 14, 1966.

The Election Commission had classified political parties as recognised and others. A party which had contested in more than one State and secured more than 4 per cent of votes cast in the country as a whole in the last general election was classified as a recognised multi-State party for the fourth general election. Each recognised party was allotted a particular symbol and candidates sponsored by it for contesting elections from different States were allotted the same symbol.

elections were also held subsequently up to April 30, 1967. The party position in Lok Sabha on that date was as shown in the Annexure.

Following the precedents of 1957 and 1962, the President had on January 9, 1967, summoned the Third Lok Sabha for its Seventeenth and the "lame duck" Session³. This was, however, considered an anachronism in several quarters in view of the fact that declaration of results of elections from practically all the parliamentary constituencies, barring a few for the purpose of constituting the new Lok Sabha had already been made. It was felt that it would be more appropriate to hold a session of Parliament with the new Lok Sabha in place of the 'lame duck' session. The Government, conceding the logic behind the suggestion, accepted the proposal to dissolve the Third Lok Sabha and convene the Fourth Lok Sabha thereafter.

However, under Section 73 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Election Commission could issue a notification constituting the new Lok Sabha only after April 1, 1967. The Commission had planned to issue a notification for this purpose on April 3, 1967. As the Parliament was not in session and immediate action was called

for, the President promulgated on February 28, 1967, an ordinance for suitably amending Section 73 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951⁴, thus enabling the Election Commission to issue immediately a notification for the constitution of new Lok Sabha under the said section as amended. By an order on March 2, 1967, the President cancelled the summons issued earlier for the "lame duck" session. The Third Lok Sabha was dissolved by the President on March 3, 1967⁵. The Prime Minister was, however, asked by the President to continue in office till the majority party in Lok Sabha elected its leader.

The Election Commission issued a notification constituting the Fourth Lok Sabha on March 4, 1967⁶. The new House was summoned to meet on March 16, 1967⁷.

The Congress party which emerged as the majority party in the new Lok Sabha elected Shrimati Indira Gandhi as its leader and the new Cabinet was sworn in on March 13, 1967⁸. The first session of the Fourth Lok Sabha was held on March 16, 1967, as scheduled and after swearing-in of the members and the election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, a joint session of the two Houses of Parliament was addressed by the President on March 18, 1967.

³Lok Sabha Secretariat : Notfn. No. 9, *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, Part I, Section 1, January 11, 1967.

⁴The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967. This was later replaced by the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1967 (Act No. 10 of 1967).

⁵Lok Sabha Secretariat : Notfn. No. 35, *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, Part I, Section 1, March 3, 1967.

⁶Election Commission : Notfn. No. 116, *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, Part II, Section 3(ii), March 4, 1967.

⁷Lok Sabha Secretariat : Notfn. No. 37, *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, Part I, Section 1, March 4, 1967.

⁸Ministry of Home Affairs : Notfn. No. 4, *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, Part I, Section 2, March 13, 1967.

Fourth General Elections in India

ANNEXURE

Party Position in Fourth Lok Sabha

(As on April 30, 1967)

State	Seats	Con. Swa.	CPI	CPI(M)	PSP	SSP	JS	Rep.	Others	Ind.	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh . . .	41	35*	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	41*
Assam	14	10	..	1	2	..	..	..	1A	..	..	14
Bihar	53	34	..	5	1	7	1	..	..	..	5	53
Gujarāt	24	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	24
Haryana	9	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	9
Jammu and Kashmir . . .	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1B	..	..	5
Kerala	19	1	..	3	9	3	..	..	..	..	3	19
Madhya Pradesh	37	24	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	2	36
Madras	39	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25C	1	39
Maharashtra	45	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	2D	1	45
Mysore	27	18	5	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	27
Nagaland	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Orissa	20	6	9	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	20
Punjab	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	13
Rajasthan	23	10	7	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	23
Uttar Pradesh	85	47	1	5	1	2	8	12	1	..	8	85
West Bengal	40	14	..	5	5	1	1	..	..	2E	12	40
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chandigarh	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Dadra, Nagar Haveli . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Delhi	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7

*This includes the Speaker who has since resigned from the Congress.

A. All Party Hill Leaders' Conference.

B. National Conference.

C. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

D. Peasants and Workers Party.

E. Forward Bloc.

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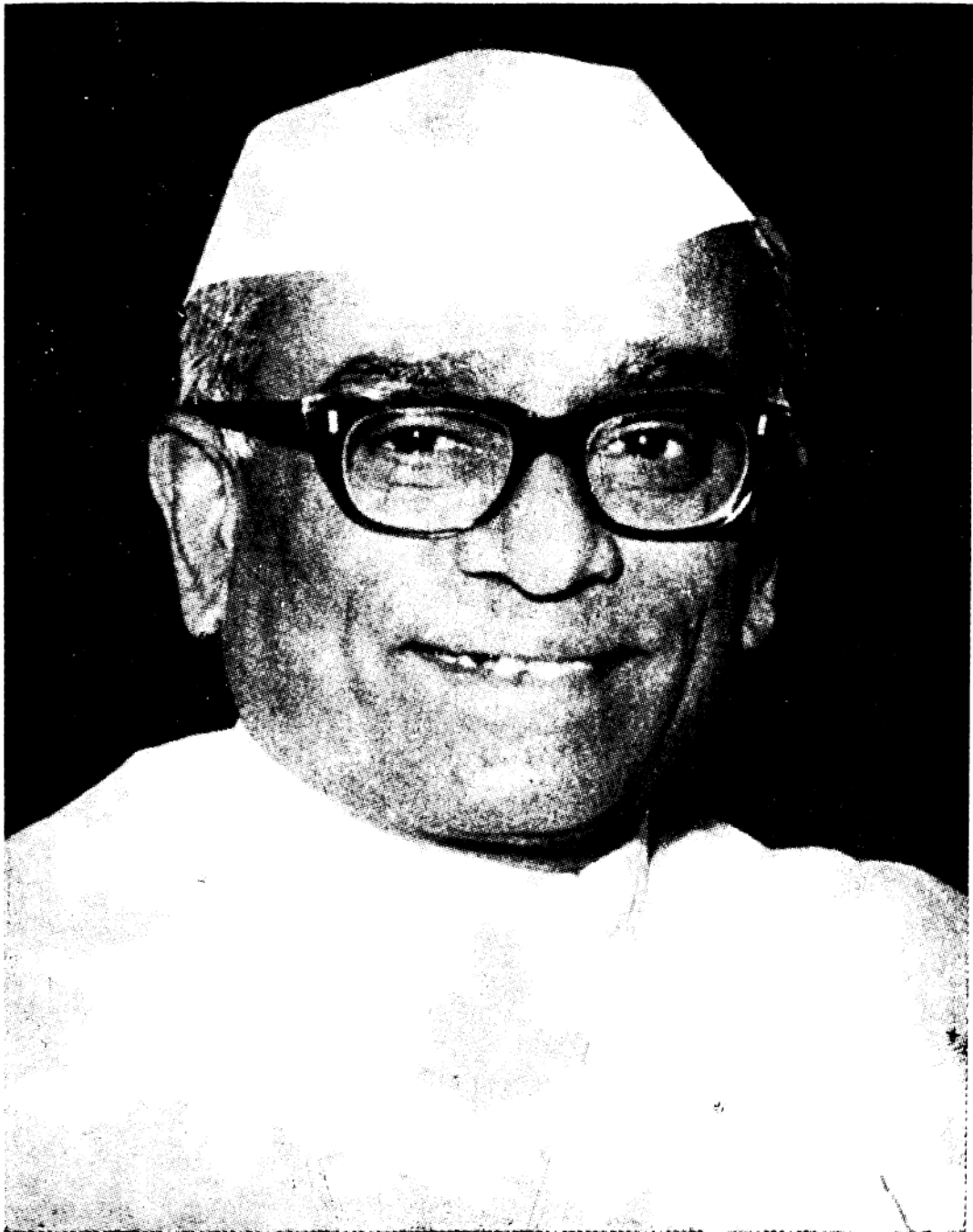
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	2	IF	I	2
Himachal Pradesh . . .	6	4			4
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amin- divi Islands . . .	I			..							I	I
Manipur	2	..	..	I							I	2
Pondicherry	I	I										
Tripura	2	2	..			..		..	..	..		2
Total	520	280	41	24	19	13	23	35	I	32	47	516

F. United Goans (Sequeira Group).

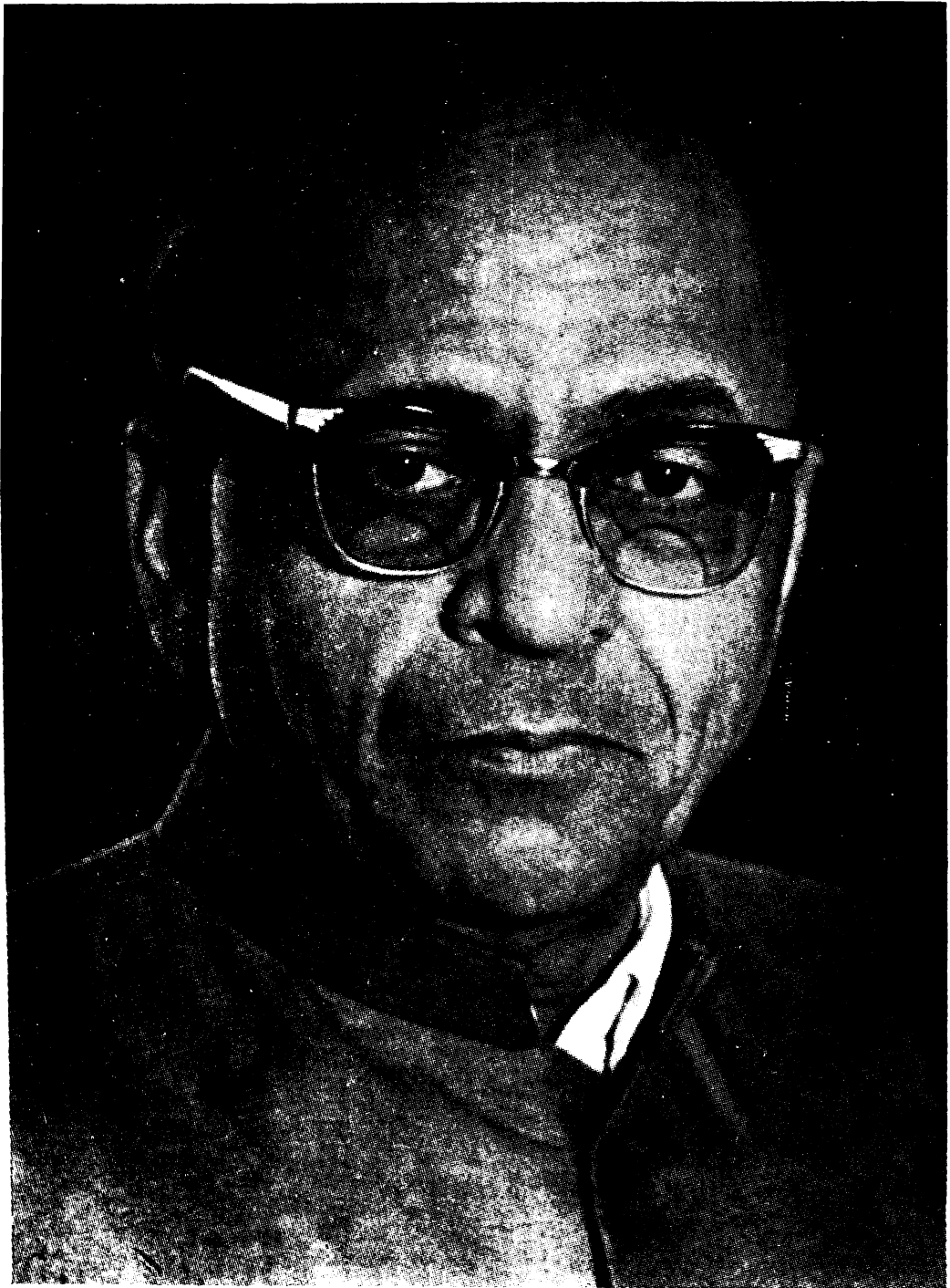
Vacancies:—4 Seats —One each in Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and two in Himachal Pradesh.

We should treat a human being as an end, not a mere means. Each individual is both sovereign and subject. Sovereignty implies subjection to law. No one is above law, not even the sovereign. The aim of all law is the protection and the liberty of the individual so as to afford scope for self-expression and self-development.

—S. RADHAKRISHNAN.



N. Sanjiva Reddy
Speaker, Lok Sabha
[Elected : March 17, 1967]



R. K. Khadilkar
Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha
[Elected : March 28, 1967]

ELECTION OF NEW PRESIDING OFFICERS

THE SPEAKER

Meeting for the second day after the Fourth General Elections, the Lok Sabha, on March 17, 1967, elected Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, a member of the House from Andhra Pradesh, as its new Speaker to succeed Sardar Hukam Singh who did not seek re-election to the House. The Speakership was contested this time, the Opposition's nominee being Shri Tenneeti Viswanathan, an independent member of the House, also from Andhra Pradesh.

The motion proposing the name of Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, the nominee of the ruling Congress Party, was moved by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and seconded by Shri K. C. Pant. Five motions proposing Shri Viswanathan's name were also moved and duly seconded.

When the Speaker *pro tem*, Seth Govind Das, put the first motion proposing Shri Sanjiva Reddy's name to the vote of the House, to be recorded by a Division, the motion was carried by 278 votes to 207. The second motion was accordingly not put to vote and the Speaker *pro tem* declared Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy duly elected as the Speaker of Lok Sabha. The new Speaker was then conducted to the Chair by the Prime Minister and Leader of the House (Shrimati Indira Gandhi) and the leader of the Swatantra Party (Shri M. R. Masani).

Felicitations to Mr. Speaker

Felicitating Shri Reddy on his elec-

tion to the high office, Shrimati Gandhi, in a brief speech, said:

Sir, we are the proud members of one of the leading Parliaments of the world. The Speaker is the custodian of the dignity and power of this august House. Not only does the Speaker regulate the business of Lok Sabha but he must safeguard the rights of each individual member. Since the members themselves derive their mandate from the people through free and open elections, the Speaker is in effect the conscience of the electorate. That is why he ranks with the Chief Justice in the dignity accorded to him in our country.

The Speaker must at all times be alert and sensitive to the rights of Members of Parliament. All matters which are of national interest or are deemed to be so, must naturally be allowed. But I am sure that the Speaker will use his firm and fair control to keep up the dignity and decorum of the House, naturally, Sir, according to the rules and regulations, provided under our Constitution. At the same time, I think it is necessary to persuade honourable Members from all sides of the House to avoid passion and prejudice. We, the Members of this House, on our part, must help you, Sir, by exercising on ourselves restraint and responsibility.

Sir, you have been closely connected with our party but the party fully appreciates the role of the Speaker and realises that the Speaker must not be a political person and that he must sever his political connection. The contest for the Speakership is not unusual or abnormal, but once chosen a Speaker, he belongs to all sections of the House. His office makes him so. He must naturally win the confidence of all parties and members by his impartiality and fairness in his decisions and rulings. An equal responsibility devolves on the rest of us to help in defending the rights of the Chair and in

upholding the highest standards of conduct in this House.

On behalf of this House, may I felicitate you, Sir, and offer you our full support in the discharge of the onerous duties and burdens which you have taken upon yourself?

The Prime Minister was followed by Sarvashri M. R. Masani, A. B. Vajpayee, K. Anbazhagan, S. A. Dange, Ram Sevak Yadav, A. K. Gopalan, Surendranath Dwivedy, N. C. Chatterjee, Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait, Prakash Vir Shastri, Frank Anthony, Seth Govind Das and Tennetti Vishwanathan, representing all shades of opinion in the House. While all of them regretted that a contest had taken place for this high office, a situation which they thought could perhaps have been avoided, they congratulated the new Speaker on his election and assured him of their full cooperation in the conduct of his duties.

Mr. Speaker's Reply

Replying to the felicitations, the Speaker, Shri Sanjiva Reddy, said:

I am deeply grateful to the honourable Members for having conferred upon me the distinction of presiding over the deliberations of this House. I am also grateful for the good words said about me by the Leader of the House and leaders of other Opposition parties and other friends. When I think of the responsibilities attached to this high office and the nature of duties involved, I feel a little nervous and diffident as to whether I shall be able to carry this burden effectively. But, with my faith in the democratic ideals and the spirit of cooperation that I hope to get from all of you, I am confident that my task will not be difficult.

The country has recently witnessed one of the largest elections ever held in the history of the democratic world involving some 250 million people. It is a matter of deep satisfaction that these elections have been conducted peacefully and have been free and fair. They have made possible sweeping changes in the body politic of the country without, in any way, impairing the national unity or endanger-

ing the structure of the State. The changed post-election scene should prompt us all to undertake a basic revision of our old attitudes and outmoded habits of mind. It is for all sections of this House to feel a greater sense of responsibility with a greater degree of self-confidence in our approach to the day-to-day problems that come up before the House.

With the increased political maturity of our people as reflected in the recent elections, more and more people will be closely watching our performance in the House and the thought-content of our deliberations. As such we shall have to be increasingly alive to the needs and aspirations of the common man.

Our country has always been known for her tolerant attitude towards differing ideas, views and opinions. This great national quality should be adequately reflected in our discussions and deliberations in this august body, composed as it is of eminent representatives, from different parts of the land, representing different shades of opinion.

I need not emphasise that discipline is a prime pre-requisite for smooth and efficient functioning of Parliament. Parliament is the national forum and our conduct in this House may have a deep impact upon the country as a whole. It lies in us to raise the prestige and stature of the House and promote faith in parliamentary institutions.

Sitting in this exalted Chair, which has been occupied in the past by my illustrious predecessors like Shri Vithalbai Patel, Shri G. V. Mavalankar, Shri M. A. Ayyangar and until recently by Sardar Hukam Singh, I feel a little too small when compared to them, their ability and the manner in which they conducted themselves. They have been great Speakers and the traditions established by them have laid sound foundations for the functioning of parliamentary democracy in our country. It should be the duty and the special responsibility of this House to keep that continuity and respect these traditions. The Speaker has a special obligation to protect the rights of all sections of the House, especially of the minorities—groups or parties—in the House. I, on my part, shall ever keep that responsibility before me. Adherence to certain basic principles by the Speaker alone will, however, not produce the desired result. A corresponding obligation devolves on those who are in power as well as on those in Opposition, to respect the Chair

Election of new Presiding Officers

and to abide by its rulings unreservedly. It is only in such a spirit of give and take and mutual respect and cooperation that enduring foundations of an effective parliamentary forum can be established.

My office requires of me to be impartial and judicious in the conduct of my work. I can assure you with all the force at my command that I will try to live up to this requirement and maintain the high traditions set by my predecessors. As a necessary corollary to this resolve, I resign my membership of the party to which I had the honour to belong for 34 years. So long as I occupy this Chair, it shall be my endeavour to see that all sections of this House get an honest impression that I do not belong to any party at all.

All I can promise you today is that I shall always endeavour, to the best of my capacity, to regulate my conduct in this Chair on the lines which would not only be in the national interest and in the interest of all sections of this august House but will also further the cause of the democratic institutions which we have adopted for the governance of our country.

Most of you have known me here though in a different capacity, and I have also known many of you, and therefore, I feel reassured that the necessary degree of cooperation will be forthcoming from every member of the House irrespective of party affiliations. After all we have a common aim and interest—to uphold the dignity of this House and to promote the welfare of our people. But one thing I would like to tell you and it is this—if on any occasion anything that I say or do in the discharge of my duties gives offence to any Member, party or group, I would request you not to harbour any ill-feelings against me, not to let misunderstandings grow but to come to me personally and talk the matter over so that we can move further in perfect harmony.

I thank you once again for the great honour bestowed on me, the greatest that is within the power of this House to confer under the Constitution and I assure you of my complete devotion to the service of this House. *Jai Hind.*

N. Sanjiva Reddy

Born on May 19, 1913 at Illuru in Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy took to politics even as a student. He joined the Congress when he was twenty. Within a few years, he became the Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Congress and held that office for ten years. From 1942 to 1945 he was imprisoned several times during the Freedom Movement. At a very young age of 33, he became a member of the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1946 and the following year was elected member of the Constituent Assembly of India. From April, 1949 to April, 1951 he served as the Minister for Prohibition, Housing and Forests in Madras State.

In 1951, Shri Reddy resigned to take over as President of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee. He was elected to Rajya Sabha the following year but in 1953 when he was elected to the Andhra Legislative Assembly in a bye-election, he resigned and served the new State as its Deputy Chief Minister. He became its Chief Minister in 1956 but could not serve his full term following his elevation to the Presidency of the Indian National Congress in 1959. He thus presided over the 67th Session of the Congress at Patna.

In 1962, Shri Reddy again became the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh but two years later he resigned over the Kurnool Road Transport Nationalization Case in order to establish high standards in public life. Although re-elected leader of the Congress Legislature Party, he did not assume the Chief Ministership but recommended that Shri Brahmananda Reddy should be his successor. In June, 1964 he joined the Central Cabinet of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri as Minister of Steel and Mines, and took over the portfolio of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism in January, 1966 in Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Cabinet. He was re-elected to Raiva Sabha in November, 1964. **Contesting the General Election** in February, 1967 he was elected, to Lok Sabha from the Hindupur Constituency in Andhra Pradesh.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Shri R. K. Khadilkar, a Member of Lok Sabha, was elected Deputy Speaker on March 28, 1967. The

motion proposing the name of Shri Khadilkar, which was moved by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and seconded by Shri P. Venkatasubbiah, was carried by a voice vote when put to the House by the Speaker, Shri Sanjiva Reddy.

Earlier, all the Opposition groups in the House except the nominated members, Shri Frank Anthony and Shri A. E. T. Barrow, walked out of the Chamber in protest against the alleged non-cooperation of the Leader of the House in ensuring the unanimous election of the Opposition candidate, Shri D. K. Kunte, even when the desired unanimity in the Opposition ranks, it was contended, had been achieved. The motions standing in the name of Shri M. R. Masani, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Shri Balraj Madhok and Shri N. Sreekanth Nair, were also not moved by them.

Felicitations to Mr. Deputy Speaker

Felicitating Shri Khadilkar on his election as Deputy Speaker, the Prime Minister and Leader of the House, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, observed that he will be "very fair in his dealings with both sides of the House and that there will be no cause for any complaint". She described Shri Khadilkar as an old and experienced member of the House, who had occupied the Chair many a time. His being the Deputy Speaker will be an asset and of great value to all the Members, she added.

Associating himself with these sentiments and congratulating the new Deputy Speaker, the Speaker expressed confidence that Shri Khadilkar would "bear and share" his (Speaker's) responsibilities and that he would "be a great asset" and of value to him in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Deputy Speaker's Reply

Replying to the felicitations, the Deputy Speaker, Shri Khadilkar, said he was grateful to the Leader and all the Members of the House and those who had put trust in him. He expressed the hope that they would extend their wholehearted cooperation to him in the discharge of his duties. He assured the Speaker of his own wholehearted cooperation in the discharge of his duties, and added:

In the changed context of the situation, the presiding authority in this House will have to serve as a bridge of understanding between the Government and the Opposition so that we could function in an orderly and disciplined manner, preserving the dignity and decorum and adding to the prestige of this august House. I can assure all sections of the House that I shall be strictly objective and impartial while conducting the proceedings so as to be worthy of the confidence they have reposed in me....

We are bound by the Constitution as well as the procedure and certain conventions and traditions. If there is a feeling that some of the procedures which we have followed so long need change or modification, that could only be done after calm and quiet deliberations. After all, Parliament is an instrument for bringing about the necessary social and economic changes through debate, deliberations and decisions without disturbing the basic stability of our country....

Once again, Sir, I thank all hon. Members of all sections of the House, those who are present in the House, and I assure them that I will try to protect the rights and privileges of hon. Members individually as well as of the House collectively, as is expected of me....

R. K. Khadilkar

Born at Naringra, Taluk Devgad, Maharashtra, on December 15, 1904, Shri R. K. Khadilkar, a law graduate, has been an active social and political worker all through his life. He joined the Indian National Congress in 1930 and became the Publicity Secretary of the Faizpur Session, 1936. Later, he was appointed as a Mem-

Election of new Presiding Officers

ber of the Peasants Inquiry Committee, set up by the Maharashtra Congress Committee, to draft the agrarian programme of the Faizpur Session.

He was one of the founder-members of the Congress Socialist Party in 1934. Between 1930 and 1944 he served several terms of imprisonment in connection with the freedom movement. In 1948 he left the Congress and organised the All-India

Peasants and Workers Party. He was a delegate to the Asian Peace Conference held in China in 1952 and the following year went as a delegate to the World Agricultural and Forestry Workers Conference in Vienna.

Shri Khadilkar rejoined Congress in 1962 following the merger of the Mazdoor Kisan Party with the Congress. He has been a Member of the Lok Sabha since 1957.

In fact, opposition and Government are carried on alike by agreement. The minority agrees that the majority must govern, and the majority agrees that the minority should criticize. The process of parliamentary government would break down if there were not mutual forbearance.

—IVOR JENNINGS.

PRESIDENT UNVEILS STATUE OF Dr. B. R. AMBEDKAR

At a ceremony held on April 2, 1967, the President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, unveiled in the lawns of the Parliament House, New Delhi, a statue of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. The statue was presented by the Baba Saheb Memorial Committee, headed by Shri Y. B. Chavan, Union Home Minister.

Presenting the statue to the Speaker, Shri Chavan said that Baba Saheb Ambedkar had played a historic role in framing the Constitution of India and the principles for which he stood all his life are enshrined in that Constitution. The statue of the person who made a major contribution in the framing of the Constitution, will continue to inspire and guide the coming generations, he added. He felt proud of the fact that the President had himself agreed to honour them with his presence and unveil the statue.

Earlier, Shri B. K. Gaikwad, M.P., a member of the Baba Saheb Memorial Committee, eulogised the services rendered to the nation by Dr. Ambedkar and said that the work done by him for the education and welfare of the depressed and backward classes, was worthy of the greatest compliment. He was happy that in installing the statue of this great leader in the Parliament House estate, the people of India had given recognition to the sacrifices and services rendered by him to the nation.

Accepting the statue, the Speaker, Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, thanked the Baba Saheb Memorial Committee for the speed with which the task of installing the statue was completed and expressed great pleasure in per-

sonally associating himself with the unveiling ceremony. He said:

We all knew Dr. Ambedkar as a great Indian scholar, statesman, leader and liberator and the chief architect of the Constitution of India. He was one of the leading and prominent personalities of the Indian scene who have left an indelible mark on our public affairs. Although his life was chiefly devoted to the liberation of millions of people from their age-old bondage, it was no less a glorious fight for ushering in a social and economic democracy which this country urgently needed.

The life of Dr. Ambedkar is a story of the struggle of a champion of human rights. He was a fighter for the dignity of man. In the field of social reforms, he initiated many a wholesome measure. He would be remembered also as a symbol of the revolt against all the oppressive features of Hindu society. Many felt he was a controversial figure. But what appears to me the dominant characteristic of Dr. Ambedkar was the characteristic of being an indomitable fighter and it was that indomitable spirit which enabled him to triumph over personal disabilities which perhaps would have crushed persons of less tenacious character and ability.

Dr. Ambedkar's career was exciting, varied and remarkable. His name therefore, will be imperishably linked with the history of India. His life provides an example and an inspiration to the down-trodden masses of humanity that no bar of class, no bar of caste, no bar of privilege, no bar of riches can prevent the full attainment and growth of an individual who is determined to build his personality on patient labour, burning sincerity, supreme courage and selfless sacrifice.

It is only appropriate that Parliament should have a memorial to Dr. Ambedkar in the form of this statue which will remind generations to come of the great causes for which this noble soul lived, fought and finally achieved what he aimed at.



Statue of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in Parliament House Estate

President unveils Statue of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Unveiling the statue, President Radhakrishnan said that Dr. Ambedkar was a democrat in the fullest sense of the term, very anxious to preserve democracy and also to stand up for the national liberty and solidarity. The President said:

Dr. Ambedkar was a patriot in the fullest sense of the term. He said: "So long as we have these differences of Hindus, Muslims and others and of Sindhis and Tamilians, we can never develop our nationality. It is essential for us to feel that we belong to one country". Democracy is a system by which revolutionary changes can be brought about without bloodshed. That is the value of a democratic system of Government. As we see ourselves, so many changes have been brought about today by the application of the elections and rules of Parliamentary procedure. He was, therefore, very anxious to preserve democracy and also stand up for what may be regarded as national liberty, national solidarity. He was much in revolt against the social practices, humiliations, to which large numbers of people were subjected in the name of *shastras*, scriptures, etc. He revolted against all these. He was not so much a reformer as a revolutionary. He tried to overthrow the system of things and tried to establish a new order of society, a new social order, so to say. He even went to the extent of changing religion and becoming a Buddhist. There are people who always say that what we are doing is wrong. Tilak said: "If God ordained untouchability, I will not recognise that God". Gandhiji said: "If untouchability is regarded as part of Hinduism, I cease to be a Hindu". One of our great sages said: Oh Lord, you are a dog-eater. But if you have *Vishnu Bhakthi*—love of God—then you

are a *Dwijothama*—best of the twice born. But even if you are a Yeti but a *Vishnu Bhakthi Viheena*—without love of God—you are the the lowest of the low.

In other words, we say all these things. But we are not practising these things. We preach social equality, but instal social inequality in the centre of our system. Therefore it is that we suffer always. We suffer a great deal on account of differences which we sanctify.

