

**THE JOURNAL OF
PARLIAMENTARY
INFORMATION**

**VOLUME XXXVI, NO. 2
JUNE, 1990**

THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

VOL. XXXVI, No. 2

JUNE 1990

CONTENTS

	PAGE
EDITORIAL NOTE . . .	149
ARTICLES	
Legislative Behaviour in India . . .	151
—Subhash C. Kashyap	
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: Some Reminiscences . . .	158
—B.K. Mukherjee	
SHORT NOTES	
Election of the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha . . .	166
Birth Anniversary Celebration of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia . . .	171
PARLIAMENTARY RECORDS . . .	175
PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES	
Conferences and Symposia . . .	179
Indian Parliamentary Delegation Going Abroad . . .	179
Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training . . .	179

	PAGE
PRIVILEGE ISSUES . . .	183
PROCEDURAL MATTERS . . .	189
PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS . . .	194
DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST	
The Constitution (Sixty-Fourth Amendment) Act, 1990 . . .	216
SESSIONAL REVIEW	
Lok Sabha . . .	218
Rajya Sabha . . .	230
State Legislatures . . .	240
RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST . . .	246
APPENDICES	
I. Statement showing the Sittings held and Reports presented by the committees of the Ninth Lok Sabha during the period 1 January to 31 March 1990 . . .	249
II. Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Fifty-Third Session of Rajya Sabha . . .	250
III. Statement showing the Activities of the Legislatures of the States and Union Territories during the period 1 January to 31 March 1990 . . .	255
IV. List of Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by President during the period 1 January to 31 March 1990 . . .	261
V. List of Bills passed by the State Legislatures and Union Territories during the period 1 January to 31 March 1990 . . .	262
VI. Ordinances issued by the Union and the State Governments during the period 1 January to 31 March 1990 . . .	266
VII. Party Position of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Legislatures of States and Union Territories . . .	270

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

LARRDIS stands for Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service

Articles

PROFESSOR M.V. PYLEE is Director-General, Asian Institute of Development and Entrepreneurship and Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin

SHRI M.S. SHARMA is Assistant Legislative Council, Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice, New Delhi,

EDITORIAL NOTE

Shri K.S. Hegde, former Speaker of Lok Sabha and a distinguished jurist passed away on 25 May 1990. He had made valuable contribution to our national life as Speaker of the Sixth Lok Sabha and earlier as a Judge of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh High Courts. We deeply mourn his death. We also condole the sad demise of Shri Jagdish Chandra Dixit, Chairman of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council, who passed away on 7 March 1990.

The behaviour of the legislators in parliamentary democracy is watched with avid interest by everyone, more so by the scholars and intelligentsia. In the first article of this issue, "Legislative Behaviour in India", the author correlates the behaviour of the citizenry in general with that of legislators and notes that legislatures being the microcosms of the people at large, "the behaviour we see in the legislatures is a reflection of what is happening in the nation outside. If there are troubles around; if passions and frustrations are rising among the people, they are bound to find an echo in the Houses of legislatures." The author asserts that if the representative bodies are to be judged not by the level of oratorical or debating skill, but by their performance in their representational role, "every successive Parliament, beginning from the first one after Independence, has been more representative of the people than its predecessor." After analysing various approaches to the study of legislative behaviour, he concludes that "any methodology and any theory seeking to analyse the social and political behaviour of human beings, would, of necessity, have its merits and demerits. As such, there is an urgent need to recognise that the study of almost any given subject in social sciences can profit from the application of a mix of approaches, both traditional and modern. After all everything that is old need not necessarily be bad. Likewise everything new may not necessarily be good."

In the second article, "Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: Some Reminiscences", Shri B.K. Mukherjee, Former Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat recounts his experiences during his association with the Committee for eight long years in their formative years. According to the author, the Committee have gone a long way since their inception, but their achievements during the formative period were also not inconsiderable. He recalls some important recommendations made by the Committee in those years, which culminated in providing reservation to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in appointments to various posts under the Government/public sector undertakings, etc. in proportion to the total population; enhancement in the quantum of post-matric scholarships; uniform reservation in the Medical Colleges in the country; separate housing schemes for providing houses and house sites, etc. In conclusion, the author observes that "although much has been achieved, still a lot remains to be done. Shortfalls in the appoint-

ments of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes continue. It needs only the political will to remedy the situation. The Committee's efforts have, however, not been in vain."

With the unanimous election of Shri Shivraj V. Patil as Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha has once again restored the tradition of this post being adorned by a leader from the main Opposition. We include a feature on the Deputy Speaker's election in this issue.

The eightieth birth anniversary of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, an eminent parliamentarian, a great socialist leader, philosopher and thinker, was celebrated by members of both Houses of Parliament on 23 March 1990 in the Parliament House Annexe. A feature on the event has also been covered in this issue.

The Houses of Parliament and State Legislatures are witness to various epoch-making events. Some such instances make records, while other may establish new records by breaking the old ones. We introduce a new feature, "Parliamentary Records" from this issue, which we hope, would be found interesting and useful by our readers. We thank one of our former colleagues, Shri M.C. Shah for having made a suggestion in this regard.

We felicitate Sarvashri Lijum Ronya, Ghulam Sarwar, Shashikant Lakhani, Radha Raman Shastri, Brij Mohan Mishra, Madhukarrao Dhanaji Chowdhury, M. Borobabu Singh, Yudhistir Das, G. Paianiraja and Harishanker Bhabra on their unanimous election as Speakers of the Legislative Assemblies of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Pondicherry and Rajasthan, respectively. We also congratulate Sarvashri Alapati Dharma Rao, C.C. Singhpo, Devendra Nath Champia, Prakash Velip, Shrinivas Tiwari, A. Bhaktavatsalam and Surendra Singh Chauhan on their election as Deputy Speakers of the Legislative Assemblies of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Pondicherry and Uttar Pradesh, respectively. We also extend our felicitations to Dr. Umeshwar Prasad Verma and Shri Mohammed Wali Rahmani on their election as Chairman and Deputy Chairman, respectively of the Bihar Legislative Council.

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

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

—Subhash C. Kashyap

LEGISLATIVE BEHAVIOUR IN INDIA

SUBHASH C. KASHYAP

In a democratic set-up, especially a representative parliamentary democracy, the Legislature enjoys a unique position. In India, which has deliberately chosen the parliamentary system of Government, the Parliament and State Legislatures enjoy a place of primacy and pre-eminence in the governance of the country. The behaviour of the legislators is, therefore, watched with avid interest by scholars and laymen alike.

When we talk of legislative behaviour, the image that immediately comes to the mind of a common man is really that of the present-day goings on in various legislatures and of the behaviour that the legislators put up. Understandably, nobody, least of all the legislators themselves, can be happy about it.

But, at least the academics should try to analyse, understand and appreciate rather than condemn. Why does it happen and why do they behave as they do? Unfortunately, we criticise each other a little too much. The legislator, the civil servant, the businessman and the academic, each one tends to denigrate the other. We forget that we all come from the same social milieu and share the same weaknesses and foibles as our brothers and sisters in other professions. As for legislatures, they are more particularly the mirrors or microcosms of the people at large. The behaviour we see in the legislatures is a reflection of what is happening in the nation outside. If there are troubles around, if passions and frustrations are rising among the people, they are bound to find an echo in the Houses of legislatures. If there is indiscipline in the country—in homes, schools and colleges, offices, factories and elsewhere, if people do not attend to their duties anywhere, if teachers and students, workers and Government employees do not do their work properly, how can we expect only the legislators to be in their seats and behave like good boys? After all, they are also as human and are also subject to the same pressures as any one of us. Also, they are elected by us and, therefore, if anybody is to be blamed for their behaviour, it is we ourselves.

Viewed from another angle, the most fundamental duty and right of a member is to express himself freely on the floor of the House and to give voice to the grievances, problems and reactions of the people. Sometimes rules and regulations may not allow a member to have his say in the manner at a time when he wants to do so. Most of the instances of indecorous behaviour, etc. in the legislatures emanate from such situations. When a member is worked up and agitated on an issue of public importance of one concerning his constituents, he feels that rules or no rules, he must have his say. After all, legislatures are living institutions—institutions throbbing with life. Some heat, some shouting, some frayed

tempers are a natural part of parliamentary life. The modern legislature is there not merely to make laws, it is also a forum for voicing the problems of the people and seeking remedies for them.

Decline of legislatures has become the common talk almost all over the world. The quality of legislators and their behaviour, the falling standards of debate, etc. are cited as the main indicators of the decline of legislatures in recent times. But, such sweeping generalisations seem to be most unfortunate. An analysis of the background of the members of the Ninth Lok Sabha, for example, shows that it is the most highly educated Lok Sabha ever. It has the largest number—about 74 per cent—of members with graduation and higher academic qualifications and the lowest number—only some 4.1 per cent—of non-matriculantes. Also, the number of Ph.D.s and the holders of the MBA degree is the highest ever. In fact, qualification-wise, the calibre of the members had almost constantly been improving steadily from the First Lok Sabha.

As for the quality of debates, if we mean the high quality of legal arguments, animated discussions on procedural issues and interpretation of rules, etc., the high levels of oratorical flights and intellectual duels of the precise connotation of a single word, the beautiful idiomatic English spoken in immaculate Oxford and Cambridge accent, we may be quite right in concluding that the standards of debate have fallen. It is true that we have in Parliament today more down-to-earth behaviour quite representative of the levels at the grass-roots. Parliament is not a body of experts or a debating society. It is not an academic seminar of a university where scholars come and speak. It is not an elitist club. Basically, Parliament is a people's institution, a representative institution. Its fundamental role is to represent the people. Judged on that basis, nobody can say that the present Parliament is less representative of the people than the first Parliament that came into being soon after Independence. In fact, every successive Parliament, beginning from the first one after Independence, has been more representative of the people than its predecessor. A representative body is to be judged not by the level of oratorical or debating skill but its performance in its representational role.

A useful comparison in regard to the composition of the First and the Ninth Lok Sabha would bring the basic difference in the background of members into sharp relief. In the First Lok Sabha, the leadership was generally highly educated. Several of them had had their education and legal training abroad. The largest single professional group was that of advocates, attorneys, lawyers or barristers. Gradually, Parliament has become less elitist and more representative. In the Ninth Lok Sabha, the largest single professional group is that of agriculturists amounting to 40.4 per cent of the membership. As against this, the First Lok Sabha had only 22.5 per cent agriculturists. In our country, where 75 per cent people get their subsistence from agriculture, will a House where the largest single group is that of Bar-at-Laws educated in England and advocates educated

in highbrow convent and public schools and Presidency Colleges and the like be more representative or will a House that consists of farmers be more so? Even if we think in terms of the interest groups, the largest single interest group in the country is that of farmers. The English-educated elite may be hardly one per cent or even less than one per cent of the country's population. If Parliament becomes more representative of the people at the grass-root level, should we say that it has declined? It all depends on our own expectations and perceptions of this institution of Parliament. The question is: do we perceive it as a people's representative body or as something else?

It was a matter of some satisfaction that in the Eighth Lok Sabha, the Opposition, despite being numerically weak, was able to compel the Government to take Parliament seriously and to yield to parliamentary opinion and even pressure, for example, in matters like the Defamation Bill or the Thakkar Commission Report.

Be that as it may, it is but proper to analyse various approaches to the study of legislative behaviour. The behavioural social scientists hold that since man is at the root of every institution, the way he behaves and why he does so, should be given a place of primacy in any study of institutions. It is sometimes said that the traditional political science studied political ideas, values, customs, symbols and institutions without reference to their creator, that is man. The behaviouralists insist that the behaviour of individuals and the behaviour of the institutions as a whole in a given context should be taken into consideration for arriving at any definite or valid scientific conclusions.

One need not go deep into various aspects of how the so-called modern behavioural approach in social sciences started with market researches in the United States; how from the study of ideas and institutions and systems we moved towards studying the behaviour of men who constitute the institutions; how structural-functional analyses also soon gave place to mere collection, collation, computation and study of quantitative statistical data about the background of the actors in the drama and then to the attitudinal studies based on backgrounds, role perceptions of those involved, etc.; how while talking of the behaviour of men, we soon reduced them to mere numbers; how qualitative analysis of phenomena or organisations or study of the functioning, performance, processes and achievements of institutions became outdated and how political philosophy became a dirty word and value judgements a taboo. It would rather be apt to point out certain drawbacks of these approaches, already tried and experimented in Western countries, if adopted in the study of the legislative behaviour in India.

First, empirical fads are already seen as badly dated in most of the advanced nations. There is an increasing realisation that one cannot study human behaviour—the behaviour of legislators and others—by applying

market research methodologies used for selling soap and tooth-paste or by the same approach as may be valid for the study of the behaviour of crabs or reptiles in the laboratories. Mere statistical data and techniques and quantitative sans qualitative analysis, are no more legitimate. Political thought is back with a bang and political scientists are today more and more talking of values and concepts. But, in India we are still beating the drum of behavioural studies.

Secondly, even if we accept the legitimacy and the need for trying to analyse the behaviour of our legislators by relating it to their socio-economic background, etc., we have to give up the almost pathetic attempt to typify behavioural patterns. The Western models, by and large, have absolutely no relevance in the context of our situation. It is not possible for us to generalise or to reduce to any models things like the roll-call analysis, the voting patterns, the leadership processes, etc. in Indian legislatures. The reasons are not far to seek. The Western models are born in relatively homogenous societies and in the context of different political systems. Ours is a highly pluralistic society, horizontally and vertically segmented and fragmented in many ways and with many pulls of diverse kinds—religious, linguistic, regional, social and cultural. Our diversity itself constitutes our greatest strength, for our pluralism is of special kind in which minorities of various sorts constitute the majority of the people and various kinds of minorities and majorities cut across each other and give birth to a composite, inter-locked society. Actually, our efforts for national integration are more likely to be successful if we think in terms of inter-locked society. This inter-locked society finds itself reflected in our legislatures and in legislative culture. It is a pity that some of the so-called behavioural scientists, without grasping the essentials of our inter-locked society, still continue to interpret Indian political institutions and processes with alien models.

Thirdly, in India, a member of Lok Sabha is elected from a territorial constituency by a million or more people. But, once elected, he is supposed to be a member of Parliament of India and he represents the whole of India. There are different views on this aspect. It seems right that so far as constitutional philosophy and law of the land are concerned, constituencies are merely for the sake of convenience of elections. So many people have to be elected and the country has to be divided into so many constituencies. But otherwise, a member of Parliament is not a member from such and such constituency. On the other hand, in the British House of Commons and in many Parliaments of the world, a member is identified by his constituency, 'a gentleman from such and such place'. In India, it is never done. The entire approach of our founding fathers was that our members should think in all-India terms. They should think not of their constituency alone but of the country as a whole.

Fourthly, any study of the influence of socio-economic background on legislative behaviour has also to take into account the role of the party

system and political loyalties. In the context of the requirements of strict party discipline, the scope for individual opinion and freedom of action is very limited and restricted. It has become more so with the passage of the Anti-Defection Law (52nd Constitution Amendment Act).

Fifthly, Legislatures in India are not merely law-making bodies. In fact, only a small portion of their time is devoted to law-making. Legislatures in our country are multi-functional institutions discharging a variety of roles. Also, in our polity, legislature and executive are not two separate or competing centres of power. The executive is a part of the legislature, comes out of it and remains part of it and responsible to it. Role conflict between the two is ideally inconceivable. It is very often said that Parliament controls the executive. But, it is so much of an illusion. Actually, in a parliamentary democracy, it is the executive which may and quite legitimately does control Parliament. Given these perceptions, it would be unfortunate if any borrowed theoretical assumptions from the USA, Canada, etc., lead us astray and make us try to understand the behaviour of our legislatures and legislators in the decision-making processes and policy formulations.

Apart from these limitations, there are some other fundamental objections to the blind adoption of empirical research methods to the study of human behaviour. Firstly, the validity of all empirical enquiry-based conclusions can at best be in the province of probability and to that extent cannot be considered scientific. If, in a certain situation with particular constants and particular variables, a group has behaved in a particular manner nine times, it can be no guarantee that it will behave in the same way the tenth time also. At best, it can be deemed most probable. Secondly, empirical researches on the behaviour of human or institutional organisms in our situation become highly or even prohibitively capital-intensive and as such beyond the reach and competence of individual scholars. As a result, researchers have to seek institutional finance and have to be dependent on funding organisations, business houses, governmental bodies and so on. It is a moot question as to what extent research in such conditions can remain independent. It is well-known that one who pays the piper calls the tune and in howsoever subtle or sophisticated manner it may be done, capital intensive research is most likely to be motivated, commissioned, sponsored, managed and remote-controlled. Thirdly, behavioural methodologies, techniques and tools presuppose a heavy dependence on technology and machines which themselves impose further constraints and their own categorical imperatives from the techniques of information management bordering on doctoring and manipulation.

But, this is not to deny the desirability or validity of studying aspects like the socio-economic background of legislators or to look into the distribution of their time between different roles; or of a study into the policy formulation and decision-making processes; or of trying to analyse the changes in priorities and individual or group behavioural patterns of our

legislators or Houses of legislatures; or even attempting cross-regional or cross-national comparative studies. In fact, all this and much more has been done and is being done by us. There are still many unchartered areas where further enquiry and research are called for and could help.

There is also an obvious need for a study to be initiated into the changes in the content, canvas and culture of debates in the legislatures. For instance, in the earlier Lok Sabhas, there was much greater emphasis on discussion of national and international issues. Regional issues and local problems were left to be taken up in the State Legislatures. People used to flock to hear Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru initiate debates on the international situation, on foreign affairs, etc.; to listen to persons like Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerji, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Shri N.C. Chatterji, Acharya Kripalani, Shri Bhupesh Gupta and others. The discussions were of a high level and invariably from a national angle and approach. Unhappily, it seems, gradually but increasingly, more and more regional and even local problems are coming to acquire greater relevance and importance for our members of Parliament. What perhaps may cause the greatest concern is not only the shift in emphasis but the fundamental change in approach and outlook. Sometimes it appears as if we are more and more looking at national problems from regional, communal, linguistic or otherwise parochial angles rather than the other way round, as by and large we used to do in the earlier years of our Parliament.

Why this kind of change in attitudes has come about needs to be studied by researchers in the field of Parliamentary Political Science. There is a strong case for the growth and recognition of Parliamentary Political Science as a separate independent academic discipline which would encompass subjects like parliamentary institutions and procedures, legislative management, comparative legislative studies, legislative drafting, subordinate legislation, etc. In fact, legislative management itself could be an excitingly new field of study, enquiry and research. It is time that some universities take initiative of introducing such courses in their curricula at graduate and post-graduate levels.

Along with these, there are certain other issues having a vital bearing on the subject under discussion which call for a deep study and consideration on the part of the scholars. They include:

- (a) To what extent and in what manner has the Anti-Defection law conditioned or changed the behaviour of the legislators and legislatures?
- (b) What is the role, if any, that the legislatures have performed in building an inter-locked, if not an integrated, society and a unified nation?
- (c) How far and for how long did the politics of the so-called 'absence of an alternative' at the national level affect the behaviour of members within and outside the ruling party and conditioned the functioning of the legislatures as a whole?
- (d) How far have adult franchise and the behaviour of legislatures paved the

way for the realisation of the ideals of our Constitution, especially secularism and social justice?

Finally, any methodology and any theory seeking to analyse the social and political behaviour of human beings, would, of necessity, have its merits and demerits. As such, there is an urgent need to recognise that the study of almost any given subject in social sciences can profit from the application of a mix of approaches, both traditional and modern. After all everything that is old need not necessarily be bad. Likewise everything new may not necessarily be good. To quote Kalidasa from *Malvikagnimitram*:

पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं
न चापि काव्यं न मित्य वद्यम् ॥

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES****SOME REMINISCENCES****B.K. MUKHERJEE**

Almost all the countries have a system of committees in their legislatures, which facilitates consideration of such matters which, owing to their technical nature, cannot be taken up by the House as a whole. The system, besides ensuring more comprehensive examination of matters, also results in saving of time of the House. According to a renowned scholar, Professor Josef Redlich, "Speeches in committee are generally short, to the point, business like and simple. Their manner is almost conversational and seldom tinged with rhetoric. The object of committee debate is to arrive at decisions upon special questions of substance and to settle the essential points of detail one by one. The aim of what is said is to *convince*, not to gain a mere debating advantage. Committee, therefore, offers to individual members the best scope for display of expert knowledge, untiring industry, capacity for routine work and ready action: many a new member makes his reputation there, especially a man whose claims to foremost rank in Parliament are based upon ability and knowledge of political and administrative business rather than on brilliance of oratorical display."¹

In the United Kingdom each House of Parliament possesses an organised system of committees which comprises committees of the whole House, select committees, standing committees on public bills and committees on private bills. The approval of a package of reforms in 1979 by the House of Commons culminated in setting up of 14 departmentally related select committees.

In India also, the committee system is well-developed. The two Houses have several standing committees and joint/select committees. The setting up of three standing subject committees on Agriculture; Environment and Forests; and Science and Technology in August 1989, was indeed a landmark in the history of evolution of parliamentary institutions in India. In their Second Report, the Rules Committee of Ninth Lok Sabha have observed that by having a full-fledged system of standing subject committees, surveillance of Parliament over the entire administrative

¹Josef Redlich: *The Procedure of the House of Commons* : Archibald Constable and Co. Ltd., London, 1908, Vol. III, pp. 92-93.

functioning, would be ensured. They have, therefore, proposed to set up seven more standing subject committees on Commerce and Industry; Communications, Transport and Tourism, Defence and External Affairs; Finance and Planning; Home Affairs, Law and Justice; Human Resource, Information and Broadcasting; and Social Welfare and Urban Development.

Of all the parliamentary committees, the one which deserves a special mention affecting as it does the welfare of one-sixth of the population of the whole country, is the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which was formed on 18 December 1968. While replying to the debate on the demands for grants relating to the Department of Social Welfare in Lok Sabha on 30 April 1970, the then Minister of Law and Social Welfare (Shri P. Govinda Menon) said: "I consider this Committee to be more important than the earlier committees—the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee—because this is a committee which is an agency of Parliament to examine the activities of Government *vis-a-vis* the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I sometimes imagine that this is the torchlight of Parliament which is intended to explore all that is happening in the Government of India regarding the amenities to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes".²

The functions of the Committee as laid down under rule 331A of the Rules of Procedure are:

- (a) to consider the reports submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under article 338(2) of the Constitution and to report as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the Administration of the Union Territories;
- (b) to report on the action taken by the Union Government and the Administration of the Union Territories on the measures proposed by the Committee;
- (c) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under its control (including appointments in the public Sector Undertakings, Statutory and Semi-Government Bodies and in the Union Territories) having regard to the provisions of article 335;
- (d) to report on the working of the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territories; and
- (e) to examine such other matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House of the Speaker.

²L.S. Deb., 30 April 1970, c. 206.

I had the privilege of serving this Committee for eight years since its inception. The work of the Committee was more challenging because there was no precedent to guide the staff. Certain questions were then naturally raised. What should be the methodology? Should the Committee rest content with visits to distant areas where atrocities on the weaker sections of the society were reported to have been committed? Or should the Committee present a report on the basis of examination of official witnesses at its headquarters and evidence gathered during on-the-spot visits? What should be the role of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? Shri D. Basumatari, the first Chairman of the Committee, who had an open mind, readily agreed to the suggestion that the Committee should work on the lines of the Estimates Committee.

Like the Estimates Committee, the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constituted study groups for intensive examination of subjects selected for study and report. In one material respect the Committee went ahead of the Estimates Committee. It formed a Study Group on Procedure consisting of conveners of all study groups and the Chairman. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was invited at each sitting of the Committee like the Comptroller and Auditor General of India at the sittings of the Public Accounts Committee. A representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs, usually a Zonal Director of the status of a Deputy Secretary, also accompanied the Committee during tours.

The informal study tours of the Committee were educative and highly instructive. They gave an opportunity to members to see at first hand the living conditions of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Informal discussions with groups of people or social organisations and formal meetings with State Government officials, usually in the State capitals, enabled the Committee to formulate their views which proved to be useful while examining official witnesses in the Parliament House.

With Shri Basumatari, and later with his successors—Sardar Buta Singh and Shri N.R. Laskar—the members of the Committee travelled thousands of miles visiting the remotest corners of India in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Nagaland and the isolated habitations of the tribals in the Bastar region of Madhya Pradesh. During one such visit, the mental agony and pangs were distinctly visible on Shri Basumatari's face when he observed destitution of the tribals living much below the poverty line. At one meeting at Jagdalpur he literally broke down and cried like a child: "It is for you to resist all forms of exploitation by the middle-men or the petty bureaucrats, who take advantage of your plight and are out to fleece you. You must form your own co-operatives to raise your economic status." The position of the tribals was no better in Chhota Nagpur area of Bihar nor in the tribal belts of Maharashtra and Orissa. The condition of the scheduled castes was the same everywhere. Living in the periphery of the towns, they dwelt in shanty huts and eked out their living by working in

unhealthy trades which were despised by the upper classes. We had to visit the *bastis* of the sweepers, the cobblers, etc. who had no approach roads to their dwelling units, no street lights, and not even the potable water. Their plight was apparent when groups of bare-bodied men, emaciated due to hunger and disease, crowded around the members of the Study Groups and narrated their tales of woe.

Many observations were made during the course of tours; many memoranda were received and gists of the discussions prepared. Previously, reports of study tours, prepared on the basis of material received and discussions held with the officials and non-officials, were simply kept for record. When Sardar Buta Singh became the Chairman of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes immediately after the completion of Shri Basumatari's two-year term, the practice of laying a copy of the report on the study tour on the Table of the House was introduced for the first time. The report on the study tour of Shri Kartik Oraon's Study Group to Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands in October 1972 was consequently laid on the Table of the two Houses of Parliament. The Committee also presented their report to Parliament on the socio-economic condition of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Islands.³

After the completion of Sardar Buta Singh's term as Chairman in 1973, Shri D. Basumatari was reappointed as Chairman of the Committee. During his second term, a Conference of Chairmen of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was held on 17 and 18 January 1976. In his Inaugural Address, Shri B.R. Bhagat, Speaker, Lok Sabha, made a pointed reference to the crucial problems which affected the socio-economic interests of the weaker sections of the people in various States. He felt that the question of rapid spread of education among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes required serious consideration. It was the pivot round which the socio-economic progress of these communities revolved. The problem of land alienation was also a serious problem which concerned the tribal population. He hoped that the Legislature Committees were aware of this problem and they had gone into the question of effective implementation of various legislative and executive measures to prevent land alienation. In his welcome speech, Shri Basumatari observed that since the objectives and problems of parliamentary and legislature committees on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were similar, "this conference will afford us an opportunity to discuss our mutual problems and to exchange views and experience so as to enable these committees to be more effective and useful in the discharge of their functions". He added that the Government bestowed a very careful consideration to the recommendations made by

³Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC&ST Committee) Twenty-fourth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha).

the Committee. As many as sixty per cent of the Committee's recommendations were accepted by the Government and others were in the process of examination.⁴

One of the subjects discussed at the Conference was the growing atrocities on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. When the Chairman of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly Committee expressed his concern that despite constitutional safeguards and various protective measures taken by the Union and State Governments in this regard during the last so many years, the incidents of atrocities were on an increasing scale, Shri Basumatari observed that this was no doubt a serious matter and the parliamentary committee was also seized of it. They were, however, unable to make investigations into incidents of atrocities inasmuch as they related to law and order, which was a State subject. Besides, they had no machinery of their own to make such investigations. It was, therefore, suggested by the Committee in their very first report that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should make necessary investigations whenever cases of atrocities came to his notice and details of the important complaints investigated by him, might be published in the form of *ad-hoc* reports of the Commissioner to the President.

It was felt at the Conference that the Committees in the State Legislatures might examine cases of serious atrocities taking place in their States and take up the matter with the Chief Minister concerned. District Vigilance Committees might also be set up on the lines of the Committee earlier set up in Maharashtra. The organisation of the Commissioner should be strengthened so that he had an Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner in each State.

During Shri Basumatari's second term as Chairman, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, for the first time, referred to the Committee two cases of atrocities on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in (i) village Maulana Budhachak (District Patna); (ii) and Village Amli Kaur (District Banda). In their report, the Committee emphasised the need for examination of all cases of atrocities on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes by an officer of the status of Superintendent of Police and also for the setting up of vigilance cells in all States to deal with such cases. The Committee desired that legal aid should be provided to the persons affected by atrocities and stringent action should be taken against those police officers who, either colluded with the perpetrators of crimes against scheduled castes and scheduled tribes or who failed to take cognisance of such cases. The Committee also recommended that the committees of State Legislatures should be apprised of all cases of atrocities against

⁴ B.K. Mukherjee, First Conference of Chairmen of Committees on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, *The Journal of Parliamentary Information*. Vol. XXII, No. 2, p. 208.

scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.⁵

Ever since their inception, the Committee received a large number of petitions/representations from persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Government as well as in private services. On 27 June 1969, the Study Group on Procedure of the Committee laid down the following guidelines for dealing with the complaints/representations against the Government by scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes:

- (i) Genuine grievances regarding the non-implementation of reservation orders in services under Union Government and public sector undertakings, may be forwarded to the concerned Ministry and their factual comments obtained. Where the reply of the Ministry satisfactorily explains the position or redresses the grievances, the petitioner concerned may be apprised of the position with the approval of the Chairman. Where, however, a question of policy or principle is involved, the matter may be placed before the Study Group on Procedure.
- (ii) Complaints/representations on other matters, falling within the purview of the Government of India, Union Territory Administrations and Union public sector undertakings, together with the facts obtained from the concerned Ministry, may be placed before the Study Group on Procedure for consideration.
- (iii) Complaints/representations on other matters, falling within the purview of the State Governments may be forwarded to the Chief Secretary of the State Government concerned for disposal and the petitioner may also be informed accordingly.
- (iv) Anonymous representations, representations couched in intemperate and indecorous language and on matters which are *sub-judice* may be filed on receipt in the Secretariat.
- (v) Representations which make suggestions for improvement of condition of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes may be acknowledged on receipt and the suggestions made therein examined and necessary questions prepared for obtaining information from the Ministries concerned at the time of oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministries.

A question arose whether Government servants belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were free to submit representations to the parliamentary committee without being liable to disciplinary action. A reference was made to the Cabinet Secretariat (Department of Personnel), who informed the Committee that such representations to the Committee would be in contravention of the conduct rules for the Government servants. In his address to the valedictory meeting of the Committee held on 10 August 1973, the Speaker (Dr. G.S. Dhillon) observed *inter alia* as

⁵SC&ST Committee, op. cit., Fifty-first Report, Sixth Lok Sabha, pp. 15-16.

follows:

Regarding the Committee dealing with representations received from any individual Government employee belonging to scheduled castes or scheduled tribes on his service matters, I have consulted the Government. They are of the view that enquiry or investigation of individual grievances of Government employees belonging to the scheduled castes or scheduled tribes does not come within the purview of the Committee. I am also of the opinion that the Committee should deal with question of policy relating to the welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and not individual cases. Grievances on service matters of individual Government employees are beyond the scope of the functions of the Committee.⁶

The matter was also discussed at the first conference of Chairmen of Committees on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The view at the conference was that since the Government servants had their own channels of ventilating their grievances, representations received from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Government service with regard to their individual service grievances might not be considered by the Committee. Representations on general policy matters might, however, be entertained and considered by the Committee.⁷

The Committee have gone a long way since their inception. Their achievements during the formative period were no inconsiderable. It was due to the Committee's efforts that reservations were provided to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in appointments to various posts under the Government in proportion to the total population given in the census reports.⁸ It was again due to the Committee's insistence that the Bureau of Public Enterprises instituted annual returns to be submitted by the enterprises showing in detail the position about new recruitments, promotions, etc. of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates, to the Ministry of Home Affairs with copies to the Cabinet Secretariat and Bureau of Public Enterprises. For this purpose, a Joint Secretary in-charge of Public Enterprises, under their administrative control, was made responsible to keep a watch over the implementation of decisions regarding representation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the public enterprises. The Government also accepted the recommendation of the Committee that the prevailing percentage of representation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in services in public enterprises should be revised upward as was done by the Government in regard to services in the Government Departments.⁹

Other recommendaitons made by the Committee are of far-reaching

⁶ *The Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Vol. XIX, No. 4, p. 891.

⁷ B.K. Mukherjee, *op cit.*, p. 211.

⁸ SC&ST Committee, *op. cit.*, Fourth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha), p. 20.

