

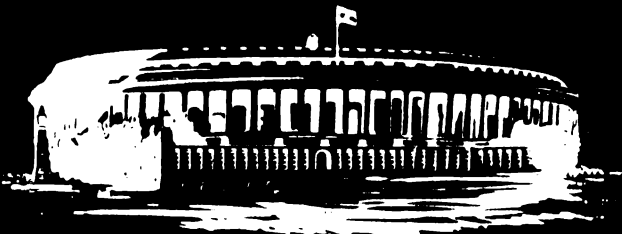
THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

**METHODS OF VOTING, INCLUDING THE MANNER OF
ELECTING THE SPEAKER IN MALAYSIA**

—Tan Sri Dato Mohamed Zahir

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF MEMBERS OF
THE EIGHTH LOK SABHA**

—LARRDIS



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THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

Editor: DR. SUBHASH C. KASHYAP

The Journal of Parliamentary Information, a quarterly publication brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, aims at the dissemination of authoritative information about the practices and procedures that are continuously being evolved in Indian and foreign Legislatures. The *Journal* also purports to serve as an authentic recorder of important parliamentary events and activities and provides a useful forum to members of Parliament and State Legislatures and other experts for the expression of their views and opinions thereby contributing to the development and strengthening of parliamentary democracy in the country.

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EDITORIAL NOTE

We begin this issue of the *Journal* with an article on "Methods of Voting, including the Manner of Electing the Speaker" by Mr. Speaker Tan Sri Dato Mohamed Zahir of Malaysia. He traces the methods of voting with regard to Motions, Bills, Budget etc. in the House of Representatives and the manner of electing the Speaker in his country.

Also, continuing our earlier analysis on the socio-economic background of members, we publish an article on "Socio-Economic Background of Members of the Eighth Lok Sabha" based on information supplied by members.

As usual, the issue carries the other regular features, viz. parliamentary events and activities, privilege issues, procedural matters, parliamentary and constitutional developments in India and abroad, a brief resume of the sessions of the two Houses of Parliament, and recent literature of parliamentary interest.

We extend our heartiest felicitations to Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil on her election as Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

We are constantly endeavouring to make this *Journal* more useful and informative and, would always welcome suggestions for further improvements.

—Subhash C. Kashyap

METHODS OF VOTING, INCLUDING THE MANNER OF ELECTING THE SPEAKER IN MALAYSIA*

TAN SRI DATO MOHAMED ZAHIR

The voting process in Parliament is an extension of the democratic process of voting in an election, whereby the winning party or the majority, is allowed to run the affairs of the country, after both the majority and the minority have had their say. While the election is governed by statute (The Election Act), the method of voting in Parliament is determined by the Standing Orders as well as the supreme law of the country *i.e.* the Constitution. In the case of Malaysia, the Constitution stipulates that subject to its certain provisions, each House of Parliament shall regulate its own procedure, including methods of voting.

In this Paper, I shall briefly trace the manner in which the Speaker is elected by the House of Representatives (*Dewan Rakyat*) in Malaysia and the methods of voting by the House, and I believe the procedure would be similar in other Commonwealth Parliaments with varying degrees of modification to suit the particular requirements of each country.

MANNER OF ELECTING THE SPEAKER

After a general election, on the first day of the meeting of the House of Representatives of Malaysia, the first item of the Order of Business of the House shall be the election of the Speaker.

*Paper circulated by the author at the Eighth Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers held at New Delhi on 6-8 January, 1986.

Every member of the House who wishes to propose as Speaker a person who is either a member of the House, or is qualified for election as a member¹, shall after ascertaining the person's willingness, notify the Clerk of his proposal in writing at least fourteen days before the meeting. At the meeting itself a member addressing himself to the Clerk shall propose some other member (or person)² who is present and whose name had been intimated to the Clerk earlier to be elected as the Speaker of the House, and move. "That (name) . . . do take the Chair of this House as Speaker." The proposal shall be seconded but no debate shall be allowed.

If only one member (or person) be so proposed and seconded as Speaker; he shall be declared by the Clerk to have been elected without the question being put to the House. If more than one member (or person) be so proposed and seconded, the House shall proceed to elect a Speaker by ballot.

For the purpose of a ballot, the Clerk shall give to each member present a ballot paper on which the member may write the name of the member (or person) for whom he wishes to vote and sign it. The folded ballot papers are collected by the Clerk, or an officer of the House deputed by him, and counted by the Clerk at the Table of the House, after which the result of the ballot is declared by him to the House.

Where more than two candidates have been proposed and at the first ballot no candidate obtains more votes than the aggregate votes obtained by the other candidates, the candidate who has obtained the smallest number of votes shall be excluded from the election and balloting shall proceed until one candidate obtains more votes than the remaining candidate or the aggregate votes of the remaining candidates as the case may be.

Where at any ballot between two candidates the votes are equal, another ballot shall be held; and if at such ballot the votes are still equal, the determination shall be by lot which shall be drawn in such manner as the Clerk shall decide.

After the ballot papers are counted they shall be placed in a box sealed and kept by the Clerk for one calendar month and then,

¹. With effect from August 1964, the Constitution of Malaysia was amended to provide that the House of Representatives may, if it so chooses, elect as its Speaker a person who is not elected as a member of the House, but he shall have no casting vote.

². Refers to a non-member as in (1) above.

subject to any direction by the House, the Clerk shall burn the ballot papers and certify to the House that this has been done.

Once the Clerk declares that a member (or person) has been elected as Speaker, the newly-elected Speaker is escorted to the Speaker's Chair by the proposer and seconder of the motion for his election. The first thing that the Speaker does on his elections is to take and subscribe the oath of office as set out in the Constitution.

The procedure for the election of the Deputy Speaker is nearly the same as that for the election of the Speaker, except that the election shall be conducted by the Speaker instead of the Clerk.

It might be of interest to note that in the case of Malaysia while during any absence of the Speaker from a sitting of the House of Representatives the Deputy Speaker, or, if he is also absent, such other member as may be determined by the House shall act as the Speaker, "*the House shall transact no business while the office of Speaker is vacant other than the election of a Speaker.*"

METHODS OF VOTING

The voting in the House of Representatives is effected either by a collection of voices or by a division. When the House is asked to decide on a question, the Speaker puts the question to the House and then invites members to say orally "Aye" if they are in favour, or "No" if they are against the question; and from the response he receives, he decides whether the "Ayes" or "Noes" have it and announce the result to the House accordingly.

In accordance with the Constitution, decisions of the House are made by a simple majority of members voting, except in the following cases:

- (i) A Bill to make any amendment to the Constitution requires at its second and third reading in the House the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of that House. However, if such a Bill intends to make an amendment merely relating to the forms of oaths and affirmations, or is incidental to or consequential on the legislative powers conferred on Parliament by certain provisions of the Constitution, it may be passed on the votes of a simple majority of the members voting.

*. *Vide* Article 57 of the Malaysian Constitution.

- (ii) When the Election Commission has submitted a report on the delimitation of constituencies to the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister has to submit the report to the *Dewan Rakyat* together with a draft Order which, if approved by a Resolution of the *Dewan Rakyat*, will enable the Prime Minister to submit it to the *Yang di-Pertuan Agong* (King)⁴ in order to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report. Such a Resolution must be supported by the votes of not less than one-half of the total number of members of the House.
- (iii) Where a State Legislature enacts a legislation regarding the cancellation of a Malay reserve land, such a legislation must be approved by a Resolution in each House of Parliament with the votes of two-thirds of the members voting.

When a question before the House is determined by the Speaker by "voice vote", a member is entitled to challenge the decision of the Speaker and request that the question concerned be decided by a division. When such a request is made, the Speaker will ask members supporting the request to rise in their places and will not concede to the request unless at least 15 members so rise. However, the Speaker may himself call for a division in cases where the votes of a specified majority of members are necessary, such as in case of a Bill to amend the Constitution.

Procedure in relation to Divisions

Where a division has been ordered, the Clerk rings the bell to summon members who may be present in the premises to take their seats in the Chamber. The Clerk then rises and say, "Honourable Members in favour, please stand" and those members in favour will rise and they will be counted by Tellers who have been previously appointed by the Speaker. The votes of members against, and those abstaining from voting, are obtained in a similar manner. The Tellers will then hand over their figures to the Clerk who will total the number of "Ayes" and "Noes" and those who abstained from voting, and finally submit the result to the Speaker who will accordingly announce it to the House.

Votes and Proceedings

In addition to recording all the business transacted in the House, the papers presented and the names of members present or absent.

4. Head of the State of Malaysia.

the Votes and Proceedings record all the votes taken in the House. When a decision is obtained by a voice vote, the record merely states that the House has agreed or disagreed with the question, but if there has been a division then the record will also show the names and the total number of members voting in favour and against the question and those abstaining from voting. The Votes and Proceedings are signed by the Speaker and the House issues them to members the next day after the sitting, in cyclostyled form and these are later printed and reissued.

Voting in relation to Motions

Motions can only be introduced in the House after due notice except in the case of procedural motions and motions relating to matters of privilege. Certain motions can only be moved by Ministers. Before a vote is taken, all motions can be debated and amended by the House, except those expressly prevented by the Standing Orders from being debated or amended and these include a Motion on the election of the Speaker, a motion to alter the time of sitting of the House etc. When dealing with a motion the House does not go into Committee of the whole House, except in the case of a motion on the Development (or Supplementary Development) Estimates.

When the debate on a motion has been concluded, the Speaker will put the question:

“Hon’ble Members, I will now put the question: (*reads the motion*). Those in favour say “Aye” (*pause*), those against say “No”. The “Ayes/Noes” have it. The Motion is agreed/disagreed to.”

If an amendment has been proposed to a motion, a vote is first taken on the amendment before the original motion is voted on.

Procedure on the Annual Development Estimates

In considering this particular Motion, the House follows a procedure different from that of ordinary motions, in that like in the case of a Bill, the Motion is debated in two stages: firstly, in the House itself when the general principles of the Motion are debated and secondly in the Committee of the whole House when appropriations for individual Heads of Expenditure are discussed and voted on.

Debates on the Supply Bill and the Development Estimates are done simultaneously now. This is done through the device that immediately after the Motion for the Second Reading of the Supply Bill has been proposed and seconded, *i.e.* immediately after the Budget Speech by the Minister of Finance, a Motion is proposed to refer

to a Committee of the whole House the Resolution on the Development Estimates.

After a debate lasting 11 days, a vote is taken on the Second Reading of the Supply Bill, immediately followed by a vote on the Development Estimates Motion; and when both have been agreed to, the Bill and the Resolution stand committed to a Committee of the whole House, better known as the Committee of Supply.

In the Committee of Supply, debates on the Supply Heads and Development Heads of Expenditure are carried out simultaneously but the voting on each Head is done separately, *i.e.* the Chair proposes the Supply Head concerned first and immediately after a vote is taken on the Development Head,

“That the expenditure shown in Head... of the Development Estimates for the year..... be approved.”

A voice vote is taken and if the Committee of the whole House agrees to the question, the sum shown against the Head concerned is agreed to and stand part of it.

When each Head of Expenditure has been proposed by the Chairman in the Committee of Supply, any member may propose an amendment to the question, *viz.*, to reduce by S... the sum allotted to that Head, or to any sub-head or item of that Head, provided he has given two days' notice of the amendment. Any such amendments have to be disposed of first before the original question is proposed for voting.

When all the questions on all the Heads of Expenditure in both the Ordinary and Development Estimates have been disposed of and the Bill has been passed by the Committee, the Chairman shall put to the Committee for vote the Resolution on the Development Estimates. On the Motion being agreed to, it shall be reported forthwith to the House immediately following the report to the House that the Supply Bill has been passed by the Committee.

After a motion for the third reading of the Supply Bill has been proposed and the Bill has been read the third time, a Minister shall immediately move for the adoption of the Resolution on the Development Estimates on the following terms:

“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to report that the Committee has considered the motion referred to it and has agreed to it. I accordingly move that... (terms of motion as set out in the Order Paper) be agreed to.”

The Speaker would then put the question to vote and if the "Ayes" have it, then the Motion is agreed to.

The voting procedure on Supplementary Development Estimates would be similar but the time allotted for debates would be much shorter.

VOTING IN RELATION TO BILLS

The First Reading of a Bill does not involve any voting by members but the mere presentation of a Bill to the House by a Minister constitutes the First Reading.

The Second Reading of a Bill is the most important stage, for it is here that the general principles of the Bill are debated. A Bill cannot be read a second time until it has been printed and circulated to members. When the second reading of any Bill is reached in the Order of Business, a motion is proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time" and at the end of the debate the Speaker proposes the question to the House and the voting is done by voice vote (except in the case of a Constitution Amendment Bill as stated earlier, where a division is ordered). On the second reading of a Bill, an amendment of which at least one day's notice has been given, may be proposed.

When the debate on the second reading has been completed, the House will automatically (i.e. without the necessity of a motion) resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House. The Clerk shall then call the number of clause and if no amendment is proposed thereto, the Chairman shall propose the Question, "That Clause . . . stand part of the Bill" and when all members who wish to speak thereon have spoken, he shall put that question to the Committee for its decision. When all the Clauses are put to vote and agreed to in this manner, then the (Schedules) (if any) and finally the Preamble (if any) are dealt with in the same way. The Minister-in-charge of the Bill then moves, "That the Bill (as amended, if any amendment has been made at the Committee Stage) be reported to the House", and the question thereon shall be decided without amendment or debate. As soon as this is done, the House resumes and the Minister-in-charge of the Bill reports it to the House and moves for its Third Reading; such a motion shall be seconded and the Speaker then calls for a vote on the third reading, and when an affirmative vote is given the Bill is read the third time and passed.

When a Bill is referred to a Special Select Committee by way of a Resolution, the Committee will make its report to the House and if amendments have been made to the Bill by the Committee, such

report must contain the whole text of the Bill as amended or, if this is not practicable, the text of every Clause or Schedule amended or added to the Bill. The House must formally accept the report on a motion "That the report of the Select Committee be approved." If that Motion is agreed to without amendment, the House may proceed to the third reading of the Bill as reported from the Select Committee.

Procedure on the Supply Bill

The draft estimates of Federal expenditure for the succeeding year shall be laid upon the Table before the introduction into the House of the annual Supply Bill (the Finance Minister's Budget Speech is at the second reading stage). The voting procedure in relation to the Supply Bill is fully detailed while discussing the procedure on the annual Development Estimates. When vote is taken on each Head of Expenditure in the Schedule to the Supply Bill in the Committee of Supply, the question proposed is as follows:

"That the sum of \$...for Head.....stand part of the Schedule".

The procedure for Supplementary Supply Bills is the same as for the Supply Bill but the period allowed for debates is much shorter.

Finally, all the Select Committees of the House periodically submit their reports to the House and while any member may move a motion (after giving at least two days' notice) for the formal adoption of any of these reports, in practice a vote is taken only in respect of certain reports to formally adopt them and these are usually reports that contain recommendations which the relevant Committees wish the House to implement.

Mr. Speaker: What is the difference between a secret and an open secret?

An hon. member: It is a known secret.

Professor Mad'nu Dandavate: If it is opened in Parliament it is an open secret.

(L.S. Deb., 8 August 1986)

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF MEMBERS OF THE EIGHTH LOK SABHA*

General elections to the Eighth Lok Sabha were held on 24 and 27 December 1984. Polling (except the States of Assam and Punjab) was held in respect of 515 constituencies out of 542. The results of 504 constituencies were available by 31 December 1984 and the House was duly constituted on the same day. The first sitting of the House was held on 15 January 1985. Elections for 13 constituencies in Punjab and 14 constituencies in Assam were, however, held later on 25 September 1985 and 16 December 1985 respectively.

The present study of the socio-economic background of members of the Eighth Lok Sabha is in the nature of a continuation of similar studies in the past** and is based on the information furnished by the newly-elected members for the *Lok Sabha Who's Who*. The study is divided into three parts: the first part relates to age profile, educational achievements and occupational background of members of Eighth Lok Sabha as a whole, Part II deals with similar study in respect of women members and Part III is devoted to some significant features such as participation in freedom struggle, previous legislative experience in legislative bodies, special interests, hobbies, foreign travels and marital status of members as a whole.

I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE EIGHTH LOK SABHA

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

* Contributed by LARRDIS, Lok Sabha Secretariat. . .

** A study of the Socio-Economic Background of Members of Seventh Lok Sabha was published in the *Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Vol. XXVII, No. 4, December 1981.

For the purpose of the present study, the members have been distributed into 12 different age groups with a span of 5 years each, beginning with the age-group of 25-30 years and ending with 81-85 years. Of the newly-elected members, 531 furnished information about their age. While Table 1 gives the age-group-wise distribution of the membership in numbers, Table 2 compares the position with earlier Lok Sabhas in term of percentage and Table 3 gives the average age of members in all the eight Lok Sabhas.

TABLE 1

Distribution of members from First to Eighth Lok Sabha by age groups (in numbers)

Age Groups	1st Lok Sabha	2nd Lok Sabha	3rd Lok Sabha	4th Lok Sabha	5th Lok Sabha	6th Lok Sabha	7th Lok Sabha	8th Lok Sabha
25—30 Years .	28	13	11	22	16	18	9	7
31—35 Years .	54	60	34	37	28	26	43	36
36—40 Years .	58	91	64	68	62	62	71	60
41—45 Years .	68	71	79	84	76	69	75	73
46—50 Years .	74	64	73	85	99	94	70	77
51—55 Years .	93	76	69	69	94	94	84	74
56—60 Years .	47	70	58	55	57	66	87	80
61—65 Years .	29	25	58	39	35	41	41	74
66—70 Year ^s .	10	12	21	25	25	33	24	30
71—75 Years .	1	4	6	10	9	11	11	11
76—80 Years .			1	1	2	4	3	6
81—85 Years .			1	1	1	1	1	3
Total	462	486	475	496	504	519	519	531
Total number of seats	499	500	593	523	521	544	544	544

TABLE 2
Distribution of members of First to Eighth Lok Sabha by Age-Groups (in Percentage)

Age Groups	1st Lok Sabha	2nd Lok Sabha	3rd Lok Sabha	4th Lok Sabha	5th Lok Sabha	6th Lok Sabha	7th Lok Sabha	8th Lok Sabha
25-30 years	6.0	2.6	2.3	4.2	3.1	3.5	1.7	1.3
31-35 years	11.6	12.3	7.1	7.7	5.5	5.0	8.3	6.8
36-40 years	12.5	18.7	13.5	13.2	12.3	11.9	13.7	11.3
41-45 years	14.7	15.6	16.6	17.0	15.0	13.3	14.5	13.7
46-50 years	16.0	13.1	15.4	17.2	19.6	18.1	13.5	14.5
51-55 years	20.3	15.6	14.5	14.0	18.6	18.1	16.2	13.9
56-60 years	10.1	14.4	12.2	11.0	11.3	12.7	16.8	15.1
61-65 years	6.2	5.1	12.2	7.7	6.9	8.0	7.9	13.9
66-70 years	2.0	2.4	4.4	5.0	4.9	6.4	4.6	5.6
71-75 years	0.2	1.0	1.2	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1
76-80 years	..	..	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.1
81-85 years	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6

It would be seen that as in the past, the Eighth Lok Sabha also comprises lesser number of members below 35 years and above 65 years. In other words, the heaviest concentration of members in the present Lok Sabha, 82.4 per cent, i.e. over four-fifths of the total membership, is in the age-groups of 36-40 to 61-65 years. There is an appreciable increase in the percentage of members in the age-group of 61-65 years—13.9 per cent in the present House as against 7.9 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha.

It would be further seen that young members, between age-groups of 25-40 years account for 19.4 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha as against 23.7 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha. The representation of this group was highest in Second Lok Sabha (33.6 per cent) and lowest in the present House. Another noticeable feature is the gradual decline in the representation of very young members, in the age group of 25-30 years, from 6 per cent in First Lok Sabha to 1.7 in Seventh Lok Sabha and 1.3 in the present House.

It is also interesting to note that as in the previous Lok Sabhas, middle-aged members in the age range of 41-55, have maintained a sizeable representation in the Eighth Lok Sabha also. They constitute 42.1 per cent in the new House as compared to 44.2 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha. The representation of this group was, however, highest in the Fifth Lok Sabha (53.2 per cent) and lowest in the present House.

It is a matter of sheer coincidence that the age-group of 56-60 years, has out-numbered all other categories both in the current and Seventh Lok Sabha with 80 (15.1 per cent) and 87 (16.8 per cent) members respectively. The percentage of members of this category in the present Lok Sabha would rise to 29 if the members of the 51-55 years age group are also added. 364 members or 68.5 per cent of the total belong to the 36-60 years age group. If members in the first two spans of 25-30 and 31-35 are added to those in the group of 36-60 years, the number of members under 60 years would come to 407 or 76.6 per cent of the total membership of the House as against 439 or 84.7 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha. The last five age-group spans beyond 60 years account for only 124 or 23.3 per cent of the total membership in the Eighth Lok Sabha as compared to 80 or 15.3 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha. There are 20 members (3.8 per cent) in the present House as compared to 15 (2.8 per cent) who are above 70 years and there is an enhanced representation of 3 Members (0.6 per cent) above 80 years in the Eighth Lok Sabha as compared to nil in first two Lok Sabhas and one each in subsequent Lok Sabhas.

TABLE 3

Average age of Members of First to Eighth Lok Sabha

Lok Sabha	Average age (in years)
First Lok Sabha	46.5
Second Lok Sabha	46.7
Third Lok Sabha	49.4
Fourth Lok Sabha	48.7
Fifth Lok Sabha	49.2
Sixth Lok Sabha	52.1
Seventh Lok Sabha	49.7
Eighth Lok Sabha	51.4

The average age of members of Eighth Lok Sabha (given in Table 3) comes to 51.4 as against 49.7 in the Seventh Lok Sabha. In this respect, it comes nearer to 52.1 per cent of Sixth Lok Sabha. The oldest member in the Eighth Lok Sabha is Professor N. G. Ranga from Guntur constituency in Andhra Pradesh, aged 85 years and the youngest is Shri Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik from Buldana constituency in Maharashtra, aged 25 years and 3 months at the start of his parliamentary careers in this august body. It will be interesting to note that Shri Wasnik is the son of a member of outgoing Lok Sabha.

Educational Background: As is well known, Constitution has not prescribed any educational qualifications for membership of Parliament. However, the educational qualifications of members taken into consideration in this study have been broadly classified into five categories, viz. (i) Under Matriculates; (ii) Marticulates| Higher Secondary or Intermediate Certificate holders; (iii) Graduates; (iv) Postgraduates (including technical qualifications;) and (v) Doctoral Degree or other high academic qualification holders. Tables 4 and 5 show the number and percentage of members falling into these five categories.

TABLE 4
Distribution of members from First to Eighth Lok Sabha according to their Educational Background (in numbers)

Sl. No.	Category	First 1952-57	Second 1957-62	Third 1962-67	Fourth 1967-70	Fifth 1971-77	Sixth 1977-80	Seventh 1980-84	Eighth 1984-89
1	Under Matriculates	112	120	141	54	119	52	53	42
2	Matriculates/Higher Certificate holders	88	90	87	101	82	132	118	112
3	Graduates	177	160	157	172	178	205	213	238
4	Post-Graduates (Including technical qualifications)	85	92	98	113	127	132	136	131
5	Doctorate Degree or other high academic qualification holders	15	9	7	17	8	9	8	10
Total		477	471	490	457	514	530	528	533
Total Number of seats		499	500	503	523	521	544	544	544

TABLE 5
Educational Background of Members of First to Eighth Lok Sabha (in Percentage)

Sl. No.	Category	Lok Sabha							
		1st 1952-57	2nd 1957-62	3rd 1962-67	4th 1967-70	5th 1971-77	6th 1977-80	7th 1980-84	8th 1984-89
1	Under Matriculate	23.2	13.4	28.7	11.5	23.1	9.8	10.0	7.9
2	Matriculates/High Secondary or Intermediate Certificate holders	18.4	19.1	17.7	22.1	16.0	24.9	22.5	21.0
3	Graduates	37.1	33.9	32.0	35.4	34.6	38.7	40.3	44.6
4	Post Graduates (including Technical Qualifications)	17.8	19.5	20.0	24.7	24.7	24.9	25.8	24.6
5	Doctoral Degree or other high academic qualification holders	3.5	2.1	1.6	6.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.9

It would be seen from the above tables that on the whole the level of education has been consistently going up in every Lok Sabha. The Eighth Lok Sabha has, however, the distinction of having highest percentage (71.1 per cent) belonging to the category of Graduates and above. This is marked improvement upon the record of 67.6 per cent for the Seventh Lok Sabha. The representation of this category was 60.8 per cent in the Fifth Lok Sabha, 58.4 per cent in First, 55.5 per cent in the Second and 53.6 per cent in the Third Lok Sabha. Category-wise, the number of plain graduates (*i.e.*, excluding those possessing post-graduate qualifications) dominated throughout and in the Eighth Lok Sabha this category recorded the highest with 44.6 per cent. The representation of post-graduates was lowest in the First Lok Sabha (17.8 per cent) and there has been a steady rise in their representation in subsequent Lok Sabhas, except a slight decline in the Eighth Lok Sabha with 24.6 per cent as compared to 25.8 per cent in Seventh Lok Sabha. Those with doctoral degrees and other higher academic qualifications have a slightly enhanced representation of 1.9 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha as against 1.5 per cent in Seventh Lok Sabha. They had the maximum representation of 6.3 per cent in the Fourth Lok Sabha. There are 3 members in the present House having 'D. Litt' as their qualification.

Post-graduates and holders of doctoral degrees taken together constitute more than one-fourth (26.5 per cent) of the total membership of Eighth Lok Sabha, which is slightly less than 27.3 per cent in Seventh Lok Sabha. In fact, their percentage of 31 in the Fourth Lok Sabha was highest.

