

THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AS EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTER IN PARLIAMENT**

—Narayan Datt Tiwari

**WORKING OF LEGISLATURES IN THE MATTER OF
LEGISLATION**

—Kartar Singh Mann



VOLUME XXXIII, NO. 4

DECEMBER 1987

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.

The Editor would welcome articles on constitutional, parliamentary and legal subjects for publication in the *Journal*. A modest, token honorarium is payable for articles etc. accepted for publication in the *Journal*. The articles should be type-written on only one side of the paper.

Latest standard books are reviewed in the *Journal* by members of Parliament and scholars. Books intended for review should be sent to the Editor.

The views expressed in the signed articles etc. published in the *Journal* are those of the authors and the Lok Sabha Secretariat does not accept any responsibility for them.

Copyright for the articles, notes and reviews published in the *Journal* vests with the Lok Sabha Secretariat and prior written permission from the Editor should be obtained for the reproduction of any material from the *Journal*. A copy of the publication in which an article is so reproduced should be sent to the Editor.

Correspondence concerning the subscription and sales should be addressed to Sales Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Sansadiya Soudha, New Delhi-110001.

Price per copy Rs. 16.00
Annual Subscription Rs. 60.00

CONTENTS

	PAGE
EDITORIAL NOTE	... 481
ARTICLES	
Jawaharlal Nehru as External Affairs Minister in Parliament —Narayan Datt Tiwari	... 483
Working of Legislatures in the matter of Legislation —Kartar Singh Mann	... 491
SHORT NOTES	
Vice-Presidential Election, 1987	... 496
Commemoration of the 40th Anniversary of the Independence of India	... 499
Unveiling of the Portrait of Shri S. Satyamurti in the Central Hall, Parliament House	... 502
Foundation-stone Laying Ceremony of Sansadiya Gyanpeeth (Parliament Library Building)	... 505
Third Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Government Assurances of Parliament and State Legislatures	... 507
PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES	
Conferences and Symposia	... 513
Parliamentary Delegation from India	... 516
Parliamentary Delegation to India	... 516
Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training	... 516
PRIVILEGE ISSUES	... 519
PROCEDURAL MATTERS	... 525
PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS	... 528

	PAGE
DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST	
The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1987	... 541
The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Act, 1987	... 542
The Constitution (Fifty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1987	... 543
SESSIONAL REVIEW	
Lok Sabha	... 545
Rajya Sabha	... 562
State Legislatures	... 570
RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST	... 573
APPENDICES	
I. Statement showing the work transacted during the Eighth Session (Part II) of the Eighth Lok Sabha	... 583
II. Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Forty-third Session of Rajya Sabha	... 588
III. Statement showing the activities of the Legislatures of the States and Union Territories during the period 1 June to 30 September 1987	... 592
IV. List of Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by President during the period 1 June to 30 September 1987	... 597
V. List of Bills passed by the State Legislatures during the period 1 June to 30 September 1987	... 599
VI. Ordinances issued by the Central and the State Governments during the period 1 June to 30 September 1987	... 604
VII. Party Position in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Legislatures of States and Union Territories	... 608
INDEX	... 617

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Articles

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI is Minister of Finance and Commerce.

SHRI KARTAR SINGH MANN is Secretary of Punjab Vidhan Sabha.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The first Prime Minister of India Shri Jawaharlal Nehru not only led the People of India in their struggle for freedom, but in the post-Independence era enunciated the basic principles of our foreign policy and laid the firm foundations of our positive role in world affairs. The principles which Shri Nehru gave expression to continue to guide us even today in our relations with the world community. He was not only a great Foreign Minister, but also an ideal parliamentarian. In the first article in this issue of the *Journal* on "Jawaharlal Nehru as External Affairs Minister in Parliament", Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, Minister of Finance and Commerce recalls the role of Shri Nehru as Foreign Minister. For Nehru, according to Shri Tiwari, the open dialogue conducted in the Parliament was a crucial activity, not only because it strengthened Participative democracy in India, but also because it enabled him "to shape foreign policy in creative interaction with popular aspirations at the same time as it created an informed body of opinion on world affairs in the country". Recounting various achievements of Shri Nehru in formulating India's foreign policy, Shri Tiwari observes that a durable by-product of his diplomacy was the enunciation of *Panchsheel*, the five principles of peaceful co-existence, which form the bed-rock of not only our foreign policy but are also the mainspring of the Non-aligned Movement. In conclusion, the author asserts that through the pursuit of his foreign policy, "Jawaharlal Nehru hoped to lay the foundations of India's role in the world community; a role which rested not upon military but upon moral strength and was exercised to ensure lasting peace and social equity for mankind."