So, he turned to Buddhism and Buddhism, again, speaks to us of the same principles of *Satya and Dharma*. *Satya, Pragnya and Karuna*—these are the principles of any great religion. They are inseparable. Wisdom and compassion are two dimensions of one and the same kind of reality. It is necessary for us not merely to know the truth, but to practise it every day in our life. It is because we slackened our practice that we suffered and there has been this treatment of untouchables or Harijans as Gandhiji called them. It is essential for us to remember that it is our duty not merely to preach equality, but to practise equality. Resolutions are not achievements, mere hopes are not to be regarded as accomplishments. There are so many things to be done. But are we practising them? That is the question which we have to ask ourselves....

Dr. Ambedkar's statue should be a permanent reminder to us to enable us to practise these principles of social equality in our every-day life. That is what we should do. He was a great reader of books. He studied a good deal of literature of so many countries. The educational institutions which have been established in Bombay and Aurangabad are a testimony to his great love of learning. We should now keep up our learning and try to practise truth. That is the principle of Ambedkar's life.

Democracy is a charming form of Government, full of variety and disorder, and dispensing a sort of equality to equals and unequals alike.

—PLATO IN "THE REPUBLIC."

DISORDERS IN LEGISLATURES

*SARDAR HUKAM SINGH

[The Thirty-first Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held in New Delhi for two days from October 29, 1966, with Sardar Hukam Singh, the then Speaker of Lok Sabha, in the Chair. Reproduced below are important excerpts from the Chairman's opening address to the Conference.—Editor]

FRIENDS,

It gives me immense pleasure to welcome you today to this Conference, being held this year in New Delhi after nearly 16 years. It was in the year 1950 when the Conference was last held in the Capital under the chairmanship of illustrious Speaker, Shri Mavalankar. After that these Conferences were held in the capital cities of various States of our vast country, year after year. In a way, we can derive a sense of deep satisfaction from the fact that we have more or less, with a few exceptions, completed a round of the entire country before coming back to hold this present Conference in the Capital....

General Elections

The present Conference is significant, meeting as we are on the eve of the Fourth General Elections. Every General Election, in my opinion, is an important milestone in our forward march on the path of democracy, and when I look back to the recent past, to the peaceful and orderly manner in which the previous three General Elections were conducted and the overall success we have achieved in the working of our democratic machinery, I feel

a sense of honest pride. Although we may have achieved a lot in this direction, much more still remains to be done. Growth of democracy, as you all know, is a continuous process and dangers to imperil it are numerous. We are constantly surrounded by evil forces of disruption in the garb of provincialism, communalism and casteism which need to be wiped out if we have to place our great nation on solid foundations. In order to overcome these evils which raise their ugly head, time and again, to disrupt our peaceful transition to democratic way of life, every citizen of this great nation has to develop a national outlook transcending the narrow confines of caste, creed and regional frontiers.

Responsibility of Legislators

Legislators have a tremendous responsibility to shoulder in this regard. They are the makers of the laws that guide the destinies of the nation and having the closest and the most direct contact with the people they represent, they are in the better know of the people's feelings and aspirations. By virtue of their popularity with people, they are in a much better position to speak to the people about vital problems affecting the nation. At the forthcoming elections, every candidate should, therefore, approach the electorate in the capacity of a citizen of India and with a sense of genuine national pride. The quality of democracy can greatly improve if the electorate chooses its representatives to the highest councils of the nation wisely and discreetly. Political part-

*Address delivered at the Presiding Officers' Conference.

Disorders in Legislatures

ies can also help in this vital matter by putting in the field only candidates who are possessed of ability, character and zeal for service to the people. Persons coming to the legislatures should have an honest faith in the democratic process, irrespective of whatever ideology they may profess. Our legislators should feel that through their active role inside the legislatures, they can really guard the interests of the people and their welfare.

Disorders in Legislatures

All of you must have been reading with concern the news about the repeated disorders not only in several State Legislatures but also in the two Houses of Parliament and most of you, including myself, have been witnesses to these happenings. On several occasions, a number of Members had to be suspended for continuously defying the Chair and creating disorder. Whenever such unpleasant situations arise, concern is naturally expressed from all sides and that makes one sad and a little disheartened. At times these incidents give rise to a lurking fear that the very future of democracy itself is at stake in our country.

In a democratic society, sharp differences of opinion between political parties are not merely understandable but are necessary for the proper functioning of the democratic structure. It is actually in the clash of conflicting view points that a consensus emerges to lead the nation to its appointed goals. But surely, there has to be a certain amount of restraint upon the methods and the manner in which these differences are given expression to. If such methods and manners lead to obstruction in the functioning of the very institutions we seek to nourish, the very purpose of the democratic system is defeated.

I am constrained to observe today that Members in their zeal to raise issues and grievances on the floor of

the House, have tended to overstep the limits they themselves have laid down in the form of rules and regulations. They have not refrained even from casting aspersions on the Chair and making observations which tend to lower the dignity and prestige of the House. Such a situation places the Presiding Officer in an unenviable position. He is not happy to be invoking disciplinary powers often.

There is common agreement that such a situation should not be allowed to continue... Various suggestions have been made to meet the situation, such as that a code of conduct should be evolved for the Members. Members who defy the Chair may be ignored by the Chair in the matter of questions, in giving opportunities to raise debates and to take part in deliberations generally. They may also be subjected to graduated punishment from naming to suspension. It has also been suggested that a Member for continued defiance of the Chair may be disqualified from membership and from seeking re-election for a fixed period.

I do agree with the aim behind the suggestions; it must be made abundantly clear to Members that defiance of Chair does not pay them. But the remedy of disqualification for the fixed period is an extreme step. We have also to consider the fact that the public outside do not seem to appreciate the niceties of parliamentary practice and procedure. We have also the legacy that defiance of authority raises the stock of the person. In the House, on many occasions, disallowance of a matter is done to conform to rules and regulations, and because of the fact that ours is a federal constitution, and not on the basis of the importance of the subject brought up or the gravness of the issues involved. The matter is one which calls for deep consideration.

What the Presiding Officers may suggest may be in the nature of pallia-

tives to meet the situations as they arise. It is necessary to go into the causes of such tendencies and seek solutions which may be permanent and lasting. We have to bear in mind that in arriving at any solution, we sustain the interest in democratic institutions as instruments of economic progress and social change.

Changing political climate

Certain remedial measures, in addition to the ones already mentioned, may be suggested. We must realise that the political climate in the country is fast changing. The ruling party can no longer rest on the oars of its majority. It has to plan well its parliamentary strategy. No less dynamic planning is necessary to face the parliamentary Opposition than facing an enemy in the battlefield. The Government should not only do the right thing, but must be able to demonstrate that they are doing so. There is no use blaming the Opposition if the Government strategy falls.

Secondly, the propositions from the Opposition may be considered on merits and should not be opposed merely because they emanated from the left side of the House. Acceding to such suggestions from the Opposition as may be reasonable, may create an atmosphere that the Government listens to anything reasonable and may dispel from the Opposition the feeling that the Government listens only to highly vocal and demonstrative Opposition.

I would like to take this opportunity to remind the Members that the Parliament is the national forum and their conduct here may have deeper impact in the country. It is their conduct in the House that will raise the stature and prestige of the House and promote faith in parliamentary institutions.

If this tendency of hurling threats and abuses on each other and creating

scenes of angry commotion becomes the order of the day in the legislatures of this land, how can we blame other sections of the society when their frustration explodes in periodic outbursts of violence and indiscipline. This is a bigger threat to our integrity as a nation and has got to be arrested. I can only make an appeal to Members of all the legislatures in the country, more so to those coming for the first time to these august bodies after the next elections, that it will be entirely upto them to enhance the prestige and dignity of the representative institutions which are still held very high in public esteem.

As I said earlier, we are meeting today for the last time in the present life of our legislative bodies. It should, however, be a matter of satisfaction to us that we are privileged to lay for the guidance of ourselves and our successors, through the deliberations at these Conferences, healthy conventions and precedents for the smooth functioning of the Parliamentary institutions.

As has been the tradition I shall now refer briefly to some matters of practice and procedure which have evolved recently at the Centre and in which, I am sure, you must all feel interested.

Allegations on the Floor of the House

Apart from the problem of increasing disorders in the Legislatures on which I have already dwelt at length, another problem that causes concern and embarrassment at times is the growing tendency on the part of Members to make allegations against one another on the floor of the House. An important rule of our procedure prohibits a Member, while speaking, to make a personal charge against a fellow Member. You will all agree that it is very necessary that before making any such allegations, a Member should realize his responsibility and make sure

that the information in his possession is factually correct. Last year, a case arose in Lok Sabha when a Member made certain serious allegations against a Minister who denied them on the floor of the House. This did not satisfy the Member concerned and both continued to maintain their respective stand and wanted me to go into the facts to find out who was correct. When I asked them to send me their statements and any other proof that they wanted to adduce, the Member who had made the allegations could not furnish a satisfactory proof. I was of the view in this particular case that when the Minister had categorically denied the allegations on the floor of the House, the Member concerned ought to have accepted the statement in preference to a news item or a memorandum on which his allegations were based. When the Member concerned knew that he had no other evidence and was not able to produce any, he expressed regret subsequently and the matter was treated as closed.

Quoting from or laying of Secret Documents

During the Budget Session, 1965, an important point of procedure arose in Lok Sabha regarding the right of Members to quote from, or lay on the Table, documents which are claimed to be secret or confidential by the Government. Various issues were raised for my decision on this point and after examining the constitutional position, the precedents and general parliamentary practice, I gave my conclusions on these issues as follows:

- (i) A Member can ordinarily quote from a document that is treated by the Government as secret or confidential, and which the Government have not disclosed in public interest.
- (ii) The Government are not obliged to lay such a document

on the Table of the House, and the Chair cannot compel them to do so, if they continue to hold the view that it is not in the public interest to do so.

- (iii) It is for the Government to consider whether a document, copies of which have been circulated among Members or which have appeared in the Press wholly or partially, shall still be treated as secret or confidential, and not laid on the Table.
- (iv) While Government cannot be compelled to admit or deny the correctness of any alleged copy of a document, which is classified as secret or confidential, it is necessary for the Member who quotes from such a document, to certify that he has verified from his personal knowledge that the document is the true copy of the original with the Government and the Member will do so on his own responsibility, and the Chair may permit him to proceed. In case the Member is not prepared to give a certificate in these terms and he insists on quoting from such a document, the Chair may find out from the Government about the authenticity of such a document and the facts placed by the Government before the Chair will be final in determining whether such a document is genuine or not. Where Government decline to admit or deny the correctness of any alleged copy, the Chair may allow the Member to proceed and it will be for the Government to give such answers as they think fit and the House possesses ample power to deal with the matter under the Constitution and the Rules.

- (v) Normally a Member is not expected to spring a surprise on the Speaker, the House and the Government by quoting from a document which is not public. In fairness to all, and in accordance with parliamentary conventions, the Member should inform the Chair and the Government in advance so that they are in a position to deal with the matter on the floor of the House when it is raised. If this requirement is not complied with, the Chair may stop the Member from quoting from such a document and may ask the Member to make available to the Chair a copy before the Chair allows the Member to proceed with any quotation therefrom.
- (vi) A document, which is treated by the Government as secret or confidential, can be obtained through leakage or stealth or in an irregular manner but the Chair would not compel the Member to disclose the source from which copies have been obtained by the Member.
- (vii) Although the Member has a right to quote from such a document subject to the conditions specified above, yet there is an overriding authority with the Speaker and under his inherent powers he can stop a Member from quoting from a document in the national interest where security of the country is involved. Such cases might be rare but such a power exists in the Speaker and he can exercise it without assigning any reason.

Procedure re: Points of Order

In March 1965, I held a meeting with the Leaders of the various Groups in

Lok Sabha and the following procedure was suggested for raising points of order in the House:—

- (i) A member who had a point of order should stand up and say "Point of Order". He should not proceed to formulate it until the Member was identified by the Chair. Only after he had been identified, should he proceed to speak on his point of order.
- (ii) While formulating his point of order, a Member should quote the specific rule or the provision of the Constitution relating to the procedure of the House which might have been ignored, neglected or violated.
- (iii) No Member should rise or speak, either standing or sitting, while the Speaker was on his feet. The Speaker should be heard in silence and any Member wanting to speak should rise only after the Speaker has taken his seat and calls the Member to speak.
- (iv) Matters on which the Speaker could not give any relief should not be the subject of a point of order. If a Member desires to have a clarification from a Minister or objects to a statement which a Minister might have made, he should say so in the House, with the permission of the Speaker. Such issues should not be raised in the garb of a point of order.

I feel that if the above procedure is followed by all Members, the proceedings of the House can be conducted in a more orderly manner. Regarding these points of order, it might also interest you to know that I have recently ruled that if a point of order relates

to the interpretation and enforcement of those articles of the Constitution which do not regulate the business of the House, the Speaker may not give his decision at all.

Discussion on No-confidence Motion

A peculiar incident took place during the last session of Lok Sabha when the Government were placed in an embarrassing situation which, I feel, could have been avoided if discretion had been exercised at the proper time. It so happened that a Government Motion regarding the economic situation in the country was included in the List of Business for the opening day of the session. On that day itself leave was granted to move a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers. Opposition Members suggested that discussion on the Government Motion should be postponed till the disposal of the motion of no-confidence as the very object of that motion was to censure the Government chiefly for its economic policies and it was not desirable that while the motion of no-confidence was pending, the Government should bring up a motion for the approval of its economic policies. The Government at first did not agree to the postponement of discussion on their motion but after the motion had been discussed for a day, the Prime Minister announced the Government's decision regarding postponement of the discussion. A formal motion for adjournment of debate on the Government motion was then moved and adopted. I hope you will all agree that the correct procedure from the point of view of propriety would have been that when leave to the moving of a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers had been granted, no substantive motion on policy matters should have been brought up by the Government till the disposal of the motion of no-confidence.

Discussion of PAC Report

You must be aware that a Report of the Public Accounts Committee was

discussed in Lok Sabha for the first time during the last session on a motion moved by a private Member. So far as the question of discussing such Reports in the House is concerned, the view taken after independence is that a Report which dealt with multiple issues could not be discussed in the House as a whole but if Members desired to have a discussion on any specific issue referred to in the Report, a motion thereon could be allowed. The discussion on this particular Report of the Committee was, therefore, allowed because it pertained to a specific issue only. When the discussion on the motion was taken up, I made it amply clear that the scope of the debate was limited and should be confined only to the observations of the Committee on the issue referred to in the Report and that no new issues could be raised.

Procedural Developments in PAC

There were other interesting procedural developments with regard to the working of the Public Accounts Committee which, I am sure, will be of interest to you. The Committee had in their 50th Report (Third Lok Sabha) commented upon certain irregularities connected with the work of the Ministries of Commerce and Iron and Steel. In one particular portion of the Report, reference to a Minister had been made. A statement was made on the floor of the House by the Minister concerned explaining the position. As it was contended that all the facts had not been placed before the Committee by the representatives of the Ministry of Iron and Steel, the Committee was directed by the House to re-examine the matter. After the Committee had re-examined the matter, but before it had presented its Report, the Minister expressed a desire to appear before the Committee. Under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, a Minister cannot be called before the Committee to give evidence. However, in the present case, owing to

the special circumstances of the case and the fact that the Minister concerned had himself volunteered, the Committee, with the approval of the Speaker, permitted the Minister to appear before it. This was the first case of its kind in the Central Public Accounts Committee. Arising out of this case other procedural developments took place. On repeated requests from all sections of the House, I had to direct that a copy of the evidence given by the Minister before the Committee should be laid on the Table of the House.

Under the existing procedure, Government furnish notes/statements showing action taken by them on the recommendations made by the Committee in their earlier Reports. These notes etc. are scrutinised by the Committee and further Reports are presented to Parliament on such items as are considered necessary by the Committee. In the case of certain recommendations relating to a civil servant made by the Committee in their 50th Report, on a motion adopted by the House, the Committee was directed by the House to examine the replies of Government and make a Report to the House within 21 days. The Committee examined the matter and presented a Report (56th Report, Third Lok Sabha) within the prescribed time.

I would also like to mention an instance where the Public Accounts Committee decided to defer the presentation of a particular Report in the interest of national security, in view of the tense border situation with Pakistan. The 37th Report of the Committee (1964-65) dealing *inter alia* with the manufacture of a transport aircraft and accumulation of repairable stores of aircraft was adopted by the Committee on the 19th April, 1965 but it was presented to the House only on the 21st February, 1966, after the conflict with Pakistan had ended.

During the year 1965-66, the Committee had an opportunity to examine the Accounts and Audit Reports relating to the Government of Kerala which had been laid before Parliament consequent upon a proclamation issued by the President under Article 356 of the Constitution. The Committee, which normally meets only at New Delhi, held their sittings at Trivandrum with the permission of the Speaker, as it was felt that it would be more economical and convenient. The same procedure was followed this year also.

Another important development which might interest you is that the Public Accounts Committee has undertaken a systematic examination of the Finance Accounts of the Government of India including the revenue position, debt position, etc.

Financial Committees at Work

I am glad to inform you that in accordance with the decision taken at the Conference of Presiding Officers held at Patna in January, 1964 that Conferences of the Chairmen of the Estimates Committees and the Public Accounts Committees should be held once in the life time of a Lok Sabha, the Third Conference of Chairmen of Estimates Committees was held on 24th and 25th April, 1965. Some of the subjects discussed by the Conference were:

- (1) Whether the terms of the Estimates Committee should be made co-terminous with the lives of the Assemblies or at least two or three years;
- (2) whether there should be any time limit within which the decision of the Government on the recommendations of the Estimates Committee be communicated to the Committee;
- (3) whether it would be desirable to select at least one common

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subject each year to be examined by the Estimates Committee in all the States;

- (4) whether in view of overlapping and duplication of work between the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee, any measures should be taken to co-ordinate the work of the two Committees; and
- (5) whether any principle should be laid down for the guidance of the Committee in undertaking tours both inside and outside the State. If so, what should be those principles.

The Third Conference of the Chairmen of the Public Accounts Committees was also held in New Delhi on the 23rd and 24th April this year. Some of the important items discussed at the Conference were:

- (i) scope and functions of the Committee;
- (ii) review of action taken on earlier recommendations of the Committee;
- (iii) rights and privileges of the Committee to information and documents;
- (iv) tenure of membership of the members of the Committee;
- (v) co-ordination with the Estimates Committee; and
- (vi) uniformity of procedure followed by the Central and State Public Accounts Committees

The new Committee on Public Undertakings was set up on a motion adopted by the two Houses of Parliament and its tenure was for the duration

of the Third Lok Sabha. During the year, two new Rules, *viz.*, Rules 312A and 312B were incorporated in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, making this Committee a Standing committee just like the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee. The term of the future Committees has been fixed as one year as in the case of the other two Financial Committees, while the present Committee will last till the duration of the present Lok Sabha.

New Practices re: Bills and Questions

You might also be interested to know about some recent practices that have evolved at the Centre regarding the introduction and consideration of Government Bills and the Question procedure.

In the case of three Bills introduced in the House recently, objections were raised by Members regarding the vagueness of the Financial Memorandum in one case and the Financial Memorandum not drawing particular attention to clauses involving expenditure in the other. In the case of the third Bill, the Financial Memorandum did not give full details of the expenditure involved. These objections were upheld by the Chair and the Ministers concerned were asked to furnish revised Financial Memorandum in each case. After this had been done, the Bills were taken up for introduction and consideration. In two of these cases, the Minister concerned had even to furnish fresh recommendations of the President for consideration of the Bills.

Prior to October, 1965, notices of questions used to be received in the Parliamentary Notice Office of Lok Sabha one day after the issue of summons for a Session and their priority *inter se* was arranged according to the date and time of receipt. This practice

put the Members residing outside Delhi in a disadvantageous position for their questions were received late and consequently got low priority. Realising their difficulty, I agreed to the revision of the procedure so that all notices received between the date after the issue of summons and the seventh day thereafter shall be deemed to have been received at the commencement of the seventh day. The *inter se* priority of such notices is accordingly determined by ballot notices as in the case of notices received on the same day and time.

There has also been a new development about printing of lists of admitted Short Notice Questions. This was in consequence to an incident in August 1966 when a Minister stated that he was not aware of a particular Short Notice Question put down for answer on that day, even though prior intimation had been sent to the Ministry concerned. To avoid the recurrence of such cases, I decided that the List of admitted Short Notice Questions should also be printed and circulated to all Members and Departments of the Government as is being done in the case of Starred and Unstarred Questions. Lists of admitted Short Notice Questions are normally circulated two days in advance of the date of answer and an entry to this effect is made in the List of Business for that day.

What constitutes a Parliamentary Delegation

A few other issues also came up for my consideration and how I dealt with them may be of interest to you. On one occasion, a point was raised whether the report of a team of Members of Parliament who visited a State on the invitation of the Government of India could be laid on the Table of the House by a Minister. In this particular matter I came to the conclusion that although the Government had a right to send

Members of Parliament wherever they liked, yet a team so constituted could not be called a Parliamentary delegation. Any Report presented by such a team could not, therefore, become an official document and Ministers could place on the Table only official documents connected with the discharge of their duties.

In my Address to this Conference in 1964, I had laid emphasis on the fact that all Policy statements should first be made by Ministers in the House if it is in session. During Budget Session this year, it was brought to my notice that statements on policy matters were being made by Ministers at the meetings of the Congress Party before these were made in the Houses. My opinion was that it was open to the Government to discuss any issue inside their party but if any statement relating to that particular issue was to be released to the Press, it is the House which should first get this information.

Position of a Member on parole

Before I conclude, I would also like to inform you about the background of a case of sheer impropriety that arose in Lok Sabha during the last Budget Session when a Member released on parole was precluded from attending sittings of the House.

On the 2nd March, 1966, a question came up in the House whether a Member who had been released on parole could attend the House and participate in its proceedings, if he so desired. As the Leader of the House wanted time to study the position further and examine the implications of the matter, the consideration of the matter was postponed. But before the Government had made a statement on the matter and the House had taken any decision thereon, the Member concerned was served with a notice by the State Government concerned on the 2nd March, 1966, to the effect that he could

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not go to Delhi while on parole. Thereupon, a question of privilege was raised in the House that a contempt of the House had been committed inasmuch as a new condition had been imposed on the Member concerned, by the service of a fresh order, preventing him from attending the House when the House was already seized of the matter.

I then ruled, on the 14th March, 1966, that the new order served on the Member concerned by the Government prohibiting the Member from going to Delhi was expressly intended to preclude him from attending the House. Since this very question was pending consideration by the House, the State Government concerned had created a situation in which the Member concerned could not attend the House even if the House had come to the contrary conclusion. In the circumstances, the service of the new order prohibiting the Member concerned from going to Delhi specifically, where the Houses of Parliament sit, when the House was seized of that very question, might amount to a contempt of the House.

I, however, urged the House that as this was the first case of its kind and possibly the order had been issued in ignorance of its implications, the House would be better advised to express its displeasure at the impropriety and let the matter rest there. I also made it clear that attendance in the House and participation in its proceedings could never be considered as indulging in objectionable activities. The House had no objection if a Member released on parole came and attended the House. But if in doing so, the Member concerned violated the conditions of parole, he had himself to face the consequences.

After my ruling, the Leader of the House expressed his regret over the incident and stated that it had been done unwittingly and there was no desire on the part of the Government to challenge the supremacy of the House or of Parliament. He also assured the House that such things would not happen in future.

If liberty and equality, as is thought by some, are chiefly to be found in democracy, they will be best attained when all persons alike share in the Government to the utmost.

—ARISTOTLE IN 'POLITICS'

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THE INDIAN PRESIDENCY

VISHNU NARAIN SRIVASTAVA

The Indian Presidency has been a subject of interesting comment ever since the institution of the office by the Constituent Assembly of India and particularly since the commencement of the Indian Constitution on January 26, 1950. The President possesses large powers under the Constitution, which fact creates the impression that he is by no means only the formal executive of the Union but that he can, if he so chooses, become a real ruler under the framework of the Constitution. There is the opposite view, popularly held in the country, that the President is a mere 'figure-head' and that "he could not act and will not act except on the advice of the Ministers;"¹ and that "he occupies the same position as the King under the English Constitution."²

These views regarding the status, powers and functions of the President of India are confusing. A careful study of the Constitution will prove that the President is intended neither to be a powerful ruler nor a figure-head nor an exact replica of the British Crown but he is to be a constitutional head of the State and the symbol of the nation, vested with considerable authority and status under

the express provisions of the Constitution, sufficient to make him a brake in the governmental machinery and at times its engine—a position which is essential to the proper functioning of our quasi-federal parliamentary democracy.

President as the Chief of the Nation and the symbol of its unity

The importance of the President in the constitutional set-up of the country is disclosed by the manner of his election. He is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of (a) the elected members of both Houses of Parliament; and (b) the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States.³ Both Prime Minister Nehru and Dr. Ambedkar stated in the Constituent Assembly that election by such electoral colleges was tantamount to a direct election on the basis of adult franchise.⁴ The suggestion that the electoral college should consist of members of Parliament alone was turned down so that "the President might not be a creature of the majority in power and a pale replica of the Prime Minister and therefore no better than a figurehead as in France under the Constitution of 1875 or in Ireland."⁵

¹*C.A. Deb.*, Vol. VIII, p. 215.

²*Ibid.*, Vol. VII, p. 32.

³ Art. 54.

⁴*C.A. Deb.*, Vol. IV, p. 846 and Vol. VII, p. 998.

⁵*Ibid.* Vol. IV, pp. 734-35.

This would show, in the first place, that the President is not merely a figurehead and in the second place, that he represents the people of India, as against the Union Ministers who represent only the majority party in Parliament, thus making him not only the head of the Union, but also the Chief of the Nation and the concrete embodiment of the unity of the State.

The President, before entering upon his office makes and subscribes an oath or affirmation to "faithfully execute the office of President (or discharge the functions of the President) of India" and to the best of his ability "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law" and also to devote himself "to the service and well-being of the people of India."⁶

The obligations and responsibilities to which the President is pledged under the oath are different from and superior to those of the Vice-President, the Prime Minister or any Minister of the Union.⁷ No such oath is taken either by the Vice-President, the Prime Minister or any other minister of the Union. The oath taken by them is only to act within the Constitution, which can function only if preserved, protected and defended by the President.

Ministerial Responsibility

The Constitution vests in the President a large array of powers and functions. The impressive list of the Presidential powers bears a close resemblance to the formal powers of the British Monarch. He is to exercise these powers and functions with the aid and advice of his Council of Ministers. The British Sovereign is bound

by the advice of his Ministers as is implied by the well-known doctrine that "the King can do no wrong". The Crown must act on the advice of the Cabinet and must not act on any other advice.⁸ This convention is enforced through the rule that every public act of the Crown must bear the counter-signature of some Minister responsible to Parliament. This rule is so universal in its operation that it has been said that "there is not a moment in the King's life, from accession to his demise, during which there is not some one responsible to Parliament for his public conduct."⁹

There is no such explicit provision in the Indian Constitution to bind the President to act in accordance with the advice of his Council of Ministers. Instead of providing that the President shall act only on the counter-signature of a Minister responsible to Parliament, article 77(2) of our Constitution provides that the President himself shall make rules as to the manner in which his orders and instruments shall be authenticated and this is done at present by a departmental secretary and not by a Minister.

So, whereas in England the Ministers assume legal responsibility for the acts of the Crown, in India the Ministers have no legal responsibility for the acts of the President. The proposal to incorporate instructions that the President would be bound by the advice of the Ministers was deleted by the Constituent Assembly.¹⁰ The provision in the Irish Constitution that the President should accept the advice of the Ministers was also not incorporated in our Constitution.¹¹ The President is, therefore, under no legal obli-

⁶Art. 60.

⁷K. M. Munshi : *The President Under the Indian Constitution* (1963), pp. 35-36.

⁸Halsbury, Hailsham (Ed.) Vol. VI, pp. 636-37.

⁹Todd, *Parliamentary Government in England* (2nd Ed.) Vol. I, p. 266.

¹⁰Munshi, *op. cit.*, p. 47.

¹¹See Art. 13(a) (ii) of the Constitution of Eire, 1937.

gation to accept in every case, with which he deals, the aid and advice of his Council of Ministers. B. N. Rau rightly observes that "even if in any particular instance the President acts otherwise than on ministerial advice, the validity of the act cannot be questioned in a court on that ground."¹²

Though there is no legal obligation upon the President to act upon the advice of his Ministers, the exigencies of responsible government demand that he should normally act on ministerial advice. In England, the dependence of the Crown for taxes and supplies on the elected representatives of the people in the House of Commons, obliges the Sovereign to rely on a ministry having the confidence of the House; and the evolution of the doctrine that the Sovereign was bound to accept the advice of his ministry became inevitable. Its logical corollary was responsibility of the ministry and not of the Crown for the government of the country. The same basic postulate forms an integral part of the Indian Constitution.

Under article 113 of the Constitution, all estimates of expenditure other than those relating to expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India, are required to be submitted in the form of demands for grants to the Lok Sabha (House of the People), which may "assent or refuse to assent to any demand for grant or assent to such demand subject to any reduction of the amount thereof". Since the Lok Sabha has thus the last word in financial matters and since that House is controlled by the Council of Ministers, the result will be that when a strong-headed President disregards the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, the Council of Ministers through the Lok Sabha will refuse to assent to any demand for grant and will in this way be able to curb the powers of the

President. Thus we see that for the smooth and efficient running of the administration, the President must act according to the advice of his Council of Ministers. Since in this way the control over the public exchequer is vested for all practical purposes in the Council of Ministers, the position virtually is that the real executive power of the Union is vested in the Council of Ministers and the President is normally only the constitutional head of the State and cannot for any long period of time run the machinery of government in disregard of the advice tendered by his Council of Ministers.