A considerable number of members of Eighth Lok Sabha possess professional qualifications such as law, medicine, engineering etc. Among the 238 graduates, as many as 160 hold law degrees like B.L., Bar-at-Law and LL.M. In the field of medicine, there are 17 members with MBBS/MD degrees while 8 members hold B.E. degrees and 22 members possess B.T./B.Ed/M.Ed. qualifications.

Besides graduates and the post-graduates, the remaining membership of the House (154) is composed of Matriculates or Higher

Secondary/Intermediate Certificate holders (21 per cent) and Under-matriculats (7.9 per cent). There has been a slight decline in the representation of the former category in the Eighth Lok Sabha. It is 21 per cent as compared to 22.3 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha and 24.9 per cent in the Sixth Lok Sabha. There is a noticeable fall in the representation of under-matriculats in the Eighth Lok Sabha. From 28.7 per cent in Third Lok Sabha and 23.1 per cent in Fifth Lok Sabha their representation has come down to as low as 7.9 per cent in the present House.

The study of educational background of members of the present Lok Sabha also reveals that 44 members including 4 women members have received education in foreign countries.

Occupation: Information on prior occupation of 530 members of Eighth Lok Sabha grouped into 12 major categories of occupations in terms of numbers and percentage are given in Tables 6 and 7 respectively. Some members had indicated more than one prior occupation. However, in the present study only the profession which appeared to be predominant in a members' career has been taken into account.

It would be seen from the tables, that 'agriculturists' occupy a dominant position, with 203 or 38.3 per cent among the members of Eighth Lok Sabha. The representation of agriculturists was, however, the highest in the Seventh Lok Sabha with 206 or 39.3 per cent and lowest in the First Lok Sabha with 97 or 22.5 per cent. From Third Lok Sabha to Eighth Lok Sabha, the 'agriculturists' as a single group has the largest representation.

TABLE 6

Distribution of members from First to Eighth Lok Sabha by prior occupation (in numbers)

Prior Occupation	Number of Members							
	First 1952-57	Second 1957-62	Third 1962-67	Fourth 1967-70	Fifth 1971-77	Sixth 1977-80	Seventh 1980-84	Eighth 1984-89
1. Agriculturists	97	141	129	154	168	189	206	203
2. Political & Social Workers . . . . .	..	..	88	115	96	105	90	85
3. Lawyers	153	147	115	88	103	123	116	101
4. Traders & Industrialists	52	50	50	30	35	17	33	36
5. Teachers & Educationists	43	55	27	33	36	44	35	41
6. Journalists & Writers	45	50	27	24	32	11	15	7
7. Civil and Military Service	16	19	4	16	17	9	5	16
8. Medical Practitioners	21	17	14	14	9	10	10	21
9. Engineers and Technologists . . . . .	..	..	4	7	6	5	6	4
10. Former Rulers	5	7	10	7	2	3	1	3
11. Industrial Workers . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	9	4	7
12. Religious Missionaries . . . . .	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	1
13. Artists . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	5
TOTAL	432	486	470	503	506	525	523	530
Total number of seats	499	500	503	523	521	544	544	544

TABLE 7
Distribution of Members by Prior Occupation (in Percentage)

Prior Occupation	1st Lok Sabha	2nd Lok Sabha	3rd Lok Sabha	4th Lok Sabha	5th Lok Sabha	6th Lok Sabha	7th Lok Sabha	8th Lok Sabha
1. Agriculturists	22.5	29.1	27.4	30.6	33.2	36.0	39.3	38.3
2. Political & Social Workers . . . . .	..	..	18.7	22.9	19.0	20.0	17.2	16.0
3. Lawyers	35.6	30.5	24.5	17.5	20.5	23.4	22.2	19.0
4. Traders & Industrialists	12.0	10.2	10.3	7.5	6.8	3.3	6.3	6.8
5. Teachers & Educationists	9.9	11.3	5.8	6.5	7.1	8.4	6.7	7.7
6. Journalists & Writers	10.4	10.2	5.8	4.8	6.3	2.1	2.9	1.3
7. Civil and Military Service	3.7	4.0	0.9	3.2	3.4	1.7	0.9	3.0
8. Medical Practitioners	4.9	3.5	3.0	2.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	4.0
9. Engineers and Technologists . . . . .	..	..	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8
10. Former Rulers	1.1	1.4	2.1	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6
11. Industrial Workers . . . . .	..	..	0.2	0.2	..	1.7	0.8	1.3
12. Religious Missionaries . . . . .	..	..	0.2	0.8	0.4	..	0.2	0.2
13. Artists . . . . .	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	0.2	0.9

Next to the agriculturists come lawyers, with 101 or 19 per cent in the present House, as against 116 or 22.2 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha. Their position had in fact suffered a decline from 133 or 35.6 per cent in the First Lok Sabha to 88 or 17.5 per cent in Fourth Lok Sabha. This group which once outnumbered all other occupations in the first two Lok Sabhas is now placed in the second position and has retained this position since the Fifth Lok Sabha.

'Political and Social Workers' which emerged as an important group on the scene during the Third Lok Sabha has a sizeable representation in the subsequent Lok Sabhas. Their position in the present Lok Sabha, i.e. 16 per cent is, however, the lowest compared to 22.9 per cent, 19 per cent and 20 per cent in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha respectively.

Traders and industrialists have slightly improved their position from 6.3 per cent in the last Lok Sabha to 6.8 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha. They constituted 12 per cent in the First Lok Sabha followed by more than 10 per cent in Second as well as Third Lok Sabha. Similarly the representation of teachers and educationists also registered marginal increase from 6.7 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha to 7.7 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha. This group had the largest representation of 11.3 per cent in the Second Lok Sabha. The journalists and writers who constituted more than 10 per cent of the total membership in First and Second Lok Sabha have returned only 1.3 per cent in Eighth Lok Sabha which is the lowest of all times. Those who were in civil and military service have considerably battered their position from 0.9 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha to 3 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha. The largest ever representation of this group however, was in Second Lok Sabha with 4 per cent.

There has been appreciable improvement in the representation of medical practitioners in the Eighth Lok Sabha. Their membership has risen to 4 per cent with 21 Members in the present Lok Sabha as compared to 1.9 per cent with 10 seats each in Sixth as well as Seventh Lok Sabha. While representation of Engineers and

Technologists has come down from 1.1 per cent in Seventh Lok Sabha to 0.8 per cent in the present Lok Sabha, the Former Rulers have increased their number from 1 member in Seventh Lok Sabha to 3 members in Eighth Lok Sabha. The representation of industrial workers has also registered an increase of 0.5 per cent over the Seventh Lok Sabha. The category of 'religious missionary' is represented by only one member. Artists (0.9 per cent or 5 members) have considerably improved their position in the present Lok Sabha, as compared to all earlier Lok Sabhas.

PART II. WOMEN MEMBERS OF THE EIGHTH LOK SABHA

Table 8 indicates the number of women members elected to the Eighth Lok Sabha in comparison with the position obtaining in the earlier Lok Sabhas.

TABLE 8
Representation of Women Members from First to Eighth Lok Sabha

	Total No. of Seats	No. of Women members	Percenta- ge to the total
First Lok Sabha	499	22	4.4
Second Lok Sabha	500	27	5.4
Third Lok Sabha	503	34	6.7
Fourth Lok Sabha	523	31	5.9
Fifth Lok Sabha	521	22	4.2
Sixth Lok Sabha	514	19	3.4
Seventh Lok Sabha	544	28	5.1
Eighth Lok Sabha	544	44	8.1

The representation of women members in the Eighth Lok Sabha is 44 or 8.1 per cent out of total membership (544) of the House. This is the highest as compared to their representation in all the earlier Lok Sabhas and has even surpassed the previous highest representation of 6.7 per cent in Third Lok Sabha. The representation of women had fallen during Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabhas and it was lowest in Sixth Lok Sabha, 3.4 per cent.

Age Profile: Table 9 indicates the distribution of women members of the Eighth Lok Sabha by five-year age groups.

TABLE 9
Distribution of Women Members of Eighth Lok Sabha by Age Group

Age Group	No. of Women Members	Percentage
25—30	1	2.3
31—35	2	4.5
36—40	3	6.8
41—45	5	11.4
46—50	7	15.9
51—55	9	20.4
56—60	5	11.4
61—65	6	13.6
66—70	5	11.4
71—75	1	2.3

It is seen that the heaviest concentration of women members (27 or 61.3 per cent) is in the age group of 46-50 to 61-65 years as against over-all percentage (57.4) of this age-group in the present House. The maximum number of women members 9 or 20.4 per cent fall in the age-group of 51-55 years followed by 7 members or 15.9 per cent in age-group of 46-60 years. There is equal representation of women members (5) in the age groups of 41-45 years, 56-60 years and 66-70 years. The youngest woman member, Kumari Mamata Banerjee is 30 years old and the eldest, Shrimati Phulrenu Guha is about 73 years old. The average age of women members is 52.6 years as against the average of 51.4 years of all the members.

Education: Table 10 indicates the educational background of women members of Eighth Lok Sabha.

TABLE 10
Educational Background of Women Members of Eighth Lok Sabha

Education: Level	No. of Members	Percentage to Total
1. Under Matriculates	3	6.8
2. Matriculates/Higher Secondary and Intermediates	14	31.8
3. Graduates	14	31.8
4. Post Graduates including holders of technical qualifications	10	22.7
5. Doctoral Degree holders	3	6.8

It will be seen from Table 10 that Matriculates and Graduates women members have equal representation of 31.8 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha. Graduates and above constitute 61.3 per cent of the women members as compared to 71.1 per cent of the total membership of the House. The percentage of post-graduate lady members (22.7 per cent) is slightly less when compared to 24.6 per cent of total membership of the House in this category. The doctoral degree holders in the present House is 6.8 per cent as against 1.9 per cent of total membership. Of the three women doctoral degree holders Shrimati Phulrenu Guha is 'D.Litt'.

Occupational Patterns: The distribution of women members of the Eighth Lok Sabha in accordance with prior occupation is given in Table 11 below.

TABLE 11

Distribution of Women Members of Eighth Lok Sabha by their Prior Occupation

Prior Occupation	No. of Members	Percentage to Total
1. Agriculturists	14	32.6
2. Political and Social Workers	15	34.9
3. Teachers and Educationists	8	18.6
4. Traders and Industrialists	2	4.7
5. Civil and Military Service	1	2.3
6. Medical Practitioners	1	2.3
7. Former Rulers	1	2.3
8. Artists	1	2.3

Out of 43 members who have furnished information about their prior occupation, 15 or 34.9 per cent belong to 'Political and Social Workers' as compared to 16 per cent of total membership. The proportion of agriculturist women members is 32.6 per cent as against 38.3 per cent of the total membership. Of the remaining members, teachers and educationists form 18.6 per cent and medical practitioners, civil and military service, former rulers and artists have one member each in the House.

PART III. MEMBERS OF EIGHTH LOK SABHA—SOME SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

Freedom fighters: 47 out of 537 members of Eighth Lok Sabha are freedom fighters. They had actively participated in the freedom

struggle and independence movements, such as, Civil Disobedience Movement, Salt Satyagraha and Quit India Movement and suffered imprisonment. Besides, one member had participated in the movement for the liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Of the 44 women members of Eighth Lok Sabha, 5 had taken active part in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment.

Prior legislative experience: Out of 544 members of Eighth Lok Sabha covered in the analysis, 280 (i.e. 237 from the outgoing Lok Sabha, 33 from earlier Lok Sabhas and 10 from Rajya Sabha) or 51.5 per cent of the total membership had previous legislative experience as members of the Central Legislature. Of them, there are 118 members who had been members of both Parliament and the State Legislatures at one time or another. In addition 145 members had been earlier members of State Legislatures. Thus in the present House there are 263 members who had been in the State Legislatures earlier. Besides 24 members of the present House had been members of Local Bodies.

A break-up of the membership with experience as members of the previous House (Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha) is given in Table 12.

TABLE 12

Number of members of the Eighth Lok Sabha who had been members of earlier Houses in the Legislature at the Centre

Legislature	No. of Members
Central Legislative Assembly (1942-46)	3
Constituent Assc mbly (1946-50)	3
Provisional Parliament (1950-52)	7
First Lok Sabha (1952-57)	11
Second Lok Sabha (1957-62)	17
Third Lok Sabha (1962-67)	22
Fourth Lok Sabha (1967-70)	39
Fifth Lok Sabha (1971-77)	73
Sixth Lok Sabha (1977-80)	63
Seventh Lok Sabha (1980-84)	237
Council of States or Rajya Sabha and in Lok Sabha	28
Council of States or Rajya Sabha	10
New entrants	264

Among the legislative experience of members covered in this study, three veteran parliamentarians deserve special mention. They are Shri Jagjivan Ram, Professor N. G. Ranga and Shri Frank Anthony. All of them were members of the Central Legislative Assembly before Independence and the Constituent Assembly. Of them, Professor Ranga has longest legislative innings at the Centre. He entered the Central Legislative Assembly in 1930. But for a break of membership during 1971-77, he has all along been a member of the national legislature. Shri Jagjivan Ram ever since his election to the Central Legislative Assembly in 1946 has continued to be a member without any interruption. He was also a member of the Bihar Legislative Council for one year during 1936-37 and of the Bihar Legislative Assembly for 9 years during 1937-46. If his experience in the provincial legislature is also taken into account, Shri Jagjivan Ram would be the second member after Professor Ranga with longest legislative experience. Shri Frank Anthony is yet another member who has the record experience of about 40 years as a Legislator. After his first election to the Central Legislative Assembly in the year 1942 he continued to be a member of the popular House without interruption till 1977. He was a nominated member of the Lok Sabha from 1952 to 1977. Since 1980, after a break of three years, he has again been a nominated member representing the Anglo-Indian community.

It would also be seen from the Table that 237 or 43.6 per cent of the members of the present House were members of the Seventh Lok Sabha. There are 264 new entrants in the present House. The distinctive features of the new members is that they include former diplomats in Sarvashri K. Natwar Singh and K. R. Narayanan, Shri Krishna Kumar a technocrat and I.A.S., Shrimati Meira Kumar, I.F.S. (elected in a bye-election) and Shri Ganga Ram an I.A.S. and cine artistes Sarvashri Amitabh Bachchan and Sunil Dutt, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala Bali and Hockey Olympian Shri Aslam Sher Khan.

Table 13 indicates the prior legislative experience of the members of Eighth Lok Sabha by the number of terms they have served in the earlier Lok Sabhas.

TABLE 13

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

Membership of Lok Sabha	No. of Members in Eighth Lok Sabha	Percentage of total
All the Seven Lok Sabhas (7 Terms)	1	0.3
Six Lok Sabhas (6 Terms)	4	1.5
Five Lok Sabhas (5 Terms)	7	2.6
Four Lok Sabhas (4 Terms)	10	3.7
Three Lok Sabhas (3 Terms)	25	9.3
Two Lok Sabhas (2 Terms)	57	21.1
One Lok Sabha (1 Term)	166	61.5

It is seen from the Table that there is only one member, Shri Jagjivan Ram, former Deputy Prime Minister who has been consistently a member of all the Lok Sabhas. 61.5 per cent of the members having prior legislative experience pertaining to only one term. 21.1 per cent of the members consists of those having been members of two Lok Sabhas. 25 members served the House for three terms, ten for four terms, seven for five terms and four for six terms.

Legislative Career: Table 14 indicates the number of members of Eighth Lok Sabha who had held ministerial positions or other parliamentary offices both at the Central and State levels.

TABLE 14

Legislative career of members of Eighth Lok Sabha

Offices/positions	No. of Members	Percentage of Total
Ministerial positions in the Central Cabinet*	57	10.5
Ministerial positions in the State Cabinet**	123	22.6
Speakers of Central Legislature	3	0.6
Deputy Speakers/Deputy Chairman of Central Legislature	3	0.6
Speakers and Deputy-Speakers of State Legislatures	18	3.3
Chairmen of Parliamentary Committees of Parliament	26	4.8
Chairmen of Committees of State Legislatures	18	3.3
Leaders/Deputy Leaders of Opposition in Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha	7	1.3
Chief Whips and Deputy Chief Whips in Parliament/State Legislatures.	10	1.8

* Includes 2 former Prime Ministers and a Deputy Prime Minister.

** Includes 14 former Chief Ministers.

It would be seen from Table 14 that 57 members or 10.5 per cent of the total membership have had ministerial experience in the Union Council of Ministers. These include two former Prime Ministers and a Deputy Prime Minister. The outstanding feature of the present Lok Sabha is that the Leader of the House (the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi) is the youngest ever person to occupy this position and in fact the youngest Prime Minister anywhere in the history of the democratic world. 123 members or 22.6 per cent of the total had held ministerial positions in the State Cabinets. This includes 14 former Chief Ministers in the States.

The Eighth Lok Sabha has the privilege of having three former Speakers of Lok Sabha, namely Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Dr. G. S. Dhillon, and Shri B. R. Bhagat as members. Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar who was unanimously re-elected as the Speaker of the Eighth Lok Sabha was also the Speaker in the previous House. It was incidentally for the first time that any Speaker of the Lok Sabha after completing a full five year term was re-elected Speaker for a successive term. The House is enriched with a former Deputy Speaker, Professor G. G. Swell and two former Deputy Chairmen of Rajya Sabha, Sarvashri Ram Niwas Mirdha and Shyamlal Yadav. There are 18 Speakers/Deputy Speakers of State Legislatures in the new House. Besides, there are 26 former Chairmen of Parliamentary Committees and 18 Chairmen of Committees of State Legislatures in the present House.

Special interests: Information regarding members' special interests furnished by 446 members are given in Table 15.

TABLE 15
Special interests of Members of Eighth Lok Sabha

Special interests	No. of Members	Percentage
1	2	3
Social Service	67	15.0
Welfare of Women/Children/Tribals/Backward Classes/Labour/ Poor and down-trodden/Untouchables	62	13.9
Reading and Writing	51	11.4
Agriculture	30	6.7
Rural Development	20	4.5

1	2	3
Politics	18	4.0
Sports and Games	17	3.8
Tourism	12	2.7
Education	10	2.2
Literature	7	1.6
Wild Life	7	1.6
Gardening	7	1.6
Economic Affairs	7	1.6
Law/Civil Liberties	6	1.3
Science	5	1.1
Music/Folk Arts	5	1.1
Cultural activities	5	1.1
Welfare of Youth/Youth Development Programmes	5	1.1
Farming	5	1.1
Social Reforms	4	0.9
Journalism	4	0.9
Trade Union Movement	4	0.9
Horticulture	4	0.9
Yoga	4	0.9
Foreign Affairs	4	0.9
Photography	4	0.9
Arts	3	0.7
International Developments	3	0.7
Medicine	3	0.7
Stage Oratory	3	0.7
Co-operative Movement	3	0.7
Philosophy	2	0.4
Painting	2	0.4
Plantation of trees	2	0.4
Welfare of Minorities	2	0.4
Industrial Development	2	0.4

1	2	3
Religious preaching discourses .	2	0.4
Parliamentary procedure	1	0.2
Physical exercise	1	0.2
Commerce	1	0.2
Surgery	1	0.2
Literary functions	1	0.2
Visiting other States/Countries to find out new schemes	1	0.2
Playing cards	1	0.2
Conducting free medical camps for Tribals/Poor	1	0.2
Divine life	1	0.2
Participation in parliamentary debates	1	0.2
Current Affairs	1	0.2
Teaching	1	0.2
Sight seeing	1	0.2
Discussion with intellectuals	1	0.2
Handicrafts	1	0.2
Knowing greatmen	1	0.2
Knowledge of ancient ruins and historical places	1	0.2
Social functions	1	0.2
Study of Marxism-Leninism	1	0.2
Development and promotion of tribal dialects	1	0.2
Cooking	1	0.2
Inculcation of patriotism among the youth	1	0.2
Welfare of ex-servicemen	1	0.2
Military Science Studies	1	0.2
Family Welfare	1	0.2
Company Law	1	0.2
Irrigation	1	0.2
Collection of books and manuscripts	1	0.2
Collection of antiques	1	0.2
Administrative Reforms	1	0.2

1	2	3
Non-Aligned Movement	1	0.2
Political Organisation	1	0.2
International Economic Affairs	1	0.2
Accounts Keeping	1	0.2
Handloom and Powerloom	1	0.2
Devotee of God	1	0.2
Kitchen garden	1	0.2
Business activities	1	0.2
Searching out ways to settle disputes in society	1	0.2
Quick disposal of letters	1	0.2
Horse breeding	1	0.2
Watching television	1	0.2
Production and conservation of natural resources	1	0.2
Kisan Movement	1	0.2
Working in remote and inaccessible areas .	1	0.2

67 or 15 per cent members have indicated 'Social Service' as their special interest. Members engaged in welfare of women|children|tribals|backward classes|labour|poor and down-trodden|untouchables account for 13.9 per cent. Reading and writing is the special interest of 11.4 per cent of the members. As against 38.3 per cent 'Agriculturists' members of the present Lok Sabha, 'agriculture' as a 'special interest' has been indicated by only 6.7 per cent. This percentage would, however, go up to 12.5 per cent if those interested in 'rural development' 'farming' and 'irrigation' are added to it. Though major pre-occupation of members is to deal with political matters, 'politics' and 'political organisation' is of special interest to 4.2 per cent members. Some of other notable special interests given by members such as 'military science studies', 'quick disposal of letters', 'surgery', 'parliamentary debates', 'collection of antiques', 'kitchen garden', 'searching out ways to settle disputes in society', 'development and promotion of tribal dialects,' 'inculcation of patriotism among the youth' and 'welfare of ex-servicemen' and 'cooking' deserve special mention.

Hobbies: The details regarding hobbies given by 455 Members are given below in Table 16.

TABLE 16
Hobbies of Members of Eighth Lok Sabha

Hobbies	No. of Members	Percentage
1	2	3
Reading and Writing	205	45.1
Games and Sports	55	12.1
Music	42	9.2
Social Services	29	6.4
Gardening	21	4.6
Agriculture	9	2.0
Drama	9	2.0
Walking	8	1.8
Travelling	7	1.5
Cultural activities	6	1.3
Photography	6	1.3
Literature	4	0.9
Politics	4	0.9
Riding	4	0.9
Horticulture	3	0.7
Hunting	3	0.7
Meeting People	3	0.7
Painting	3	0.7
Religious discourses	3	0.7
Continental cooking	2	0.4
Drawing	2	0.4
Tribal songs/dances	2	0.4
Watching movies	2	0.4
Acting in Cinema	1	0.2
Comics	1	0.2
Collection of quotations of greatmen	1	0.2
Dances	1	0.2

1	2	3
Discussion	1	0.2
Discussion on spiritualism	1	0.2
Dramatics	1	0.2
Dedication to Gandhian ideals	1	0.2
Decoration	1	0.2
Education	1	0.2
Farming	1	0.2
Journalism	1	0.2
Magic	1	0.2
Nature trails (observing the nature)	1	0.2
Observing the nature	1	0.2
Philately	1	0.2
Sight-seeing	1	0.2
Spiritual thinking	1	0.2
Upliftment of weaker sections	1	0.2
Visiting temples	1	0.2
Visiting the constituency and to be familiar with constituents.	1	0.2
Visiting places of historical importance	1	0.2
Wild Life	1	0.2

It would be seen that 45.1 per cent of the members utilise their spare time in 'reading and writing'. A sizeable number of members devote their leisure time in games and sports (12.1 per cent) and in music (9.2 per cent). Social service is the hobby of 29 (6.4 per cent) members and 9 members each (2 per cent) engage themselves in drama and agriculture.

Some other interesting activities also figure in the hobbies furnished by members. For example, 8 members prefer walking, 7 travelling, 6 each take interest in cultural activities and photography, 4 each in literature, politics and riding and 3 each in hunting, religious discourses, painting and meeting people, 2 each in continental cooking and drawing. And one member each has given 'acting in Cinema,' 'comics,' 'dedication to Gandhian ideals,' 'decoration,' 'magic,' 'philately,' 'sight-seeing,' 'visiting temples' and 'wild life' as his hobby.

Foreign Travels: Of the 537 members covered in the present analysis, 298 members or 55.5 per cent had gone abroad. Out of these, 44 had visited as members of various Parliamentary Delegations. 147 members represented India at different international conferences organised under the auspices of U.N.O. or other bodies as follows:

- (1) No. of members who went with delegations other than a Parliamentary Delegation—65.
- (2) No. of members who represented India at Commonwealth Education Conference|International Conference on Education|International Women's Conference|World Food Congress|World Population Conference|World Peace Conference/Asian Peace Conference/Colombo Plan Conference|Agricultural Producers' Conference|Information Ministers' Conference of NAM countries—33.
- (3) No. of Members who went abroad as Indian Delegates to the UNO and various other Conferences held under the auspices of the U.N. Agencies—49

Marital Status: Table 17 indicates the marital status of members of Eighth Lok Sabha.

TABLE 17

Marital status	No. of persons	Percentage of total
Married	513	96.6
Unmarried	18	3.4

Out of a total of 537 members of Eighth Lok Sabha covered in this study, 531 members had furnished information about their marital status. The married members in the present House included one couple as against three couples in the Seventh Lok Sabha. Of the 18 unmarried members of the present House, 5 are from West Bengal, 3 each from Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, 2 from Tamil Nadu and one each from Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

Of the 513 married members, excepting 27 all others are blessed with children. The largest number of members (106) are having

three children, followed by 101 members with two children and 51 members with one child only. The remaining 228 members are having children ranging from 4 to 10. Out of 44 women members 40 are married. There is one unmarried woman member each from Bihar, Karnataka, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. Of the 40 married women members, excepting 3 all are blessed with children. 23 (57.5 per cent) women members are having three or less than three children, two with 8 children, and the remaining 12 members with children ranging from 4 to 7.