⁹ *Ibid.*, Seventh Report (Fourth Lok Sabha), pp. 2-3.

importance insofar as the upliftment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is concerned. They recommended enhancement in the quantum of post-matric scholarships for those undergoing technical courses and those pursuing academic courses.¹⁰ Recently the Government have announced a further upward revision in the quantum of post-matric scholarships. About 1.5 million scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students would be benefitted from the decision to raise the maintenance allowance and income ceiling of eligibility under the post-matric scholarship scheme for them.¹¹ The Committee also recommended a uniform reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Medical Colleges in the country and suitable relaxation of standards for admission.¹² Thanks to the Committee's efforts, the term of office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, was fixed for five years.¹³ Pursuant to the Committee's recommendations, the carry-forward rule was suitably amended. The Government decided that the period for carrying forward of unfilled reserved vacancies should be increased from two to three subsequent recruitment years. In the last year of the period for which vacancies are carried forward, if the candidates belonging to the scheduled castes are not available for vacancies reserved for them, scheduled tribes candidates should be considered for appointment against such vacancies and like-wise in the case of vacancies reserved for scheduled tribes.¹⁴ The Committee also recommended a separate housing scheme for providing houses and house sites to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and enhancement of housing subsidy payable to scheduled caste beneficiaries.¹⁵

Twenty years have passed since the Committee adopted its first report on the re-organisation of the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on 13 November 1969. Although much has been achieved, still a lot remains to be done. Shortfalls in the appointment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes continue. It needs only the political will to remedy the situation. The Committee's efforts have, however, not been in vain.

¹⁰ SC&ST Committee, *op. cit.*, Third Report (Fourth Lok Sabha), p. 25.

¹¹ *The Statesman*, 14 October 1989.

¹² SC&ST Committee *op. cit.*, Fourteenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha), p. 12.

¹³ *Ibid.* Sixth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha), p.13.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* Eighteenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha), p. 22.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* Sixteenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha), p. 31.

ELECTION OF DEPUTY SPEAKER OF NINTH LOK SABHA

The procedure for holding election to the office of the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha is the same as that of the Speaker, Lok Sabha with the exception that in the case of the Speaker, the date for the election is fixed by the President whereas the date for election of Deputy Speaker is fixed by the Speaker himself as per provisions of rule 8 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. The Deputy Speaker is elected by Lok Sabha from amongst its members by a simple majority of members present and voting in the House.

The Speaker fixed 19 March 1990 as the date for holding the election to the office of Deputy Speaker of Ninth Lok Sabha. The members were accordingly informed of the procedure for holding election and the programme thereof through the Bulletin on 13 March 1990.

Under the rules, the notice of motion for choosing the Deputy Speaker is required to be given at any time before noon on the day preceding the date so fixed for the election. However, in the present case, 17 and 18 March 1990 being closed holidays on account of Saturday and Sunday, respectively, members were required to give notices of motion by 1515 hours on the preceding working day, viz. 16 March 1990.

Ten notices of motions proposing the name of Shri Shivraj V. Patil, a member of the House elected from Latur parliamentary constituency in the State of Maharashtra, for being chosen as the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha were received by the stipulated time. Nine motions were found to be in order and were included in the List of Business for 19 March 1990.

On 19 March 1990, when the item was taken up, only five motions were moved as either the proposers or the seconders of remaining four motions were not present in the House.

The motion moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta and seconded by Professor Saif-ud-Din Soz was then put to vote of the House and adopted unanimously. The other motions were not put to vote.

The Speaker, Shri Rabi Ray, thereupon declared Shri Shivraj V. Patil elected as the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha.

Having been chosen as the Deputy Speaker, Shri Patil was then conducted to his seat by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri P. Upendra and Deputy Leader of Congress (I) in Lok Sabha, Professor N.G. Ranga.

Shri Patil was warmly felicitated on his unanimous election to the office

of the Deputy Speaker by the Prime Minister and leaders of various parties and groups in the House.

Prime Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, congratulating Shri Patil on his election as Deputy Speaker admired his competence, his quiet efficiency, his dignified behaviour and inner self-confidence and said that he had a rich experience of public life and had shouldered responsibilities in various positions in the State and at the Union. The Prime Minister expressed his pleasure over Shri Patil's election since the tradition of Deputy Speaker's post going to the main Opposition was once again restored. The Prime Minister observed that with Shri Patil in the Chair, "the voice of other people, particularly those who sweat and toil, those who contribute most to the country will be heard and that is the greatest hope that we have in him."

Congratulating Shri Patil, on his unanimous election as the Deputy Speaker, the Deputy Leader of Congress(I) in Lok Sabha, Professor N.G. Ranga said that he was one of the best parliamentarians and had proved to be one of the ablest Ministers. He hoped that the Speaker would find in him a very able, confident, effective and cooperative comrade in helping the House to do its work in the best possible temper and tempo.

Offering felicitations on behalf of the BJP, Shri L.K. Advani said¹ that the House had set a very healthy convention by electing Shri Patil, a member belonging to the main Opposition, as Deputy Speaker. His election would add to the dignity of the office. Shri Advani assured him that his party would give him full cooperation in discharging his duties and functions.

Felicitating the new Deputy Speaker, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, CPI(M) observed: "We have always been impressed by his suavity, by his fair-mindedness and by his sobriety and I have no manner of doubt that as presiding officer of this House, he will be able to discharge his functions to the satisfaction of all." Shri Chatterjee wished Shri Patil all success and assured his party's full cooperation in discharging his duties and functions.

Congratulating Shri Patil on his uncontested election as Deputy Speaker, Shri Indrajit Gupta (CPI) said that the qualities of admirable dignity as well as restraint and firmness, discharged by Shri Patil as Speaker of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, would be required very much by him in dealing with this House also. He hoped that he would add greatly to the dignity of the Chair and perform his duties in a way which would convince all sections of the House.

Offering felicitations on behalf of his party, the AIADMK, Dr. Thambi Durai said: "He is an able lawyer and all his experience will help him to run the business of the House very efficiently..... He has not only to conduct the House but he has also to protect the rights of the members."

¹Original in Hindi.

Shri A.K. Roy (Marxist Coordination), offering his felicitations to Shri Patil on his unanimous choice as Deputy Speaker, expressed the hope that members of smaller parties who were more ignored than heard, would be given ample opportunity to be heard in the House.

Associating himself with the compliments paid to the Deputy Speaker, Shri Inderjit (GNLF) was confident that Shri Patil would do "great justice to this vital office because he is always fairminded and he has great humility and also great strength."

Professor Saif-ud-Din Soz (National Conference), offering his felicitations, expressed the hope that Shri Patil's knowledge of the procedure and his qualities of integrity would do justice to all. He assured him of utmost cooperation in discharging his duties in the House.

Shri G.M. Banatwalla (Muslim League) described Shri Patil as a capable presiding officer on whom members could always depend without any hesitation whatsoever.

Congratulating the Deputy Speaker, Shri Chitta Basu (Forward Bloc) said that Shri Patil knew the rights and privileges of each member of the House. He hoped that every member would get adequate time to reflect his views, and his party's views, and in general the hopes and aspirations of the people.

Associating himself with the Leader of the House, leaders of various parties/groups and other members in the House in extending felicitations to Shri Shivraj V. Patil, the Speaker, Shri Rabi Ray, observed:

Indeed, his election is a great triumph of Indian democracy and is indicative of our innate strength and capacity to rise above party considerations. Shri Patil richly deserves the high encomiums bestowed upon him by party leaders..... Shri Patil proved his administrative acumen in whatever portfolio was assigned to him. I am sure that with his innate qualities of head and heart and capacity to win over people by persuasion, Shri Patil would prove himself to be an ideal Deputy Speaker of this House. I really feel greatly relieved to have him by my side to share the onerous responsibilities of running this House. I have no doubt that the proceedings of this House will be greatly enriched and the roots of democracy will strike deeper in the days ahead.

Replying to the felicitations, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, expressed his gratitude to the House for electing him to the high office and said that in discharging his duties he would try to be humble, friendly, considerate, just, correct, unbiased and above all un irritating. He observed:

It shall be the endeavour of all concerned to see that as much time as is possible is given to the members. I shall endeavour to do the same. It is also imperative that the business in the House is transacted, and transacted in the best possible manner and also on time. With the cooperation of all concerned, it should be possible to achieve this objective also. Once, while speaking on an occasion like this, Pandit

Jawaharlal Nehru said that the members symbolise the authority and the dignity of the people, and the presiding officers symbolise the authority and the dignity of the House, and it should be remembered by all concerned. The success of parliamentary democracy depends, to a very great extent on the manner in which the proceedings in the House are conducted. These views go to show the enormousness and importance of the task to be done by the presiding officers. Always and always I shall bear these views in mind.

Shri Shivraj V. Patil concluded by seeking the cooperation, friendly attitude, understanding and help from all the members, leaders and other presiding officers and the officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Shri Shivraj V. Patil—A Life Sketch

Son of late Shri Vishwanath *alias* Sambhaji Patil, Shri Shivraj V. Patil was born on 12 October 1935 at Chakur village in Ahmedpur Taluk of Latur district (Maharashtra). He graduated in Science and obtained Master's degree in Law from Osmania University, Hyderabad and Bombay University, Bombay.

Shri Patil, who is an advocate, agriculturist and Honorary Professor of Law, started his political career with the Presidentship of Latur Municipality in 1967 and held that position till 1972.

Shri Patil's parliamentary career began in 1972 with his election to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly. During his membership of the State Legislative Assembly between 1972-79, Shri Patil became Deputy Minister of Law and Judiciary, Irrigation and Protocol in the State Government during 1975-76. He was elected Deputy Speaker of the House in 1976 and held the position till 1978 when he was elevated to its Speakership. He remained Speaker of the House till September 1979.

Shri Patil was elected to Lok Sabha for the first time in January 1980 from Latur parliamentary constituency. He was re-elected to Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabhas in December 1984 and November 1989, respectively, from the same constituency. He was associated with the Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament as a member since 12 May 1980 and as its Chairman from 8 September 1980 to 21 November 1980. Different portfolios held by Shri Patil as Minister of State in the Union Council of Ministers were: Defence—17 October 1980 to 15 January 1982; Commerce (Independent Charge)—15 January 1982 to 29 January 1983; Science and Technology, Atomic Energy, Electronics, Space and Ocean Development—29 January 1983 to 22 October 1986. Also held additional portfolios of Personnel and Training, Administrative Reforms, Public Grievances and Pension—25 September 1985 to 4 October 1985; Defence Production and Supplies—22 October 1986 to 24 June 1988; and Civil Aviation and Tourism (Independent Charge)—25 June 1988 to 2 December 1989. Shri Patil has also been holding the post of Vice-President,

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) since 21 October 1983.

Shri Patil's literary accomplishments include writing of two booklets, including a commentary on the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act. His special interests include politics and foreign affairs, while during his pastime and recreation, he is engrossed with reading, swimming, shooting and horse-riding.

Shri Patil has widely travelled to many parts of the world. He has visited Bahamas, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), Finland, France, German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Switzerland, Thailand, the UK, the USA, the USSR and Vietnam.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF DR. RAM MANOHAR LOHIA

On the occasion of the eightieth birth anniversary celebration of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, an eminent parliamentarian, a great socialist leader, philosopher and thinker, a meeting of members of both Houses of Parliament was held on 23 March 1990 in the Parliament House Annexe, under the auspices of Indian Parliamentary Group.

In his address¹ to the distinguished invitees, Shri Rabi Ray, Speaker, Lok Sabha, paying rich tributes to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, observed that he was his mentor and *guru* insofar as he had initiated him into the socialist faith. He noted that Dr. Lohia, who was a man of action, always raised his voice against every form of injustice—whether social, economic or political—and that was why he was so popular among the masses whose undisputed leader he was. He was an amalgam of piety, love, modesty, anger and sufferings. The Speaker observed that Lohiaji deplored the caste system and the hierarchical order based on birth and advocated for preferential opportunity for the socially oppressed sections of the society and to achieve this objective, he had started the “destroy caste” movement. Shri Ray further observed that Lohiaji, an original thinker, had expounded the theory of *Saptakranti* or Seven Revolutions, which provided an ideological basis to the revolutionary transformation in our political and economic system. The Speaker recalled that although Dr. Lohia’s parliamentary career was very short, his awe-inspiring presence was discernible not only inside the House but outside too. It was the irrepressible Lohiaji who had proved through unchallengeable statistics that the average income of a person in our country at that time was just about four annas per day and not fifteen annas as was asserted by the then Government. It is difficult to find today the likes of Lohiaji, he asserted. In conclusion, the Speaker felt that the “best tribute to the memory of Lohiaji would be to dedicate ourselves to the tasks he had undertaken, to commit ourselves to his ideas and philosophy and to bridge the gulf between our precepts and practice”.

While releasing a Monograph entitled, “Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia” on this occasion, the Speaker observed that to release the first publication in a series of Monographs on Eminent Parliamentarians launched by the Lok Sabha Secretariat was the best tribute to the memory of Dr. Lohia.

¹Original in Hindi.

Shri P. Shiv-Shanker, Leader of the Opposition in Rajya Sabha and former Union Cabinet Minister, recalled² that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was one of those top leaders of our country, who dedicated everything to the nation during the freedom struggle. He said Dr. Lohia adopted Gandhism and amalgamated it with Marxism. He was so concerned about the upliftment of women in India that he always talked of *Sita Ram Rajya* instead of *Ram Rajya*. He felt that the best tribute to Dr. Lohia would be to follow his ideals and thoughts in letter and spirit.

Shri George Fernandes, Minister of Railways and Kashmir Affairs, described² Dr. Lohia as a great thinker and philosopher who was at least twenty years ahead of his times. Recounting in detail all the tenets of Dr. Lohia's *Saptakranti*, Shri Fernandes said that he had always insisted that whatever was said in theory was actually accomplished in practice. He recalled that Lohiaji was sure that perhaps people would understand him only after his death. Shri Fernandes appealed to all members, irrespective of their party affiliations, to sit together to discuss the challenges before the nation and give a shape to the dream of *Saptakranti* propounded by Lohiaji.

In his homage, Professor N.G. Ranga, a veteran parliamentarian and the seniormost member of Lok Sabha, called him as "revolutionary of revolutionaries". He observed that Dr. Lohia had left behind him a "great saga of sacrifice, bearing original ideas and creativity, original organisational means and methods". Recounting his personal friendship with Dr. Lohia, he said that way back in 1936, he (Dr. Lohia) came forward to strengthen his (Professor Ranga's) efforts to develop a kisan movement in the country. Professor Ranga concluded with a note that the struggle launched against social, political and economic evils by Dr. Lohia "is even now necessary in order to make India, the India of our dreams".

Shri Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait of Muslim League observed³ that Dr. Lohia had served the nation throughout his life and he left this world while serving only the nation. Shri Sait called upon all who loved Dr. Lohia, to follow his principles, since only such principles could solve most of the current national problems.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee (CPI-M), in his tributes, called Dr. Lohia a "great son of India, a true patriot and one of the most effective parliamentarians that we have had". Shri Chatterjee noted that Dr. Lohia's concern for the poor and the downtrodden and his vision of a prosperous India free from foreign domination as well as economic exploitation marked his endeavours both as a political leader as well as a parliamentarian. He was an original thinker, whose contribution to the development of political process in our country has been of great value. Shri Chatterjee

²Original in Hindi.

³Original in Urdu.

observed that Dr. Lohia's "life and works provide us with inspiration to serve the people better".

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Minister of Labour observed⁴ that although he had not seen Dr. Lohia from closeby, his ideology had always been his guiding spirit. He added that he had developed with him a relationship of similarity of thought, which is more durable than blood relationship. Shri Paswan asserted that unless there was a commitment for complete revolution—cultural, social and economic—as conceived by Dr. Lohia, there would not be any change in the society.

Paying tributes on his behalf and on behalf of his party, Shri Yajvendra Singh of BJP expressed his happiness that the idea of decentralisation of power (*Chaukhamba Rajya* — four-pillared State) as enunciated by Dr. Lohia, has been taking a real shape.

Dr. Ram Sanjivan (CPI) observed⁴ that Dr. Lohia, who was a great socialist thinker, had struggled a lot for the establishment of a classless society. He urged upon all to draw inspiration from Dr. Lohia's socialist thought.

Dr. Nagen Saikia (AGP) called Dr. Lohia as "a man with the vision of a prophet and a poet. Lohia was the spirit himself — an indomitable humanist spirit — with a perspective of age-long history of the cultural India and a vision for the healthy future of the country where downtrodden toiling masses would be freed from all sorts of direct and indirect bondages and would have the privilege to raise their heads equally with all under the sky".

Shri Vasant Sathe, former Union Cabinet Minister and a veteran parliamentarian, recalled⁴ that Dr. Lohia had always been a source of inspiration to him since his socialist teachings had inspired him throughout his youth. He added that Dr. Lohia was of the firm conviction that there was a need for a political alternative in order to save democracy and maintain people's faith in socialist democracy in our country.

Shri Hukumdev Narain Yadav (Janata Dal) called⁴ Dr. Lohia a philosopher and a saint. He noted that Lohiaji had a vision which could peep deep into the minutest of the matters in the Universe. He called him a philosopher who thought far ahead of his age and times.

In his tributes, Shri G. Swaminathan (AIADMK) called Dr. Lohia "a great fighter" and a "remarkable man", who had vast knowledge and could speak with authority on any subject under the sun.

Dr. G. Vijay Mohan Reddy of Telugu Desam recalled that in the post-war Naval Ratings' uprising, when lakhs of people came on the roads, Dr. Lohia was the first man to support that uprising. He felt that the purpose of the movement was to give leadership and had the same path been

⁴Original in Hindi.

followed by the entire nation, there would have been no division. He added. "We were very near to establishing a rule which could have been just to everybody".

In her address⁵ to the distinguished gathering, Dr. Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, observed that the country needed today leaders like Dr. Lohia, Mahatma Gandhi and Abul Kalam Azad to stem the prevailing atmosphere of hatred and discrimination on the basis of caste, creed and religion. She said there was a revolutionary fervour in Dr. Lohia's firm belief that if the poor farmer, who after toiling both in day and night, provided food to all but himself had an empty stomach, it would be better for him to burn those fields and destroy such palaces and mansions which had brought him to such a situation. She called it India's fortune that Dr. Lohia was born in India and urged upon all to follow the path shown by him.

The meeting then concluded.

⁵Original in Hindi.

PARLIAMENTARY RECORDS

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

— Editor

LOK SABHA

Longest sitting

The sitting of Lok Sabha which commenced on 15 September 1981 ended at 0358 hours next day (16 September) is the longest sitting of Lok Sabha so far. It lasted for 16 hours 58 minutes.

Longest Session

Twelfth Session of First Lok Sabha, which commenced on 15 February 1956 and adjourned *sine die* on 30 May 1956, is the longest session of Lok Sabha held so far. Total number of days of the session was 106 during which there were as many as 76 sittings.

Maximum strength of the ruling party

Congress (I) Party, had a strength of 398 members at the time of the constitution of the Eighth Lok Sabha. The number went up to 413 on 1 January 1986. The party had a strength of 382 members at the time of dissolution of the House on 27 November 1989.

Maximum number of members suspended from the House on a particular day

63 members on 15 March 1989.

Maximum Adjournments on a day

The House was adjourned for eight times on 20 July, 1989 on account of unruly scenes.

Maximum number of sessions during the term of a Lok Sabha

As many as eighteen sessions during the term of the Fifth Lok Sabha.

Maximum number of political parties represented in a particular Lok Sabha

24 in Ninth Lok Sabha.

Longest tenure as Speaker

Dr. Balram Jakhar is the only Speaker to have served two full terms as Speaker during the tenure of Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabhas. This is the longest tenure as Speaker so far.

First Leader of Opposition

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh during the Fourth Lok Sabha.

First occasion when no party secured majority in Lok Sabha

No party secured absolute majority in the general elections to the Ninth Lok Sabha held in November 1989.

First instance of Joint Sitting of the two Houses of Parliament

On 6 May 1961; it terminated on 9 May 1961.

First instance when President's Address to the Members of two Houses was telecast live

After the Constitution of the Ninth Lok Sabha, President Shri R. Venkataraman's Address to the members of the two Houses assembled together in Central Hall on 20 December, 1989 was broadcast and telecast live.

First instance of a former Prime Minister sitting as the Leader of Opposition

Shri Rajiv Gandhi is the first former Prime Minister to sit as the Leader of Opposition (Ninth Lok Sabha).

First instance of a sitting Member of Lok Sabha elected as President of India

Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was the first sitting member of Lok Sabha to be elected as President.

First instance when Prime Minister was not a sitting member of the House
Shrimati Indira Gandhi in 1966 (Third Lok Sabha).

First Speaker to face a Resolution for his removal from office

Shri G.V. Mavalankar on 18 December, 1954.

The only Government which did not face the Lok Sabha

The Government headed by Shri Charan Singh in 1979.

Longest serving sitting member of Lok Sabha

Professor N.G. Ranga. He has been member of Lok Sabha for the following periods:

April 1957 to March 1962 (Second Lok Sabha)

April 1962 to March 1967 (Third Lok Sabha)

April 1967 to December 1970 (Fourth Lok Sabha)

January 1980 to December 1984 (Seventh Lok Sabha)

December 1984 to November 1989 (Eighth Lok Sabha)

December 1989 — (Ninth Lok Sabha)

NINTH LOK SABHA

First Short Notice Question under Rule 54(3)¹

Admitted by the Speaker for oral answer on 29 March 1990.

First occasion when speech was made in the House in Indian Language other than English or Hindi

The first such speech in the Ninth Lok Sabha was made in Marathi by Shri Vamanrao Mahadik, member, on 19 December 1989; while participating in the discussion on the motion regarding the election of the Speaker.

STATE LEGISLATURES

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Shortest Session

The Seventh Gujarat Legislative Assembly which commenced its last Session on 18 January 1990, was prorogued on 22 January 1990. The Session, in which only three sittings were held with a business of 10 hours and 47 minutes, was the shortest in the annals of Gujarat Legislative Assembly. The earlier shortest Session was held from 17 to 19 December 1962 with three sittings, but it had worked for 11 hours and 10 minutes.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Live broadcast of Governor's Address for the first time

For the first time in the history of Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, the entire proceedings of the Address to the House by Governor, Kunwar Mehmood Ali Khan, on 20 March 1990 was broadcast through local All India Radio Station.

¹Under Rule 54(3) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, in case of a Short Notice Question, if the Minister is unable to answer the Question at short notice and the Speaker is of the opinion that the Question is of sufficient public importance to be orally answered in the House, he can direct that the Question be placed as the first Question on the list of Questions for the day on which it is due for answer in the normal course. This power is, however, exercised only in exceptional cases.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Live telecast of Governor's Address for first time

For the first time in the history of West Bengal Legislative Assembly, the Address to the House by Governor, Shri T.V. Rajeswar, was live-telecast on 15 January 1990. Incidentally, this was the first time that the Governor's Address was live-telecast in any State Legislature in India.

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCE AND SYMPOSIA

Tenth Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers: The Tenth Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers was held in Harare from 8 to 12 January 1990. The Standing Committee Meeting was held on 7 January 1990. The post-Conference tours took place on 8 and 9 January 1990. Shri Rabi Ray, Speaker, Lok Sabha; Dr. (Shrimati) Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha; Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha and Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, attended the Conference.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITING INDIA

Finland: In response to an invitation from the Parliament of India, an eight-member Finnish Parliamentary Delegation led by His Excellency Mr. Kalevi Sorsa, Speaker of the Finnish Parliament, visited India from 18 to 25 February 1990. The Delegation called on Shri Rabi Ray, Speaker, Lok Sabha and Shri P. Upendra, Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Information and Broadcasting on 21 February 1990. The Speaker, Lok Sabha hosted a banquet in their honour on the same day. The Delegation called on Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 22 February 1990; Shri I.K. Gujral, Minister of External Affairs on 23 February 1990 and Shri R. Venkataraman, President of India on 25 February 1990. Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Bombay and Agra.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION GOING ABROAD

DR Yemen and Jordan: On the invitation of the Parliaments of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Jordan, an Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Rabi Ray, Speaker, Lok Sabha, visited PDR Yemen from 28 February to 3 March 1990 and Jordan from 3 to 7 March 1990. Other members of the Delegation were Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty, Sarvashri Sudarsan Ray Chaudhary, H.S. Hanspal, Kamal Chaudhary and Anil Shastri, all members of Parliament. Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period 1 January to 31 March 1990, the following Programmes/Courses were organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, Lok Sabha Secretariat:

Orientation Programmes for New Legislators: Under this series, a two-day Orientation Programme for new members of Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha was organised from 4 to 5 January 1990. Shri Mulayam Singh

Yadav, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, inaugurated the Programme. Shri Niaz Hasan, the then Speaker, Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, welcomed the new members. The Vote of Thanks was proposed by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Uttar Pradesh. In all 120 members (including two old members) attended the Programme, which was designed to assist them to face with greater confidence and ease the onerous tasks, responsibilities and challenges of their job and to become more effective legislators.

During the Programme, discussions were held on various subjects, such as "Problems faced by new Members"; "Role and Opportunities for the new Members"; "Do's and Don'ts for Members — Decorum and Parliamentary Etiquettes, Customs and Conventions"; "Amenities, Facilities and Services for Legislators"; "Legislative Devices available to Members to raise various matters". "How to be an Effective Legislator?"; "Privileges of Members and Legislatures" and "Committee Structure in Legislatures", etc. Senior parliamentarians and Ministers and legislators of State Vidhan Sabha, who addressed the participants on various subjects, included Shri Diwakar Vikram Singh, Minister of Food and Civil Supplies, Uttar Pradesh; Shri Shatrudh Prakash, Minister of Planning, Jails, etc., Uttar Pradesh; Sarvashri Brahm Dutt, S.P. Malaviya, Manvendra Singh, Janeshwar Mishra and Professor Saif-ud-Din Soz, all members of Parliament; Shri Mata Prasad Pandey, member of Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha and Shri Mohan Singh, former Minister in Uttar Pradesh Government.

Attachment Programme for foreign participants attending an International Training Programme on "Audit of Public Enterprises" organised by the office of C&AG of India: At the request of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, an Attachment Programme for foreign participants, from various developing countries in Asia, Africa and the Pacific, attending an International Training Programme on "Audit of Public Enterprises", was organised by the Bureau from 21 to 23 March 1990, to enable them to study the working of Parliament and parliamentary processes and procedures in India. The programme, which was attended by 40 trainee officers, was inaugurated by Shri Ajit Singh, Minister of Industry.

Appreciation Courses for Probationers/Officers of All India and Central Services: The following Appreciation Courses on parliamentary processes and procedures were organised by the Bureau, viz. Appreciation Course for Audit Officers of Indian Audit and Accounts Department — 8 to 12 January 1990; Tenth Appreciation Course for probationers of Indian Audit and Accounts Service and Indian Defence Accounts Service and Indian Defence Engineering Service and fellows and students of ICPS — 29 January to 2 February 1990; Twenty-first Appreciation Course for IAS probationers — 5 to 9 February 1990; Appreciation Course for students of MD Community Health Administration Course and Indian Railway Accounts Service probationers — 26 to 30 March 1990; and Appreciation

Course for Directors, Additional Directors and Joint Directors from the Department of Electronics — 26 to 30 March 1990.

Attachment Programme for Officers of Nagaland Legislative Assembly: At the request of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat, two Attachment Programmes for Shri T.N. Lotha, Assistant Librarian with Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) of Lok Sabha Secretariat, and Shri Rokuopre, Assistant Superintendent with Budget and Payment and Members' Salaries and Allowances Branches and Pay and Accounts Office of Lok Sabha Secretariat, were organised from 23 to 30 January and from 23 to 26 March 1990, respectively.

Attachment Programme for IA&AS Officers: An Attachment Programme in parliamentary processes and procedures for Indian Audit and Accounts Service Officers of the Office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India was organised on 29 and 30 January 1990. The Programme which was attended by 51 officers, was inaugurated by Shri P. Shiv Shanker, member of Parliament. Among others, the participants were also addressed by Professor Saif-ud-Din Soz and Shri Raof Valiullah, members of Parliament.

Attachment Programme for ICPS fellows: At the request of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, an Attachment Programme for 14 ICPS fellows was organised from 8 to 25 January 1990 to enable them to study the working of Legislative Branches, Financial Committees Branches, and Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service of Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Zonal and All India Inter-University Competitions on Model Parliament: Zonal and All-India Inter-University Competitions on Model Parliament were organised on 26 February 1990 and 27 February to 1 March 1990, respectively. Shri S.L. Shakhder, Honorary Officer of Lok Sabha, Shri Ishwari Prasad, former Secretary, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Shri G.L. Batra, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat were the judges in both the competitions.

Two Universities participated in the Zonal Competition and Five Universities participated in All India Competition. Agra University, Agra was declared the winner and Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra, the runner-up in the Zonal Competition. In the All-India Competition, Tripura University, Agartala was awarded first prize, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education of Women, Coimbatore, the second prize and Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, the third prize. Besides the trophy for standing first in the Competition, the Tripura University was also awarded the Speaker's running shield. The trophies/prizes were awarded by Dr. (Shrimati) Najma Heptullah, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

Study visits: At the request of various training and educational institutions in the

Capital and elsewhere, the Bureau organised 14 Study Visits for, among others: (i) Adult Worker Trainees of Workers Education Centre, Dhanbad; (ii) District Judges, Sessions Judges, Additional District and Sessions Judges and Senior Suprintendents of Police; (iii) Students of Ferguson College, Pune; (iv) Lecturers attending an Orientation Programme at Jamia Millia Islamia Academic Staff College, New Delhi; and (v) Law Students of Punjab Agricultural University, Patiala.

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

STATE LEGISLATURES

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Alleged refusal to honour the T.A. Bills of Members of the Committees by a Government Officer: On 16 November 1988, Shri Abdul Mahib Majumdar, a member, sought to raise a question of privilege in the House against the Chief Minister, Chief Secretary, Government of Assam, Commissioner and Secretary, Finance Department, Government of Assam and Treasury Officer, Dispur Treasury, Assam for allegedly refusing to honour the T.A. bills of members of the Committees.

On 18 November 1988, the Speaker observed that the gist of the question of privilege was that during the period 16 September to 31 October 1988, the Treasury Officer, Dispur Treasury had refused to honour the bills submitted by the Assembly Secretariat, particularly the T.A. bills of members of different committees, which were submitted to cover the expenses of the members for attending meetings of the Committees. The member had alleged that the functioning of the Assembly Secretariat and also of the different committees was disturbed and obstructed since the Treasury Officer, Dispur Treasury, had refused to honour the bills on the directions and/or orders issued by the Chief Minister, Chief Secretary, Government of Assam and Commissioner and Secretary, Finance Department, Government of Assam.

The Speaker noted that after having heard the Members, Shri Majumdar and Shri A.F. Golam Osmani, the Chief Minister and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Law on the subject, he was of the view that the expenses of the Assam Legislative Assembly and its Secretariat were not amenable to be interfered with by the Government, which in our democratic and parliamentary system, rested on three organs, namely, Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. The will or authority of the people over the executive functioning of the Government was exercised by the Legislature. As a matter of fact, the executive organ of the Government was represented by the Council of Ministers which was answerable to the Legislature, he added. Therefore, the Indian Constitution provided a separate Secretariat of the State Legislature under article 187 of the Constitution. The true spirit of the constitutional provision was that the Secretariat of the State Legislature was an independent Secretariat. According to illustrious Speaker, Shri G.V. Mavalankar, the Legislature

must be in a position to carry out its duties without fear or favour of the Government. The Speaker observed that the Government had formally recognised that orders of financial nature of the Government did not automatically apply to Lok Sabha and its Secretariat unless these were specifically extended by orders of the Speaker, Lok Sabha where the Speaker decided to extend such an order, an adaptation order was issued. This principle was also applicable in respect of Assam Legislative Assembly and its Secretariat, he added.

The Speaker then mentioned the Order No.ABN.69/61/80 declaring that 'Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat shall function as its own Administrative Department'.

The Speaker further observed that in the financial matters too, the Assembly Secretariat was neither a department of the Government of Assam nor was the Secretary to Legislative Assembly a head of a Government Department as per provisions of the 'Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 1960, Government of Assam'. Therefore, it was not mandatory for the Assembly Secretariat to obtain concurrence of the Finance Department of Civil Secretariat in any matter of the Financial Administration. If any necessity arose to seek any advice on any financial matter, the Assembly Secretariat was to be guided by the orders of the Speaker and none else.