There are, thus, provisions in the Constitution, the practical effect of which is that the President will normally be bound to act according to the aid and advice of his Council of Ministers. Indeed, no Sovereign or Governor-General in a British Dominion would dare reject the advice of his ministry save at his own peril. The abdication of Edward VIII, and the removal of the Governor-General of the Irish Free State on the advice of De Valera, when he first came into power, are recent illustrations. The President of India is also liable to removal by the process of impeachment.

But, this does not necessarily mean that the President is merely a rubber-stamp, a marionette in the hands of his Council of Ministers or dignified hieroglyphic—to use Coke's immortal phrase. The Constitution secures to the President the same powers as Bagehot ascribed to the Crown in England—"the right to be consulted, the right to encourage, the right to warn".¹³ He has a very useful function to perform behind the scene. As provided in article 78, all decisions of the Council of Ministers are communicated to him and he can call for any information. He is thus fully posted

¹² B.N. Rau : *India's Constitution in the Making* (1960), p. 375.

¹³ Bagehot, *English Constitution* (world classics Ed.) 1928, p. 67.

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with the affairs of the government. The method of election of the President set out in article 54, ensures that the President is an elderly statesman enjoying the confidence of the elected elements of the various legislatures. He can bring his experience and wisdom to influence the Council of Ministers in formulating their decisions. He is regarded as a non-party man with ability to approach all problems in an impartial and dispassionate manner and he can make his views felt by placing them before the Council of Ministers. Either he can convince the Council of Ministers or be convinced by them. If, however, his views do not ultimately prevail with the Council of Ministers, he must yield to their decisions. There is no express provision in the Constitution to this effect; but this is a law inherent in the mechanism of responsible government and in the method of its working in whatever soil that system of government is implanted.

Presidential Authority

Obviously then, persuasion, not compulsion, is the normal instrument of Presidential authority. But, where the normal course of responsible government ceases to run smoothly and acceptance of ministerial advice tends to create a breakdown of the constitutional machinery, the President's personal intervention becomes imperative. Situations may arise, where no single party commands a majority in the legislature to be able to undertake the responsibility of forming a government as happened in England in 1931 under the Labour Government, and Ramsay Macdonald was commissioned by the Sovereign to form a National Government of all parties, or, having formed a government, its stability may be threatened by unforeseen events. A government in power might also embark on action in persistent violation

of the law or deliberate defiance of the Constitution as the Premier of New South Wales, Lang, did in 1932. Again, a government might be corrupt and this charge might be proved as happened in the case of John Macdonald's Government in Canada in 1873 and its continuance might become obnoxious to the nation and its policies might become, ruinous to the country. It is, indeed, impossible to predict every exigency that may render it impossible for the President to accept ministerial advice. In all such circumstances, the President of India, like the British Crown or Dominion Governor-General, may be presumed to have a clear right to depart from ministerial advice and act on his own discretion.

There are certain other exceptional matters in which the advice of the Council of Ministers is not required or is not reliable or is not sufficient or is not available. Among these exceptional matters are the following:

- (i) the appointment and dismissal of a Prime Minister who ceases to enjoy the leadership of his party;
- (ii) dismissal of a ministry which has lost the confidence of Parliament;
- (iii) dismissal of Lok Sabha, which appears to the President to have lost the confidence of the public;
- (iv) the exercise of the powers as a Supreme Commander in an emergency where the ministry has failed to defend the country;
- (v) when there is no ministry due to a possible wholesale assassination; and

- (vi) consultation with the Supreme Court of India under article 143 when there is a cleavage of opinion between him and the Council of Ministers on any question of law or fact.

The President may also disregard the advice of his Council of Ministers in such matters as the protection of the interest of minorities¹⁴ and backward classes,¹⁵ the exercise of his emergency powers¹⁶ to suspend the Constitution in a State where a party other than that in power at the Centre, might be in power, the appointment of a Finance Commission,¹⁷ an Election Commission for the superintendence, direction and control of elections,¹⁸ the Attorney-General of India in order to receive independent advice in constitutional matters,¹⁹ the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India,²⁰ members of the Union Public Service Commission²¹ judges of Supreme Court²² and, High Courts²³, etc. These are matters in the decision of which any party bias has to be avoided. The President may also disregard ministerial advice where he is enjoined to act otherwise under the Constitution.²⁴

The Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President.²⁵ It would be ridiculous to suggest that a Minister could be dismissed only on his own advice. If, on the dismissal of the ministry, the President is able to find a suitable ministry in the existing legislature, he has the right to summon

those who, he feels, can command a majority to form a new government. If the alignment of the parties does not permit him to adopt such a course, he has the undoubted right to dissolve the legislature and order fresh elections. Of course, if the country should return the old ministerial party to power, the President's action would stand condemned by the nation and he would have either to resign or to accept the ministry formed by the party returned to power. This eventuality has not arisen in India so far and is of rare occurrence elsewhere. The power of dismissal or of dissolution is, of course, double-edged. But the wisdom and restraint inherent in its exercise has generally obtained the verdict of approval from the people in the rare cases when it has been exercised.

It is possible to contend that the exercise of Presidential authority without ministerial advice is fraught with dangerous consequences for it may lead to abuse of authority resulting in the upsetting of the traditional maxims and principles of parliamentary government. In order to check this possibility it is suggested that whenever the President desires to depart from ministerial advice and act on his own, he should be guided by the decisions of a kind of Privy Council, consisting of non-party elder statesmen, a body analogous to the Council of State under article 31 of the Irish Constitution of 1937.

¹⁴Arts. 330, 331, 347 etc.

¹⁵Arts. 341, 342.

¹⁶Art. 356.

¹⁷Art. 280.

¹⁸Art. 324.

¹⁹Art. 76.

²⁰Art. 148.

²¹Art. 315.

²²Art. 124.

²³Art. 217.

²⁴Arts. 3, 53, 85, 103, III.

²⁵Art. 75 (2).

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The President has practically no powers when there is a stable majority in the Lok Sabha to support the Council of Ministers headed by a Prime Minister who rules the country; but these powers increase in proportion to the instability and weakness of the Council. They will reach a maximum when there is no party in a majority in the Lok Sabha and the Union Government has to be carried on with shifting coalition ministries. It is likely that there will be a struggle for power between the President and Prime Minister and the result will depend upon the relative personalities of the two incumbents and party alignments in the two Houses of Parliament. An anomalous situation can come into being when a powerful Prime Minister faces a popular and strong-headed President and the situation will be still worse if the Prime Minister and the majority in the Lok Sabha belong to one party and the President and the majority in the Council of States belong to another.

Status of the President

It is the Presidential authority that keeps the Union and the people bound together constitutionally. His authority runs like a golden thread throughout the Constitution of the Union.²⁶ The people look to him for the protection of their fundamental rights; the judiciary for its independence; and the Parliament for the due fulfilment of its constitutional functions. The country as a whole depends on him for protection in an emergency.

The States look up to the President for safeguarding their autonomy. The

importance of Presidential authority will be felt when conflicts arise between different constituent States of the Union, possibly having governments formed by different parties. In this contingency, the ruling political party at the Centre might possibly come into conflict with State Governments formed by other political parties. It is in such a case that the President has to be looked up to for a solution, and to function as the arbitrator²⁷ in all Union-State differences, particularly in the application of article 356 of the Constitution for superseding a State legislature.

Though the President does not govern the country, he, like the British Sovereign, personally performs certain definite acts which he and he alone can do and which no other State functionary can perform under the Constitution. Important among these are:

- (i) authorising a political leader to form a ministry;²⁸
- (ii) summoning each House of Parliament;²⁹
- (iii) proroguing the Houses or either House of Parliament;³⁰
- (iv) dissolving the Lok Sabha entailing a general election;
- (v) addressing both Houses of Parliament assembled together at the commencement of the first session after each general election to the Lok Sabha and at the commencement of the first session of each year;³¹

²⁶Munshi, *op. cit.*, p. 36

²⁷K. Santhaman, Third Lecture in a series of four on "Conventions and Properties in the Parliamentary Government of India" delivered at the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, reported in the *Hindustan Times*, October 3, 1964.

²⁸Art. 75 (1).

²⁹Art. 85.

³⁰*Ibid*

³¹Art. 87.

- (vi) summoning the Houses of Parliament to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the Bill in case of disagreement between them;³²
- (vii) assenting to a Bill when passed by the legislature;³³
- (viii) summoning a conference of leaders to consider ways of handling a constitutional crisis as in England in 1931;
- (ix) receiving ambassadors who present their credentials to him etc.

The whole authority of the State periodically returns into the hands of the President whenever the ministry changes. During the interval between the retirement of one Government and the appointment of another, the President is the repository of all power. Power of a genuine kind must rest with the President so long as it is in his discretion to "send for" the leader of the opposition and so long as he can under favourable circumstances demand or refuse a dissolution.

Denied the authority of the making of laws and the actual management of the public departments, the President can and does patronise certain branches of national activity, such as arts, literature, science, industry and the stage and inspire and supervise movements for improving the conditions of the masses for supplying them with better dwellings, hospital care, good nursing and relief in distress. He is at the head of the pageant of national life. Presidential patronage is a great asset to any cause, institution or fund and ensures for it popular support. It imparts a 'national appeal' to any cause which no other person, however, eminent, could give.

The President is the fountain of honour. The awards like 'Bharat Ratna', 'Padma Vibhushan', 'Padma Bhushan', 'Padma Shri' etc. are and can be made by him alone though as a matter of practice, only on the advice of the Prime Minister. Like the British Crown, he is a link between the Executive and the Legislature and he can utilize his good offices whenever needed to promote harmony and understanding between them.

The President is the symbol of the Nation and supposed to be above party and as such he can act as a mediator between political leaders in times of crisis to maintain national unity. In the international field, he can and does help in strengthening the cultural, social and political ties of India with other countries through his visits and the visits of foreign dignitaries to him. During the time of war, his visits and inspections of the armed forces in the field may serve as a source of immense inspiration and may help them to rally together and inspire courage and fortitude in the face of common danger.

It is true that we have a parliamentary form of government as in the United Kingdom and not a presidential form of government as in the United States. But this fact alone does not justify the assumption that the President can have only the status of a British Monarch, irrespective of the express provisions of the Constitution and such a claim was never made by the Founding Fathers. Nor is such an inference warranted in the light of constitutional experience of different countries.³⁴ The President is expressly enjoined to act in accordance with "this" Constitution³⁵ i.e., within the limitations imposed by it by express

³²Art. 108.

³³Arts. 111, 201.

³⁴Munshi, *op. cit.*, pp. 12, 30, 31.

³⁵Art. 53(1)

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provisions. It would, therefore, be unjustifiable to interpret the powers of the President conferred by the Constitution in the light of any other law or constitution or by elevating a practice followed in a given political situation as a binding convention.

For the most part, the Indian President shall be guided by the principles and maxims underlying the parliamentary form of government and act generally like the British Sovereign in the discharge of his powers and functions. But we cannot expect him to function like the British Sovereign under all conditions, for "our conditions and problems are not on par with the British and it may not be desirable to treat ourselves as strictly bound by the interpretations which have been given from time to time to expressions in England."⁸⁶ The departure is necessitated particularly by two factors peculiar to our country—a federal system and the prospect of a plurality of parties in the States and at the Centre. After considering the problem in its entirety, no serious student of constitutions could possibly hold the view that an elected President of a federal State can occupy exactly the position of the hereditary head of unitary State like the British Sovereign.

It would seem to be inevitable that, in a federal State, whatever the distribution of powers between the Centre and the constituent States, there should be some provision for an independent and neutral focus of power and decision to adjudicate effectively and conclusively between the rival and possibly controversial claims of the Centre and the constituent States. In the United States this function is performed by the Supreme Court but that country still has a two-party system. Even so, American opinion has consistently felt for the last three quarters of

a century that the Supreme Court has functioned more as an ally of the Federal Government than as a guardian of States' rights. Both the conscious and the inherent bias of legists and jurists is in favour of the unitary State. They can with effort only reconcile the rival claims of the State with those of the States within the State.

But in a country like India with strong regional diversities of economic and social conditions, languages and historical inertia, and basically differing political ideologies, the adjudicating non-partisan umpire standing between the Centre and the States has to function more in a political than a legalistic spirit. The real and the valid view embodied in the Constitution is this that the President shall function as such an umpire, whenever the need should arise, in an impartial and non-partisan spirit while normally working as a constitutional head of the State. As already pointed out, in suspending the normal constitutional machinery in a State in conditions of a political stalemate or emergency, in 'defending' the Constitution against political inroads upon it from any quarter, in ensuring financial stability and probity in the administration, in safeguarding the rights of less privileged classes or weaker elements in the population of the Union, the President, rather than the political government of the day, has to play a special and inevitable role. Even if the Founding Fathers did not openly say so, the facts of the situation oblige us to say that they intended to say so.

To sum up, the President of India is to be an adviser, a brake, an arbiter and not a protagonist. He is the Head of the State but not of the Government. He is the symbol of the Nation and the embodiment of the unity of the State. He is the great centre of

⁸⁶President Rajendra Prasad's Speech at the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, November 28, 1960.

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national unity the fulcrum of our political and social activities, theoretically vested with a vast multitude of powers but actually exercising only a few of them and that too, very rarely and invariably in accordance with the Constitution. He is the supreme guardian of the democratic processes and forms and has been vested with powers of safeguarding the Constitution as also those necessary to maintain the machinery of the government effectively in a crisis. The business of the President is not to govern; that is the right of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. But when they fail, the President, in order to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, becomes all powerful and functions as an independent organ of the State, re-

presenting the whole Union and exercising independent powers. Thus, the President is the repository of a "reserve power" to prevent the breakdown of the Constitution and not a device to help in the establishment of a Presidential despotism, veiled or open. He is, neither as powerless as the French President was in the Constitution of 1875 nor a mere titular head as in Ireland. While normally lacking the plenitude of power enjoyed by the American President, the office of the President of India is certainly endowed with vastly greater power than its patently obvious prototype, the British Crown; and it is in this vast, vital and varied potential authority that the real authority, dignity and national importance of the office really lies.

All men are created equal; they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MONEY BILLS IN UPPER HOUSE OF A LEGISLATURE

G. M. ALAGARSWAMY

A Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the matters specified in articles 110 or 199 of the Constitution of India is known as a Money Bill. Such Bills can be introduced on the recommendation of the President or the Governor, as the case may be, under articles 117(1) or 207(1) respectively, in the Lower House alone. The procedure in respect of these Bills is prescribed in articles 109 and 198.

In respect of Money Bills, the Upper House has very limited powers. Neither the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) nor the State Legislative Councils have any power either to initiate or to reject Money Bills, although they do possess this power in the case of Bills other than Money Bills. The Upper House can only make recommendations, if any, with regard to Money Bills to the other House and it is obligatory upon the Lower House to consider them, though it is not bound to agree with the recommendations. It is free to accept or reject all or any of the recommendations made by the Upper House. In either case the Bill is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses of the Legislature. Even if a Money Bill is not returned to the Lower House within a period of 14 days from the date of its receipt in the Upper House, it is also deemed to have been passed by both the Houses at the expiration of the said period. Thus, the final verdict rests with the Lower House.

In view of the limited powers conferred on the Upper Houses under the Constitution in respect of Money Bills, it is worthwhile examining the procedure that should be adopted in the Upper Houses for consideration of these Bills. Before doing so, it would be useful briefly to refer to the provisions and the procedure adopted in the House of Lords, in the Upper Houses of certain Commonwealth Legislatures and the Irish Senate as the provisions of our Constitution in this regard are more or less patterned after them.

House of Lords

The curtailment of the powers of the House of Lords is mostly a matter of historical conflicts between the two Houses for the establishment of the supremacy of the House of Commons over the House of Lords in the matter of taxation and supplies. Until 1911, the powers of the House of Lords were largely co-extensive with those of the House of Commons. The rejection by the House of Lords of the annual Finance Bill, 1909, led to the passing of the Parliament Act, 1911, which curtailed the powers of the House of Lords. The Act was further amended in 1949 reducing the period of veto to one year from two years in the case of Bills other than Money Bills. A Money Bill may be presented for the Royal assent without the concurrence of the Lords if the Lords fail within one month to pass a Bill which, having been passed by

the Commons, is sent up endorsed by the Speaker as a Money Bill, before the end of the Session.

Though there is no process of suggestion in the Parliament Act, 1911, as found in the Indian Constitution, the Commons are not debarred from considering the suggestions made by the Lords to a Bill which has been certified as a Money Bill. In China Indemnity Bill, 1925, the Commons agreed to an amendment received after a month, the period specified in the Act of 1911 for return of such Bills by the Lords. Again, in the Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions Extension) Bill, 1935-36, the Commons agreed to the Lords' amendments. Various expedients are adopted when there is good reason to suppose that a Bill introduced in the Lords, which contains provisions dealing with charges upon the people, will be found to be acceptable to the Commons.

One of the methods adopted is the omission of privilege provisions at the third reading stage. In such a case, the Bill is presented and printed, containing the necessary provisions for giving full effect to the intention of the Bill, and is considered and discussed in the Lords in that form. On the third reading, the provisions infringing the Commons' privileges are struck out and the Bill, reprinted with blank spaces to mark their omission, is sent to the Commons in that form. The Bill is then printed by the Commons containing the omitted provisions, with a note that these provisions have been left out to avoid questions of privilege.

The form of Motion in the House of Lords at the third reading stage in the case of a Money Bill is "that the Bill be read for a third time and passed".

Ireland

Articles 109 and 198 of the Constitution of India bear a resemblance to

article 21 of the Irish Constitution, 1937. The latter reads thus:

1. (i) Money Bills shall be initiated in *Dail Eireann* only.
- (ii) Every Money Bill passed by *Dail Eireann* shall be sent to *Seanad Eireann* for its recommendations.
2. (i) Every Money Bill sent to *Seanad Eireann* for its recommendations shall, at the expiration of a period not longer than 21 days after it shall have been sent to *Seanad Eireann*, be returned to *Dail Eireann*, which may accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of *Seanad Eireann*.
- (ii) If such Money Bill is not returned by *Seanad Eireann* to *Dail Eireann* within such 21 days or if returned within such 21 days with recommendations which *Dail Eireann* does not accept, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses at the expiration of the said 21 days.

According to the Attorney-General, Hugh Kennedy, K. C. (afterwards C. J.), the functions of an Upper House in regard to Money Bills are strictly limited to the making of recommendations. But the Senate drew up its Standing Orders in accordance with the view that Money Bills should be dealt with, so far as possible, on the same basis as other Bills. Every Money Bill was given a Second Reading, when a general discussion might take place upon it; a Third (Committee) stage and a Fourth (Report) stage, when recommendations (instead of amendments) might be proposed; and the Fifth stage when the Bill was finally passed. It is not known whether on any occasion the Senate rejected the motion moved in the Fifth stage. The *Dail*, for its

part, ignored the Constitutional provision regarding the second passing of the Bill. It considered the recommendations and accepted or rejected them.

In this connection, the observation of Donal O'Sullivan are of interest. He says:

The procedure laid down by the Senate proved, in the light of experience, to be beneficial alike to the House itself, to the Government, and to the public at large. It would have been impracticable to propose recommendations of value in the absence of a Second Reading Debate, in which these could be first adumbrated and the sense of the House taken on them in a general way, after the views of the Minister in charge of the Bill had been heard. Moreover, a number of Money Bills reached the Senate annually which, irrespective of whether any recommendation might be proposed, almost invariably provided the occasion for a first-class debate which had its value in moulding public opinion. For example, the Senate was precluded from discussing the annual Budget, but the Budget was subsequently embodied in the Finance Bill, and this always gave rise to an extended Second Reading debate, in which the whole financial and fiscal policy of the Government was passed in review. These debates were frequently on a higher plane than those on the same subject in the Dail, and points of view were sometimes put forward which, in the other House, had found expression either imperfectly or not at all. As a direct result of the discussion on Second Reading, recommendations were not infrequently proposed, either with the consent or on the direct initiative of the Government; and the results were subsequently embodied in the Bill.

The case of the annual Appropriation Bill was similar. This was a type of Bill which rarely permitted of any recommendations being proposed in regard to it; but the Second Reading debate on it in the Senate ranged over the whole field of governmental administration. The result was a satisfactory ventilation of opinion on matters of general interest and importance.¹

Australia

In Australia, the Senate is required neither to originate nor to amend Money Bills.

Section 53 of the Constitution Act provides—

Proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys, or imposing taxation, shall not originate in the Senate. But a proposed law shall not be taken to appropriate revenue or moneys, or to impose taxation, by reason only of its containing provisions for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licences or fees for services under the proposed law.

The Senate may not amend proposed laws imposing taxation, or proposed laws appropriating revenue for moneys or the ordinary annual services of the Government. The Senate may not amend any proposed laws so as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.

The Senate may at any stage return to the House of Representatives any proposed law which the Senate may not amend, requesting, by message, the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein. And the House of Representatives may, if it thinks fit, make any of such omissions or amendments, with or without modifications.

Except as provided in this section the Senate shall have equal power with the House of Representatives in respect of all proposed laws.

We have thus seen that the Senate has equal powers with the House of Representatives in respect of proposed laws except that money Bills must originate only in the Lower House and cannot be amended (though they may be rejected) by the Senate. The Senate may, however, at any stage, return to the House of Representatives any proposed law which the Senate may not amend, requesting by message the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein. But if there is

¹Donal O' Sullivan, *The Irish Free State and Its Senate*, 1940, p. 547.

a deadlock between the two Houses, the Senate can force the dissolution of both the Houses even in regard to Money Bills. If the deadlock continues even after the reconstituted Chambers meet, it is resolved by a joint sitting of the two Houses. The Australian Senate has not allowed its powers to lapse by disuse and it is considered to be the most powerful Second Chamber in the British Commonwealth.²

Canada

In Canada as well, all Money Bills must originate in the Lower House. Section 53 of the British North America Act says:

Bills for appropriating any part of public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, shall originate in the House of Commons.

On the powers of the Canadian Senate, it will be of interest to quote the observations of Dawson, an authority on Canadian Government. He says:

The power of the Senate to amend a money bill is a matter of dispute between the two Houses. The British North America Act is silent on the point: but the House of Commons, taking its precedent from the British Parliament has always contended that the Senate has no such power, and it has committed its opinion to writing in the formal rules of the House of Commons. "All aids and supplies granted to His Majesty by the Parliament of Canada, are the sole gift of the House of Commons, and all bills for granting such aids and supplies ought to begin with the House, as it is the undoubted right of the House to direct, limit, and appoint in all such bills the ends, purposes, considerations, conditions, limitations and qualifications, of such grants which are not alterable by the Senate." (House of Commons U. K., S.O.R. No. 61.)

The Senate has indignantly rejected what it alleges is an addition to the

Constitution. It has insisted that in view of the explicit reference in the British North America Act to the origination of money bills in the Commons, the omission of the Act to mention the amendment of money bills is conclusive evidence that no restriction on the Senate's power in this regard was ever intended. It adds, further, that if the Senate is to perform its expected function as the guardian of provincial rights, it must have the power to interfere in legislation of this kind. The Senate does not contend, of course, that it could increase votes of expenditure or revenue without the usual motion of a Minister.

The theoretical argument is interesting; but not nearly so important as the practice. The Senate has in fact repeatedly amended money bills, and by this term is meant not only ordinary bills which have contained money clauses, but also bills dealing exclusively with financial matters, notably a number of income-tax bills. At such times, it has not been at all uncommon for the lower house to acquiesce in the Senate's amendments, while adding the quite futile clause that the incident was not to be considered as a precedent. While the Senate would not openly reject a simple money bill the power to amend in a manner which is unacceptable to the Commons may be construed as a virtual power of rejection.³

Position in India

As stated earlier, article 109 (in the case of Parliament) and article 198 (in the case of State Legislatures) of the Indian Constitution prescribe the special procedure in respect of Money Bills.

Article 89 of the Draft Constitution (109 in the Constitution) provided in the case of Union Parliament a period of 30 days for the return of a Money Bill with the recommendation of the Council of States.

While speaking in the Constituent Assembly on an amendment which sought to reduce the period from 30 days to 21 days, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the then Law Minister and the Chair-

²See Bengal Rau, *India's Constitution in the Making* 1963, p. 293.

³Robert MacGregor Dawson, *The Government of Canada*, 1954, pp. 348-49.

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man of the Drafting Committee on the Constitution, said as follows:

I accept the amendment moved by my friend, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari. I would also agree to the further reduction of the period to fourteen days. If the House will permit me to make such an amendment, I should like to move that the period of twenty-one days as mentioned in the amendment be further reduced to fourteen days. I shall give my reasons for this change. In the British Parliament the House of Lords merely concurs in the financial provisions passed by the House of Commons; it has completely abrogated itself so far as finance is concerned. We are here making a departure from that position and are allowing the Upper Chamber to have some voice in the formulation of the taxation and financial proposals which have been initiated by the Lower House. As I said, we are conferring a privilege which ordinarily, the Upper Chamber does not possess. At the same time we must bear in mind that the budget is a very urgent matter. Even now, as Members know, we do not give the Lower House more than six or eight days for the Finance Bill. It seems to me that to allow such a long period of thirty or even twenty-one days would result in hanging up such an important matter for a considerable length of time. If the Upper House wants to express an opinion, fourteen days is a more than enough period.⁴

It may be noted here, as we have already seen, that the House of Lords has not only a power under the Act of 1911, to delay a Money Bill for a period of one month but also in practice has been making suggestions and has even devised ways to initiate such legislation by omitting clauses that might infringe the privileges of the Commons. But one thing seems clear that the intention of the framers of the Constitution was to vest powers in the Upper House, a little more power

than that of the House of Lords, namely, power of suggestion. At the same time, they also clearly provided that the Upper House should not delay Money Bills beyond fourteen days from the date of receipt and powers of supply should vest in the lower Houses of the Parliament and the State Legislatures.

Articles 109 and 198 make it clear that the framers of the Constitution had in view the British Parliament Act of 1911, the Irish Constitution and the Constitution of Canada and Australia.

The Ideal Procedure

We shall now examine the procedure that should be followed in an Upper House in India for considering a Money Bill received from the Lower House.

The principal stages⁵ in the discussion of ordinary Bills in the House of Commons are:

- Introduction;
- Second Reading;
- Committee Stage;
- Report Stage;
- Third Reading Stage; and
- Consideration of Lords' Amendments, if any.

The corresponding stages in India are:—

- Leave to introduce and publication after introduction;
- General discussion (corresponding to the Second reading stage in the House of Commons);

⁴C.A. Deb., Vol. VIII, 20-5-1949, pp. 184-85.

⁵There is a historical background to the use of the word 'Reading' for a stage of consideration of a Bill. Before printing was invented, Bills in the House of Commons used to be actually read out in full by the Clerk of the House. This was the only means of informing members of the contents of the Bills and the practice extended well into the 18th century when the distribution of printed copies of Bills rendered their reading unnecessary. It will thus be seen that the 'reading' of a Bill actually corresponds to a stage through which the Bill passes through the House of Commons.

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Second Reading—discussion on clauses (corresponding to the Committee and Report stage of the House of Commons); and

Third Reading, namely, the passing of the Bill.

Now because of the special procedure prescribed in article 198, it becomes necessary to examine whether any modification in these three stages is called for in the case of Money Bills.

The existing procedure in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and other State Legislatures in India having a Legislative Council can be classified under three categories, namely:

Category I.—Under this category can be classified the Rajya Sabha, and the Legislative Councils of West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, whose rules of Procedure provide for three stages for consideration on Money Bills, that is,

First Stage: Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha or the Legislative Assembly, as the case may be, to be taken into consideration;

Second Stage: If the motion for consideration is adopted, the amendments to clauses in the form of recommendations are considered. Each clause of the Bill is also submitted to the vote of the House even though there might be no amendments; and

Third Stage: After all the clauses are disposed of, a motion that the Bill be returned is moved and voted upon by the House.

Category II.—Under this category we can put Mysore and Uttar Pradesh, whose rules of procedure are almost similar to those given under Category I, but with a slight difference in the Third Reading Stage. At that stage, instead of the motion 'that the Bill be returned', the motion 'that the Bill be passed' is put to the House. This was

the practice adopted in the Madras Legislative Council also till 1966, but the procedure has since been changed.

Category III.—Under this category, we can discuss about the Upper Houses of Maharashtra and Madras which, from 1967, have only two stages for the discussion of a Money Bill. The motion moved in the first stage, on receipt of a Money Bill passed by the Lower House is 'that the Bill, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration'. If this motion is approved, recommendations tabled, if any, are disposed of and the clauses themselves are not submitted to the vote of the House. But a Member is free to move any recommendations to a clause or clauses including a negative amendment, namely, that a particular clause be deleted. After thus disposing of the recommendations to the clause or clauses of the Bill no motion is made either for passing the Bill or for returning the Bill to the Lower House except an announcement from the Chair that the Bill will be returned to the other House, with or without recommendations, as the case may be.