The second article on "Working of Legislatures in the matter of Legislation" by Shri Kartar Singh Mann, Secretary, Punjab Vidhan Sabha discusses at length various theories of legislation. The author notes that old theories of legislation have become defunct in view of multi-dimensional progress in varied facets of life and logic and that social legislation which was not given proper attention in the past, has now gained paramount importance. On the practical difficulties faced by the legislature in making laws for the land, Shri Mann feels that the "actual time required for drafting, vetting and scrutiny is not provided to the draftsmen of the legislation, with the result, the legislation remains unripe and requires amendments shortly thereafter." In conclusion, he opines that "denying adequate time to the legislature for deliberations is not only a denial of privilege to the legislators, but also is an indiscriminate injustice to the people at large who send their representatives for participation in the deliberations on the measures before the House."

We extend our heartiest felicitations to Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma on his election as Vice-President of India and assuming the office on 3 September

1987. A feature, "Vice-Presidential Election, 1987" has been included in this issue.

A commemorative meeting of the 40th Anniversary of the Independence of India was held in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 13 August 1987. The meeting was addressed by the President, Shri R. Venkataraman, the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha and Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha. A feature on the event appears in this issue.

We also publish a feature on the unveiling of the portrait of the veteran parliamentarian Shri S. Satyamurti by the President, Shri R. Venkataraman in the Central Hall, Parliament House on 19 August 1987.

The foundation-stone of *Sansadiya Gyanpeeth* (Parliament Library Building) was laid by the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi on 15 August 1987, the day of the 40th Anniversary of our Independence. A feature on the ceremony has been included in this issue.

We also publish in this issue a feature on the Third Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Government Assurances of Parliament and State Legislatures which was held in New Delhi on 1 and 2 August 1987.

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

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

—Subhash C. Kashyap

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AS EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER IN PARLIAMENT*

NARAYAN DATT TIWARI

Jawaharlal Nehru not only led the people of India in their struggle for freedom, but as Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs after 1947 also gave expression to the basic principles of our foreign policy and laid the foundations of India's role in world affairs. Any reflection upon the stewardship of our foreign policy by Jawaharlal Nehru is bound to be much more than a recapitulation of our recent history. Nehru's vision of world affairs rested upon such firm premises that, although two decades and more have passed since his demise, the principles which he enunciated continue to guide us in our relations with the world community. Any reconstruction of the principles which informed Jawaharlal Nehru as the Minister for External Affairs is, therefore, more than an historical exercise. Such recapitulation enables us to reflect afresh upon the basic principles of our foreign policy at the same time as it enables us to reinforce our role and policies in international affairs.

Jawaharlal Nehru was not only a great Foreign Minister, but also a great parliamentarian. It was because of the importance Jawaharlal Nehru attached to Parliament as the vibrant embodiment of the great experiment in popular and social democracy which we had initiated on our soil after our liberation from British imperialism in 1947. Indeed, Nehru looked upon Parliament as the coping stone of that magnificent structure of democratic institutions which is formally enshrined in our Constitution. For him, Parliament was a forum where he could conduct an open dialogue with the chosen representatives of the people, and, indeed, with the people themselves. This dialogue was a crucial activity, not only because it strengthened participative democracy in India, but also because it enabled Jawaharlal Nehru to shape foreign policy in creative interaction with popular aspirations at the same time as it created an informed body of opinion on world affairs in the country. Perhaps such considerations are not altogether absent from our minds even today, when we debate the great issues of war and peace in Parliament. Such

*Adapted from the Address delivered by the author at the meeting organised by the Indian Parliamentary Group at New Delhi on the occasion of 23rd Death Anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, first Prime Minister of India on 27th May, 1987.

occasions provide our leadership with an opportunity to interact with the representatives of the people, and through such interaction, draw popular aspirations into the business of formulating policy in the domain of foreign affairs.

It is also necessary to recall the stance which the Indian National Congress, as the premier vehicle of the struggle for freedom, adopted towards the world community prior to 1947, largely at the initiative of Jawaharlal Nehru. Nehru was firmly of the opinion that the struggle for freedom in India was an integral part of a much wider struggle of the peoples of Asia and Africa, who, after centuries of exploitation and oppression, were seeking to liberate themselves from European domination. Nehru believed that an awareness of the wider Asian and African revolution strengthened the several movements for national liberation at the same time as it strengthened the aggregate struggle of the peoples of the third world for a life of material dignity and cultural creativity. He further believed that it was the inescapable destiny of India to play a seminal role in this worldwide struggle of the oppressed, to voice their aspirations and their dreams and hopes for a better world and to hold out, where necessary, moral and material sustenance to the peoples involved in struggles for national liberation.