The Speaker noted that in another vital organ of the Government, i.e. the Judiciary, it had been noticed that as per Schedule IV, entry 34 of the 'Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 1960, Government of Assam', the Registrar (Judicial), Gauhati High Court was a 'Head of the Department of the Government of Assam'. But, the Secretary, Assam Legislative Assembly had not been listed as such. So, he was not under any executive authority but was under the control of the Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly. He added that the expenditure on the Assembly was never debated and money provided for in the Budget was automatically got voted.

The Speaker further noted that the Minister of Law and Parliamentary Affairs had expressed regret over the unhappy orders of the Government. The Chief Minister, who held the Finance portfolio, had also stated in course of his reply that had the matter been brought to his notice, he would have taken necessary steps to withdraw the said restrictions. He, however, expressed his unhappiness at the way the Treasury Officer had dealt with the T.A. bills of the members of the Committees. Further, he had asserted in categorical terms that the Finance Department in no way should try to supervise and control the expenditure of the Legislature since the Finance Department, as a department of the Government was answerable to the Legislature.

In view of the assurance given by the Chief Minister, the Speaker withheld his consent to the raising of the matter in the House as a question of privilege.

Alleged casting of reflections on the Chief Minister by a newspaper: On 16 November 1988, Shri Debeswar Bora, a member, sought to raise a question of privilege in the House against the Editor, Printer, Publisher and Correspondent of the *Statesman* for allegedly casting reflections on the Chief Minister in a news item captioned "Corruption charges against Mahanta" published in its issue dated 12 November 1988.

After some discussion, the Speaker observed that Shri Bora had contended that the caption of the above news item had no relevance with its contents and that the newspaper being a widely circulated one throughout the country had caused great harm to the Chief Minister and lowered his prestige and integrity in the estimation of the public. In this connection, the Speaker observed that if a person feels that a news item published in any newspaper had lowered his dignity in the estimation of the public, he was required to issue a rejoinder denying the report. If it was not published by a newspaper concerned after the receipt of the rejoinder, only then it would amount to a breach of privilege. The Speaker further observed that the Chief Minister had got a separate publicity wing to issue rejoinder in such matters but perhaps no such rejoinder was issued by him through that wing. The Speaker was also not informed about any such rejoinder either by the Chief Minister or by Shri Bora. Moreover, the *mala fide* of the newspaper was not established by Shri Bora. The Speaker, therefore, held that it was not a fit case for giving his consent for raising the matter in the House as a question of privilege.

Alleged misleading of the House by the Chief Minister: On 18 November 1988, the Speaker observed that on 14 November 1988, Shri Ardhendu Kumar Dey, a member, had given notice of a question of privilege under rules 158 and 159 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly against the Chief Minister for giving wrong information and concealment of facts in his reply to Starred Question No. 11 dated 9 November 1988. Shri Dey had contended in his notice that while replying to Unstarred Question No. 322 earlier on 30 March 1988, the Chief Minister had stated that permission was given to 65 candidates for supply of Railway sleepers. The list containing the names of candidates was laid on the Table of the House.

The Speaker further observed that according to Shri Dey the name of Shri Damodar Jodhani was found in the list laid on the Table of the House amongst the candidates who were granted permit for supply of Railway sleepers. Shri Dey had also contended that in reply to Starred Question No. 11 dated 9 November 1988 about that fact as to whether one Shri Damodhar Jodhani had been given permit for supply of Railway sleepers by the Government, the Chief Minister had stated, '*ahumati patra diya gaya nahin*'. According to Shri Dey, the Chief Minister had concealed facts

from the members and wilfully and deliberately misled the House by giving wrong information.

After having carefully examined the contents of and replies to both the Questions referred to above and hearing the submissions of the members and Minister of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, the Speaker observed that the main issue to be decided in the instant case was whether the word 'anumati' (i.e. leave, admission, permission) and the word 'anugyan patra' (i.e. licence) were construed to carry the same meaning. As per the Glossary of Administrative and Other Terms published by the Government of Assam, he found that there was a vital difference in the technical meaning of these two words. He added that in reply to Starred Question No. 11 dated 9 November 1988, the Chief Minister's statement meant that 'no licence was issued' while in his reply to Unstarred Question No. 322 dated 30 March 1988, he had stated that 'permission was given to 65 candidates for supply of sleepers'. The Speaker, therefore, felt that the meaning of the words, 'anugyan patra' and 'anumati' was not the same and carried a different connotation. So, there could not be any wrong information in the replies of the Chief Minister in the relevant questions as asserted by Shri Dey.

The Speaker also observed that it was a well-established practice that an untrue or incorrect statement made on the floor of the House did not constitute a breach of privilege. In this connection, the Speaker quoted from *Practice and Procedure of Parliament* by Kaul and Shakhder, as follows:

In order to constitute a breach of privilege or contempt of the House, it had to be proved that the statement was not only wrong or misleading but it was made deliberately to mislead the House. A breach of privilege can arise only when the member or the Minister makes a false statement or incorrect statement wilfully, deliberately and knowingly. Incorrect statement made by a Minister cannot make any basis for a breach of privilege.

The Speaker, therefore, ruled that no *prima facie* breach of privilege was involved in the instant case and, accordingly, he withheld his consent to the raising of the matter in the House as a question of privilege.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Alleged misleading of the House by a member: On 27 May 1987, Dr. Manas Bhunia, a member, while speaking during discussion on a motion under rule 185 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in West Bengal Legislative Assembly regarding alleged defalcation of huge sum of money in the Alipore Treasury, Nazareth had, *inter alia* stated that according to his source of information, the amount of money defalcated would be to the tune of Rupees 10 to 20 crores. Thereupon, the Speaker asked him to specify the amount. Dr. Manas again informed the House that according to his source of information, the said amount had already

exceeded Rupees 10 crores but the exact amount would be known only after the Special Audit, which was then going on, was over.

Subsequently, on 4 June 1987, Shri Amalendra Roy, another member, gave notice of a question of privilege against Dr. Manas Bhunia alleging that the statement made by Dr. Bhunia on the floor of the House was baseless, as was amply clear from the fact that Dr. Bhunia did not substantiate his allegation by documentary evidence. Shri Roy, also quoting certain portions from the speech of Dr. Bhunia made by him on the floor of the House on 27 May 1987, stated that he (Dr. Bhunia) had unnecessarily used abusive language and made baseless allegation against the Chief Minister.

On 24 June 1987, Shri Amalendra Roy again raised the matter in the House with the consent of the Speaker. After hearing Shri Amalendra Roy, Dr. Bhunia, Shri Gyan Singh Sohanpal, Chief Whip of the Congress(I) Legislature Party and some other members, the Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges with the consent of the House for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee of Privileges, after hearing in person Shri Amalendra Roy, Dr. Manas Bhunia and other members, in their Second Report presented to the House on 6 March 1989, *inter alia* reported that the Committee fully agreed with the view of Shri Roy that Dr. Bhunia had deliberately misled the House by making the allegation of defalcation of money in the Alipore Treasury Nazareth, particularly the quantum of money alleged to have been defalcated without substantiating it by any document.

The Committee further reported that Dr. Bhunia had no documents or proofs in support of his allegation as he failed to produce the same before the Committee when asked for it repeatedly. They observed that the plea taken by Dr. Bhunia for non-submission of the documents before the Committee that the subject matter of the alleged defalcation of money was *sub judice*, was completely untenable in view of the decision of the Committee of Privileges of Lok Sabha (Seventh Report, Seventh Lok Sabha) which was also referred to by him during his evidence. Thus, they felt that making an allegation without any documentary support and the refusal to produce any document even before the Committee, revealed the intention of Dr. Bhunia to mislead the House with some baseless allegation. They added that such an act of misleading the House by Dr. Bhunia being deliberate constituted a breach of privilege of the House according to the well-settled law of parliamentary privileges.

The Committee were also of the opinion that members did not enjoy any unrestricted licence of speech on the floor of the House and that the members who intend to make an allegation should give proper notice for the same and be ready with the documents to substantiate them. The Committee found that the impugned portions of the speech of Dr. Bhunia

contained certain allegations against the Chief Minister to the effect that he had been indulging in corruption. The Committee observed that for making such allegation on the floor of the House, Dr. Bhunia had neither followed the proper procedure of giving prior notice nor did he supply to the Speaker in advance the material on the basis of which he intended to make such allegation. By his utterances, Dr. Bhunia intentionally tried to bring disrepute to the Leader of the House by making certain baseless and unsubstantiated allegations and also to mislead the House in this matter, they added.

In conclusion, the Committee held that in the instant case, Dr. Bhunia had committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House and recommended that appropriate action be taken by the House against him.

On 18 May, 1989, the House agreed with the Report of the Committee and Dr. Manas Bhunia was suspended from the service of the House for the remainder of the Session. The House was also adjourned *sine die* on the same day.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Presiding over the House in absence of Speaker or any member of Panel of Chairmen: On 15 March 1990, at 1515 hours during discussion on Motion of Thanks on President's Address, the Chairman (Shri Jaswant Singh) suggested that Shri Shivraj V. Patil might take the Chair since neither the Speaker nor any member of Panel of Chairmen¹ was available to preside over due to General Purposes Committee meeting. The House agreed and Shri Shivraj V. Patil presided from 1516 hours till 1657 hours, when Dr. Thambi Durai, a member on the Panel of Chairmen, took the Chair.

Oath by a member, who was in jail and brought to House under police escort: Shri Atinder Pal Singh, who had contested election to the Ninth Lok Sabha in November 1989 as an independent candidate from Patiala constituency in Punjab, while he was under detention in Central Jail, Delhi, in connection with certain criminal cases pending against him, was declared elected. Since Shri Singh continued to be under detention, he could not make/subscribe oath or affirmation as a member of Lok Sabha during the First Session, i.e. from 18 to 30 December 1989. During the Second Session, which commenced from 12 March 1990, Shri Singh was brought to Parliament House on 16 March 1990 under police escort around 1800 hours, on orders passed by the Court on a petition filed by him. At 1803 hours, he took oath in Punjabi, signed the Roll of Members and took his seat in the House.

Reading from written speech in the House: On 20 March 1990, while participating in the discussion on Punjab Budget, a member (Shrimati Rajinder Kaur, Bulara) tried to read from a written speech. On objection being taken, the Deputy Speaker, who was in the Chair, asked the member not to read her speech. Thereafter, the member discontinued reading and spoke in Punjabi.

Allegatory references by a member against another member: On 20 March 1990, during discussion on the Punjab Budget, a member (Shri Kirpal Singh) referred to the Leader of Opposition by name and made some allegatory references about him. On objection being taken, the Deputy Speaker requested the members to restrain themselves while making allegations against other members. On orders of the Chair, the name of the Leader of Opposition was not recorded.

¹The Deputy Speaker had not been chosen by then.

Laying of documents on the Table by a private member: On 29 March 1990, soon after the Question Hour, a member (Professor Saif-ud-Din Soz) referred to a report of a private organisation without giving any notice and sought to lay a copy thereof on the Table of the House. The Speaker did not allow him to do so. Later, on the same day, while speaking on motion for consideration of the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, the member quoted from the report and wanted to lay the same on the Table. The Chairman (Dr. M. Thambi Durai) did not permit him to do so. Thereupon, another member (Shri G.M. Banatwalla), on a point of order, submitted that Professor Soz was entitled to lay the document on the Table after taking responsibility for authenticity thereof since he had quoted therefrom.

Overruling the point of order, the Chairman referred to Direction 118(1) of Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, and observed:

If a private member desires to lay a paper or document on the Table of the House, he shall supply a copy thereof to the Speaker in advance so as to enable him to decide whether permission should be given to lay the paper or document on the Table. If the Speaker permits the member to lay the paper or document on the Table, the member may at the appropriate time lay it on the Table.

The member later gave a copy of the report to the Speaker seeking his permission to lay it on the Table. The Speaker, however, did not allow the member to do so, since it was not relevant to business before the House and, moreover, being a copy of report by a private agency, its authenticity could not be verified. The document was, therefore, returned to the member.

Approval to Constitution Amendment Bill: On 30 March 1990, the motion for consideration of the Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill to extend President's Rule in Punjab for six months beyond three years fell through for lack of requisite majority as prescribed in article 368 of the Constitution and the provisions of rule 157 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. Thereafter, a member (Shri L. K. Advani) supported by another member (Shri Somnath Chatterjee) referred to the ruling given by the Speaker, Shri G.V. Mavalankar and the opinion tendered by the then Attorney-General and submitted on a point of order that as per provisions of article 368, the special majority was required only in case of motion for passing of the Bill. Overruling the point of order, the Deputy Speaker, who was in the Chair, observed:

The Constitution Amendment Bills have to be passed by following a particular procedure laid down for that purpose. The title, clause 1 and other clauses are passed by simple majority, whereas the substantive clauses have to be passed by the two-thirds majority. It is not only the passing of the Bill which requires two-thirds majority, but passing of the substantive clauses also required two-thirds majority.

Precedence of parliamentary business over any other work of a Minister: On 11 April 1990, soon after the Question Hour, some members referred to the situation arising out of terrorist activities in Kashmir and requested the Speaker to direct the Home Minister to come to the House to make a statement. The Speaker, thereupon, observed that the House was of the opinion that the Home Minister be called to the House to make a statement at the earliest. Around 1450 hours when some members again raised the matter, Minister of Food and Civil Supplies (Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha) submitted that the Home Minister was busy at the meeting of National Integration Council. Shri Vakkom Purushothaman, who was in the Chair, observed that parliamentary work could not be subordinated to any other work and asked Shri Mirdha to request the Home Minister to come to the House before 1600 hours.

At 1600 hours, when the House was to take up discussion under rule 193 of the Rules of Procedure regarding communal riots in Gujarat and other parts of the country, members drew the attention of the Chairman to the absence of the Home Minister in spite of his direction that he should come to the House at that hour. The Chairman regretted that the Home Minister had not turned up. The Minister of Energy (Shri Arif Mohammed Khan) then submitted that he would convey the Chair's direction to the Home Minister immediately and requested the House to take up discussion on communal situation. Some members, however, insisted on Home Minister's presence in the House.

A member (Shri Lokanath Choudhary), on a point of order, submitted that the Government were collectively responsible to the House and, therefore, any Minister could handle the business of another Minister.

The Deputy Speaker, who was then in the Chair, informed the House that two letters had been written by the Home Minister to the Speaker on 10 and 11 April 1990, respectively. In the first letter, he had written that due to the meeting of the National Integration Council he might not be able to attend the business in the House on 10 April and so any business (in his name) should be fixed on 11 April. On 11 April, he had written that if any business relating to his Ministry came up, it would be handled by Shri Arif Mohammed Khan, another Minister in the Council of Ministers.

The Deputy Speaker further informed that the request in the first letter written by the Home Minister on 10 April 1990 was not accepted by the Speaker, according to whom the business of the House would not be adjusted on the request made by the Minister. He added that the request in the second letter that Shri Arif Mohammed Khan be allowed to handle the business pertaining to Home Ministry was accepted and that is why the Home Minister was in the National Integration Council's meeting. The Deputy Speaker added that in spite of this, Shri Purushothaman, who was in the Chair earlier that day, had directed the Home Minister to come to the House.

The Deputy Speaker then referred to an important point of order raised by a member whether there was a joint responsibility of the Council of Ministers or not. He observed that he had not come across anything in the Constitution or anything in the Rules which said that the Minister had to come to the House to answer questions. He was, however, of the opinion that the work in the Ministries was allocated to different Ministers and they could not be answered by other Ministers. So, the convention was that generally the Ministers came to answer what had been raised on the floor of the House, and if any other Minister had to reply to the questions raised, that was done with the approval of the Presiding Officers in the House. If the approval was not given, they did not do that. In the present circumstances, according to the Deputy Speaker, a situation had arisen where the members were very right to know from the Home Minister as to what had happened in Kashmir. The Minister was certainly interested in ensuring that the Chief Ministers and other Ministers, who had come to the National Integration Council meeting, were also informed about the situation. He observed that in deference to the directions given by the Chair, the Home Minister could have come and explained the position, but probably there was a gap in between and he could not come to the House. In conclusion, the Deputy Speaker observed that this House was supreme and no other business could take precedence over the business in the House. But, this was not a judgement against the Minister, in view of the fact that he was attending the meeting over there.

STATE LEGISLATURES

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Participation in proceedings by a Minister who is not member of the House: On 18 January 1990, Shri Sureshchandra Mehta, member, stood up and raised a point of order to the effect that the new Chief Minister, Shri Madhavsingh Solanki, who was a member of Rajya Sabha, and not a member of the Assembly, could neither remain present in the House nor participate in its proceedings. He submitted that the new Chief Minister had not taken oath as member of the Assembly and as per the provision of article 193 of the Constitution, a member who sits in the House without taking oath is liable to a penalty of Rs. 500/- per day. Some members of the ruling party contended that as per article 164 of the Constitution, the Council of Ministers was responsible to the Legislative Assembly and the Chief Minister who was heading the Ministry, could not fulfil his obligation of accountability unless he was allowed to participate in the proceedings of the House. Some of the members also quoted provisions of article 177 of the Constitution under which it had been provided that the Chief Minister, though not a member of the Assembly, was entitled to participate in the proceedings of the House. The Deputy Speaker, who was acting as Speaker, ruled out the point of order stating that under article 164(4) of

the Constitution; a Minister who was not a member of the Assembly could remain in the office of a Minister for a period of six months and as per the provision of article 177 of the Constitution, he was entitled to take part in the proceedings of the House.



PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 1990)

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

New Minister: Former Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Raja Ramanna, was sworn in as Minister of State for Defence on 20 January, following which the strength of the Union Cabinet went upto 22. Meanwhile, Minister of State for Environment, Shrimati Maneka Gandhi was assigned additional charge of Minister of State in the Ministry of Programme Implementation. Also, Minister of State for Science and Technology, Dr. M.G.K. Menon, was given additional charge of Education in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.¹

New Governors: President Shri R. Venkataraman, while accepting the resignation of 12 State Governors, appointed 13 new Governors on 1 February. Besides, Governor of Orissa, Professor Nurul Hassan, was transferred to West Bengal and the Lt. Governor of Pondicherry, Shri R.S. Dayal was appointed to the same office for Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Shrimati Chandravati was appointed the new Lt. Governor of Pondicherry.

The new Governors are: Sarvashri Krishna Kant (Andhra Pradesh), Yunus Saleem (Bihar), Dhanik Lal Mandal (Haryana), B. Rachaiah (Himachal Pradesh), Dr. Sarup Singh (Kerala), Mahmood Ali (Madhya Pradesh), C. Subramaniam (Maharashtra), Swaraj Kaushal (Mizoram), Yagyadutt Sharma (Orissa), Debiprasad Chattopadhyaya (Rajasthan), Raghunath Reddy (Tripura), B. Satyanarayana Reddy (Uttar Pradesh) and Admiral (Retd.) R.H. Tahiliani (Sikkim).

The resignations of the following Governors were accepted by the President: Sarvashri Jagannath Pahadia (Bihar), Hari Ananda Barari (Haryana), R.K.S. Gandhi (Himachal Pradesh), W.A. Sangma (Mizoram), Sukhdev Prasad (Rajasthan), S.K. Bhatnagar (Sikkim), Sultan Singh (Tripura), Mohammed Usman Arif (Uttar Pradesh), T.V. Rajeswar (West Bengal), Kumari Kumudben Joshi (Andhra Pradesh), Shrimati Sarla Grewal (Madhya Pradesh) and Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha (Kerala).²

Death of Lok Sabha Member: President of the Andhra Pradesh PCC(I) and Member of Lok Sabha, Shri A.R. Mallu, passed away in Hyderabad on 7 February.³

¹Hindu and Statesman, 21 January 1990.

²Hindu and Statesman, 2 February 1990.

³Hindustan Times, 8 February 1990.

Bye-elections to Lok Sabha: In the bye-elections held on 27 February, Janata Dal candidate from Hardoi constituency in Uttar Pradesh, Shri Chand Ram, CPI(M) candidate from Durgapur constituency in West Bengal, Shri Purna Chandra Malik and Congress (I) candidate from Palani constituency in Tamil Nadu, were declared elected to Lok Sabha on 1 March.⁴

Death of Rajya Sabha member: Veteran Congress (I) leader, former Chief Minister of Punjab and a sitting member of Rajya Sabha, Shri Darbara Singh passed away on 11 March.⁵

Additional portfolio for Minister: According to a Rashtrapati Bhawan communique issued on 11 March, Railway Minister, Shri George Fernandes would also coordinate all actions of the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India, with respect to matters relating to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.⁶

Resignation of Rajya Sabha member: Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Chairman, Rajya Sabha, accepted the resignation of Congress (I) member, Shri R.K. Dorendra Singh on 14 March.⁷

Bye-elections to Rajya Sabha: The following members were declared elected to Rajya Sabha in the bye-elections held between 21 March 1990 to 16 April 1990:

Sarvashri Krishan Kumar Deepak, Raj Mohan Gandhi, M.S. Gurupada swamy, Som Pal, Gaj Singh, Dr. Raja Ramanna, Dr. Jitendra Kumar Jain, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi, and Shrimati Kamala Singh.⁸

Biennial elections to Rajya Sabha: According to three notifications issued by the Ministry of Law and Justice on 2, 10 and 12 April 1990, respectively, 69 members were declared elected to Rajya Sabha from fifteen States as a result of biennial elections. The elected members from various States were as follows:

Andhra Pradesh: Sarvashri Kotaiah Pragada, T. Chandra Sekhar Reddy, R.K. Dhawan, M.M. Hashim [all Congress (I)]; S. Jaipal Reddy, (Janata Dal) and Parvathaneni Upendra (Telugu Desam).

Assam: Sarvashri Bhubaneswar Kalita [Congress (I)]. Dinesh Goswami and Bhadreswar Buragohain (both Asom Gana Parishad).

Bihar: Sarvashri Chaturanan Mishra (CPI); Rajan Prasad Yadav, Digvijay Singh, Shankar Dayal Singh (all Janata Dal); Rameshwar Thakur, Rajni Ranjan Sah [both Congress (I)] and Kameshwar Paswan (BJP).

⁴Hindu, 2 March 1990.

⁵Hindu, 12 March 1990

⁶Times of India, 13, March 1990.

⁷Tribune, 15 March 1990

⁸Information obtained from Rajya Sabha Table Office.

Gujarat: Sarvashri Dineshbhai Trivedi, Chimanbhai Mehta (both Janata Dal); Anantray Devshanker Dave and Gopalsinh G. Solanki (both BJP).

Haryana: Shrimati Vidya Beniwal (Janata Dal) and Shrimati Sushma Swaraj (BJP).

Himachal Pradesh: Shri Krishan Lal Sharma (BJP).

Karnataka: Sarvashri Prabhakar B. Kore, G.Y. Krishnan, B.K. Hari-prasad and Professor I.G. Sadani [all Congress (I)].

Madhya Pradesh: Sarvashri Kailash Narain Sarang, Lakkhiram Agarwal, Shivprasad Chanpuria, Sikander Bakht (all BJP) and Suresh Pachouri [Congress (I)].

Maharashtra: Sarvashri Ghulam Nabi Azad, S.B. Chavan, Jagesh Desai, N.K.P. Salve [all Congress (I)]; Bapu Kaldate (Janata Dal); Viren J. Shah (BJP) and Kumari Chandrika Premji Kenia (Shiv Sena).

Meghalaya: Shri G.G. Swell (Hill State People's Democratic Party).

Orissa: Sarvashri Pravat Kumar Samantaray, Basant Kumar Das, Sarada Mohanty and Shrimati Mira Das (all Janata Dal).

Rajasthan: Professor M.G.K. Menon (Janata Dal), Sarvashri Krishna Kumar Birla [Congress (I)] and Ramdas Agarwal (BJP).

Tamil Nadu: Sarvashri R. Ganesan *alias* Misa R. Ganesan, Pasumpan Tha. Kiruttinan, V. Gopalsamy, T.A. Mohammed Saqhy, K.K. Veerappan (all DMK) and S. Madhavan (AIADMK).

Uttar Pradesh: Sarvashri Anant Ram Jaiswal, Mohammad Afzal, Virendra Verma, Satya Prakash Malaviya, Maulana Obaidullah Khan Azmi, Chaudhary Harmohan Singh (all Janata Dal); Sarvashri K.N. Singh, Balram Singh Yadav, Makhanlal Fotedar [all Congress (I)]; Jagdish Prasad Mathur and Sangh Priya Gautam (both BJP).

West Bengal: Sarvashri Ashoke Kumar Sen (Janata Dal), Debabrata Biswas (Forward Bloc); Mohammed Salim, Ratna Bahadur Rai and Shrimati Sarla Maheswari [all CPI (M)].

Shri B.D. Behring who had been elected from Manipur as a Janata Dal candidate resigned without taking oath.⁹

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

New Speaker and Deputy Speaker: Shri P. Ramachandra Reddy of Congress (I) was elected unopposed as Speaker of the State Assembly on 4 January. Shri Alapati Dharma Rao of Congress (I) was elected Deputy Speaker of the Assembly on 21 March.¹⁰

⁹Information contained in Circulars issued by Table Office, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, dated 4, 10 and 16 April, 1990.

¹⁰Free Press Journal, 5 January 1990; and Patriot, 21 March 1990.

Resignation of Minister: Minister for Housing and Municipal Administration, Shri K. Ranga Rao, resigned on 1 March, following the State Government's decision to hold a judicial enquiry into the alleged relaxations granted by him for construction of buildings and change of land use.^{10-A}

Bye-election result: Congress (I) candidate, Shri M. Nagi Reddy was declared elected to the State Assembly from Rayachoti constituency defeating the Telugu Desam candidate Shri P. Rayudu of the Telugu Desam party in a bye-election held on 27 February.¹¹

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Assembly election results: In the elections held to the 60-seat State Assembly on 27 February, the party position after declaration of all the results was as follows: Congress (I)-37; Janata Dal-11; Independents-11; and Janata Party-1.¹²

New Ministry: A nine-member Congress (I) Ministry headed by Shri Gegong Apang was sworn in by Governor Shri R.D. Pradhan on 7 March. The new Ministers were: Sarvashri Todak Basar, R.K. Khirmey, Mukut Mithi, C.P. Cammamchoom, Tengam Ngemu, Tadak Dulom, T.L. Rajkumar and Chera Talo. Two more Cabinet Ministers, Sarvashri Thupten Tempa and Kameng Dolo, were inducted in the Cabinet on 31 March.¹³

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker: Sarvashri Lijum Ronya and C.C. Singhpo of Congress (I) were elected Speaker and Deputy Speaker respectively, of the State Assembly on 27 March.¹⁴

ASSAM

Expansion of Cabinet: Chief Minister, Shri Prafulla Kumar Mahanta, inducted nine new Ministers into his Ministry and elevated two Ministers of State to Cabinet rank, on 28 January, raising its strength to 32.

The new Cabinet Ministers were: Sarvashri Thanesar Bora, Biraj Sarma, Girendra Kumar Baruah, Habibur Rahman, Aniruddha Singh Choudhury, Nilmoni Das and Shrimati Rekha Rani Das (elevated from Minister of State). The new Ministers of State were: Sarvashri Dipen Tanti, Utpal Datta, Kumar Deepak Das and Dr. Kamala Kalita.¹⁵

^{10-A}Hindustan Times, 2 March, 1990.

¹¹Times of India, 2 March 1990.

¹²Tribune, 6 March 1990.

¹³National Herald, 8 March 1990 and Telegraph, 1 April 1990.

¹⁴Free Press Journal, 28 March 1990.

¹⁵Statesman, 29 January, 1990.

BIHAR

New Chairman of Legislative Council: Acting Chairman, Shri Umeshwar Prasad Verma, was elected Chairman of the State Legislative Council on 19 January.¹⁶

New Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council: Congress (I) member, Shri Mohammad Wali Rahmani, was elected Deputy Chairman of the State Legislative Council on 23 January.¹⁷

Assembly election results: In the elections held for 318 seats of the 325-seat State Assembly on 27 February, the party position after the declaration of results was as follows: Janata Dal-120; Congress (I)-70; BJP-37; CPI-23; JMM-19; IPF-7; CPI(M)-6; and Independents and others-36.¹⁸

New Ministry: Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav was sworn in as Chief Minister of Bihar on 10 March. His two-tier Ministry comprising eight Cabinet Ministers and three Ministers of State was sworn in on 14 March. On 16 March, the Chief Minister allocated portfolios to his Council of Ministers as follows:

Cabinet Ministers: Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav (Chief Minister) Home, Finance, Human Resource Development, Industries, Cabinet Secretariat, Coordination, Personnel, Science and Technology, Information and Public Relations, Law and all other Departments not allocated to any other Minister; Shri Raghunath Jha: Parliamentary Affairs, Health and Medical Education, 20-Point Programme Implementation, Project Planning and Monitoring, Institutional Finance, Public Health Engineering; Shri Jagdanand Singh: Water Resources (Minor), Energy and Tourism; Shri Brishan Patel: Rural Development, Urban Development, Labour and Employment and Raj Bhasha; Shri Ram Bilas Singh: Revenue and Land Reforms, Relief and Rehabilitation and Excise and Prohibition; Shri Ramai Rai: Welfare (excluding Tribal Welfare), Food and Civil Supplies and Transport; Shri Ilias Hussain: Road Construction, Building Construction and Work; Shri Ram Jiwan Singh: Agriculture, Cooperative, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries; and Shri Karan Chand Bhagat: Mines and Geology, Forest and Environment and Tribal Welfare.

Ministers of State: Shri Bhola Ram Toofani: Water Resources; Ram Nath Thakur: Industries and sugarcane; and Shri Mangal Singh Lamai: Health and Public Health Engineering.¹⁹

New Speaker: Shri Ghulam Sarwar of the Janata Dal was elected unopposed as Speaker of the State Assembly on 20 March.²⁰

¹⁶Hindustan Times, 20 January 1990.

¹⁷Telegraph, 24 January 1990.

¹⁸Hindu, 6 March 1990.

¹⁹Hindustan Times, 11 and 15 March 1990; and Telegraph, 17 March 1990.

²⁰Statesman, 21 March 1990.

New Deputy Speaker: Shri Devendra Nath Champia of Congress (I) was unanimously elected Deputy Speaker of the State Assembly on 22 March.²¹

GOA

New Speaker and Deputy Speaker: Congress (I) nominee Dr. Luis Proto Barbosa was elected Speaker of the State Assembly on 22 January. Shri Prakash Velip of Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party was elected Deputy Speaker on 12 April.²²

Resignation of Chief Minister: Chief Minister Shri Pratapsinh Rane resigned his office on 26 March, when his Congress (I) party was reduced to minority with the resignation of seven MLAs, including the Speaker of the Assembly, Dr. Luis Proto Barbosa, from the party.²³

New Ministry: A ten-member Progressive Democratic Front Ministry headed by Shri Churchill Alemao was sworn in on 27 March. The new Cabinet Ministers were: Sarvashri J.B. Gonsalves, Mauvin, Godinho, Somnath Zuwarakar (all of Goan People's Party), Ravi Naik, Ashok Naik Salgaonkar and Kashinath Jhalmi (all of Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party). The Ministers of State were: Sarvashri Luiz Cardozo (Goan People's Party) and R. Chopdekar (Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party).²⁴

GUJARAT

Reshuffle of portfolios: In a reshuffle of portfolios on 18 January, Minister of Civil Supplies Shri Navin Shastri, was given additional charge of Housing, while the Revenue Minister, Shri Suresh Mehta was given additional charge of Urban Development. Ministers of State for Adivasi Welfare, Shri Barjul Patel was given additional charge of Forests. Shrimati Noorjehan Bakht would now hold independent charge of Fisheries and Social Welfare, while Minister of State for Social Welfare, Shrimati Geetaben Daxini would be in-charge of Employment and Cottage Industries.²⁵

New Speaker: Congress (I) member, Shri Barjorji Kaswaji Pardiwala, was unanimously elected Speaker of the State Assembly on 19 January.²⁶

Assembly election results: In the elections to 182-seat State Assembly held on 27 February, the final party position was as follows: Janata Dal-70; BJP-67; Congress (I)-33; and Independents-12.²⁷

New Ministry: Shri Chimanbhai Patel of Janata Dal was sworn in as

²¹ *Hindustan Times*, 23 March 1990.

²² *Free Press Journal*, 23 January 1990; *Hindustan Times*, 13 April 1990.

²³ *Statesman*, 25 March 1990; and *Hindustan Times*, and *Times of India*, 27 March 1990.

²⁴ *Free Press Journal*, 28 March 1990.

²⁵ *Hindustan Times*, 19 January 1990.

²⁶ *Hindustan Times*, 20 January 1990.

²⁷ *Times of India*, 2 March 1990 and *Statesman*, 6 March 1990.

Chief Minister, heading a coalition Government with BJP. Other members of the Cabinet were sworn in on 12 March.