There is no controversy so far as the first stage is concerned, namely, the motion 'that the Bill, as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration'. This motion is common to all the three categories. During the second stage of the consideration of the Money Bill also there is no difference in the procedure adopted between category I and category II. Under these categories, the recommendations to clauses as well as the clauses themselves are submitted to the vote of the House, whereas under the procedure falling in the third category, the clauses are not put to the vote of the House, but only the recommendations to clauses are discussed and voted and the decision of the House communicated to the other House. The procedure described under Category II is in conformity with the

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procedure adopted by the Irish Senate, the Canadian Senate and the Australian Senate.⁶ The procedure adopted during the third stage differs in all the categories.

Now article 198 of the Constitution prescribes the procedure to be followed in respect of a Money Bill, Article 196 prescribes the procedure for passing of Bills subject to the provisions of articles 198 and 207 with respect to a Money Bill and other financial Bills. Money Bills cannot originate in the Rajya Sabha or in a State Legislative Council and the certificate of the Speaker as to whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not is final and it cannot also be canvassed. Article 198 of the Constitution provides that the Legislative Council shall within a period of fourteen days from the date of its receipt of the Money Bill, return the Bill to the Legislative Assembly with its recommendations and the Legislative Assembly may thereupon either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Legislative Council and also if the Legislative Council fails to return the Bill within the said period, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses at the expiration of the said period in the form in which it was passed by the Legislative Assembly. In either case the Bill need not go to the Legislative Council and the Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both the Houses in the form in which the Assembly had finally approved it.

The argument advanced in favour of a motion during the Third Stage in the second category referred to above is based on the provisions of article 198 which contemplates the return of a Money Bill from the Upper House to the Assembly with recommendations, if any. The appropriate course would be to return the Bill after it has been

considered by the Council. Even if there are no recommendations, it could be simply returned on a motion moved and accepted by the Council as any other form of motion may land the House in difficulties. Even during the second stage if all the clauses or even the operative clause in a Money Bill is recommended to be deleted or amended in any way, the House will not land itself in any constitutional difficulty as the Legislative Assembly's decision will be final. On the other hand, if the motion 'that the Bill be passed' is voted down by the Legislative Council, it will be considered that the Legislative Council is doing something which it is specifically prohibited from doing under the Constitution.

The arguments advanced in favour of a motion in the second category that 'the Bill be passed' are based on the fact that article 198 does not, however, in any way preclude the passing of a Money Bill if the Legislative Council concurs with the measure, without any recommendations whatsoever. The procedure laid under article 198 only contemplates cases where there are recommendations, or where the Bill is not returned on account of the fact that the Bill is not taken into consideration or the motion at any stage is completely voted down. There is no harm or any constitutional impropriety even if the motion 'that the Bill be passed' is negatived. The only result is that no message will be transmitted to the Assembly and article 198(5) will operate and the Bill could be submitted for the assent of the Governor under article 200. One more argument advanced in support of this motion is that article 200 contemplates passing of all Bills, both Money Bills and Bills other than Money Bills, by the Council. While it might be proper to invoke the fiction 'deemed to have been passed by both the Houses'

⁶The reasons for the adoption of this procedure was the subject-matter of a Ruling in the Madras Legislative Council in 1950. See M.L.C. Deb., Vol. III, 1950, pp. 436-44.

in the cases where there is disagreement between the two Houses in respect of a Money Bill, it is not proper to do so where it is not necessary, that is, in cases where the Council is willing to pass the Money Bill, and a Bill cannot be returned to the Assembly without its being passed when there are no recommendations.

The argument advanced in favour of the procedure coming under the Third Category is that the procedure of passing a motion 'that the Bill be passed' is futile as article 198 merely contemplates the Upper House discussing the recommendations that can be made on the Money Bill received by it. It has neither the power of rejection nor the power of passing the measure. As the Council has got only a limited function, that of making recommendations, nothing else will be appropriate. Hence

it is argued that after a general discussion of a Money Bill, the recommendations to the clauses are considered and the Bill returned with or without recommendations. This view has the support of juridical thinking and it was also adopted by the Rules Committee of the Madras Legislative Council in 1966.

Thus, it will be seen that there are forceful arguments in favour of all the three categories of procedure that are in vogue. If the intention of the framers of the Constitution, as seen from the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly, was to confer some more powers on the Upper Chambers in India than those enjoyed by a hereditary Upper Chamber, then it must be frankly confessed that the language of the relevant articles in our Constitution does not translate their intention fully.

The only liberty I mean, is a liberty connected with order; that not only exists along with order and virtue, but which cannot exist at all without them.

—EDMUND BURKE.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON DRAFT FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

R. P. KAUSHIK

The Draft Outline of the Fourth Five-Year Plan was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on the 29th August, 1966 by the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare.

Constitution of Committees

In a letter addressed to the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Asoka Mehta, the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare, made a request that the Draft Outline be discussed by Parliamentary Committees as on earlier occasions¹. The Speaker concurred with the request and agreed to the formation of five Parliamentary Committees to consider specific subjects in the Draft Outline. It will be recalled that Drafts of the Second and Third Five Year Plans were also similarly discussed by the Parliamentary Committees in 1956 and 1960 respectively.

A paragraph was accordingly issued in the Lok Sabha Bulletin² on the 15th September, 1966, inviting the Members of Lok Sabha, desirous of serving on any one or more of the five Committees to be set up, to send their names by the 30th September, 1966 indicating their choice of the Committee or Com-

mittees on which they intended to serve.

In order to seek the participation of Rajya Sabha Members in the deliberations of the various Committees, the Rajya Sabha Secretariat was also simultaneously requested to furnish the names of the interested Members of that House with their individual preferences for one or more of the Committees.

As soon as the names of Members of both the Houses had been received, the Speaker constituted the following five Parliamentary Committees for considering the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan in accordance with the preferences indicated by Members:—

Committee 'A'	Policy, Resources and Allocation.
Committee 'B'	Industry, Power, Transport and Scientific and Technological Research.
Committee 'C'	Agriculture and Rural Economy.
Committee 'D'	Social Services.
Committee 'E'	Education and Manpower Planning.

¹Minister of Planning and Social Welfare's d.o. letter No. F. 26/66-Parl. dated the 3rd September 1966.

²L.S. Bn. II, 15-9-1966, para 1881.

Appointment of Chairmen

The Speaker nominated the following Members to serve as Chairmen of the five Committees³.—

- (i) Committee 'A' .. Shri K.D. Malaviya
(Lok Sabha)
- (ii) Committee 'B' .. Shri S.N. Mishra
(Rajya Sabha)
- (iii) Committee 'C' .. Shri H.C. Mathur
(Lok Sabha)
- (iv) Committee 'D' .. Dr. M.M.S. Siddhu
(Rajya Sabha)
- (v) Committee 'E' .. Shri N.C. Chatterjee
(Lok Sabha)

Information about the appointment of Chairmen was conveyed to all the Members of the five Committees through a Circular⁴. A paragraph was also issued in this connection in the Lok Sabha Bulletin⁵.

A departure made this time from the procedure adopted on two earlier occasions was that no Panel of Chairmen was nominated by the Speaker. It was left to the respective Committees to appoint one of the senior Members to act as Chairman for any particular sitting which the Chairman himself was unable to attend.

Meeting of the Committee of Chairmen

A preliminary meeting of the Chairmen of the Committees was held on the 31st October, 1966 to discuss the programme of work and the procedure to be followed at the sittings of the Committees. The meeting was also attended by the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare and the Secretary, Planning Commission. It was decided that the Committees should maintain the conventions established by similar Committees in the past of neither arriving at any decision nor adopting any resolution on the subjects discussed by them; it was agreed that they should only express their views which might later be made available to all the Members⁶. It was also decided that the same procedure as was followed at the time of consideration of the earlier draft Plans, should be adopted by the Committees this time as well. Lists of topics for discussion by the Committees were left to be drawn up and finalised by the respective Chairmen, if necessary, in consultation with the Planning Commission. In addition, the Planning Commission was requested to prepare notes on points on which information might be desired either by the Chairmen or the Members of the Committees. As regards the points raised by Members, it was agreed that these would be answered personally by

³The final strength of the Committees, including those members who had given their names after the expiry of the dead line, i.e., the 30th September, 1966, emerged as under :

Committee	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha	Total
Committee 'A'	..	..	..
Committee 'B'	50	30	80
Committee 'C'	42	34	76
Committee 'D'	68	30	98
Committee 'E'	27	21	48
	40	24	64

Any other member, who wished to participate in the deliberation of any of the Committees was also enabled to do so with the permission of the Chairman of the respective Committee.

⁴Circular Letter No. 4-PC-66, dated the 24th October, 1966.

⁵L.S.Bn.-II, 24-10-1966 and 4-11-1966, paras 1909 and 1924, respectively.

⁶For details re. procedure adopted on earlier occasions, see JPI, Vol. II No. 2, pp. 2cc-c4 and Vol. VII No 1, pp. 29-39.

Parliamentary Committees on Draft Fourth Five-Year Plan

Members/Officers of the Planning Commission at the sittings of the Committees. A tentative programme of sittings of various Committees was also drawn up and agreed to by the Chairmen. The minutes of this meeting of the Chairmen were circulated to all the Members of the five Committees for their information⁷. Copies of the minutes were also sent to the Prime Minister's Secretariat and the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare.

Secretarial Assistance

In order to render secretarial assistance to the Committees and to make arrangements for their sittings etc., a small Plan Committees Unit was set up within the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The Unit functioned in close co-ordination and co-operation with the Rajya Sabha Secretariat and the Planning Commission. The Lok Sabha Secretariat made all arrangements for the recording of the verbatim proceedings of the Committees and for the preparation of seven copies thereof for the use of the respective Committees. The work of the Unit comprised, *inter alia*, of the following:—

- (i) preparation of background notes and memoranda in connection with the various topics to be discussed by the respective Committees;
- (ii) collection of reports and other publications required in connection with the work of the Committees from the Planning Commission and the concerned Ministries;

- (iii) circulation of notes, memoranda and points or suggestions received from Members of various Committees;
- (iv) preparation and circulation of important points made by Members during the discussions in the Committees;
- (v) preparation of up-to-date lists of Members and arrangements for sittings of the Committees, including reservation of Committee rooms; sound and microphone arrangements; seating arrangements; serving of light refreshments to Members etc.;
- (vi) circulation of speeches of Members for correction and incorporation of corrected speeches in the verbatim proceedings; and
- (vii) preparation of synopses of proceedings of the Committees, their printing and presentation.

The material received from the Planning Commission or prepared in the Lok Sabha Secretariat for circulation to Members of the Committees was listed serially and distinguished by distinctive symbols⁸.

Working of the Committees

Lists of topics to be considered and discussed by each Committee was prepared by the Lok Sabha Secretariat and were made available to the Chairmen in advance of the sittings of the Committees⁹.

⁷Letter No. 4-PC/66, dated the 3rd November, 1966.

⁸For instance, the material received from the Planning Commission was marked thus: PCI(A), PCI(B), PCI(C), PCI(D) and PCI(E) and so on (the numerical representing the serial number of the list and the alphabet within brackets indicating the particular Committee to which the material pertained). Similarly, the material prepared by the Lok Sabha Secretariat for the use of the Members of the Committees was distinguished by the symbols LSSI (A), LSSI (B), LSSI (C) etc.

⁹See Annexure.

The lists were read out by the Chairmen at the first sittings of the Committees and Members were directed to confine their discussions to the topics mentioned in the lists as far as possible.

Seven days before the commencement of the sittings of the Committees, Members were informed by means of a general circular letter about the programme and venue of the sittings¹⁰. Separate notices for each sitting were also issued three days in advance of the date of the sittings, as far as possible. All the Committees held their sittings on various dates between November 7 to December 7, 1966 and all but Committee 'B' (Industry, Power, Transport and Scientific and Technological Research) concluded their deliberations.

The first meeting of Committee 'A' was held on the 7th November, 1966. The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare, some Members and Officers of the Planning Commission were also present. At the outset the Chairman explained the procedure to be adopted by the Committee for consideration of the subject allotted to it, i.e. the Policy, Resources and Allocations, relating to the Draft Fourth Five-Year Plan. It was agreed that at the end of the deliberations, a Synopsis of Proceedings would be prepared and submitted to Parliament so that the views expressed by Members might be made use of by other Members of Parliament and the Planning Commission. While the first four sittings of the Committee were devoted to a discussion of the main subject, in the next two sittings, the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare made a statement on the subject in which he, *inter alia*, covered the points raised by the Members during the debate. In the remaining three sittings, the Minister of Planning as well as the Member (Shri Tarlok Singh) and Economic Adviser of the Planning

Commission answered various questions put by the Members. In all, the Committee held nine sittings on different days and took about seventeen hours to discuss the subjects allotted to them. Thirty-one members participated in the discussion.

Committee 'B' also commenced their deliberations on the 7th November, 1966. In the first sitting, the Chairman read out a list of points prepared by him on the subjects falling within the purview of the Committee and got the approval of the Committee for furnishing written replies. The Members were also requested to furnish additional points on the subjects to be dealt with by the Committee. On receipt of additional points from the Members, the list was consolidated and forwarded to the Planning Commission for furnishing written replies. The second and third sittings of the Committee were held in the forenoon and afternoon of the 17th November, 1966, wherein the Committee discussed the subject of "Power and Scientific and Technological Research". At the conclusion of the discussion on each subject, Prof. M. S. Thacker, Member, Planning Commission, replied to the various points raised by Members. During the remaining sittings held on the 1st, 2nd, 6th and 7th December, 1966, the Committee generally discussed the subject. During one of those sittings Shri S. G. Barve, the then Member (Industry) Planning Commission, highlighted some of the important points concerning the subject for facilitating further discussion thereon. At the sitting held on the 7th December, 1966, the Committee decided to meet again during the next session of Parliament (March, 1967) to discuss the remaining topics in detail¹¹. The Committee held eight sittings of about twelve hours' duration. In all, 22 mem-

¹⁰The Committees met in Committee Room Nos. 50, 53 and 62 in the Parliament House New Delhi.

¹¹As the Third Lok Sabha was dissolved earlier than scheduled, Committee 'B' could not meet again as originally planned, to conclude its deliberations.

bers participated in the discussions of this Committee.

Committee 'C' held their first sitting on the 19th November, 1966 and continued their deliberations till the 28th November, 1966. The Committee discussed *inter alia* the subjects of Agriculture and Rural Economy and held six sittings of about 13 hours' duration. The first four sittings were devoted to a general discussion of the subjects. In the last two sittings, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao and Prof. M. S. Thacker, Members of the Planning Commission, replied to the points raised by Members during the general discussion and answered questions put to them.

During the course of discussions, the Members had desired that the consensus of discussions held by the Committee should be embodied in a note and appended to the synopsis of discussions. The Chairman agreed to append a note¹² to the Synopsis, containing only the most important observations and suggestions made by Members on which there was a large measure of agreement. In all 35 members participated in the discussions in this Committee.

Committee 'D' met on the 29th and 30th November, 1966, both in the forenoons and afternoons and discussed the subject of 'Social Services'. The Committee, which was assisted by Prof. M. S. Thacker and Shri Tarlok Singh, took about 8 hours to discuss the subject. In all 13 members took part in the discussion.

Committee 'E' met on the 25th November, 1966 and again on the 3rd and 7th December, 1966 and discussed the subject of 'Education and Manpower Planning'. The Committee took about 5½ hours to discuss these subjects and were assisted in their deliberations by

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao. At the Second and Third sitting, Dr. Rao replied to various points raised by Members. In all 10 members participated in the discussion.

Synopsis of Proceedings

The synopsis of proceedings of each Committee, except that of Committee 'B', was prepared by the Plan Committees' Unit and was approved by the Chairmen of the respective Committees. As the Parliament was not in session and was not likely to assemble before the third week of March, 1967, the Chairmen of the Committees presented the Synopsis to the Speaker under Direction 71A(1) of the Directions of the Speaker which lays down *inter alia* the procedure to be followed for the presentation, publication and circulation of reports of Parliamentary Committees before they are presented to Parliament. The Speaker ordered the publication and circulation of these Synopses under Rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha.

The above procedure was adopted to facilitate the supply of copies of the Synopses to the Planning Commission to enable them to make suitable use of various suggestions and views expressed by Members of the Committee in the finalisation of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

As the Third Lok Sabha was dissolved on the 3rd March, 1967, the Synopses of Proceedings of Committees 'A', 'C', 'D' and 'E' were simultaneously laid on the Table of the Fourth Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on the 18th March, 1967 by the Secretaries of the two Houses under Direction No. 71A (6).

Distribution of copies

Printed copies of the Synopses of Proceedings were either made avail-

¹²This note was incorporated as an introduction to the Synopsis of Proceedings of Committee 'C'.

able to the Members of Lok Sabha through the Publications Counter or sent to their residences. Two hundred and fifty copies of the Synopses of Proceedings of each Committee were supplied to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat for distribution to Members of the

Rajya Sabha. Fifty copies were made available to the Planning Commission for their use. A limited number of copies were put on sale to the public at the Sales Counter of the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

ANNEXURE

List of topics for the consideration of the Parliamentary Committees on the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan

COMMITTEE 'A' (POLICY, RESOURCES AND ALLOCATIONS)

A. Policy

I. Progress towards socialist pattern of society: (i) General criteria; and (ii) Applications of these criteria to (a) Industries and Minerals; (b) Power; (c) Transport and Communications; (d) Trade and Commerce; (e) Agriculture; and (f) Social Services.

II. National, State and Local Development: (i) National Development; (ii) State Plans; and (iii) Plans at the district, block and village level.

III. Approach to the Fourth Plan: (i) Objectives; (ii) Priorities; and (iii) Public and Private sectors.

IV. Problems of Policy and Organisation: (i) Price policy; (ii) Development of exports; (iii) Employment and utilisation of manpower; (iv) Balanced regional growth; (v) Relative impact of the Plan on the urban and rural population; and (vi) Administrative efficiency and economy.

B. Resources

I. General scheme of finance for the public and private sectors.

II. Financing of State Plans.

III. Contribution of local bodies to the financing of developments.

IV. Additional taxation.

V. Loans and small savings.

VI. Deficit financing.

VII. External resources.

C. Allocations

I. Distribution of outlay and investment in the public sector.

II. Distribution of outlay in the public sector between the Centre and the States.

III. Relative proportion of investment and current expenditure under different heads of development.

IV. Physical targets in relation to allocations and methods of progressing and scrutiny.

V. Investment in the private sector—how far regulation is feasible and by what methods.

COMMITTEE 'B' (INDUSTRY, POWER, TRANSPORT AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH)

I. Industries and Minerals

A. Plan Progress: (i) Review of progress in the Third Plan; (ii) Objectives during the Fourth Plan; (iii) Policies and priorities in respect of public and private sectors; (iv) Investment in the public and private sector; (v) Financing of private sector programmes; and (vi) Main features of Industrial and Mineral

programmes:—

(a) Iron and steel; (b) Alloy and tool steel; (c) Aluminium; and (d) Copper and Zinc.

B. Machinery: (a) Thermal and Hydro generating sets, (b) Power Boilers; (c) Transformers; (d) Electric motors; (e) Other heavy electrical equipment; (f) Steel and Metallurgical equipment; (g) Mining equipment; (h) Fertiliser and Chemical

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equipment; (i) Machine tools; and (j) Precision instruments.

C. *Electronics*: (i) Machinery inputs for agriculture; and (ii) Engineering industries in private sector.

D. *Miscellaneous*: (i) Fertilisers; (ii) Pesticides; (iii) Organic Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals; (iv) Inorganic Chemicals; (v) Pharmaceuticals and Drugs; (vi) Cement; (vii) Paper and Newsprint; (viii) Sugar; (ix) Vegetable oils; (x) Cotton textiles; (xi) Jute textiles; (xii) Plantation Industries; (xiii) Coal; (xiv) Coal Industries; (xv) Hard coke; (xvi) Iron ore; (xvii) Mineral oil; (xviii) Petroleum refining; and (xix) Atomic Energy.

II. Power

1. Performance in three Plans.
2. Modes of generation: (i) Hydro-electric; (ii) Thermal; and (iii) Atomic.
3. Transmission and Distribution network.
4. Perspective of power development.
5. Approach of power development in the Fourth Plan.
6. Investment in the Fourth Plan.
7. Physical programmes.
8. Rural electrification.
9. Growth of installed capacity.
10. Price policy for electricity undertakings.
11. Self sufficiency in Heavy Electrical Equipment.
12. Research on Power.

COMMITTEE 'C' (AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY)

A. Agriculture

I. *Agriculture and Allied Sectors*: (i) Progress of agricultural development in the First Two Plans; (ii) Performance in Third Plan; (iii) Price policy; (iv) Intensive Agricultural Programmes; (v) Need for a new strategy; (vi) Agricultural Credit; (vii) Problem of Drought Affected Areas; (viii) Small Peasant Farmers; (ix) Export Promotion; (x) Coordination between different departments and institu-

III. Village and Small Industries

1. Review of progress.
2. Approach in the Fourth Plan.
3. Outlay for the development of Industries.
4. Programmes of Development.
5. Development of Handloom and Powerloom Industries: (a) Khadi and Village Industries; (b) Sericulture, Coir and the Handicrafts; and (c) Industrial Estates.

IV. Transport and Communications

1. Transport system at the end of the Third Plan.
2. Outlays and programmes during the Fourth Plan.
3. Programmes of development in respect of: (a) Railways, (b) Roads and Road Transport, (c) Port, (d) Inland Water Transport, (e) Staffing; (f) Lighthouses; and (g) Civil Air Transport.
4. Development of Communications: (a) Telecommunications, (b) Overseas Communications; and (c) Teletypewriters.
5. Broadcasting position at the end of Third Plan and programmes for the Fourth Plan.

V. Scientific and Technological Research

1. Progress during the Three Plans.
2. Research and Development activities.
3. Imbalance in Research and Development.
4. Needs for further development.
5. Programmes during the Fourth Plan.

tions; (xi) District, Block and Village Plans; (xii) Crop Insurance; (xiii) Estimates of Demand for Foodgrains and Commercial Crops; (xiv) Estimates of Production; (xv) Financial Outlays; (xvi) Programmes for Development of Minor Irrigation etc.; (xvii) Improved Seeds; (xviii) Chemical Fertilisers; (xix) Agricultural Implements, (xx) Soil conservation; (xxi) Land Reclamation; and (xxii) Agricultural Research.

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- II. *Animal Husbandry*: (i) Development of Animal Husbandry, (ii) Poultry; and (iii) Disease Control Programme.
- III. *Dairying and Milk Supply*: Milk Supply Schemes.
- IV. *Fisheries*: (i) Production of Fish; and (ii) Outlay for Fisheries.
- V. *Forestry*: (i) Plantation Schemes; and (ii) Training of Technical Staff.
- VI. *Agricultural Marketing and Warehousing*: (i) Legislative Measures to regulate the Marketing of Agricultural Produce; and (ii) Storage and Warehousing.
- VII. *Food Policy and Administration*: (i) Strain on Food Economy; (ii) Controlled Distribution of Foodgrains; and (iii) Long Term Food Problem.

COMMITTEE 'D' (SOCIAL SERVICES)

A. Health and Housing

- I. *Progress in Social Services*.
- II. *Medical, Public Health and Family Planning Facilities*: (i) Medical education, training and research; (ii) Control of Communicable Diseases; (iii) Medical Care, including Hospitals, Dispensaries and Primary Health Centres; (iv) Indigenous Systems of Medicine; and (v) Family Planning.
- III. *Water Supply and Sanitation*: (i) Achievements of first three Plans; (ii) Rural Water Supply Schemes; and (iii) Urban Water Supply Schemes.
- IV. *Regional and Urban Development*: (i) Town and Regional Planning; (ii) Legislation and Land Policy.
- V. *Housing*: (i) Houses for Industrial Workers, low income earners etc. (ii) Slum Clearance and Improvement.

COMMITTEE 'E' (EDUCATION AND MANPOWER PLANNING)

A. Education

- General Review of Education*: (i) General approach; (ii) Pre-school education; (iii)

- VIII. *Community Development and Panchayati Raj*: (i) Community Development; and (ii) Panchayati Raj.
 - IX. *Land Reforms*: Progress of Land Reforms in the past and Programme for the Fourth Plan.
 - X. *Cooperation*: (i) Schemes of Co-operative Development; (ii) Co-operative Credit; (iii) Co-operative Marketing; (iv) Co-operative Processing; (v) Co-operative Farming; and (vi) Consumers' Cooperatives.
 - XI. *Irrigation*: (i) Provision of Irrigation Facilities; (ii) Flood Control and Anti-sea erosion; and (iii) Outlay in the First Three Plans; and priorities.
- B. Rural Economy
- I. Rural unemployment and under-employment.
 - II. Rural Works Programme.
 - III. Village and Small Industries.

B. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare Programmes

- I. *Welfare of Backward Classes & Tribes*: (i) Objectives and Overall Approach; (ii) Scheduled Tribes; (iii) Scheduled Castes; and (iv) Denotified Tribes and Nomadic and semi-Nomadic Groups.
- II. *Social Welfare*: (i) Scope of Social Welfare Programmes; (ii) Review of Progress; (iii) Family and Child Welfare; and (iv) Other Welfare Programmes.
- III. *Labour Policy and Programmes*: (i) Industrial Relations; (ii) Social Security, Labour Welfare and other Labour Programmes; and (iii) Agricultural Labour and Unorganised Workers.
- IV. *Rehabilitation*.
- V. *Public Co-operation and participation*: (i) Role of Voluntary Organisations in the success of Family Planning; (ii) Need for Self-help Projects; and (iii) Planning Forums.

- Elementary Education; (iv) Secondary Education; (v) Girls Education; (vi) University education; (vii) Teacher education; (viii) Technical education; (ix) Social edu-

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cation; (x) Development of languages; (xi) Preparation of Text-books; (xii) Physical education; (xiii) Cultural and other programmes; (xiv) Scholarships; (xv) Emoluments and Service Conditions of Teachers; (xvi) Educational administration; and (xvii) Outlays and Targets.

B. Manpower

A. Rural: (i) Approach during the 4th

Plan, (ii) Unemployment and Under-employment; (iii) Rural Works programmes; and (iv) Organisational aspects and priorities.

B. Requirements and Resources: (i) Engineering Personnel; (ii) Scientific personnel; (iii) Agricultural and Allied personnel; (iv) Medical personnel; (v) Personnel for general education programmes; and (vi) Personnel for management.

The duly elected majority must rule; but the opposition has its rights and duties. The Opposition has been elected by its supporters to put their point of view in Parliament. And it is in accordance with the spirit of our parliamentary democracy that the Government should be prepared to listen to and to consider Opposition arguments and representations, for our belief in government by majority certainly does not mean that that majority should act in an arbitrary spirit.

—HERBERT MORRISON IN 'GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT'.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE OF LOK SABHA

*A Review of Reports presented during 1950-57---(9)**

[This is the ninth instalment of the Review of the Reports of the Estimates Committee presented during the period 1950-57, serialisation of which commenced with Vol. VII of the Journal. The Review, it may be recalled, is in six parts (i) Economy and Efficiency; (ii) Financial matters; (iii) Staff; (iv) Stores; (v) Certain important matters, including Policy and (vi) Miscellaneous Matters. With the current instalment we begin the sixth part of this Review. It deals with Research and Statistics of Government Work.—Editor].

VI. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS (RESEARCH AND STATISTICS)

Research

In many of their Reports, the Estimates Committee have had occasion to make recommendations relating to research in various fields carried out by Government institutions. Some of the important recommendations relating to research are mentioned below.

Patents for discoveries made by Government Research Institutes

In their Sixth Report while dealing with the Forest Research Institute the Committee recommended that patents for discoveries made at the Institute should be taken in the name of the Government and that no single individual should be allowed to commer-

cially exploit the fruits of the research. They wrote as under:¹

The Committee learns that the Ascu method of treatment of soft-woods for their preservation was developed in the laboratories of the Forest Research Institute. While this stands to the credit of the Institute, the Committee regrets to note that the scientist responsible for the discovery was allowed to take out a patent in his own name and exploit commercially the patented process. The Committee are of opinion that all discoveries, inventions and processes developed as a result of the researches conducted in a Government institute should be the property of the nation. Authors of researches of outstanding merit may, however, be given due recognition but such cases should be exceptional.

The Government replied that under the existing rules no officer working in a Government institute could take out patents in his own name in respect of an invention arising out of his official work and that the instance cited by the Committee referred to a period when these rules were not in force. The present policy relating to patents was that a patent was taken by the Institute in the first instance and thereafter the process was disclosed to industrialists in accordance with the policy of Government. Ordinarily no monopoly rights were given.²

Research Schemes under ICAR

While dealing with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the

*Prepared by the Estimates Committee Branch of the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

¹6 R (EC-1LS), para 38, pp. 20-21.

²32 R (EC-1LS), pp. 46-47.

Committee observed that the existing procedure for scrutinising and sanctioning of research schemes had certain defects which needed rectification if satisfactory results were to be achieved. The Committee also recommended that the Boards of Research and Extension as also the Scientific Committees should meet more frequently to scrutinise schemes and also to assess the results achieved. It should be the function of the Scientific Committees to bring to the notice of the Boards of Research and Extension whenever they came across instances of wastage or were convinced of the unproductive nature of the schemes so that the Boards could make early recommendation to the Advisory Board for the discontinuance of schemes of doubtful value. The Committee suggested that there should be stricter control over schemes from the time they were sanctioned till their completion. Progress Reports should be called for periodically from the Officers incharge of schemes financed by the Council and these should be submitted to the Scientific Committees for examination.³

The Government accepted this recommendation and stated that it was being implemented. Instead of once in a year, the Scientific Committees could meet more frequently. Progress reports were already being received and examined by the Scientific Committees and this ensured control over the progress of schemes.⁴

Coordination of Research Work

The Committee also observed that there was no proper coordination in the research work conducted at the Central and State Agricultural Research Institutes and Universities.