Conclusion: The above analysis shows that the social structure of the Eighth Lok Sabha is made up of middle-aged and educationally more qualified members than the Seventh Lok Sabha. The House has a large number of "agriculturists" and is quite rich in the previous legislative experience possessed by its members. There is substantial number of new entrants from different walks of life. The women members of the House have distinctly improved their position as compared to all earlier Lok Sabhas.

Shri Kamal Nath: Maybe, you would permit me, Sir, to repeat my question. For the benefit of the House I will repeat it.

Professor Madhu Dandavate: In that case irrelevant answer will also be repeated.

(*L.S. Deb.*, 4 August 1986).

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

CPA General Assembly Meetings: The meetings of the General Assembly of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association were held in Jersey on 22 and 23 September 1986. Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha represented India Branch of CPA at the meetings.

32nd Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference: The 32nd Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held in London from 23 September to 1 October 1986. The Indian Parliamentary Delegation to the Conference was led by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman, CPA Executive Committee. Besides the leader, the Delegation, *inter alia* consisted of Shri M. M. Jacob, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha; Dr. (Shrimati) Najma Heptulla, Regional Representative for Asia Region, CPA Executive Committee; Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar; Shri Nirmal Khatri; Shri Ram Bahadur Singh; and Shri P. N. Sukul, all members of Parliament. Shri Sūdarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

The Delegation included the following Delagates from the State Branches of the CPA in India: Shri G. Narayana Rao, Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Pulakesh Barua, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly; Professor Shiva Chandra Jha, Speaker, Bihar Vidhan Sabha; Shri Natwarlal Shah, Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly and Acting Regional Representative for Asia Region; Shri Upendra Jethalal Trivedi, member, Gujarat Legislative Assembly; Sardar Tara Singh, Speaker, Haryana Vidhan Sabha; Shrimati Vidya Stokes, Speaker, Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Mangat Ram Sharma, Speaker, Jammu and Kashmir

Legislative Assembly; Shri R. B. Potdar, Chairman, Karnataka Legislative Council; Shri V. M. Sudheeran, Speaker, Kerala Legislative Assembly; Shri Rajendra Prasad Shukla, Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Shri Shankarrao Chimaji Jagtap Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly; Shri Thoudam Dabendra Singh, Minister, Law and Legislative Affairs, Government of Manipur; Shri W. A. Sangma, Chief Minister, Meghalaya; Shri E. Thungjamo Ezung, Speaker, Nagaland Legislative Assembly; Shri Prasanna Kumar Dash, Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly; Shri Surjit Singh Minhas, Speaker, Punjab Vidhan Sabha; Shri Giriraj Prasad Tiwari, Speaker, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly; Shri Tulsī Ram Sharma, Speaker, Sikkim Legislative Assembly; Shri P. H. Pandian, Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly; Shrimati Reena Kumari, member, Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; and Shri Hashim Abdul Halim, Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly. Shri R. K. Birendra Singh, Secretary, Manipur Legislative Assembly and Shri L. K. Pal, Secretary, West Bengal Legislative Assembly were the Secretaries from State Branches.

The following subjects were discussed at the Conference :

1. Terrorism : Commonwealth co-operation in the containment of terrorism.
2. The effect of declining petroleum prices on Commonwealth countries : The new oil crisis.
3. The problems of world trade in primary products, with particular reference to the Commonwealth's producer countries *vis-a-vis* the European Economic Community and other major economic powers.
4. Aid and assistance for national development and self-sustaining growth.
5. Commonwealth and international responses to man-made and natural disasters: Is it possible to prepare guidelines and agreements for co-operative action?
6. Parliamentary Government : Has it a future? Is it worth the expense? How can it be strengthened? What is the role of the CPA?
7. The devolution of democratic decision-making to State and provincial level.

76th Inter-Parliamentary Conference : The 76th Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in Buenos Aires (Argentina) from 6

to 11 October 1986. The Indian Delegation to the Conference was led by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha and consisted of Sarvashri Dipen Ghosh, G. L. Vyas, Hardwari Lal, Hari Singh Nalwa, N. Soundararajan and S. B. Sidnal, all members of Parliament. Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

The following subjects were discussed at the Conference :

1. The contribution of Parliaments to the application and progress of humanitarian international law applicable in cases of armed conflicts.
2. The contribution of Parliaments, in the context of the International Year of Peace, to the remnants of political, financial and commercial colonialism in the world in particular, to promoting the independence of Namibia and the eradication of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa and to pursuing the political, economic and social advancement and peaceful developments of the so-called 'small territories'.
3. The political, economic and social situation of the world.

A supplementary item on the "Contribution of parliamentarians to the cessation of all nuclear explosions" proposed by the USSR Group, having received the requisite two-thirds majority was included on the agenda and discussed by the 1st Committee (Committee on Political Questions, International Security and Disarmament). The draft resolution prepared by the Committee was adopted without a vote by the Conference at its final plenary sitting.

Second Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Petitions of Parliament and State Legislatures in India: The Second Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Petitions of Parliament and State Legislatures in India was held in New Delhi on 9 and 10 August 1986. The Conference particularly held discussions at considerable length on matters relating to simplification and uniformity of rules of procedure relating to Committees; need for coordination between Committees on Petitions in Parliament and State Legislatures; grievances arising out of the judgement of a Court; and fixing time-limit for implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee.

Seventh Conference of Chairmen of Public Accounts Committees of Parliament and State Legislatures in India: The Seventh Conference of Chairmen of Public Accounts Committees of Parliament

and State Legislatures in India held in New Delhi on 9 and 10 September 1986 was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha presided over the inaugural function. The Finance Minister and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India also addressed the Conference. Besides other matters, the Conference considered at length whether there should be a separate law apart from the Indian Penal Code and Anti-Corruption Act to deal with persons for losses of State funds or funds from Government institutions. The Conference also considered ways and means to curb inordinate delays in the disposal of cases of misappropriation and defalcation of Government money.

52nd Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India: The 52nd Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India hosted by the Delhi Metropolitan Council, was held in Delhi on 21 and 22 October 1986. Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference, presided. The Conference was attended by almost all the Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India as also the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

The Conference discussed the following points on the Agenda:

1. Can there be notice of a resolution for removal of *pro tem* Presiding Officer of a legislative body?
2. Effect of Constitution (52nd Amendment) Act on expulsion of a member from the party on whose ticket he was elected.
3. Desirability of developing an integrated computerised National Information Grid to cater to Legislators' references.
4. Financial accountability of Government-aided autonomous organisations to Parliament.
5. Desirability of uniform salary, allowances and other amenities to Presiding Officers of Legislatures of States and Union Territories and M.L.As.

The Conference was preceded by the 32nd Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India on 20 October 1986. Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha presided. Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and the Secretaries of State/Union Territory Legislatures participated in the discussions.

The Conference of Presiding Officers was followed by a Symposium on "The Role of Legislatures in National Integration" on 23 October 1986, which was inaugurated by Shri Jag Parvesh Chandra, Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi. Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar presided and delivered the opening address. The Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India and members of Delhi Metropolitan Council participated in the Symposium.

Symposium on 'Nehru and Parliamentary Democracy': On the occasion of the 97th Birth Anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, first Prime Minister of India, a symposium on the theme of 'Nehru and Parliamentary Democracy' under the joint auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group and the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training was held on 14 November 1986 at Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi. Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha presided and also released a monograph by Shri R. Venkataraman, Vice-President of India. The key-note address was delivered by Professor S. Nurul Hasan, Governor of West Bengal. An exhibition on 'Nehru and Parliament' was also organised on that occasion. Speaker, Lok Sabha opened the exhibition.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS ABROAD

Bulgaria: On the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, an Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shrimati Sheila Dikshit, Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs visited Bulgaria from 25 to 30 August 1986. Besides the leader, the Delegation consisted of Professor (Shrimati) Asima Chatterjee, Shrimati Usha Choudhary, and Sarvashri Asutosh Law, Ashkaran Sankhwar, Jerlie E. Tariang, all members of Parliament. Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

Finland: On the invitation of the Parliament of Finland, an Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha visited Finland from 1 to 6 September 1986. Besides the leader, the Delegation consisted of Sarvashri Jai Prakash Agarwal, Sharad Dighe, Satya Prakash Malaviya, Manik Reddy, Surendra Singh and Shrimati Vidyavati Chaturvedi, Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

New Zealand: On the invitation of New Zealand Parliament, an Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Food and Civil Supplies visited

New Zealand from 11 to 16 September 1986. Besides the leader, the Delegation consisted of Sarvashri Amal Datta, M. Kadharsha, Raj Kumar Raj, Vishvajit Prithvijit Singh and Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik, all members of Parliament. Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

Zaire: On the invitation of the Legislative Council of Zaire, an Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri M. M. Jacob, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha visited Zaire from 13 to 18 October 1986. Besides the leader, the Delegation consisted of Sarvashri R. Jeevarathinam, Arvind Netam, Yalla Sesi Bhushana Rao, Gopala Krishna Thota and Shrimati Sudha Vijay Joshi, all Members of Parliament. Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period 14 August to 16 November 1986, the following Programmes/Courses were organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Orientation Programme for New Members of Rajya Sabha: Shri R. Venkataraman, Vice-President of India and ex-officio Chairman, Rajya Sabha inaugurated an Orientation Programme on 16 September 1986 at Suraj Kund, Haryana, which was organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, Lok Sabha Secretariat in collaboration with Indian Parliamentary Group and the Rajya Sabha Secretariat, for the benefit of such members of the Rajya Sabha as had been elected/nominated for the first time to Rajya Sabha since May 1984.

The Orientation Programme which consisted of 13 discussion sessions from 16 to 20 September 1986 on various aspects of parliamentary procedures was intended to provide opportunities to new members to discuss and analyse various aspects of parliamentary processes and procedures and familiarise themselves more closely with the operational mechanics of parliamentary institutions and basic features of various procedures. The programme in short, aimed at assisting new members of Parliament to face with greater confidence and ease the onerous tasks, responsibilities and challenges of their job and to become effective and active legislators. The discussions on various subjects were initiated by Union Ministers and senior parliamentarians.

Second Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials: The Bureau conducted the Second Parliamentary

Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials from 16 September to 4 November 1986 which was attended by nine foreign participants. The Programme was designed to meet special needs of foreign parliamentary officials who were sponsored by their respective Governments to study the working of parliamentary institutions, processes and procedures in India. The purpose of the Programme was to provide an opportunity to the participants to exchange ideas in the context of their own experience in their legislatures and to acquaint themselves with the environment, culture, traditions and working of parliamentary institutions in India.

The Programme was inaugurated by Shri N. N. Mehra, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat who also delivered an address on "Our Political System and Role of Parliament". The participants were addressed, among others by Shri K. Ramamurthy, Chairman, Committee on Public Undertakings, Shri B. R. Bhagat, member of Parliament and Shri S. L. Shakhder, Honorary Officer of Lok Sabha.

Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha presided over the Question-Answer Session held on 24 September, 1986.

During the course of the Programme, the participants also had cross country discussions regarding the working of their respective parliaments. Each participant contributed a paper on one or the other subject of parliamentary interest indicating the provision in that regard in India *vis-a-vis* his country.

As part of the Internship Programme the participants were also attached with officers and Branches of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats. They also visited Maharashtra and Goa, Daman and Diu Legislative Assembly Secretariats to study the procedures obtaining there.

Training Course for Officers of State Legislatures: The Bureau organised the Second Training Course for Editors and Assistant Editors of Debates of State Legislature Secretariats from 17 to 29 September 1986.

Appreciation Courses for Probationers/Officers of All India/Central Services: Three Appreciation Courses on parliamentary processes and procedures were organised by the Bureau. *viz.* Appreciation Course for the Officers of the Department of Supply, Government of India—6 to 9 October 1986; Ninth Appreciation Course for Section/Desk Officers of Government of India—13 to 17 October

1986; and 21st Appreciation Course for officers of the rank of Director, Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary in the Ministries/Departments of Government of India—27 to 31 October 1986.

Attachment Programme for an officer of Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat: At the request of the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat an 'Attachment' Programme was organised for Shri L. S. Kashyap, Officer on Special Duty, Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat from 13 to 17 October 1986 to enable him to study the working of the Financial Committees. He was attached to various officers and branches of Lok Sabha Secretariat dealing with Financial Committees.

Attachment Programme for representatives of Supreme Audit Institutions from Afro-Asian countries: An 'Attachment' Programme for representatives of Supreme Audit Institutions of Afro-Asian countries participating in the International Training Programme in 'Audit of Public Utilities and Social Services' conducted by the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General was organised from 10 to 11 November 1986. The Programme, which was attended by 30 participants from different Afro-Asian countries including India, was inaugurated by Shri H. K. L. Bhagat, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Food and Civil Supplies etc. on 10 November 1986.

Study Visits: A Study Visit was organised for Mr. John Sweetman, Clerk of the Overseas Office, House of Commons, London from 6 to 22 October 1986 to enable him to study the working of Indian Parliament and the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training. The Bureau also organised a study Visit for the Special Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha to enable him to study the working of Committee on Government Assurances and Question Branches. Besides, it organised nine one-day Study Visits at the request of various training institutions in the capital and other educational institutions.

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

RAJYA SABHA

Casting aspersions on members by a person in a Press statement: On 5 August 1986, the Chairman (Shri R. Venkataraman) observed that Dr. Bapu Kaldate by a notice of breach of privilege had invited his attention to certain observations of Acharya Rajneesh reported in the *Nav Bharat Times* of 3 August 1986. He added that Acharya Rajneesh was reported to have told a reporter of the *Nav Bharat Times* that "Members of Indian Parliament are mentally underdeveloped. If investigations are made, they would be found to have a mental age of 14 only. The Chairman noted that the Parliament generally treated such remarks beneath its notice and proposed to do so in the instant case also. He further noted that it was inconsistent with dignity of the House to attach any importance to the vituperative outbursts or irresponsible statements of a frustrated person. The Chairman added that it would be better if the godmen left the good men alone and called upon the newspapers not to give publicity to irresponsible statements against members of Parliament. He felt that by giving such publicity they were not doing any service to the great institution of Parliament. He, therefore, closed the chapter with the observation that *Nav Bharat Times* should have exercised judgment before giving publicity to Acharya Rajneesh's ludicrous statement about members of Parliament.

STATE LEGISLATURES

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Disciplinary action against a Government employee for approaching a Minister through a member: On 27 April 1984, Shri Gopinath Munde, a member, gave notice of a question of privilege regarding

alleged breach of privilege and contempt of the House arising out of a show-cause notice issued to Dr. S. A. Salgare, Lecturer of Botany in the Institute of Science, Bombay by the Director of that Institute for approaching the Minister of State for Education through a member (Shri Gopinath Munde) for getting two students admitted to the said Institute without obtaining prior permission of the Government.

When the Speaker (Shri Sharad Dighe) after mentioning the notice in the House observed that he would give his ruling later after examining the relevant rules, the entire House voiced its support to the notice and appealed to the Chair to refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges. Considering the unanimity in the House, the Speaker gave his consent to the matter being raised in the House. The House later decided to refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination and report.

The Committee of Privileges, after hearing Shri Gopinath Munde, Shri K. M. Joshi, Director, Institute of Science, Bombay and Shri V. T. Chari, Special Secretary, General Administration Department (Personnel), Government of Maharashtra in its Report, presented to the Speaker on 5 February 1985 and laid on the Table of the House of the next Assembly on 29 March 1985, *inter alia* reported that according to Shri Munde, two girl students, viz. Kumari Chhaya Chip-lunkar and Kumari Abraham Lucy had approached him for help in seeking admission to the Ph.D. class in the Institute of Science which was denied to them although they had better chances academically. The Committee further reported that Shri Munde had taken up the matter because he felt that it was a clear case of injustice. As he could not meet the Director of Institute of Science (Dr. Joshi), he met Dr. Salgare—a lecturer there who was known to him—they both having hailed from the same district. He thereafter met the Minister of State for Education (Shrimati Malgonda) along with Dr. Salgare and the two girl students. The Committee observed that Shri Munde had contended that he did not know whether the particular subject in which the girls were seeking admission had no recognised guide in the Institute and hence admission was denied to them. He also did not know that Dr. Salgare was himself an aspirant for recognition as guide for the subject in which the girls were seeking admission nor did he (Dr. Salgare) either formally or through representation, request him to plead his case in that behalf with the Minister of State for Education for its expeditious disposal or for granting admission to the two girls under his guidance pending clearance on his recognition from the University. The Committee further observed that Shri Munde had contended that his intention in seeking

intervention of the Minister of State for Education was only to get redressal of the injustice meted out to the said girl students and that he never had any intention of sponsoring the cause of Dr. Salgare, firstly because he was not aware of it, and secondly because he was not specifically requested to do so. He had also informed the Committee that he did not subsequently meet the Director of the Institute personally at any stage.

The Committee reported that Dr. K. M. Joshi had, at the outset, repeated what he had stated earlier in his written statement, i.e. the show cause notice served on Dr. Salgare was strictly within the framework of the existing rules of conduct, discipline, etc., of Government servants and that there was, therefore, no breach of privilege whatsoever. He had stated that the two girls were denied admission solely on the ground that there was no recognised guide for the subject for which they sought admission, viz. Palleneology (Botany) and therefore there was no question of any injustice to them. The Committee further reported that he had very categorically stated that Dr. Salgare, whose recognition as guide was under consideration of the University was trying hard by approaching the Minister of State for Education through a member of Legislature to get the students admitted for research under him and was thus trying to bring pressure on his superior authority. The Committee noted that Dr. Joshi had stated that the Minister of State for Education, who had called him to enquire about the complaint by the particular legislator about admission, had asked him as to why Dr. Salgare called on her frequently for his personal work and when informed that he was doing so without proper permission, the Minister of State for Education had even remarked that if that was so he would have to be dealt with suitably by issuing a letter.

Regarding the evidence given by Shri V. T. Chari, the Committee noted that he had, at the outset, stated that the impugned show cause notice appeared to have been issued under rule 23 of the Maharashtra Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1979 which read as follows:

"23. Convassing of non-official or other outside influence—
No Government servant shall bring or attempt to bring any political or other outside influence to bear upon any superior authority in relation to any matter pertaining to his service under the Government.

*Explanation—*Any representation made by a Government servant belonging to a Backward Class to the Minister or the Minister of State in-charge of Social and Tribal

Welfare in relation to any matter pertaining to his service under the Government in accordance with the orders of Government for the time being in force, shall not amount to bringing or attempting to bring any political or other outside influence within the meaning of this rule'.

The Committee also noted that he had further stated that the State Government had subsequently issued various circulars from time to time dating back from 1952 which were supplemental to the above cited rule. He was also very emphatic in letting the Committee know that the said rule or the circulars had never envisaged or contemplated any restriction or prohibition on the elected representatives and that they were intended to serve as guidelines to the Government servants in the larger interest of public administration. It further observed that when specifically asked whether those executive orders would not act as some sort of fetter on the elected representatives in the discharge of their functions, Shri Chari had categorically denied having any such intentions in issuing such orders.

The Committee observed that before examining the evidence before it, it gave anxious consideration to decide as to what were actually the issues on which it was called upon to arbitrate and decided that the main issue before it was very limited in scope and nature i.e. whether the Director of the Institute of Science (Dr. Joshi) had, by issuing a show cause notice to Dr. Salgare, committed any breach of privilege of the member and contempt of the House. In the course of the examination, the Committee further observed, it transpired that Dr. Joshi had been justifying his action on the basis of the circulars from Government and that in fact those were the circulars which had actually imposed the restriction on the elected representatives in the matter of entertaining representations from the Government servants. The Committee felt that alongwith the main issue, the question as to how far the Government circulars could fetter the rights of the members should also be gone through in the wider perspective. It noted that in this background it had examined and scrutinised very closely not only the written statement of Dr. Joshi but also the rules and various circulars and the evidence tendered by the Government spokesman.

The Committee found from Shri Munde's evidence that he had been prompted to table the notice of breach of privilege solely with the intention to get removed the alleged injustice to the two girl students, viz., Kumari Chiplunkar and Kumari Lucy Abraham in the matter of admission by seeking intervention of the Minister of

State for Education. The Committee also noted that Shri Munde, on his own admission, did not either know or enquire about the claim of girl students that admissions were denied to them although they were better suited academically and he also did not know or enquire about Dr. Salgare's activities in relation to his own personal work. All the same he had also clarified that Dr. Salgare did not ever approach him for using the good offices of the Minister of State for Education in expediting his personal cause, i.e. recognition as guide. However, the Committee felt that Shri Munde could not adduce any substantive proof in support of the alleged injustice and much of the things he told to the Committee were based on hearsay. On the contrary, it added, Dr. Joshi who appeared on two occasions before the Committee could substantiate by producing the relevant documents concerning the method of admission employed in that particular case and also the relevant interview chart that the allegation of injustice to the two girl students propagated by Shri Munde during the course of his testimony, had been ill-founded. On the facts revealed by Shri Munde on the one hand and Dr. Joshi on the other about Dr. Salgare's role in the entire episode the Committee observed that his role could not be said to be free from doubt. The Committee, however, did not think it necessary to enquire into the *modus operandi* of Dr. Salgare *vis-a-vis* the action of Dr. Joshi in the whole matter, as the same being admittedly a matter to be dealt with administratively, was being handled accordingly. The Committee felt that it was conscious of the role it had to play as far as the privilege issue was concerned. It had to decide whether Dr. Joshi under the then existing circumstances by serving the show cause notice to Dr. Salgare, had committed any breach of privilege as it allegedly prevented a legislator from entertaining the grievance from a Government servant. In the Committee's opinion its role was not that of a fact finding Committee and hence any further probe in that aspect of the issue was unwarranted.

Coming to the claim of Dr. Joshi that in issuing the show cause notice he had acted strictly within the framework of relevant rule and with due authority thereunder, the Committee felt that considering the requirements envisaged by the existing rule and Instructions thereunder the subject matter could not be a fitting one to be called in question through privileges. This view of the Committee could be further strengthened by the averment of Dr. Joshi that while issuing the said notice he did not have the slightest idea of causing any affront to the legislators and, but for the existing rule, he would not have issued the show cause notice at all. In the opinion of the Committee, therefore, there was hardly anything by which

Dr. Joshi could be held guilty of breach of privilege of the member and contempt of the House.

The Committee, however noted that notwithstanding the above finding there were certain aspects of the case which needed thoughtful examination. A cursory reading of the existing rule (Rule 23 of the Maharashtra Civil Services Conduct Rules, 1979) and various circulars had given an impression that the elected representatives were prevented from entertaining representations from Government servants which might act as a fetter on their powers and privileges in discharge of their duties and functions. In that context, the Committee had examined very closely the evidence given by the Government spokesman (Shri Chari). The Committee noted that the Government's intentions in prescribing the rule, as expounded by him, were to enjoin upon Government servants to conduct themselves in matters concerning administration in such a way as would not cause any kind of embarrassment to Government by bringing undue influence and thereby ensure that Government actions were not only impartial but also appeared to the public to be impartial and the restrictions enabled the Government to maintain a clean and bright image which was essential in a democratic set-up. The Committee also noted the statements of the Government spokesman that the elected representative had to play a major role in a Welfare State and had always been given due weight and consideration and for that purpose a separate cell to attend to their complaints etc. had also been opened. While doing so, the Committee could not hide its feeling of disagreement with the view of the Government spokesman that dispensing with the present restrictions would open floodgates leading to embarrassing situations, both for the Government and the elected representatives. The Committee observed that if sponsorship of a case by an elected representative could on that ground alone, subject a Government servant to some punishment, the inference was plain and simple, viz. that the elected representative was a type of element to be avoided and obviously it was not a compliment to such representative. The Committee opined that all the assurances of the Government spokesman therefore could not allay the fears or remove the suspicions which were valid, unless the wording of the rule and various circulars were modified suitably and they spelt out the intentions in unambiguous terms.

Since the Committee felt that no breach of privilege of a member or contempt of the House had been committed by Dr. Joshi, it recommended that the matter need not be pursued further. The committee also recommended that the State Government should have

a fresh look at the existing set of rules and various circulars pertaining to the conduct of Government servants *vis-a-vis* the role of elected representatives and suitably modify them in such a manner that while ensuring that discipline in services was maintained, the elected representatives were not disabled to bring to the notice of Government genuine grievances of Government servants.

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

MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Casting of reflections on the Chair by a newspaper: On 30 September 1985, Shri F. Lalramliana, a member, sought to raise a question of privilege against the Editor and Publisher of *Zawal-Ai-Di*, a local daily newspaper, for allegedly casting reflections on the Chair and lowering the dignity of the House in a news-item published in the 27 September 1985 issue of the newspaper. According to the member, the impugned news item had charged the Speaker with reluctance to take up as many as sixty Starred Questions during the Question Hour for fear of his contract works being exposed to the public.

After some discussion the matter was referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination and report.

The Committee of Privileges, in its First Report presented to the House on 4 October 1985, *inter alia* reported that the Committee at its sitting held on 3 October 1985 had examined the issue and had come to the conclusion that there was a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege against the Editor and Publisher of *Zawal-Ai-Di* for casting reflection on the Speaker for conducting the business of the House. The Committee further reported that it had examined the explanation submitted by Shri R. C. Hrangchhuma, Editor and Publisher of *Zawal-Ai-Di*, who was also examined in person.

The Committee felt that conventions and practices that had been followed in other Legislatures should also be followed in Mizoram Legislature. It noted that in most of the cases when an apology was tendered by the alleged offender, investigation into the controversial matter was not pursued and the matter was dropped by accepting the apology. The Committee felt that since the Editor and Publisher of *Zawal-Ai-Di* had tendered his apology and agreed to publish his apology on the front page in the next issue of his newspaper, the purpose of justice would be amply served if the House accepted

the apology tendered by the Editor. The Committee, therefore, recommended that in view of the apology tendered by the alleged offender, the House might accept the apology tendered by the Editor and Publisher of *Zawal-Ai-Di* and that no further action be taken against him and the matter be dropped.