The Ministers and their portfolios were as follows: *Chief Minister: Home, General Administration, Information and Industrial Policy; Shri Chhabildas Mehta: Finance; Shri Karsandas Soneri: Education; Shri Dalsukh Patel: Revenue and Cooperation; Shri Kesubhai Patel: Irrigation, Narmada Valley Development, Transport and Ports; Shri Ashok Bhatt: Civil Supplies; Shri Mohansinh Rathwa: Panchayat; Shri Dinsha Patel: Road and Building and Parliamentary Affairs; Shri Sankarbai Thakore: Social Welfare; Shri Praveen Sinhji Jadeja: Tourism, Employment and Environment; Shri Suresh Mehta: Industry; Shri Vajjubhai Vala: Urban Development; Shri Nalin Bhatt: Health; Shri Bhupendra Chaudasama: Agriculture; Shri Fakirbai Vaghela: Law and Judiciary, Forest and Labour.*²⁸

*New Speaker: Shri Shashikant Lakhani of Janata Dal was unanimously elected Speaker of the State Assembly on 16 March.*²⁹

HARYANA

*Resignation of Minister: Minister for Agriculture, Shri Ranjit Singh, Minister of Irrigation and Power, Shri Verender Singh, Minister of State for Jails and Forests, Shri Raghuvir Singh Kadyan, submitted their resignations on 1 March, reportedly in protest against alleged large-scale poll rigging in the Meham Assembly constituency.*³⁰

HIMACHAL PRADESH

*Assembly election results: In the elections held on 27 February for the 65 seats of the 68-seat Assembly, the final party position was as follows: BJP-44; Janata Dal-11; Congress (I)-8; CPI-1; and Independents-1.*³¹

New Ministry: A seven-member BJP Ministry, headed by Shri Shanta Kumar, was sworn in on 5 March by Governor Shri B. Rachaiah. The Chief Minister allocated portfolios to his Ministers as follows:

Cabinet Ministers: Shri Shanta Kumar (Chief Minister): Home, General Administration, Finance, Personnel, Public Relations, Irrigation, Public Health, Tourism and other Departments not allocated to any other minister; Thakur Jagdav Chand: PWD, Housing, Local Self-Government and Transport; Shri Kishan Lal: Industries, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Integrated Rural Development; Shri Nagin Chandra Pal: Revenue, Excise and Taxation, Elections Social Welfare and Tribal Development; Thakur Roop Singh: Forests, Law, Planning, Labour, Employment, Stationery and Printing.

Ministers of State: Shri Sadhu Ram: Food and Supplies and Panchayats

²⁸ *Indian Express*, 13 March 1990.

²⁹ *Statesman*, 17 March 1990.

³⁰ *Hindustan Times*, and *Indian Express*, 2 March 1990.

³¹ *Hindu*, 3 March 1990.

(Independent Charge). He would also be attached to the Chief Minister for Irrigation and Public Health; and Shri Vidya Sagar: *Health and Family Welfare, Parliamentary Affairs and Ayurveda (Independent Charge)*.³²

New Speaker: BJP nominee, Shri Radha Raman Shastri, was unanimously elected Speaker of the State Assembly on 21 March.³³

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Resignation of Chief Minister: Following the appointment of Shri Jagmohan as the new governor of Jammu and Kashmir on 18 January, the State Chief Minister, Dr. Farooq Abdullah submitted his resignation from Chief Ministership, stating that he had not been consulted by the Union government regarding the appointment of the new Governor.³⁴

KARNATAKA

Bye-election results: In the bye-elections held on 27 February, the following candidates were declared elected: Shri Ramalinga Reddy of Congress (I) from Jayanagar constituency, Shri K.H. Khunraday of Congress (I) from Mundaragi constituency and Shri Nanjundaswamy of Karnataka Raitha Sangha from Dharwad rural constituency.³⁵

Death of MLA: Janata Dal MLA, Shri K.V., Shankare Gowda, passed away on 4 March.³⁶

New Deputy Speaker: Shri Nagamma Keshavamurthy of Congress (I) was elected Deputy Speaker of the State Assembly on 30 March.³⁷

KERALA

Disqualification of MLA: Speaker Shri V. Radhakrishnan disqualified Congress (I) MLA, Shri R. Balakrishna Pillai from the membership of the State Assembly on 15 January, under the Anti-Defection Act.³⁸

Death of MLA: Congress (I) MLA, Shri C.G. Janardhanan, passed away in Cochin on 11 February.³⁹

Bye-election result: The ruling LDF nominee Shri A.V. Thamarakshan of the RSP was declared elected to the State Assembly on 1 March, from the Haripad constituency defeating the Congress (I) candidate in a bye-election held on 27 February.⁴⁰

³² *Tribune*, 7 March 1990.

³³ *Hindustan Times*, 22 March 1990.

³⁴ *Times of India*, 19 January 1990.

³⁵ *Hindustan Times*, 2 March 1990.

³⁶ *Stateman*, 5 March 1990.

³⁷ *Deccan Herald*, 31 March, 1990.

³⁸ *Hindustan Times*, 16 January 1990.

³⁹ *Indian Express*, 14 February 1990.

⁴⁰ *Times of India* 2 March 1990.

MADHYA PRADESH

Resignation of Minister: Deputy Minister for Local Government and Health, Shri Garud Mishra resigned on 1 February, owning moral responsibility for the murder of a Sarpanch in his constituency.⁴¹

Assembly election results: In the elections held for the 319 seats of the 321-seat State Assembly on 27 February, the position of various parties was as follows: BJP-220; Congress (I)-56; Janata Dal-28; BSP-2; CPI-3; and Independents-10.⁴²

New Ministry: Shri Sunderlal Patwa of BJP was sworn in as Chief Minister on 5 March. On 7 March, a 26-member two-tier Council of Ministers comprising 13 Cabinet Ministers and 13 Ministers of State was sworn in. The Chief Minister allocated portfolios to the members of his Cabinet on 9 March, as follows:

Cabinet Ministers: Shri Sunderlal Patwa (Chief Minister): *General Administration, Personnel Administration, Reform and Training, Irrigation, Narmada Valley Development, Ayacut, Rehabilitation, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Dairy Development, Energy, Environment, Public Relations, Cultural Affairs, Tourism, Science and Technology, Public Undertakings and Aviation;* Shri Shitla Sahai: *Home, Jail, Transport;* Shri Ramhit Gupta: *Finance, Separate Revenue, Planning, Economics and Statistics;* Shri Lakshminarayan Sharma: *Agriculture, Cooperative, Bio-gas Development;* Shri Baliram Kashyap: *Tribal, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Welfare);* Shri Babulal Gaur: *Law, Parliamentary Affairs, Local Self-Government, Urban Welfare, Housing (Urban), Bhopal Gas Relief and Rehabilitation;* Shri Lakshminarayan Gupta: *Revenue and Endowments;* Shri Nankiram Kanwar: *Forests;* Shri Vikram Verma: *School and Higher Education; Sports and Youth Welfare;* Shri Himmat Kothari: *PWD;* Shri Kailash Chawla: *Commerce, Industry and Mining;* Shri Nirbhay Singh Patel: *Panchayats and Rural Development; Housing (Rural), 20-point Programme;* Shrimati Kusum Mahandale: *Social Welfare, Women and Child Welfare;* Shri Balihar Singh: *Food and Civil Supplies.*

Ministers of State: Shri Sudhakar Bapat: *General Administrative Department, Personnel Administration, Reforms and Training;* Shri Gyan Singh: *Forest;* Shri Dyanendra Singh: *Public Health Engineering (Independent Charge);* Shri Omkar Prasad Tiwari: *Energy;* Shri Mohammed Gani Ansari: *Wakf, State Haj Committee, Masjid Committee, Urdu Academy (Independent Charge) and Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief and Rehabilitation;* Shri Mahesh Prasad Shukla: *Law, Parliamentary Affairs;* Shri Sujan Singh Patel: *Panchayat and Rural Development;* Shri Kriparam Sahu: *Agriculture, Cooperative.* Shri Leelaram Bhojwani: *Labour and Manpower Planning (Independent Charge);* Dr. Rajendra Prakash Singh: *Health, Family*

⁴¹ *Tribune*, 2 February, 1990.

⁴² *Hindu*, 3 March, 1990.

*Welfare (Independent Charge); Dr. Haridas Bharadwaj: Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Welfare; Shri Thavarchand Gehlot: Irrigation, Narmada Valley Development and Ayacut; and Shri Kishan Lal Verma: School Education.*⁴³

New Speaker: Shri Brij Mohan Mishra of the BJP was unanimously elected Speaker of the State Assembly on 20 March.⁴⁴

New Deputy Speaker: Congress (I) nominee Shri Shrinivas Tiwari was unanimously elected Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on 23 March.⁴⁵

MAHARASHTRA

New MLCs: Twelve new members nominated to the State Legislative Council, took their oath on 6 January. They were: Sarvashri Baliram Hiray, T.M. Tamble, R.D. Nikam, Manohar Phalke, Nath Paullbudhe, N.D. Manohar, Laxman Mane, Vijay More, A.R. Khan, Ram Tolani, Madhukar Wasnik and Shrimati Yashodhara Bajaj.⁴⁶

Assembly election results: In the elections held for the 288 seats of the 289-seat Assembly on 27 February, the party position after the declaration of results was as follows: Congress (I)-142; Shiv Sena-51; BJP-42; Janata Dal-25; PWD-8; CPI(M)-3; CPI-2; RPI-1; Muslim League-1; and Independents-13.⁴⁷

New Ministry: A Congress(I) Government headed by Shri Sharad Pawar was sworn in on 4 March. After the swearing in of all the ministers on 7 March, the Chief Minister allocated portfolios to his ministers as follows:

Cabinet Ministers: Shri Sharad Pawar (Chief Minister): *General Administration (including Protocol), Information, Public Relations, Home (Including Jails), Forest and Social Forestry, Tourism, Environment, Ex-servicemen's Affairs, Urban Ceiling and all other Departments not allotted to any other minister;* Shri Ramarao Adik: *Finance and Planning;* Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde: *Urban Development, Law and Judiciary;* Shri N.M. Kamble: *Labour, Employment and Textiles;* Shri Sudhakar Naik: *Revenue and Parliamentary Affairs;* Shri Swarup Singh Naik: *Tribal Welfare, Food and Civil Supplies;* Shri Padam Singh Patil: *Irrigation, Command Area Development and Energy;* Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh: *Education, Technical Education; Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fisheries;* Shri Shivajirao Deshmukh: *Agriculture, Horticulture, Rehabilitation and Rural Development.* Shri Vijay Singh Mohite Patel: *Public Works Department and Transport;* Shri Javed Khan: *Housing, Slum Improvement, Repair and Reconstruction, Special Assistance, Wakf;*

⁴³ *Hindu*, 6 March, 1990; *Times of India*, 8 March, 1990 and *Statesman*, 10 March, 1990.

⁴⁴ *Indian Express*, 21 March, 1990.

⁴⁵ *Telegraph*, 24 March, 1990.

⁴⁶ *Free Press Journal*, 7 January, 1990.

⁴⁷ *Free Press Journal*, 3 March, 1990.

Shri Pushpatal Hiray: *Public Health, Family Welfare, Medical Education, Drugs and Cultural Affairs;* **Shri Shankarrao Kolhe:** *Cooperation, Prohibition and Excise;* **Shri Bharat Bondre:** *Industries;* **Shri Ramdas Athvale:** *Social Welfare and Employment Guarantee Scheme.*

Ministers of State:

Shri Laxuman R. Hatankar: *Revenue, Rehabilitation, Public Works, Cooperation, Excise, Fisheries, and Coast and Khar Land (Independent charge);* **Shri Ranjit Deshmukh:** *Irrigation, Housing, Slum Improvement, House Repair and Reconstruction, Special Assistance, Education, Technical Education, Food and Civil Supplies;* **Shri Shyam Asthekar:** *Industries, Special Welfare, Prohibition, Excise, Sport and Youth Affairs (Independent charge), Public Health, Family Welfare, and Medical Education and Parliamentary Affairs;* **Shri Arun Gujrati:** *General Administration (including Protocol), Finance, Planning, Urban Development, Employment Guarantee Scheme, Urban Land Ceiling, Information and Public Relations and Cultural Affairs;* **Shri Shyam Wankhede:** *Forest, Social Forestry, Agriculture, Horticulture, Energy and Tribal Welfare;* **Shri Shivajirao Shengde:** *Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Command Area Development and Rural Development.*⁴⁸

New Speaker: Congress(I) candidate **Shri Madhukarrao Dhanaji Chowdhury** was elected Speaker of the State Assembly on 21 March, defeating the combined Opposition nominee **Shri Bhanudas Murkute.**⁴⁹

MANIPUR

Resignation of MLAs: **Shri Jainsun Haokip**, the President of Kuki National Assembly, resigned from the State Assembly on 16th January in protest against the proposed summoning of the Assembly Session on 22 January, since according to him the Assembly was completing its five-year term on 20 January. On 18 January, nine Congress(I) MLAs including two Ministers of State who were denied party tickets, resigned from the State Assembly.⁵⁰

Assembly election results: In the elections held to the State Assembly on 12 and 20 February, the United Legislature Front (ULF) comprising the Manipur People's Party, Janata Dal, CPI, CPI(M), Kuki National Assembly, National People's Party and Congress (S), won an absolute majority and staked its claim to form government.

The final party position in the 60-member Assembly, with election from two seats countermanded, was as follows:

Congress(I)-26; Janata Dal-10; Manipur People's Party-10; Congress(S)-6; CPI-3; Kuki National Assembly-2; and National People's

Party-1.⁵¹

⁴⁸ *Statesman*, 5 March, 1990; and *Free Press Journal*, 9 March, 1990.

⁴⁹ *Free Press Journal*, 22 March, 1990.

⁵⁰ *Hindustan Times*, 17 January, 1990; and *Times of India*, 23 January, 1990.

⁵¹ *Indian Express* and *Times of India*, 22 February, 1990.

New Ministry: A ULF Ministry, headed by Shri R.K. Ranbir Singh of the Manipur People's Party (MPP), was sworn in by Governor, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi on 23 February. Shri Amutombi Singh of Janata Dal was sworn in as the Deputy Chief Minister.

The other Cabinet Ministers were: Shri Pheiroijam Parijat Singh (CPI) and Shri T.N. Haokip (Kuki National Assembly). Shri L. Ibomcha Singh of Congress (S) did not take oath on the day.

Shri V. Harangkhalian of National People's Party took oath as Minister of State.⁵²

New Speaker: Shri H. Borobabu Singh of the Manipur People's Party was unanimously elected the Speaker of the State Assembly on 2 March, 1990.⁵³

Expansion of Ministry: The five-member coalition Government headed by Shri Ranbir Singh, was expanded on 2 March, with the induction of 11 Cabinet Ministers and seven Ministers of State. On 4 March, two more Ministers of State were inducted in the Ministry.⁵⁴

MEGHALAYA

Reshuffle of Portfolios: In a minor reshuffle of portfolios on 11 January, PWD Minister, Shri O.L. Mongtdu was given additional charge of Power, while Minister for Soil Conservation and Secretarial Administration, Shri Mestonath Kharchandy was given charge of Excise. Minister of Excise, Shri S.L. Marbaniang who was also assisting the Chief Minister in Education was assigned independent charge of Information and Public Relations.⁵⁵

Bye-election results: Hills People Union candidate, Shri Robert Kharshing was declared elected to the State Assembly from Laitumukhram constituency on 28 February, defeating his Congress (I) rival in a bye-election held on 27 February.⁵⁶

Change of Ministry: The Congress (I) Ministry, headed by Shri Purno Sangma, submitted their resignation to Governor/Shri A.A. Rahim on 26 March, after losing majority in the Assembly. Meanwhile, a seven-member Ministry of the Meghalaya United Parliamentary Party headed by Shri B.B. Lyngdoh, S.D. Khongwir, Miriam D. Shira, B.G. Momin, S.L. Marbaniang and Sanbar Swell Lyngdoh.⁵⁷

⁵² *Indian Express and National Herald*, 24 February, 1990.

⁵³ *Telegraph*, 3 March, 1990.

⁵⁴ *Indian Express*, 4 and 5 March, 1990.

⁵⁵ *Statesman*, 13 January, 1990.

⁵⁶ *Hindu*, 1 March, 1990.

⁵⁷ *Hindustan Times*, 27 March 1990.

Expansion of Ministry: Chief Minister, Shri B.B. Lyngdoh expanded his Ministry on 30 March, with the induction of eleven Cabinet Ministers and five Ministers of State. The new Cabinet Ministers were: Sarvashri H.P. Swer, Anthony Lyngdoh, E.K. Mawlong, Fuller Lyngdoh Mawnai, H.D.R. Lyngdoh, S.R. Moksa, Clifford Marak, Dokupar Ray, J.M. Pariat, Simon Siangsa and Manindra Agitok. The Ministers of State were: Sarvashri S.M. Sangma, Parimal Rava, L.C. Momin, Nimarson Momin and Biresh Nongsieg.⁵⁸

NAGALAND

Resignation of Minister: Governor Dr. Gopal Singh, accepted the resignation of Planning Minister Shri T.A. Ngullie on 9 January.⁵⁹

Resignation of Governor: Governor Dr. Gopal Singh resigned his office on 16 January, on the advice of President, Shri R. Venkataraman.⁶⁰

ORISSA

Assembly election results: In the elections held to the 147-seat Assembly on 27 February, the position of various parties was as follows: Janata Dal-123; Congress (I)-10; CPI-5; CPI(M)-2; BJP-2; and Independents-5.⁶¹

New Chief Minister: Shri Biju Patnaik was sworn in as the Chief Minister by Governor Shri Yagya Dutt Sharma on 5 March.⁶²

New Speaker: Shri Yudhistir Das of the Janata Dal was elected Speaker of the State Assembly on 9 March.⁶³

New Ministry: A 15-member Ministry led by Shri Biju Patnaik, was sworn in on 14 March. The Chief Minister allocated portfolios to the members of his Ministry on 15 March as follows:

Shri Biju Patnaik (Chief Minister): *General Administration, Home, Planning and Coordination, Industry, Power, Science and Technology, Commerce and Transport, Mining and Geology, Community Development and Rural Reconstruction, Harijan and Tribal Welfare, Tourism and Sports and Culture, Food and Civil Supplies, Labour and Employment, Information and Public Relations, Youth Services, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry* and all other Departments not allotted to any other minister; Shri Adwaita Prasad Singh: *Environment and Forests*; Shri Bijoy Mohapatra: *Irrigation and Parliamentary Affairs*; Shri Chaitanya Prasad Majhi: *Education*; Shri Ghasiram Majhi: *Health and Family Welfare*; Shri Jagannath Mallick: *Agriculture and Cooperation*; Shri Nilakantha Mohanty: *Works, Housing and Urban Development*;

⁵⁸Statesman, Hindustan Times and Indian Express, 31 March 1990.

⁵⁹Hindustan Times, 10 January 1990.

⁶⁰Hindustan Times, 17 January 1990.

⁶¹Times of India, 2 March 1990.

⁶²Hindu, 6 March 1990.

⁶³Times of India, 10 March 1990.

Shri Narasingha Mishra: *Law*; **Shri Ramakrishna Patnaik:** *Finance*; and **Shri Surendra Nath Nayak:** *Revenue and Exdise*.

Ministers of State: **Shri Chhotaray Majhi:** *Harijan and Tribal Welfare*; **Shri Dilip Ray:** *Industry*; **Shri Jadav Majhi:** *Planning and Coordination*; **Shri Prafulla Samal:** *Labour and Employment*; and **Prasanna Acharya:** *Food and Civil Supplies*.

Deputy Minister: **Shri Padmanav Behera:** *Tourism, Sports and Culture*.⁶⁴

PONDICHERRY

Assembly election results: In the elections held to the State Assembly on 27 February, the final party position was as follows: Congress (I)-1-1; AIADMK-3; DMJK-9; Janata Dal-4; CPI-2; and Independents-1.⁶⁵

New Ministry: A six-member Janata Dal-DMK coalition Ministry led by **Shri D. Ramachandran** of DMK, was sworn in on 8 March. The Ministers and their portfolios were as follows:

Shri D. Ramachandran (Chief Minister): *Home, Finance, Sales Tax, Law and Planning*; **Shri V. Pethaperumal:** *Revenue and Industries, Electricity Fisheries, Cooperation and Tourism*; **Shri N. Manimaren:** *Education and Local Administration*; **Shri R.V. Janakiraman:** *PWD, Port Administration, Religious Institutions, Environments and Labour*; **P. Rajavelu:** *Welfare and Development, Social Welfare, Scheduled Caste Welfare, Community Development and District Rural Development Agency*; and **Shri R. Kamalakannan:** *Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Food, Civil Supplies and Khadi*.⁶⁶

New Speaker and Deputy Speaker: **Shri G. Palaniraja** of the DMK was elected Speaker of the State Assembly on 22 March, defeating Congress (I) candidate **Shri V. Vaithilingam**. **Shri A. Bhaktavatsalam** of Janata Dal was elected Deputy Speaker of the Assembly on 28 March.⁶⁷

RAJASTHAN

Assembly election results: In the elections held for 199 seats of the 200-seat Assembly, the party position following the declaration of all the results was as follows: BJP-85; Janata Dal- 54; Congress (I)- 50; CPI (M)- 1; and Independents-9.⁶⁸

New Ministry: **Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat** of BJP was sworn in as Chief Minister on 4 March heading a coalition government with Janata Dal. On 6 March, the Chief Minister allocated portfolios to the four members of his coalition who were sworn in. The Ministers and their portfolios were as follows:

⁶⁴ *Telegraph*, 16 March 1990.

⁶⁵ *Hindu*, 2 March 1990.

⁶⁶ *Hindu*, 9 March 1990.

⁶⁷ *Indian Express*, 23 March 1990; and *Hindustan Times*, 29 March 1990.

⁶⁸ *Hindustan Times*, 2 March 1990.

Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat (Chief Minister): Home, Finance; **Shri Bhanwar Lal Sharma:** Local Self-Government, Urban Development, Housing and Public Health⁶⁹; **Shri Lalit Kishore Chaturvedi:** Public Works Department, Medical and Health Departments.⁶⁹

Expansion of Ministry: Chief Minister Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat inducted 16 more Ministers into his Ministry on 14 March raising its strength to 20. Of the new Ministers eight were of Cabinet rank and the other eight were Ministers of State. The Cabinet Ministers were: Sarvashri K.K. Goyal, Chaturbhuja Verma, Vijay Singh Jhala, Ram Kishore Meena (all BJP), Digvijay Singh, Chandra Bhan, Shrimati Sumitra Singh and Kumari Pushpa Jain. The Ministers of State were: Sarvashri Harlal Singh, Ramzan Khan, Kalu Lal Gujjar, Mohan Meghwal, Jivraj Katara, Kundan Lal Miglani and Chuni Lal Gerasia (all BJP) and Fateh Singh (Janata Dal).⁷⁰

New Speaker: Shri Harishanker Bhabhra of BJP was elected Speaker of the State Assembly on 16 March.⁷¹

UTTAR PRADESH

New Speaker and Deputy Speaker: Janata Dal nominee Shri Hari Kishan Srivastava, was unanimously elected Speaker of the State Assembly on 9 January. Shri Surendra Singh Chauhan of Congress (I) was elected Deputy Speaker on 6 March.⁷²

Death of Council Chairman: The Chairman of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council, Shri Jagdish Chandra Dixit passed away on 7 March 1990.⁷³

Bye-election results: The following candidates were declared elected to the State Assembly in the bye-elections held on 27 February: Shri Tej Pal Singh (Janata Dal) from Chandpur; Shri Richhpal Singh (Janata Dal) from Khekhra; Shri Evta Din (Janata Dal) from Nanpura; Shri Narendra Singh Bhati (Janata Dal) from Sikandarabad; and Shrimati Shashi Mittal (BJP) from Meerut Cantonment.⁷⁴

WEST BENGAL

Death of Minister: Minor Irrigation Minister, Shri Kanai Bhowmik passed away in Calcutta on 17 March.⁷⁵

Resignation of MLA: Congress (I) MLA, Shri Debiprasad Chattopadhyay, resigned from the State Assembly on 31 January.⁷⁶

Death of MLA: Veteran Socialist leader and West Bengal Socialist Party

⁶⁹ Indian Express, 7 March 1990.

⁷⁰ Indian Express, and Times of India, 15 March 1990.

⁷¹ Indian Express, 17 March 1990.

⁷² Hindu, 10 January 1990; and Hindustan Times, 7, March 1990.

⁷³ Indian Express, 8 March 1990.

⁷⁴ Indian Express, 2 March 1990.

⁷⁵ Telegraph, 18 March 1990.

⁷⁶ Hindu, 1 February 1990.

MLA, Shri Bankim Maity, passed away in Calcutta on 26 February.⁷⁸

Bye-election results: The Left Front won all the four Assembly seats for which bye-elections were held on 27 February. Those declared elected were: Sarvashri Mrinal Kanti Ray of CPI (M) (Ramnagar), Nirmal Das of RSP (Alipurduar), Nirmal Sinha of CPI (M) (Mogralat) and Haradhan Bauri of CPI (M) (Sonamukhi).⁷⁹

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

AUSTRALIA

General election results: In the results declared on 29 March, Prime Minister Mr. Bob Hawke claimed victory in the general elections over the Opposition Liberal Party nominee Mr. Andrew Peacock and secured majority in the House of Representatives.⁸⁰

ARGENTINA

Resignation of Defence Minister: Defence Minister, Mr. Italo Huder resigned his post on 24 January, stating the reason that the Army Chief of Staff, General Isidro Caceres had arranged a meeting with President Mr. Carlos Menem to discuss military problems, including internal security, without him as a member.⁸¹

BANGLADESH

Resignation of Ministers: Planning Minister, Mr. A.K. Khandker submitted his resignation to President, General H.M. Ershad on 2 March. On 16 March, Finance Minister, Mr. Wahidul Haq resigned from the Cabinet following which Agriculture Minister Mr. M.A. Munim took over the Finance portfolio.⁸²

BULGARIA

End to Party monopoly: The Bulgarian Parliament approved a constitutional amendment on 15 January, ending the Communist Party's monopoly of power.⁸³

Resignation of Prime Minister: Prime Minister, Mr. George Atanassov, resigned along with his Cabinet on 1 February, following mounting pressure on the Government to resolve the nation's labour strife.⁸⁴

New Prime Minister: The Parliament elected Mr. Andrei Lukanov as

⁷⁸ *Telegraph*, 27 February, 1990.

⁷⁹ *Telegraph*, 1 March, 1990.

⁸⁰ *Hindu*, 30 March, 1990.

⁸¹ *Hindu*, 26, January, 1990.

⁸² *Indian Express*, 3 March, 1990; and *Statesman*, 17 March, 1990.

⁸³ *Hindustan Times*, 16 January, 1990.

⁸⁴ *National Herald*, 2 February, 1990.

Prime Minister on 3 February, after accepting the resignation of the outgoing Government headed by Mr. George Atanassov.⁸⁵

CHILE

New President: Mr. Patricio Aylwin was sworn in on 11 March, as the country's first elected President since 1973.⁸⁶

COSTA RICA

New President: Mr. Rafael Angel Calderon of the Opposition Social Christian Party, won the Presidential elections held on 4 February, defeating Mr. Carlos Manuel Castillo of the National Liberation Party.⁸⁷

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

New Prime Minister: Mr. Peter Pithart was appointed the Prime Minister of the Czech Republic on 6 February.⁸⁸

Communists lose majority: Czechoslovakia's Communist Party lost absolute majority in Parliament as it lost 104 of the 242 MPs in a shake-up on 30 January, making 152 deputies without party affiliation, the biggest group in the 350-member Federal Assembly.⁸⁹

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Resignation of Finance Minister: Finance Minister Ms. Uta Nickel resigned from the Modrow Cabinet on 22 January following an announcement that she was under investigation on charges of embezzlement.⁹⁰

Opposition members in Cabinet: The National Assembly, appointed eight Opposition members to the 26-member Cabinet on 5 February, to form a "Government of national responsibility."⁹¹

General election results: The three-party Conservative alliance, supported by Christian Democratic Union, German Social Union and Democratic Awakening, won the elections according to results declared on 18 March, gaining 49 per cent of the vote in the 400-member Volkskammer, the East German Parliament. The Christian Democratic Union, the biggest component of the coalition, won 40 per cent of the vote, while its allies, the German Social Union and Democratic Awakening scored eight per cent and one per cent, respectively, bringing the Conservative total score to 49 per cent. The Social Democratic Party won 21 per cent votes while 15 per cent votes went to the Communist Party.⁹²

⁸⁵ *Tribune*, 4 February, 1990.

⁸⁶ *Hindu*, 12 March, 1990.

⁸⁷ *Times of India*, 6 February, 1990.

⁸⁸ *Statesman*, 7 February, 1990.

⁸⁹ *Times of India*, 1 February, 1990.

⁹⁰ *Times of India*, 25 January, 1990.

⁹¹ *Times of India*, 6 February, 1990.

⁹² *Indian Express*, and *Times of India*, 19 March, 1990.

GREECE

Caretaker Government: Following the collapse of the all-party coalition Government, a new caretaker Government headed by Prime Minister, Xenophon Zolotas, was sworn in on 13 February, to run the country until the next elections.⁹³

GRENADA

Election results: The centrist National Democratic Congress claimed seven of the 15 parliamentary seats, clearing the way for a Government led by party nominee Mr. Nicholas Barthawaite, who was sworn in as Prime Minister on 16 March, by Governor General Mr. Paul Scoon.⁹⁴

HAITI

Resignation of President: President Mr. Prosper Avril resigned after a popular revolt and handed over power to the Chief of Staff, Major General Herald Abraham.⁹⁵

New President: Mrs. Ertha Pascal Trouillot was sworn in as the first woman President of the country on 13 March. On 20 March, President Trouillot formally constituted her first Cabinet with 11 members.⁹⁶

HUNGARY

Resignation of Minister : Interior Minister, Mr. Istvan Húrvatn resigned on 23 January, owning responsibility for illegal telephone tapping of Opposition groups.⁹⁷

Law on religious freedom: The Hungarian Parliament passed a law on 24 January incorporating a provision on religious freedom into the Constitution. The new law guarantees, among other freedoms, the right of a citizen to practise the religious faith of his choice.⁹⁸

Election results: According to results released by National Electoral Commission on 28 March, the centre-right Democratic Forum won the first round of elections held on 25 March. The Democratic Forum was ahead of the Liberal Alliance of Free Democrats. Conservatives of the Small-Holders Party came third followed by Socialist Party.⁹⁹

⁹³ *Hindu*, 15 February, 1990.

⁹⁴ *Times of India*, 15 March, 1990 and *Tribune*, 18 March, 1990.

⁹⁵ *Hindustan Times*, 12 March, 1990.

⁹⁶ *Statesman*, 14 March, 1990 and *Indian Express*, 21 March, 1990.

⁹⁷ *Hindu*, 24, January, 1990.

⁹⁸ *Hindu*, 25, January, 1990.

⁹⁹ *Hindu*, 29 March, 1990.

ISRAEL

Resignation of Minister: Industry Minister, Mr. Ariel Sharon resigned from the Cabinet on 18 February.¹⁰⁰

Removal of Vice-Premier: Prime Minister Mr. Yitzhak Shamir removed Labour Party Leader and Vice-Premier, Mr. Shimon Peres from the Cabinet on 13 March, in a dispute over the US proposals for peace negotiations with Palestinians.¹⁰¹

JAPAN

Election results: In the elections held for the 512-member House of Representatives (Lower House) of Japan on 18 February, the seats won by various political parties were as follows: Liberal Democratic Party-275, Japan Socialist Party-136, Komeito-45; Japan Communist Party-16; Democratic Socialist Party-14; United Social Democratic Party-4; Progressive Party-1; and Independents-21.¹⁰²

New Ministry: Mr. Toshiki Kaifu announced a 20-member Cabinet on 27 February, after being re-elected as the Prime Minister defeating the Japan Socialist Party Chairperson, Mrs. Takaho Doi. The Ministers and their portfolios were: Mr. Shin Hasegawa (Justice), Mr. Taro Nakayama (Foreign Affairs), Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto (Finance) and Mr. Kabun Mutosh (International Trade and Industry).