The Committee made the following recommendations to remedy this situation:⁵

(i) Extracts of all agricultural and animal husbandry researches that are being carried on all over the country—whether by the Centre, States or Universities—should be published half-yearly in a popular language in consultation with the Technical Officers and other Experts. These reports should be on the lines published in other countries.

(ii) There should be a quinquennial assessment of scientific work by a Committee of Experts. This Committee should review the work not only of the Central Institutes but also of the I.C.A.R. with a view to seeing that grants are being distributed properly and the Council is working satisfactorily. This Committee should also make suggestions as to the manner in which the I.C.A.R. must function in future in the matter of distribution of grants.

The Government in their reply stated as follows:⁶

“(i) Work of this nature covering the entire research done in the country involves considerable planning and additional staff. Such work can, therefore, be developed only in stages. The Council has decided to publish digest on important research work done first by the Council itself on the lines recommended by the Committee and if this proves successful the scope will be extended to cover research done in the State and other institutions.

(ii) We agree with the recommendation. Such quinquennial review of scientific work done in the country would be of considerable assistance to the institutions concerned.”

Award of Prizes for Research Work

In their Seventh Report on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Committee, while referring to the Research Institutes under the Ministry, recommended that in order to stimulate healthy competition among re-

³6R (EC-1LS), para 124, pp. 61-62.

⁴52 R (EC-1LS), p. 15.

⁵6R (EC-1LS), para 125, p. 62.

⁶52 R (EC-1LS), pp. 15-16.

search workers and to give an incentive to them, a fund should be set up out of which rewards or prizes should be awarded to research workers for singular achievements or important processes discovered.⁷

The Government in their reply stated that the recommendation had been accepted and that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research had sanctioned the annual award of eleven prizes of the value of Rs. 5,000 each, named after the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, for outstanding research work done in the fields of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.⁸

Application of Research

The Committee also observed that while the Central Research Stations were doing much valuable work, the results of research were not being translated in the fields to the desired extent. The Committee made the following recommendation in this regard:⁹

Each Central Research Station should also serve as an extension centre. It should be the duty of the Research Officers of the Station to periodically go to the villages in order to acquaint the cultivators with the results of researches done in the Station. By personal contact, the Officers will also be able to appreciate the problems and difficulties of the cultivators.

The Government in their reply stated that the recommendation was accepted and was being implemented.¹⁰

Achievement Audit for Agricultural Research Institutes

In the same Report the Committee recommended that a periodical achievement audit, say once in every three

years, should be undertaken in the case of agricultural research institutes with a view to assessing the actual achievements of practical utility to the credit of the Institutes.¹¹

The Government, though it accepted the recommendation in principle¹² were of the view that since agricultural research was a slow process, the achievement audit should be undertaken once after every ten years.

Commenting on this reply, the Committee observed that ten years was too long a period and recommended that a quinquennial audit of achievements should be undertaken.

Dairy Research—stress on Practical Problems of the Trade

While dealing with the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, the Committee, in their Tenth Report, observed that the Central and State Governments did not seem to have so far made concentrated efforts to popularise the results of the dairy research carried out in the research institutes. They urged that in future more attention should be given by the Governments to carry the fruits of the research work to villages. Accordingly, the results of the dairy research workers should pay more attention to the practical problems of the trade and research should be more of an applied nature and that close contact should also be maintained with the trade.¹³

The Government in their reply stated:¹⁴

The results of research carried out at various Central Research Institutes and by the State Governments in regard to

⁷R (EC-1LS) para 63 p. 38.

⁸53 R (EC-1LS), p. 14.

⁹7R (EC-1LS), para 66, p. 39.

¹⁰53 (EC-1LS), pp. 14-15.

¹¹7 R (EC-1LS), para 69, p. 41.

¹²53 R (EC-1LS), p. 115.

¹³10R (EC-1LS), para 36, p. 16.

¹⁴48R (EC-1LS), pp. 20-22.

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (including Dairying) are co-ordinated by the board of Research of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and recommendations made for testing them under actual farming conditions through pilot scheme and if found practicable and economical, incorporating them in current practices. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has also set up a special agency—the Agricultural Information Organisation—to guide and assist the States in planning and executing an effective information programme (which includes the results of research) for the farmers... A proposal for setting up a National Dairy Research Institute with Regional Stations is under consideration of the Government. It is hoped that when the new proposals are finalised research workers will be able to devote more attention towards the practical problems of the trade than is now feasible.

Research in Cattle Breeding and Dairying

In the same Report the Committee observed that facilities available for research work in cattle breeding and dairying in the country were very meagre and that there was a great need for further development in this field. Such research work was of vital national importance and should be undertaken all over the country. The Committee recommended that Research Institutes similar to the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, should be opened in various regions in the country. For this purpose they suggested that the country may be divided into the following four regions according to the climatic and other conditions that govern the breeding of cattle of that area:¹⁵

- (a) Heavy rainfall areas comprising of Orissa, Bengal, Assam, West Bengal, Malabar, etc. where rice straw is the predominant feed for cattle.
- (b) Medium rainfall areas having humid climate comprising of Central India.
- (c) Dry weather areas comprising of Northern India, Punjab, U.P., etc.

(d) Hilly weather areas like Himachal Pradesh, Coorg, Ooty, etc.

Accepting the recommendation, the Government, in their reply, stated:¹⁶

The new National Dairy Research Institute at Karnal will function as the Central Research Institute to co-ordinate the activities of the Regional Centres. At present, the Dairy Institute at Bangalore is functioning as the Southern Regional Station. The main Institute at Karnal will also represent the Northern Regional Centre for the present. It is proposed to establish two more regional stations to represent the Eastern and Western Regions of the country, but due to lack of funds, the execution of the project may have to be deferred to the Third Five Year Plan period.

Listener Research in A.I.R.

In their Twelfth Report on All India Radio, the Committee dealt with listener research.¹⁷ They felt that listener research was not being given the attention and importance that it deserved. They observed that if public reactions were "assumed" by the broadcasting authorities without proper scientific assessments, the public service rendered by them had often the danger of becoming irresponsible. The Committee further wrote:

The functions of AIR would be to determine the various groups of listeners and adjust their broadcasts in such a way that all groups are catered to. Secondly they should determine whether the broadcasts intended for a particular group are being liked by that group... Every group of listeners is entitled to programmes according to its respective tastes, and AIR's primary responsibility lies merely in ensuring that within the broad limitations of the particular tastes of that group, standards do not deteriorate. If the wishes of the audience are ignored and a broadcasting station broadcasts only programmes of its own choice, the result would be that the unwilling listener would switch off his receiver. Listener research properly conducted can serve as a pointer to broadcasting authorities to know their audience and in their capacity

¹⁵10R (EC-1LS), para 43, p. 20.

¹⁶48 R (EC-1LS), p. 9.

¹⁷12 R (EC-1LS), para 114-117 p. 37-39.

to utilise this knowledge for the successful achievement of their objects will lie the success or otherwise of broadcasting in this country.

The Government in their reply stated that the general principles in this recommendation had always been kept in view. Surveys of the numbers of listeners had been extended from the four zonal stations to eight other stations. Since listening was predominantly confined to urban areas, surveys in cities were inevitable. It was proposed, however, to have sample surveys including both urban and rural populations. Surveys of listeners who tune to foreign stations had been conducted by AIR and also by other independent organisations. The findings of the latter had substantially confirmed the results of AIR surveys in respect of listening to Radio Ceylon.¹⁸

Research on the Railways

In their Thirty-third Report on the Railways, the Committee referred to the research work done by the Railways and recommended that research and standardisation should not be confined only to technical and scientific aspects of the Railways but also to other matters, such as administration, accounting, public relations, commercial side and other miscellaneous activities of the Railways. The Committee further recommended that experiments should be conducted from time to time in order to bring about simplicity and standardisation in all the Railways with regard to all these matters with a view to increase the efficiency and to eliminate delays or waste. They also suggested that the Railways should make increasing use of the work done by bigger research institutes (e.g., the Forest Research Institute, National Physical Labora-

tory, etc.) and should submit problems to them for advice. This would enable the Railways to get experienced and mature advice in these matters and also help in pooling of ideas and avoid duplication of efforts on the same subjects.¹⁹

The Government in their reply stated as follows:²⁰

It appears worth-while developing at an efficient level the work in the technical field where research and development is most needed before any extension of research to other desirable activities is undertaken. In fact, there should not be any great difficulty in our country in doing the more theoretical and non-technical work.

Advantage will be taken of the results of research in the National Laboratories to the extent they can be applied on the Railways. The latter are doing original and some applied research, whereas the Railway Research Centre is doing mostly applied research specifically on railway problems. However, the Railway Board are already contemplating the association of the Director of C.S.I.R. on the Controlling Committee of Railway Research so that any chance of duplication feared by the Committee will also be avoided.

The Committee was also of the view that there was a great scope for expanding the activities of the Research Organisation on the Railways. They observed as follows:²¹

The programme of expansion is good as far as it goes; but it does not go far enough. The Railway Ministry should make out a bigger and a more detailed programme of expansion covering the entire Second Five Year Plan period. The Ministry should also examine the feasibility of setting up one Research Centre on each Railway. The Research problems to be dealt with at these centres should not, however, be on a territorial basis, but on the basis of specialised subjects.

The Government in their reply stated that it had been decided that all work connected with Research, Design

¹⁸31R (EC-1LS), pp. 29-30.

¹⁹33R (EC-1LS), para 9, pp. 2-3.

²⁰91R (EC-1LS), pp. 78-79.

²¹33R (EC-1LS), para 12 pp. 4-5.

and Standardisation should be placed under one organisation.²² The Central Standards Office for Railways and the Railway Testing and Research Centre were being merged into one organisation called the Research, Design and Standardisation Organisation. The new organisation would be headed by an officer of the rank of General Manager and designated as Director-General.

In this regard the Government stated as follows:

In considering the suggestion of setting up a Research Centre on each Railway, it has to be borne in mind that the problems that arise on various Railways are similar and call for common solutions, and the tendency the world over has, therefore, been to centralise railway research. Also, there is always a dearth of personnel with a real flair for technical research. The balance of advantage, therefore, seems to be in favour of a central research centre, adequately equipped and suitably manned, rather than in the dispersal of equipment and research talent over more than one.

Research in Electrical Engineering on the Railways

In the same Report the Committee observed that there was a vast field of research in Electrical Engineering specially in tele-communication, which was closely connected with electrical engineering and in respect of which Indian Railways were lagging behind. They recommended that the Railway Board should pay more attention to the research work in electrical engineering and equip the Research Organisation for that purpose. For instance, one or two sets of radar instruments could be obtained and indigenous research carried on to devise some cheaper instruments on these lines.²³

The Government in their reply stated:²⁴

The Railway Research Organisation has recently been reorganised and all work connected with research, design and standardisation has been placed under one organisation and an officer each for research in Electrical and Tele-communication Engineering work has been included in it.

Research on social problems having a bearing on Community Development Work

While dealing with the Ministry of Community Development in their Thirty-eighth Report, the Committee recommended that the universities should do research work on specific social problems which have a bearing on Community Development work. They wrote as follows:²⁵

The Committee feel that all that is possible has not been done to enlist the support of the Universities or other institutions of Social Sciences in the country to help in research on the social problems which are on the increase due to rapid social changes occurring in the country. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Community Projects Administration in consultation with the Programme Evaluation Organisation should systematically contact all the Universities and other institutions of social sciences in the country which are capable of undertaking research in social problems and enlist their support to help the organisation to bring to bear an independent outlook on the existing development programme so far as its social aspect is concerned.

The Committee feel that it should be possible for Programme Evaluation Organisation even to indicate the courses to be prescribed for the Research scholars who are desirous of taking rural problems for their study and thesis. Results of such studies will not only be of purely academic interest, but will also be of practical use to the field workers actually engaged in the Community Development Programme.

²²91 R (EC-2LS), pp. 80-81.

²³33 R (EC-ILS), paras 33-34, pp. 10-11.

²⁴91 R (EC-2LS), p. 8.

²⁵38 R (EC-ILS), paras 103-104 pp. 38-39.

The Government in their reply stated that in order to establish greater co-ordination between C. D. Programme and the Universities in the country, the Vice-Chancellors of Universities had been addressed to include Community Development as a subject in their syllabi. Most of the Universities had introduced the subject in their syllabi for graduate or post-graduate classes. Other universities were being asked to follow suit. The Government however, stated that no problem had till then been referred to Institutions of Social Sciences for research.²⁶

Not considering the Government's reply as satisfactory, the Committee wrote:²⁷

In the context of the important social changes taking place in the country and the objective of the Community Development Programme to create a socio-economic revolution as a result of development programme in the rural areas the Committee would like to reiterate their view that the Ministry should address themselves more effectively to seek the active co-operation of the Institute of Social Sciences in the study and research leading to an objective and scientific assessment of social impact of the development programme.

As regards indication of subjects for research, the Government stated as follow:²⁸

The P.E.O. is assisting the Ministry of Community Development in evolving courses in community development at various levels. Demands for assistance from individual research scholars working on community development are also met to the extent possible.

Research for improvement of bullock-carts

In their Fifty-ninth Report on National Highways and Roads, the Committee recommended that research should be carried out on improving the bullock cart. In this regard they

observed:²⁹

Improvement of the bullock cart-providing rubber tyres to them, for example—will have a good effect on the maintenance of village roads as well. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the feasibility of giving suitable research facilities from the Central Road Fund for the improvement of bullock-carts should be carefully examined.

The Government in their reply stated³⁰ that assistance had been given in the past from the Central Road Fund (ordinary) reserve for research and experiments connected with the improvement of bullock-carts. The Central Road Research Institute were also carrying out experiments for evolving a suitable rubber bush for the wider iron-tyred bullock cart wheel. The experiments, which had not so far yielded any promising results, were, however, being continued. The Government also stated that the question of giving further aid from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve for such research would be considered as and when need arose.

Results of Road Research for Community Development work

In the same Report the Committee also suggested that it was necessary to have some constant channel for imparting information on results of road researches conducted by the Road Research Institute to the Community Projects and National Extension Services. They wrote as follows:³¹

All research, no matter of that type it is, would be futile if its results cannot be brought home to the common man in the village. In the opinion of the Committee, the best channel of bringing the benefits to the villages emanating from the results of scientific research would be through the Community Projects Administration.

²⁶ 63 R (EC-2LS), pp. 32-37.

²⁷ *Ibid* p. 1.

²⁸ *Ibid* p. 4.

²⁹ 59 R (EC-ILS), para 144, p. 40.

³⁰ 66R (EC-2LS), pp. 26-29.

³¹ 59R (EC-ILS), para 179, p. 49.

The Government in their reply stated:³²

The question of channel for imparting information on road research to the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas was discussed at the Chief Engineers' meeting held at Shillong in May, 1957. The Chief Engineers recommended that if Community Projects were to have the real benefit of the results of road research and experiments, the State Public Works Department should be the channel through which the results should be imparted and a suitable technical officer of the Department should be entrusted with the responsibility of advising the Community Projects Administration on the technique of road construction to be adopted on the basis of such results. The recommendation of the Chief Engineers has been brought to the notice of the State Governments for necessary action.

Experimentation of New Techniques

The Committee also found that while a lot of money was spent on road research, there was not enough money to be spent on large scale experimentation which was necessary to popularise new techniques. The Director of the Road Research Institute had suggested that for every proposal evolved by the Centre or the State concerned a specific provision of 1½ per cent should be made for large scale application of research carried out on any item, not necessarily the items provided in the Budget estimates. Commenting on this, the Committee wrote as under:³³

The Committee feel that unless some sort of specific provision was made in the way suggested by the Director of the Road Research Institute, the results of research will not be of much benefit. There is no point in doing research unless funds are provided to bring it up for experimentation. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Planning Commission should persuade the States to agree to the proposal referred to above and see it through.

The Government in their reply stated as follows:³⁴

The suggestion was communicated to the State Governments for their views. Only a couple of States have agreed with the suggestion as a matter of principle. Most of the States have either not accepted the proposal or accepted it with certain conditions, while replies are still awaited from some States. The views of the State Governments are being examined in consultation with the Planning Commission to decide what further action should be taken by the Government of India.

Publicity for Government Work

The Committee have often stressed the need for giving adequate publicity for Government work. This has not been confined to publicity for the various decisions or achievements of the Government but also on matters relating to various facilities provided by the Government for the public. Some of the instances pointed out by the Committee are given below.

Coordination between Centre and the States on matters of publicity

In their Eleventh Report the Committee dealt with the question of adequate coordination between the Centre and the States on matters relating to publicity. They wrote as follows:³⁵

Though various States have their own organisations for publicity matters, there is no effective co-ordination between the Publications Division in the Centre and the various corresponding organisations in the States. The Committee were informed that occasionally some exchange of publicity material had taken place between the Publications Division and the various States, but this had not been done in a systematic manner. The Committee consider that periodical conferences between the officers of the Centre and the States engaged in publicity work should be held, to work out a coordinated programme for publicity throughout the country. The func-

³² 66R (EC-ILS), p. 36.

³³ 59 R (EC-ILS), para 181, p. 49.

³⁴ 66th Report (2LS) pp. 69-70. ¶

³⁵ 11R (EC-ILS), para 113, pp. 36-37.

tions of the Centre and the States should be clearly demarcated. Rural publicity which at present is carried on on a minor scale, though it is of vital interest to the country, can best be undertaken by the States, the Centre retaining to itself the functions of guiding the States in this matter and coordinating the efforts of the various units. By this method there will be a uniformity in the publicity arrangements in the various States and in fixing the priorities of matters which require publicity. There should also be suitable arrangements whereby articles appearing in the publications of the Centre and the States could be mutually exchanged thereby achieving a considerable saving in expenditure which is otherwise incurred on account of different articles being written on the same subject in the different publications.

The Government in their reply stated that details of co-ordination between the Centre and the States were worked out at the Conference of Directors of Publicity and Information Ministers held in January, 1955 and that a review of the coordinated activities would be undertaken at the periodic conferences of Directors of Publicity.³⁶

Integrated Publicity Programme through A.I.R.

In their Twelfth Report on All India Radio the Committee made certain recommendations regarding the Integrated Publicity Programme for the Five Year Plan made through All India Radio. They wrote as follows:³⁷

The Integrated Publicity Programme for the Five Year Plan is designed to enlighten the common man on the progress of development in this country under the Plan, so that by creating an awareness in him of the great work being done, he may participate in the co-operative endeavour of national reconstruction. Publicity programmes should, therefore, be designed to infuse a spirit of national pride and patriotism in the citizens apart from the main object of providing information on the

various schemes included in the Five Year Plan.

The Committee also made some specific suggestions in this regard.

The Government in their reply stated that a majority of the suggestions made by the Committee had been implemented and added:³⁸

Greater use is made of actuality recordings, stories, dramas and features than was done before and talks are being given a secondary place. Features have been planned and provided not only in regional languages but also on a national basis like documentaries on projects, etc. The recent experiment of Farm Forum Programmes provided by the Poona Station combined all these programmes effectively and the model of these programmes is being examined with a view to its extension in other parts of the country. Arrangements have already been made to supply recordings of broadcasts to the Central Government vans in the first instance and subsequently they will be supplied to State Government vans also. Programmes for urban audiences are also being planned, which will explain the relevance of the Plan in their lives and the solutions which have been adopted in the Plan for urban problems.

Developing Public interest in Railway Matters

In their Twenty-sixth Report on the Railways, the Committee recommended that it was necessary to make the public take an intelligent interest in the working of the Railways by placing matters of public interest before them for eliciting their opinion. They commended the publication of a popular edition of the Annual Report of the Railways and suggested that this might be published in Hindi also.

The Railway Corruption Enquiry Committee also had recommended wider publicity of facilities afforded by the Railways, the procedure to be adopted by the public for making full use of such facilities and the procedure

³⁶66R (EC-ILS), p. 9.

³⁷12R (EC-ILS), para 83-85 pp. 26-27.

³⁸31R (EC-2LS), pp. 22-23. #

³⁹26 R (EC-ILS), para 117-123, pp. 36-37.

for making complaints. The Committee wrote that they were in full agreement with these views and also recommended that the Railways should spare no pains in developing the interest of the public in the facilities available and their duties as passengers:⁴⁰

The Government in their reply stated that most of the suggestions had been accepted and certain others would be implemented as time went on and to the extent desirable.⁴¹

As regards the suggestion for publishing a Hindi edition of the Annual Report, the Government stated that since 1954-55 the Hindi edition also was being published.

Internal Tourist Publicity

In their Thirty-fourth Report on Tourism, the Committee expressed satisfaction over the fact that the Second Five Year Plan had provided for a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs for internal tourist publicity. With this sum the Ministry of Transport expected to bring out tourist publicity literature in ten regional languages. The money was proposed to be given to the State Governments for producing the literature but the distribution of the material would be made from the Centre to avoid the possibility of overlapping. The Committee suggested that in the matter of distribution of the tourist literature which was brought out in the various languages of the country, wide publicity to the fact of their being brought out in the respective languages should be given, through the medium of advertisements in the regional newspapers concerned.⁴²

The Government in their reply stated that the recommendation had been

accepted and that action as suggested would be taken when tourist literature in Indian languages was brought out in future.⁴³

Deck Passenger Welfare Committees

In their sixty-second Report on Shipping, the Committee referred⁴⁴ to the work of the Deck Passenger Welfare Committees at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. These Committees advised the Government in matters relating to the interests, comforts and conveniences of deck passengers at all ports in their respective Mercantile Marine Districts and on board the ships. The Deck Passenger Welfare Officer covered all passenger ships in a year for actually assessing the conveniences provided for the passengers besides redressing the complaints received. The Committee recommended that suitable publicity should be given to the work done by the Deck Passenger Welfare Committees.

The Government in their reply conveyed the acceptance of the Committee's recommendation that suitable publicity should be given to the work done by Deck Passenger Committees and agreed to take necessary steps to implement this recommendation.⁴⁵

Publicity for Military Dairy Farms

In their Sixty-fourth Report on Military Dairy Farms, the Committee dealt with the question of giving proper publicity to the work of these Farms. They *inter alia* wrote as follows regarding this matter:⁴⁶

The Committee feel that the public do not have a proper appreciation of the work done by the Military Farms. The practice of throwing open the farms twice a week to the public to visit them,

⁴⁰26R (EC ILS), pp. 37-38.

⁴¹32 R (FC-2LS), pp. 23-25.

⁴²34 R (EC-IIS), para 70, p. 21.

⁴³52 R (EC-2LS), pp. 7-8.

⁴⁴62 R (EC-IIS), para 103, p. 27.

⁴⁵53 R (EC-2LS), p. 31.

⁴⁶64 R (EC-IIS), para 50-54, pp. 20-21.

which was introduced recently, might have some publicity value but by itself it is not adequate. It is necessary that the general public should be made aware of the work and achievements of the Military Dairy Farms and that they should be informed in what way these farms can help the civil population interested in the matter.

The Committee recommend that interesting literature about the activities of the farms, the various experiments conducted, the way in which practical problems have been solved, the methods adopted to increase milk production and similar other useful information should be brought out.

Attractive annual reports on the working of the Dairy Farms providing informative and instructive material should therefore be brought out and made available to persons and institutions interested in the subject, as well as Members of Parliament and of the legislatures of the States in which the farms are situated.

Further, press correspondents should also be invited to visit the farms and the various aspects of work should be explained to them so that they may also help in the publicity.

The Committee would recommend that the facility afforded by the Military Farms in regard to the giving away of calves free to public institutions and members of public should also be given publicity and literature on the subject sent to every *Goshala* and *Gosamrakshak* Committee in the country.

The Government in their reply stated that these recommendations had been noted and would be complied with.⁴⁷ As regards publicity in the matter of giving away calves free, the Government stated:

Copies of various press releases on the subject of free distribution of calves etc. have been forwarded to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. That Ministry has requested that copies of these releases may also be supplied to the Secretary, Central Council of Goshalas and State Federations of Goshalas and Pinjrapoles for giving wide publicity amongst the various Goshalas. This is being done.

Publicity for Civil Trade Items Produced in Ordnance Factories

In their Sixty-eighth Report on Ordnance Factories, the Committee recommended that proper publicity should be made for civil trade items produced in Ordnance Factories. They wrote as follows:⁴⁸

A sum of about Rs. 20,000 i.e. 0.05 per cent of the value of civil trade production is spent annually on publicity of civil trade items produced by the Ordnance Factories. The Committee suggest that every effort should be made to give publicity to civil trade items produced in Ordnance Factories by opening showrooms at selected centres, intensive and extensive advertisements, etc.

The Government in their reply stated that all reasonable efforts were already being made to give publicity to civil trade production of Ordnance factories by suitable advertisements, issue of brochures as well as participating in exhibitions, both inside and outside India. Due to a limited interest of the general public in the articles manufactured by the Ordnance factories the cost of opening any permanent showrooms would be incommensurate and prohibitive, the Government reply added.⁴⁹

⁴⁷35 R (EC-2LS), pp. 11-12.

⁴⁸68 R (EC-ILS), para 112, p. 33.

⁴⁹56 R (EC-2LS), pp. 71-72.

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(a) PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Fifty-Fifth Inter-Parliamentary Conference

The 55th Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in Teheran (Iran) in September-October, 1966. The Indian delegation to the Conference was composed of:

Shrimati Violet Alva, Deputy Chairman (Leader)

Dr. Z. A. Ahmad, M.P.

Shri A. V. Raghavan, M.P.

Shri J. B. Muthyal Rao, M.P.

Shrimati Renuka Ray, M.P.

Shri S. L. Shakhdher, Secretary, Lok Sabha.

The following subjects were discussed at the Conference:

1. Relations and Co-operation between Existing Regional Economic Groups and Systems.
2. The Role of Parliament in the Preparation and Control of Economic Development Plans.
3. Methods of strengthening Regional Security in conformity with the United Nations Charter.

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

The Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments also met in Teheran during this period.

Twelfth Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference

The Twelfth Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held in Ottawa (Canada) in September-October, 1966. The Indian delegation to the Conference was led by Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, M.P.

The following were the other members of the delegation.

Shri M. P. Bhargava, M.P.

Shri K. Manoharan, M.P.

Shri V. C. Parashar, M.P.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, M.P.

Shri B. N. Banerjee, Secretary, Rajya Sabha.

Shri Keshab Chandra Basu, Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly, Shri V. S. Page, Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council, Shri R. V. Swaminathan, M.L.A., Madras, Shri Durga Das Khanna, Chairman, Punjab Legislative Council, Shri Ganji Veerappa, M.L.A., Mysore, and Shri Digvijai Singh, M.L.A., Rajasthan, also attended the Conference as delegates of their respective State Branches of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Shri C. D. Natarajan, Secretary, Madras Legislative Assembly, attended the Conference as Secretary from State Branch.

The following subjects were discussed at the Conference:

1. The Commonwealth and the World.
2. Parliamentary Government in the Commonwealth.
3. Commonwealth Self help—Trade and Aid.

Pre-Conference tours for about two weeks had been arranged by the Canada Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Parliamentary Delegations from abroad

The following Parliamentary Delegations from foreign countries visited India during the period July, 1966 to December, 1966:—

Australian Delegation

In response to an invitation by India, a 9-member Australian Parliamentary Delegation led by Hon. R. W. C. Swartz, Minister for Civil Aviation, visited India in July, 1966. Besides Delhi, the delegates were taken to some places of cultural and industrial importance like Jaipur, Agra, Bangalore and Madras.

The Chairman, Rajya Sabha and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, entertained the delegation to lunch.

Indonesian Delegation

In response to an invitation by India, a 5-member delegation of the Indonesian Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union led by Mr. Subagio Reksodipuro, M.P., visited India in October, 1966, on its way back from Teheran after attending the Inter-Parliamentary Conference. Besides Delhi, the delegation visited Agra as well.

The delegation watched the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on October 10, 1966. A reception was also arranged in honour of the delegation.

Ceylonese Delegation

A 10-member Parliamentary Delegation from Ceylon, led by Mr. D. P. Atapattu, visited India in November-December, 1966. Besides Delhi, the delegates were taken to several places of cultural and industrial importance in this country. They visited Banaras, Sarnath, Gaya, Calcutta, Sanchi, Ellora, Ajanta, Bombay, Bangalore and Madras.

They also watched the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha in session on November 29, 1966.

A lunch by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, was also arranged in honour of the delegation.

Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India (New Delhi—1966)

The thirty-first Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held at New Delhi on the 29th and 30th October, 1966. Sardar Hukam Singh, the then Speaker of Lok Sabha, presided. Besides the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, 48 Presiding Officers i.e., Speakers, Chairmen, Deputy Speakers and the Deputy Chairmen of State Legislatures attended the Conference.

At the outset, the Conference adopted a condolence resolution on the death of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. The Chairman then delivered his address to the Conference.

The Conference discussed the following points:—

1. (a) Are the present powers of Presiding Officers commensurate with the growing disorderliness within the House?
(b) What are the causes of growing disorderliness and the remedies therefor?

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2. (a) When a political party or parties in the House are determined to obstruct the proceedings, what procedure should be followed so that the proceedings are conducted smoothly?