While the liberation movements of Asia and Africa constituted a seminal development in world politics, according to Jawaharlal Nehru, the socialist transformation which had been initiated in the Soviet Union, through the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, was no less significant a factor in the history of mankind. Indeed, to the extent European imperialism was a manifestation of world capitalism, the oppressed peoples of Asia and Africa possessed the Soviet Union and in the international socialist community a natural ally against a common enemy. The mutually beneficial relationship between the national liberation movements of Asia and Africa, on the one hand, and the worldwide socialist movement, which had triumphed in the Soviet Union in 1917 (and was to triumph elsewhere later), on the other, was the dominant feature of the international landscape in the second quarter of the twentieth century. Yet this natural alliance did not, indeed, could not, distort the character of the liberation movements; nor did it imply that the countries of the third world were to find in the Soviet experience, or in the experience of other socialist countries, a readymade model for their development. On the contrary, it was through reflection upon their own individual historical traditions as well as upon the content of the struggles which they had waged against European imperialism that the leaders and the peoples of the third world would be able to shape for themselves strategies and tactics that would not only deliver them from political bondage but also ensure their deliverance from poverty and deprivation. In all these decisive issues concerning the human conditions in the twentieth century, so Nehru stated on more than one occasion, the third world would find much illumination in socialist theory and practice, creatively interpreted in the light of the historical experience of different societies.

It is crystal clear that when Jawaharlal Nehru assumed the responsibility of conducting our foreign relations, as Prime Minister as well as Minister for External Affairs, he had already devised a vision of the world community in which India, as the spokesman of resurgent Asia, played a seminal role. India could play such a role, so Nehru believed, only if she developed close and intimate relations with the third world, and gave voice to the aspirations of its citizens in various international forums. What the oppressed peoples desired above all was a life of material dignity and an opportunity to shape their future free of external interference. Basic to the realisation of such a state of affairs was the establishment of durable peace between India and her neighbours within Asia as a whole and in the world at large. Indeed, peace, so Jawaharlal Nehru believed, was a basic need of the newly liberated polities of the third world because only under conditions of peace could such polities embark upon those urgent programmes of industrialisation and social reconstruction which were to provide the basis for a revolutionary transformation of the lives of the common people.

If the objective of durable peace was to be realised, then the first problem awaiting resolution at the hands of Jawaharlal Nehru, immediately after 1947, was the Kashmir problem, which was in turn linked to overall relations between India and Pakistan. When Pakistan encouraged tribesmen from her frontier regions to embark upon an invasion of Kashmir and backed tribal aggression with her armed forces, Jawaharlal forthwith called in the army to repel Pakistan aggression against India. As he repeatedly observed before members of Parliament in the course of debates on Kashmir and Pakistan, the issues at stake were higher than just the fate of Kashmir, important though the latter was in itself. Despite the tragic subdivision of the subcontinent in 1947, India held firmly to the policy of secularism as the only legitimate policy for conjuring into existence a progressive and democratic polity in the twentieth century. The fateful decision of Kashmiris to opt for union with India rather than with Pakistan was, therefore, the lynchpin of Indian secularism and the true basis of a secular identity for India. The epic battle for secularism in India had to be fought on the soil of Kashmir.

So far as Pakistan was concerned, India had nothing but goodwill for the people of that country. However, the insecurity which haunted the rulers of Pakistan prompted them to use the hypothetical fear of India as a means to perpetuate their hold over their people. The legitimate response to such tactics was to reiterate the friendship of the people of India for the people of Pakistan, so that the ruling classes of Pakistan could not utilise clumsily fabricated external threats to reinforce their hold over their people. In this connection Nehru had stated:

When we consider the question of Indo-Pakistan relations, we have to look at it as a whole. We have to think awhile of past history, too, because what we see today has grown out of the past.

Some twenty or thirty years ago, most of us stood, as we do today, for

intercommunal unity. We wanted a peaceful solution of our internal problems and a joint effort to win our freedom. We hoped we could live together in that freedom. The supporters of Pakistan had a different gospel. They were not for unity but disunity, not for construction but for destruction, not for peace, but for discord, if not war. I do not think that the people of Pakistan are any better or any worse than the people of India. But, fortunately, a certain ideal was before us in this country during the last twenty or thirty years which naturally affected our thinking and action. And in spite of everything that ideal continues to be our guiding star. That is the major difference between India's policies today and those of Pakistan.