Earlier, the House of Representatives elected former Foreign Minister and an LDP member, Mr. Yoshiro Sakurauchi as its Speaker and Japan Socialist Party member Mr. Kiichi Murayama, as the Vice-Speaker.¹⁰³

KENYA

Death of Foreign Minister: Foreign Minister, Mr. Robert Ouko was found dead on 16 February, three days after he was reported missing.¹⁰⁴

MOZAMBIQUE

New Constitution: President Mr. Joaquim Chissano introduced a draft Constitution on 10 January, that would provide for universal suffrage, a secret ballot and direct election of the President and to the Parliament.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰⁰ *Indian Express*, 19 February, 1990.

¹⁰¹ *Times of India*, 14 March, 1990.

¹⁰² *Hindustan Times and Hindu*, 20 February, 1990.

¹⁰³ *Hindu*, 28 February, 1990.

¹⁰⁴ *Times of India*, 17 February, 1990.

¹⁰⁵ *Free Press Journal*, 11 January, 1990.

NAMIBIA

Draft Constitution: Chairman of the Constituent Assembly, Mr. Hein Geingob tabled the draft Constitution in the Assembly on 25 January, paving the way for an independent Namibia.¹⁰⁶

New Constitution approved: The Constituent Assembly unanimously approved a Constitution on 9 February, clearing the way for eventual independence from South Africa. The Constitution stipulates a multi-party Republic with a bill of fundamental rights, an independent judiciary and an executive president who may serve a maximum of two five-year terms.¹⁰⁷

New President: The Constituent Assembly, elected SWAPO leader, Mr. Sam Nujoma on 16 February to lead the country as its first President after independence from South Africa on 21 March 1990.¹⁰⁸

Namibia attains independence: On 20 March, Namibia attained freedom breaking its colonial link with Pretoria. Later SWAPO leader Mr. Sam Nujoma was sworn in as President of Namibia by UN Secretary General Mr. Perez de Cuellar. On 21 March, Mr. Hage Geingob was sworn in as the Prime Minister. Later, President, Mr. Nujoma, constituted a sixteen-member Cabinet.¹⁰⁹

NICARAGUA

New President: The leader of the 14-party National Opposition Union, Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, was elected President of Nicaragua, defeating incumbent Mr. Daniel Ortega in the Presidential elections held on 25 February.¹¹⁰

POLAND

Poland changes name: On 4 January, Poland changed its name from the "Peoples' Republic of Poland" to "Republic of Poland".¹¹¹

Communist Party disbanded: The Polish United Workers Party (PUWP) voted to disband the Communist Party on 28 January, at its final Congress, after forming a new party called the Social Democracy of the Republic of Poland. However, a section of the Party kept away from this move and formed another party called Social Democratic Union.

Earlier, the delegates adopted a programme calling for free and democratic elections, parliamentary democracy, a multi-party system and a market economy in which the State should retain, "elements of intervention and Social responsibility". In its new statutes, the party

¹⁰⁶ *Hindu*, 27 January, 1990.

¹⁰⁷ *Hindu*, 11 February, 1990.

¹⁰⁸ *Times of India*, 27 February, 1990.

¹⁰⁹ *Hindustan Times and Statesman*, 22 March, 1990.

¹¹⁰ *Telegraph and Indian Express*, 27, February, 1990.

¹¹¹ *Hindustan Times*, 5 January, 1990.

rejected democratic socialism, dictatorship of the proletariat and Socialist internationalism, coming out firmly for "full democracy within the party".¹¹²

REPUBLIC OF KOREA (SOUTH KOREA)

Resignation of Cabinet: Prime Minister, Mr. Kang Yang-Hoon and his entire 22-member Cabinet resigned on 16 March, to give President Roh Tae-Woo a free hand to reorganise the Government.¹¹³

New Cabinet: President Roh-Tae-Woo formed a new Cabinet on 17 March, dropping 15 ministers from the previous Cabinet. Prime Minister Mr. Kang Young Hoon, Foreign Minister Mr. Choi Ho Joong and Defence Minister. Mr. Lee Sang Hoon retained their posts while Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Cho Soon who was also the Minister for Economic Planning was replaced by Former Finance Minister, Mr. Lee Saung Yun.¹¹⁴

ROMANIA

Resignation of Vice-President: The first Vice-President of Romania Mr. Dimitru Mazilu, resigned his office on 27 January. The Foreign Trade Minister, Mr. Nicolae also resigned his post.¹¹⁵

Coalition Government: The Romanian Provisional Council for National Reconciliation elected Mr. Ion Iliescu as its Chairman, with an executive bureau of 21 members representing ten political parties.¹¹⁶

Resignation of Defence Minister: Defence Minister, Mr. Nicolae Militaru resigned on 16 February, after four days of protest by military officers, demanding his ouster for alleged links with executed President Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu.¹¹⁷

SRI LANKA

Reconstitution of Cabinet: President Premadasa reconstituted his Cabinet, dropping a front-ranking Minister, Mr. Gamini Diassanayake, promoting six Ministers of State to the Cabinet rank and changing the portfolios of many others. The President retained Mr. D.B. Vijetunga as Prime Minister, alongwith his portfolio of Finance. Among the new changes made, Foreign Minister Mr. Ranjan Wijeratne took over the Ministry of Plantation Industries, alongwith his earlier portfolio of the Minister of Defence. Mr. Harold Herat was the new Foreign Minister and Mr. A.C.S. Hameed, former Minister of Higher Education, was the new Minister for Justice, while Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali was shifted from Agriculture to Education. Ceylon Workers Congress Leader Mr. S. Thondaman, while retaining his earlier portfolios of Rural Industries

¹¹² *Hindu and Telegraph*, 30 January, 1990.

¹¹³ *Indian Express*, 17 March, 1990.

¹¹⁴ *Times of India*, 18 March, 1990.

¹¹⁵ *Hindu*, 28 January, 1990.

¹¹⁶ *Statesman*, 15 February, 1990.

¹¹⁷ *Hindustan Times*, 18 February, 1990.

Development would also be the Minister of Tourism. Mr. Ramit Wickremasinghe while retaining his portfolio of Industry, would also be Minister for Science and Technology. Mrs. Renuka Herath retained the portfolios of Health and Women's Affairs.

The new Cabinet Ministers included Mr. K.D.M.C. Banadra (Power and Energy); Mr. Weerasinghe Mallimarachchi (Food and Cooperatives); and Mr. Rupasena Karunatileke (Ports and Shipping).¹¹⁸

TAIWAN

Re-election of President: The National Assembly elected President Mr. Lee Teng-Hui on 21 March, for another six-year term.¹¹⁹

TANZANIA

Prime Minister reappointed: President Mr. Ali Hasan Mwinyi, reappointed Mr. Joseph Warioba as Prime Minister on 14 March.¹²⁰

UNITED KINGDOM

Resignation of Minister: Employment Secretary, Mr. Norman Fowler resigned from the Thatcher Cabinet on 3 January for personal reasons.¹²¹

U.S.S.R

Proposal for Presidential form of Government: On 27 February, the Soviet Parliament voted 347-24 with 43 abstentions, the proposal made by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, to institute a Presidential form of Government in the country while expanding the powers of the Head of State. It also decided to convene an extraordinary session of the Congress of People's Deputies, to elect the President and make corresponding amendments to the Constitution.¹²²

Draft Presidency Bill: The Supreme Soviet and the Presidium of Supreme Soviet, approved the draft Bill on instituting an executive Presidency in the country on 3 March. The Congress of People's Deputies voted on 13 March, to institute an Executive Presidency with sweeping powers and to abolish Soviet Communist Party's monopoly on power, heralding a new era of multi-party system.¹²³

New Executive President: Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev took over as USSR's first Executive President on 15 March.¹²⁴

¹¹⁸ *Statesman and Times of India*, 31 March, 1990.

¹¹⁹ *Hindustan Times*, 23 March, 1990.

¹²⁰ *Hindu*, 16 March, 1990.

¹²¹ *Hindustan Times*, 4 January, 1990.

¹²² *Statesman*, 28 February, 1990.

¹²³ *Hindustan Times*, 4 March, 1990.

¹²⁴ *Hindustan Times*, 16 March, 1990.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1990, originally introduced as Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1990, which seeks to amend clauses (4) and (5) of the article 356 of the Constitution, in order to facilitate the extension of the Proclamation of Emergency in the State of Punjab, was passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 5 and 10 April, 1990, respectively and received President's assent on 16 April, 1990.

We reproduce here the text of the above Act.

—Editor

THE CONSTITUTION (SIXTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 1990

An Act further to amend the Constitution of India.

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

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

2. *Amendment of article 356:* In article 356 of the Constitution,—

(a) in clause (4), after the second proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

'Provided also that in the case of the Proclamation issued under clause (1) on the 11th day of May, 1987 with respect to the State of Punjab, the reference in the first proviso to this clause to "three years" shall be construed as a reference to "three years and six months".';

(b) in clause (5), the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

“Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to the Proclamation issued under clause (1) on the 11th day of May, 1987 with respect to the State of Punjab.”

SESSIONAL REVIEW

NINTH LOK SABHA

SECOND SESSION

The Second Session (Budget Session) of the Ninth Lok Sabha commenced on 12 March, 1990. A brief resume of the important discussions held and other business transacted upto 30 March, 1990, is given below:

A. DISCUSSIONS

President's Address: In his Address to the members of both the Houses of Parliament, assembled together on 12 March, 1990, President, Shri R. Venkataraman said that elections held to the legislative assemblies in the nine States and one union territory had reaffirmed the verdict of the people in the last Lok Sabha elections in favour of change. In the short span of a hundred days after assuming office, the Government had already taken a number of positive initiatives in several spheres to fulfil the pledges they had made. The situation in Jammu and Kashmir continued to be serious. The Government had noted with particular concern that external forces had tried to encourage terrorism, to internationalise the issue, and to organise intrusions across the border and the Government had acted firmly against these forces. The President asserted that Jammu and Kashmir being an integral part of India, the Government would not brook any interference from others in her internal affairs. The Government attached high priority to restoring normalcy in Punjab and steps had been taken to involve all sections of the people and find a solution to the problem in a spirit of reconciliation and consensus. The Government had reconstituted the National Integration Council to strengthen secularism. To resolve the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute, a three-member Committee had been set up to find an acceptable solution. The President added that several measures had been initiated to provide for relief and rehabilitation of those affected by communal violence including the victims of the 1984 riots in Delhi and the 1989 riots in Bhagalpur. To ensure smooth Union-State relations, the Government had decided to set up an Inter-State Council. A National Security Council would be set up to evolve long-term policies appropriate to the regional and

international environment. For strengthening democratic institutions the Government had constituted a Committee on Electoral Reforms and had introduced a Bill in Parliament for creation of the institution of Lok Pal. The Government would introduce suitable legislation to set up a high-level Judicial Commission for the appointment of High Court and Supreme Court Judges and for the transfer of High Court Judges. For granting autonomy to electronic media, the Prasar Bharati Bill was introduced in the last session of Parliament. Concrete steps would be taken to guarantee the people's right to information and a suitable legislation would be introduced to amend the Official Secrets Act.

Referring to the economy of the country, the President said that the Government had given the highest priority to improve the economic management and that control of inflation would continue to be the first priority in this regard. A new three-year Import-Export Policy would be introduced. The Planning Commission had been reconstituted and had begun to work on the Approach to the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The Government would pay special attention to the needs of the agricultural and rural sectors. The Government would announce a scheme in this session about debt relief for small farmers, landless agricultural labourers, artisans and weavers on loans upto Rs. 10,000. Special attention would be given for the development of small-scale and agro and rural industries. The Government would present a white paper on the public sector later this year. The Government would introduce a Constitution Amendment Bill to enshrine the right to work as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution and would introduce another Bill to extend the benefits available to the Scheduled Castes to the Scheduled Castes converts to Buddhism.

Referring to international affairs, the President affirmed that India would continue to contribute to cooperative global endeavours to promote disarmament, strengthen peace, eliminate racial discrimination, provide environmental protection and build a more equitable world economic order. The Government of India had initiated an intensive dialogue with the neighbours for finding mutually acceptable solutions of outstanding problems, strengthening our friendship and enlarging the areas of cooperation. The bulk of the Indian Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka had returned home and India stood for the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka. Referring to India's relations with Pakistan, the President said that they became strained as a result of Pakistan's continued efforts to encourage and aid terrorism and secessionist activities in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab, and India had made it very clear that she would not tolerate such interference in her internal affairs.

Sharing the world-wide rejoicing in the release of Dr. Nelson Mandela, the President said that a National Committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister had been formed to felicitate Dr. Mandela and the Government firmly believed that sustained international pressure must be

maintained on the South African regime to bring about the early dismantling of *apartheid*.

The President's Address was discussed for three days from 14 to 16 March on a Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Hari Kishore Singh, on 14 March, 1990. Initiating the discussion, Shri Singh said that the Government were striving for building a strong and purposeful polity to usher in a new order based on equality and social justice so that the poorest of the poor could have his share in the developmental cake. Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari who seconded the motion, argued for greater stress on small agricultural schemes than on large ones.

Participating in the discussion on 15 March, Shri Somnath Chatterjee said that in view of the open support by the Prime Minister of Pakistan to the militants and secessionists in Kashmir, the Government had to take all possible steps to solve the problem. Kumari Mayawati urged the need to check the use of money and muscle power during elections. Shri Chitta Basu defended the Continuation of article 370 of the Constitution of India.

Replying to the discussion on 16 March, in which 26 other members* also took part, the Prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh referred to the important initiatives his Government had taken after coming to power, by introducing the Lok Pal Bill, withdrawing the Postal Bill, announcing the grant of autonomy to television and radio, providing interim relief to the victims of Bhopal Gas tragedy, lodging FIR and seizing accounts in the Bofors case and forming the Inter-State Council and the National Integration Council. The Prime Minister emphasised that Unemployment would be the main concern in the Eighth Five-Year Plan and for this purpose Government wanted to have labour-intensive programmes rather than capital intensive ones.

The Prime Minister announced that the Government would bring forward the Panchayati Raj Bill this year and a resolution for one-rank-one-pension during the current session. He maintained that the Government would firmly deal with the Punjab problem and would bring it under control. The issues relating to Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid should be settled by dialogue and a Committee had been constituted for this purpose. India's foreign policy, he added, had been very successful inasmuch as the attempts of Pakistan to internationalise the Kashmir issue had been frustrated.

The Motion of Thanks was adopted.

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri V.N. Gadgil, Yadendra Dutt, Lokanath Choudhury, Janardhana Poojary, Surya Narain Yadav, Harish Rawat, Bhajan Lal, Santosh Bhartiya, C. Srinivasan, S. Krishna Kumar, Rajdev Singh, Inderjit, Piyare Lal Handoo, Kalp Nath Rai, S.C. Verma, P.R. Kumaramangalam, Vamanrao Mahadik, P.C. Thomas, A.N. Singh Deo, Ramesh Chennithala, Rameshwar Prasad, Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav, Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, Shrimati J. Jamuna, Shrimati Subhasini Ali and Kumari Umabharti.

Situation in Jammu and Kashmir: On 13 March, 1990 moving that a motion regarding the situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, be taken into consideration, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed said that there had been a sharp deterioration in the situation since April 1988. Since the imposition of Governor's rule there, determined efforts had been made to restore the authority of the State and bring back normalcy. The presence of Union para-military forces had been augmented and steps had been taken to strengthen the vigil on the border. The neighbouring country's continued and vigorous assistance to the secessionist elements in the Valley, was a cause of grave concern. Its further attempt to internationalise the issue had added a new dimension to the situation. The situation in Kashmir called for firm and resolute measures for reasserting the authority of the state and restoring normalcy, he asserted.

The Minister further informed the House that the Union Government were fully alive to the situation and were keeping a close watch on it. The Government had taken necessary steps to counter the neighbouring country's offensive and to defend the country's integrity and secular institutions. Political initiative had also been taken with a view to evolve a national consensus on tackling the problem. He added that the Prime Minister had already held a meeting with senior leaders of major political parties on 7 March, 1990 and a delegation comprising leaders of these political parties also visited Srinagar on 8 March, 1990, for making an on-the-spot study of the situation. This visit was followed by a Review Meeting held by the Prime Minister on 10 March, 1990, with the leaders of these political parties. A joint statement was also issued after the meeting, reassuring the people of Jammu and Kashmir with regard to maintaining the identity of the State and underlining the need for reviving the political activity. A Cabinet Minister had been appointed to coordinate Jammu and Kashmir affairs and an Advisory Committee comprising the representatives of the political parties to assist the Minister had also been set up.

During the course of discussion, the Prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh reiterated that the Government of India stood by article 370 of the Constitution.

Participating in the discussion, while Shri Indrajit Gupta felt that the National Conference potentially the major political force in the Valley should be delinked from Congress Party and brought into political activity. Shri Nani Bhattacharya suggested that the solution should be arrived at, within the framework of the Constitution.

Intervening in the discussion Prime Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh maintained that in Jammu and Kashmir, the political process had to start, the mechanism for it had to be evolved and all had to muster courage to get at the grass-root and village level. Along with this, with

the help of the administrative machinery, some semblance of law and order would also have to be established in a humane way.

Maintaining that there was interference from across the border, the Prime Minister asserted that, Government of India would react not only swiftly but decisively and any misadventure would not be without cost to Pakistan. The attempt of Pakistan to internationalise the issue was not successful due to India's policy, as the Arab countries, the major powers and the international community, stood by the perceptions of India. He assured the House that alertness and efforts would continue to dispel any disinformation on this account.

In a brief intervention, the Minister of Railways, Shri George Fernandes emphasized that before the political process was set in motion in Kashmir, political parties either jointly or individually should revive their activities. The present situation in Kashmir was the culminative result of the happenings during the past several years.

Participating in the discussion, Leader of the Opposition, Shri Rajiv Gandhi said that the nation should be clear that there would be no change in article 370 in any way at all. He urged the Government to be as tough as it could with terrorists and the Prime Minister should visit Kashmir to get the confidence of the people. He also suggested that there should be a Grievances Redressal Machinery to solve the problems of the people. Shri Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait felt that the appointment of Shri Jagmohan as Governor of Jammu and Kashmir had created problems and controversies and he should be recalled.

Replying to the discussion, in which 17 other members* took part, the Union Home Minister, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed said that after the 1987 elections, people in Kashmir hoped that there would be progress in the State and unemployment would be removed, but nothing of that sort happened. During that period, many Kashmiri youth went to Pakistan for training in terrorism and thus the situation deteriorated gradually. With regard to the appointment of Shri Jagmohan as Governor, the Minister stated that it was thought that he was familiar with the officers there.

Later, the House adopted a resolution moved by Shri Vasant Sathe, stating that the House expressed its grave concern at the situation in Jammu and Kashmir and appealed to misguided sections of people in the Kashmir Valley to abjure violence and take recourse to peaceful ways for the redressal of their grievances, for which abundant opportunities existed in the Constitution of India.

*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Vasant Sathe, Jaswant Singh, M.J. Akbar, Saifuddin Choudhury, K.C. Tyagi, Kamal Nath, Piyare Lal Handoo, Bal Gopal Mishra, M.R. Janarthanan, Arif Baig, H.K.L. Bhagat, Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi, Ram Krishna Yadav, Indrajit Gupta, Vamanrao Mahadik, Rameshwar Prasad and P.C. Thomas.

On 26 March, making a statement in response to a Calling Attention raised by Shri Girdharilal Bhargava, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed said that there had been a step up in the pace of migration from the Valley from the end of February, 1990 and on a rough estimate more than 25,000 families had been affected. Most of the families were in Jammu and Delhi. The migration was primarily due to fear psychosis generated by the militants in a variety of ways, like persistent threats through loudspeakers, letters and circulation of posters and killings of some of the prominent members of the minority community. Dealing with the situation of exodus of large number of people from the Valley, Shri Sayeed pointed out that Government was pursuing a two-fold strategy to tackle it—firstly, by improving the law and order situation there so that conditions necessary for the return of the migrants would be established soon, and secondly, by making arrangements for looking after the migrants till they were able to return to the Valley. The Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, had also issued an appeal to the members of the minority community not to leave the Valley. Two Relief Commissioners, one for Jammu Division and other for Kashmir Division, had been appointed, as incharge of the relief work connected with the migrants from Kashmir Valley.

Later, initiating a discussion, on the same day under rule 193, Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam stressed on the need to ban extremist organisations operating in the Valley. Participating in the discussion, Shri Saif-ud-din Soz asked for the removal of the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir and Kumari Mayawati insisted that the Government should take firm steps to restore peace in the Valley.

Replying to the discussion on 28 March, in which 15 other members* participated, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed said that militants wanted to create fear psychosis. The Government were trying to restore peace in Kashmir according to the action plan. If the people of Kashmir felt that some discrimination had been done to them, the same would be taken care of. Kashmir, the Minister affirmed, is an inalienable part of India.

Release of Great Freedom Fighter Dr. Nelson Mandela: On 14 March, Speaker, Shri Rabi Ray placed before the House a Resolution that

This House warmly:

- (i) welcomes the release of the great freedom fighter Nelson Mandela after 27 years in South African prisons, during which period his dignity and indomitable spirit became a source of inspiration and strength not only for the suffering majority of the people of South Africa but also for the downtrodden and exploited people in the world;

* Other Members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav, Janak Raj Gupta, Samarendra Kundu, Resham Lal Jangde, Dharam Pal Sharma, Yuvraj, Yadvendra Dutt, Harish Rawat, Dinesh Singh, Lokanath Choudhury, Nanasaheb Udaysingrao Gaikwad, P.L. Handoo, Professor Prem Kumar Dhumal, Dr. Sudhir Ray and Kumari Umabharti.

- (ii) draws the attention of the international community to the fact that even with the release of Dr. Mandela, other steps necessary to create a climate, for negotiations for the dismantlement of *apartheid* have yet to be taken;
- (iii) urges the international community to maintain pressure through sanctions on the South African regime in order to steer it towards negotiations;
- (iv) reiterates India's commitment to the eradication of *apartheid* which is based on national consensus evolved from the days of India's freedom struggle and Mahatma Gandhi's experiments with non-violent opposition to forces of racism and imperialism in South Africa itself;
- (v) notes with satisfaction the acceptance by Nelson Mandela of the invitation of the Prime Minister to visit India;
- (vi) welcomes the establishment of the Nelson Mandela National Reception Committee, consisting of prominent citizens from all walks of life in India, with the Prime Minister as its Chairman; and
- (vii) resolves to give Nelson Mandela a befitting welcome when he visits India.

The Resolution was adopted unanimously.

Railway Budget: Presenting the Railway Budget for the year 1990-91 on 14 March, 1990, the Minister of Railways, Shri Goerge Fernandes informed the House that the actual surplus achieved in 1988-89 was Rs. 21.67 crores after payment of full dividend of Rs. 715.66 crores to general Revenues. The year 1989-90 was also expected to end with a surplus of Rs. 140 crores as budgeted. The leading efficiency indicator of asset utilisation, that is, Net Tonne Kilometres Per Wagon Per Day (Broad Gauge), the target for which was fixed in the Seventh Plan at 1350 for the terminal year of the Plan, was surpassed in the second year of the Plan itself and this utilisation factor was likely to rise to about 1475 by the end of the year 1989-90. Railway's Eighth Plan proposals, aimed at an incremental originating revenue earning freight traffic of 102.5 million tonnes and an annual growth of 3 per cent in passenger traffic. The thrust of the Eighth Plan would be modernisation and technological upgradation, reduction in maintenance costs, improvement in efficiency and productivity, financial viability, greater safety, energy conservation, manpower planning and human resource development, reliability and quality of service, and above all customers' satisfaction.

Shri Fernandes stated that the Budget Estimates for 1990-91 at the existing level of fare and freight rates were estimated at Rs. 11,168 crores and the total working expenses would amount to Rs. 11,091 crores leaving the Net Traffic Receipts of Rs. 77 crores. After adding a sum of Rs. 149 crores on account of Net Miscellaneous Receipts, the Net Revenue would amount to Rs. 226 crores. The adjustments in railway fares and freight rates would yield an additional revenue of Rs. 892 crores. After paying the proposed dividend of Rs. 932 crores to the General Exchequer, the financial year 1990-91 was expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 186 crores.

The Railway Budget was discussed alongwith the Resolution regarding First Report of Railway Convention Committee, 1989 and Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), 1989-90, for four days, i.e. on 21, 22, 23 and 26 March. On 21 March, moving the Resolution for approval of the recommendations contained in the First Report of Railway Convention Committee, 1989, Shri George Fernandes said that Railway Convention Committee, 1989, had considered the interim memorandum submitted by the Minister of Railways and had agreed to the proposals made therein by the Ministry of Railways, subject to the retrospective adjustments, after the final recommendations of the Committee were available in due course.

Participating in the discussion on 22 March, Shri Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait indicated that not a single new railway line to South had been sanctioned. On 26 March, Shri Indrajit Gupta said that the burden on account of increase in fares and freight would fall on the common man. Shri Somnath Chatterjee pointed out that his party also had some reservations over the new burden on the railway users.

Replying to the combined discussion in which 66 other members* participated, Shri George Fernandes said that the amount provided in the Railway Budget for laying new railway lines and running more trains was the maximum as compared to any Budget in the past. If the House adopted a resolution for laying one thousand kms. rail lines every year during the next ten years, then the Government would be able to provide employment to two lakh people. For this all departments would have to coordinate and make efforts in this regard. Regarding the proposal of the Government for increasing railway fares and freights, he pointed out that this had been resorted to only as a last resort. About corruption and misuse of capital in the Railways, the Government had issued an order that in case a lower official was found indulging in malpractices, then not only he but all the officers above him would be held responsible. The Government had decided to rescind the oppressive provisions of article 311 of the Constitution of India and would do justice in the cases of employees

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri A.B.A Ghani Khan Choudhury, Ram Naik, Kusuma Krishnamurthy, Yuvraj, Mullappally Ramachandran, Basudeb Acharia, Rajendra Agnihotri, Govindachandra Munda, D. Pandian, Ram Bahadur Singh, Srikantha Datta Narasimharaja Wadiyar, Ram Krishna Yadav, Kashiram Rana, Shikho Sema, P.R. Kumaramangalam, Surya Narayan Singh, Jorawar Ram. R. Jeevarathinam, Kadambur M.R. Janarthanan, Prem Kumar Dhumal, Chhedi Paswan, Vakkom Purushothaman, Janak Raj Gupta, Ravi Narayan Pani, Surya Narain Yadav, K. Muraleedharan, Palas Barman, Hari Shankar Mahale, Rajmangal Mishra, Amar Roypradhan, Ishwar Chaudhary, Oscar Fernandes, P.L. Handoo, Manjai Lal, J.P. Agarwal, Rajamohana Reddy, Rameshwar Prasad, Girdharilal Bhargava, Nandu Thapa, Anantrao Deshmukh, Shivaji Patnaik, Golam Yazdani, Manvendra Singh, Gopinath Gajapathi, Gopal Pachherwal, Shibhu Soren, Arvind Netam, Era Anbarasu, Satya Narain Jatiya, Inderjit, A.K. Roy, P. C. Thomas, Purushottam Kaushik, Harikewal Prasad, Venkata Krishna Karu Reddy, Mitrasen Yadav, Uttam Rathod, Larang Sai, M.S. Pal, Madan Lal Khurana, Professor N.G. Ranga, Professor Ram Ganesh Kapse, Dr. Thambi Durai, Dr. Venkatesh Kabthrey, Shrimati Basavarajeshwari and Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan.

dismissed in 1977. The Government, he added, would pass a legislation in regard to giving recognition to worker unions by secret ballot during the Session itself.

The Resolution was adopted. All the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Railways for the year 1990-91 were voted in full.

General Budget: Presenting the General Budget for the year 1990-91, on 19 March, 1990, the Minister of Finance, Shri Madhu Dandavate said that the new Government inherited a budgetary deficit Rs. 13,790 crores as on 1 December 1989, from the previous Government. Wholesale prices had risen by 6.6 per cent since the beginning of the financial year. The balance of payment was under strain and foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and SDRs) were down to around Rs. 5000 crores. Stocks of foodgrains had fallen to 11 million tonnes.

The Minister said that the first task of the new Government was to contain the rise in prices. The management of the deficit would require the containment of expenditure growth and the Government would spare no effort to reduce the burden of administrative expenditure. The Government would launch a sustained and a multi-pronged drive against proliferation of black money. To improve tax compliance, reasonable tax rates and simpler tax laws would be combined with effective tax administration and strong deterrents against evasion. The Government proposed to abolish the Gold Control Act introduced in 1963 as it had resulted in hardships to small goldsmiths. Giving first priority to employment, the Minister announced the introduction of an Employment Guarantee Scheme for the drought-prone areas and with an acute problem of rural unemployment, Shri Dandavate further said that the Government were committed to ensuring that 50 per cent of the investible resources were deployed for the development of agriculture and rural development and a beginning had been made in this year's Union Plan. It was proposed to introduce a scheme for providing debt relief to borrower who had taken loans upto Rs. 10,000 from public sector banks and Regional Rural Banks, as on 2 October, 1989. The Government were committed to making the public sector more efficient and result-oriented so that it could generate more surpluses which could be ploughed back for development.

The total receipts for 1990-91 were estimated at Rs. 87,329 crores and the total expenditure at Rs. 94,535 crores. The overall deficit was estimated at Rs. 7,206 crores. This deficit was lower than the deficit of Rs. 11,750 crores in the revised estimates of 1989-90.

The discussion on the General Budget was held on 26, 27 and 28 March. Initiating the discussion on 26 March, Shri Ajit Panja said that the Budget laid more emphasis on indirect taxes than direct taxes and was inflationary.

Participating in the discussion on 27 March, Shri Chitta Basu stressed the need for a comprehensive and far-sighted approach to economic

management, rationalisation of VIP Security, stoppage of extravagant cultural carnivals and cut in all non-developmental and non-productive expenditure. Welcoming some of the objectives of the Budgetary policies on 28 March, Shri Indrajit Gupta pointed out that increase in the Railway freight and fares, petroleum products, particularly petrol and high-speed diesel would have a cascading effect on prices.

Replying to the discussion in which 56 other members* participated, Shri Madhu Dandavate said that the Budget had been formulated, keeping in mind the security environment. With a view to check inflation in the country, the Government had to restrain the deficit, mop up the excess liquidity and bring out as much black money as possible. There would be a four-monthly exercise of Budget proposals and if possible, Government would come before the Parliament after every four months and would try to explain the steps taken and the results achieved to contain the deficit. Regarding right to work, the Minister said that priority was to create a greater work potential starting with the villages and therefore, priority had been given to the drought-prone and famine-prone areas. The debt relief in the case of loans taken from cooperative banks, which were under the jurisdiction of State Governments, would be decided with the Chief Minister of the States, and Government would not distinguish between the Congress Chief Ministers and non-Congress Chief Ministers. So far as small-scale industries were concerned, 15 per cent investment subsidy from Union Government had been revived for small-scale units.

Shri Dandavate added that the Government's effort would be to give a thrust, not in the direction of *status quoism* but more in the direction of social mobility, economic equality and also to try to see that the largest rural sector gains maximum by the economic policies.

All the Demands for Grants on Accounts (General) for 1990-91 were voted in full.

All Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1989-90 were voted in full.

Indo-Nepal Relations: Making a statement on 30 March 1990, the

*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Jagdeep Dhankar, Dharampal Singh Gupta, Balasaheb Vikhe Patil, Nakul Nayak, Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, Eduardo Faleiro, Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, Janardhana Poojary, K.S. Chavda, Harin Pathak, J. Chokka Rao, Pratap Singh, Piyus Tiraky, Palai K.M. Mathew, Janeshwar Mishra, Rajveer Singh, T. Basheer, Bhakta Charan Das, Gulab Chand Kataria, Dasai Choudhary, Ram Krishna Yadav, Ramashray Prasad Singh, C.K. Kuppuswamy, Maheshwar Singh, Harpal Singh Panwar, A. Charles, P.C. Thomas, Harikewal Prasad, P. A. Antony, Dharm Pal Sharma, Peter G. Marbaniang, Bal Gopal Mishra, K.D. Sultanpuri, Mohan Lal Jhikram, Yamuna Prasad Shastri, Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi, Vasant Sathe, Chand Ram, Santhosh Kumar Gangwar, Inderjit, G.M. Banatwala, Mahendra Singh Mewar, Sarju Prasad Saroj, Chiranjee Lal Sharma, R. Muthaiah, A.K. Roy, P.L. Handoo, Ram Dhan, Vamanrao Mahadik, Rameshwar Prasad, Professor Shailendra Nath Shrivastava, Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey, Dr. Debi Prasad Pat, Dr. Biplob Dasgupta, Dr. Thambi Durai and Shrimati Uma Gajapathi Raju.