(b) When a political party has expressed its intention in no uncertain terms of creating disturbance in the House and not allowing the proceedings to go on and when as a result members of the party are suspended from the service of the House for a certain period, whether the members of that party who were absent in the House on that day should also be suspended for the smooth conduct of the meeting on the ground that the absent members also share the same view and would have created or would create obstruction if they are not similarly suspended?
3. Whether the Speaker (i.e., the Chair) has an inherent right to order the removal from the House of any Member who refuses to obey his orders even before a motion for suspending the Members has been passed by the House?
4. (a) If the joint meeting of the two Houses at the time of the Governor's Address is not considered to be a meeting of the Legislature, who is to maintain order in the House during the Address?

(b) If the Governor is obstructed or is not otherwise able to deliver his Address to the House or the two Houses assembled together, as the case may be, can the House or the two Houses proceed to discuss the Address on the Motion of Thanks when they reassemble separately for this purpose?
5. Whether a Minister of State or a Deputy Minister is a member of the Council of Ministers and is entitled to exercise the rights of speaking and otherwise taking part in the proceedings of a House of Legislature of the State of which he is not a member?
6. What should be the procedure if a Member of the House wants to raise the discussion of an alleged misdemeanour of a Minister or Ministers?
7. Whether any motion or a resolution can be moved from the Chair? If so, what kind of motion can be so moved and under what circumstances?
8. Under the Warrant of Precedence the Deputy Presiding Officers in the States have the same status as Ministers of State in the States. Their salary, allowances and other facilities should be equated.
9. A Member of the Assembly handed over a petition containing allegations against some officers to a Minister in the House and sought privilege or immunity from legal action. The petition was not presented in the course of the Member's speech and through Speaker. Whether such a presentation of a petition in the House to the Minister can be construed to be part of the proceedings of the House and thus protected under the privileges of the House or its Members?
10. Whether non-implementation within a reasonable time, of a resolution passed by the House

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- constitutes a contempt of the House? What time should be deemed as "reasonable time"? Whether the same principle can be applied to the non-implementation of assurances given on the floor of the House by the Ministers?
11. Owing to illness of a very serious nature or some other cause the Speaker is unable to perform the duties of his office particularly during a session of the Assembly in which certain Money Bills are passed by the Assembly: As under clause (4) of article 199 of the Constitution the certificate as to whether a Bill is a Money Bill is to be endorsed on the Bill under the signature of the Speaker alone when it is transmitted to the Legislative Council and when it is presented to the Governor for assent, is it not advisable to meet such a contingency, to empower the Deputy Speaker to certify and sign a Bill as a Money Bill by necessary amendment of the constitution?
 12. Proposed 'Indian Parliamentary Service'.
 13. The extent of independence of State Legislature Secretariats from the Executive.
 14. Can the Presiding Officer, notwithstanding the reluctance of the Government, on his own initiative extend the session and include the controversial subject in the Agenda of the House?
 15. On the Government placing for information, a document on the Table of the House—
 - (i) which is not required by any law, Statute or Constitution to be so placed;
 - (ii) in respect of which there is no provision that the House has jurisdiction or power to modify, amend or rescind its contents; and
 - (iii) the provisions of which have not been drawn up or framed by the State Government, can any Member claim a right to discuss or debate the contents thereof i.e. of such document?
 16. Given the fact that document of the nature described in point No. 15 is placed on the Table of the House accompanied with a statement of the Government that the House or Members may, if they choose, offer any recommendations for modifying, amending or adding any provision in the document so placed on the Table of the House and that such recommendation shall be referred to the body that has drawn up the original document, then can such recommendation be made in any manner other than—
 - (a) by private communication to the Chief Minister,
 - (b) by a resolution by a Member in the form of declaration of opinion or a recommendation for consideration of the House?
 17. Can the mere statement that the Government is prepared to forward the recommendation suggested to the authors of the document, entitle any Member of the House to claim a general discussion or debate as if it were a Bill moved for consideration of the House, without such Member tabling

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a resolution recommending some different view respecting the said document?

18. Given the fact that the document so placed on the Table of the House happens to be a code of conduct of Ministers, can a Member without moving a vote of censure or no-confidence in the Ministry be permitted to move a motion for a general discussion suggesting that the Ministers have grossly violated the terms of the code and have been guilty of misdemeanour, without specifying any particular charge against any particular Minister?
19. Whether observations in Fifth All India Whips' Conference at Bangalore regarding Presiding Officers *vis-a-vis* Party contact are not derogatory and objectionable?
20. Whether conduct of Presiding Officers can be discussed in any open conference?

Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India (Bangalore—1966)

The thirteenth Conference of the Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India was held on June 14 and 16, 1966 in the Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore. Besides the Secretaries of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha, 21 Secretaries of State Legislatures attended the Conference.

After the welcome speech by Shri T. Hanumanthappa, Secretary, Mysore Legislature, Shri B. N. Banerjee, Secretary of Rajya Sabha (Chairman of the Conference) and Shri S. L. Shakhder, Secretary of Lok Sabha, addressed the Conference. After discussing the points raised in these Addresses,

the Conference discussed the following points on the Agenda:—

1. The role of Secretary when a point of order is raised without notice and also when there is pandemonium in the House.
2. The necessity of maintaining the rulings of the Presiding Officers and the summary of the Legislature's proceedings in English, in view of the States having adopted regional languages as their official languages and in view of the proceedings being conducted mostly in those languages.
3. What is the procedure that should be adopted in the Upper House of a bicameral Legislature for the passing of Money Bills received from the Assembly:
 - (a) whether there should be three readings even in the case of Money Bills as in the case of ordinary Bills and if so, what is the form of motion that should be proposed at the second and third reading stages?
 - (b) If the Council has no recommendations to make, should a Money Bill be passed as in the case of any other Bill? Can a Member claim a division on the motion 'that the Bill be passed', and what is the form of message that should be sent to the Lower House if the motion is negatived?
4. If a Private Member's Bill after introduction (for which no recommendation from the Governor is necessary) is found to require the recommendation of the Governor at

the consideration stage under article 207(3) of the Constitution, and if such recommendation does not come, whether the Bill should be kept pending indefinitely or it should lapse?

5. What is the correct procedure for a Private Member to prepare the financial Memorandum to a Bill?
6. Whether the failure of the Government to lay in time on the Table of the House the rules framed pursuant to delegated legislation requiring that such rules shall be subject to modification or annulment within a prescribed time by the Legislature, can be construed as a contempt of the House and therefore a breach of privilege?

Change in the Time of Sittings

On March 23, 1967, the Speaker in-

formed the House that following the decisions reached at a meeting he had on March 21 with the leaders of the Opposition Groups and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the House would observe a lunch break from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. everyday and the revised hours of sittings would be from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. He also announced that Half-an-Hour discussions, if fixed for any day that would be taken up at 5.30 p.m. on that day. The House adopted the revised hours of sittings from March 27, 1967.

Prior to 1954 Lok Sabha used to have a lunch break from 1 P.M. to 2.30 P.M. On September 8, 1954, the House decided to do away with the lunch break and to have continuous sittings from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. Half-an-Hour discussions used to be taken up from 5 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. The House had also agreed upon a convention that the question of quorum would not be raised between the hours of 1 P.M. to 3.30 P.M. This convention was, however, not observed during the Third Lok Sabha and the need for a lunch hour was voiced from many quarters.

(b) PROCEDURAL MATTERS

Rajya Sabha: Making Allegations on the basis of statements contained in private correspondence is an unhealthy practice; Chairman's Ruling.

On March 31, 1967, a member of Rajya Sabha (Shri Raj Narain) sought permission of the Chair to lay on the Table of the House, a letter claimed to have been written by Shri M. O. Mathai, to the Governor of West Bengal, Kumari Padmaja Naidu. The Member had contended, when the issue was raised by him earlier in the House on March 23, 1967, that the letter contained certain allegations against the Prime Minister. In order to examine and satisfy himself about the genuineness of the document referred to, the Chairman, Dr. Zakir Hussain, had asked the member at that time to pass on the letter in question to him. When

a photostat copy of the letter in question was shown to him, the Chairman, on enquiry, confirmed from the writer of the letter that it did bear his signature but the addressee "categorically denied that she received any letter of that kind". When the Chairman again requested her to make sure that no registered letter had been received by her, she assured him to the contrary and authorised him to categorically deny it on her behalf.

In view of this, the Chairman did not allow Shri Raj Narain to place the letter on the Table of the House.

In this context, he ruled:

The House of Parliament is a privileged place since the parliamentary proceedings enjoy certain immunities under our Constitution. In my opinion, the private correspondence of individuals cannot be laid

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on the Table of the House and thus given immunities which they will not otherwise enjoy. I cannot, therefore, allow the copy of the letter in question to be laid on the Table of the House. But I consider it to be an unhealthy practice for the members to use their freedom of speech for making charges on the basis of statements contained in private correspondence of individuals who are not entitled to use the floor of this House for making any statement.

Lok Sabha: Important Statements, intended for release to Press should be announced first in the Parliament.

On February 24, 1966, when the Prime Minister was requested to make a statement in the House on the talks between her and the President of Ghana, a Member pointed out that in violation of an established convention the Prime Minister had already made a report on these talks to the executive of the Congress Parliamentary Party and it had been widely reported in the Press. He maintained that while the House was in session, the statement should have been made in the House first, in keeping with its decorum.

The Speaker made the following observation in this connection*:

A party is justified in discussing any important matter in its executive committee or general committee. But if any statement relating to that matter is to go to the Press, or if a Press statement is to be made, then, of course, this House is entitled to know that information first.

Lok Sabha: Motion for suspension of a Member can be rescinded by the House by adopting another motion to that effect

On March 11, 1966, when the House was discussing the question of admissibility of several adjournment motions and Calling Attention notices on the situation in West Bengal, a member used certain expressions for the Prime Minister, which were taken objection

to by certain other members and the Speaker. When the Speaker asked the Member to withdraw the objectionable words, he refused. On his persistent refusal to do so, he was ordered by the Speaker to withdraw from the House. The member did not withdraw and was then named and suspended from the service of the House for the rest of the session, on a motion adopted by the House.

The Member thereafter expressed regret for not complying with the Speaker's earlier order asking him to withdraw from the House. He said he had no intention of disobeying the order and all the misunderstanding was caused because he had not heard the order earlier. He then withdrew from the House.

Later, the House, having accepted the apology offered by the Member rescinded the above order of suspension by adopting the following motion moved by the Leader of the House:

"That in view of the apology offered by....., the order of the House suspending him from the service of the House for the rest of the session, be rescinded."

The expression used by him and taken objection to, was also expunged from the proceedings**

Lok Sabha: Decisions of a Committee cannot be criticized in the House by a member of that Committee except on a motion for discussion of the Committee's Report

On April 30, 1966, when the Fifth and Sixth Reports of the Committee of Privileges were presented to the House by the Deputy Speaker, a certain Member, who was also a member of that Committee, criticised certain decisions of the Committee.

On this, a point of order was raised by another member who objected to the manner in which the member con-

*J.S. Deb., 24-2-1966, cc. 2084-85.

***Ibid.*, 11-3-1966, cc. 5049-61

cerned had brought certain matters to the notice of the House "over and above the head of the Privileges Committee", of which he himself was a member. He felt that the member should have approached the Privileges Committee first and that the statement which he sought to make in the House should have first been made there.

The Speaker, upholding the objection gave the following ruling in this connection:*

It is not the right procedure to stand up and criticise a Committee in the House unless the report of the Committee is brought before the House for discussion.

Lok Sabha: Questions addressed to private Members answered on the floor of the House

Rule 40 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha provides that questions can also 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. This right has however, been rarely exercised by Members. Although on a few occasions, notices under this Rule have been tabled, yet there has been just one instance in the past, as early as the year 1923, when a question addressed to a private Member was answered in the House.

During the Sixteenth Session of the Third Lok Sabha two questions under this Rule were orally answered on the floor of the House. Notices therefor were addressed to the Chairman, Public Accounts Committee, and were admitted by the Speaker for answer on November 30, 1966. The list of these

questions was separately printed on yellow paper and copies thereof were circulated to Members only 5 days in advance. The relevant entry was also made in the List of Business for that day.

Supplementary Questions thereon were, however, not permitted by the Speaker. On a bid made by a Member to raise Supplementary Questions in order to elicit more information, the Speaker observed that it would be difficult for him to permit such questions because that would lead to a separate Question Hour. He further added that if the Member so desired, he could give notice of another question on the basis of the answer given to his original question. The Member to whom the question is addressed would answer the question in writing, but no supplementaries would be allowed thereon.

A Short Notice Question addressed to the Chairman, Public Accounts Committee, during the same session was, however, not admitted by the Speaker as there was no provision in the Rules regarding Short Notice Questions to be addressed to private Members.

Lok Sabha: Undisposed notices of Half-an-Hour Discussions can be revived during the Next Session

During the 15th Session of the Third Lok Sabha, it was decided that notice of a Half-an-Hour Discussion which was admitted and put down in the List of Business of a particular day during a previous Session but which was not taken up for want of time or other causes during that Session could be revived by the Member in the next

* S. Deb. 30-4-1966, c.c. 14224-27.

Session provided a fresh notice thereof was given within one week of the commencement of the next Session.

The practice prior to the 15th Session was that if any matter put down for Half-an-hour Discussion on a particular day was not disposed of on that day, it was not automatically included in the List of Business for any further day unless the Member so desired. Such notices of Half-an-Hour Discussions stood lapsed on the prorogation of the Session. If Members desired to revive the notices of such Discussions during the next Session, they were normally asked to table fresh questions on points on which they desired clarification. Even after that, if a particular Member wanted further elucidation, he had the option to pursue the matter by giving notice of a Half-an-Hour Discussion which was considered on its merits.

Lok Sabha: No suspension of Rule 338 to enable re-introduction in the same Session of a Government Bill negatived by the House

The Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Bill which was introduced in Lok Sabha on May 9, 1966, to amend article 3 of the Constitution, was negatived by the House on May 16, 1966 when the motion for its consideration was lost as a result of the division.* The Government wanted to re-introduce the Bill and get it passed during the same session. A motion for suspension of Rule 338**, in its application to the motion for leave to introduce and the motion to take into consideration the same Bill as the Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Bill, was, therefore, included in the List of Business for May 17, 1966.

On May 17, 1966, before the commencement of the sitting, the Speaker held a meeting with the Leader of the House and the leaders of Opposition groups to consider the issue. It was decided that Rule 338 should not be suspended so far as the introduction of the

Constitution Amendment Bill was concerned and the Bill might be taken up during the next Session which might commence a little earlier.

The decision taken at the meeting was announced to the House by the Speaker later in the day and the motion for suspension of the Rule was not proceeded with.

Lok Sabha: No substantive motion on policy matters to be taken up when leave has been granted to the moving of a motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers

A Government motion to discuss the economic situation in the country was included in the List of Business for July 25, 1966. On that very day leave was also granted to the moving of a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers. The Opposition Members suggested that the discussion on the Government motion should be postponed till the motion of no-confidence was disposed of because the main object behind their motion was to censure the Government mainly for its defective economic policies, devaluation etc., and questioned the desirability of the Government seeking approval of its economic policies while the motion of no-confidence was pending. The Government did not agree to the postponement‡.

On the following day, when postponement of discussion on the Government motion was again suggested, the Leader of the House conceded that there was some force in the argument that whenever a no-confidence motion was before the House, no substantive motion should be brought just to forestall the former motion. He gave an assurance

*L.S. Deb. 16-5-1966, cc. 17117-17123

**Rule 338 reads :

A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session.

†L.S. Deb. 17-5-1966, cc. 17300.

‡L.S. Deb. 25-7-1966, cc. 230-237.

that the Government would examine the matter in consultation with the Opposition, so that such things did not recur in future. Before, however, the discussion on the Government motion could be resumed, a Member moved a motion for adjournment of the debate but it was negatived by the House. Thereupon some of the Opposition Groups staged a walk-out and also declared that they would not participate in the debate. The Finance Minister, however, made his speech and the motion was taken up for consideration.⁵

On July 27, 1966, before further discussion was resumed, a suggestion was once again made by a Member for the postponement of the debate even after the motion had been discussed for a day. Soon afterwards, the Prime Minister made an announcement in the House that the Government had also decided on their own to postpone further discussion on that motion till after the no-confidence motion was debated and disposed of.

A formal motion for adjournment of further debate on the Government motion regarding economic situation then adopted after the adoption of a motion for suspension of Rule 338.⁶

Lok Sabha: Discussion of PAC Report allowed for the first time—Rule suspended to bar substitute motions being put to vote.

On August 22, 1966, Lok Sabha took an unprecedented step when a report of the Public Accounts Committee—the 55th Report—was discussed in the House for the first time after Independence, on the following motion moved by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:—

“That the Fifty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the statement made on the 18th May, 1966 in the

House by the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation relating to para 4—128 of the fiftieth Report of the said Committee, presented to the House on the 5th August, 1966, be taken into consideration”.

The Speaker allowed the discussion on the Report since it pertained to a specific issue. Before, however, the motion was moved, the Speaker made it clear that the discussion should be confined only to the observations etc. made in this particular Report by the Committee on that issue.

Certain substitute motion to the original motion were also tabled by some Members from both sides of the House. Before the discussion began, the Speaker observed that if these substitute motions were allowed, there would be a great divergence of opinion and the Report of the Committee would be subjected to criticism, which would not be desirable for the smooth functioning of the Committee in future. He therefore, advised the Members that the substitute motions should not be moved at all. On the Members insisting that the substitute motions be allowed to be moved, the Speaker permitted these to be moved only provisionally.

At the close of the discussion when the substitute motions were sought to be put to the vote of the House, the Speaker once again appealed to Members not to pursue their substitute motions because their purpose had been served by the discussion of the Report. Suggestions came from several other Members also that by putting these motions to vote, they would be establishing a bad precedent which would not be desirable for the future working of the Public Accounts Committee. In order to avoid a bad precedent being established leading to difficulties in future, the Leader of the House moved the following motion for the suspension

⁵*Ibid*, 26-7-1966, cc. 457-564.

⁶*Ibid*, 27-7-1966, cc. 777-789.

of Rule 342 so as to entitle the House to decide whether or not the substitute motions should be adopted:

"That Rule 342 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the substitute motions moved today to Shri Surendranath Dwivedy's motion regarding the Fifty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee, be suspended."

The motion having been adopted, it was followed by another motion, again moved by the Leader of the House, which stated:

"That no substitute motion moved today to Shri Surendranath Dwivedy's motion regarding the Fifty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee, be put to the vote of the House."

This motion was also adopted by the House. In this way, the Fifty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee was only discussed by the House and no voting was taken on any substitute motion or an amendment to the original motion.*

Lok Sabha: A Bill introduced in and passed by the Upper House referred to a Select Committee of the Lower House and passed as amended.

The Seeds Bill, 1964, which was introduced in and passed by Rajya Sabha, was referred to a Select Committee by Lok Sabha on February 15, 1966. This is the only instance after 1956 when Lok Sabha has referred a Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha to a Select Committee of the House. Report of the Select Committee was presented to Lok Sabha on November 4, 1966. The Committee omitted three clauses and made changes in several other clauses of the Bill. The Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee, was considered by Lok Sabha on November 5, 1966. During the clause by-clause consideration, Lok Sabha adopted all the amendments made by the Committee in the Bill and also made two more

amendments. After the Bill was passed by Lok Sabha on December 5, 1966, it was returned to Rajya Sabha along with a message, for concurrence in the amendments made by Lok Sabha. Rajya Sabha concurred in the amendments on December 10, 1966.

Andhra Pradesh: Controversy over the Speaker reading the Governor's Address to the Joint Sitting of the two Houses.

On March 20, 1967, at the commencement of the first session after the General Election, two Houses of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature met at a joint sitting to hear the Address by the Governor, Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai. The Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly, Shri B. V. Subba Reddy, read out a letter received by him from the Governor regretting his inability to personally attend and address the Legislature in view of his sudden illness and requesting the Speaker to read the address on his behalf.

Various constitutional and legal points were raised by members on the Governor's action to delegate to someone else his constitutional duty to address the members of the Legislature and expressed doubt whether the Speaker could read the Address on behalf of the Governor. Lack of any specific provision in the Constitution to meet the eventuality of a Governor's unavoidable absence on such occasions was also pointed out and it was considered to be a lacuna in the Constitution. Some Members contended that article 176 of the Constitution empowered the Governor alone to address the Legislature and as such in the absence of the Governor, any proceedings of a meeting of the Legislature, which has to be addressed by the Governor, were inconsistent with the constitutional provisions.

*L.S. Deb. 22-8-1966, cc. 6076-6236.

The Speaker agreed with the contention that the Constitution was silent on the point as to who should read the Governor's Address in the case of his absence on grounds of illness or for any other reasons. He observed that this fact had been brought before the Presiding Officers Conference in 1960 but no specific decision could be arrived at. He expressed the hope that Lok Sabha would take up this matter and amend the Constitution suitably to remove the lacuna.

On the issue whether a point of order could be raised in a joint sitting of this kind and, if so, who was authorised to dispose it of, the Chairman of the Council or the Speaker of the Assembly, the Speaker expressed the view that since this was a joint session of the two Houses, no discussions could be allowed, no points of order could be raised and no rulings or decisions given either by the Speaker or by the Chairman.

Regarding the question of his reading the Governor's Address, the Speaker was of the view that simply because the address was read by him, it did not cease to be an address of the Governor. He was also of the opinion that this did not vitiate the proceedings of the House because article 212 of the Constitution clearly lays down that no proceedings in the Legislature shall be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure.

Situations are likely to arise in Legislatures for which there may be no provision in the Constitution or in the rules. In such cases, he observed, we have to create conventions, use our discretion and wisdom as to what we should do in the particular circumstances. He, therefore, did not think it made much difference if the Governor who for reasons of ill-health was not able to come had authorised somebody else to read the Address.

After having given his opinion, the Speaker read the Governor's Address.

(c) CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

The Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 1966

Article 3 of the Constitution provides for the formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing States. Before the enactment of the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, the expression 'States' occurring in that article meant Part A States, Part B States and also Part C States. Though the concept of "Union Territories" was introduced by the Seventh Amendment, article 3 was not amended to include in terms "Union Territories".

It was subsequently considered proper to amend this article so as to make

it clear that "State" in clauses (a) to (e) of that article (but not in the proviso) includes "Union Territories". It was also considered desirable to make it clear that power under clause (a) of article 3 includes power to form a new State or Union Territory by uniting a part of a State or Union Territory to another State or Union Territory.

The Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Bill, 1966, [enacted as the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 1966]* was brought forward to meet the above objectives. The Bill, which was introduced in Lok Sabha on July 25, 1966, was discussed by the House

*The Bill had earlier been introduced as the Constitution (19th Amendment) Bill in the previous Session of Lok Sabha but was negatived by the House on May 16, 1966. It was re-introduced as the Constitution (20th Amendment) Bill, 1966 in the next Session and passed.

on August 10, 1966 and by Rajya Sabha on August 24, 1966. The Bill, as passed by both Houses, was assented to by the President on August 27, 1966.

Following is the text of the enactment:

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Seventeenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 1966.

2. In article 3 of the Constitution, the following Explanations shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

Explanation I.—In this, article, in clauses (a) to (e), 'State' includes a Union territory, but in the proviso, "State" does not include a Union territory.

Explanation II.—The power conferred on Parliament by clause (a) includes the power to form a new State or Union territory by uniting a part of any State or Union territory to any other State or Union territory.

The Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Act, 1966

One of the important recommendations made by the Election Commission in its Report on the Third General Elections in India in 1962, and accepted by the Government, related to the abolition of election tribunals and trial of election petitions by High Courts.

It was felt by the Government that if the proposal for a legislation providing for the trial of election petitions by High Courts instead of by election tribunals was accepted by Parliament, it would be necessary to make a minor amendment in clause (1) of article 324* of the Constitution for the pur-

pose of deleting therefrom the words: "including the appointment of election tribunals for the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with elections to Parliament and to the Legislatures of States."

The Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, 1966 [enacted as the Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Act, 1966] was brought forward to effect this change. The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on August 29, 1966 and was discussed by that House on November 22, 1966. The Rajya Sabha discussed the Bill on November 30, 1966. The Bill was assented to by the President on December 11, 1966.

Following is the text of the enactment:

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Seventeenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Act, 1966.

2. In article 324 of the Constitution, in clause (1), the words "including the appointment of election tribunals for the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with elections to Parliament and to the Legislatures of States" shall be omitted.

The Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Act, 1966

By a judgement of the Supreme Court, appointments of district judges in Uttar Pradesh and a few other States had been rendered invalid and illegal on the ground that such appointments were not made in accordance with the provisions of article 233 of the Constitution. In another judgement, the Supreme Court had also held that

*Before the amendment article 324(1) read as under:

"324 (1).—The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of President and Vice-President held under this Constitution, including the appointment of election tribunals for the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with elections to Parliament and to the Legislatures of States shall be vested in a Commission (referred to in this Constitution as the Election Commission)".

the power of posting of a district judge under article 233 did not include the power of transfer of such judge from one station to another and that the power of transfer of a district judge was vested in the High Court under article 235 of the Constitution. A serious situation arose as a result of these judgements, inasmuch as doubt was thrown on the validity of judgements, decrees, orders and sentences passed or made by these district judges and a number of writ petitions and other cases had already been filed challenging their validity. The functioning of the district courts in Uttar Pradesh had practically come to a standstill. It was, therefore, considered urgently necessary to validate the appointment, posting, promotion and transfer of such district judges barring those few who were not eligible for appointment under article 233.

The Constitution (Twenty-third Amendment) Bill, 1966 [enacted as the Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Act, 1966] was brought forward to give effect to the above proposals. The Bill, introduced in Lok Sabha on November 25, 1966 was discussed by that House on December 3, 1966 and by the Rajya Sabha on December 9, 1966. The Bill, as passed by both Houses, received the President's assent on December 22, 1966.

The following is the full text of the enactment:—

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Seventeenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Consti-

(d) PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

The Public Accounts Committee

Following the election held on April 6, 1967, in pursuance of a motion adopted by Lok Sabha on the 27th March, 1967, and the names communicated by Rajya Sabha, the new Committee on Public Accounts for the term

tution (Twentieth Amendment) Act, 1966.

2. After article 233 of the Constitution, the following article shall be inserted, namely:—

“233A. Notwithstanding any judgement, decree or order of any court,—

(a) (i) no appointment of any person already in the judicial service of a State or of any person who has been for not less than seven years an advocate or a pleader, to be a district judge in that State, and

(ii) no posting, promotion or transfer of any such person as a district judge,

made at any time before the commencement of the Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Act 1966, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of article 233 or article 235 shall be deemed to be illegal or void or ever to have become illegal or void by reason only of the fact that such appointment, posting, promotion or transfer was not made in accordance with the said provisions;

(b) no jurisdiction exercised, no judgement, decree, sentence or order passed or made, and no other act or proceeding done or taken, before the commencement of the Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Act, 1966 by, or before, any person appointed, posted, promoted or transferred as a district judge in any State otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of article 233 or article 235 shall be deemed to be illegal or invalid or ever to have become illegal or invalid by reason only of the fact that such appointment, posting, promotion or transfer was not made in accordance with the said provisions.”

ending on the 31st March, 1968, is composed as under:

Lok Sabha

1. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya
2. Sardar Buta Singh

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3. Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh
4. Shri R. Muthu Gounder
5. Shri D. K. Kunte
6. Shri N. R. Laskar
7. Shri M. R. Masani
8. Shri V. Viswanatha Menon
9. Shri K. K. Nayar
10. Shri Mohammad Yunus Saleem
11. Shri Narinder Kumar Salve
12. Shri Yogindra Sharma
13. Shri Sheo Narain
14. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha
15. Shri P. Viswambharan.

Rajya Sabha

16. Shri Devaki Gopidas
17. Shri P. K. Kumaran
18. Shri Om Mehta
19. Shri Gaure Murahari
20. Shri M. C. Shah
21. Dr. M. M. S. Siddhu
22. Shri B. K. P. Sinha.

Shri M. R. Masani, leader of the Swatantra Group in Lok Sabha, was appointed as the Chairman of the Committee by the Speaker.

The new Public Accounts Committee was inaugurated by the Speaker on the 8th April, 1967. The Deputy Speaker, the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and other senior Audit Officers were also present. Welcoming the Chairman and the members of the Committee, the Speaker observed that it was the first time that the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee was appointed from the main

Opposition Group in Lok Sabha. He referred to the importance of the Committee and stressed on the members the necessity of functioning as a team without any party affiliations. The function of the Committee, he said, was not to pick holes but only to correct the mistakes and to point them out to the Government so that such mistakes are not repeated in future. He felt sure that the Committee would do very useful work and wished the members success in their efforts.

The Chairman, Shri Masani, welcomed the new convention which was being created in appointing the leader of one of the Opposition Groups in Parliament as the Chairman of the Committee. The task of the Committee, according to him, was that of being the eyes and ears of Parliament. The Committee was to scrutinise the accounts of Government not only from the point of view of technicalities but also to satisfy itself about the wisdom of certain types of expenditure, the fidelity with which the instructions of Parliament had been carried out by Government, and the need for economy from which so many other problems stemmed in a country as poor as India. He expressed the hope that in course of time the members of the Committee would be able to specialise in different aspects of their work and put in good team-work.