In the 1950s and 1960s (as is true today), India's relations with Pakistan not only affected bilateral links but also impinged adversely upon the position which India occupied in the world community, particularly with respect to the United States of America. When India attained independence in August 1947, Jawaharlal Nehru entertained sentiments of friendship for the United States of America and deeply respected the values which it represented as a liberal polity, irrespective of his view of the American stance in World politics. Here was a vigorous industrial society free of the feudal past which bedevilled the countries of Europe. Here, once again, was a country with a revolutionary anti-colonial past, and with living memories of that past, which was not directly involved in the exploitation of Asia and Africa during the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. Friendly relations with such a country could yield material assistance to the people of India that could be crucial in their desire to embark upon the industrialisation of their society. Small wonder, then, that Jawaharlal reflected deeply upon the consequences which could flow out of his first visit to the United States in August 1949, in the following words:

I think often, whenever I have the time to think of this coming American visit. In what mood shall I approach America? How shall I address the people etc.? How shall I deal with the Government there and businessmen and others. Which facet of myself should I put before the American public...I shall have to meet some difficult situations. I want to be friendly with the Americans but always making it clear what we stand for. I want to make no commitments which come in the way of our basic policy. I am inclined to think that the best preparation for America is not to prepare and to trust to my native wit and the mood of the moment, the general approach being friendly and receptive. I go there to learn more than to teach...I am receptive if I want to be and I propose to be receptive in the United States. I want to see their good points and that is the best approach to a country. At the same time I do not propose to be swept away by them. I do not think there is much chance of that.

Notwithstanding the careful thought which went into planning the first visit to the United States, all did not go well between the host and the guest. Proud of his cultural heritage and sensitive to a high degree, Jawaharlal Nehru found the patronising attitude of American leaders less than helpful while the latter lost a rare opportunity to draw into a friendly relationship a statesman who, at this juncture more than anyone else, spoke for resurgent

Asia. Yet it was not just a question of the clash of cultures and personalities. The strategic perspectives of the two nations obviously rested upon different if not opposed perspectives. A few years after the visit, a paranoid fear of Soviet expansionism encouraged the U.S. Government to enter into a military alliance with Pakistan. As a result of this, Nehru developed a deep concern for the independence of his country and the security of Asia as a whole. In protesting against the military arrangements between the leaders of Pakistan and the United States, Nehru spoke in Parliament of the historical experience of India *vis-a-vis* such pacts and alliances as follows:

I have stated on earlier occasions that I believe that the Prime Minister of Pakistan earnestly wishes, as I do, that there should be good relations between India and Pakistan. Mr. Mohammed Ali has made various statements about this matter of aid from the U.S. He asks why India should object. Of course, they are a free country; I cannot prevent them. But if something affects Asia, India especially, and if something in our opinion is a reversal of history after hundreds of years, are we to remain silent? We have thought in terms of freeing our countries, and one of the symbols of freedom has been the withdrawal of foreign armed forces. I say the return of any armed forces from any European or any American country is a reversal of the history of the countries of Asia, whatever the motive. It was suggested some two or three years ago in connection with Kashmir that some European or American countries should send forces to Kashmir. We rejected that completely because, so far as we can see, on no account are we going to allow any foreign forces to land in India.

If the misunderstandings which soured relations between India and the United States, despite the efforts of Jawaharlal Nehru, had the makings of a tragedy, then the deterioration in relations with the People's Republic of China provided the raw material for a major disaster, which cast a dark shadow over the closing years of Nehru's life as the custodian of India's foreign relations. This was all the more so, because from the very outset, Nehru had looked upon the Chinese experience as comparable to India's own experience just as he had also looked upon cordial relations between these two civilizations of antiquity, which were seeking to transform themselves into modern industrial societies, as the basis of peace and stability in Asia, and indeed, in the world as a whole. The importance which Nehru attached to China is vividly reflected in the visit which he paid to that country towards the middle of 1959; a visit which was cut short by the outbreak of World War II. After the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949 Nehru expeditiously extended diplomatic recognition to it in the belief that such a step would go a long way towards ensuring a healthy growth of the new Chinese polity. This is not to suggest that Jawaharlal Nehru was oblivious to various unresolved issues between India and China; nor was he oblivious to the strategic tension between these two Asian giants, *vis-a-vis* the transformation of their agricultural societies into modern industrial communities. The first indication of Chinese bellicosity came in their proclaimed intention to liberate Tibet. Jawaharlal Nehru supported the notion of Chinese suzerainty over Tibet just as he also believed that China was morally obliged to respect

Tibet's autonomy. He, therefore, raised the question as to what (or whom) was Tibet to be liberated from? Nevertheless, when the Chinese leadership decided to assert its rights over Tibet through an armed intervention, Nehru refused to take undue alarm, and patiently worked out an agreement whereby India formally acknowledged the status of Tibet as an integral part of China. It has been argued, with the benefit of hindsight, that the negotiations over Tibet offered a golden opportunity to settle India's northern border with China. Yet it is important to remember that Nehru, at that juncture, had received assurances from the Chinese that they looked upon the border issue as one that was already resolved in principle and that nothing was needed beyond the detailed cartographic resolution of agreed principles. Indeed, the Sino-Indian agreement over Tibet was in some ways a model agreement; more particularly, because it became the occasion for the definition of the five principles of peaceful coexistence—the principles of *Panchsheel*—which were to feature slightly later as the ideological lynchpin of the Non-aligned Movement.