Minister of External Affairs, Shri I.K. Gujral said that India and Nepal people were bound by bonds of history, geography, culture, ties of blood and marriage, had a unique close relationship. But, in recent times this relationship had seen some strains. The Government attached high priority to improving relations with all her neighbours, specially Nepal. At new Delhi, Official-level talks were held from 20 to 22 February 1990, between delegations led by the Foreign Secretaries of the two countries. Progress was registered towards a comprehensive solution of all outstanding problems. Shri Gujral observed that Government of India's attitude to the current mass movement in Nepal with the stated aim of re-establishing a multi-party democratic system under a constitutional monarchy was determined by the fact that as a major democracy, she could not but feel committed to the cause of democracy, equality and human dignity. Today, when momentous changes were taking place all over the world and the global politics was being democratised, India could not be averse to such aspirations. At the same time the Government were firmly committed to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Prime Minister's visit to Namibia: The Prime Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh paid an official visit to Vindhoek from 20 to 21 March 1990 to participate in the celebrations of Namibia's Independence.

Making a statement on 30 March 1990, Shri Singh said that the presence of India's multi-party delegation in Namibia demonstrated that her principled and unwavering commitment to the anti-*apartheid* and anti-colonial struggle transcended party affiliations and ideologies. It had been a part of our national psyche since the days of our own freedom struggle. Immediately after the mid-night hour, India established diplomatic relations with Namibia, withdrew all sanctions and established a resident High Commission.

Shri Singh stated that the Government of India had extended moral, material and political support to SWAPO during its day of exile. In the transition phase to independence, India made available to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group, the services of military peace keeping contingent, police monitors and election supervisors. During his call on President Sam Nujoma, he had promised India's cooperation in their nation-building efforts.

The Prime Minister observed that the visit to Namibia had provided him with the opportunities of having useful exchange of views with President Kenneth Kaunda, Chairman of the Frontline States, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, President Janez Dronovsek, Chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, also with President Masire of Botswana, President Mwinyi of Tanzania, President Arafat of the State of Palestine, Prime Minister Jugnauth of Mauritius and Prime Minister Kazi Zafar Ahmad of Bangladesh. He had productive meetings with US Secretary of State James Baker and with

Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. His first meeting with U.N. Secretary General Mr. Perez de Cuellar was at a moment of great fulfillment for the United Nations, which had supervised with remarkable efficiency and impartiality the transition of Namibia to independence. The Prime Minister assured Dr. Mandela that India would continue to coordinate her policies with the African National Congress and contribute additional assistance to it, in a joint endeavour to dismantle *apartheid*.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1990 and Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1990: On 30 March 1990, moving that the Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1990 as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed said that the present term of President's rule in Punjab was due to expire on 10 May 1990 and the current law and order situation in Punjab did not hold out good prospects for free and peaceful election to the State Legislative Assembly. The Governor had also recommended amendment of the Constitution to enable further extension of President's rule in Punjab.

Participating in the discussion and supporting the Bill, Shri Somnath Chatterjee blamed the Congress Government for not solving the Punjab problem for the last three years. Shri Chitta Basu said that the Government should not plunge into complacency during the intervening period of six months and must go in for a poll.

Winding up the discussion, in which 22 other members* also participated, Shri Sayeed said that the National Front Government did not want to do anything in a haste. The Government could not allow the terrorists to decide as to when the elections should be held. The Governor of Punjab had called a meeting which was attended by the representatives of almost all the parties. They were all of the opinion that time was not ripe for holding elections in the State.

The motion was declared as not carried in accordance with rule 157 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and in accordance with the article 100 of the Constitution since it was not "passed by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting."

*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri P. Chidambaram, Het Ram, Phool Chand Verma, Kamal Chaudhry, Jagdeep Dhankhar, Bhogendra Jha, Ajit Kumar Panja, Kapil Dev Shastri, Inderjit, P.R. Kumaramangalam, Kadambur M.R. Janarthanan, Yamuna Prasad Shastri, P.L. Handoo, Meijunlung Kamson, Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav, A.K. Roy, Rameshwar Prasad, Arif Baig, Professor Rasa Singh Rawat, Dr. Venkatesh Kabthey, Shrimati Rajinder Kaur Bulara and Kumari Uma Bharti.

Later, on 4 April, 1990, Shri Sayeed introduced a Bill in Lok Sabha as the Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1990 and moved the Bill on 5 April for its consideration and passing.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Somnath Chatterjee said that proper conditions should prevail in Punjab for holding the elections, so that people can vote without fear. According to Shri Indrajit Gupta all the parties who stood for the unity of the country, should be prepared to carry on a big joint mass campaign in Punjab, appealing for peace.

Winding up the discussion in which three other members* participated, Shri Sayeed said that the Government had taken initiatives for mobilising the people of Punjab and containing the extremist activities there.

The Bill** as amended, was passed by the requisite majority, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution.

RAJYA SABHA

HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD SESSION***

The Rajya Sabha commenced its Hundred and Fifty-Third Session on 12 March 1990 and adjourned *sine die* on 30 March 1990. It was reconvened on 9 April 1990 and adjourned *sine die* on 10 April 1990. A Brief resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below:

A. DISCUSSIONS

Situation in Jammu and Kashmir: Making a statement on the situation in Jammu and Kashmir on 14 March, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed said that the prevailing situation in the Kashmir Valley was the cumulative result of inadequate political and administrative response to a series of developments there, which had spurred public disenchantment in the efficacy of political process and administrative machinery to deliver the goods. They had also provided a fertile ground to the fundamentalist, subversive and anti-national forces to re-group themselves with the aid and assistance of forces operating from across the border. The Minister further stated that the situation at the time of imposition of the Governor's Rule on 19 January 1990, following the resignation of Chief Minister, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, represented a grim picture characterised by total paralysis of administrative machinery and disruption of the security and the law and order fabric in the Valley. Since the imposition of Governor's Rule, determined efforts were being made to bring back normalcy. There had been revamping of administration at

*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri P. Chidambaram, Jaswant Singh and A.K. Roy.

**After President's assent to the Bill it was renumbered as Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1990.

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

various levels in order to make various components of administration functional and to improve the coordination, as also toning up of intelligence network and police machinery. The Minister maintained that the situation in Kashmir called for firm and resolute measures for reasserting the authority of the State. Conditions were also to be created in which the people who had left the Valley for Jammu, Delhi and other places in the country, could return to their homes. The Union Government were fully alive to the situation and were keeping a close watch besides rendering all possible assistance to the State Government to meet the situation. The Government were totally committed to maintain territorial integrity and unity of the country and foil nefarious designs of secessionist and subversive elements operating in the Valley, the Minister concluded.

Initiating the discussion on the same day, Shri P. Shiv Shanker, Leader of the Opposition said that the situation in the Kashmir Valley was extremely explosive. He suggested a plan to handle the situation in a deft manner, which *inter-alia* included giving importance to the locals of the majority community in rejuvenating the socio-economic order, restructuring the administrative apparatus of generating confidence in the people, ensuring regular supplies of essential commodities, evolving programmes and activities to wean away youth from the movement, rehabilitating the minorities in a proper manner through the involvement of the people of the majority community, activating cultural organisations and stopping the rumour mongering.

Replying to the debate on 15 March 1990, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed said that the Kashmir problem was a national problem. Besides initiating administrative measures, political initiative by national parties was equally necessary to tackle the problem. He added that Kashmir had been a symbol of secularism ever since 1947, since it rejected the two-nation theory then and joined the Union of India. Referring to the steps taken to curb the subversive activities, the Minister informed the House that vigil on the line of actual control had been strengthened and intelligence toned up. More facilities were being provided to local police and preventive arrests of criminals and anti-social elements had been stepped up. He added that ineffective Home Guard Organisation had been disbanded and a new organisation was being set up. On the developmental side, new programmes were being started and steps were being taken to generate more employment opportunities.

The Minister assured the House that an All-Party Conference would be

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Kamal Morarka, Makhan Lal Fotedar, Pawan Kumar Bansal, Sukomal Sen, Murkidhar Chandrakant Bhandare, V. Gopalsamy, Madan Bhatia, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, George Fernandes, Vishvijit P. Singh, Ram Chandra Vikal, Gurudas Das Gupta, Shabbir Ahmad Salaria, S.S. Ahluwalia, G. Swaminathan, Dr. Nagen Saikia, Professor C. Lakshmana and Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan.

convened soon, but an action programme had to be formulated before that. He hoped that terrorism would be contained and political process would be initiated.

Motion of Thanks on the President's Address: Moving the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address on 15 March, Shri Virendra Verma said that the mandate of the people given in the elections to the Ninth Lok Sabha as well as in the nine State Legislative Assemblies and Union Territory of Pondicherry was a verdict against the rampant corruption at high levels, continuing rising prices of essential commodities, lawlessness, communalism, adulteration, unemployment and inefficiency of the administration that was prevalent just before the Lok Sabha elections. Referring to the steps taken by the Government to deal with various problems, the member observed that the present Government had, *inter alia* formed a Committee comprising eminent political parties and experienced persons to bring about radical changes in the electoral system. The new Government had referred the Bofors case to the CBI and investigation was in progress in the matter of submarines, Westland Helicopters and Rs. 2,500-crore deal of A-320 Air Buses. The member added that a judicial commission was being set up to look after the appointment and transfer of High Court and Supreme Court Judges. Appointments and transfers would be made according to the recommendations of this commission. So far as the autonomy of Radio and Doordarshan was concerned, action was initiated in that direction.

On the economic front, Shri Verma said that the present Government believed in self-dependence. He noted that the Planning Commission had been reconstituted. The Government wanted to provide productive employment to the people to remove poverty and to remove the continued economic imbalances between the rural and urban areas. Special attention would be given to the economic development of the women and efforts will be made to give them their due respect in the society, he added. In conclusion, the member urged all sections of the House to cooperate with the Government in tackling serious challenges before them.

Replying to the debate* on 23 March, the Prime Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh said that the political process which was going on in the country had not been completed. The process was yet to mature. He observed that though there was a difference of opinion with

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri N. E. Balam, Mirza Irshadbaig, Moturu Hanumantha Rao, V. Gopalsamy, Deba Prasad Ray, Shabbir Ahmed Salaria, Vithalrao Madhavrao Jadhav, Ashwani Kumar, Kapil Verma, P. Shiv Shanker, Kamal Morarka, Anand Sharma, Mukhtiar Singh Malik, Ram Awadhesh Singh, A. Nallasivan, Mentay Padanaoham, Syed Sibtey Razi, Tindivanam G. Venkatraman, Sardar Jagjit Singh Aurora, Dr. Jagannath Mishra, Dr. Ratnakar Pandey, Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan Reddy, Dr. Nagen Saikia, Professor Chandresh P. Thakur, Professor (Shrimati) Asima Chatterjee, Shrimati Margaret Alva and Kumari Alia.

BJP on the issue of article 370 of the Constitution, a difference of opinion full of reasoning was always welcome than a thoughtless consensus. The field of cooperation was very wide and an honest difference of opinion was the strength of democracy. Shri Singh also thanked the Opposition for cooperating and allowing consensus to emerge on the current national issues like Constitution (Fifty-Ninth Amendment) Bill, formation of an all-party committee on Jammu and Kashmir, etc. He attached great importance to the politics of consensus and reconciliation and sought cooperation of the Opposition in finding solution to national issues and achieving political goals through non-violence.

Referring to the measures taken by the new Government, the Prime Minister said that a Bill to grant autonomy to Doordarshan and All India Radio had been introduced in the very first Session itself. A decision on interim relief to the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy had been taken. The upper age limit for appearing in the competitive examinations had been raised from 26 to 28 years, so that the rural youth could be benefitted. Inter-State Council had also been constituted. A decision had been taken to extend to Neo-Buddhists the facilities being given to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Delineating the future plans of the new Government, he said that a decision about 'one-rank one-pension' would be taken soon. Arrangements about debt-relief had been made in the Budget.

Continuing his reply on 26 March, the Prime Minister expressed grief over the assassination of Shri Mir Mustafa, former MLA of the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly. It was a challenge to the whole democratic set-up. If there was a grave situation in Kashmir, that was the cumulative result of inadequate political and administrative response over a period of time, he observed.

Regarding Punjab, the Prime Minister observed that the Government had taken many steps to provide justice, for example, almost all the army deserters had been released and given employment letters. Explaining the stand of his party on the issue of Meham, the Prime Minister said that his party had made a specific request to the Election Commission for a repoll there. Violence, wherever it might be, whether it was at Amethi or at Meham, the Government were totally against that.

Referring to Shri Arafat's recent visit to India, the Prime Minister noted that he was the symbol of courage, conviction and hope of the Palestinian people, whose inalienable right of self-determination was fully endorsed by India. On Sri Lanka, he expressed India's concern about the safety of the people of Tamil origin there. The IPKF troops, who had carried out a very difficult task there, would be suitably honoured. Turning to India-Nepales relations, he said that the exchanges so far between the two countries had at least given an opening for further initiatives.

As regards the rural sector, the Prime Minister said that the Inter-State Council which had been formed, could play a very important role. He

clarified that by emphasising agriculture, the Government did not want to underrate industry. Heavy industry was equally important. But, agrobased industry was something which needed further boost.

The Prime Minister observed that there were 55 pending land reform laws which had not been put in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. Some of them had been withdrawn, but whatever were there, the Government were bringing in legislation for putting them in the Ninth Schedule. Regarding labour participation in management, the Government were bringing legislation based on secret ballot and would ensure that within this year labour participation in management was implemented in the public sector. With regard to the right to work, the Prime Minister said that there was one section of society which had no right except to work. But, even that downtrodden section was not getting work. He observed that those who were nearer work were the last in the rung and those who were farther away from work were the highest. The Prime Minister felt that a social transformation must take place and if that was not backed by legislation that would never have any meaning. As regards the Prasar Bharati Bill, the Prime Minister said that there would be only one representative from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on the Board of Governors comprising eleven members the Governors would be appointed by a committee consisting of the Vice-President of India, Chairman of the Press Council and a nominee of the President of India. The procedure for removal of a Governor would be the same as that for the Chairman of the UPSC.

All the amendments moved were negatived and the Motion of Thanks, as originally moved, was adopted on 26 March 1990.

The Budget (Railways), 1990-91: On 22 March, The Minister of Railways, Shri George Fernandes, moved the following resolution:

That this House approves the recommendations made in paragraphs 10 to 14 contained in the First Report of Railway Convention Committee, 1989, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance and General Finance, which was laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 14th March, 1990.

Speaking on the resolution, the Minister observed that the Railway Convention Committee, 1989, constituted on 6 February 1990, had considered the interim memoranda and agreed to the proposal made therein by the Ministry of Railways, subject to retrospective adjustments after the final recommendations of the Committee were available in due course.

Initiating the discussion on the Budget (Railways), 1990-91 on the same day, Professor Chandresh P. Thakur said that the performance of the Railways during the Seventh Five Year Plan had been really impressive. It

*Laid on the Table of the House on 14 March 1990.

had generated Rs. 527 crores of surplus, reduced the deferred dividend and reduced its dependence on the General Budget.

Replaying to the debate* on 26 March, the Minister of Railways, Shri George Fernandes said that the Railway Budget was not a document which reflected the policy determination of the Government. That was one of the reasons why the Status Paper was produced about a fortnight before the Budget and there had been some excellent discussion on the same. A very conscious decision had been taken to set up an independent Corporation or Authority for the Konkan railway line. The Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala had responded very positively to the decision.

The Minister observed that the Railways had a limited capacity to generate jobs. More productivity and greater efficiency were bound to bring certain redundancies. There was no blanket ban on recruitment and the Railways were recruiting between 15,000 and 20,000 persons a year.

Concluding the debate, the Minister informed the House that he had withdrawn the proposed 50 paise increase in the price of platform tickets. It would continue to cost Rs. 1.50 instead of Rs. 2. The Minister further announced that there would be no change in the minimum fare for second class travel upto 25 kms; for distances exceeding 1,000 kms., the increase would be Rs. 15/- instead of Rs. 20/- as proposed earlier. In the case of monthly season tickets, the increase in respect of second class would range from Rs. 3 to Rs. 9 instead of Rs. 4 to Rs. 12. In the case of first class, the increase would range from Rs. 12 to Rs. 36 instead of Rs. 16 to Rs. 48. These concessions would result in a loss of Rs. 45 crores in a year, he added.

*The Budget (General), 1990-91***: Initiating discussion on the Budget (General), 1990-91, on 27 March 1990, Shri S.B. Chavan said that for the first time about 5.2 per cent growth rate was achieved during 1989-90. With regard to the balance of payments position, determined efforts would have to be made to see that exports were increased and imports were reduced to the barest minimum. Refuting the statement that the coffers were empty and the economy was in a very bad shape, the member remarked that there was no such thing and only an atmosphere like that was being created by the new Government. The international financial

* Other members who took part in the debate were: Sarvashri J.P. Javali, Kahnu Charan Lenka, Mostafa Bin Quasem, J.S. Raju, M. Vincent, David Ledger, S.S. Ahluwalia, Ashwani Kumar, A.G. Kulkarni, B.L. Panwar, M.A. Baby, Vithalrao Madhavrao Jadhav, Gurudas Das Gupta, Mentay Padmanabham, Pawan Kumar Bansal, Ram Awadhesh Singh, Mirza Irshadbaig, Shabbir Ahmad Salaria, V. Narayanasamy, Basudeb Mohapatra, Mohammed Amin Ansari, Ram Chandra Vikal, Ram Naresh Yadav, Chowdhry Hari Singh, Dr. Ratnakar Pandey, Dr. Govind Das Richharia, Dr. Narreddy Thulasi Reddy, Professor Sourendra Bhattacharjee, Professor (Shrimati) Asima Chatterjee, Shrimati Ratan Kumari and Shrimati Syeda Anwara Taimur.

** Laid on the Table of the House on 19 March 1990

institutions had paid tributes to India for managing its economy very well. Referring to the issue of price rise, the member said that petroleum products had been taxed heavily and iron and steel and tyres were going to cost more. All freights and fares had also been increased considerably. The Posts and Telegraph Department had also increased the rates considerably. So the prices of everything were bound to increase and the rate of inflation would definitely go up. Recently, there was a sharp rise in the wholesale price index. There was going to be much more increase in the prices in the periods to come. That is why it would be very necessary for the Government to make efforts and come before the House with a great plan of action in order to see that the deficit was brought down to a considerable extent and unnecessary administrative expenditure was avoided. However, the member expressed happiness over the categorical statement made in the Budget about Agricultural Policy Resolution.

Replying to the debate* on 29 March, the Minister of Finance, Professor Madhu Dandavate, assured the members that he would take due note of the suggestions made by them during the debate. He conceded that the cumulative effect of the rise in prices of certain sensitive commodities contributed to the inflationary pressure on the economy. However, when the Government took over the charge, they faced certain ground realities like eight per cent inflation and fiscal imbalance as represented by 2.7 per cent deficit of the entire GDP for 1988-89 besides precarious Balance of Payments position. The external debt position was extremely bad. The Minister said that he would not be surprised if the external borrowings reached Rs. 1,000,000 crores with debt service ratio more than 30 per cent by 31 March 1990. That would mean one-third of the country's external earnings would be utilised not for developmental activities but for repayments and interest payments. The Government had not made any fresh applications for IMF loans because they did not want to get into the trap of accepting the conditionality which might violate the basic economic policies of the country.

As far as inflation was concerned, the Minister observed that one aspect was the cascading effect of the rise in prices of essential commodities and secondly the widening deficits, which the Government had tried to arrest to some extent. In the preceding year, the overall deficit was Rs. 7,337 crores and in the revised estimates, it went up to Rs. 11,750 crores. He said that he had projected a deficit of Rs. 7,206 crores in 1990-91. As far as the revenue deficit was concerned, that was also an important

*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Kamal Morarka, A.G. Kulkarni, E. Balanandan, P.N. Sukul, Anand Prakash Gautam, S.K.T. Ramachandran, S. Viduthalai Virumbi, Pawan Kumar Bansal, Kahanu Charan Lenka, Khyomo Lotha, Kapil Verma, N.K.P. Salve, Ram Chandra Vikal, Gurudas Das Gupta, Santosh Bagrodia, G. Swaminathan, Dipen Ghosh, Vishwa Bandhu Gupta, Ram Awadhesh Singh, Dr. Yelamanchili Sivaji, Dr. Abrar Ahmed Khan, Dr. Jinendra Kumar Jain, Professor Chandresh P. Thakur, Professor C. Lakshmana, Professor (Smt.) Asima Chatterjee and Kumari Sayeeda Khatun.

indicator. In the 1988-89 Budget estimates, it was Rs. 7,012 crores while in 1989-90 it was Rs. 12,436 crores.

Regarding the Defence expenditure, the Minister said that it was originally estimated at Rs. 13,000 crores, but it had to be raised to Rs. 15,750 crores due to security considerations. Referring to some other budgetary provisions, he stated that the provision for rural areas had been increased from 44 per cent to 49 per cent. The Government had been trying to see that special features were built up for small scale industries. Fifteen per cent investment subsidy for small scale industries from Union Government which was earlier abolished, had been restored. Exemption limit for excise duties had been raised from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs. Limits on composite loans had been raised. Tax rates of partnership firms were reduced. For the salaried people the exemption limit had been extended to Rs. 42,000/- if they were saving Rs. 8,000/- per annum. The Minister said that he did not deliberately try to tax the corporate sector. His orientation was to take money from the rich and spend it on the poor. The Minister also referred to the steps taken to curb the problem of black money. He assured that the Government would do its best to see that the small-scale sector, the poor and the peasants were protected.

Prime Minister's visit to Namibia: On 30 March, making a statement on his visit to Namibia, Prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh said that he had the privilege of visiting Windhoek from 20 to 21 March, to participate in the celebrations of Namibia's independence. He said that there could not have been a more befitting occasion for his first visit abroad as Prime Minister than to witness Namibia's proud and joyous emergence as a sovereign and independent State. It was a memorable experience to be part of a historic occasion which marked the end of colonialism in Africa and the retreat of apartheid to its final crumbling bastion in South Africa. The presence of India's multi-party delegation in Namibia demonstrated that India's principled and unwavering commitment to the anti-apartheid and anti-colonial struggle transcended party affiliations and ideologies.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1990:** Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 28 March, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed said that the President had issued a Proclamation under article 356(1) of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab on 11 May 1987. Punjab Legislative Assembly, which was initially kept under suspended animation, was dissolved on 6 March 1988. As the law and order situation in the State continued to be disturbed, president's Rule in Punjab had been further extended. The present term of President's Rule in Punjab was due to expire on 10 May 1990. The

*The Bill was introduced on 27 March 1990.

Minister observed that since the current law and order situation in Punjab did not hold out good prospects for free and peaceful elections to the State Legislative Assembly, the Governor had recommended amendment of the Constitution to enable further extension of President's Rule in Punjab.

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

*The Constitution (Sixty-Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1990**: On 10 April, the Home Minister, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed moved the motion for consideration of the Bill, which sought to extend President's Rule in Punjab for six months beyond 10 May 1990.

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

*The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1990***: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 30 March, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed said that the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, did not contain any provision empowering the criminal courts or the investigating agencies in India to issue letters of request to their counterparts in foreign countries to collect evidence during the course of investigation of offences committed by an Indian citizen either in a foreign country or in India. To enable the investigating agencies in India to obtain evidence from foreign countries in connection with an offence under investigation in India, it was found necessary to amend the Code. The Minister observed that the proposed legislation would enable the investigating agencies to obtain evidence and other documents from persons residing in, foreign countries during investigation. That would undoubtedly help in efficient and effective investigation of offences committed by Indian citizens.

The motion for the consideration of the Bill was adopted followed by the adoption of clauses etc. as amended, whereafter the Bill was passed the same day.

The Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Code of Criminal Procedure Ordinance, 1990, moved earlier by Dr. Subramanian Swamy, was negatived.

*The Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 1990****: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 10 April, the Minister of Home

*The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 9 April 1990.

**The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 21 March 1990.

***The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 29 March 1990.

Affairs, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed said that in 1986, section 3 of the Act had been amended by the previous Government so as to provide therein that under certain circumstances, the report of a Commission of Inquiry may not be laid before the Lok Sabha or the Legislative Assembly of the State. However, the present Government had reconsidered the matter and were of the view that the people had a right to information. The Minister observed that a Commission of Inquiry is set up to inquire into any definite matter of public importance and, as such, the report submitted by such a Commission should not be withheld from the House of the People or the Legislative Assembly under any circumstances and the people should have access to information which was of vital importance and interest to them. The Government, therefore, considered that the amendment made in 1986 should be done away with and the Bill sought to achieve the above object, he added.

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

C. THE QUESTION HOUR

During the Session 4,352 notices of Questions (4,038 Starred and 314 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 274 Starred Questions and 2,281 unstarred Questions were admitted. One Short Notice Question was received but not admitted. After the list of Questions were printed, eight Starred and 46 Unstarred Questions were transferred from one Ministry to another. One Unstarred Question was withdrawn by the member.

Daily Average of Questions: Each of the lists of Starred Questions contained 18 to 20 Questions. On an average, four Questions per sitting, were orally answered on the floor of the House. The maximum Questions orally answered were seven on 22 March and the minimum were three on 15 March 1990.

The minimum number of Questions admitted in Unstarred Questions lists was 116 on 15 March 1990 and their maximum number was 248 on 26 March 1990. Their average came to 163.

Half-an Hour Discussions: Only three notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received but none was admitted.

Statement correcting answers to Questions: Two statements correcting answers to Questions given in the House were made by the Ministers concerned.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, the Chairman made references to the passing away of Sardar Darbara Singh, sitting member and Sarvashri R.R. Diwakar, Jagdish Chandra Dikshit, Yogendra Sharma, R. Mohanarangam and Kumari Manibehn Vallabhbai Patel, all former members. Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

STATE LEGISLATURES

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

The Bihar Legislative Council commenced its Hundred and Third Session on 18 January 1990 and was adjourned *sine die* on 25 January 1990. The House transacted its business for six days during which it passed some important Bills and ratified the Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Bill, 1989.

Governor's Address: On 18 January, a Joint Session of the two Houses was addressed by the Governor Shri Jagannath Pahadia. After the Governor's Address, the House assembled again in the Council Chamber where the Acting Chairman laid a copy of the Governor's Address on the Table of the House. The discussion on the Motion of Thanks which began on 19 January continued on 22, 23 and 24 January. Chief Minister, Dr. Jagannath Mishra, replied to the points raised during the discussion.

Election of Chairman and Deputy Chairman: On 19 January Dr. Umeshwar Prasad Verma was unanimously elected Chairman of the Council. Shri Mohammed Wali Rahmani was elected unanimously as the Deputy Chairman of the House on 23 January.

Obituary references: Obituary references in respect of sad demise of former members of Parliament and the State Legislature and the former Governor of Bihar, Shri R. R. Diwakar, were made on 18 January.

. GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Seventh Gujarat Legislative Assembly commenced its last Session on 18 January 1990 and was prorogued on 22 January 1990. The Session was the shortest in the annals of the Assembly.

Governor's Address: On 18 January, the Governor addressed the House. The Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address was moved on the same day by Shri Khodian Zula, former Minister and was seconded by Shri Upendra Trivedi, MLA. The motion was passed after discussion on 22 January in which 16 members including the Chief Minister and two other Ministers participated.

Election of Speaker: On 19 January, Shri Barjorji Pardiwal was elected unopposed to the office of Speaker.

Ratification of (Constitution Sixty-second Amendment) Bill, 1989: On 19 January, the House ratified the Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Bill, 1989 extending reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and in the State Legislatures for a further period of ten years, as passed by both Houses of Parliament.

*Material Contributed by Bihar Legislative Council Secretariat.

**Material contributed by Gujarat Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

Obituary References: On the first day of the Session, the House made obituary references to the passing away of Shri Vallabhbhai Patel, former Health Minister in State Government, Shri Viraji Thakore, a sitting member and three former members of the House.

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

SIXTH VIDHAN SABHA

The Sixth Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha held its Seventeenth Session on 23 January 1990 and was prorogued on the same day.

Ratification of Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Bill: The Government resolution for ratifying the Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Bill, 1989, was unanimously adopted by the House.

SEVENTH VIDHAN SABHA

The Seventh Vidhan Sabha, constituted after the general elections held on 27 February 1990, commenced its first Session on 20 March 1990 and was adjourned, *sine die* on 30 March 1990.

Election of Speaker: The election for the office of Speaker took place on 21 March. Three motions, all proposing the name of Shri Radha Raman Shastri, were moved. The first motion moved by Shri Shanta Kumar and seconded by Shri Jagdev Chand was unanimously adopted by the House and Shri Shastri was declared elected as the Seventh Speaker of the Assembly.

Financial business: Chief Minister, Shri Shanta Kumar who also holds the Finance portfolio, presented the Second and Final Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the financial year 1989-90 on 21 March. General discussion and voting on Demands as well as consideration and passing of Appropriation Bill relating thereto took place on 27 and 28 March. An interim Budget for the financial year 1990-91 was also presented to the House on 26 March. Necessary Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill was introduced, considered and passed by the House on 30 March.

Obituary reference: On 21 March, the House made obituary reference to the passing away of Shri Gurditta Mul, a former member of the Assembly.

* Contributed by the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

After the elections to the State Assembly were held in February 1990, the Ninth Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly commenced its First Session on 19 March 1990 and was adjourned *sine die* on 29 March 1990.

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker: Shri Brij Mohan Mishra, was unanimously elected as the Speaker on 20 March. Shri Shrinivas Tiwari was unanimously elected Deputy Speaker of the House on 23 March.

Governor's Address: The Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Kunwar Mehmood Ali Khan, addressed the House on 20 March. For the first time in the history of Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, the entire proceedings of this ceremony was broadcast through All India Radio. After the Governor's Address the House reassembled and the Motion of Thanks on the Address was moved by Shri Bherulal Patidar, and was seconded by Shri Maganlal Goil. The motion, discussed on 21, 22 and 23 March was adopted by the House.

Financial Business: The Second Supplementary Grants for the year 1989-90 were presented to and passed by the House. Similarly, on 28 March, the Vote on Account for the first four months of the financial year 1990-91 was also presented and passed on 29 March after a brief discussion.

Obituary references: During the Session, the House made obituary references to the passing away of Chaudhary Dilip Singh, Sarvashri Prabhu Narain Tandon, Kanhyyalal Mehta, Girvar Singh Patel, all former members of the Assembly, former Union State Minister, Shri Gargi Shanker Mishra; Shri Jagdish Chandra Dixit, Chairman of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council; Shri Darbara Singh, Former Chief Minister of Punjab and Shri Amrit Lal Nagar, famous Hindi Novelist.

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Fourth Manipur Legislative Assembly commenced its Fifteenth Session (*one-day Special Session*) on 22 January 1990 and was adjourned *sine die* on the same day.

Governor's Address: The Session being the first one of the year, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, Governor of Manipur addressed the House. The Motion of Thanks to the Address was also moved, discussed and adopted on the same day.

Ratification of Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Bill, 1989: The main objective of the Session was to ratify the Constitution (Sixty-Second

*Material contributed by Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

**Material contributed by Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

Amendment) Bill, 1989 as passed by the two Houses of Parliament, which the House did on the same day.

SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Fourth Sikkim Legislative Assembly commenced its Budget Session on 19 March 1990 and adjourned *sine die* on 23 March 1990.

Governor's Address: The Governor, Admiral R.H. Tahiliani (Retd.) addressed the House on 19 March. The Motion of Thanks on Governor's Address was moved the same day by the Chief Minister, Shri N.B. Bhandari. The Motion was discussed on 20 March and was unanimously adopted on the same day.

Financial Business: The Excess Demands for Grants, 1982-83, the supplementary Demands for Grants, 1989-90 and the Budget for the year, 1990-91 were presented on 19 March 1990 by the Chief Minister, Shri N.B. Bhandari who also holds the Finance portfolio. The Excess Demands and the Supplementary Demands for Grants were put to vote and unanimously passed by the House on 20 March 1990. The Appropriation Bill No. 2 of 1990 for Excess Demands and the Appropriation Bill No. 3 of 1990 for Supplementary Demands introduced by Shri Bhandari were also passed by the House on 20 March. The general discussion on the Budget, 1990-91 took place on the same day. The Chief Minister replied to the points raised during the course of discussion.

The Demands for Grants under the individual charges of 13 Ministers including those under the Chief Minister were taken up for discussion on 21, 22 and 23 March 1990 and were unanimously passed by the House. The entire Budget, 1990-91 and the Appropriation Bill No. 4 of 1990 for the Budget, 1990-91 were put to vote and unanimously passed by the House on 23 March 1990.

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Tripura Legislative Assembly commenced its last Session on 22 January 1990 and was adjourned *sine die* on 25 January 1990. The Session was very brief and had only three sittings.