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

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Alleged misreporting of the proceedings of the House by a newspaper: On 15 March 1985, Shri K. Meenakshisundaram, a member, sought to raise a question of privilege against *Anna*, a Tamil daily, for allegedly misreporting the proceedings of the House in its issue dated 14 March 1986 and *inter alia* stated that during the debate on the Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address the previous day, a member (Shri Jeppiyar) had made wild allegations against his (Shri Meenakshisundaram's) Party leader Shri K. Karunanidhi who was at that time present in the House. The member added that later on Shri Karunanidhi went out of the House on account of some personal business, as the members had a right to go out of the House and come in as and when they pleased and that there was also a convention of the House to that effect. When such was the position, the *Anna* newspaper of 14 March 1986, with the intention of attributing ulterior motives to his leader's going out, published a news item with the caption 'Jeppiyar's serious allegations—Karunanidhi goes out of the House' added Shri Meenakshisundaram. He further stated that the caption gave an impression that Shri Karunanidhi ran out as he was afraid to counter the allegations. Besides this, publicity was also given to the incident outside the House through wall posters with a caption 'Karunanidhi runs out of the Council'. The member then enquired whether the House permitted the publication of its proceeding in such a manner as to attribute ulterior motives to incidents happening inside the House and in case such things were permitted what was going to happen to the prestige of the House. He submitted that the matter should be treated as a breach of privilege.

The Chairman (Dr. M. P. Sivagnanam) thereupon observed that he would give his ruling after getting the clarification of the Editor of *Anna*.

On 12 April 1985, the Chairman observed* that on 15 March 1985, Shri K. Meenakshisundaram had raised a question of privilege

* Original in Tamil.

against *Anna* newspaper. He recalled his assurance that he would give his ruling after obtaining the reply from the Editor of the newspaper on the issues raised by the member. He added that in reply to his letter the Editor of *Anna* had stated:

"We do not think that there is anything wrong in publishing that the hon. member Shri M. Karunanidhi went out of the House when Shri Jeppiyar was speaking on 14-3-85 in the Legislative Council.

The news item was captioned "Jeppiyar's serious allegations; Karunanidhi goes out of the House" and the poster was captioned "Karunanidhi runs out of the House". We think that the privilege issue in relation to these.

We did not publish this news and also the poster with the intention of violating the privilege of the member. We express our regret if this has hurt the sentiments of any of the hon. members of the Council.

We state categorically that it was not our intention to attribute any ulterior motive by twisting the proceedings of the House in our newsitem or to violate the privileges of the House or to hurt the sentiments of any member."

The Chairman also recalled his following ruling given on 23 February 1978:

"The newspapers should correctly and properly publish the proceedings of the House. No addition or no twisting should be resorted to in publication. The newspapers on their own presumption should not publish what the member has not said. It is also not a proper argument of a responsible newspaper to say that a similar news has appeared in another newspaper also."

The Chairman then observed that problems arose when the newspapers aligned to parties published the proceedings of the House from their own viewpoint. He felt that without any personal predilection, the proceedings as they took place should be published and that the party newspapers should avoid giving headlines which gave a different meaning. Keeping in view the precedents and the regret expressed by the Editor of *Anna* for the news item and also for the wall poster heading, bearing in mind the dignity and honour of the House and also reiterating that the issue should not be magnified, the Chairman ruled that the privilege issue should be dropped.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (AUSTRALIA)

Alleged discrepancy in requirements on the members of the two Houses serving on a Joint Committee: On 13 May, 1985, Mr. Alan Clyndwr Cadmari, a member sought* to raise a question of privilege in the House and stated as follows:

"At a Joint Committee of Public Accounts hearing today, a minute was delivered to the Committee stating the terms of the resolution passed by this House on 9 October 1984 in regard to the declaration of interests in debate and other proceedings. The Committee did not consider the matter in detail, but it seems an inconsistent thing where a Joint Committee of that type has a requirement on the members of the House of Representatives to make a declaration of their interests whilst, on the other hand, the Senate does not have the same requirement placed on its members. Therefore, I should like you, Madam Acting Speaker, to examine this matter and to consider the circumstances whereby a select group of individuals appearing in a Joint Committee of this Parliament have placed on them requirements that are not applicable to the total membership of that Committee."

The Acting Speaker (Mrs. Joan Child) then observed* as follows:

"In accordance with practice in these matters, I shall give consideration to the issues raised by the honourable member and advise the House of my decision in due course."

Later the same day, the Acting Speaker, while giving her ruling, observed** as follows:

"Earlier today the honourable member for Mitchell (Mr. Cadman) raised as a matter of privilege the distinction existing between members of the House of Representatives and Senators serving on the Joint Committee of Public Accounts in respect of the requirement to declare certain interests. The registration and declaration arrangements to which the honourable member has referred were adopted by the House of Representatives on 9 October 1984. I understand that to date no similar requirement has been adopted by the Senate. The failure

* *House of Representatives (Australia)*, Deb., 13 April 1985, p. 2139.

** *Ibid.*, p. 2211.

of the Senate to adopt such a requirement may be considered to have placed members of the House of Representatives in an anomalous position, relative to their Senate counterparts, not only in respect of their service on joint committees but also in respect of the House itself.

On the information available to me, I have concluded that this discrepancy, whatever views one may have of it, does not raise any question of privilege or contempt. The arrangements applying have come about by decision of the House itself and, of course, it is open to members to seek in the ordinary way to change any provisions with which they disagree. Accordingly, I am of the view that a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege has not been made, and I am not prepared to accord any precedence to a motion in respect of the matter."

Alleged instruction by the Government to the Government Printing Office to give priority to the printing of tax documents over the printing of Hansard: On 19 September 1985, Mr. Ian McCahon Sinclair, a member, sought to raise a question of privilege and stated* as follows:

"I wish to raise a matter of parliamentary privilege. You will recall earlier this week having canvassed the failure of the delivery of *Hansard* because of difficulties in the Government Printing Office. I understand the reason for the delay today is that the Government has instructed the Government Printer to give priority to the printing of tax documents rather than to *Hansard*. In my view the availability of *Hansard* is an absolute prerequisite for the proper functioning of this place. I do not believe that the Parliament should be required to accept a delay in the availability of that document for the sake of the Government's trying to get together whatever tax package it will finally present to us. While I understand that the nature of this matter of parliamentary privilege is unusual, I see it as absolutely essential that *Hansard* be printed. I see no basis on which this Government can have its requirements for the publication of a tax statement and associated documents take precedence over the printing of *Hansard*."

*House of Representatives (Australia) Deb., 19 September 1985, p. 1314.

The **Speaker** (Mr. Henry Alfred Jenkins) thereupon observed* as follows:

"I remind the right honourable member that a breach of privilege involves a breach of one of the particular and special rights or immunities enjoyed by the House, its committees or its members. A contempt may be defined as an act or omission which obstructs or impedes either House its committees, members or officers in the discharge of their duties or which has a tendency to do so. As I understand the comments of the right honourable member, they do not contain grounds on which I could consider, for the purposes of Standing Order 96, that a *prima facie* case has been made out. The right honourable member has not presented any evidence of attempts to influence or obstruct any honourable member in the course of his duties as a member."

* *Ibid.*, pp. 1314-15.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Calling Attention taken up only after Minister's statement made available to members: On 5 August 1986, when a Calling Attention regarding reported decision of the Government of India to set up a joint venture company to provide consultancy service was about to be taken up, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and some other members complained of non-receipt of copies of the Minister's statement. On demand from several members, the Speaker agreed to postpone the Calling Attention and take it up after the statements by members were made under rule 377 on that day. Accordingly, the Calling Attention was taken up at 12.34 hours after copies of the Minister's statement had been made available to members.

Admissibility of Calling Attention not to be discussed on floor of the House: On 12 August 1986, immediately after the Question Hour when a member (Shri Narayan Choubey) referred to the Calling Attention regarding Ganga Waters given notice of by him, the Chair observed: ".....about Calling Attention, I am not supposed to answer on the floor of this House. You can see me, if you like. They are under my consideration."

Advance intimation necessary for making allegations against a member: On 22 August 1986, during discussion on a motion regarding Churhat Children's Welfare Society, when a member (Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan) made certain allegatory references against a former Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, now a member of the House (Shri Arjun Singh), another member (Shri P. R. Kumaramangalam) raised a point of order that a member could not mention the name of a member of the House. The Speaker thereupon

observed that if there was any allegation then there would be nothing mentioned in the record. He added that under the rules any member who desired to make any allegation had to give prior information to the Speaker.

STATE LEGISLATURES

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Bill substantially similar to the one withdrawn earlier admitted in same session: On 2 September 1986, while the Chief Minister was seeking to introduce the Gujarat Lokayukta Bill (Bill No. 52 of 1986), a member (Shri Sureshchandra R. Mehta) raised a point of order that Gujarat Lokayukta Bill of another member (Shri Ashok Bhatt) of his party had been withdrawn in the same session and, therefore, the said Bill No. 52 could not be introduced under rule 150(2) of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly Rules, which provided that "when a Bill is withdrawn with the leave of the House, a substantially similar Bill shall not be introduced or moved during the same session." Thereupon, the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, moved a motion for suspension of rule 150(2) of Gujarat Legislative Assembly Rules in its application to the Bill sought to be introduced. The motion was then put to vote and was adopted by the House. Accordingly, the provisions of rule 150(2) were suspended for the purpose of allowing the introduction of the said Bill No. 52 of 1986.

UTTAR PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA**

Allegatory remarks disallowed against a person not member of the House: On 8 September 1986, the Leader of the Opposition, while mentioning Dahiya Charitable Trust in his speech, levelled certain charges against Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Union Minister of Finance. The Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Minister thereupon raised a point of order and stated that it had been the convention of the House that no charge should be levelled against a person who was not a member of the House and, therefore, the charges levelled against Union Minister of Finance by the Leader of Opposition should be expunged from the proceedings. After hearing the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Vasudev

* Contributed by Gujarat Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

** Contributed by Uttar Pradesh, Vidhan Sabha Sachivalaya.

Singh) and a member (Shri Rajendra Kumar Gupta), the Speaker ruled that it had been a convention of the House that a charge should not be levelled against a person who was not its member. On the question of expunging the charges levelled by the Leader of the Opposition, the Speaker added that a decision in that regard would be taken after going through the proceedings.

Shri V. N. Gadgil: About seven minutes before the Question Hour started, the hon. member met me in the Central Hall and she pointed out this thing. I have told her that I would find out.

Professor Madhu Dandavate: Private talks with ladies outside should not be quoted here!

Shri V. N. Gadgil: I have not given an assurance there. I am giving her the assurance here.

(L.S. Deb., 4 August, 1986)

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 July to 30 September 1986)

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE CENTRE

Death of Shri Jagjivan Ram: Veteran parliamentarian and President of Congress (J), Shri Jagjivan Ram passed away on 6 July.¹

Death of Minister: Union Minister of State for Petroleum, Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh passed away on 9 July.²

Election to Rajya Sabha: Former Haryana Chief Minister Shri Bhajan Lal and Shri Surinder Singh, MLA both Congress (I) candidates, were declared elected unopposed to the Rajya Sabha on 19 July.³

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Death of MLA: Telugu Desam MLA, Shri V. Lakshmana Rao passed away on 11 August.⁴

MLA's election set aside: On 30 September, Andhra Pradesh High Court set aside the election of Shri A. Gopal Reddi of Telugu Desam to the Legislative Assembly from Godwal constituency in Mahboobnagar district and declared Congress (I) candidate Shri D. K. Samara Simha Reddi elected.⁵

¹. *Times of India*, 7 July, 1986.

² *Statesman*, 10 July, 1986.

³. *Indian Express*, 21 July 1986.

⁴. *Free Press Journal*, 17 August 1986.

⁵. *Hindu*, 1 October 1986.

BIHAR

Death of MLA: Congress (I) MLA, Shri Shivanandan Yadav passed away on 22 July.⁶

GUJARAT

Anti-Defection Bill passed: The Legislative Assembly passed the Anti-Defection Bill on 2 September, to prevent political defection by members of local self government bodies in the State. The Bill, which was modelled on the lines of the Anti-Defection Bill passed by Parliament in 1985, incorporated an amendment providing for one-term disqualification for any defector, as against the life long disqualification envisaged in the original Bill.⁷

Lokayukta Bill passed: On 3 September, the Legislative Assembly passed the Gujarat Lokayukta Bill 1986, which provided for the appointment of a Lokayukta to investigate allegations against public functionaries in the State and also to safeguard their dignity and prestige against false and frivolous allegations.⁸

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

President's rule: President Shri Zail Singh issued a proclamation on 7 September, under Article 356 of the Constitution, imposing President's rule in the State. The State Legislative Assembly, however, continued to remain in suspended animation.⁹

KARNATAKA

Resignation by Minister: Urban Development Minister Shri V. L. Patil resigned from the State Cabinet on 14 August following strictures passed by the State High Court against him in July in a land tribunal case.¹⁰

MADHYA PRADESH

Resignation of MLA: BJP MLA, Shri Hasnath Siddiqui submitted his resignation from the Legislative Assembly on 16 August.¹¹

⁶. *Telegraph*, 24 July 1986.

⁷. *Free Press Journal*, 3 September 1986.

⁸. *Free Press Journal*, 5 September 1986.

⁹. *Hindustan Times*, 8 September 1986.

¹⁰. *Hindu*, 15 August 1986.

¹¹. *Hindu*, 17 August 1986.

MAHARASHTRA

Elections to Legislative Council: Chief Minister Shri S. B. Chavan and Sarvashri J. S. Tilak, Shrikant Jickkar, Rohidas Patil, Leon D'Souza and Vasant Chavan all belonging to Congress(I) were elected to the Legislative Council on 4 July. Sarvashri Arun Mehta and Murlidharanna Pawar of Congress(S), Shri V. G. Hande of PWP and Shri Hasmukh Upadhayay of Janata Party were also elected.¹²

MANIPUR

Resignation of Ministers: On 18 August, Governor, General K. V. Krishna Rao accepted the resignations of three dissident Cabinet Ministers—Shri L. Lalit Singh (Finance), Shri T. Tompok Singh (Education) and Shri Soso Larho (Agriculture). The first two had resigned on 12 August and the third on 13 August, following "quit-orders" served to them by the Chief Minister Mr. Rishang Keising on 11 August.¹³

MEGHALAYA

Expansion of Ministry: Congress(I) Ministry led by Captain W. A. Sangma was expanded on 3 July to the strength of 18 with the induction of Shri P. R. Kyndiah and the elevation of two Ministers of State Shri Atul Chandra Marak and Shri Ceecil Marak to Cabinet rank.¹⁴

ORISSA

Expansion of Ministry: Chief Minister Shri J. B. Patnaik expanded his Ministry on 21 July by inducting four Cabinet Ministers, one Minister of State and two Deputy Ministers while dropping Cabinet Minister for Transport and Commerce Shri Anup Singh Deo. The new Ministers were: *Cabinet Ministers:* Shri Niranjan Patnaik, Shri Harihar Karan, Shri Sheikh Matlub Ali and Shri Ras Behari Behra; *Minister of State:* Shri Bhupinder Singh; and *Deputy Ministers:* Shri Saraswati Hembram, Shri Parama Jujari.¹⁵

RAJASTHAN

Resignation by Minister: The Minister for Agriculture and Panchayats, Shri Rampal Upadhyay announced on 3 September his

¹². *Hindu*, 5 July 1986.

¹³. *Telegraph*, 19 August 1986.

¹⁴. *Indian Express*, 4 July 1986.

¹⁵. *Hindu*, 22 July 1986.

decision to resign from the Council of Ministers following an adverse High Court judgement against him.¹⁶

SIKKIM

New Governor: On 8 July President Shri Zail Singh appointed Shri Bhishma Narain Singh, Governor of Assam and Meghalaya as Governor of Sikkim from 17 July in addition to his existing office.¹⁷

TAMIL NADU

By-election results: The ruling AIADMK candidates, R. M. Veerapan and V. S. Panchavaranam, were elected to the State Legislative Assembly, from Tirunelveli and Aruppukottai constituencies respectively on 1 September.¹⁸

Abolition of Legislative Council: The President gave his assent on 4 September to the Bill abolishing the Legislative Council of the State.¹⁹

UTTAR PRADESH

Expansion of Ministry: Chief Minister Shri Vir Bahadur Singh expanded his Ministry on 26 August by inducting three Cabinet Ministers, four Ministers of State and one Deputy Minister. Their portfolios were as follows:

Cabinet Ministers: Shri Gopinath Dixit—*Home*; Shri Amar Rizavi—*Parliamentary Affairs*; and Shri Saidul Hasan—*Labour*. Shrimati Padma Seth who was Minister of State, was given independent charge of *Urban Development*; *Minister of State:* Shri Praveen Kumar Sharma—*Higher Education*; Shri Surendra Singh—*Cooperation*; Shri Ram Nath Munshi—*Excise and Cane Development*; Kumari Deepa Kaul—*Ecology, Environment, Science, Technology and Cultural Affairs*; and *Deputy Minister:* Shrimati Pramila Badhwar Mehra—*Tourism*.²⁰

WEST BENGAL

Death of Minister: Minister of State for Civil Defence, Shri Ram Chatterjee passed away on 6 July.²¹

¹⁶. *Indian Express*, 4 September 1986.

¹⁷. *Telegraph*, 9 July 1986.

¹⁸. *Times of India*, 2 September 1986.

¹⁹. *Times of India*, 5 September 1986.

²⁰. *Indian Express*, 27 August 1986.

²¹. *Hindu*, 7 July 1986.

New Governor: Professor Nurul Hassan, till recently Indian Ambassador in Moscow, succeeded Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit as Governor of the State on 4 August.²²

UNION TERRITORIES

MIZORAM

Resignation of Council of Ministers: Chief Minister Shri Lalthanwala and his Council of Ministers tendered their resignations to Lt. Governor Shri H. S. Dubey on 16 August to pave the way for installing Congress (I)—MNF coalition.²³

New Government sworn in: On 21 August, Lt. Governor H. S. Dubey administered the oath of office to MNF leader Shri Laldenga as Chief Minister of the State heading the MNF-Congress (I) coalition Government. Others sworn in included, Shri Lalthanwala as Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Sainghaka, Shri C. L. Ruala, Shri R. Thangliana and Shri Vaivenga of the Congress (I) and Shri Zoramthanga, Shri Raul-chhina and Shri Tawnluia of MNF.²⁴

Distribution of portfolios: On 22 August, Chief Minister Shri Laldenga distributed the portfolios as follows : Shri Laldenga—Chief Minister : *Political Affairs (except Parliamentary), Home, General Administration, Vigilance, Personnel, Administration and Reform, Information and Tourism;* Shri Lalthanwala—Deputy Chief Minister : *Finance, Rehabilitation, Excise, Taxation, Power and Planning;* Shri Sainghaka—*Education, Rural Development, Social Welfare, Labour and Employment;* Shri Zoramthanga—*PWD, Cooperation and Local Administration;* Shri R. Thangliana—*Parliamentary Affairs Supply, Transport, Animal Husbandary and Veterinary;* Shri Vaivenga—*Health, Family Welfare, Law Judicial and District Council Affairs;* Shri Tawnluia—*Rehabilitation, Public Health, Engineering, Printing and Stationery;* and Shri C. L. Ruala—*Agriculture, Oil Conservation and Forests.*²⁵

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

AUSTRIA

Swearing-in of President: Former UN Secretary-General Mr. Kurt Waldheim was sworn in on 8 July as President of Austria in

²² *Free Press Journal*, 5 August 1986.

²³ *Free Press Journal*, 17 August 1986.

²⁴ *Telegraph*, 22 August 1986.

²⁵ *Telegraph*, 23 August, 1986.

succession to Mr. Rudolf Kirchsclaeger, who retired after two six-year terms.²⁶

BANGLADESH

New Prime Minister: President, General H. M. Ershad nominated Mr. Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury as the country's new civilian Prime Minister on 7 July.²⁷

New Cabinet: President, General H. M. Ershad appointed a 26-member Cabinet led by Prime Minister Mr. Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury on 9 July.²⁸

By-election results: The ruling Jatiya Party won all the eight parliamentary seats in the by-elections on 27 August. The victory brought the total strength of Jatiya Party in the 330-member Parliament to 208.²⁹

CYPRUS

Resignation of Government: The coalition Government of the breakaway Turkish Republic of North Cyprus resigned on 11 August after splitting over plans to streamline the economy.³⁰

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Swearing-in of President: Dr. Joaquin Balaguer was sworn in for the third term on 17 August as the 64th President of the country.³¹

ITALY

New Government: Mr. Bettino Craxi formed Italy's 45th post-war Government on 1 August, ending a seven-week crisis sparked off by feuding between his Socialist Party and the Christian Democrats.³²

JAPAN

Parliamentary elections: Ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) swept the parliamentary elections, winning 300 of the 512 seats in the House of Representatives, the Lower House on 7 July. On 22 July, the Parliament re-elected Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone as Prime Minister.

²⁶ *Statesman*, 9 July 1986

²⁷ *Statesman*, 8 July 1986

²⁸ *Indian Express*, 10 July 1986.

²⁹ *Times of India*, 28 August 1986.

³⁰ *Hindu*, 13 August 1986.

³¹ *Hindu*, 18 August 1986.

³² *Hindu*, 2 August 1986.

Veteran Councillor Mr. Masaaki Fujita was named Speaker of the Upper House while Mr. Kenzaburo Hara became Speaker of the House of Representatives.³³

KUWAIT

Resignation by Cabinet: The entire 16-member Cabinet submitted its resignation to Prime Minister Mr. Shaikh Saad al-Abdullah at Saba on 1 July, following which the Amir, Sheikh Jabaral-Ahmed Al-Sabah dissolved the National Assembly on 3 July.³⁴

MALAYSIA

Dissolution of Parliament: The Parliament was dissolved on 19 July in view of the general elections due for 2 and 3 August.³⁵

General elections: The ruling National Alliance Party, led by Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohammad, swept the country's seventh general elections, defeating the Opposition both in the Parliament and the State Assemblies. The Alliance won 148 seats for the 177-member Parliament.³⁶

New Cabinet: Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohammad announced a 23-member Cabinet on 11 August with four new faces and a minor change in portfolios. Mr. Rais Yatim became the new Minister of Foreign Affairs in place of Mr. Tengku Ahmed Rithauddeen who became the new Information Minister. Dr. Mahathir himself retained Home Affairs (Interior) Ministry while Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Ghafar Baba retained National and Rural Development Ministry. Finance portfolio was retained by Mr. Daim Zainuddin.³⁷

MOROCCO

New Prime Minister: King Hassan of Morocco named Education Minister Mr. Azeddine Laraki as the country's new Prime Minister on 30 September, replacing Mr. Mohammed Karim Lamrani who resigned on health grounds.³⁸

³³ *Indian Express*, 8 and 23 July, 1986.

³⁴ *Telegraph*, 3 July, 1986; and *Times of India*, 5 July, 1986.

³⁵ *Statesman*, 21 July, 1986.

³⁶ *Telegraph*, 5 August, 1986.

³⁷ *Hindu*, 12 August, 1986

³⁸ *Times of India*, 1 October, 1986.

MOZAMBIQUE

New Prime Minister: Mr. Mario da Graca was appointed as the Prime Minister on 18 July.³⁹

NAURU

New President: President Mr. Hammer Deroburt resigned on 17 September and was replaced by a former local government accountant Mr. Kennan Adeang.⁴⁰

PAKISTAN

Cabinet reshuffle: Prime Minister Mr. Mohammad Khan Junejo on 29 September appointed Mr. Wasim Sajjad as Justice Minister replacing Mr. Iqbal Ahmad Khan who took over Ministry of Religious and Minority Affairs. Former Religious and Minority Affairs Minister Mr. Mir Haji Tareen was named as the new Science and Technology Minister.⁴¹

PERU

Resignation of Minister: Interior Minister Mr. Abel Salinas and Justice Minister Mr. Luis Gonzalez resigned on 1 July following killings of prisoners who mutinied in Lima.⁴²

POLAND

Re-election of Party leader: General Wojciech Jaruzelski was re-elected leader of Poland's ruling Communist Party on 2 July.⁴³

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Cabinet reshuffle: President Mr. Chun Doo Hwaan of Republic of Korea (South Korea) carried out a major Cabinet reshuffle affecting 10 portfolios, including the Foreign and Home Ministries on 26 August.⁴⁴

³⁹. *Telegraph*, 19 July, 1986.

⁴⁰. *Hindustan Times*, 21 September, 1986.

⁴¹. *Hindu*, 30 September, 1986.

⁴². *Free Press Journal*, 3 July, 1986.

⁴³. *Hindu*, 4 July, 1986.

⁴⁴. *Tribune*, 27 August, 1986.

SEYCHELLES

Removal of Minister: President France Albert Rene dismissed his Defence Minister on 14 September after he learnt about the alleged involvement of the latter in an assassination plot on the President's life.⁴⁵

SINGAPORE

Legislation for penalties on errant MPs: On 25 August, the Government passed a legislation which empowered the Parliament to imprison errant members or to strip them of parliamentary immunities.⁴⁶

THAILAND

General elections: In the general elections for the 347-member Parliament held on 27 July, four parties which subsequently formed the coalition Government headed by General Prem Tinsulanonda won seats as follows: Democrat Party—100 seats; Chart Thai (Thai Nation)—63; The Social Action Party (SAP)—51; and the Rassadorn (People's) Party—18.⁴⁷

New Prime Minister: On 5 August, Thai King Mr. Bhumibol Adulyadej reappointed General Tinsulanonda as Prime Minister.⁴⁸

TUNISIA

Dismissal of Prime Minister: President Habib Bourguiba dismissed Prime Minister Mr. Mohammed Mzali and replaced him by former Minister for Economy and Finance Mr. Rachid Sfar, on 8 July.⁴⁹

TURKEY

By-election results: Turkey's ruling Motherland Party won on 28 September six of the eleven parliamentary seats contested in by-elections. While True Path Party got two seats, Social Democratic Populist Party secured one. Two remaining seats went to other parties.⁵⁰

⁴⁵. *Free Press Journal*, 15 September, 1986.