The hopes which were aroused of friendly Indo-Chinese relations as a result of the agreement over Tibet, in 1954, were belied shortly afterwards. The Government of India discovered, to its utter astonishment, that China had made substantial encroachments upon Indian territory in the process of building a communication system in its South-Western regions. When India attempted to assert its administrative control over her far-flung Himalayan territories an escalating series of border incidents, triggered off by China, greatly embittered relations between the two countries.

The deterioration in relations between India and China caused grave disquiet to Nehru, because of their implications for the grand design of world affairs in which he had placed India as a pivotal member of the international community.

Whatever be the motivations behind China's stance towards India in the late 1950s and the early 1960s the objective of defending India's vital interests was pursued by Jawaharlal Nehru with great vigour. It was the pursuit of this objective which led to the unfortunate developments of November 1962, when China perpetrated an unprovoked military attack upon its southern neighbour. Yet the speed with which India recovered from this reverse is testimony to Nehru's strategic insight and supreme courage, as it is also testimony to the patriotism and resilience of the people of India. It takes a truly great leader just as it also takes a truly great people to snatch victory out of the jaws of defeat and to transform a tactical reverse into a strategic gain. India soon recovered her military and political strength, which has since been tested on numerous occasions, in the theatres of war no less than in the form of diplomacy. As a result of the enriched understanding of China, her goals and her objectives, which Jawaharlal Nehru communicated to us in the 1960s, we shall be able to fully protect our national interests in our continuing dialogue with the People's Republic of China.

Although Nehru's diplomacy towards China resulted in a temporary reverse for India, a durable by-product of this diplomacy was the enunciation of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, or *Panchsheel*, which became the mainspring of the Non-aligned Movement and which continue to guide India, as indeed, they guide other countries of the third world, down to our own times. I have spoken earlier of Nehru's profound awareness of the Asian and African revolution of the twentieth century, which in the context of world history, meant the emergence of the third world, after centuries of repression and exploitation, as an autonomous force on the world stage. As Nehru's experience of handling India's foreign relations ripened in the 1950s he realised the urgent need for an organized forum for third world opinion, in which India's voice could exercise a decisive influence. Perhaps the Asian Relations Conference, held at Nehru's instance in 1947 was a step—albeit a tentative step—in this direction. The founding fathers of the Non-aligned Movement first met at Bandung in 1955 to proclaim the emergence of a new force in world politics. Nehru played a historic role at the Bandung Conference and his was perhaps the leading voice in giving shape to its deliberations. As he stated in Parliament shortly after the Conference:

The Bandung Conference has been a historic event. If it only met, the meeting itself would have been a great achievement, as it would have represented the emergence of a new Asia and Africa, of new nations who are on the march towards the fulfilment of their independence and of their sense of their role in the world. Bandung proclaimed the political emergence in world affairs of over half the world's population. It presented no unfriendly challenge or hostility to anyone but proclaimed a new and rich contribution. Happily that contribution is not by way of threat or force or the creation of new power blocs. Bandung proclaimed to the world the capacity of the new nations of Asia and Africa for practical idealism, for we conducted our business in a short time and reached agreements of practical value, not quite usual with international conferences. We did not permit our sense of unity or our success to drive us into isolation and egocentricity. Each major decision of the Conference happily refers to the United Nations and to world problems and ideals. We believe that from Bandung our great organization, the United Nations, has derived strength. This means in turn that Asia and Africa must play an increasing role in the conduct and the destiny of the world organization.

The growth of the Non-aligned Movement in the 1950s, and the increasingly significant role which India came to play in this movement, also provided the basis for the development of a close and friendly relationship between India and the Soviet Union. This was so despite the fact that in the first few years after 1947, the Soviet leadership was doubtful of the extent to which India had emerged as a truly autonomous factor in Asian and world politics. Perhaps the crucial development, in this respect, was the growth of a military understanding between Pakistan and the United States, on the one hand, and the emergence of a new leadership in the Soviet Union, on the other. These events constituted the backdrop to a visit which Jawaharlal Nehru paid to the Soviet Union in 1955, in the course of which he discovered

the great progress made by the country since his earlier visit in 1927. Nehru also realised, in the course of his dialogue with the new Soviet leaders, the extent to which they looked upon non-alignment as a positive factor in world politics and a signal contribution to world peace. As he told his hosts in Moscow:

We came here to convey to the people of this great country greetings and good wishes of the Indian people and we go back laden with your affection and good wishes for our country and our people. We did not come here as strangers, for many of us have followed with deep interest the great changes and development that have taken place in this country. Almost contemporaneously with your October Revolution under the leadership of the great Lenin we in India started a new phase of our struggle for freedom. Our people were engrossed in this struggle for many years and faced heavy repression with courage and endurance. Even though we pursued a different path in our struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi we admired Lenin and were influenced by his example. In spite of this difference in our methods there was at no time an unfriendly feeling among our people towards the people of the Soviet Union.