Governor's Address: This being the first Session of the year, the Governor inaugurated the Session with an Address to the members. After the Governor's Address, when the House met, a copy of the Address was laid on the Table. Thereafter Shri Rasik Lal Roy, Government Chief Whip, moved a Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address which was seconded by Shri Gouri Sankar Reang. Discussion on the Motion was held on 24 and 25 January. On 25 January, the Motion was adopted by the House rejecting all the amendments thereto.

**Material contributed by West Bengal Legislative Assembly Secretariat

**Material contributed by Tripura Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Ratification of Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Bill, 1989: On the first day of the Session, the House unanimously adopted the resolution ratifying the Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Bill, 1989. The resolution was moved by the Law Minister Shri Samir Ranjan Barman.

Obituary reference: On the first day, after the Question Hour, the Speaker made an obituary reference to the passing away of Shri Jogesh Chakraborty, a prominent freedom fighter and a former Minister of Tripura.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly commenced its Second Session on 5 March 1990 and adjourned *sine die* on 7 March 1990.

Election of Deputy Speaker: On 7 March 1990, Shri Surendra Singh Chauhan of Congress (I) was unanimously elected the Deputy Speaker of the House.

Financial Business: On 6 March, the Second Supplementary Grants for the year 1989-1990 and Vote on Account for the first four months of the financial year 1990-91 were presented in the House and were passed the following day.

Obituary references: On the opening day of the Session, the House made obituary references to the passing away of Shri Keshav Prasad, a sitting member, Shri Amrit Lal Nagar, noted Hindi Litterateur, and four former members.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Tenth West Bengal Legislative Assembly commenced its Seventh Session on 15 January 1990 and was adjourned *sine die* on 25 January 1990.

Governor's Address: On 15 January, Governor Shri T.V. Rajeswar addressed the members. This was the first time that the Governor's Address in a State Legislature was telecast live. The Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address which was moved and seconded on the same day, was adopted by the House on 24 January, after a four-day discussion, in which altogether 51 members, including the Chief Minister, took part.

Ratification on Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Bill, 1989: The resolution for ratification of the Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Bill, 1989, was moved by the Minister-in-charge of Home and Parliamentary Affairs on 19 January and adopted by the House on the

Material contributed by Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

Material contributed by West Bengal Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

same day following a discussion thereon in which eleven members including the Chief Minister took part.

RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

I. BOOKS

Ali Mehdi: *Residuary Legislative Powers in India: Retrospect and Prospects*. New Delhi, Deep and Deep Publications, 1990.

Brown, Craig: *A Year Inside: Parliamentary Sketches*. London, Times Books, 1989.

Gani, H.A.: *Governor in the Indian Constitution: Certain Controversies and Sarkaria Commission*. Delhi, Ajanta Publications, 1990.

Hans Raj: *Executive legislation in Colonial India, 1939—1947: A Study of Ordinances Promulgated by the Governor-General of India*. Delhi, Anamika Prakashan, 1989.

Hans Raj: *Private Members' Constitution Amendment Bills*, Delhi, Surjeet Book Depot, 1990.

Hidayatullah, M., ed. : *Constitutional Law of India*. New Delhi, The Bar Council of India Trust (in association with Arnold-Heinemann), 1989.

Jacobs, Francis Brendan, ed. : *Western European Political Parties : A Comprehensive Guide*. Essex, Longman, 1989.

Kashyap, Subhash C. : *The Political System and Institution Building under Jawaharlal Nehru*. New Delhi, National Publishing House, 1990.

Kumar, K.N. : *Political Parties in India : Their Ideology and Organisation*. New Delhi, Mittal Publications, 1990.

Lijphart, Arend: *Democracy in Plural Societies : A Comparative Exploration*. Bombay, Popular Prakashan, 1989.

Makkar, S.P. Singh and Abdul Hamid, eds. : *Constitutional Law: A Miscellany*. Jalandhar, ABS Publications, 1990.

Markandan, K.C.: *Aspects of Indian Polity*. Jalandhar, ABS Publications, 1990

Muller-Rommel, Ferdinand, ed. : *New Politics of Western Europe : The Rise and Success of Green Parties and Alternative Lists*. Boulder and Westview Press, 1989.

Nihal Singh, S.: *Count-down to Elections*. New Delhi, Allied Publishers, 1989.

Raman, Sunder: *Constitutional Amendments in India, 1950—1989*. Calcutta, Eastern Law House, 1989.

Sharma, Sudesh Kumar: *Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights: Relationship and Policy Perspective*. New Delhi, Deep and Deep Publications, 1990.

Singh, Subh N.: *Centre-State Relations in India : Major Irritants and Post-Sarkaria Review*. New Delhi, H.K. Publishers, 1990.

Sinha, Rajdeo Prasad: *Indian Democracy and Opposition Parties*. New Delhi, Classical Publishing Company, 1989.

Stewart, Charles H.: *Budget Reform Politics : Design of the Appropriations Process in the House of Representatives, 1865—1921*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1989.

Wilson, Frank Lee: *European Politics Today : The Democratic Experience*. Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall, 1990.

Zarjevski, Yefime: *The People Have the Floor : A History of the Inter-Parliamentary Union*. Aldershot, Dartmouth, 1989.

II. ARTICLES

Bean, Clive and Mughan, Anthony : Leadership Effects in Parliamentary Elections in Australia and Britain. *American Political Science Review*, Vol. 83, No. 4, December 1989, pp. 1165—1179

Dash, Prasanna Kumar: The Speaker of a State Legislature in India : My Reminiscences. *Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Vol. XXXVI, No. 1, March 1990, pp. 3—9

Desai, D.A.: Framing of India's Constitution: Contribution of Sardar Patel. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, Vol. 30, No. 1, January-March 1989, pp. 1-18.

Franklin, Bob: Televising Legislatures : The British and American Experience. *Parliamentary Affairs*, Vol. 42, No. 4, October 1989, pp. 485—502.

Gould, Harold A.: Sociological Perspective on the Eighth General Election in India, pp. 355-388, in Gould, Harold A.: *Hindu Caste System : Politics and Caste*, Vol. 3, Delhi, Chanakya Publications, 1990.

Jones, G.W.: British Bill of Rights. *Parliamentary Affairs*, Vol. 43, No. 1, January 1990, pp. 27—40.

Judge, David: Parliament in the 1980s. *Political Quarterly*, Vol. 60, No. 4, October-December, 1989, pp. 400-512.

Kashyap, Subhash C.: Framing of the Constitution and the process of

Institution Building, pp.45-186 in Pande, B.N. ed.: *Centenary History of Indian National Congress, (1885-1985)*. Vol. 4 (1947-1964), New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House, 1990.

Kashyap, Subash C.: **The Ninth Lok Sabha—Socio-Economic Analysis of Membership.** *Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Vol. XXXVI, No. 1, March 1990. pp.14—43.

Kielmansegg, Peter Graf: **West Germany's Constitution: Response to the Past Design for the Future?** *World Today*, Vol. 45, No. 10, October 1989. pp. 175-179.

Lillich, Richard B.: **Constitution and international Human Rights.** *American Journal of International Law*, Vol. 83, No. 4, October 1989, pp. 851-862.

(Evaluates the contribution of US Constitution to the development of international human rights law and the extent to which the latter has influenced evolution of US Constitutional law).

McAuslan, Patrick: **Parliamentary Control of the Administrative Process.** *Political Quarterly*, Vol. 60, No. 4, October-December 1989, pp. 413-420.

McKay, David: **Presidential Strategy and the Veto Power: A Reappraisal.** *Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. 104, No. 3, Fall 1989, pp. 447-461.

Minhas, Surjit Singh: **Impact of Parliament on Government.** *The Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Vol. XXXVI, No. 1, March 1990, pp. 10-13.

Rajeev, P.V.: **Reforming Parliamentary System.** *Democratic World*, Vol. 19, No. 7, 18 February 1990, pp. 11-12.

Rane, M.A.: **Elections: Role of Non-party Organisations and Citizens.** *Radical Humanist*, Vol. 53, No. 9, December 1989, pp. 8-11 and 20.

Rustin, Michael: **Constitution for a Pluralist Democracy**, pp. 40-63, in Alcock, Pete (and others) eds.: *Social Economy and the Democratic State*. London, Lawrence and Wishart, 1989.

Verma, S.M.: **Constitution and Amendments**, pp. 38-67, in Verma. S.M.: *Chambers of Princes (1921-1947)*. New Delhi National Book Organisation, 1990.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SITTINGS HELD AND REPORTS PRESENTED BY THE COMMITTEES OF THE NINTH LOK SABHA DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 1990

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held	No. of Reports presented to the House
1	2	3	4
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	3	3
(ii)	Committee on Absence of Members	—	—
(iii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	—	—
(iv)	Committee on Papers laid on the Table	2	—
(v)	Committee on Petitions	2	—
(vi)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	—	—
(vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	—	—
(viii)	Committee of Privileges	—	—
(ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	4	1
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	3	—
(xi)	Estimates Committee	—	—
(xii)	General Purposes Committee	1	—
(xiii)	House Committee	10	—
	(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee	6	—
	(b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	—	—
	(c) Sub-Committee on Furnishing	—	—
(xiv)	Public Accounts Committee	—	—
(xv)	Railway Convention Committee	2	1
(xvi)	Rules Committee	3	—
JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEES			
(i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	—	—
(ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	2	—
(iii)	Joint Committee on Railways Bill, 1986	—	—
SUBJECT COMMITTEES			
(i)	Subject Committee on Environment and Forests	—	—
(ii)	Subject Committee on Agriculture	—	—
(iii)	Subject Committee on Science and Technology	—	—

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THIRD SESSION OF RAJYA SABHA

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	12 March, 1990 to 30 March 1990
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	and 9 to 10 April 1990 17
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	117 hours and 40 minutes
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	8
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	9
(ii) Introduced	2
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	10
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	1
(v) Referred to Select Committee by Rajya Sabha	Nil
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by Rajya Sabha	Nil
(vii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
(viii) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(ix) Discussed	11
(x) Passed	11
(xi) Withdrawn	Nil
(xii) Negatived	Nil
(xiii) Part-discussed	Nil
(xiv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	6
(xv) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	11
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	48
(ii) Introduced	5
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	Nil
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
(v) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(vi) Discussed	1
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
(viii) Passed	Nil
(ix) Negatived	Nil
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi) Part-discussed	Nil
(xii) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv) Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	36
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	17
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
(i) Notices received	18
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Discussions held	Nil

8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180	
(Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance).	
Statements made by Ministers	Nil
9. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	Nil
10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	1
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	1
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Received	8
(ii) Admitted	7
(iii) Discussed	2
(iv) Withdrawn	1
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Adopted	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	1
(viii) Discussion postponed	Nil
13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	1
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i) Received	67
(ii) Admitted	53
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i) Received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil

16. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CREATED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION	Nil
17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	2,599
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED	3,295
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	351 (on 10 April, 1990)
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH VISITED	415 (on 10 April, 1990)
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	274
(ii) Unstarred	2,281
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	Nil
22. DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	Nil
23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES	

Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during 1 January to 31 March 1990	No. of Reports presented during the Session
(i) Business Advisory Committee	5	Nil
(ii) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	6	Nil
(iii) Committee on Petitions	18	1
(iv) Committee of Privileges	Nil	Nil
(v) Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(vi) Committee on Government Assurances	12	Nil
(vii) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	3	Nil
(viii) General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil

24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	3
25. PETITIONS PRESENTED	Nil
26. NAMES OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN WITH DATES	

S. No.	Name of the Members sworn	Date on which sworn
1	2	3
1.	Shri Krishan Kumar Deepak	26.3.1990
2.	Dr. Jinendra Kumar Jain	26.3.1990
3.	Dr. Raja Ramanna	26.3.1990
4.	Shrimati D. K. Tharadevi	27.3.1990
5.	Shri Raj Mohan Gandhi	27.3.1990
6.	Shri Som Pal	27.3.1990
7.	Shri Gaj Singh	30.3.1990

1	2	3
8.	Shri Gulam Nabi Azad	9.4.90
9.	Shri S. B. Chavan	9.4.90
10.	Shri Jagesh Desai	9.4.90
11.	Dr. Bapu Kaldate	9.4.90
12.	Kumari Chandrika Premji Kenia	9.4.90
13.	Shri N.K.P. Salve	9.4.90
14.	Shri Viren J. Shah	9.4.90
15.	Shri Basant Kumar Das	9.4.90
16.	Shrimati Mira Das	9.4.90
17.	Shri Sarada Mohanty	9.4.90
18.	Shri Pravat Kumar Samantaray	9.4.90
19.	Shri R. Ganesan <i>alias</i> Misa R. Ganesan	9.4.90
20.	Shri V. Gopalsamy	9.4.90
21.	Shri Pasumpon Tha. Kiruttinan	9.4.90
22.	Shri S. Madhavan	9.4.90
23.	Shri T.A. Mohammed Saqhy	9.4.90
24.	Shri K.K. Veerappan	9.4.90
25.	Chaudhary Harmohan Singh	9.4.90
26.	Shri Makhan Lal Fotedar	9.4.90
27.	Shri Sangh Priya Gautam	9.4.90
28.	Shri Anant Ram Jaiswal	9.4.90
29.	Shri Kedar Nath	9.4.90
30.	Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya	9.4.90
31.	Shri Jagdish Prasad Mathur	9.4.90
32.	Shri Mohammad Afzal	9.4.90
33.	Shri Obaidulla	9.4.90
34.	Shri Virendra Verma	9.4.90
35.	Shri Balram Singh Yadav	9.4.90
36.	Shri Debabrata Biswas	9.4.90
37.	Shrimati Sarala Maheshwari	9.4.90
38.	Shri Md. Salim	9.4.90
39.	Shri Ratna Bahadur Rai	9.4.90
40.	Shri Ashoke Kumar Sen	9.4.90
41.	Shri Parvathaneni Upendra	10.4.90
42.	Shri R.K. Dhawan	10.4.90
43.	Shri M.M. Hashim	10.4.90
44.	Shri Kotaiah Pragada	10.4.90
45.	Shri S. Jaipal Reddy	10.4.90
46.	Shri T. Chandrasekhar Reddy	10.4.90
47.	Shri Dinesh Goswami	10.4.90
48.	Shri Bhadreswar Buragohain	10.4.90
49.	Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita	10.4.90
50.	Shri Chaturanan Mishra	10.4.90
51.	Shri Rajni Ranjan Sahu	10.4.90
52.	Shri Kameshwar Paswan	10.4.90
53.	Shri Digvijay Singh	10.4.90
54.	Shri Shankar Dayal Singh	10.4.90
55.	Shri Rameshwar Thakur	10.4.90
56.	Shri Ranjan Prasad Yadav	10.4.90
57.	Shri Anantray Devshanker Dave	10.4.90
58.	Shri Chimanbhai Mehta	10.4.90

1	2	3
59.	Shri Gopalsinh G. Solanki	10.4.90
60.	Shri Dineshbhai Trivedi	10.4.90
61.	Shrimati Sushma Swaraj	10.4.90
62.	Shrimati Vidya Beniwal	10.4.90
63.	Shri Krishan Lal Sharma	10.4.90
64.	Shri B.K. Hariprasad	10.4.90
65.	Shri Prabhakar B. Kore	10.4.90
66.	Shri G. Y. Krishnan	10.4.90
67.	Prof. I.G. Sanadi	10.4.90
68.	Shri Lakkhiram Agarwal	10.4.90
69.	Shri Sikander Bakht	10.4.90
70.	Shri Shivprasad Chanpuria	10.4.90
71.	Shri Suresh Pachouri	10.4.90
72.	Shri Kailash Narain Sarang	10.4.90
73.	Prof. M.G.K. Menon	10.4.90
74.	Shri Ramdas Agarwal	10.4.90
75.	Shri Krishna Kumar Birla	10.4.90
76.	Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy	10.4.90

27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

S.No.	Name	Sitting Member/ Ex-Member
1.	Shri Darbara Singh	Sitting Member
2.	Shri R.R. Diwaker	Ex-Member
3.	Shri Jagdish Chandra Dikshit	-do-
4.	Shri Yogendra Sharma	-do-
5.	Kumari Manibehn Vallabhbai Patel	-do-
6.	Shri R. Mohanarangam	-do-

APPENDIX III
STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 1990

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	22.1.90* and 27.2.90 to 11.4.90	32	14(14)	—	867(815)	156(144)	66(31)
Bihar L.A.	18.1.90 to 25.1.90 and 16.3.90 to 30.3.90	18	10(10)	—	453(219)	(528)	717(117)
Bihar L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa L.A.	22.1.90 to 23.1.90 and 26.3.90 to 26.4.90	8	2(2)	—	1068(687)	13(108)(a)	—
Haryana L.A.	15.1.90 to 17.1.90 and 12.3.90 to 29.3.90	11	10(10)	—	258(127)	53(43)	13
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	23.1.90* and 20.3.90 to 30.3.90	10	3(4)	—	139(67)	15(37)(b)	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	22.1.90 to 23.1.90 and 15.3.90 to 4.4.90	15	13(13)	—	176(176)	271(271)	10(3)
Karnataka L.C.	22.1.90 to 23.1.90 and 15.3.90 to 4.4.90	15	11(11)	—	795(240)	555(514)	3(2)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kerala L.A.	19.1.90 to 13.2.90 and 19.3.90 to 30.3.90	27	12(14)	—	12,979(1,722)(c)	(7,042)	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	22.1.90 to 24.1.90 and 19.3.90 to 29.3.90	10	9(9)	—	—	—	2
Maharashtra L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	22.1.90 to 23.1.90 and 15.3.90 to 31.3.90**	14	11(7)	—	137(127)	3(3)	—
Nagaland L.A.	18.1.90* and 23.3.90 to 29.3.90	5	5(7)	—	78(75)	16(16)	—
Orissa L.A.	22.1.90* and 19.3.90 to 29.3.90	10	6(6)	—	182(158)	150(118)	60(11)
Punjab L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.	15.3.90 to 29.3.90	9*	5(5)	—	412(131)	239(119)	2(1)
Sikkim L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.	22.1.90 to 25.1.90 and 19.3.90 to 3.4.90	—	10(10)	—	563(390)	48(93)(d)	5
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	10.1.90 to 17.1.90 and 5.3.90 to 7.3.90	9	10(10)	—	2,135(759)(e)	554(1,543)(f)	890(100)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	10.1.90 to 18.1.90 and 5.3.90 to 16.3.90	12	1(9)	—	621(374)(g)	3(99)(h)	123(54)
West Bengal L.A.	15.1.90 to 25.1.90 and 13.3.90**	19	7(7)	—	981(750)	449(168)	2

UNION TERRITORIES

Delhi Metropolitan Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Adjourned on the same day.

**Continuing as on 31.3.90.

Notes: (i) Figures in cols. 4 and 5 indicate the number, respectively, of Government and Private Members' Bills introduced with the number of Bills passed in brackets.

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

(a) The figure 108 includes 97 Starred Notices admitted as Unstarred.

(b) The figure 37 includes 26 Starred Notices admitted as Unstarred.

(c) The figure 12,979 represents the total number of Notices received.

(d) The figure 93 includes 45 Starred Notices admitted as Unstarred.

(e) The figure 759 includes 243 Short Notice Question Notices admitted as Starred.

(f) The figure 1543 includes 853 Starred Notices and 286 Short Notice Question Notices admitted as Unstarred.

(g) The figure 374 includes 59 Short Notice Question Notices admitted as Starred.

(h) The figure 99 includes 92 Starred Notices and 4 Short Notice Question Notices as Unstarred.

- (c) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table—2 sittings.
- (d) Subject Committee (II)—1 sitting; Subject Committee (IV)—2 sittings; Subject Committee (V)—1 sitting; Subject Committee (VI)—2 sittings; Subject Committee (VII)—3 sittings; Subject Committee (VIII)—2 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee (IX)—1 sitting; and Subject Committee (X)—1 sitting.
- (e) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table—2 sittings; and Questions and References Committee—1 sitting and 1 report.
- (f) Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes—1 sitting; and Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—2 sittings.
- (g) Committee on New Sound Control System of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly—2 sittings.
- (h) Committee on Financial and Administrative Delays—29 sittings and 1 report; Questions and References Committee—28 sittings; Committee on Compilation of Rulings—11 sittings; Committee on Parliamentary Studies—9 sittings and 1 report; and Committee on Parliamentary and Social Goodwill—7 sittings.
- (i) Select Committee on The Asansol Municipal Corporation Bill, 1989; Select Committee on The Chandernagore Municipal Corporation Bill, 1989; and Select Committee on The Siliguri Municipal Corporation Bill, 1989—6 sittings altogether.
- (j) Committee on Health and Family Welfare—5 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Environment—3 sittings; Subject Committee on Panchayat—4 sittings; Committee on Entitlements of the Members—2 sittings; Subject Committee on Education—3 sittings; *Ad-hoc* Committee on the Questions of Subject Committees—4 sittings and 1 report.

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 1990.

S.No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1.	The Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1989.	3.1.1990
2.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1989.	6.1.1990
3.	The Constitution (Sixty-third Amendment) Bill, 1989.	6.1.1990
4.	The Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Bill, 1989.	25.1.1990
5.	The Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1990.	24.3.1990
6.	The Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1990.	24.3.1990
7.	The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1990.	28.3.1990
8.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1990.	28.3.1990
9.	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1990.	29.3.1990
10.	The Appropriation Bill, 1990.	29.3.1990

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 1990

STATES

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Bihar Taxation Law (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1990.
2. The Bihar Prevention of Corrupt Practices (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
3. The Bihar Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
4. The Bihar Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
5. The Bihar Private Educational Institutions (Adoption) (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
6. The Bihar State Legal Aid to Weaker Sections (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1990.
7. The Bihar Advocates Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
8. The Bihar State University (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
9. The Bihar Appropriation Bill, 1990.
10. The Bihar Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1990.

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Goa Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1990.
2. The Goa Vote on Account Bill, 1990.

HARYANA VIDHAN SABHA

1. The Haryana General Sales Tax (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1990.
2. The Punjab Excise (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1990.
3. The Haryana Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1990.
4. The Haryana Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1990.
- *5. The Faridabad Complex (Regulation and Development) Bill, 1990.
- *6. The Punjab Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Haryana Amendment Bill, 1990.
7. The Court Fees (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1990.
- *8. The Haryana Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
- *9. The Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
- *10. The Haryana Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of Members) Amendment Bill, 1990.

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1990.
- *2. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1990.
- *3. The Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1990.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Karnataka Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1990.
2. The Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
3. The Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
4. The Karnataka Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
5. The Karnataka Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
6. The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale Therein (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
7. The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
8. The Karnataka Societies Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
9. The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
10. The Karnataka Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) (Amendment) Bill, 1990.

*Awaiting assent.

11. The Karnataka Appropriation Bill, 1990.
12. The Karnataka Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
13. The Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat, Mandal Panchayats, and Nyaya Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1990.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Karnataka Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1990
2. The Karnataka Appropriation Bill, 1990.
3. The Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
4. The Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
5. The Karnataka Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
6. The Karnataka Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
7. The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale Therein (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
8. The Karnataka Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
9. The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
10. The Karnataka Societies Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
11. The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1990.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Kerala Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
2. The Kerala Small Cause Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
3. The Kerala General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
4. The Kerala Tolls (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
5. The Kerala Appropriation Bill, 1990.
6. The Kerala Agricultural Workers (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
7. The Kerala Cashew Workers (Relief and Welfare Fund) (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
8. The Kerala Sick Textiles Undertakings (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
9. The Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions as Respects the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation) Amendment Bill, 1988.
10. The Kerala Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1990.
11. The Travancore Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
12. The Travancore Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
13. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1990.
14. The Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1990.

MADHYA PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA

1. Madhya Pradesh Krish Upajmandi (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 1990.
2. Madhya Pradesh Sinchai (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 1990.
3. Madhya Pradesh Vinirdisht Bhrasht Acharan Nivaran (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 1990.
4. Madhya Pradesh Bhu-Rajasv Samhita (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 1990.
5. Madhya Pradesh Atyavashyak Seva Sandharan Vichchinata Nivaran (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 1990.
6. Madhya Pradesh Samaj Ke Kamjor Vargo Ke Liye Vidhi Sahayata tatha Vidik (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 1990.
7. Madhya Pradesh Madhyastham Adhikaran (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 1990.
8. Madhya Pradesh Viniyog Vidheyak, 1990.
9. Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Lekhanudan) Vidheyak, 1990.

*Awaiting assent.

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Members of Nagaland Legislative Assembly Salaries, Allowances and Pension (Eighth Amendment) Bill, 1990.
2. The Lepers (Nagaland Repeal) Bill, 1989.
3. The Nagaland Board of School Education (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
4. The Nagaland Liquor (Total Prohibition) Bill, 1989.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Orissa Panchayat Samitis (Postponement of Election) Bill, 1990.
- *2. The Orissa Gram Panchayats (Postponement of Election) Bill, 1990.
- *3. The Orissa Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
- *4. The Orissa Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
- *5. The Orissa Appropriation Bill, 1990.
- *6. The Orissa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1990.

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Rajasthan Lands and Building Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
2. The Rajasthan Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1990.

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tripura Land Pass Book (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
2. The Indian Forest (Tripura) (Third Amendment) Bill, 1990.
3. The Tripura Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and Lodging Houses Bill, 1990.
4. The Tripura Amusements Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1990.
5. The Tripura Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1990.
6. The Tripura Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1990.
7. The Tripura Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1990.
8. The Tripura Purchase Tax Bill, 1990.
9. The Tripura Additional Sales Tax Bill, 1990.
10. The Tripura Appropriation Bill, 1990.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Uttar Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
2. The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
3. The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samitis (Alpakalik Vyawastha) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1990.
4. The Uttar Pradesh Municipalities, Notified Areas and Town Areas (Alpakalik Vyawastha) (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
5. The Uttar Pradesh Ministers, and State Legislature Officers and Members Amenities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
6. The Uttar Pradesh Kshetra Samitis and Zila Parishads (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
7. The Uttar Pradesh Urban Local Self-Government Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
8. The Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane (Purchase Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
9. The Uttar Pradesh Zila Parishads (Alpakalik Vyawastha) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1990.
10. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Second Supplementary 1989-90) Bill, 1990.
11. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1990.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Uttar Pradesh Municipalities, Notified Areas and Town Areas (Alpakalik Vyawastha) (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
2. The Uttar Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
3. The Uttar Pradesh Ministers, and State Legislature Officers and Members Amenities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1990.

*Awaiting assent.

4. The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
5. The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti (Alpakalik Vyavastha) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1990.
6. The Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane (Purchase Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
7. The Uttar Pradesh Urban Local Self-Government Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
8. The Uttar Pradesh Kshetra Samitis and Zila Parishads (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
9. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Second Supplementary 1989-90) Bill, 1990.
10. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1990.
11. The Uttar Pradesh Zila Parishads (Alpakalik Vyavastha) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1990.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Calcutta Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
2. The Howrah Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
3. The West Bengal Homoeopathic System of Medicine (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
- *4. The West Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Special Courts) Amending Bill, 1990.
- *5. The West Bengal Prohibition of Unlawful Possession of Gift Goods Bill, 1990.
6. The West Bengal Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1990.
7. The West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 1990.

APPENDIX VI
ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD
1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 1990

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
UNION GOVERNMENT					
1.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 199C	19-2-1990	12.3.1990	—	Replaced by Legislation.
STATE GOVERNMENTS					
BIHAR					
1.	The Bihar Entertainment Tax (Amendment and Validation) Third Ordinance, 1989.	9.8.1989	—	—	Replaced by Legislation.
2.	The Bihar Private Secondary School (Management and Control) (Amendment) Third Ordinance, 1989.	—do—	—	—	—do—
3.	The Nalanda Open University Third Ordinance, 1989.	—do—	—	—	—do—
4.	The Bihar Intermediate Education Council, Third Ordinance, 1989.	—do—	—	—	—do—

5.	The Bihar Private Engineering College (Adoption) Third Ordinance, 1989.	—do—	—	—	—do—
6.	The Bihar Private Sanskrit School (Management and Control) Ordinance, 1989.	16-12-1989	—	—	—do—
7.	The Bihar Contingency Fund (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1989.	28-12-1989	—	—	—do—
8.	The Patna University (Amendment) Third Ordinance, 1989.	3-1-1990	—	—	—do—
9.	The Bihar State university (Amendment) Third Ordinance, 1989.	3-1-1990	—	—	—do—
10.	The Bihar Wood Craft (Regulation) Ordinance, 1987.	1-2-1990	—	—	—do—
11.	The Bihar Private Engineering College (Adoption) Ordinance, 1990.	28-2-1990	—	—	—do—
12.	The Nalanda Open University Ordinance, 1990.	—do—	—	—	—do—
13.	The Bihar Intermediate Education Council Ordinance, 1990.	—do—	—	—	—do—
14.	The Bihar Private Sanskrit College (Management and Control) Ordinance, 1990.	—do—	—	—	—do—
15.	The Bihar Private Secondary School (Management and Control) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990.	—do—	—	—	—do—

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	The Patna University (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1990.	28-2-1990	—	—	Replaced by Legislation
		KARNATAKA			
1.	Karnataka Municipal Corporation (Amendment) ordinance No. 1, 1990.	19-2-1990	15-3-1990	—	—do—
2.	Karnataka Zila Parishads Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990.	—do—	—do—	—	—do—
		ORISSA			
1.	The Orissa Grama Panchayats (Postponement of Elections) Ordinance, 1990.	26-1-1990	20-3-1990	—	—do—
2.	The Orissa Panchayat Samithis (Postponement of Election) Ordinance, 1990.	—do—	—do—	—	—do—
3.	The Orissa Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990.	21-2-1990	—do—	—	—do—
		UTTAR PRADESH			
1.	The Uttar Pradesh Kshetra Samithis and Zila Parishads (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990.	20-1-1990	6-3-1990	17-4-1990	—

2.	The Uttar Pradesh Urban Local Self Government Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990.	15-2-1990	—do—	—	—
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Zila Parishads (Alpakalik Vyawastha) (Sanghodhan) Adhyadesh, 1990.	22-2-1990	—do—	—	—
4.	The Uttar Pradesh Municipalities Notified Areas and Town Areas (Alpakalik Vyawastha) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990.	29-3-1990	—	—	—
5.	The Uttar Pradesh Shri Badrinath and Shri Kedarnath Temples (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990.	—do—	—	—	—
WEST BENGAL					
1.	The Calcutta Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1989.	16-12-1989	17-1-1990	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Howrah Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1989.	—do—	—do—	—	—do—
3.	The West Bengal Homoeopathic System of Medicine (Amendment) Ordinance, 1989.	—do—	—do—	—	—do—
4.	The West Bengal State Health Service Ordinance, 1990.	5-2-1990	27-3-1990	—	—
5.	The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990.	23-2-1990	23-3-1990	—	—

APPENDIX VII
A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (As on 8 May 1990)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Seats	Cong.(I)	Janata Dal	BJP	CPI(M)	CPI	Other parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2										
STATES											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	38	—	—	—	—	3(a)	—	41	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
3.	Assam	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
4.	Bihar	54	4	30	9	1	4	5(b)	—	53	1
5.	Goa	2	1	—	—	—	—	1(c)	—	2	—
6.	Gujarat	*26	3	11	12	—	—	—	—	26	—
7.	Haryana	10	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	9	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	2	—	—	—	—	3(d)	1	6	—
10.	Karnataka	28	27	1	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
11.	Kerala	20	14	—	—	2	—	4(e)	—	20	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40	8	4	27	—	—	—	1	40	—
13.	Maharashtra	48	28	5	10	—	1	3(f)	1	48	—
14.	Manipur	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
15.	Meghalaya	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
16.	Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.	Nagaland	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
18.	Orissa	21	3	15	—	1	1	—	—	20*	—
19.	Punjab	13	2	1	—	—	—	6(g)	3	12	1
20.	Rajasthan	25	—	11	13	1	—	—	—	25	—

21.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(h)	—	—	1	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	39	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	11(0)	—	—	39	—
23.	Tripura	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	85	15	54	8	1	2	3(0)	2	—	—	—	85	—
25.	West Bengal	42	4	—	—	27	3	8(k)	—	—	—	—	42	—
UNION TERRITORIES														
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
27.	Chandigarh	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
29.	Daman and Diu	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
30.	Delhi	7	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
31.	Lakshadweep	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
32.	Pondicherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
33.	Nominated ** (Anglo-Indian)	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
TOTAL		545	196	141	85	33	12	48	10	525*	19	—	—	—

*Excluding speaker.