⁴⁶. *Tribune*, 27 August, 1986.

⁴⁷. *Free Press Journal*, 29 July, 1986; and *Deccan Herald*, 17 August, 1986..

⁴⁸. *Hindustan Times*, 1 August, 1986.

⁴⁹. *Telegraph* 10, July, 1986.

⁵⁰. *Telegraph*, 30 September, 1986.

SESSIONAL REVIEW

EIGHTH LOK SABHA

SIXTH SESSION

The Eighth Lok Sabha which commenced the Sixth Session (Monsoon Session) on 17 July 1986 was adjourned *sine die* on 22 August 1986. A brief resume of the important discussions held and other business transacted during this period is given below.

A. DISCUSSIONS

Chinese intrusion into Indian territory: Making a statement on 18 July 1986, the Minister of External Affairs and Commerce, Shri P. Shiv Shanker informed the House that in mid-June 1986, about 40 Chinese personnel, some in uniform, had intruded approximately 2.3 kilometres into the area of the Sumdorong Chu Valley. After verification of the intrusion, the Government of India in a strong protest lodged with the Chinese Government on 26 June 1986 had stressed that the area of Chu Valley was clearly south of Mc Mohan Line and well within the Indian territory. The Indian Government had also rejected the Chinese response received on 8 July 1986 that it was a 'disputed area' and on 'other side of the Mc Mohan Line'.

The Minister stated that China had conveyed that the matter could be discussed "intensively" at the forthcoming seventh round of official level talks in Beijing. He added that in such official level talks with China, which commenced in 1981, both sides had accepted the principle of maintaining peace and tranquillity along the border and resolving any problem through friendly consultations. With both sides having accepted the principle, it was surprising on the part of the Chinese to have intruded into Indian territory. The Government, were keeping a close watch on the situation, he assured.

In another statement made on 1 August 1986 in response to a Calling Attention Notice, Shri Shiv Shanker informed the House that during the meetings both with the Acting Chinese Premier, Wan Li and the Foreign Minister, Wu Xuequian, the Foreign Secretary who led Indian Delegation for the round of official level talks, had expressed grave concern over the Chinese intrusion. They were informed that since both sides had agreed to maintain peace and tranquillity on the border, such intrusions added tensions and vitiated the atmosphere for finding a satisfactory and just solution to the boundary question. He added that the issue of the Chinese intrusion in the Sumdorong Chu Valley area was further discussed intensively in the Boundary Sub-group, when the Chinese Delegation, while expressing their desire for an early settlement of the boundary question did not, however, respond to India's concern 'in a satisfactory manner'.

On 8 August 1986 the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri K. R. Narayanan, in a statement, stated that it had come to the notice of the Government on 4 August 1986 that the intruding Chinese personnel had improvised a helipad in Wangdung in the Sumdorong Chu Valley and that a Chinese helicopter had actually landed there. The Government, he added, had taken up the issue of intrusion with the Chinese authorities at diplomatic level both in New Delhi and in Beijing intensively besides during the seventh round of official talks held recently in Beijing.

Memorandum of Settlement on Mizoram: Making a statement on 21 July 1986, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of State), Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad informed the House that series of discussions with the Mizo National Front (MNF) delegation headed by Shri Laldenga had culminated in a "Memorandum of Settlement". The settlement, *inter alia* envisaged the MNF to take all necessary steps to end all underground activities and to bring out all the MNF personnel with their arms, ammunition and equipment to ensure their return to civil life; to abjure violence and generally help in the process of restoration of normalcy; not to extend any support to Tripura Tribal National Volunteers (TNV), People's Liberation Army of Manipur (PLA) and any other such groups; and to take immediate steps to amend its Articles of Association so as to conform to the provisions of law.

The Minister further stated that only after completion of action by MNA as per the settlement, the Central Government would take

steps for the resettlement and rehabilitation of underground MNF personnel coming over-ground. The Government, he added, would initiate measures to confer Statehood on the Union Territory of Mizoram and once Mizoram became a State, the provisions of Part XVII of the Constitution would apply and the State would be at liberty to adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State as the language or languages to be used for the official purposes of the State. Besides, it was also open to the State to move for the establishment of a separate University in the State and Mizoram would be entitled to have a High Court of its own, if it so desired, the Minister further stated.

Making another statement on 29 July 1986 in response to a Calling Attention Notice, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh informed the House that as provided in the Memorandum of Settlement, the Mizo National Front had amended its Articles of Association conforming to the provisions of law. He affirmed that subject to the fulfilment of steps to be taken by MNF as per the Memorandum of Settlement, Government would not lag behind in implementing the provisions of the Settlement and granting of Statehood to Mizoram. Schemes had already been worked out for resettlement and rehabilitation of personnel who had come over-ground to ensure their return to civil life, he added.

Sardar Buta Singh stated that in pursuance of the announcement made by the Prime Minister during his visit to Mizoram, a team of Secretaries and senior officers of various Ministries/Departments followed by a group of seven Central Ministers headed by the Minister of Industry, Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari visited Mizoram during July 1986 and took a number of important decisions on the developmental schemes of Mizoram. He hoped that Mizoram would enter a new phase of peace and prosperity and the pace of development would be accelerated there.

Communal situation in various parts of the country: Raising a discussion on the subject on 21 July 1986, Professor Madhu Dandavate suggested restructuring of police and para-military forces so as to reflect cross-section of the society, implementation of the recommendations of National Integration Council, rounding up of anti-social elements summary trial for those fanning communal feelings and conferring statutory status on the Minorities Commission and implementation of its recommendations. He, however, urged not to ban religious processions. On the contrary Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi demanded ban on them.

Earlier making an observation, the Speaker, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar had asserted that the 'monster' of communalism could not be eliminated unless politics was separated from religion. He called for enacting a legislation which might provide punishment to those who were perpetrating inhuman acts in the name of religion. Expressing anguish at the continuing communal violence, the Speaker appealed to all political parties to rise above partisan considerations and root out "the poison of communalism from our society".

Participating in the resumed discussion on 22 July 1986, Shri P. Kolandaivelu suggested a periodic review of the 15-point programme charted for the interests of minorities by the Central Government. Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia felt that a determined political will and administrative honesty could contain the communal menace. Shri Indrajit Gupta opined that secessionist forces were misusing religion in Punjab, and therefore urged upon the Government to bring to book all anti-social elements and communalists.

Resuming the discussion on 23rd July 1986, Shri Dinesh Goswami said that political patronage and political interference in communal disturbances must be done away with and a national political consensus on it should be evolved.

Intervening in the discussion, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram assured the House that the Government had the 'political will' and would 'bring to bear the entire might of the Government upon a situation where people violate communal harmony'. Had the State Governments, he added, strictly implemented the revised guidelines issued in this regard in 1985, much of the violence could have been avoided. Henceforth, he assured, the Government would hold District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police directly and principally responsible for communal violence taking place in their areas.

Referring to curbs on processions, Shri Chidambaram favoured adoption of a middle course rather than total curb on them. He said that a situation having the potential of a conflict had been exploited by anti-social elements. He sought cooperation of all sections of the House to isolate and eliminate the small number of anti-social forces who were interested to destabilise the country.

Replying to a three-day discussion on 24 July 1986, in which 49 other members* participated, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh asserted that any political or communal organisation, or religious centre or anti-social elements found guilty of perpetrating communal violence would be treated as criminals, and nobody would be allowed to get away with 'carnage on humanity'. Forces against the national integrity and the people behind such forces would also be hauled up, he said.

Sharing the concern expressed by members about repeated incidence of communal riots, the Minister noted that the Government had identified 88 hyper-sensitive and 98 sensitive districts throughout the country and it was for the State Governments to ensure that authorities in those districts were of high integrity known for their secular stance and commitment to the national solidarity. The Government, he pointed out, would also impress upon the State Governments to evolve a system whereby district authorities would not only ensure communal harmony in their respective districts but in case of failure in this respect an entry might be made in their confidential reports.

Dealing with the demand for banning all religious processions, the Minister said that it was not practicable because the society was basically devoted to religion. On such matters, he added, there should be self-restraint and the primary responsibility should be with the organisers.

As regards the review of text books, Sardar Buta Singh said that it was undertaken by the Ministry of Education under the recently adopted National Education Policy. He appealed to the Press to evolve voluntary code in reporting incidents of communal violence and urged that the news must not be published in a manner which would further escalate the situation.

*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri G. G. Swell, H. A. Dora, Haroobhai Mehta, H. M. Patel, Balkavi Bairagi, Jagan Nath Kaushal, Braja Mohan Mohanty, Amal Datta, Zainul Basher, Dharam Pal Singh Malik, N. Tombi Singh, Sharad Dighe, Ranjitsingh Gaekwad, Banwari Lal Purohit, C. K. Jaffar Sharief, Ajay Mushran, Bal Ram Singh Yadav, V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo, Aziz Qureshi, Digvijay Singh, Saif-ud-Din Soz, Mool Chand Daga, Manoranjan Bhakta, Piyus Tiraky, T. Basheer, Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan, Keyur Bhushan, A. Kalanidhi, Sriballav Panigrahi, K. J. Abbasi, Saleem I. Shervani, G. M. Banatwalla, Janak Raj Gupta, Raj Kumar Rai, Kali Prasad Pandey, B. L. Shailash, Manvendra Singh, Sunder Singh, Datta Samant, Girdhari Lal Vyas, Hafiz Mohd. Siddiq, Ram Nagina Mi-hra, Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh, Syed Shahabuddin, S. B. Sidnal, Dr. G. S. Rajhans, Dr. Golam Yazdani, Shrimati Usha Thakkar and Shrimati D. K. Bhaktari.

Muktsar killings by terrorists: Making a statement on 25 July 1986, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of State), Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad informed the House that when a deluxe bus of PEPSU Roadways Transport Corporation proceeding from Muktsar to Chandigarh in the morning that day reached near Labaniawali village, some unidentified extremists who had been travelling in the same bus shot dead 13 passengers and injured 7 others of one community and fled away. He said that intensive combing operations by para-military forces and police were under way to nab the culprits. District authorities and the police all over the State had been put on maximum alert to guard against the outbreak of trouble at other sensitive places in the State. Condemning such acts of violence, Shri Azad appealed to all communities to maintain harmony and peace and continue to work together for defeating the evil designs of the terrorists and anti-national forces.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram in a statement made on 28 July 1986 clarified that in the incident death toll was 14 and 7 persons 'belonging to two communities' were injured. The State Government had announced an ex-gratia grant of Rs. 20,000 to the next of kin of the persons killed and Rs. 1,000 plus medical expenses to those injured in the incident. The Minister said that the Chief Minister of Punjab had been asked to take immediate steps to track down the terrorists involved in the case. He assured the House that Government was fully determined to curb terrorist activities and to bring such elements to book.

Raising a discussion later on the situation in Punjab, Professor Madhu Dandavate suggested two-fold strategy to deal with the situation i.e. flexibility in dealing with the legitimate demands and firmness in dealing with the extremist violence and the demand for the division of the country. Shri P. Kollandaivelu called for check on some Ministers of the Punjab Government who had been acting hand in glove with the terrorists. Shri Indrajit Gupta urged the Government to consider the creation of a 'no man's land' or a belt along the border to prevent movement across the border.

Intervening in the discussion, Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi said that any challenge to the sovereignty, unity and integrity of the nation would be treated as nothing less than 'treason' and no one could be allowed to endanger independence or unity of the country. Condemning the ghastly crime in Muktsar, Shri Gandhi felt that it was not the work of anybody in a normal state of mind.

For tackling terrorism effectively, he indicated that police must have a free hand and there should be no political interference. He called upon the State Government to strengthen the forces willing to face terrorism and hoped that it would rise to the occasion to face the challenge. The Prime Minister said that the incidents that took place in Delhi were a wrong response to the terrorist action in Punjab and there could be nothing more dangerous than that. He urged upon all political parties to stand together to face the challenge. Shri Gandhi also made it clear that the Government would not talk to anyone who in their view was acting against national interest, unity and integrity. He reaffirmed that the issue of a separate State was 'not negotiable'.

Replying to the discussion on 29 July 1986, in which 25 other members participated, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh said that Muktsar incident had sent a wave of fear and reaction throughout the country and the fallout had been felt in Punjab and Delhi. But, fortunately with the cooperation of the people of Delhi, and Delhi Administration, it was possible to control the situation in a short time.

Summing up the political atmosphere in Punjab, the Minister stated that the feeling among the Akali leaders that only those who took the most extremist view would become popular leaders of the community had been aggravating the situation. Besides, some elements in the Akali Party were unfortunately being guided by anti-India forces and were acting as agents of the enemies. They had to be exposed to the people. The Government on its part, he added, had made efforts to restore peace in some parts of Punjab and had met with limited success also. He expressed the hope that the House would back Government's efforts to fight out the forces of communalism and dis-integration who were out to destroy the fabric of national unity and integration.

Racism and apartheid in South Africa: Making a statement on 28 July 1986, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. Shiv Shanker informed the House that India had consistently opposed the policy of racialism and apartheid practised by the Government of South Africa. Over 80 years ago, Mahatma Gandhi had raised his voice

*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Saifuddin Chowdhary, Jagan Nath Kaushal, Balkavi Bairagi, Charanjit Singh Walia, Muhiram Saikia, R. L. Bhatia, D. P. Yadav, K. Ramachandra Reddy, Arjun Singh, C. Janga Reddy, R. S. Sparrow, Shyam Lal Yadav, G. M. Banatwalla, Sharad Dighe, Bharat Singh, Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan, G. L. Dogra, Chiranjil Lal Sharma, Saif-ud-Din Soz, P. J. Kurien, Piyus Tiraky, Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh, Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi and V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo.

against apartheid. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had spearheaded the international struggle for racial equality and majority rule in South Africa. That tradition had remained the sheet-anchor of India's policy against apartheid. India, he added, was the first country to take the issue of racial discrimination as practised by South Africa to the United Nations as early as in 1946 and had consistently campaigned at other fora like the Non-Aligned Movement and the Commonwealth. Within the Commonwealth, largely due to the efforts of India and other like-minded countries, some progress had been made towards the acceptance of the principle of sanctions, even though the movement had been slower than what India had wished.

The Minister further informed that the Commonwealth Heads of Government, at their meeting in the Bahamas in October 1985, had adopted the Nassau Accord which among other things called upon the Pretoria Government to do away with the system of apartheid. Besides, the Accord prescribed a certain number of economic and other measures against South Africa to be adopted and applied by all the members of the Commonwealth. In pursuance of the Accord, a 7-member group known as 'Eminent Persons Group' visited South Africa and a number of Frontline States and reported that the Government of South Africa was not genuinely interested in dismantling the system of apartheid. In May 1986, the EEC Summit, in spite of the desire of several members to apply sanctions, had decided to send its Council President, Sir Geoffrey Howe to South Africa and some neighbouring countries. This step had led to serious disappointment and apprehensions among the leaders of the Frontline States and the liberation movements in South Africa. President Reagan in his latest statement, like the British Prime Minister earlier, had taken a clear position against sanctions characterising them as "ineffective", said the Minister.

The matter was again discussed in the House on 7 August 1986 on a motion for consideration of the present situation in South Africa. Initiating the discussion, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri Eduardo Faleiro stated that the question of dismantling of apartheid had been central preoccupation of the Commonwealth since its decision in Nassau in 1985. At the Commonwealth Heads of Government Review Meeting held in London from 3 to 5 August 1986, six of the seven leaders unanimously decided on further action to be taken by them. Shri Faleiro pointed out that despite British Government being against the very principle of sanctions, the Commonwealth had been the first international organisation to impose specific economic measures against South Africa. He

hoped that rest of the Commonwealth countries would also support and implement the decisions taken in London and the world community would work towards the larger area of agreement on sanctions, so that apartheid was effectively dismantled in South Africa.

Taking part in the discussion, Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia urged the Government to isolate not only South Africa but also her mentors, USA and the British Government. Shri Dinesh Goswami wanted the parliamentarians of the world to build up an international opinion against the policy of apartheid in South Africa. Shri Indrajit Gupta called upon the Government to cut off direct or indirect ties with South Africa and take more positive steps to help the South African struggle.

Replying to the discussion in which 11 other members* participated, Shri Faleiro said that India had been supporting materially both the African National Congress (ANC) and the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO). The first embassy of SWAPO anywhere in the world had been opened in Delhi he added.

The House, thereafter, unanimously adopted the following Resolution placed before the House by the Speaker, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar:

“That the House unanimously—

- (1) condemns the inhuman policy of apartheid of the racist regime of South Africa;
- (2) expresses the solidarity of the Indian people with the brave freedom fighters of South Africa and supports their just struggle for human rights;
- (3) denounces the obstinate refusal of the South African authorities to enter into meaningful negotiations with the African National Congress and other political organisations to dismantle apartheid;
- (4) condemns the action of governments which provide moral encouragement and material assistance to the racist government of South Africa;
- (5) welcomes the efforts made by the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, to mobilise world opinion in support of the heroic battle of the South African people for freedom and human dignity and the courageous stand taken

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri B. B. Ramasiah, Dinesh Singh, Saifuddin Chowdhary, Bipin Pal Das, S. Jaipal Reddy, G. C. Swell, A. C. Shanmugam, Rajmangal Pandey, V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo, Dr. G. S. Rajhans and Shrimati Sheila Kaul.

- by India and five other countries at the seven-nation Commonwealth Summit to impose mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa;
- (6) regrets that Britain has not adopted the full range of measures agreed upon at Nassau;
 - (7) appeals to all the freedom loving forces of the world to remain united in the historic movement against apartheid;
 - (8) calls upon all governments to impose comprehensive, effective and mandatory sanctions against South Africa;
 - (9) calls for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other freedom fighters of South Africa and for the removal of the ban on the activities of the African National Congress and other political organisations;
 - (10) appeals to parliamentarians of the world to use all moral and constitutional means at their disposal to persuade governments and other authorities all over the world to take effective action against the South African authorities; and
 - (11) calls upon the forthcoming meeting of the Heads of Government and States of the Non-Aligned Movement to redouble efforts to secure the liberation of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia from the unmitigated crimes and tyranny of the racist Pretoria regime."

Agitation by Gorkha National Front: Making a statement on 28 July 1986, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram informed the House that the Gorkha National Liberation Front had recently been engaged in a series of agitational activities. Their main demands appeared to be the creation of a separate State of Gorkhaland within the Indian Union and the abrogation of the Indo-Nepal Friendship Treaty of 1950. The Minister added that the Central Government had made available eight companies of para-military forces to the State Government as requested by them to deal with the situation. The Central Government had been in touch with the State Government and hoped that the situation would soon return to normalcy. He observed that any political demand supported by violence was against the law and Constitution of the country and any attempt to

go beyond the norms established by law and the Constitution would undermine the democratic set-up of the country.

Administered Price Policy: Making a statement on 4 August 1986, the Minister of Finance, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh said that in pursuance of the promise made by him in his Budget speech, a Discussion Paper on Administered Price Policy had been prepared and the same was being circulated for discussion. He hoped that the issues raised in the Paper would be subjected to wide and open discussion in the House as well as outside by the public and experts. The Government he added, was convinced that a wider debate on the issue would facilitate the achievement of the Plan Objectives with reasonable stability in prices.

Economic situation in the country: Initiating the discussion on 4 August 1986, Shri C. Madhav Reddy suggested that increase in the administered prices by the Government should bear relation with the cost of production and should not be for generating revenues.

Participating in the resumed discussion on 6 August 1986, Shri P. Kolandaivelu, *inter alia* pleaded for the removal of anomalies in the MRTP Act and reduction of excise duty on capital goods and interest rate. Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia suggested launching of programme for increasing the power generation and setting up agro-based industries in the country particularly in Punjab, Dr. A. K. Patel wanted the Government to look into repeated complaints of industries about the coal containing stones.

Replying to the discussion in which 16 other members* participated, the Minister of Finance, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh agreed with the members that economic strategy could have meaningful purposes only if it addressed itself to the core issue of improving the lot of poor sections of the society. The Government, he added, had taken various steps which included strengthening of public distribution system, increasing allocation for anti-poverty programmes and framing schemes for the urban poor, crop insurance scheme and Indira Aavass Yojna for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Referring to the achievements, the Minister said that the Government had been able to build up industrial infrastructure as well

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Chintamani Panigrahi, Harish Rawat, Somnath Rath, Amal Datta, Braja Mohan Mohanty, Piyus Tiraky, Dal Chand Jain, Ram Pyare Panika, M. Raghuma Reddy, Shanti Dhariwal, Ram Swarup Ram, S. Jaipal Reddy, Kali Prasad Pandey, Chinta Mohan, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik.

as self-reliance in foodgrains. A target of 5.2 per cent growth had been achieved in the Sixth Plan. The people living below poverty line had been reduced from 48 to 37 per cent by the end of Sixth Plan.

Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh assured the members that the Government would take full care of the capital goods industry. It would make serious efforts to control the expenditure and would also maintain the budget targets even after granting lot of concessions on excise duty, he added.

Dealing with the mechanism of Finance Commission's transfer of resources from the Centre to the States, Shri Singh claimed that the problem of the States now was not availability of resources but their erosion. Out of gross Central revenue, States received Rs. 51 out of every Rs. 100. He stressed the need to augment the resources both by the Centre and the States.

Visit of the Prime Minister to London and Mexico: In a statement made on 14 August 1986, Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi informed the House that he had attended the Commonwealth Heads of Government Review Meeting in London from 3 to 5 August, the Summit Meeting of the Six-Nation Five-Continent Initiative for Peace and Disarmament at Ixtapa in Mexico from 6 to 7 August and also paid an official visit to Mexico from 7 to 9 August 1986. He said that the Commonwealth Heads of Government Review Meeting had taken place in the light of the decision at Nassau in October 1985 that concerted pressure might be brought to bear on the Pretoria regime to dismantle apartheid. In London, all except Britain had decided to adopt the measures listed in paragraph 7 of the Nassau Accord and three additional measures. He added that because of Britain's unfortunate stand the rest had decided to go ahead with sanctions rather than compromise on a diluted package which would have destroyed the credibility of the Commonwealth and would have gone against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of its members. The communique issued after the meeting in London had recognised that the Pretoria regime might take retaliatory steps against neighbouring States. Therefore, the next step for the Commonwealth and international community would be to take collective action in extending a helping hand to countries which were vulnerable to South African regimes pressure, he added.

Shri Gandhi stated that at Ixtapa in Mexico, the leaders of the Summit meeting of Six-Nation Five-Continent Initiative for Peace and Disarmament had emphasised the crucial importance of immediate suspension of nuclear tests followed by negotiations leading to a comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. The Summit had also addressed a

joint letter to US President Reagan and Soviet Leader Gorbachev proposing a meeting by the experts from the six nations with their Soviet and American counterparts to discuss the offer for facilitating a test ban verification. Shri Gandhi added that his visit to Mexico was the first bilateral Prime Ministerial visit and his talks with President Miguel de la Madrid reflected shared perceptions on major international issues and common concern for peace, disarmament and development. Both of them had decided to give more content to the relationship between the countries through a time-bound programme of enhancing trade and economic collaboration he added.

Programme of Action on the National Policy on Education 1986: On 21 August, 1986 the Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao moved a resolution for approval of Programme of Action on the National Policy on Education 1986, laid on the Table of the House on 8 August, 1986.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Syed Shahabuddin urged the Government to abolish public schools by law and provide uniform education at all levels. He also suggested uniform medical education and uniform technological education in the country.

Intervening in the discussion, the Minister of State in the Departments of Education and Culture, Shrimati Krishna Sahi said that the most important point of the Programme of Action for New Education Policy was to make the system work. The document prepared in consultation with eminent scholars and educationists had laid stress on equality, access to and quality of education. With a view to bring about equality, all the educational institutions would be provided adequate resources and the teachers would be provided all the basic facilities. The Government, she added, were also going to launch a blackboard operation. The model schools, she added would be set up for talented students drawing 70 per cent of them from villages and from people below the poverty line. Only able and competent teachers would be selected for good quality of education, she concluded.

Replying to a five-hour discussion in which 15 other members* participated, the Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Bipin Pal Das, Suthir Roy, Bholanath Sen, Somnath Rath, Sharad Dighe, Aziz Qureshi, Muhram Saikia, D. P. Yadav, C. K. Kuppuswamy, Narain Chand Parashar, A.E.T. Barrow, Abdul Rashid Kabull, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and Shrimati Usha Choudhary.

said that the Government was fully committed to the imperatives of the new education policy and additional funds would be made available to the extent of minimum requirements. The Government, he added, was undertaking a thorough review of both the plan and non-plan expenditure in the Seventh Plan to divert resources to the vital sector of human resource development. He assured the House that the Government would not deviate from the priorities listed in the policy document and would concentrate on its implementation.

Shri Rao said that Education had to be kept in the Concurrent List in order to establish a 'meaningful partnership'. The Central Government had taken a major role in the quality aspect while the administration of education continued to be in the State sector.

The Resolution was adopted.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill 1986** : On 29 July 1986 moving that the Bill to replace the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 promulgated on 14 May 1986, be taken into consideration, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel; Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram, said that two sub-sections, sub-section (5) and sub-section (6), were proposed to be inserted in Section 3 of the Act passed in 1952. He added that sub-section (5) was an example of a claim made by the Government to something akin to privilege. A claim of privilege made in a court of law was an executive claim disposed of by judicial determination. The Government had made a claim that it could not place a part or whole of the report before the Parliament by invoking one of the four grounds found in article 19 of the Constitution.