The friendly relationship with the Soviet Union which Nehru carefully nurtured was to become an extremely significant factor, both in the internal development of India as well as in the conduct of Indian foreign policy. It provided our diplomacy with a solid underpinning, as the leaders of India piloted the country through the turbulent waters of international politics in the third quarter of the twentieth century.

As we dwell upon India's relations with the world community, in the closing decades of the twentieth century, the foresight and sagacity with which Jawaharlal Nehru had shaped our foreign policy, in the 1950s and the 1960s, stands out in bold relief. It was his great ambition to place India at the centre of world stage, through drawing upon her moral strength and through highlighting the leadership which she could offer to the third world, as a country which had triumphed in the course of a unique non-violent struggle over the greatest imperial power known to human history. It was also his great ambition to establish through such leadership durable peace in the world which would provide developing countries, like India, with the respite they needed to successfully industrialise themselves and provide their citizens with the basic material and cultural requirements of civilized existence. Through the pursuit of such a foreign policy, Jawaharlal Nehru hoped to lay the foundations of India's role in the world community; a role which rested not upon military but upon moral strength and was exercised to ensure lasting peace and social equity for mankind. Perhaps the best tribute we can pay to the memory of Jawaharlal Nehru, is to bear in mind the basic principles which informed his foreign policy, as we meet the challenges which confront us today, or which we may face in the years which lie ahead.

WORKING OF LEGISLATURES IN THE MATTER OF LEGISLATION

KARTAR SINGH MANN

Parliament makes the law for the country and the State Legislatures for their respective States. Both of them do the same job, but according to their subjects as allotted by the Constitution. The process being followed in law-making is almost the same in the Parliament as well as in the State Legislatures. The legislation in the present era cannot be authorised without the consent of the representative assembly. On law-making, many theories were offered by political philosophers, but with the passage of time, some of them became obsolete. Some stood the test of time and are still in existence because of their universal character and unanimous acceptance. Such like legal thoughts have been acknowledged owing to their having universality and commonness in them. Only such law remains in force which has the seeds of unison spirit and mutual adjustment. The process of legislation has waded through several centuries; now it has reached the stage where various disciplines like economics, politics, sociology, ethics, and technology have surrounded the very existence of human life.

Although law is the will of the people expressed through their elected representatives in Assembly, yet another source of law has also gained importance, *i.e.* judge-made law. Customary laws are also being reprocessed through the Acts of Legislature. The reality is that only that law is universally accepted which is passed either by Parliament or Legislature. The Courts, which are to interpret the laws, are the test laboratories of enactments made by legislatures. When put into practice, the law is tested in judicial processes. Then certain conclusions come to surface whether a particular law is made through deep deliberations by the legislature or is simply processed through speedy pressures by devoting a little time for the purpose.

In the modern period, legislation has become a permanent necessity. The values of life have undergone a great change because of scientific and technological advancements. Life has become a plethora of problems. To tide over the complex problems, it is very necessary to impose discipline in the various

fields of life which can only be developed by the aid of legislation. For this purpose, Ihering, the greatest German authority on law, has laid down the following general principles of legislation:

1. Laws should be known to be obeyed.
2. Laws should answer expectations.
3. Laws should be consistent with one another.
4. Laws should serve the principle of Utility.
5. Laws should be methodical.
6. Laws must be certain to be obeyed, must not become a dead letter.
7. Laws are necessary to ward off the danger of the operations of egoism or self-interest, the ordinary factors of human action.
8. Laws and legislation must aim at justice which suits all.
9. Laws are inter-connected "Laws like human beings lean on one another." ¹

These principles have brought the sense of humanitarianism in the theory of legislation. With the growth of humanitarianism, collectivism has developed its stature in the body of laws. Among all the influences on laws and legislation, science has left an indelible impact on the minds of law-makers. Similarly, the effect of technological age cannot be denied. With all the benefits and conveniences, it has also brought mankind new dangers and discomforts. It has created a new and great danger comprehensively known as environmental pollution. In this situation, new legislation has to be brought to save humanity from the dangers of science and technology. New principles in the prevalent theories are required to be introduced.