Committees on Estimates and Public Undertakings

The following is the composition of the Committee on Estimates and the Committee on Public Undertakings, constituted on April 6, 1967 for the term ending on the 31st March, 1968:—

COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

1. Shri Panna Lal Barupal
2. Shri Onkarlal Berwa
3. Shri Maharaj Singh Bharti
4. Shri Bibhuti Mishra
5. Shri R. K. Birla
6. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu
7. Shri Tridib Chaudhuri
8. Shri Hardayal Devgun
9. Shri Y. Gadilingana Goud
10. Shri J. N. Hazarika
11. Shri J. M. Imam
12. Shri Tulsidas Jadhav
13. Shri Dhireswar Kalita
14. Shri S. Kandappan
15. Shri Baij Nath Kureel
16. Shri Yashwant Singh Kushwah
17. Shri K. Lakkappa
18. Shrimati Sangam Laxmi Bai
19. Shri J. M. Lobo Prabhu
20. Shri Inder J. Malhotra
21. Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal
22. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena
23. Shri F. H. Mohsin
24. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi
25. Shri Rajdeo Singh
26. Shri Gajraj Singh Rao
27. Shrimati Jayaben Shah
28. Shri Shantilal Shah
29. Shri P. Sivasankaran
30. Shri P. Venkatasubbiah.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS
LOK SABHA

1. Shri Chandra Jit
2. Shri C. C. Desai
3. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy
4. Shri S. S. Kothari
5. Shri Krishnan Manoharan
6. Shrimati T. Lakshmi
Kanthamma
7. Shri Manubhai Patel
8. Shri S. N. Shukla
9. Pandit D. N. Tiwary
10. Shri Prem Chand Verma.

Rajya Sabha

11. Shri Arjun Arora
12. Shri Vimiakumar M. Chordia
13. Shri Banka Behary Das
14. Miss Mary Naidu
15. Shri Awadeshwar Prasad Sinha

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah and Pandit D. N. Tiwary have been appointed as the Chairmen of the Estimates and the Public Undertakings Committees, respectively.

A joint meeting of the two Committees was inaugurated by the Speaker on the 10th April, 1967. Apart from the Chairmen and members of the two Committees, the Deputy Speaker was also present.

Welcoming the Speaker, Pandit D. N. Tiwary, Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings, recalled his association with various financial committees, especially the Committee on Public Undertakings, of which he was the



Farewell to Chairmen of Financial Committees, Third Lok Sabha 1962-67

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Chairman during last year, and referred to the valuable work done by the Committee since its inception. He also pointed out how the various public undertakings had looked upon the Committee as a friend and guide rather than as a fault finding enquiry Committee.

Underlining the importance of both the Committees, the Speaker, in his inaugural address, drew attention to the repeated upward revisions of capital cost of various projects and schemes and urged the members to undertake a careful examination of this problem. He advised members not to function in the Committee on party lines or groups as they were responsible, as members of these Committees, not to parties but to Parliament and ultimately the country. He was of the view that greater economy could be enforced in public undertakings and the major question was, therefore, to find out ways of reducing the capital and operational costs of those undertakings.

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah, Chairman of the Estimates Committee, observed that the Estimates Committee had rendered valuable service to the cause of Parliamentary control over the Executive and in helping the Government to have a planned economic growth by avoiding wasteful expenditure and also by placing its considered views before Parliament. He also expressed the hope that the Committee would continue to function in a team spirit as in the past.

Farewell to Retiring Chairmen of Financial Committees

(THIRD LOK SABHA)

At a simple function held in his Chamber on the 15th March, 1967, Sardar Hukam Singh, the then Speaker of the Lok Sabha, bade farewell to the Chairmen of the three Parliamentary

Committees—Shri Arun Chandra Guha (Chairman of the Estimates Committee), Shri R. R. Morarka (Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee) and Shri D. N. Tiwary (Chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee). Sardar Hukam Singh paid tributes to the services of the three Chairmen who, during their tenure, had served their respective Committees with a singular devotion and dedication to public service and presented a number of reports on different aspects of governmental and public activities characterised by their depth of vision, clarity of judgment and a sense of fair-play and impartiality. While speaking about his long association with the Parliamentary Financial Committees and their Chairmen, Sardar Hukam Singh expressed his sorrow in having to part with the Chairmen but, he hoped, that they would continue to take an active interest in parliamentary matters and offer constructive suggestions for the benefit and guidance of the Secretariat.

Sardar Hukam Singh presented to the three Chairmen bound volumes of the reports which were presented by them during their tenure of office to the Third Lok Sabha. Accepting the presentation, the three Chairmen thanked the Speaker for the kind sentiments expressed by him in regard to their work and for his help and guidance during their tenure as Chairmen of the Financial Committees. They also made appreciative references of the good work done by the officers and staff of the Financial Committees.

Speaking on behalf of the Officers of the Committees, the Secretary of Lok Sabha, Shri S. L. Shakhder, thanked the Chairmen for their abiding interest in and appreciation of the work of the Secretariat of the Committees. The officers and the staff, he said, felt a genuine regret in parting with the Chairmen.

BOOK REVIEW

The Member of Parliament and the Administration; The Case of the Select Committee on Nationalised Industries; By David Coombes (London) Allen and Unwin, 1966; pp. 221; 32 s.

The Select Committee on Nationalised Industries, a Committee of the House of Commons, has been, since its inception in 1956, one of the chief means by which the nationalised industries are made accountable to Parliament. The book brings out some vital aspects of the role that back-bench Members of Parliament have played through this Committee, in conducting an inquiry into the work of the public corporations set up after the last war.

Divided into eight chapters, the book describes the origin, methods of inquiry and reporting of the Committee, its relations with the Nationalised Industries and Government Departments, and impact of its work on Parliament, the Government and the Boards of Nationalised Industries. The last chapter of the book sums up observations, which not only add to existing knowledge of Parliamentary institutions, but also make a striking contribution to the current debate in Britain on Parliamentary reform.

The Select Committee on Nationalised Industries arose out of the bitter controversy following the passing of the nationalising statutes in Britain. This controversy centred on, among other issues, the measure of Parliamentary accountability of the nationa-

lised industries provided in the statutes. The apprehensions voiced periodically that the independence of the public corporations in charge of the industries would be undermined by the existence of such a Committee have not been fulfilled, according to the author. That is not to say that the Committee has not criticised the Corporation on occasions justifying such criticism. It has, on the whole, been sympathetic towards the corporations and appreciated their difficulties. Its influence has been marked in making the Boards of the public corporations more independent. On the contrary, the Committee has been, more often, in the author's words "consistently critical of Ministers". For instance, it made some very unsavoury comments in its report in 1963 on the Government's nuclear power programmes.

Unlike the Public Accounts or the Estimates Committee, which are required by Standing Orders to be re-appointed each Session, the Select Committee on Nationalised Industries is appointed annually at the House's pleasure. The Committee works without the assistance of any expert staff. This has not in any way impaired its efficient working. The Committee has, in fact, done quite well without any kind of expert assistance.

In the investigations made so far by the Committee, its aim, according to the author, has been to describe rather than to solve the main problems of the industries. The Committee did not take evidence in order to look for notable points to criticise, but to get a

general picture of the way the industry worked. It did not conduct efficiency or financial audits, nor did it attempt to suggest what sort of services the Boards should provide.

The most notable features of the Committee, as analysed by the author, have been its preparedness to deal with "questions of policy, for which some Minister was responsible; its habit of criticising Ministerial action (e.g. exercise of powers by Ministers without having any statutory authority, and its readiness to recommend changes in Government policy towards the nationalised industries". The questions of policy with which the Committee has dealt have not been those on which the Government felt it necessary to stake its future. "Otherwise", as the author observes, "the Committee would have divided on its recommendations and conclusions, and its reports would not have been unanimous". Where Boards of the nationalised industries were concerned the Committee has generally not appeared to be hostile or inhibitive. As pointed out by the author, most of the important points dealt in the reports concerned the Government.

It is true that the Committee has not so far succeeded in deflecting the Government from any policy on which it was firmly set. The Minister's power to arrange for a departmental or expert inquiry to coincide with the publication of a report from the Committee, it is held, enables him to confuse the situation, so that it is not clear whether the Committee or his own inquiry contributed to his thinking. This device also permits the Minister to reject the Committee's proposals without seeming impervious to informed opinion. Nevertheless, the Committee has exerted a considerable influence on the Government to undertake reviews of current policy and to formulate policy

where none existed, more so during the last four years. The Committee has also enabled Parliament and the public to know more about the Government policies and their justification than would otherwise have been the case. It goes to the credit of the Select Committee that it has maintained a balance in dealing with the corporations and has never divided on party lines. It has thus, undoubtedly, established itself as an impartial body of members of Parliament, who are prepared to devote considerable part of their precious time and energy to Committee's work.

The book has also a more general theme, that of raising the whole issue of the relations of an individual member of Parliament with the Executive. It has long been argued that specialised Committees of back-benchers should be used more widely to investigate the Government Departments. The author, while attempting to clarify the past argument over the specialist Committees, demonstrates that the specialised investigatory Committees on the model of the existing Select Committee on Nationalised Industries, could be used not only to look into the affairs of public corporations, but also to scrutinize the work of the Government Departments. He emphasises that development along these lines could add greatly to the influence of Parliament over the administration without in any way undermining the traditional relationship between the legislature and the executive.

The book is a carefully documented study of the factual information about the working of the Committee on Nationalised Industries, which aims at giving an accurate and balanced appraisal of its work. It will, no doubt, be of great help to all students of Parliamentary institutions and promote further studies on the subject.

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX I

Statement showing the activities of the Houses of Parliament/State Legislatures during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1966.

Sessions held	Legislation				Questions				Committees that met		
	Govt. Bills Passed	Private Members' Bills Passed	Starred		Unstarred		Short Notice Received	Admitted	Names	Sittings held	No. of Reports presented
			Received	Admitted	Received	Admitted					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	60		11,961	3,444*	685	3,299**	157	20	Business Advisory Committee	6	..
(i) 55th Session from 14th February to 7th April, 1966 (36 sittings);									Committee on Petitions	8	3
(ii) 56th Session from 3rd May to 19th May, 1966 (13 sittings);									Committee of Privileges	5	3
(iii) 57th Session from 25th July to 10th September, 1966 (35 sittings);									Committee on Subordinate Legislation	1	1
(iv) 58th Session from 7th November to 10th December, 1966 (25 sittings).									<i>Ad Hoc Committees :</i>		
									(a) Select Committee on the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1963	5	..
									(b) Joint Committee on the Insecticides Bill, 1964	7	1

* Includes 2 Short Notice Questions admitted as Starred Questions.

** Includes 2023 Starred Questions admitted as Unstarred Questions.

Appendices

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Lois Jables

Three Sessions :

- (i) Fourteenth Session from 14th February to 18th May, 1966
- (ii) Fifteenth Session from 25th July to 7th September, 1966.
- (iii) Sixteenth Session from 1st November to 5th December, 1966

	18	13	25	18	11	7	8	9	10	11	12
	18228	11821	1734	115729	591	36					
	10955	@907	755	@4248	383	34					
	8330	%683	424	%3080	224	7					
Estimates Committee										58	7
Committee on Public Undertakings										25	9
Public Accounts Committee										84	18
Business Advisory Committee										10	10
Committee of Privileges										42	12
Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House										4	4
Committee on Government Assurances.										11	1
Committee on Petitions.										6	2
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.										24	24

Appendices

Committee on Subordi- nate Legislation	4	2
House Committee	2	..
Accommodation Sub- Committee	3	
Joint Committee of the Chairmen, House Com- mittees of Both the Houses of Parlia- ment	7	..
Library Committee	1	..
Library Sub-Committee	5	..
Rules Committee	11	3
Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	15	2
Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parlia- ment	3	..
<i>Ad Hoc Committees :</i>		
Parliamentary Committee on the Demand for Punjab Suba	23	1
Committees on Draft Fourth Five Year Plan <i>Select/Joint Committees of Bills ;</i>	*	*
(f) Select Committee on the Delhi High Court Bill, 1965	5	1

† The figures include 104 Short Notice Questions admitted as Starred.
 †† The figures include 4784 Starred and 25 SNQs. admitted as Unstarred.
 @ The figures include 66 Short Notice Questions admitted as Starred.
 @@ The figures include 3790 Starred and 9 SNQs. admitted as Unstarred.
 % The figures include 11 Short Notice Questions admitted as Starred.
 %% The figures include 2826 Starred and 2 SNQs. admitted as Unstarred.
 * See article on "Parliamentary Committees on Draft Fourth Five Year Plan", pp.

Journal of Parliamentary Information

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(ii) Select Committee on the Seeds Bill, 1964											10	1
(iii) Joint Committee on the Judges (Laquiry) Bill, 1964											8	1
(iv) Joint Committee on Patents Bill, 1965											29	1
(v) Joint Committee on the Delhi Secondary Education Bill, 1964											12	1
(vi) Joint Committee on the Delhi Administration Bill, 1965											9	1
(vii) Joint Committee on the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1966											7	1
<i>Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council</i>												
Three Sessions :		19		426	301			31	15			5
(i) Tenth Session from 21st February to 1st April, 1966 (13 sittings);												
(ii) Eleventh Session from 27th June to 16th July, 1966 (12 sittings);												
(iii) Twelfth Session from 21st November to 24th November, 1966 (4 sittings).												

Appendices

Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

<p>Three Sessions : 19</p> <p>(i) Sixth Session from 14th February to 1st April, 1966 (35 sittings);</p> <p>(ii) Seventh Session from 22nd June to 13th July, 1966 (15 sittings);</p> <p>(iii) Eighth Session from 15th November to 22nd November, 1966.</p>	<p>2046</p> <p>1043</p> <p>150**</p> <p>577</p> <p>137</p>	<p>Committee on Government Assurances</p> <p>Committee on Subordinate Legislation</p> <p>Committee on Petitions</p> <p>Estimates Committee</p> <p>Public Accounts Committee</p> <p>Joint Select Committee on—</p> <p>(i) The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Bill 1966; and</p> <p>(ii) The Andhra Pradesh Forest Bill, 1966.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>26</p> <p>1</p> <p>59</p> <p>56</p> <p>22</p> <p>18</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>3</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
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Bihar Legislative Council

<p>Two Sessions : 16</p> <p>(i) Budget Session from 1st February to 12th May, 1966 (32 sittings);</p> <p>(ii) Autumn Session from 5th September to 13th October, 1966 (23 sittings).</p>	<p>1078</p> <p>1020</p> <p>8**</p> <p>68</p> <p>64</p>	<p>Committee on Assurances</p> <p>Committee on Petitions</p> <p>Committee on Subordinate Legislation</p> <p>Housing Committee</p> <p>Library Committee</p> <p>Private Members' Bills & Resolutions Committee</p> <p>Privilege Committee</p>	<p>28</p> <p>30</p> <p>23</p> <p>15</p> <p>9</p> <p>3</p> <p>5</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p>
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** Shared Questions admitted as Unstarred.

Journal of Parliamentary Information

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>Bihar Legislative Assembly</i>												
Two sessions:	35	..	5501	3688	3907	921	436	326	Business Advisory Committee		1	1
(i) From 1st February to 7th April, 1965 (34 sittings):									Committee on Assurances	10	2	
(ii) From 5th September to 13th October, 1966 (24 sittings):									Committee on Delegated Legislation	44	1	
									Committee of Privileges	6	1	
									Estimates Committee			
									Sub-Committees on—	1	2	
									(a) Commercial tax	90	..	
									(b) General administration	67	..	
									(c) Labour and Employment	163	..	
									(d) Community Development	115	..	
									(e) Implementation	28	..	
									House Committee	1	2	
									Library Committee	..	..
									(a) Joint sub-committee	3	..	
									(b) Joint Furniture Book Purchase sub-committee	3	..	
									Petitions Committee	1	1	
									Public Accounts Committee	25	7	
									Sub-Committees (a, b, c) of Public Accounts Committee	115	..	

Gujarat Legislative Assembly

Two Sessions :	20	1	1791	691	..	108	32	Business Advisory Com- mittee	8	8
(i) From 14th February to 31st March, 1966 (32 sittings);								Committee on Govern- ment Assurances	4	1
(ii) From 5th September to 28th September 1966 (1 sitting),								Committee on Private Members' Business	5	5
								Estimates Committee	9	2
								Privileges Committee	3	..
								Public Accounts Com- mittee	19	2
								Members' Allowances Rules Committee	2	..
								Rules Committee	1	1

Appendices

Haryana Vidhan Sabha*

One session from 6th December to 9th December, 1966 (4 sittings).	3	50	40	76	62	5	Business Committee	1	1
							Committee on Estimates	2	
							Public Accounts Com- mittee	2	

Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Council**

Two Sessions :	39	1	835	748	113	93	2	Committee on Govern- ment Assurances	2	1
(i) From 4th March to 15th April, 1966 (20 sittings);								Committee on Petitions	1	..
(ii) From 3rd October to 15th October, 1966 (11 sittings).								Committee on Privileges	1	
								General Purposes Com- mittee	1	
								House Committee	1	..

*The State of Haryana came into existence on November 1, 1966 after the bifurcation of Punjab.

**Information pertaining to J. & K. Assembly not received.

Journal of Parliamentary Information

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha</i>												
Two Sessions :	.	27		5527	2659	2824	2073	61	11	Business Advisory Committee	3	3
(i) From 7th February to 8th April, 1966 (38 sittings) ;										Committee on Government Assurances	17	2
(ii) From 12th September to 29th September, 1966 (14 sittings).										Committee on Private Members Bills & Resolutions	6	5
										Committee on Privileges	18	3
										Delegated Legislation Committee	7	2
										Estimates Committee	16	8
										House Committee	9	
										Library Committee	5	
										Petitions Committee	6	2
										Public Accounts Committee	32	1
										Rules Committee	..	1
										Select Committee on the Madhya Pradesh Bhoo-dan Yagna Bill, 1964	1	1
										Select Committee on the Madhya Pradesh Children Bill, 1965	4	1

Appendices

Madras Legislative Council

Two sessions :	27	536	452	44	42	6			
(i) 27th Session from 28th January to 11th April, 1966 (21 sittings);								6 Business Advisory Committee	5 ..
(ii) 28th Session from 1st August to 17th December, 1966 (13 sittings).								Committee on Government Assurances	3 ..
								House Committee	2 ..
								Select Committee on the Rules of Procedure of the Madras Legislative Council	4 1

Madras Legislative Assembly

Two sessions :	25	2241	1764	74	74	27			
(i) Eighth Session from 28th January to 11th April, 1966 (35 sittings) ;								26 Committee on Estimates	41 6
(ii) Ninth Session from 1st August to 17th December, 1966 (15 sittings).								Committee on Government Assurances	13 3
								Committee on Public Accounts	34 5
								Committee on Subordinate Legislation	8 4
								Committee on Rules	1 1
								House Committee	2
								Joint Select Committee on the Madras Private Educational Institutions (Regulation) Bill, 1966	4 1
								Select Committee on the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1965	4 1

Maharashtra Legislative Council

Two sessions :	36	1158	815	3	111*	6			
(i) From 8th March to 6th May, 1966 (33 sittings) ;								35 Business Advisory Committee	11 2
								Committee on Government Assurances	12 4

*Out of this, 109 notices were received as starred but were admitted as unstarred Questions.

Journal of Parliamentary Information

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(ii) From 29th August to 30th September, 1966 (17 sittings).												
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions											10	10
Committee on Leave of Absence of Members from the sittings of the House											1	1
Privileges Committee											2	1
Rules Committee											2	1
Joint Committee on L.A. Bill No. XLV of 1955 (The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code 1965)											15	1
Joint Committee for framing Rules and Orders under the Bombay Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances Act, 1956											3	
<i>Maharashtra Legislative Assembly</i>												
Two Sessions :		36	1	4348	1888	172	70	331	150	3	3	..
(i) 1st session from 8th March to 6th May, 1966 (39 sittings);											10	1
(ii) 2nd Session from 29th August to 30th September, 1966 (24 sittings).											4	..
Accommodation Committee											18	4
Business Advisory Committee												
Catering Committee												
Committee on Government Assurances												
Committee on Leave of Absence of Members from the sittings of the House											1	1
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions											14	14

Appendices

Committee on Public Undertakings	1	
Estimates Committee	29	3
Library Committee	1	
Privileges Committee	6	3
Public Accounts Committee	24	4
Rules Committee	2	1
Subordinate Legislation Committee	6	
Joint Committee on L.A. Bill No. XLV of 1965 (The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code 1965)	15	1
Joint Committee for framing Rules and Orders under the Bombay Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances Act, 1956	3	

Mysore Legislative Council

	34	
Two sessions :	437	34
(i) 1st session from 28th January to 12th April, 1966 and 20th July to 6th August, 1966 (57 sittings) ;	428	26
(ii) 2nd Session from 16th November to 28th November, 1966 (12 sittings).	123	34
Business Advisory Committee	22	1
Committee on Government Assurances	7	2
Committee on Public Accounts Committee	56	2
Committee on Subordinate Legislation	33	1
Special Committee on Walkout by Some Members during Governor's Address	6	1

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
									Joint Select Committee on Mysore Secondary Education Examination Board Bill, 1966 .	5	1
									Joint Select Committee on Mysore Urban De- velopment Board Bill, 1966	6	1
									Joint Select Committee on Mysore Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Hold- ings Bill, 1964	6	1
<i>Mysore Legislative Assembly</i>											
									28 Business Advisory Com- mittee	7	7
									Committee on Govern- ment Assurances	19	2
									Committee on Estimates . . . . .	..	2
									Committee on Petitions	1	1
									Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	3	3
									Committee on Sub- ordinate Legislation	33	1
									Public Accounts Com- mittee	56	2
									Joint Select Committee on the Mysore Sec- ondary Education Exami- nations Board Bill, 1966	5	1
									Joint Select Com- mittee on Mysore Preven- tion of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Bill, 1964	6	1

Two sessions :

(i) 1st Session from
28th January to 10th
April, 1966 and 20th
July to 4th August,
1966 (38 sittings);

(ii) 2nd Session from
16th November to
26th November, 1966
(10 sittings).

Appendices

		<i>Orissa Legislative Assembly</i>									
		1c	355s	2463	457	435	223	69			
	Two sessions :										
	(i) Ninth Session from 21st February, to 8th April, 1966 (31 sittings);										
	(ii) Tenth Session from 5th October, to 19th October, 1966 (10 sittings).										
Joint Select Committee on the Mysore Urban Development Boards Bill, 1966										6	1
Select Committee on the Mysore Agricultural Produce Marketing Bill, 1962											1
Committee on Estimates										33	1
Committee on Govern- ment Assurances										11	..
Committee on Privileges										4	1
Committee on Petitions										17	1
Committee on Public Accounts										49	2
Committee on Public Undertakings										21	
Committee on Subordi- nate Legislation										3	..
House Committee										3	..
Select Committee on the Orissa Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Laws) (Amendment) Bill, 1964										2	1
Select Committee on the Orissa Gramadan Bill, 1965										3	
Select Committee on the Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1965										1	1
Select Committee on the Orissa Entertainment Tax (Amendment & Validation) Bill, 1965										1	1

Appendices

Public Accounts Committee	37	2
Rules Committee	2	..
Select Committee on the Punjab University (Amendment) Bill, 1965	2	..
Hindi Regional Committee	3	..
(i) Implementation Sub-Committee	1	..
(ii) Sub-Committee on Agriculture	1	1
Punjabi Regional Committee	3	2
(i) Sub-Committee on Local Self Government and Village Administration including Panchayats	1	
(ii) Sub-Committee of Public Health and Sanitation	1	
(iii) Sub-Committee on Education	1	
(iv) Sub-Committee on Cottage and Small Scale Industries and Development etc. . . . .	..	1
(v) Implementation Sub-Committee	1	

Rajasthan Legislative Assembly

Two sessions :	21	2867	2204	129	114	71	22	Committee on Petitions	40	3
(i) From 26th February to 14th April, 1966 (35 sittings) ;								Committee of Privileges	30	3
(ii) From 15th September to 29th September, 1966 (12 sittings).								Committee on Subordinate Legislation	87	2
								Committee on Government Assurances	70	1
								Estimates Committee	79	2

* Includes 22 Short Notice Questions admitted as Starred Questions.

* Includes 255 Starred Questions and one Short Notice Question Admitted as Unstarred Questions.

@ Includes 17 meetings of the Sub-Committee.
 @@ Includes 3 meetings of the Sub-Committee.

Journal of Parliamentary Information

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										House Committee	35	..
										Public Accounts Committee	81	3
										Select Committee on the Rajasthan Tenancy Bill 1965	3	1
										Select Committee on the Rajasthan Stamp Bill, 1965	1	
<i>Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council</i>												
Three sessions :	30	..	3800	3160	216	216	216	99	38	Business Advisory Committee	12	21
(i) From 27th January to 13th May, 1966 (40 sittings);										Committee on Assurances	46	6
(ii) From 18th July to 12th August, 1966 (20 sittings);										Compilation of Rulings Committee	11	
(iii) From 30th November to 9th December, 1966 (8 sittings).										House Committee	14	..
										Petition Committee	8	1
										Privilege Committee	10	
										Rules Revision Committee	13	
<i>Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha</i>												
Two sessions :	30	..	8268	7252	395	324	4148	419	Accommodation Advisory Committee	2	1	
(i) First Session from 21st January to 11th May, 1966 (47 sittings);									Assurances Committee	48	6	
(ii) Second Session from 18th July to 12th August, 1966 and from November 30 to December 9, 1966 (28 sittings).									Delegated Legislation Committee	30	2	
									Estimates Committee	38	11	
									Petitions Committee	6	2	
									Privileges Committee	8	1	
									Public Accounts Committee	48	8	

Appendices

Rules Committee	9		2
Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	5		1

Goa, Daman and Diu Legislative Assembly

Two sessions :	10		9
(i) From 26th February to 1st April, 1966 (23 sittings);	397	306	21
(ii) From 18th July to 5th August, 1966 (15 sittings).	2	3	9
Business Advisory Committee			3
Committee on Delegated Legislation			3
Committee on Government Assurances			1
Committee on Privileges			3
Estimates Committee			25
Public Accounts Committee			5

Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly

Three sessions :	10		13
(i) From 28th January, to 7th February 1966 (8 sittings);	935	650	132
(ii) From 1st March to 25th March, 1966 (18 sittings);			1
(iii) From 22nd August to 26th August, 1966 (5 sittings).			1
Committee on Assurances			4
Committee on Delegated Legislation			38
Committee on Estimates			29
Committee on Public Accounts			3
Committee on Rules			1

Manipur Legislative Assembly

Three sessions :	10		7
(i) 3rd Session from 31st January to 7th February, 1966 (6 sittings);	132	130	9
(ii) 4th Session from 14th March to 5th April, 1966 (17 sittings).			4
Business Advisory Committee			6
Committee on Delegated Legislation			2
Committee on Government Assurances			18

(ii) From 29th August
to 8th†† September,
1966 (9 sittings)

Committee on Estimates	17
Committee on Privileges	11
Committee on Public Accounts	25
Rules Committee	3

* Dates of commencement and adjournment of sessions not furnished.

** Includes eight short notice questions converted into starred questions. 4

† 182 Unstarred Questions admitted as Starred Questions.

†† Exact date not furnished.

APPENDIX II

List of Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President during the period 1st January, 1966 to 31st December, 1966

Serial No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1	2	3
1	The Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1966	18-3-1966
2	The Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Bill, 1966	19-3-1966
3	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1966	19-3-1966
4	The Seamen's Provident Fund Bill, 1966	26-3-1966
5	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1966	26-3-1966
6	The Appropriation Bill, 1966	30-3-1966
7	The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1966	30-3-1966
8	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1966	30-3-1966
9	The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Amendment Bill, 1966	30-3-1966
10	The Kerala Appropriation Bill, 1966	30-3-1966
11	The Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1966	30-3-1966
12	The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1966	13-5-1966
13	The Finance Bill, 1966	13-5-1966
14	The Kerala Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1966	17-5-1966
15	The Produce Cess Bill, 1966	21-5-1966
16	The Orissa Legislative Assembly (Extension of Duration) Bill, 1966	29-5-1966
17	The Unit Trust of India (Amendment) Bill, 1966	29-5-1966
18	The Asian Development Bank Bill, 1966	29-5-1966
19	The Delhi Administration Bill, 1966	2-6-1966
20	*The Constitution (Eighteenth) Amendment Bill, 1966	27-8-1966

*The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Bill, 1966." The Short Title of the Bill was changed to "The Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Bill, 1966" when passed by Lok Sabha.

Appendices

1	2	3
21	The Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1966 .	31-8-1966
22	The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1966	31-8-1966
23	The Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Bill, 1966	3-9-1966
24	The Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1966 .	3-9-1966
25	The Jayanti Shipping Company (Taking Over of Management) Bill, 1966 .	3-9-1966
26	The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1966	3-9-1966
27	The Delhi High Court Bill, 1966 .	5-9-1966
28	The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1966	7-9-1966
29	The Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1966	7-9-1966
30	The Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1966 .	16-9-1966
31	The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, 1966 .	16-9-1966
32	The Punjab Reorganisation Bill, 1966	18-9-1966
33	The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Bill, 1966	30-11-1966
34	The Police-Forces (Restriction of Rights) Bill, 1966	2-12-1966
35	**The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1966	3-12-1966
36	The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Validation of Electricity Tax) Bill, 1966	3-12-1966
37	The Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill, 1966 .	3-12-1966
38	†The Companies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966	4-12-1966
39	††The Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Bill, 1966	11-12-1966
40	The Goa, Daman and Diu (Opinion Poll) Bill, 1966	11-12-1966
41	The Kerala Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1966 .	11-12-1966
42	The Kerala Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1966 .	11-12-1966
43	The Kerala Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1966 .	11-12-1966
44	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1966 .	11-12-1966
45	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1966 .	11-12-1966
46	The Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1966	11-12-1966
47	The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1966	11-12-1966

**The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Companies Second (Amendment) Bill, 1965". The Short Title of the Bill was changed to "The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1966" when passed by Lok Sabha.