Earlier moving a statutory resolution seeking disapproval of Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Ordinance, Professor Madhu Dandavate said that there should be some constraint and restraint on the Government while promulgating Ordinances.

Participating in the resumed discussion on 29 July 1986, Shri Dinesh Goswami said that the Bill was against the principle of open Government. Shri Indrajit Gupta was of the view that the Act

* The Bill was introduced by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram on 18 July 1986.

would only put a premium on unauthorised disclosures, on leakages and runours.

Winding up the discussion on 30 July 1986, in which 21 other members* participated, Shri P. Chidambaram said that opposition to the Bill was based on inadequate appreciation of its provisions. Referring to reasons for the non-disclosure of Thakkar Commission report, he said that the Commission had conducted its enquiry *in camera* and had relied upon another investigation team on certain matters whose work was still going on. There were certain other matters pending before the High Court. He added that taking into consideration all those factors and looking at the situation objectively, the Government had decided that in the interest of security of State and in public interest, the document should not be placed before the people. He assured the House that the Government would not misuse the power given under the Act.

The statutory resolution was negatived.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted and the Bill, as amended, was passed.

*The Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill, 1986 and The State of Mizoram Bill, 1986**:* On 5 August 1986, moving that the Bills be taken into consideration, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh said that the Memorandum of Settlement on Mizoram had envisaged initiation of necessary legislative and administrative measures including enactment of Bills for the amendment of the Constitution with a view to satisfy the desires and aspirations of all sections of the people of Mizoram. He added that the Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill sought to insert article 371G whereby the tribal societies would be allowed to develop according to their own genius. The State of Mizoram Bill, on the other hand, was intended to confer statehood on the Union Territory of Mizoram. The Bill, he added, provided for total number of 40 seats in the Legislative Assembly in the State of Mizoram, which would be the 23rd State of the Union of India.

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Bhattam Sri-ramamurthy, Somnath Rath, S. Thangaraju, Somnath Chatterjee, Dharam Pal Singh Malik, Girdhari Lal Vyas, Shantaram Naik, Ram Kumar Rai, Ram Singh Yadav, G. M. Banatwalla, G. G. Swell, Mewa Singh Gill, Mullappally Ramachandran, K. P. Unnikrishnan, Piyus Tiraky, Sriballav Panigrahi, D. B. Patil, Thampan Thomas, C. Janga Reddy, DR. G. S. Rajhans and Kumari Mamta Banerjee.

** The Bills were introduced by the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh on 4 August 1986.

Taking part in the discussion, Shri Dinesh Goswami said that of the three Accords which had been signed so far, Mizoram Accord was the easiest to implement. Shri Indrajit Gupta expressed the hope that the Accord would be properly implemented and the whole chapter of Mizo insurgency would pass over forever.

Replying to the combined discussion in which 18 other members* participated, Sardar Buta Singh said that the territory of the State of Mizoram would be carved out from the existing Union Territory of Mizoram and ruled out creating Greater Mizoram. The Government had worked out scheme for rehabilitation of those personnel of the MNF who would come overground. He assured the House that rights and privileges of the minority tribes as envisaged in the Constitution would be preserved and protected and their economic and social advancement would be assured.

Referring to Inner Line Permit System, Sardar Buta Singh observed that it was not a new system and regulations regarding requirement of a permit even for an Indian citizen to enter there were already in force. There was a need to exercise a measure of restraint and caution in throwing open the areas to outsiders and plunging the hill tribes into a whirlpool of culture different from their own he added.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

*The Constitution (Fifty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1986 and The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1986***: On 12 August 1986, moving that the Bills be taken into consideration, the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri A. K. Sen said that the two Bills were complementary and for the purpose of getting the best talent from the Bar and ensuring quality and justice at every level, it would be necessary to increase the emoluments of Judges in the High Courts and Supreme Court.

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri V. Sobhana-dreeswara Rao, Bipin Pal Das, Saifuddin Chowdhary, G. G. Swell, Syed Shahabuddin, P. K. Thungon, Priya Ranjan Das Munsli, Haroobhai Mehta, V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo, N. Tombi Singh, Arvind Netam, Samar Brahma Choudhury, Manoranjan Bhakta, Shantaram Naik, C. Janga Reddy, Piyus Tiraky, Professor Narain Chand Parashar and Shrimati Kishori Sinha.

** The Bills were introduced by the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri A. K. Sen on 8 August 1986.

Replying to the combined discussion in which 24 members* participated, Shri A. K. Sen said that the Government had been trying to evolve a system for avoiding delays in the appointment of Judges. Conceding that much of procedural laws needed simplification. Shri Sen informed the House that the Government had been awaiting the comprehensive report of the Judicial Reforms Commission. After obtaining the report of the Commission, Government would be successful, not merely in ensuring the application of a simplified law, but also a system of administration of justice at the High Courts and at the subordinate level whereby speedy and inexpensive justice would be a matter of reality. Referring to the suggestion of setting up of a Supreme Court Bench in the South, Shri Sen indicated that Judges themselves had expressed their views against it. The mind of the Government was, however, not closed.

The Bills, as amended, were passed.

*The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill, 1986**:* On 12 August 1986, moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice, Shri H. R. Bhardwaj said that the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu had passed a resolution on 14 May 1986, in terms of article 169 of the Constitution, for the abolition of the Legislative Council. The Bill sought to give effect to that object.

Winding up a brief discussion, in which 5 members† participated Shri Bhardwaj informed the House that the Government had done the same thing as in case of Andhra Pradesh, where the Assembly had passed a similar resolution.

The Bill was passed.

* Members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri K. Rama Chandra, Reddy, Shyam Lal Yadav, Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Somnath Chatterjee, Ganga Ram, Priya Ranjan Das Munsi, Thampan Thomas, Bholanath Sen, Harobhai Mehta, K. R. Natarajan, Somnath Rath, Bhadrashwar Tanti K. V. Thomas, K. N. Pradhan, G. M. Banatwalla, Asutosh Law, Mool Chand Daga, N.V.N. Somu, Ramashray Prasad Singh, Ram Pujan Patel, Dr. Datta Samant, Dr. G. S. Rajhans, Professor N. G. Ranga and Dr. (Shrimati) Phulrenu Guha.

** The Bill was introduced by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice, Shri H. R. Bharadwaj on 8 August, 1986.

† The members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri P. Kolandavelu, A. Kalanidhi, N. V. N. Somu, Suresh Kurup and Shyam Lal Yadav.

*The National Security Guard Bill, 1986**: On 14 August 1986, moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of State), Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad said that the Government had created an armed force called the National Security Guard to effectively combat terrorism which had been assuming menacing proportions in some parts of the country. The Bill sought to provide for the constitution, control, direction and superintendence of the force.

Taking part in the discussion, Shri C. Madhav Reddi suggested that the terrorists should be separated from common criminals and the entire approach and orientation should be different to tackle the problem of terrorism.

Resuming the discussion on 20 August 1986, Shri Indrajit Gupta said that successful functioning of antiterrorist specialised force would depend on the intelligence at its disposal and without that it would not be able to do anything.

Intervening in the discussion, the Minister of State in the Department of Internal Security, Shri Arun Nehru informed the House that the Government had conceived the National Security Guard as an elite commando force to deal with terrorist operations and that it would rely on the intelligence made available both from the Centre and State Governments. Regarding the process of deployment, he added, it would be deployed like any other armed force within the constitutional framework.

Replying to the discussion in which 22 other members** participated, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad stated that as none of the existing para-military forces was trained to deal with the terrorists, a new force was being created. The duties and responsibilities of the force were much more onerous than those of any other existing force. The personnel of the force would be given intensive commando training to effectively combat the terrorist activities and they would also be supplied the latest modern equipment. The Government,

* The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh on 8 August 1986.

** Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Birender Singh, Chandra Shekhar Tripathi, Bajju Ban Riyani, Zainul Basher, K. V. Thomas, S. Jagathrakshakan, N. Tombi Singh, Dharam Pal Singh Malik, Syed Shahabuddin, P. Namgyal, Aziz Qureshi, Ajay Mushran, Aatur Rahman, Mohd. Ayub Khan, T. Basheer, Manvendra Singh, Ajitsingh Dabhi, Manoj Pandey, Girdhari Lal Vyas, Keyur Bhushan, Harish Rawat and Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

he added, would make use of the new armed force for anti-hijacking work outside the country if there was a demand for such help.

Referring to a separate intelligence wing for the force, the Minister said that multiplicity of intelligence agencies was not conducive to efficiency. The Government, therefore, proposed to have a small nucleus of intelligence wing in the National Security Guard to coordinate and liaise with other intelligence agencies of the country. Dealing with apprehensions of excesses being committed by the force, the Minister assured the House that any person found to have been over-stepping his duty would be severely dealt with under the Act.

The Bill was passed.

The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1986: On 22 August 1986, moving that the Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration, the Minister of State in the Departments of Youth Affairs and Sports and Women and Child Development, Shrimati Margaret Alva said that according to the amendments of the Bill, the minimum punishment for taking or abetment of taking dowry would be raised to five years and a fine of Rs. 15,000. The persons guilty of committing dowry death would be punished with imprisonment for a term of not less than 7 years extendible to life imprisonment. The amendment also provided protection to the property gifted to a woman in case she died within seven years of marriage due to unnatural causes, by making her children inheritors of such property. Another important amendment was that all offences would be non-bailable.

Winding up the discussion in which 16 members* participated, Shrimati Margaret Alva said that the Government was appointing Dowry Prohibition Officers in the States and had sought cooperation of the State Governments to them and creation of certain infrastructure for their effective functioning. Welcoming the suggestion that the Dowry Prohibition Officers should be women, she said that there was no bar on that provided the Government found sufficient number of women. The Government, she added, had started free legal aid in all the States. Besides, Department of Women and other

*Members who participated in the discussion were; Sarvashri Manoranjan Bhakta, P.J. Kurien, Abdul Rashid Kabuli, Sunder Singh, Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh, Ram Pyare Panika, C. Janga Reddy, Vir Sen, Mohan Lal Jhikram, S. B. Sidnal, Mool Chanti Daga, Bhai Shaminder Singh, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, Professor (Shrimati) Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat, Shrimati Premalabai Chavan and Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

organisations had also launched para-legal training programme for women in all parts of the country to make them acquainted with the law.

The Bill was passed.

C. THE QUESTION HOUR

In all 11,156 notices of Questions (8,051 Starred, 3,056 Unstarred and 49 Short Notice Questions) were received during the Session. Out of these, 420 Questions were admitted as Starred, 4,294 as Unstarred and one as Short Notice Question. The admitted Questions included one Starred and 2 Unstarred which appeared in Supplementary Lists of Questions. 8 Starred and 78 Unstarred Questions were deleted|postponed|transferred from one Ministry to another.

Daily average of Questions: Each list of Starred Questions contained 20 Questions except those of 23, 29, 30 and 31 July and 4, 6, 11 and 13 August 1986 which contained 21 Questions each. The Questions in excess of 20 in these lists were either postponed from earlier dates or transferred questions. On an average, 7 questions per sitting, were orally answered on the floor of the House. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered on the floor of the House on a day was 10 on 28 July 1986 and minimum number was 5 on 23 and 31 July 1986.

Half-an-Hour Discussions: In all, 60 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussions were received during the Session. Out of these, 44 notices were admitted and discussed on the floor of the House, 18 had lapsed, 37 were disallowed and one notice was returned to the member in original as it did not satisfy the provisions of rule 55(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made to the passing away of Sarvashri Jagjivan Ram and Chandra Shekher Singh, both sitting members; Sarvashri A. Vairavan Seruvai, Om Prakash Tyagi, Joginder Sen, Laxmi Narayan Bhanja Deo, Shrikaran Sharda, Budhe Singh Utiya, Y. Eswara Reddy, Malaichamy Thevar, Professor Satya Deo Singh and Dr. K. L. Rao, all ex-members; Sarvashri Nand Kishore Das and P. Y. Deshpande, both members of the Provisional Parliament; Shri C. H. Bhabha, member of the Constituent Assembly; General A. S. Vaidya, former Army Chief; and Mr. Le Duan, General Secretary, Communist Party of Vietnam. Members stood in silence for a short while as mark of respect to the deceased.

RAJYA SABHA

HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH SESSION*

The Rajya Sabha met for its Hundred and Thirty-Ninth Session on 17 July 1986 and adjourned *sine die* on 22 August 1986. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below:

A. DISCUSSIONS

Situation arising out of the incidents of communal violence: On 18 July 1986, Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the situation arising out of the incidents of communal violence in some parts of the country and the steps taken by Government in that regard.

Making a statement on the subject, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh said that communal incidents had been causing great distress and concern to the Government. He added that the question of controlling communal disturbances and maintaining communal amity was constantly engaging the attention of the Central Government. Though the primary responsibility of maintenance of peace rested with the State Governments, the Central Government remained in constant touch with them in order to ensure communal harmony. Material support in terms of paramilitary forces and equipment was provided to State Governments as and when occasion arose or demands were made to enable them to effectively manage and control the riot situation.

Sardar Buta Singh further informed that communally sensitive districts in the country had been identified and State Governments advised to undertake a comprehensive review of administrative arrangements for those districts with a view to ensure that the communal situations were tackled effectively and promptly. The Central Government had raised special peace-keeping battalions of CRPF which had been provided special training and were especially equipped and oriented to handle a situation of communal violence. Attempt had been made to make their composition as representative as possible. On a trial basis one special battalion of women had also been raised, he added.

The Minister reminded the House that the Prime Minister, had, in his first broadcast to the Nation in January 1985, underlined ~~the~~

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

determination of the Government to safeguard the life, property and legitimate rights of citizens belonging to every faith. It was in that context in August 1985, the Prime Minister had reiterated the commitment of the Government to the 15-point Programme for the welfare of minorities laid down by the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. He added that the Ministry of Welfare had been monitoring the programme. It had been suggested to the Chief Ministers that they should monitor the implementation of this programme at their personal level so as to instil the necessary degree of confidence among the minorities. The Prime Minister had decided to convene a meeting of the National Integration Council in September to review the welfare measures for minorities in pursuance of the 15-point directives of the late Prime Minister, the Minister informed the House. In conclusion, he appealed to all secular forces, to sink their differences in a common fight against communalism which was casting a dark shadow across the path of progress.

Non-implementation of the Punjab Accord and the terrorist activities: On 22 July 1986, Shri Lal K. Advani called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the situation arising out of non-implementation of the Punjab Accord and the terrorist activities in complicity with foreign powers resulting in the migration of people from that State and the steps taken by Government to meet the situation.

Making a statement on the subject, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh said that the violent and anti-national activities of the extremist elements in Punjab had been causing great concern. The Central Government had been in constant touch with the State Government and providing necessary assistance to deal with the situation. Intelligence and other information regarding terrorist activities were being shared with the State Government on a continuous basis and on their request para-military force had been made available for internal security purposes in the State. The Director General of Police, Punjab, had been made responsible for proper coordination and he exercised full control over the personnel of CRPF and BSF deployed in the State he added.

The Minister conceded that on account of violent activities of terrorists, a number of Hindu families had shifted either from rural to urban areas within the State of Punjab or had moved to other States. He added that the Chief Minister of Punjab and he himself had met the Hindu migrants in Delhi on 2 July 1986. While

assuring the migrants of their safety, the Chief Minister of Punjab had persuaded them to return to their homes in Punjab. It had been decided that Delhi Administration would provide lodging facilities until their return to Punjab was facilitated. It had also been decided that the migrant families would also be given a suitable amount for their food needs.

Asserting that the Government had been earnest in implementing the various items of the Memorandum of Settlement right from the beginning, the Minister observed that four out of seven items had already been implemented. The Chief Ministers of all States and Union Territories had been requested to convey their views on the legislation in regard to the All India Gurdwara Act. On the sharing of waters, a 3-Member Tribunal had been constituted on 2 July 1986. Several steps had been initiated by the Central Government and the Government of Punjab for expediting the construction of SYL canal. With regard to promotion of the Punjabi language, the Ministry of Human Resource Development had taken a number of steps and a plan of action had been chalked out by them in this regard, the Minister declared.

The Home Minister reiterated Government's firm commitment to implement the Punjab Accord with the cooperation of Punjab and Haryana. He also assured the House that the Government would spare no efforts to contain and eradicate the activities of extremists. He sought the cooperation of the members and leaders of various parties in restoring and maintaining peace and harmony in the State.

Replying to the points raised by members, the Minister further said that during the last five years the border State of Punjab had been badly stricken with violence and bloodshed, but the exercises recently undertaken by the Central forces with the cooperation of the State Government had yielded results. The Minister assured that there would be no laxity in the operation and keeping up the pressure on the anti-national forces.

Inadequate security arrangements in Delhi: On 25 July 1986, Shri Suresh Kalmadi called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to inadequate security arrangements at strategic and sensitive public places in Delhi.

Making a statement on the subject, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram observed that the

existing security arrangements at strategic and sensitive public place in Delhi were not inadequate. He added that the primary responsibility of security at vital installations was of the concerned managing agencies like Municipal Corporation of Delhi in case of water works, Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking in case of power stations etc. of the important vital institutions which were picked up for the purpose of providing armed guards, 37 had been provided with armed guards. The Delhi Railway Police had been deployed round the clock at all railway stations and an officer of the rank of Deputy Commissioner of Police had been made in charge of the security arrangements at Indira Gandhi International Airport. Strict access control was exercised at all entry points. Armed guards were also provided at all India Radio and Doordarshan and other transmitting stations in different parts of Delhi, he added.

The Minister noted that a regular review of security arrangements had been carried out by Delhi Police in consultation with the intelligence agencies and other organisations. To supplement resources of Delhi Police, the Central Government had placed 60 companies of CRPF and other armed police at the disposal of Delhi Administration to meet various law and order situations as well as for deployment for security purposes.

Replying to the points raised by the members, the Minister said that crime had been on the increase in every major metropolitan city and Delhi could not be an exception to that. However, Delhi being the capital of India had to be given a special treatment because of the sensitive and strategic places existing in and around Delhi. He assured that the Government would leave no stone unturned in tackling the problem of crime and terrorism.

Navodaya Vidyalayas: On 8 August 1986, Shri Parvathaneni Upendra raised an Half-an-Hour discussion on points arising out of the answer to a Starred Question on 23 July 1986, regarding opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas. He said that when most of the existing schools in various parts of the country run by the State Governments had no good teachers and dilapidated buildings besides the lack of equipment, the Government should not have come forward with a new scheme to spend nearly Rs. 500 crores during the Seventh Five Year Plan. He, however, welcomed the scheme saying that the objective of the scheme, i.e. the objective of excellence coupled with equality to promote national integration and to provide opportunity to the talented children to develop their full potential was a

laudable objective. All steps should be taken to achieve that objective, he concluded.

Making a statement on the subject, the Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao said that according to the Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme, Hindi and English would be the common medium. Some subjects would be in English and other subjects in Hindi while the third language would be taught compulsorily. The pattern had been accepted all over India.

Replying to the points raised by the members, the Minister said that the National Council of Educational Research and Training which had been charged with the duty of preparing the core curriculum, had done it with full consultation and involvement of all the State Governments. The course which was going to be followed was the Central Board of Secondary Education course which was being followed in Kendriya Vidyalayas because that was available all over India. The scheme deserved a fair trial, the Minister concluded.

Empowering Parliament to make laws on some State subjects:
On 12 August 1986, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh moved the following Resolution:

“That this House do resolve, in pursuance of article 249 of the Constitution, that it is necessary in the national interest that Parliament should, for a period of one year from 12th August, 1986, make laws with respect to the following matters, namely:—

Public order (but not including the use of any naval, military or air force or any other armed force of the Union or of any other force subject to the control of the Union or of any contingent or unit thereof in aid of the civil power) (Entry 1 of List II—State List);

Police (including railway and village police) subject to the provisions of entry 2A of List I (Entry 2 of List II—State List);

Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature, and persons detained therein; arrangements with other States for the use of prisons and other institutions (Entry 4 of List II—State List);

Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this List (Entry 64 of List II—State List);

Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List (Entry 65 of List II—State List);

Fees in respect of any of the matters in this List, but not including fees taken in any court (Entry 66 of List II—State List)."

Speaking on the Resolution, the Minister said that in the context of the anti-national, secessionist and terrorist activities in some parts of the country, concern had been expressed in the House as also outside about the threat posed to the stability, unity and integrity of India. The Centre and the States must come together in the common endeavour of combating all forces that threatened law and order, peace and tranquility as well as the national integrity. He added that the Government treated it as a higher duty to rush to those areas where this phenomenon occurred and therefore, proposed that the Central Government should have ample power to effectively protect the border States. The Minister appealed to the House to unreservedly stand behind the Government which was determined to combat the terrorist forces that threatened the unity and integrity of the country.

Amendments were moved by Sarvashri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Parvathaneni Upendra.

Replying to the Discussion* on 13 August 1986, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh said that the article 249 did not give the Centre the sweeping powers. The powers would be limited to the entries specified in the Resolution and the follow up would be in the Bill. The Central Government would, of course, act in cooperation with the State Government concerned. It would be only for a specific purpose and the Centre would take the responsibility. All other matters of normal governance of day-to-day in those areas would continue to be with the concerned Government, the Minister assured the House.

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Dipen Ghosh, N.K.P. Salve, Aladi Aruna *alias* V. Arunachalam, Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare, M.S. Gurpadaswamy, Darbara Singh, Jaswant Singh, Anand Sharma, Parvathaneni Upendra, Bhajan Lal, Satya Prakash Malaviya, Bhaskar Annaji Masodkar, P. N. Sukul, Chaturanan Mishra, T. R. Balu, Nagan Saikia, Chitta Basu, Deba Prasad Ray, Pawan Kumar Bansal, and Sardar Jagjit Singh Aurora.

The Minister moved the following amendment:

“That the following paragraph be added before the opening paragraph of the Resolution namely:

Whereas the situation in Punjab and other areas in the North-West borders of India has become extremely grave due to infiltration from across the North Eastern borders and unabated terrorist activities in the border areas.”

The amendment moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was withdrawn by leave of the House and the amendment moved by Shri Parvathaneni Upendra was negatived.

On 13 August 1986, the resolution, as amended was carried 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.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1986**: On 28 July, 1986, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, Shri Ajit Panja, moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that the first provision was only to empower the courts also to give orders for detaining the vehicle or the receptacle or the box by which such offending essential commodities were being carried, taken or moved from one place to another for various purposes. Secondly, he added, whenever the goods had been seized and thereafter some order made for fine, the existing rate of six per cent interest in case of delay in payment of fine, was sought to be raised to fifteen per cent. He added that at present only the police was empowered to file a complaint which delayed matters in taking action by the officials of the Food and Civil Supplies Department. He further added that with the amendment, a duly authorised officer of the Food and Civil Supplies Department would also be able to lodge this complaint so that it could be taken cognizance by the Judge of the court who made an appropriate order according to law. It was proposed to suitably amend the provisions of the Act to enable the recovery of Government dues as a public demand also, wherever the recovery was made according to ‘public demand recovery system’, the Minister explained.

* The Bill was introduced in the House on 24 July 1986.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted, the clauses etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed on 30 July, 1986.

*The Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 1986**: On 5 August 1986, the Minister of State in the Ministries of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that criticism of the Bill was made in the Press, but the criticism was based on an inadequate appreciation of the contents of the Bill.

The Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (No. 6 of 1986), moved by Shri Lal K. Advani, was negatived. The amendments for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee and other amendments were negatived.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted, the clauses etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed on 6 August 1986.

*The Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill, 1986 and The State of Mizoram Bill, 1986***: On 7 August 1986, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Buta Singh moving the motion for consideration of the Bills said that the Government stood committed to the implementation of the settlement subject to fulfilment of the conditions laid down in the Memorandum by the Mizo National Front. As envisaged in the Memorandum, the process of Mizo National Front personnel coming overground with their arms, ammunition and equipment as per the time-frame worked out, had been completed. 534 MNF personnel had come overground. This excluded their 154 family members. In the light of that development, the Government had come forward with the proposed legislative measures which were before the House for consideration.

The Minister added that the existing Union Territory Assembly of Mizoram had 30 elected members and 3 nominated members. The Bill sought to establish a new State of Mizoram comprising the territories of the existing Union Territory of Mizoram with a Legislative Assembly consisting of not less than 40 members. The Bill provided for delimitation of the Assembly constituencies by the Election Commission according to the procedure generally followed by the Delimitation Commission. The Bill also provided

* The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 31 July 1986.

** The Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha were laid on the Table on 5 August 1986.

for common High Court for the States of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram to be called the Gauhati High Court, he added.

The people of Mizoram had realised that the disturbed conditions of the last two decades had caused a serious setback to the peace, progress and development of Mizoram and that they could derive positive gains only by being participants in the overall development of the country. Against this background, the Minister welcomed Mizoram as the 23rd State of the Union of India.

The motion for consideration of the Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill, 1986, its clauses etc. and the Bill 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 motion for consideration of the State of Mizoram Bill, 1986 was adopted, the clauses etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed.

*The Constitution (Fifty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1986 and the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1986**: On 14 August 1986, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice, Shri H. R. Bhardwaj moving the motion for consideration of the Bills said that since the commencement of the Constitution there had not been any increase in the salary of Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court. There had, however, been some improvement in the service conditions of Judges mainly through High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1976. The Government felt that the salaries of Judges were not adequate to attract the best talent from the Bar, he added.

The Minister said that the Government had examined the proposal sent by the Chief Justice of India in detail and decided to increase the salaries of Judges of High Courts and the Supreme Court, besides making improvement in their service conditions. To achieve the objective of the increase in the salary, it was proposed to amend Part D of the Second Schedule to the Constitution. The amendment also envisaged increase in the salaries of Judges in future by an Act of Parliament. For making other improvements in their service conditions, it was proposed to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges

* The Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha were laid on the Table on 12 August, 1986.