Similarly, the theories of socialism and communism reflect the very structure of society. The State being the instrument of the socialist and communist ideas, legislation came to be the most obvious method of effecting its ideas. Legislation gave it the effect and attraction of legality, the peaceful change. Legislation, therefore, figures most prominently in the political life of the socialist and communist states. The State as the main instrument of progress came easily to socialists and communists.

In contrast to Socialism and Communism, the philosophy of Welfare formed the public opinion of democratic countries. Without giving to the State pre-dominant authority and influence over the economic and social life of the people, culminating in totalitarianism, this philosophy seeks to ameliorate the social conditions of the people without undue interference in their individual life. The way was shown for the welfare state and welfare legislation by the intellectual strata of public opinion. However, the welfare state does not eschew all nationalisation of economic activity—it allows nationalisation of services not of the production of goods. Such services are known as

1. M. Ruthnaswamy: *Legislation-Principles and Practice*, 1974, p.37.

public utility services like railways, road transport and water and electric supply being used by the rank and file.

In the historical perspective, one can easily appreciate the complexities and intricacies of legislation which the present legislatures are to face. Besides the ordinary laws which safeguard the rights and liberties of the individual, there are certain fundamental laws which ordinary legislation may not change. In countries like France, Germany and India which are having their written Constitutions their fundamental laws are embodied there itself. The fundamental principles on which the political life of the people is based are individuality, equality and justice. After securing the life and liberty of the State and of the individual, laws and legislation take on the task of serving and promoting the good life of the State and the people. For good life, morality is necessary, and to maintain morality legislation is a must. Legislation is the framework which is required to be made for good life.

It is difficult to imagine a theory of legislation which does not rest upon some theory of social and industrial well-being. Such a theory is evolved outside law courts and academies in the general opinion of the people as influenced by political and social thought. Of the several kinds of law—laws of Nature, laws of God, laws of Religion and laws of the State, the last of these concerns us most. Plato, who wrote a whole treatise on laws, described laws as “rules passed for the good not of a particular class, but for the good of the State as a whole—Laws formed the supreme rule of the State, the State to which the law is subject and has no authority of its own, is on the high way to win; the State, in which the law is above the rulers and the rulers are inferior of the law, has every blessing which the gods can confer.”²

Aristotle described law as the legal part of justice—that part made by custom or enactment. Laws are enacted for the common good. According to him “the rule of law is preferable to that of a single citizen: even if it be the better course to have individuals ruling, they should be made law-guardians or ministers of the laws.”³

According to Pollock and Maitland “Law is an ideal result of the facts of human nature and history. Law is a field where life and logic meet.”⁴

The pace of legislation has undergone numerous changes in view of multi-dimensional progress in varied facets of life and logic. The scientific and technological pace of development has changed the socio-economic structure of society to a higher magnitude. Old theories have become defunct in the new context of life pattern. The flow of legislation which began in the 19th century became a flood in the 20th century. New problems have given rise to new legislation. Social legislation which was not given proper attention in the

2. A.E. Taylor (*Tr.*); *Plato's Laws*.

3. Ernest Barker; *The Politics of Aristotle*; 1948, p.lv.

4. Pollock and Maitland; *History of English Law*, (Vol.I), 1968.

past, has gained paramount importance in the present. Now, human beings are well aware of their rights and duties and to discipline their limits, progressive legislation has become a must. After partition of India, the legislation has taken many new turns. The Welfare State has brought in a rapid succession Social Security Acts, Insurance Acts, National Health Acts and others of the kind. Whatever has happened in India has happened all over the world.

It is well known that in many countries law-making by the legislature is only a part of the law making that goes on. In particular, the practice has grown up by which a legislature delegates rule-making power to the Government or to independent or quasi-independent administrative agencies. Whether this should be described as a delegation of the law-making power or not, is a matter of discussion in some countries. Under the Constitution of United States it would seem that Congress cannot delegate the law-making power. But some rule-making power is needed by modern governments. In India, rule-making power is given to the Administration but is subject to scrutiny by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the House.