†The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1966." The Short Title of the Bill was changed to "The Companies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966" when passed by Lok Sabha.

††The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, 1966". The Short Title of the Bill was changed to "The Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Bill, 1966" when passed by Lok Sabha.

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1	2	3
43	The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1966	11-12-1966 ⁶
49	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1966	13-12-1966
50	The Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill, 1966	15-12-1966
51	The Produce Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1966	15-12-1966
52	The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966	15-12-1966
53	The Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Bill, 1966	17-12-1966
54	The Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1966	22-12-1966
55	The Jawaharlal Nehru University Bill, 1966	22-12-1966
56	‡The Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Bill, 1966	22-12-1966
57	The Seeds Bill, 1966	29-12-1966

‡The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Constitution (Twenty-third Amendment) Bill, 1966." The Short Title of the Bill was changed to "The Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Bill, 1966" when passed by Lok Sabha.

APPENDIX III

*Subject wise List of Bills passed by the State Legislatures during the period
1st January to 31st December, 1966*

Administration

Andhra Pradesh

The Andhra Pradesh Official Language Bill, 1966.

Bihar

- (1) The Bihar District Boards and Local Boards (Control and Management) Amendment Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Indian Registration (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Gujarat

- (1) The Gujarat Municipalities (Amendment) and (Municipality of Petlad Validating Provisions) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Gujarat Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Gujarat State Guarantees (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Gujarat Panchayats (Gramdan Provisions) Bill, 1966.

Jammu & Kashmir

- (1) A Bill further to amend the Transfer of Property Act, Samvat 1977.
- (2) A Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Houses and Shops Rent Control Act, Samvat 2009.
- (3) A Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Octroi Act, Samvat 1958.
- (4) A Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Excise Act, Samvat 1958.
- (5) A Bill to provide for the Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions in the State.
- (6) A Bill to make better provision for the Control of Rents of Houses

and Shops in the Urban Areas in the State.

- (7) A Bill further to amend the Registration Act, Samvat 1977.
- (8) A Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Madhya Pradesh

- (1) The Madhya Pradesh Municipality (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Madhya Pradesh Local Authority (Postponement of Elections) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Madhya Pradesh Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Madhya Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Madras

- (1) The Madras Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Madras Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Indian Registration (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Maharashtra

- (1) The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Maharashtra Municipalities (Postponement of Elections pending Unification of Municipal Laws) (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Central Provinces and Berar Grants-in-aid Local Bodies (Repeal) Bill, 1966.

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- (4) The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (5) The Bombay Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (6) The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (7) The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (8) The Indian Registration (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (9) The Bombay Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (10) The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Third Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (11) The Bombay Municipal Corporation (Third Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Mysore

- (1) The Mysore Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Mysore Public Service Commission (Conduct of Business and Additional Functions) (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Indian Registration (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Mysore Prevention of Cow Slaughter and Cattle Preservation (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (5) The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (6) The Mysore Ministers Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (7) The Mysore State Civil Services Bill, 1966.
- (8) The Mysore Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (9) The Mercara Municipalities (Performance of function by the Ex-President) Validation Bill, 1966.
- (10) The Mysore State Civil Services (Prevention of Strikes) Bill, 1966.

- (11) The City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (12) The Mysore Urban Development Board Bill, 1966.

Orissa

The Indian Registration (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 1965.

Punjab

The Punjab Salaries and Allowances (Validation) Bill, 1966.

Rajasthan

- (1) The Rajasthan Panchayat Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Rajasthan Official Language (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Rajasthan Stamp Law (Adaptation Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Uttar Pradesh

- (1) Hastinapur Nagar Vikas Mandal (Chalu Rahney ka) Vidheyak, 1966.
- (2) U.P. Esthaniya Nikaya (Alpkalik Vyavastha) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1966.
- (3) U.P. Nagar Mahapalika (Alpkalik Vyavastha) Vidheyak, 1966.
- (4) Prisons (U.P.) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1966.
- (5) U.P. Panchayat Raj (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1966.
- (6) U.P. Atyavashyak Sevaon ke Anurakhshan Vidheyak, 1966.
- (7) U.P. Esthaniya Swaitya Shashan Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1966.

Goa, Daman & Diu

The Goa, Daman and Diu (Extension of the Indian Majority Act) Bill, 1966.

Manipur

The Manipur Home Guards Bill, 1966.

Nagaland

- (1) The Nagaland Tribal and Range and Village Council Bill, 1966.

Appendices

- (2) The Nagaland Armed Police Bill, 1966.

Pondicherry

- (1) The Pondicherry Pawnbrokers Bill, 1966.
(2) The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Pondicherry) Amendment Bill, 1966.
(3) The Pondicherry Chit Funds Bill, 1966.

Commerce and Industry

Gujarat

- (1) The Bombay Industrial Relations (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Jammu and Kashmir

- (1) A Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Khadi and Village industries Board Act, 1965.
(2) A Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Namdha Quality Control Act, Samvat 2010.
(3) A Bill further to amend the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Ordinance, Samvat 2003.

Madras

- (1) The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Bill, 1966.
(2) The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Second Amendment Bill, 1966.

Maharashtra

The Bombay Industrial Relations (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Mysore

- (1) The Mysore Industrial Area Development Bill, 1966.
(2) The Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Orissa

The Orissa Industrial Housing Bill, 1965.

Uttar Pradesh

- (1) U.P. Audhyogic Jhagron ka (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1966.
(2) U.P. Weights and Measures (Batatha Maap) (Prachalan) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1966.
(3) U.P. Khadi and Gram Udyog Board (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1966.

Goa, Daman & Diu

Indian Partnership (Goa, Daman and Diu Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Himachal Pradesh

The Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board Bill, 1966.

Manipur

The Manipur Khadi & Village Industries Board Bill, 1966.

Tripura

The Tripura Khadi & Village Industries Board Bill, 1966.

Community Development and Co-operation

Andhra Pradesh

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Madhya Pradesh

The Madhya Pradesh Cooperative Land Development Bank Bill, 1966.

Madras

The Madras Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Maharashtra

The Maharashtra Cooperative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1965.

Education

Andhra Pradesh

- (1) The Andhra University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966.
(2) Sri Venkateswara University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966.
(3) The Osmania University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966.

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- (4) The Osmania University (Third Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (5) Sri Venkateswara University (Third Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Bihar

- (1) The Patna University (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Patna University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Gujarat

The Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

Jammu & Kashmir

A Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir University Act, 1965.

Madhya Pradesh

- (1) The Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Madhya Pradesh Secondary Education (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Madhya Pradesh University Code (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Madhya Pradesh Indira Arts and Music University (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (5) The Madhya Pradesh Recognised Examinations (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Madras

- (1) The Madras University (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Madras Private Educational Institutions (Regulation) Bill, 1966.

Maharashtra

The Marathwada University (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Mysore

- (1) The Mysore Secondary Education Examination Boards Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Bangalore University (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Orissa

- (1) The Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Utkal University Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Berhampur University Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Sambalpur University Bill, 1966.

Rajasthan

- (1) The University of Rajasthan (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Udaipur University (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Uttar Pradesh

- (1) U.P. Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1966.
- (2) U.P. Vishwavidyalaya (Up kulpatiyon ki Niyukti) (Sanshodhan tatha Vaidhikaran) Vidheyak, 1966.
- (3) Intermediate Education (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1966.
- (4) U.P. Pravidhik Shiksha (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1966.
- (5) Kanpur Meerut Vishwavidhyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1966.

Manipur

The Manipur Private Educational Institutions (Regulation and Control) Bill, 1966.

Finance

Andhra Pradesh

- (1) The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Andhra Pradesh Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (5) The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1966.
- (6) The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1966.

Appendices

- (7) The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1966.

Bihar

- (1) The Bihar Appropriation Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Bihar Finance Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Bihar Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Bihar Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1966.

Gujarat

- (1) The Gujarat (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Bombay Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Bombay Entertainments Duty and Advertisements Tax (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (5) The Gujarat (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1966.
- (6) The Gujarat Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 1966.

Haryana

- (1) The Haryana Contingency Fund Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Punjab Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Jammu and Kashmir

- (1) The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1966.
- (3) A Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Land Revenue Act, Samvat, 1966.
- (4) A Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1962.
- (5) A Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Passengers Taxation Act, 1963.
- (6) A Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Entertainment Duty Act, 1959.

- (7) A Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Entertainment Tax (Cinematograph Shows) Act, 1962.

- (8) The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1966.
- (9) A Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Agriculture Income Tax Act, 1962.
- (10) A Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir General Sales Tax Act, 1962.

Madhya Pradesh

- (1) The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Madhya Pradesh Motor Spirit Sale Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Madhya Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (5) The Madhya Pradesh Urban Immovable Property Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (6) The Madhya Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (7) The Madhya Pradesh Profession, Business, Calling and Employment Tax Bill, 1966.
- (8) The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1966.
- (9) The Madhya Pradesh Commercial Crops (Tax on Land) Bill, 1966.

Madras

- (1) The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Madras Appropriation Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Madras Electricity Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (5) The Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (6) The Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1966.
- (7) The Madras Urban Land Tax Bill, 1966.

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- (8) The Madras Additional Assessment and Additional Water-Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (9) The Madras (Transferred Territory) Luxury Tax on Tobacco (Validation) Bill, 1966.
- (10) The Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Amendment Bill, 1966.
- (11) The Madras Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (12) The Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (13) The Madras Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1966.
- (14) The Madras Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1966.
- (9) The Mysore Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (10) The Dandeli Notified Area (Levy of Taxes, Tolls, Cesses, Fees and Octroi) Bill, 1966.
- (11) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1966.
- (12) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1966.
- (13) The Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (14) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1966.

Maharashtra

- (1) The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Maharashtra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966.
- (5) The Bombay Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (6) The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1966.

Mysore

- (1) The Mysore Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Mysore Land Revenue (Temporary Surcharge) Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Mysore Urban Land Tax Bill, 1966.
- (5) The Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1966.
- (6) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1966.
- (7) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1966.
- (8) The Mysore Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Orissa

- (1) The Orissa Entertainment Tax (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1965.
- (2) The Orissa Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (3) The Orissa Motor Vehicles Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
- (4) The Orissa Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (5) The Orissa Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (6) The Orissa Appropriation Bill, 1966.
- (7) The Orissa Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1966.
- (8) The Orissa Electricity (Duty) (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (9) The Orissa Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1966.
- (10) The Orissa Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1966.

Punjab

- (1) The Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Punjab Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1966.

Rajasthan

- (1) The Rajasthan Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

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- (2) The Rajasthan Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Rajasthan Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Rajasthan Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (5) The Rajasthan Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1966.
- (6) The Rajasthan Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (7) The Rajasthan Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1966.
- (8) The Rajasthan Land Revenue (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1966.
- (9) The Rajasthan Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (10) The Rajasthan Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Uttar Pradesh

- (1) U.P. Viniyog Vidheyak, 1966.
- (2) U.P. Viniyog (1965-66 ka dwitiya Anupurak) Vidheyak, 1966.
- (3) U.P. Viniyog (1961-62 ki Badhatiyon ka Viniyaman) Vidheyak, 1966.
- (4) U.P. Viniyog (1962-63 ki Badhatiyon ka Viniyaman) Vidheyak, 1966.
- (5) U.P. Bikri Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1966.
- (6) U.P. Rajaswa Parishad (Prakriya ka Viniyaman) Vidheyak, 1966.
- (7) U.P. Viniyog (1966-67 ki dwitiya Anupurak) Vidheyak, 1966.

Goa, Daman & Diu

- (1) The Goa, Daman and Diu Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Goa, Daman and Diu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Goa, Daman and Diu Excise Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Goa, Daman and Diu Appropriation Bill, 1966.
- (5) The Goa, Daman and Diu Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 1966.

Himachal Pradesh

- (1) The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Himachal Pradesh Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Tax Mutarfa Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1966.
- (5) The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1966.
- (6) The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1966.

Manipur

- (1) The Manipur Appropriation Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Manipur Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Manipur Hill Areas (House Tax) Bill, 1966.

Nagaland

The Passengers and Goods Taxation Bill, 1966.

Pondicherry

- (1) The Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Pondicherry General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (5) The Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 1966.

Tripura

- (1) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1966.

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Health and Housing

Bihar

The Bihar Houses (Hire, Lease and Settlement) Control (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

Gujarat

- (1) The Bombay Town Planning (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (2) The Bombay Medical (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (3) The Gandhidham (Development and Control on Erection of Buildings) (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Gujarat Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Jammu and Kashmir

A Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Medical Registration Act, Samvat, 1993.

Maharashtra

- (1) The Maharashtra Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (2) The Bombay Medical (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Bombay Homoeopathic and Biochemic Practitioners' (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (5) The Madhya Pradesh Housing Board (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (6) The Maharashtra Nurses Bill, 1966.

Mysore

- (1) The Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Registration and Medical Practitioners Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners' Registration and Medical Practitioners' Miscellaneous Provisions (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Punjab

The East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Rajasthan

The Rajasthan Premises (Control of Rent and Eviction) (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Himachal Pradesh

The Himachal Pradesh Anatomy Bill, 1966.

Labour and Employment

Andhra Pradesh

The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Bill, 1966.

Jammu and Kashmir

A Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Employees Provident Funds Act, 1965.

Maharashtra

The Bombay Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Uttar Pradesh

U.P. Audhiyogic Upkram (Berojgari Rokney ke Liye Vishesh Upbandh) Vidheyak, 1966.

Land and Agriculture

Andhra Pradesh

- (1) The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Abolition of Inams Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Andhra Pradesh Forest Bill, 1966.

Bihar

- (1) The Bihar Private Irrigational Works (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Bihar Public Irrigational and Water Development Works (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Bihar Irrigation (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Bihar Gramdan (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (5) The Bihar Agriculture (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Gujarat

- (1) The Gujarat Land Acquisition (Industrial Areas) (Repeal) Bill, 1966.

Appendices

- (2) The Bombay Inams (Kutch Area) Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Bombay Land Requisition (Gujarat Extension of Duration) Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Jammu and Kashmir

- (1) A Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Big Landed Estates Abolition Act, Samvat, 2007.
- (2) A Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Aid to Agriculturist and Land Improvement Act, Samvat, 1993.
- (3) A Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Tenancy Act, Samvat 1980.
- (4) A Bill to restrict temporarily Allienation of Land in the Jammu and Kashmir State.
- (5) A Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1962.
- (6) A Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Utilization of Lands Act, Samvat 2010.
- (7) A Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Government Aid to Agriculturists and Land Improvements Act, Samvat 1993.

Madhya Pradesh

- (1) The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Jagir Re-acquisition (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Madhya Pradesh Reclamation of Fallow Land Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Produce Market Committee (Postponement of Elections) Bill, 1966.

Madras

- (1) The Madras Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Madras Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1966.

- (4) The Madras Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Maharashtra

- (1) The Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (2) The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region) (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Irrigation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Bombay Khar Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Mysore

- (1) The Mysore Silkworm Seed and Cocoon (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rate) (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Mysore Agriculture Pests and Diseases Bill, 1966.
- (4) The Mysore Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Bill, 1964.
- (5) The Mysore Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Orissa

- The Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Punjab

- (1) The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (2) The Punjab Sugarcane (Regulation of Purchase and Supply) Amendment Bill, 1965.

Rajasthan

- (1) The Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Markets (Validating Provisors) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Rajasthan Land Acquisition (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1966.

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Uttar Pradesh

U.P. Jot Chakbandhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1966.

Goa, Daman and Diu

The Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Himachal Pradesh

The Himachal Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Manipur

The Manipur Plant Diseases and Pests Bill, 1966.

Legal

Bihar

The Kolhan Civil Justice (Regulating and Validating) Bill, 1966.

Haryana

The Punjab Laws (Application) Bill, 1966.

Jammu & Kashmir

- (1) A Bill to provide for the Release of Offenders on probation or after due admonition and for matters connected therewith.
- (2) A Bill to provide for Stay of Eviction of Proceedings relating to Tenants.
- (3) A Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure 1959 (Non-official).
- (4) A Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People Act, 1957.
- (5) A Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People Act, 1957.

Madhya Pradesh

- (1) The Court Fee (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Enquiry Commission (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Ceiling (Amendment and Rehearing of Appeals) Bill, 1966.

Madras

The Madras Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 1966.

Maharashtra

- (1) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (2) The Bombay Court-Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (3) The Presidency Small Cause Courts (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Mysore

The Mysore Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Orissa

The Angul Laws Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Punjab

The Provincial Small Cause Courts (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Uttar Pradesh

- (1) Provincial Small Cause Courts (U.P. Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1966.
- (2) U.P. Muslim Wakf (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1966.

Goa, Daman & Diu

- (1) The Court Fees (Goa, Daman and Diu Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Goa, Daman and Diu (Judicial Commissioner's Court) Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Manipur

- (1) The Manipur General Clauses Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Union Territories (Laws) (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Pondicherry

- (1) The Pondicherry Usuary Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Pondicherry Civil Courts Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Mahe Stay of Eviction Proceedings (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Appendices

- (4) The Pondicherry Chamber of Commerce Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Tripura

The Tripura General Clauses Bill, 1966.

Parliamentary Affairs

Gujarat

The Gujarat Legislative Assembly Members Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Madhya Pradesh

The Madhya Pradesh Speaker and Deputy Speaker (Salaries and Allowances) Amendment Bill, 1966.

Maharashtra

The Bombay Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

The Bombay Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

Uttar Pradesh

- (1) U.P. Vidhan Mandal (Sadasiyon ki Upbandhiyon ka) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1966.
- (2) U.P. Rajya Vidhan Mandal ke Adhikariyon aur Sadasiyon, Mantriyon, Up-Mantriyon aur Sabha Sachivon (ke vetan tatha Bhatton aur Prakriyan Upbandh) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1966.

Himachal Pradesh

The Salaries and Allowances of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Himachal Pradesh) (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Pondicherry

The Salaries and Allowances of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (Pondicherry) Amendment Bill, 1966.

Social

Andhra Pradesh

The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Bill, 1966.

Jammu and Kashmir

A Bill to provide for the regulation of conditions of work and employment in shops, commercial establishments, residential hotels and restaurants or entertainment, eating houses and theatres and other establishments.

Maharashtra

- (1) The Bombay Prevention of Begging (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Bombay Children (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Mysore

- (1) The Mysore Prohibition of Beggary (Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Orissa

Shri Jagannath Temple (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Rajasthan

- (1) The Nathdwara Temple (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- (2) The Rajasthan Cinema (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1966.
- (3) The Nathdwara Temple (Second Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Uttar Pradesh

U.P. Hindu Sarvajanic Dharmic Sanstha (Sampatti Apavyaya Nivaran) (Asthai Adhikar) (Pravratti rehney ka) Vidheyak, 1966.

Transport and Communication

Jammu and Kashmir

- (1) A Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Motor Vehicles Act, Samvat, 1966.

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(2) A Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Motor Vehicles Act, Sarivat 1958.

Mysore

The Motor Vehicles (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Nagaland

(1) The Nagaland Motor Vehicles Bill, 1966.

(2) The Nagaland States Road Transport Bill, 1966.

(3) The Nagaland Highways Bill, 1966.

Pondicherry

The Motor Vehicles (Pondicherry Amendment) Bill, 1966.

APPENDIX IV

Ordinances issued during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1966

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the Houses	Date of cessation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Union					
1	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	1-2-1966	15-2-1966		Replaced by legislation.
2	The Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	5-2-1966	15-2-1966		Do.
3	The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	6-6-1966	25-7-1966		Do.
4	The Jayanti Shipping Company (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1966	10-6-1966	25-7-1966		Do.
5	The Advocates (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	14-6-1966	25-7-1966		Do.
6	The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Ordinance, 1966	17-6-1966	25-7-1966	6-9-1966	
7	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	30-6-1966	25-7-1966	..	Do.
8	The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	7-7-1966	25-7-1966	..	Do.
9	The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	12-7-1966	25-7-1966		Do.
10	The Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Ordinance, 1966	13-9-1966	1-11-1966		Do.
11	The Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	21-9-1966	1-11-1966		Do.
12	The Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Ordinance, 1966	15-12-1966			
13	The Essential Commodities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	23-12-1966

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1	2	3	4	5	6
States					
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>					
1	The Osmania University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	11-8-1966	15-11-1966(A) 21-11-1966(C)	..	Replaced by legislation.
2	Sri Venkateswara University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	11-8-1966	15-11-1966(A) 21-11-1966(C)		Do.
<i>Bihar</i>					
1	The Bihar Private Irrigation Works (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	31-5-1966(A) 28-5-1966(C)	6-9-1966(A) 5-9-1966(C)	16-10-1966(A) 13-10-1966(C)	Do.
2	The Bihar District Board and Local Board (Control and Management) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	9-8-1966(A) 7-8-1966(C)	6-9-1966(A) 5-9-1966(C)	16-10-1966(A) 13-10-1966(C)	Do.
3	The Bihar Public Irrigation and Water Development Works (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966.	20-8-1966(A) 18-8-1966(C)	6-9-1966(A) 5-9-1966(C)	16-10-1966(A) 13-10-1966(C)	Do.
4	The Bihar Irrigation (Amending and Validating) Ordinance, 1966	20-8-1966(A) 19-8-1966(C)	6-9-1966(A) 5-9-1966(C)	16-10-1966(A)	Do.
5	The Patna University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	25-8-1966(A) 22-8-1966(C)	6-9-1966(A) 5-9-1966(C)	16-10-1966(A) 13-10-1966(C)	Do.
6	The Bihar Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	26-8-1966(A) 24-8-1966(C)	6-9-1966(A) 5-9-1966(C)	16-10-1966(A)	Do.
7	The Bihar Contingency Fund (2nd Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	12-11-1966			
8	The Bihar Essential Recruitment (Regularisation) Ordinance, 1966	23-11-1966			
9	The Bihar Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	19-12-1966		..	
10	The Bihar Khadi and Gramodyog (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	22-12-1966	..	..
<i>Gujarat</i>					
1	The Gujarat Municipalities (Amendment) and (Municipality of Petlad Validating Provisions) Ordinance, 1966	4-2-1966	15-2-1966		Do.
2	The Gujarat Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	21-12-1966

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1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Haryana</i>					
1	The Haryana Contingency Fund Ordinance, 1966	16-11-1966	6-12-1966	17-1-1967	Replaced by legislation.
2	The Punjab Laws (Application) Ordinance, 1966	1-12-1966	6-12-1966	17-1-1967	Do.
<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>					
1	The Jammu and Kashmir University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	26-9-1966	3-10-1966		Do.
2	The Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	13-6-1966	Do.		Do.
3	The Jammu and Kashmir Registration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	13-6-1966	Do.		Do.
4	The Jammu and Kashmir Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	5-8-1966	Do.		Do.
5	The Jammu and Kashmir Houses and Shops, Rent Control Ordinance, 1966.	16-3-1966	Do.		Do.
6	The Jammu and Kashmir Tenancy (Stay of Ejectment Proceedings) Ordinance, 1966	21-6-1966	Do.		Do.
7	The Jammu and Kashmir Shops and Commercial Establishments Ordinance, 1966	16-6-1966	Do.		Do.
8	The Jammu and Kashmir Houses and Shops, Rent Control (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	16-7-1966	Do.		Do.
9	The Jammu and Kashmir Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	27-7-1966	Do.	..	Do.
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>					
1	The Madhya Pradesh University Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	22-1-1966	8-2-1966	..	Do.
2	The Madhya Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	29-1-1966	Do.	..	Do.
3	The Madhya Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	28-4-1966	12-9-1966		Do.
4	The Madhya Pradesh Recognized Examinations (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	3-5-1966	Do.	..	Do.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
5	The Madhya Pradesh Reclamation of Fallow Land Ordinance, 1966 .	12-5-1966	12-9-1966		Replaced by legislation.
6	The Madhya Pradesh Speaker and Deputy Speaker (Salaries and Allowances) Amendment Ordinance, 1966 .	30-5-1966	Do.	..	Do.
7	The Madhya Pradesh Profession, Business, Calling and Employment Tax Ordinance, 1966	31-5-1966	Do.	..	Do.
8	The Enquiry Commission (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	6-6-1966	Do.	..	Do.
9	The Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Produce Market Committee (Postponement of Elections) Ordinance, 1966 .	28-6-1966	Do.		Do.
10	The Madhya Pradesh Land Holdings Ceiling (Amendment and Rehearing of Appeals) Ordinance, 1966 .	4-7-1966	Do.	..	Do.
11	The Madhya Pradesh Commercial Crops (Taxes on Land) Ordinance, 1966 .	16-7-1966	Do.	..	Do.
12	The Madhya Pradesh Panchayat (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 . . .	5-8-1966	Do.	..	Do.
13	The Madhya Pradesh Cooperative Land Development Bank Ordinance, 1966	2-9-1966	Do.		Do.
14	The Madhya Pradesh Secondary Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	10-10-1966	..		
15	The Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Prevention of Disqualification (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	5-12-1966			
16	The Criminal Law Amendment Madhya Pradesh (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	19-12-1966			
17	The Madhya Pradesh Land Reforms Scheme Ordinance, 1966	21-12-1966			..
18	The Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University (Recognition of certain Members for Nomination to the Board) Ordinance, 1966	22-12-1966			
19	The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	23-12-1966	..	..	..
20	The Madhya Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Loans Assistance Ordinance, 1966 .	24-12-1966			

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1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Madras</i>					
1	The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Ordinance, 1966	20-1-1966	29-1-1966	2-3-1966	Replaced by legislation.
2	The Madras Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Ordinance, 1966	20-4-1966(C) 21-4-1966(A)	2-8-1966	5-9-1966	Do.
3	The Madras Urban Land Tax Ordinance, 1966	20-5-1966	2-8-1966	9-9-1966	Do.
4	The Madras Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Ordinance, 1966	31-12-1966	..	..
<i>Maharashtra</i>					
1	The Maharashtra Emergency Powers (Regulation of Water Supply) Ordinance, 1966	11-7-1966	1-9-1966	..	The Ordinance was allowed to lapse.
2	The Bombay Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	16-7-1966	1-9-1966(A) 29-8-1966(C)	5-10-1966	Do.
3	The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	24-8-1966	1-9-1966(A) 31-8-1966(C)	5-10-1966	Do
<i>Mysore</i>					
1	The Mysore Civil Services (Prevention of Strikes) Ordinance, 1966	15-9-1966	17-11-1966	29-12-1966	Replaced by legislation
2	The Mysore Land Reforms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	29-9-1966	17-11-1966	29-12-1966	Do.
<i>Orissa</i>					
1	Shri Jagannath Temple (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	7-2-1966	22-2-1966	2-4-1966	Do.
2	The Orissa Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	3-5-1966	5-10-1966	..	
3	The Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	19-7-1966	5-10-1966	..	
4	The Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	16-11-1966	..		
<i>Punjab</i>					
1	The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	12-1-1966	16-2-1966	27-3-1966(A) 28-3-1966(C)	Do.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
2	The East Punjab Urban Rent Restrictions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	5-1-1966	16-2-1966	27-3-1966(A) 28-3-1966(C)	Replaced by legislation.
3	The State Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1966	1-6-1966	5-12-1966(C) 7-12-1966(A)	15-1-1967	Do.
4	The Punjab Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	24-6-1966	5-12-1966(C) 7-12-1966(A)	15-1-1967	
5	The Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	30-6-1966	5-12-1966(C) 7-12-1966(A)	15-1-1967	
<i>Rajasthan</i>					
1	The Rajasthan Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	16-1-1966	28-2-1966	..	Do.
2	The Rajasthan Panchayat Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	22-1-1966	Do.	..	Do.
3	The Nathwara Temple (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	3-2-1966	Do.	..	Do.
4	The Rajasthan Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	5-2-1966	Do.	..	Do.
5	The Rajasthan Land Revenue (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1966	6-7-1966	15-9-1966	..	Do.
6	The Rajasthan Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	28-7-1966	Do.	..	Do.
7	The Rajasthan Armed Constabulary (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966	25-11-1966			Do.
8	The Rajasthan (Ban on the Export of Cows) Ordinance, 1966	3-12-1966	..	..	..
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>					
1	The U.P. Vishwavidyalaya (Upkulpatiyon ki Niyukti) (Sanshodhan tatha Vaidhikaran) Adhyadesh, 1965	4-12-1965	28-1-1966	1-3-1966	Do.
2	The U.P. Esthaniya Nikaya (Alpkalik viyavastha) Tiritiya (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1965	23-12-1965	28-1-1966	28-2-1966	Do.
3	The U.P. Intermediate Education (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1965	28-12-1965	28-1-1966	1-3-1966	Do.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
4	The U.P. Audhiyogic Jhagron ka (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1965	30-12-1965	28-1-1966	18-2-1966	Replaced by legislation.
5	The U.P. Hastinapur Nagar Vikash Mandal (Chalu Rehney ka) Adhyadesh, 1966	29-12-1965	28-1-1966	6-3-1966	Do.
6	The U.P. Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1966	18-1-1966	28-1-1966	1-8-1966	Do.
7	The U.P. Nagar Mahapalika (Alpakalik) Viyawastha Adhyadesh, 1966	25-1-1966(C) 28-1-1966(A)	1-2-1966	..	Do.
8	The U.P. Bikrikar (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1966	30-6-1966	18-7-1966	..	Do.
9	Prisons (U.P. Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1966	7-7-1966	18-7-1966	..	Do.
10	The U.P. Panchayat (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1966	4-7-1966	18-7-1966		Do.
11	The U.P. Atyawashvaka Sevayon ka Anurakshan Adhyadesh, 1966	28-8-1966	30-11-1966	..	Do.
12	The U.P. Palika Sevayon (Kendriyakaran) (Prakiran Upbandh) Adhyadesh, 1966	5-9-1966	30-11-1966	..	Do.
13	Kanpur tatha Meerut Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1966	28-10-1966	30-11-1966	..	Do.