(Conditions of Service) Act, 1958. The amendment Bill provided for carrying forward of leave to the High Court Judges elevated from service and Supreme Court Judges elevated from High Court upto 180 days and facilities of staff car with 150 litres of petrol per month and sumptuary allowance at the enhanced rates. The rates of pension and family pension were to be enhanced and maximum ceiling on gratuity was to be enhanced from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000. Besides this, it was also proposed to extend some other benefits to the Judges through the amendment of rules, the Minister concluded.

The motion for consideration of the Constitution (Fifty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1986, its clauses etc. and the Bill 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 motion for consideration of the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1986, was adopted, the clauses etc. were adopted and the Bill was returned to Lok Sabha on the same day.

*The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill, 1986**: On 14 August 1986, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice, Shri H. R. Bhardwaj, moving the motion for the consideration of the Bill, said that under article 169 of the Constitution, Parliament might by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State. On 14 May 1986, the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu had passed a Resolution, in terms of article 169 of the Constitution, for the abolition of the Legislative Council of the State. It was accordingly proposed to abolish the Legislative Council of the State of Tamil Nadu. The Bill contained certain supplementary provisions. Clause 7 of the Bill made necessary provisions as to the pending Bills. That clause also provided for lapse of such Bills which originated in the Council. Clause 7 further provided that in the case of a Bill which was either rejected or amended by the Council before its abolition, the Legislative Assembly might, after abolition of the Council, pass the Bill with or without amendments and the Bill so passed would be deemed to be a Bill introduced in and passed by the Legislative Assembly after the abolition of the Council so that it could be presented to the Governor for assent.

* The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 11 August, 1986.

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

C. THE QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, 4,942 notices of Questions (4,663 Starred; 273 Unstarred and 6 Short Notice Questions) were received. Out of these, 413 Starred Questions, 2,222 Unstarred Questions and one Short Notice Question were admitted. After the lists of Questions were printed, 9 Starred and 61 Unstarred Questions were transferred from one Ministry to another.

Daily Average of Questions: Each of the lists of Starred Questions contained 15 to 21 questions. On an average 4.14 Questions were orally answered on the floor of the House, per sitting. The maximum number of Questions orally answered was 7 on 13 August 1986 and the minimum number of Questions orally answered was one on 31 July 1986.

The minimum number of Questions admitted in the Unstarred Questions list was 58 on 17 July 1986 and their maximum number was 146 on 13 August 1986. Their average came to 105.8.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: In all 14 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session and one was admitted.

Statements correcting answers to questions: In all five statements correcting answers to Questions answered in the House were made by the Ministers concerned.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, the Chairman made references to the passing away of Sarvashri Nand Kishor Das, K. C. Sebastian, Purna Chandra Sharma and Davood Ali Mirza, all ex-members; Sarvashri Shrikant Verma and Sankar Prasad Mitra, both sitting members; Babu Jagjivan Ram and Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh, both sitting members of Lok Sabha; and General A. S. Vaidya, former Chief of Army Staff. Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

BOOK REVIEWS

CONFLICT OF INTEREST: THE ETHICAL DILEMMA IN POLITICS. BY SANDRA WILLIAMS. PUBLISHED BY GOWER PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED, HANTS, 1985, PP. 188.

Should membership of Parliament be an amateur pursuit, or should it be a paid profession? And if it is to be paid for, should the payment be as for proper whole-time employment, or as an honorarium for a part-time job? The orthodox view in Britain has been that the House of Commons is "a meeting place of gentlemen, who saw membership of Parliament as a public service and not a job". But with the passage of time this notion has changed, particularly so as the question itself is very much intermeshed with the basic theme of this book, namely, "Conflict of Interest".

Written by a former Lecturer in the University of London, Sandra Williams, the book seeks to spell out various aspects of the problem of conflict of interest faced by elected representatives. The conflict may be actual, it may be apparent. But for the success of democracy it has to be regulated. Allegations regarding conflict of interest generally sound like accusations of corruption, but, as this book convincingly makes out, it is not necessarily so. William's treatise deals principally with Britain. But it has a chapter also on how the American Congress has been tackling the issue.

In Britain, the issue of MPs' pay has an interesting history. There was a time when membership of the House of Commons was the prerogative of Britain's affluent, landed gentry. The knights among them were paid four shillings a day and the others two shillings a day for the performance of their parliamentary duties. Payment was made not by the Parliament but by respective constituents of the boroughs and shires who had elected the MPs. In

the thirteenth century the practice grew of prospective candidates signing agreements with their constituents promising to forego their wages if elected. By the seventeenth century, such contracts became so common that in 1677 the House of Commons decided by a resolution to stop payment to MPs altogether. Membership of Parliament became an unpaid occupation. This remained the position for over two centuries thereafter. It was only in 1912 that British MPs, other than Ministers, started getting salaries again—this time £400 per annum. Today, a British MP gets around £18,000 a year as salary about £12,000 as secretarial and research allowances, besides pension, travel facilities for spouses and children. Since 1972, MPs, unseated through electoral defeat have been entitled to a terminal grant of about £4500.

So long as membership of Parliament was a part-time occupation, it was deemed legitimate, in fact necessary, for a member to possess outside financial interests. But ever since payment of members was resumed in 1911, there has been a growing school of opinion in Britain that a member should devote his entire time and energy to parliamentary work, that his emoluments should commensurate with the duties he is discharging, and that further, he should have no other financial interests at all. An interesting suggestion aimed at avoiding the "uncomfortable, embarrassing annual debates" on MPs' pay has been that MPs pay should be linked with that of a certain level of civil servants and thus become subject to automatic adjustments. In July 1983, a formal resolution in this regard was adopted by the House of Commons, and, unless rescinded earlier, is to take effect from January 1988.

Today, there is an embargo on Ministers holding directorships of companies, private or public. Ministers who are partners in professional firms—for example, solicitors, accountants etc.—on assuming office, are required to cease participating in the day-to-day management of the firm's affairs.

Simple membership of Parliament, however, does not entail any such constraint. Of course, the earlier tradition of the financially independent member gradually yielded place to the tradition of the hon'ble member whose 'inbuilt gentlemanliness' bound him to a 'vague anthology of rules and conventions', which in turn regulated the conflict of his private financial interests with his public duties. It was only in 1974, that the House of Commons finally came to the conclusion that being a gentleman was "not enough", and accepted the Labour Government's proposal for a compulsory register of members' outside financial interests.

In the U.S. House of Representatives there has been a rule since 1801 requiring a member to vote "unless he has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the event of such a question." In contrast, the Senate rules obligate a member to vote on all questions unless specifically excused by the Senate. In the past few decades, following press exposures of scandal upon scandal involving Congressmen, there has been a sustained movement for reforms in this field. The Watergate episode has accelerated the pace of such reforms.

In the wake of the Watergate scandal, President Carter made political ethics a major issue. In 1978, Ethics in Government Act was passed. This law codified public financial disclosure provisions of both Chambers and provided punishment for wilful violations of the law. Also since 31 December 1978, a ceiling has been imposed on the "outside income" of members of the U.S. Congress. A member is thus prohibited from earning income at a job outside Congress in excess of 15 per cent of his official salary which today is over \$70,000 per annum (this is apart from the official expense allowance and personal staff allowance to which members are entitled).

Yet another legal device to regulate conflict of interest is the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. In recent decades there has been a phenomenal growth in the number of lobbies and pressure groups which utilise the services of Congressmen. This Act requires all persons employed for the purpose of lobbying to register with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House. This Act was first enacted in 1946. From time to time there have been attempts to broaden its scope or tighten its provisions. These attempts have not succeeded as yet. In a message to the U.S. Congress in January 1980, President Carter said:

"The American people have a right to know what significant influences affect their national legislature... The proliferation of well-financed organizational lobbying activities during recent years has demonstrated the clear need for reform of the outdated and ineffective lobby disclosure law now in effect."

Thus, in Britain as well as the United States, there is a sustained movement in the direction of increased legal sanctions to curb unethical behaviour by legislators. One wishes in India also, moves are made in this regard. They are long overdue. Legal sanctions, by themselves, are no guarantees for ethical conduct. But

their presence on the statute book would surely have some deterrent effect. Also overt delinquency would be easily identifiable. This brief book, I am sure, would be of interest not only to all legislators but also to all those concerned about political morality.

—LAL K. ADVANI. M.P.

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGES IN INDIA By Dr. Hari Hara Das and Sapita Kumari Rath. Published by Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi, 1985, Pages 143, Rs. 100.

The contents of the book cover only 116 pages, about one-third of which have been devoted to constitutional history, evolution of parliamentary privileges in India and various definitions of parliamentary privileges. The authors are highly repetitive in the treatment of the subject.

Not a thing that has been said by the authors on the subject of parliamentary privileges is new and the contents of the treatise, on the whole, do seem to indicate that the authors have not grasped the various aspects of the parliamentary privileges. Then, words, phrases, and indeed whole sentences, have been lifted from other works and reproduced without indicating their sources.

The central points as regards parliamentary privileges of Indian Legislatures are that they would still invoke the privileges which the British House of Commons enjoyed in 1950 but that all the privileges and powers which the House of Commons had that year do not belong to Indian legislatures. This aspect of the matter has not been properly discussed by the authors at all. For example, there is the power of the Commons to expel any of their members. The question arises whether Indian legislatures also have any such power. The authors have not dealt with this question in any depth. Nor have they properly and correctly discussed the various cases of expulsion of Indian legislators.

In fact, the authors do not seem to be perceiving any distinction between expulsion and suspension of members. This becomes evident when they say that the Speaker of an Indian legislature can expel a member found misbehaving on the floor of the House.

Nor do the authors seem clear about the difference between breach of privilege and contempt, though the two concepts are admitted to be quite different. One of the most important points concerning contempt of the House relates to the place where an alleged contempt is committed. If it is committed outside the House, it is one thing and if committed on the floor of the House, it is quite another.

The authors have mentioned the amendments in articles 105 and 194 of the Constitution, effected during the Emergency. But they have failed to discuss the difference, which the amendment has or has not made in the position of Indian legislatures as regards their privileges.

Unnecessary space has been devoted to the discussion on the facilities which are available for the members of Indian legislatures. The authors also seem unnecessarily involved in the matter relating to rules of procedure. So far as a particular privilege to be borrowed from the House of Commons may be concerned, its exercise by the Indian legislatures will be governed by the rules of procedure of the British House of Commons itself. Thus the space given in the book to the discussion of the rules of procedure of Indian legislatures is wasted.

The proof-reading does not seem to have been done carefully. There are numerous mistakes of printing and spellings. The Index is a very short affair and not very helpful. The Bibliography at the end of the book is impressive. But the books mentioned there do not seem to have helped the authors. Incidentally, the book "*Myth and Law of Parliamentary Privileges*" from which words, paragraphs and sentences have been liberally borrowed and used without quotes has not even been mentioned in the Bibliography.

If the aim of the authors was to add to the knowledge of the subject, the book in question does not achieve the aim.

—Professor Hardwari Lal, M.P.

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTH LOK SABHA

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	17 July to 22 August, 1986
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	24
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	157 hours and 38 minutes
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	9
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS :	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	5
(ii) Introduced	14
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	7
(iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment/recommendation and laid on the Table	Nil
(v) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee	Nil
(vii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
(viii) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(ix) Discussed	19
(x) Passed	19
(xi) Withdrawn	Nil
(xii) Negatived	Nil
(xiii) Part-discussed	Nil
(xiv) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	5
(xvi) Motion for concurrence to refer the Bill to joint Committee adopted	Nil
(xvii) Pending at the end of the Session	7
PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL :	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	142
(ii) Introduced	32
(iii) Laid on the Table as Passed by Rajya Sabha	Nil
(iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil

(v) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
(vi) Discussed	3
(vii) Passed	Nil
(viii) Withdrawn	2
(ix) Negatived	Nil
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi) Part-discussed	1
(xii) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv) Removed from the Register of Pending Bills	Nil
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	172

7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193 :

(Matters of Urgent Public Importance)

(i) Notice received	212
(ii) Admitted	7
(iii) Discussion held	4

8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197:

(Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance)

Statements made by Ministers	10
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9. MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS :

(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted and Discussed	Nil
(iii) Barred	Nil

10. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD 4

11. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS :

(i) Notices received	34
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Moved	2
(iv) Adopted	1
(v) Negatived	1
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil

12. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS :

(i) Notices received	2
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Moved	2
(iv) Adopted	2

13. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS :

(i) Received	6
(ii) Admitted	6
(iii) Discussed	2
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	1
(vii) Part-discussed	1
(viii) Discussions postponed	Nil

14. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS :

(i) Notices received	1
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Discussed	1
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil

15. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS :

(i) Notices received	338
(ii) Admitted	176
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Discussed	Nil
(v) Adopted	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
(viii) Part-discussed	Nil

16. MOTIONS RE: MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE :

(i) Received	1
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Discussed	1
(v) Adopted	Nil

(vi) Negatived	1
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
(viii) Part-discussed	Nil
17. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CREATED, IF ANY DURING THE SESSION	Nil
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITOR'S PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	20,818
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITOR'S PASSES ISSUED ON SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	1,694 on 13 August 1986
20. NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS :	
(i) Brought before the House	Nil
(ii) Admitted and discussed	Nil
(iii) Barred in view of adjournment motion admitted on the subject	Nil
(iv) Consent withheld by Speaker outside the House	150
(v) Consent given by Speaker but leave not granted by the House	Nil
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED :	
(i) Starred	420
(ii) Unstarred (including Starred Questions converted as Unstarred Questions)	4,294
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	1
22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES	

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 July to 30 September 1986	No. of Reports Presented to the House during the Session
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	4	4
(ii)	Committee on Absence of Members	1	1
(iii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	22	1
(iv)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	6	—
(v)	Committee on Petitions	4	—
(vi)	Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions	4	4

1	2	3	4
(vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	3	1
(viii)	Committee of Privileges	3	—
(ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	6	1
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	6	2
(xi)	Estimates Committee	7	2
(xii)	General Purposes Committee	1	—
(xiii)	House Committee	2	—
	(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee of House Committee	—	—
	(b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	—	—
	(c) Sub-Committee on Furnishing	1	—
(xiv)	Public Accounts Committee	15	7
(xv)	Railway Convention Committee	3	—
(xvi)	Rules Committee	—	—
JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEES			
(i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	4	1
(ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	2	—
(iii)	Joint Committee of Chairman, House Committees of both the Houses of Parliament	—	—
23.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE		18
24.	PETITIONS PRESENTED		2
25.	NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN WITH DATE		Nil

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH SESSION OF RAJYA SABHA

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	17 July to 22 August 1986.
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	24
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	151 hours and 20 minutes
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	12
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS :	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	11
(ii) Introduced	6
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	13
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	Nil
(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	21
(x) [Passed	16
(xi) Withdrawn	Nil
(xii) Negatived	Nil
(xiii) Part-Discussed	Nil
(xiv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	5
(xv) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	9
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	28
(ii) Introduced	6
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	Nil
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil

(v) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(vi) Discussed	2
(vii) Withdrawn	1
(viii) Passed	Nil
(ix) Negatived	Nil
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi) Part-discussed	1
(xii) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv) Lapsed due to retirement/death of member-in-charge of the Bill	Nil
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	33
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
(i) Notices received	1
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Discussion held	1
8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance)	
Statements made by Ministers	9
9. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION HELD	
	1
10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	2
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Moved	2
(iv) Adopted	1
(v) Negatived	1
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	2
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Moved	2
(iv) Adopted	2

12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

(i) Received	8
(ii) Admitted	8
(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	1
(iv) Adopted	1
(v) Part-discussed	Nil

14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS

(i) Received	165
(ii) Admitted	165
(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	1
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	1
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil

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

Nil

17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED

3,399

18. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED	3,985
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	239 ON 24 July 1986
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH VISITED	375 ON 22 August 1986
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	413
(ii) Unstarred	2,222
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	1
22. DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	Nil
23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES	

Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period 1 July to 30 September 1986	No. of Reports presented during the Session
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(i) Business Advisory Committee	5	—
(ii) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Nil	—
(iii) Committee on Petition	3	2
(iv) Committee of Privileges	—	—
(v) Committee on Rules	—	—
(vi) Committee on Government Assurances	1	1
(vii) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	—	—
(viii) General Purposes Committee	—	—

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

Sl. No.	Name of Members Sworn	Date on which sworn
1	2	3
1.	Shri S. S. Ahluwalia	17-7-1986
2.	Shri Ashwani Kumar	-do-
3.	Shri Lakshmi Kant Jha	-do-

1	2	3
4.	Shri Mahendra Prasad	17.7.1986
5.	Shrimati Manorama Pandey	-do-
6.	Prof. Chandresh P. Thakur	-do-
7.	Shri Ajit P. K. Jogi	-do-
8.	Shri Satish Kumar Sharma	-do-
9.	Kumari Sayeeda Khatun	-do-
10.	Shri Surendra Singh Thakur	-do-
11.	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	-do-
12.	Shrimati Veena Verma	-do-
13.	Dr. (Shrimati) Najma Heptulla	-do-
14.	Shri A. G. Kulkarni	-do-
15.	Shri Pramod Mahajan	-do-
16.	Shri Bhaskar Annaji Masodkar	-do-
17.	Shrimati Suryakanta Jayawantrao Patil	-do-
18.	Shri Nareshkumar Chunnalaji Puglia	-do-
19.	Shri Jagadish Jani	-do-
20.	Shri Basudeb Mohapatra	-do-
21.	Kumari Sushila Tiria	-do-
22.	Sardar Jagjit Singh Aurora	-do-
23.	Shri Harvendra Singh Hanspal	-do-
24.	Shri Dhuleshwar Meena	-do-
25.	Shri B. L. Panwar	-do-
26.	Shri Santosh Kumar	-do-
27.	Shri T. R. Balu	-do-
28.	Shri R. T. Gopalan	-do-
29.	Shrimati Jayanti Natarajan	-do-
30.	Shri M. Palaniyandi	-do-
31.	Shri G. Swaminathan	-do-
32.	Shri M. Vincent	-do-
33.	Shri Ajit Singh	-do-
34.	Chowdhary Ram Sewak	-do-

1	2	3
35.	Shri Satya Pal Malik	17-7-1986
36.	Shri Rasheed Masood	-do-
37.	Dr. Ratnakar Pandey	do-
38.	Shri Kalpnath Rai	-do-
39.	Dr. Rudra Pratap Singh	-do-
40.	Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari	-do-
41.	Shri Bekal Utsahi	-do-
42.	Shri Kapil Verma	-do-
43.	Shri Ashok Nath Verma	-do-
44.	Shri Sharad Yadav	-do-
45.	Shrimati Ela Ramosh Bhatt	-do-
46.	Shri R. K. Narayan	-d o-
47.	Shri Ram Awadesh Singh	18-7-1986
48.	Shri Jaswant Singh	23-7-1986
49.	Shri M. F. Husain (Nominated)	29-7-1986
50.	Shri Bhajan Lal	4-8-1986
51.	Shri Surendra Singh	4-8-1986
52.	Pt. Ravi Shankar (Nominated)	13-8-1986

27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

Sl. No.	Name	Sitting Member/Ex-member/ Other dignitaries
1.	Babu Jagjivan Ram	Sitting member, Lok Sabha
2.	Shri Shrikant Verma	Sitting member
3.	Shri Nand Kishor Das	Ex-member
4.	Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh	Sitting member, Lok Sabha

1	2	3
5.	Shri K. .G Sebastian	Ex-member
6.	Shri Sankar Prasad Mitra	Sitting member
7.	General Arun Sridhar Vaidya	Former Chief of Army Staff
8.	Shri Purna Chandra Sharma	Ex-member
9.	Shri Davood Ali Mirza	Ex-member

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER, 1986

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.	14-7-86 to 1-8-86	15	18(17) ¹	1	666(12)	(256) (a)	167 (17)
Assam L.A.	4-8-86 to 13-8-86	8	3(13)	—	926 (812)	41 (39)	19 (9)
Bihar L.A.	20-8-86 to 20-9-86	22	8 (8)	—	3,036	1159	100
Bihar L.C.	20-8-86 to 20-9-86	13	6 (13)	1	1,067 (1,174)	(25)	459 (137)
Gujarat L.A.	4-8-86 to 5-9-86	20	13 (15)	8	1,880 (1,031)	941 (192)	148 (13)
Haryana L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	18-8-86 to 29-8-86	10	23 (22)	—	680 (200)	401 (401)	11 (7)
Karnataka L.C.	25-8-86 to 29-8-86	5	22 (22)	—	285 (137)	1 (75) (b)	8 (1)
Kerala L.A.	23-6-86 to 31-7-86	21	8 (11)	—	(1654)	(3542)	4
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.	5-9-86 to 16-9-86	8	—	—	1 (1)	215 (201)	—

Nagaland L.A.	18-9-86 to 20-9-86	3	—	—	76 (75)	20 (20)	—
Orissa L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A.	—	—	—	—	14(1)	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.	1-9-86 to 29-10-86	13	20 (9)	—	1370 (422)	1224 (425)	43
Sikkim L.A.	19-9-86 to 2-9-86	2	3 (3)	—	4 (4)	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	—	—	—	—	1,670 (343)	321 (321)	—
Tripura L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	26-8-86 to 19-9-86	10	6 (14)	1	2,122 (930) (c)	1,560 (2,697) (d)	678 (142)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	26-8-86 to 22-9-86	12	4 (13)	—	233 (215)	(16)	82 (56)
West Bengal L.A.	12-9-86 to 1-10-86	8	17	17	340 (268)	79 (69)	2 (2)
Union Territories							
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	24-9-86 to 26-9-86	3	3 (3)	—	115 (100)	40 (40)	—
Delhi Metropolitan Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa, Daman and Diu L.A.	14-7-86 to 5-8-86	17	—	—	639 (472)	16 (36) (e)	1
Mizoram L.A.	2-9-86 to 5-9-86	4	—	—	44(36)	2(2)	—
Pondicherry L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

(a) 256 Starred notices were admitted as Unstarred.

(b) The figure 75 includes 74 Starred Questions admitted as Unstarred.

(c) The figure 930 includes 213 Short Notice Questions admitted as Unstarred.

(d) The figure 2,697 includes 1,169 Starred Notices and 193 Short Notice Questions admitted as Unstarred.

(e) The figure 36 includes 20 Starred Notices admitted as Unstarred.

APPENDIX—III (Contd.)

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

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Business Advisory Committee																
Committee on Govt. Assurances																
Committee on Petitions																
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions																
Committee on Privileges																
Committee on Public Undertakings																
Committee on Subordinate Legislation																
Committee on the Welfare of SC and ST																
Estimates Committee																
General Purposes Committee																
House/Accommodation Committee																
Library Committee																
Public Accounts Committee																
Rules Committee																
Joint/Select Committee																
Other Committees																
States																
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	3(3)	5(1)	—	—	—	5	3	31(a)	9	—	—	2	8	—	—	44(b)
Assam L.A.	4	2	2	—	4	1	—	6	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Bihar L.A.	3	43(11)	78(2)	36	—	—	22	—	70(7)	—	51	34	66(4)	29	1	147(5)(c)
Bihar L.C.	3(3)	31	18	4(1)	13	—	13	—	—	17	21	15	—	—	—	26(3)(d)
Gujarat L.A.	6(5)	5	1	4(4)	2	9(1)	2(1)	9(5)(e)	3(2)	—	1(1)	—	11	—	—	21(4)(f)

Haryana L.A.	.	.	.	13	3	—	6	23	23	15	13	—	3	8	28	1	—	1(8)
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	.	2	5	3(1)	2(2)	6	6	7	14(1)	4	—	13	2	10(2)	—	1	21(h)	—
Karnataka L.C.	.	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.	.	4(2)	7	7(1)	10(2)	—	12(5)	6(2)	9	10(2)	—	8	5	8(3)	2	—	16(24)(i)	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	.	—	5	4	—	3	6	4	4	2	2	2	4	6	—	—	3(j)	—
Madhya Pradesh L.C.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.	.	—	5	3	—	2	8	12	6	10	—	—	1	3	—	—	3	—
Meghalaya L.A.	.	1	3(2)	—	—	—	13	4	5(4)	15	—	1	—	14	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	.	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1(1)	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.	.	3(3)	22	22	—	22	18	26	47	41(6)	—	23	29	31(1)	1	—	19	—
Sikkim L.A.	.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	7	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	.	—	9	7	—	1	16	8	—	7	—	—	—	12	—	—	5	—

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Tripura L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	9(9)	15	5(2)	—	6	13 (1)	6(2)	10(1)	16(1)	—	—	1	11(1)	4(1)	2	6(1) (k)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	6(6)	19(1)	25	—	12(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	82(2)(i)
West Bengal L.A.	4(4)	12	13(2)	—	6(2)	10(1)	5	6	22	—	4	1	12(3)	—	6	—
Union Territories																
Assam L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1
Delhi Metropolitan Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa, Daman & Diu L.A.	4(2)	4(1)	—	—	—	2(1)	2	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	2(1)	7 (m)
Mizoram L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

(a) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes—23 sittings; and Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—8 sittings.

(b) Amenities Committee—3 sittings; Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes—7 sittings; House Committee on C.I. Wells 6 sittings & House Committee on Mining Corporations—1 sitting; House Committee on A.P. Carbides—3 sittings; House Committee on Markfed—6 sittings; House Committee on K.V. Line—6 sittings; House Committee on Rajahmundry—3 sittings; House Committee on Bairagi Mutt—3 sittings; House Committee on Lideab—2 sittings; House Committee on studios—2 Padmalaya sittings; House Committee on Nandyala Sugar Factory—1 sitting; and House Committee on Laxmi Globe Tobacco Corporation—1 sitting.

(c) Question and Calling Attention Committee—66 sittings and 5 reports; and Nivedan Committee—81 sittings.

(d) Question and Call Attention Committee—26 sittings and 3 reports.