**Nominated by the President.

- (a) Telugu Desam—2; and All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen—1.
 (b) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha—3; Indian People's Front—1; and Marxist Co-ordination—1.
 (c) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party—1.
 (d) Jammu and Kashmir National Conference—3.
 (e) Muslim League—2; Congress(s)—1; and Kerala Congress(M)—1.
 (f) Shiv Sena—3.
 (g) Shiromani Akali Dal(M)—5; and Bahujan Samaj Party—1.
 (h) Sikkim Sangram Parishad—1.
 (i) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam—11.
 (j) Bahujan Samaj Party—2; and Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Maha Sabha—1.
 (k) Revolutionary Socialist Party—4; Forward Bloc—3; and Gorkha National Liberation Front—1.

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (As on 21 May 1990)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Seats									Total	Vacancies	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1	2												
	STATES												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	6	1	1	—	—	—	10(a)	—	18	—	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3.	Assam	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	4(b)	—	5	—	—
4.	Bihar	22	13	5	—	2	—	—	2(c)	—	22	—	—
5.	Goa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
6.	Gujarat	11	7	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
7.	Haryana	5	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	2(d)	—	3	—	1
10.	Karnataka	12	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
11.	Kerala	9	2	1	4	—	—	—	2(e)	—	9	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	16	10	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
13.	Maharashtra	19	14	2	—	2	—	—	1(f)	—	19	—	—
14.	Manipur	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(g)	—	—	—	1
15.	Meghalaya	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	10	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
19.	Punjab	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	1(h)	—	2	—	5
20.	Rajasthan	10	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	10	—	—
21.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(i)	—	—	—	—

22.	Tamil Nadu	18	3	—	1	—	14(i)	—	18	—
23.	Tripura	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	34	18	12	—	2	1(k)	1	34	—
25.	West Bengal	16	—	1	11	—	4(i)	—	16	—
UNION TERRITORIES										
26.	Delhi	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
27.	Pondicherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Nominated	12	5	—	—	—	—	4	9	3
		245	106	38	18	17	43	6	228	17

- (a) Telugu Desam—10.
 (b) Asom Gana Parishad—3; and Indian Congress(S)—1.
 (c) CPI—1; and Lok Dal—1.
 (d) National Conference—2.
 (e) Kerala Congress—1; and Muslim League—1.
 (f) Shiv Sena—1.
 (g) Hill State People's Democratic Party—1.
 (h) Akali Dal—1.
 (i) Sikkim Sangram Parishad—1.
 (j) AIADMK—4; DMK—10.
 (k) Janata Party—1.
 (l) RSP—2; CPI—1; and Forward Bloc—1.

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	Seats	Cong.(I)	Janata Dal	Lok Dal	BJP	CPI(M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1											
Andhra Pradesh L.A. (As on 22-1-1960)	295	180	1	—	5	6	8	89(a)	4	293	2
Andhra Pradesh L.A. (As on 5.3.90)	60	37	11	—	—	—	—	1(b)	11	60	—
Assam L.A. (As on 31-12-1989)	126	23	—	—	—	2	—	94(c)	3	122	4
Bihar L.A. (As on 5-3-1990)	325	70	120	—	37	6	23	26(d)	36	318	7
Bihar L.C. (As on 1-1-1990)	96	44	2	3	1	—	6	2(e)	2	60	36
Goa L.A. (As on 1-1-1990)	40	13	—	—	—	—	—	25(f)	2	40	—
Gujarat L.A. (As on 1-3-1960)	182	33	70	—	66	—	—	—	12	181	1
Haryana L.A. (As on 1-4-90)	90	5	48	—	16	1	1	9(g)	6	86*	3
Himachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-4-1990)	68	8	11	—	43	—	1	—	1	64	4
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. @ Jammu & Kashmir L.C. (As on 1-1-1960)	36	12	—	—	—	—	—	18(i)	—	30	6

Karnataka L.A. (As on 1-4-1990)	225	177	24	—	4	—	—	7(l)	12	224*	—
Karnataka L.C. (As on 5.4.1990)	75	15	35	—	6	—	—	8(k)	7	71*	3
Kerala L.A. (As on 1-4-1990)	141	32	7	1	—	38	16	35(l)	10	139*	1
Madhya Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-3-1990)	321	55	28	—	218	3	—	2(m)	11	317*	3
Maharashtra L.A. (As on 2-3-1990)	289	142	25	—	42	3	2	61(n)	13	288	1
Maharashtra L.C. (As on 12-12-1989)	78	42	1	—	6	—	—	5(o)	9	63	15
Manipur L.A. (As on 21-2-1990)	60	26	10	—	—	—	3	19(p)	—	58	2
Meghalaya L. A. (As on 1-1-1990)	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	57(q)	—	57*	2
Mizoram L.A. (As on 1-4-1990)	40	22	—	—	—	—	—	17(r)	—	39*	—
Nagaland L.A. (As on 1-4-1990)	60	36	—	—	—	—	—	24(s)	—	60	—
Orissa L.A. (As on 1-4-1990)	147	10	122	—	2	1	5	—	6	146	1
Punjab L.A.§ Rajasthan L.A. (As on 1-4-1990)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siikim L.A. (As on 1-1-1990)	200	50	54	—	84	1	—	—	9	198	2
Tamil Nadu L.A. (As on 31-12-1989)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	32(t)	—	32	—
Tripura L.A. (As on 1-4-1990)	235	26	4	—	—	15	3	183(u)	3	234*	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A. (As on 31-3-1990)	426	94	209	—	56	2	6	16(w)	40	423	9

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Uttar Pradesh L.C. (As on 1-4-1990)		108	33	10	1	3	—	1	10(x)	4	62	46
West Bengal L.A. (As on 31-3-1990)		295	38	—	—	—	186	10	58(y)	—	292	3
UNION TERRITORIES												
Delhi Metropolitan Council £		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry L.A. (As on 2-3-1990)		30	11	4	—	—	—	2	12(z)	1	30	—

Notes: *Excluding Speaker

@ Dissolved on 19-2-1990

\$ Dissolved on 6-3-1988

£ Dissolved on 13-1-1990

- (a) Telegu Desam Party — 74; All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen — 4; Democratic Peoples' Front — 10; and Marxist Communist Party of India — 1.
- (b) Janata Party — 1.
- (c) Ascm Gana Parishad — 71; Indian National Congress (S) — 3; United Minorities Front — 17; and PTCA — 3.
- (d) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha — 19; and Indian Peoples' Front — 7.
- (e) Sub Justice — 2.
- (f) Maharashtratravadi Gomantak Party — 18; and Goans Peoples' Party — 7.
- (g) Unattached — 9.
- (h) National Conference (F) — 41; and Muslim United Front — 4.
- (i) National Conference — 17; and Awami National Conference — 1.
- (j) Janata Party — 2; Raita Sanga — 2; Muslim League — 1; AIADMK — 1; and Nominated — 1.
- (k) Janata Party — 8.
- (l) Muslim League — 15; Indian National Congress (S) — 6; Revolutionary Socialist Party — 6; Kerala Congress — 4; and Kerala Congress(M) — 4.
- (m) Bahujan Samaj Party — 2.
- (n) Shiv Sena — 51; Peasants and Workers Party — 8; Republican Party of India — 1; and Muslim League — 1.

- (o) Peasants and Workers Party — 3; Shiv Sena — 1; and Republican Party (Gavai Group) — 1.
- (p) Manipur Peoples' Party — 10; Congress (S) — 6; Kuki National Assembly — 2; and National Peoples Party — 1.
- (q) United Meghalaya Parliamentary Forum — 47; and Regional Democratic Front — 10.
- (r) Mizo National Front — 14; Mizo National Front(D) — 2; and Democratic Party-1.
- (s) Nagaland People's Council — 24.
- (t) Sikkim Sangram Parishad — 32.
- (u) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam — 144; All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam — 29; All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (Janaki Group) — 1; Indian Union Muslim League — 4; Tamil Nadu Janata — 2; Indian Farmers and Toilers Party — 1; Nominated — 1; and Tamil Nadu Forward Bloc — 1.
- (v) Tripura Upejati Juba Samiti — 8; and Revolutionary Socialist Party — 2.
- (w) Bahujan Samaj Party — 13; Janata Party — 1; Shoshit Samaj Dal — 1; and Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha — 1.
- (x) Shikshak Dal — 6; Rashtriya Shikshak Dal — 3; and Nirdaliya Vidhayak Paksh — 1.
- (y) All India Forward Bloc — 27; Revolutionary Socialist Party — 19; West Bengal Socialist Party — 3; Forward Bloc (Marxist) — 2; Democratic Socialist Party — 2; Revolutionary Communist Party of India — 1; Socialist Unity Centre of India — 2; Musium League — 1; and Nominated — 1.
- (z) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam — 9; and All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam — 3.

THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION
Index to Vol. XXXVI (1990)

	PAGE		PAGE
AFGHANISTAN		Speaker of a State Legislature in India : My Reminiscences, by Prasanna Kumar Dash	3
New Vice-President and Prime Minister	349		
ANDHRA PRADESH		The Ninth Lok Sabha: Socio-Economic Analysis of Membership, by Subhash C. Kashyap	14
Assembly election results	67	The Origin of the Concept of Ombudsman in Ancient India, by T.S. Mishra	300
Bye-election result	197	The Presidential Discretion in India, by M. V. Pylee	428
Death of MLA	342	The Right to Know : An overview, by M.S. Sharma	445
Expansion of Cabinet	482		
New Ministry	68	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	
New Speaker and Deputy Speaker	196	Assembly election results	197
Resignation of Chief Minister	67	Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	197
Resignation of Ministers	197, 482	Expansion of Ministry	342
Resignation of MLAs	67	New Governor	343
Resignation of Speaker	67	New Ministry	197
APPENDICES	123, 249, 393, 555		
ARGENTINA		ASSAM	
Resignation of Defence Minister	209	Expansion of Cabinet	197
ARTICLES		New Governor	343
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: Some Reminiscences, by B.K. Mukherjee	158	New Minister	343, 483
Impact of Parliament on Government, by Surjit Singh Minhas	10	Removal of Minister	482
Legislative Behaviour in India, by Subhash C. Kashyap	157	Resignation of Governor	68
Parliamentary Control over Public Expenditure : Role of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, by T.N. Chaturvedi	290	Resignation of Minister	68, 482
Recent Changes in Union Government, by LARRDIS	423	Resignation of Deputy Speaker	343
		AUSTRALIA	
		General election results	209
		New Cabinet	349

	PAGE		PAGE
BANGLADESH		Release of Publications brought out by Lok Sabha Secretariat	320
Cabinet reshuffle	350	Tenth Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers	179
Exclusion of Ministers	81	26th Death Anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	320
Resignation of Ministers	209	COSTA RICA	
BIHAR		New President	210,350
Assembly election results	198	CYPRUS	
Bye-election to Assembly	343	Re-election of President	350
Death of Deputy Speaker	68	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	
Death of MLA	483	Curb on Party monopoly	210
Disqualification of MLA	483	Election results	350
Election of Chief Minister to Legislation Council	343	Loss of Communist Majority	210
New Chairman of Legislative Council	198	New Government	82,350
New Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council	198	New Prime Minister	210
New Ministry	69	New President	83,...
Nominations to Legislative Council	70	New Speaker	83
BULGARIA		DPR KOREA (NORTH KOREA)	
End to Party monopoly	209	Re-election of President	351
New President	82, 488	DASH, PRASANNA KUMAR	
New Prime Minister	209	Article, "Speaker of a State Legislature In India : My Reminiscences".	3
Resignation of Prime Minister	209, 488	DELHI	
Resignation of President	82, 488	New Lt. Governor	81
BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING	52, 179,	DENMARK	
Courses conducted by	323, 462	New Minister	83
CHAD		DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST	
Swearing-in of President	82	The Constitution (Sixty-Second Amendment) Act 1989	90
CHATURVEDI, T.N.		The Constitution (Sixty-third Amendment) Act 1989	91
Article, "Parliamentary Control over Public Expenditure: Role of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General"	290	The Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1990	216,
CHILE		The Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1990	355
New President	82, 210	The Constitution (Sixty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1990	358
CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA			
83rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference	320		
Inauguration of Parliamentary Museum and Archives	51		

	PAGE		PAGE
The Constitution (Sixty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1990	495	Resignation of Government	83
		Resignation of Head of State	83
The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Act, 1990	361	Resignation of Minister	489
		Resignation of President	84
		Ratification of Unification Treaty	489
		GOA	
The National Commission for Women Act, 1990	515	Assembly election results	70
		New Ministry	70, 199, 344
The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990	496	New Speaker	71, 199, 344
		Resignation of Chief Minister	199
		GOVERNOR	
The President's Emoluments and Pension (Amendment) Act, 1990	362	<i>New Appointments in</i>	
		Andhra Pradesh	194
The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1989	91	Assam	341
		Bihar	194
The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1990	363	Gujarat	342
		Haryana	194
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		Himachal Pradesh	194
Presidential election result	351	Karnataka	342
EDITORIAL NOTE		Kerala	194
	1, 149	Madhya Pradesh	194
	279, 421	Meghalaya	342
EGYPT		Mizoram	194
Suspension of Parliament	489	Nagaland	342
ETHIOPIA		Punjab	348
New Deputy Prime Minister	83	Rajasthan	194
New Prime Minister	83	Sikkim	194
FJI		Tamil Nadu	349
New Constitution	489	Tripura	194
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC		Uttar Pradesh	194
Abolition of Party Monopoly	84	West Bengal	194
General election results	210	GREECE	
New Prime Minister	84, 351	Caretaker Government *	201
New Speaker	84	Dissolution of Parliament	84
Opposition members in Cabinet	210	General Election results	85, 351
Resignation of Finance Minister	210	New Government	85, 351
		New President	351
		Resignation of Government	84
		GRENADA	
		Election results	211
		New Prime Minister	85
		GUJARAT	
		Assembly election results	199

	PAGE		PAGE
Death of Minister	71	Bye-election to Lok Sabha	195, 342, 481
New Governor	344	Bye-elections to Rajya Sabha	195, 480
New Ministry	71, 199	Bye-elections/Nominations to Rajya Sabha	480
New Speaker	199, 200	Death of Lok Sabha Member	194, 481
Reshuffle of portfolios	199	Death of Rajya Sabha member	195, 480
HAITI			
New President	211	Death of Supreme Court Chief Justice	481
Resignation of President	211	Disqualification of Rajya Sabha member	65
HARYANA			
Bye-election result	72, 344	Election to Rajya Sabha	65, 342
Expansion of Ministry	484	Expansion of Ministry	341
Expulsion of MLAs	483	General Elections to Ninth Lok Sabha	65
New Chief Minister	72, 483	New Chief Justice	67
New Ministry	72, 344	New Governors	194, 341
Removal of Ministers	484	New Minister	341
Resignation of Chief Minister	344, 483	New Speaker	67
Resignation of Ministers	71, 200	Nomination to Lok Sabha	342
Resignation of Member	71	Resignation of Lok Sabha member	342, 481
Resignation of MLA	345	Resignation of Rajya Sabha member	195, 481
Reshuffle of portfolios	484	Vacation of Office by Deputy Prime Minister	480
Swearing-in of Ministry	483	IRAN	
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
Assembly election results	200	Re-election of Speaker	352
Bye-election results	345	IRAQ	
Death of MLA	72	Dismissal of Ministers	85
Expansion of Cabinet	485	Proclamation of Emergency	489
New Deputy Speaker	485	ISRAEL	
New Ministry	200	Removal of Vice-Premier	212
New Speaker	201, 484	Resignation of Minister	212
HUNGARY			
Declaration as Republic	85	ITALY	
Election results	211	Resignation of Ministers	489
Law on religious freedom	211	IVORY COAST	
New Government	350	Abolition of one-party system	489
New President	489	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	
Resignation of Minister	211	Cabinet reshuffle	72
INDIA			
Additional portfolios for Minister	67, 195	President's rule	485
Biennial elections to Rajya Sabha	195	Resignation of Chief Minister	201

	PAGE		PAGE
JAPAN		Statement showing the work transacted during the First Session	123
Election results	212	Statement showing the sittings held and Reports presented by the Committees during 1 January to 31 March	249
New Ministry	212	Statement showing the work transacted during the Second Session	393
KARNATAKA		Statement showing the work transacted during the Third Session	555
Assembly election results	73	MADHYA PRADESH	
Bye-election results	201	Assembly election results	202
Death of MLA	201	Bye-election results	346
Elections to Legislative Council	345	Cabinet reshuffle	485
Expansion of Ministry	345	Expansion of Ministry	346
New Cabinet	73	New Deputy Speaker	203
New Chief Minister	73	New Ministry	74, 202
New Governor	345	New Speaker	203
New Speaker/Deputy Speaker	74	Re-allocation of portfolios	346
KASHYAP, SUBHASH C.		Resignation of MLA	74
Article, "The Ninth Lok Sabha: Socio Economic Analysis of Membership"	14	Resignation of Minister	202
KENYA		MAHARASHTRA	
Death of Foreign Minister	212	Assembly election results	203
KERALA		Election to Legislative Council	347
Bye-election results	74, 201	New MLCs	203
Death of MLA	201	New Ministers	75
Disqualification of MLA	201	New Ministry	203
LARRDIS		New Speaker	204
Feature, "Recent Changes in Union Government"	423	Resignation of Deputy Speaker	75
LEBANON		Swearing-in of acting Governor	485
New President	86	MANIPUR	
New Speaker	86	Assembly election results	204
LIBERIA		Bye-election results	347
Assassination of President	490	De-recognition of Opposition Leader	486
New Acting President	490	Disqualification of MLAs	486
New Government	490	Expansion of Ministry	205
LOK SABHA (NINTH)		New Ministry	205
Socio-economic Analysis of Membership	14	New Speaker	205
Party Position in	142, 270, 413, 580	Resignation of MLAs	204
Sessional Review of First Session	93	Suspension of Minister	486
Sessional Review of Second Session	218, 364	MAURITIUS	
Sessional Review of Third Session	522	Dismissal of Minister	480

	PAGE		PAGE
MEGHALAYA		NAMIBIA	
Bye-election results	75, 205, 486	Approval of New Constitution	213
Change of Ministry	205	Attainment of Independence	213
Expansion of Ministry	206	Draft Constitution	213
New Governor	347	Election for Constituent Assembly	86
New Ministers	75	New President	213
New Speaker	76		
Removal of Deputy Speaker	347	NAURU	
Reshuffle of portfolios	205	New President	86
MINHAS, SURJIT SINGH		NEPAL	
Article, "Impact of Parlia- ment on Government"	10	Dissolution of Panchayat	352
MISHRA T.S.		Major Amendments in the Constitution	491
Article, "The Origin of the Concept of Ombudsman in Ancient India"	300	Legislative Power to Government	352
MIZORAM		New Ministry	352
Cabinet reshuffle	486	NEW ZEALAND	
New Minister	486	New Prime Minister	491
New Speaker	486	NICARAGUA	
MONGOLIA		New President	213
Election results	490	NIGER	
New Prime Minister	490	New President	86
MOZAMBIQUE		NORWAY	
Abolition of one-party system	491	Resignation of Prime Minister	87
New Constitution	212	ORDINANCES ISSUED BY	
MUKHERJEE, B.K.		Central Government	139, 266 411, 576
Article, "Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes"	158	State Government	139, 266, 411, 576
MYANMAR		ORISSA	
Election results	352	Assembly election results	206
NAGALAND		Bye-election results	348
Expansion of Ministry	348	Death of Minister	76
New Governor	347	Expansion of Cabinet	77, 487
New Ministers	347	New Chief Minister	76, 206
New Ministry	347	New Ministry	76, 206
New Speaker	487	New Speaker	206
Resignation of Governor	206	Resignation of Chief Minister	76
Resignation of Minister	206	PAKISTAN	
Revocation of Disquali- fication Order	487	Dismissal of Government	491
		Dismissal of Minister	87
		Expansion of Cabinet	492
		New Government	491
		New Ministers	491
		New President	492

	PAGE		PAGE
Resignation of Cabinet	87	Lebanon	86
Resignation of Minister	353	Liberia	490
PARLIAMENT		Namibia	213
Bill passed by	135, 261 407, 569	Nauru	86
PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS		Nicaragua	213
Developments abroad	81, 209 349, 488	Niger	86
Developments around the States	67, 196, 342, 481	Pakistan	492
Development at the Union	65, 194, 341, 480	Peru	353
PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION		Romania	353
Foreign	179, 321, 461	Switzerland	88
Indian	179, 321, 460	Taiwan	354
PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES		Turkey	88
Feature on	51, 179, 319, 458	Yugoslavia	354
PARLIAMENTARY RECORDS		Zimbabwe	354
Feature on	175, 314	PRIME MINISTER	
PERU		<i>New Appointments in</i>	
New Prime Minister	87	Afghanistan	349
New President	353, 492	Bulgaria	209
POLAND		Czechoslovakia	210
Change of Name	213	Ethiopia	83
Declaration as Republic	87	German Democratic Republic	84, 351
Disbanding of Communist Party	213	Grenada	85
PONDICHERRY		Mongolia	490
Assembly election results	207	New Zealand	491
New Ministry	207	Paru	87
New Speaker and Deputy Speaker	207	Spain	88
PRESIDENT		Tanzania	215
<i>New Appointments in</i>		PRIVILEGE ISSUES	
Bulgaria	82, 488	Lok Sabha	
Chad	82	Alleged misleading of the House by a Minister	325
Chile	82, 210	Making of an alleged policy statement by Prime Minister outside the House while the Parliament was in Session	463
Colombia	350	Making of an important announcement by the Prime Minister outside the House while the House was in Session	326
Costa Rica	210, 350	Shouting of Slogans from the Visitor's Gallery	325
Cyprus	350	Rajya Sabha	
Czechoslovakia	83, 488	Alleged casting of reflections on the Chairman by a former MP	469
DPR Korea	351		
Dominican Republic	351		
Greece	351		
Haiti	211		

	PAGE	
State Legislatures		
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly		Alleged casting of reflections on a member by a newspaper
Alleged undignified and unbecoming behaviour with a member and alleged making of wild allegations by a Government Officer	54	Alleged misleading of House by a member
Notice to the Speaker from the Supreme Court	57	Alleged disregard for the authority of the Chair and abusing rules of the House by a member
Alleged refusal by a Government Official to furnish a public document to a member	471	
Assam Legislative Assembly		Foreign Legislatures
Alleged casting of reflections on the Chief Minister by a newspaper	185	UK House of Commons
Alleged refusal to honour the T.A. Bills of Members of the Committees by a Government Officer	183	Alleged attempt by Birmingham City Council Officials to pressurise one of its employees to deter him from presenting a petition against a Private Bill
Alleged misleading of the House by the Chief Minister	185	
Bihar Legislative Council		PROCEDURAL MATTERS
Alleged refusal to appear before the Committee by a Government Officer	327	Lok Sabha
Haryana Vidhan Sabha		Adjournment motion not moved by the mover after consent given by Speaker
Alleged threatening of a member by outsiders	59	Allegations against a political party
Mizoram Legislative Assembly		Allegatory references by a member against another member
Alleged misreporting of a member's speech in the House and casting reflections on him by a periodical	473	Approval to Constitution Amendment Bill
Orissa Legislative Assembly		Commencement of the discussions on the Adjournment Motion beyond scheduled hour fixed for the purpose
Alleged disorderly conduct and showing disrespect to the Chair by a member in the House	474	Chair's discretion to allow a few clarificatory questions on statements by Ministers
West Bengal Legislative Assembly		Decision of Chair is final and cannot be challenged
Alleged attempt by an outsider to influence a member in his parliamentary work	475	Expunction of allegatory references to a Governor
		Expunction of entire speech of a member containing derogatory references to former Prime Minister

	PAGE		PAGE
Instance of the House being presided over by a member other than a Member of the Panel of Chairmen	478	Propriety and desirability of postponing any business listed in the name of a Minister on the ground of his pre-occupation in the other House	335
Laying of documents on the Table by a private member	190	Quoting from inter-Ministerial correspondence without prior notice	333
Laying on the Table a book containing list of newly elected members	62	Reading from written speech in the House	189
Members required to approach whips of parties and not the Chair to ascertain inclusion of their names in the list of speakers	336	Recognition of Leader of the Opposition	62
Non-inclusion of names of members, who had recorded their vote during a division, in the result published in printed proceedings	62	Reference to Chief Minister of a State by name	478
Oath by a member, who was in jail and brought to House under police escort	189	Reference to former Speaker by name	338
Permission to a member to move adjournment motion despite securing last position in ballot	478	Scope of Amendment to motion for adoption of BAC Report	337
Postponement of formal items to pass a Bill	478	State Legislatures	
Precedence of parliamentary business over any other work of a Minister	191	Gujarat Legislative Assembly	
Prerogative of the Chair to call the members to participate in debate	335	Participation in proceedings by a Minister who is not a member of the House	182
Presiding over the House in the absence of Speakers or any member of Panel of Chairmen	189	Use of stationery supplied by Legislature Secretariat	63
Procedure to regulate the proceedings after Question Hour and before taking up regular business	333	Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly	
		Adjournment motion on matters <i>subjudice</i> not allowed but elucidation regarding enquiry permissible	63
		Discussion on different Bills with identical subject	63
		Precedence of Adjournment Motion over Calling Attention Motion	339
		Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly	
		Discussion on matters concerning the Governor's Address	339
		Issue of Ordinances when Session already summoned	340
		Status of parties supporting the Ruling party	340

	PAGE
Unparliamentary expressions	339
PUNJAB	
New Governor	77, 348
Resignation of Governor	348
PYLEE, M. V.	
Article, "The Presidential Discretion in India"	428
RAJASTHAN	
Assembly election results	207
Bye-election results	349
Expansion of Ministry	78, 208, 348
New Ministry	77, 207
New Speaker	208
Resignation of Chief Minister	77
RAJYA SABHA	
Party Position in	144, 272, 415, 582
Sessional Review of Hundred and Fifty-second Session	105
Sessional Review of Hundred and Fifty-third Session	230
Sessional Review of Hundred and Fifty-fourth Session	375
Sessional Review of Hundred and Fifty-fifth Session	538
Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Fifty-second Session	127
Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Fifty-third Session	250
Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Fifty-fourth Session	397

	PAGE
Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Fifty-fifth Session	560
RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST	
Feature on	119, 246, 388, 550
REPUBLIC OF KOREA (SOUTH KOREA)	
New Cabinet	214
Resignation of Cabinet	214
Resignation of Members	492
Resignation of Ministers	353
ROMANIA	
Change in Political System	88
Coalition Government	214
New Interior Minister	353
New Leadership	88
Ouster of President	87
Resignation of Defence Minister	214
Resignation of Vice-President	214
Swearing-in of President	353
SECRETARY GENERAL, LOK SABHA	
Retirement of	319
New Appointment of	319
SESSIONAL REVIEW	
Lok Sabha	
Bofors Issue	99
Budget (General)	226
Budget (Railway)	225
Communal Situation	101
The Constitution (Sixty-Second Amendment) Bill, 1989	102
The Constitution (Sixty-third Amendment) Bill, 1989	102
Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1990 and Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1990	229
Daily Average of Questions	105
Developments in Romania	99
Half-an-Hour Discussions	105
Indo-Nepal Relations	227
Legislative Business	102, 229, 372, 531
Motion of Confidence in the Council of Ministers	97

	PAGE		PAGE
President's Address	94, 218	U.S. intervention in Panama	105
Prime Minister's visit to Namibia	228	State Legislatures	
Obituary references	105	Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly	
Question Hour	104	Election of Speaker	115
Release of Great Freedom Fighter Dr. Nelson Mandela	223	Governor's Address	115
Situation in Jammu and Kashmir	221	Ratification of Constitutional Amendment	115
The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1989	103	Bihar Legislative Council	
Rajya Sabha		Election of Chairman and Deputy Chairman	240
Budget (General) 1990-91	235	Governor's Address	240
Budget (Railways) 1990-91	234	Obituary References	240
The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1990	238	Gujarat Legislative Assembly	
The Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 1990	238	Election of Speaker	240
Commission paid by AB Bofors in 155 mm. Howitzer deal	110	Financial Business	115
Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Bill, 1989	112	Governor's Address	240
The Constitution (Sixty-third Amendment) Bill, 1989	113	Obituary References	115, 241
Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1990	237	Ratification of Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Bill, 1989	240
The Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1990	238	Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly	
The Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Bill, 1989	113	Election of Speaker	241
Daily Average of Questions	114, 239, 382, 546	Financial Business	116, 241
Half-an-Hour Discussions	114, 239, 382, 547	Obituary References	116, 241
Legislative Business	112, 237, 380, 542	Ratification of Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Bill, 1989	241
Motion of Thanks on the President's Address	107, 232	Karnataka Legislative Council	
Obituary References	114, 239, 383, 547	Governor's Address	116
Question Hour	114, 239, 382, 546	Ratification of Amendments	116
Prime Minister's Visit to Namibia	237	Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly	
The Representation of People (Amendment) Bill, 1989	113	Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	242
Situation in Jammu and Kashmir	230	Financial Business	242
Statement correcting answers to questions	239	Governor's Address	116, 242
		Obituary References	116, 242
		Manipur Legislative Assembly	
		Governor's Address	242
		Ratification of Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Bill, 1989	242

	PAGE		PAGE
Mizoram Legislative Assembly		SOMALIA	
Governor's Address	117	Dismissal of Government	492
Obituary References	117	SPAIN	
Ratification of Amendment	117	Election results	88
Sikkim Legislative Assembly		Re-election of Prime Minister	88
Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	117	SPEAKER	
Financial Business	243	New Appointment in	
Governor's Address	117, 243	Andhra Pradesh	196
Tripura Legislative Assembly		Arunachal Pradesh	197
Governor's Address	243	Goa	71,199, 344
Obituary Reference	244	Gujarat	199
Ratification of Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Bill, 1989	244	Himachal Pradesh	199, 200, 201
Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly		Karnataka	74
Election of Speaker / Deputy Speaker	118, 244	Madhya Pradesh	203
Financial Business	244	Maharashtra	204
Governor's Address	118	Manipur	205
Ratification of Constitution Amendment	118	Meghalaya	76
Obituary References	118, 244	Mizoram	486
West Bengal Legislative Assembly		Nagaland	487
Governor's Address	244	Orissa	206
Ratification of Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Bill, 1989	244	Pondicherry	207
SHARMA, M.S.		Rajasthan	208
Article, "The Right to Know: An Overview"	445	Uttar Pradesh	208
SHORT NOTES		SRILANKA	
Election of the Speaker of Ninth Lok Sabha	44	Amendment of Provincial Council Act	492
Election of the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha	166	Reconstitution of Cabinet	214
Birth Anniversary Celebration of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia	171	STATE LEGISLATURES	
Unveiling of the Portrait of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	283	Bills passed by	136, 262, 408, 570
His Excellency Mr. Toshiki Kaifu's Address to Members of Parliament	306	Party Position in	146, 274, 417, 584
SIKKIM		Sessional Review of	115, 240, 363, 547
Assembly election results	78	Statement showing the activities of	130, 255, 401, 563
New Ministry	78	SWITZERLAND	
		New President and Vice-President	88
		SYRIA	
		Election results	353
		TAIWAN	
		New President	354*
		Re-election of President	215

	Page		PAGE
TAMIL NADU		UTTAR PRADESH	
Bye-election results	79	Assembly election results	80
Death of MLA	79	Bye-election results	208
Expulsion of MLA	488	Council election results	349
New Governor	349	Death of Council of Chairman	208
Nullification of MLA's election	488	Death of MLA	349
Reshuffle in Ministry	79	Election of Council Chairman	488
TANZANIA		Election to Legislative Council	80
Reappointment of Prime Minister	215	New Ministers	80
THAILAND		New Ministry	80
Cabinet reshuffle	493	Nominations to Legislative Council	80
Reconstitution of Cabinet	493	New Speaker and Deputy Speaker	208
Resignation of Deputy Prime Minister	353	Resignation of MLA	488
TRIPURA		VENEZUELA	
Bye-election result	80	Resignation of Cabinet	494
Cabinet reshuffle	79	WEST BENGAL	
TURKEY		Bye-election results	81, 209
Election of President	88	Death of MLA	208
UNITED KINGDOM		Death of Minister	208
Cabinet reshuffle	493	Resignation of MLA	208
Death of member	493	WIT AND HUMOUR IN LEGISLATURES	
Resignation of Chancellor of Exchequer	89	Feature on	313,453
Resignation of Minister	215, 493	YEMEN	
Telecast of House of Com- mons Proceedings	89	New Government	354
U.S.S.R.		YUGOSLAVIA	
Draft Presidency Bill	215	New President	354
Election of Deputy General Secretary	493	ZIMBABWE	
New Executive President	215	Re-election of President	354
Proposal for Presidential form of Government	215		
Re-election of General Sec- retary	493		
Special Powers to President	493		