- (e) Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes—4 sittings and 1 report; and Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—5 sittings and 4 reports.
- (f) Committee on Panchayati Raj—9 sittings and 1 report; Committee on Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes—8 sittings; Members Allowances Rules Committee—3 sittings; Committee on absence of Members—1 sitting and 1 report.
- (g) Sub-Committee of Rules Committee—1 sitting.
- (h) Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes—16 sittings; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table—5 sittings.
- (i) Subject Committee—I on Agriculture and Intergrated Rural Development—1 sitting and 3 reports; Subject Committee-II on Land Revenue, Forests and Fisheries—3 sittings and 2 reports; Subject Committee-III on Irrigation and Power—2 reports; Subject Committee-IV on Industry and Minerals—2 sittings and 2 reports; Subject Committee-V on Public Works, Transport and Communications—4 sittings and 2 reports; Subject Committee-VI on Social Services—2 sittings and 3 reports; Subject Committee-VII on Food, Housing and Labour—2 reports; Subject Committee-VIII—Economic Affairs—1 sitting and 3 reports; Subject Committee-IX on Local Administration and Cooperation—1 sitting and 3 reports; Subject Committee-X on Home Affairs—2 sittings and 3 reports.
- (j) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table—3 sittings.
- (k) Questions and Reference; Committee—6 sittings and 1 report.
- (l) Financial and Administrative Delays Committee—27 sittings; Compilation of Ruling Committee—22 sittings; Parliamentary Studies Committee—9 sittings; Sansadiya Evam Samajik Sadbhav Committee—4 sittings; and Questions and Reference Committee—20 sittings and 2 reports.
- (m) Select Committee on Labour Welfare Fund Bill—1 sitting and 1 report; and Select Committee on Defacement Bill—1 sitting.

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER, 1986

S.No	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1	The Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 1986	12-8-86
2	The Research and Development Cess Bill, 1986	14-8-86
3	The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1986	14-8-86
4	The Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill, 1986	14-8-86
5	The State of Mizoram Bill, 1986	14-8-86
6	The Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1986	14-8-86
7	The Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 1986	20-8-86
8	The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1986	21-8-86
9	The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1986	26-8-86
10	The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1986	26-8-86
11	The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill, 1986	30-8-86
12	The Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 1986	8-9-86
13	The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1986	8-9-86
14	The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1986	8-9-86
15	The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls (Amendment) Bill, 1986	8-9-86
16	The Central Duties of Excise (Retrospective Exemption) Bill, 1986	8-9-86
17	The Taxation Laws (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1986	10-9-86
18	The National Security Guard Bill, 1986	22-9-86

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1986

STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Andhra Pradesh (Non-Delta Area) Drainage Cess Bill, 1986.
2. The Bobbili and Sæethanagaram (Acquisition and Transfer of Sugar Undertakings) Bill, 1986.
3. The A.P. Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1986.
- *4. The A.P. Shops and Establishments Bill, 1986.
5. The A.P. Gram Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986.
- *6. The A.P. Labour Welfare Fund Bill, 1986.
7. The A.P. General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
8. The A.P. University Acts (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
9. The A.P. (Telengans Area) Horse Racing and Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
10. The A.P. Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Dacoits, Drug Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Land Grabbers (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
11. The A.P. Commissionerate of Higher Education Bill, 1986.
12. The A.P. Medical Practitioners Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
13. The A.P. Vaidya Vidhan Parishad Bill, 1986.
14. The A.P. Mandala Praja Parishad, Zilla Praja Parishads and Zilla Pranalike Abhivrudhi Mandals Bill, 1986.
15. The A.P. Gram Panchayats (Third Amendment) Bill, 1986.
16. The A.P. Urban Areas (Development) Amendment Bill, 1986.
17. The A.P. Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1986.

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Guahati Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
2. The Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
3. The Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
4. The Assam Rural Employment and Plantation Labour Welfare Bill, 1986.

*Awaiting assent.

5. The Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
6. The Assam Land Revenue Re-assessment (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
7. The Assam Urban Areas Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
8. The Assam Physically Handicapped Persons (Employment in Factories) Bill, 1986.
9. The Assam Forest Protection Force Bill, 1986.
10. The Assam Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
11. The Assam Speakers Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
12. The Assam Deputy Speakers Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
13. The Salaries and Allowances of the Leader of the Opposition in the ALA (Amendment) Bill, 1986.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Bihar Legislature (Members Salaries, Pension and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
2. The Bihar Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1986.
3. The Bihar Legislature (Officers' Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
4. The Bihar Deputy Minister's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
5. The Bihar Legislature (Leader of Opposition Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
6. The Bihar Ministers' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
7. The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1986.
8. The Bihar Coal Mining Area Development Authority Bill, 1986.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. Public Wakf (Pariseema Vistar) (Bihar Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1986.
2. Bihar Ukh (Aapurti Evam Kharid ka Viniyaman) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1986.
3. Motoragadi (Bihar Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1986.
4. Bihar Rajya Jal Aur Vaahit Mal Board (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1986.
5. Bihar Chini Upkaram (Arjan) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1986.
6. Bihar Kashtkari Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1986.
7. Bihar Mantri Vetan Aur Bhatta (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1986.
8. Bihar Upmantri Vetan Aur Bhatta (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1986.
9. Bihar Vidhan Mandal (Neta Virodhi Dal, Vetan Aur Bhatta) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1986.

10. Bihar Vidhan Mandal (Sadasyon ka Vetan Bhatta Aur Pension) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1986.
11. Bihar Vidhan Mandal (Padadhikariyon ka Vetan Aur Bhatta) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1986
12. Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-2) Vidheyak, 1986.
13. Bihar Koela Khanan Kshetra Vikas Pradhikar Vidheyak, 1986.

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The Gujarat Prohibition of Transfer of Immovable Property and Provision for Protection of Tenants from Eviction from Premises in Disturbed Areas Bill, 1986.
2. The Bombay Primary Education (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1986.
3. The Gujarat Contingency Fund (Temporary Increase) (Second) Bill, 1986.
4. The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Gujarat Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1986.
5. The Gujarat Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill, 1986.
6. The Gujarat Closed Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
- *7. The Gujarat Lokayukta Bill, 1986.
8. The Gujarat Development Corporations Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
9. The North Gujarat University Bill, 1986.
10. The Gujarat Provision for Disqualification of Members of Local Authorities for Defection Bill, 1986.
11. The Gujarat Prevention of Anti-Social Activities (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
12. The Gujarat Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 1986.
13. The Gujarat Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) (Second) Bill, 1986.
14. The Gujarat Salaries and Allowances of Members and Speaker of Gujarat Legislative Assembly, Ministers and Leader of the Opposition Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1986.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Karnataka Lokayukta (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986.
2. The Karnataka Departmental Enquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of Witnesses, Production of Documents and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
3. The Karnatka Co-operative Textiles Mills (Acquisition and Transfer) Bill, 1986.
4. The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
5. The Karnataka Improvement Board (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
6. The Karnataka Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1986.

*Awaiting assent

7. The Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
8. The Bangalore Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
9. The Corneal Grafting (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
10. The Karnataka Kidney Transplantation Bill, 1986.
11. The Karnataka Command Area Development (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
12. The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale therein (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986.
13. The Karnataka Societies Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
14. The Karnataka Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
15. The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale therein (Third Amendment) Bill, 1986.
16. The Agricultural Income Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986.
17. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1986.
18. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1986.
19. The Indian Partnership (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1986.
20. The Village Offices Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
21. The Karnataka Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
22. The Karnataka Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986.
23. The Karnataka Agricultural Credit Pass Book (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
- *24. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Karnataka Improvement Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
2. The Corneal Grafting (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
3. The Karnataka Kidney Transplantation Bill, 1986.
4. The Karnataka Lokayukta (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986.
5. The Karnataka Command Areas Development (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
6. The Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
7. The Bangalore Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
8. The Karnataka Departmental Enquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of Witnesses, Production of Documents and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
9. The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale therein (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986.
10. The Karnataka Societies Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1986.

*Introduced in previous Session and referred to Joint Select Committee.

11. The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
12. The Karnataka Co-operative Textile Mills (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
13. The Karnataka Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
14. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1986.
15. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1986.
16. The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale therein (Third Amendment) Bill, 1986.
17. The Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986.
18. The Karnataka Village Offices Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
19. The Karnataka Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
20. The Indian Partnership (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1986.
21. The Karnataka Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986.
22. The Karnataka Agricultural Credit Pass Book (Amendment) Bill, 1986.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1986.
2. The Kerala Water & Waste Water Bill, 1986.
3. The Kerala Finance Bill, 1986.
4. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1986.
5. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1986.
6. The Kerala Appropriation (No.8) Bill, 1986.
7. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 9) Bill, 1986.
8. The Payment of Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
9. The Kerala Essential Articles Control Bill, 1985.
10. The Kerala Grandhasala Sanghom (Taking Over of Management) Amendment Bill, 1986.
11. The Kerala Marine Fishing Regulation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986.

MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Meghalaya Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 1986.

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Kapas Otai Aur Dabai Karkhana, Rajasthan Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1986.
2. Rajasthan Bhu-Rajasva (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1986.
3. Rajasthan Vinnyog (Sankhya-3) Vidheyak, 1986.

4. Rajasthan Viniyog (Sankhya-4) Vidheyak, 1986.
5. Rajasthan Viniyog (Sankhya-5) Vidheyak, 1986.
6. Rajasthan Viniyog (Sankhya-6) Vidheyak, 1986.
7. Jaipur Metals and Electricals Limited (Shares ka Arjan) Vidheyak, 1986.
8. Rajasthan Vidhut (Shulk) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1986.
9. Rajasthan Panchayat (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1986.

SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Sikkim Water Supply and Water Tax Bills No. 5 of 1986.
2. The Sikkim (Livestock and Livestock Products Control) Amendment Bill No. 6 of 1986.
3. The Sikkim Ministers, Speakers, Deputy Speakers and Members of Legislative Assembly (Salaries & Allowances) Amendment Bill No. 7 of 1986.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Lepers (Uttar Pradesh Repeal) Bill, 1986.
2. The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
3. The Uttar Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
4. The Uttar Pradesh Higher Education Grants Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1986.
5. The Uttar Pradesh Land Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
6. The Uttar Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
7. The Uttar Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
8. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Supplementary 1986-87) Bill, 1986.
9. The Uttar Pradesh Sri Kashi Vishwanath Temple (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
10. The Land Acquisition (Uttar Pradesh Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1986.
11. The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti (Alpakalik Vyawastha) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1986.
12. The Uttar Pradesh Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
13. The Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986.
14. The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Members' Emoluments and Pension) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
2. Uttar Pradesh Higher Education Grants Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1986.
3. Uttar Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
4. Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Supplementary 1986-87) Bill, 1986.

5. Uttar Pradesh Aabkari (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
6. Uttar Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
7. The Land Acquisition (Uttar Pradesh Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1986.
8. Uttar Pradesh Land Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
9. Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Members' Emoluments and Pension) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986.
10. Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti (Alpakalik Vyawastha) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1986.
11. Uttar Pradesh Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
12. Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986.
13. Uttar Pradesh Sri Kashi Vishwanath Temple (Amendment) Bill, 1986.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The West Bengal Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
- *2. The Registration (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1986.
- *3. The Limitation (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1986.
- *4. The Engel India Machines and Tools Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1986.
- *5. The Krishi Silicate and Glass Works Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1986.
- *6. The Dr. Paul Lohmann (India) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1986.
- *7. The Indian Health Institute and Laboratory Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1986.
- *8. The Alok Udyog Vanaspati and Plywood Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1986.
- *9. The Gluconate Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1986.
10. The West Bengal University Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
- *11. The Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa-vidyalaya (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986.
- *12. The Paschim Banga Ayurvedic System of Medicine (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
- *13. The West Bengal Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
- *14. The West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
- *15. The Land Acquisition (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1986.
- *16. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Third Amendment) Bill, 1986.
- *17. The West Bengal Premises Requisition and Control (Temporary Provisions) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986.

*Awaiting assent.

UNION TERRITORIES

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Arunachal Pradesh Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1986.
2. The Arunachal Pradesh Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1986.
3. The Arunachal Pradesh Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1986.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The Goa, Daman and Diu Toddy Tappers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
- *2. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Goa, Daman and Diu Amendment) Bill, 1986
- *3. The Goa, Daman and Diu Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
- *4. The Goa, Daman and Diu Irrigation (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
5. The Goa, Daman and Diu Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
- *6. The Goa, Daman and Diu Labour Welfare Fund Bill, 1986.
- *7. The Goa, Daman and Diu Fire Force Bill, 1986.
- *8. The Goa, Daman and Diu Electricity Duty Bill, 1986.
- *9. The Goa, Daman and Diu Public Moneys (Recovery of Dues) Bill, 1986.
- *10. The Goa, Daman and Diu Appropriation Bill, 1986.
- *11. The Goa, Daman and Diu Legislative Diploma No. 2070 dt. 15-4-1961 (Amendment) Bill, 1986.

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1986

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of promulgation laid before the House	Date on which the Ordinance was laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
1	2	.	4	5	6
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT					
NIL					
STATE GOVERNMENTS					
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1.	The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	10-6-86	15-7-86		Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Bobbili and Seethanagaram Acquisition and Transfer of Sugar Undertakings Ordinance, 1986	26-6-86	Do.	..	Do.
3.	The Andhra Pradesh Land Grabbing (Prohibition) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	18-9-86		..	
BIHAR					
1.	The Bihar Sugar Undertaking (Acquisition) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986.		..		..
2.	The Patna Corporation (Amendment and Validation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 .				
3.	The Bihar State University (Constituent Colleges) Service Commission Ordinance, 1986.		..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	The Patna University (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1986	—	—	—	—
5.	The Bihar Non-Government Secondary School (T.O. of M and Control) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	—	—	—	—
6.	The Bihar Intermediate Education Ordinance, 1986	—	—	—	—
7.	The Bihar State University (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1986	—	—	—	—
8.	The Bihar Coal Mining Area Development Authority Ordinance, 1986	—	—	—	—
9.	The Public Wakf (Extension of Limitation) (Bihar Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	—	—	—	—
10.	The Bihar Sugarcane (Supply and Purchase Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	—	—	—	—
11.	The Bihar Agriculture University Ordinance, 1986	—	—	—	—
12.	The Bihar Private Education Institution (Adoption) Ordinance, 1986	—	—	—	—
13.	The Bihar Entertainment Tax (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1986	—	—	—	—
14.	The Bihar Contingency Fund (Amendment) 1986	—	—	—	—
GUJARAT					
1.	The Gujarat Contingency Fund (Temporary Increase) Ordinance, 1986	30-3-86	5-8-86	20-8-86	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	9-4-86	Do.	22-8-86	Do.

3. The Gujarat Contingency Fund (Temporary Increase) (Second) Ordinance, 1986	7-5-86	Do.	20-8-86	Do.
4. The North Gujarat University Ordinance, 1986	16-5-86	Do.	11-9-86	Do.
5. The Bombay Primary Education (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	15-9-86	Do.
6. The Gujarat Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1986	30-6-86	Do.	Do.	Do.
7. The Gujarat Development Corporations Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	1-7-86	Do.	11-9-86	Do.
8. The Gujarat Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	18-7-86	Do.	15-9-86	Do.
9. The Gujarat Prevention of Anti-Social Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	27-7-86	Do.	Do.	Do.
KERALA				
1. The Kerala Survey and Boundaries (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	4-8-86	20-10-1986	-	-
2. The Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
3. The Kerala General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
4. The Town Planning Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
5. The Kerala Municipal Corporation: (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
6. The Kerala Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
7. The Kerala Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
8. The Kerala Municipalities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
9. The Gandhiji University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
10. The Gandhiji University (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
11. The Cochin University of Science and Technology Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	The University Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	4-8-1986	20-10-1986	-	-
13.	The Kerala Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
14.	The Kerala Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
15.	The Kerala Tolls (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
16.	The Kerala Fishermen Welfare Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
17.	The Kerala Public Buildings (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
18.	The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
19.	The Kerala Civil Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
20.	The Kerala Forest (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
21.	The Kerala Agricultural University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
22.	The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
23.	The Irrigation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
24.	The Kerala Advocates Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
25.	The Kerala Marine Fishing Regulation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
26.	The Kerala Money Lenders (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
27.	The Kerala Command Areas Development Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-

28	The Kerala Preservation of Trees Ordinance, 1986.	Do.	Do.	-
29	The Kerala Private Forests (Vesting and Assignment) Amendment Ordinance, 1986.	Do.	Do.	-
30	The Kerala Municipalities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	29-9-1986	Do.	-
31	The Kerala Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-
32	The Kerala Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	Do.	Do.	-
MADHYA PRADESH				
1	The Madhya Pradesh Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	14-8-1986	-	-
2	The Madhya Pradesh Excise (Second Amendment & Second Validation) Ordinance, 1986.	21-8-1986	-	-
3	The Madhya Pradesh Lokayukta Evam Up-Lokayukta (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1986	8-9-1986	-	-
PUNJAB				
1	The East Punjab Ministers' Salaries (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	21-8-1986	-	-
2	The Salaries and Allowances of Deputy Ministers of Punjab (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986.	Do.	-	-
3	The Punjab Legislative Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Salaries (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986.	Do.	-	-
4	The Salary and Allowance of Leader of Opposition in Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986.	Do.	-	-
RAJASTHAN				
1	Kapas Otai Aur Dabai Karkhana (Rajasthan Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1986	7-5-1986	1-9-1986	-
2	Jaipur Metals And Electricals Limited (Shares ka Arjan) Adhyadesh, 1986.	23-6-1986	Do.	-
3	Rajasthan Bhu-Rajasva (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1986	22-7-1986	Do.	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Rajasthan Panchayat Samiti Tatha Zilla Parishad (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1986	2-8-1986	1-9-86	-	-
5	Rajasthan Vidyut (Shulk) (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
6	Mohan Lal Sukhadia Vishva-Vidyalaya (Nam Parivartan Aur Sandhodhan) Adhyadesh, 1986	8-8-1986	Do.	-	-
7	Rajasthan Panchayat Sanshodhan Adhyadesh, 1986	Do.	Do.	-	-
8	Rajasthan Panchayat Samiti Tatha Zilla Parishad (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1986.	Do.	Do.	-	-
TAMIL NADU					
1	The Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	19-7-1986	24-7-1986	-	-
2	The Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills (Acquisition and Transfer) Ordinance, 1986	12-8-1986	21-8-1986	-	-
3	The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	19-9-1986	27-9-1986	-	-
UTTAR PRADESH					
1	The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	-	1-9-1986	9-9-1986	Replaced by a Legislation
2	The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samitis (Alpakalik Vyavastha) (Sanshodhan) Ordinance, 1986	-	Do.	Do.	Do.

3	The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	.	-	Do.	Do.
4	The Uttar Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	.	-	Do.	7-10-1986
5	The Uttar Pradesh Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986.	.	-	Do.	Do.
WEST BENGAL					
1	The West Bengal University Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	.	8-7-1986	17-9-1986	29-10-86 Replaced by Legislation

APPENDIX VII

A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (As on 31 December, 1986)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Seats	Congress (I)	Telugu Desam	CPI(M)	Other Parties	Un-attached	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATES									
1	Andhra Pradesh	42	5	30	1	3(a)	2	41	1
2	Assam	14	4	—	—	7(b)	3	14	—
3	Bihar	54	47	—	—	5(c)	1	53	1
4	Gujarat	26	24	—	—	2(d)	—	26	—
5	Haryana	10	9	—	—	—	—	9	1
6	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	—
7	Jammu and Kashmir	6	3	—	—	3(e)	—	6	—
8	Karnataka	28	24	—	—	4(f)	—	28	—
9	Kerala	20	13	—	1	5(g)	1	20	—
10	Madhya Pradesh	40	40	—	—	—	—	40	—
11	Maharashtra	48	42	—	—	3(h)	2	47	1
12	Manipur	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
13	Meghalaya	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
14	Nagaland	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
15	Orissa	21	20	—	—	1(i)	—	21	—
16	Punjab	13	6	—	—	5(j)	2	13	—
17	Rajasthan	25	24	—	—	—	—	24*	—
18	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
19	Tamil Nadu	39	25	—	—	13(k)	1	39	—
20	Tripura	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
21	Uttar Pradesh	85	83	—	—	2(l)	—	85	—
22	West Bengal	42	16	—	18	8(m)	—	42	—

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (As on 31 December, 1986)

Sl. No.	States/Union	Seats	Cong(I)	Janata	CPI(M)	BJP	Other parties	Un-attached	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
STATES										
1	Andhra Pradesh	18	7	1	..	..	10(a)	..	18	..
2	Assam	7	5	..	..	..	2(b)	..	7	..
3	Bihar	22	16	..	..	3	3(c)	..	22	..
4	Gujarat	11	8	..	..	1	..	2	11	..
5	Haryana	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
7	Jammu and Kashmir	4	2	..	..	..	1(d)	1	4	..
8	Karnataka	12	5	6	..	..	..	1	12	..
9	Kerala	9	3	..	2	..	4(c)	..	9	..
10	Madhya Pradesh	16	13	..	..	3	..	..	16	..
11	Maharashtra	19	15	1	..	1	2(f)	..	19	..
12	Manipur	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
13	Meghalaya	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
14	Nagaland]	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
15	Orissa]	10	9	1	..	..	..	..	10	..

16 Punjab	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	..	..	..	2(g)	..	7	..
17 Rajasthan	.	.	.	.	.	10	8	..	..	1	..	1	10	..
18 Sikkim	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
19 Tamil Nadu	.	.	.	.	.	18	4	..	..	..	14(h)	..	18	..
20 Tripura	.	.	.	.	.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
21 Uttar Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	34	26	1	..	..	7(i)	..	34	..
22 West Bengal	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	..	11	..	4(j)	..	16	..
UNION TERRITORIES														
23 Arunachal Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
24 Delhi	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
25 Mizoram	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
26 Pondicherry	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
27 Nominated	.	.	.	.	.	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	7	12
						244	150	10	14	9	49	12	243	..

- (a) Telugu Desam-10.
- (b) Assam Gana Parishad (AGP)-2.
- (c) CPI-2; and Lok Dal-1.
- (d) National Conference-1.
- (e) Kerala Congress-1; Muslim League-1; Janata(G)-1; and CPI-1.
- (f) Congress(S)-2.
- (g) Akali Dal-2.
- (h) AIADMK-11; and DMK-3.
- (i) Lok Dal-7.
- (j) Forward Bloc-2; [R.S.P.-1; and CPI-1.

C. PARTY POSITION IN LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

State/Union Territory	Seats	Cong. (I)	Janata Dal	Lok Dal	BJP	Cong. (S)	CPI (M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
STATES												
Andhra Pradesh L.A. (As on 4-10-86)	295	51	3	..	8	..	11	11	203(a)	5	291*	4(b)
Assam L.A. (As on 1-10-86)	126	25	..	..	..	4	2	..	91(c)	..	126	..
Bihar L.A. (As on 17-10-86)	325	192	13	46	13	1	1	12	11(d)	29	320*	4
Bihar L.C. (As on 1-10-86)	96	36	2	4	..	..	..	6	2(e)	1	51*	44
Gujarat L.A. (As on 1-7-86)	182	148	14	..	11	..	..	..	..	9	182	..
Haryana L.A. (As on 30-9-86)	90	61	8	10	4	..	..	..	10(f)	1	85*	4
Himachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-4-86)	68	58	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	2	68	..
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. (As on 11-7-86)	78	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	36(g)	15	77	1
Jammu & Kashmir L.C. (As on 1-7-86)	36	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	16(h)	1	19	17
Karnataka L.A. (As on 1-10-86)	225	66	136	..	2	..	2	4	..	11	221*	3

Karnataka L.C. (As on 1-10-86)	63	12	18	6					5	41*	21
Kerala L.A. (As on 1-10-86)	141	31	4	..	9	29	12	42(i)	13	140*	
Madhya Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-10-86)	321	246	5	..	1	..	..	1(j)	5	315*	5
Maharashtra L.A. (As on 30-9-86)	289	162	20	..	54	2	2	14(q)	19	289	
Maharashtra L.C. (As on 1-4-86)	64	33	1	..	3	..		12(r)	9	64	
Manipur L.A. (As on 1-7-86)	60	39					1	12(k)	8	60	
Meghalaya L.A. (As on 1-10-86)	60	38		..				20(l)	1	59*	
Nagaland L.A. (As on 1-7-86)	60	40	..		..	..	..	17(m)	2	59	
Punjab L.A. (As on 1-4-86)	117	32	1	..	..	..	1	73(n)	4	117	
Rajasthan L.A. (As on 1-10-86)	200	115	10	27	38	..	1	..	9	200	..
Sikkim L.A. (As on 1-10-86)	32	1		..	..	..	..	30(o)	1	32	
Tamil Nadu L.A. (As on 1-10-86)	235	62	3	..	..	5	2	161(p)	1	234	..
Uttar Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-10-86)	426	267	20	83	16	..	6	5(s)	25	424	2
Uttar Pradesh L.C. (As on 1-10-86)	108	36	..	7	2	..	2	13(t)	..	60	48

State/Union Territory	Seats	Cong. (I)	Janata	Lok Dal	BJP	Cong. (S)	CPI (M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
West Bengal L.A. (As on 1-10-86)	295	57	..	..	..	..	167	7	56(u)	4	291	4
UNION TERRITORIES												
Arunachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1-10-86)	33	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(v)	-	33	-
Delhi Metropolitan Council (As on 20-11-86)	61	39	1	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	60	1
Goa, Daman & Diu L.A. (As on 1-10-86)	33	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	9(w)	2	33	-
Mizoram L.A. (As on 1-7-86)	33	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	9(x)	2	33	-
Pondicherry L.A. (As on 1-7-86)	33	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	12(y)	1	32	1

Notes : *Excluding the Speaker.

(a) Telugu Desam Party—198; Majlis-Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen—4; and Marxist Communist Party of India—1.

(b) Election of 2 Telugu Desam Party Members, pending in Court.

(c) Assam Gana Parishad—71; United Minority Front—17; and Plains Tribal Council of Assam—3.

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