The main function of the legislature is expected to be of making laws for the land. However, in practice, it is at times seen that general principles of law on a particular subject get passed by the legislature in a short time, and the rest of the job of rule-making is left to the department concerned. No doubt the legal department extends help in drafting rules, sub-rules, regulations, orders etc. required to be made under the provisions of the Act, but the fact remains that due amount of time by the legislature itself is not devoted for its analytical survey of the rules so framed. Initially, at the drafting stage, enough time should be devoted from every angle and no scope should be left for making any amendment in the law before the legislature. It is learnt that the actual time required for drafting, vetting and scrutiny is not provided to the draftsmen of the legislation, with the result, the legislation remains unripe and requires amendments shortly thereafter. In practice, very short time is allowed to legislators also for offering their views on the legislative measure before the House. Sometimes, the copies of the Bills which are to be passed by the Legislature are not supplied to the legislators well in advance, rather they are supplied only a day and sometimes a few hours before they are to be discussed on the floor of the House. The legislators who remain busy in other matters of public importance, may not get enough time to go through the proposed legislation and as such no healthy discussion may take place for the improvement of the Bills. Since legislation is the most important function of the legislature, this aspect should in no way be allowed to be ignored. It is in the knowledge of all concerned that the legislative proposals are prepared by the Executive. They are to be processed and passed by the Legislature. If proper and adequate time is not given to the legislature for the purpose, is it possible to expect good and matured legislation from it? Denying adequate time to the legislature for deliberations is not only a denial of privilege to the legislators, but is an indiscriminate injustice to the people at large who send their representatives for participation in the deliberations on the measures before the House.

On this score, it is felt that the draftsmen of legislative proposals are expected to go very deep into the pith and substance thereof so that no loophole remains in the statute. The draft of the legislative proposal should also be thoroughly vetted by the specialists on the concerned subject. The legislature too is urged upon to devote considerable time in the process of legislation so that matured and errorless law is given to the people. The idea behind this adequate exercise is to see that at the time of enforcement of law, it is not flouted. Consequently, the chances of litigation would decrease to a great extent.

Professor Madhu Dandavate: I would suggest that don't keep your eyes steady, try to wink!

Dr. D.N. Reddy: I may be mistaken by the lady members.

Mr. Speaker: If that is not unparliamentary, I will allow!

(L.S. Deb., 17 August 1987)

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 1987

The Vice-Presidential Election, 1987 was the ninth election to elect the eighth Vice-President of India. Earlier to this, eight elections were held in 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1969, 1974, 1979 and 1984.

The office of the Vice-President fell vacant from 25 July 1987, consequent on the resignation of Shri R. Venkataraman, as Vice-President of India and his taking oath as President of India on that day.

Article 68(2) of the Constitution of India provides for an election to be held to fill a vacancy in the office of Vice-President occurring by reason of his death, resignation or removal, as soon as possible after the occurrence of the vacancy. The Election Commission of India accordingly, proceeded with the necessary formalities required to be completed in this regard, as provided in the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 and the Rules made thereunder governing the election to the office of the Vice-President. The Election Commission issued the notifications on 1 August 1987 appointing Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, as the Returning Officer and Shrimati K.K. Chopra, Additional Secretary, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, as the Assistant Returning Officer for the Vice-Presidential Election.

The Commission issued a notification on 4 August 1987, fixing 18 August 1987, as the last date for receiving nominations; 19 August 1987, as the date for the scrutiny of nominations; 21 August 1987, as the last date for the withdrawal of candidatures; and 7 September 1987, as the date on which a poll, if necessary, to be taken.

The Returning Officer issued a Public Notice on the same day, *viz.* 4 August 1987, regarding the procedure, dates for filing nominations and election and the place where nomination papers could be delivered. The Public Notice was published in the Gazette of India/State Gazettes. The news to this effect was given wide publicity by audio, audio-visual and the print media, *viz.* All India Radio, Doordarshan and almost all the newspapers.

A total of 55 persons were supplied with the nomination papers. A notable

feature of the election this time was that of all the political parties, only Congress(I) fielded their candidate, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma.

By 3 p.m. on 18 August 1987, the last date fixed for making nominations, 39 nomination papers were received from 27 candidates. Three nomination papers were filed on behalf of Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma. Scrutiny of nominations was taken up as per schedule at 11 a.m. on 19 August 1987, by the Returning Officer in his room in the Parliament House. All the nomination papers barring that of Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma were rejected as they did not conform to the requirements of law. Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, being the only candidate validly nominated and not having withdrawn his candidature, the Returning Officer, formally declared him elected to the office of the Vice-President after 3 p.m. on 21 August 1987, the appointed time for the withdrawal of candidatures. Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma entered upon the office of the Vice-President on 3 September 1987.

Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma—a Life Sketch

Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma was born on 19 August 1918 at Bhopal. He received his education at St. John's College, Agra, Allahabad University, Lucknow University, Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge University, Harvard Law School, Zurich University, Paris University, London University and Lincoln's Inn.

He took his M.A. degree in English Literature, Hindi and Sanskrit and stood first in the University. He obtained his LL.M. from the Lucknow University once again standing first in the University. He did his Ph.D. at Cambridge and was awarded a Diploma in Public Administration from London University.

Dr. Sharma taught Law at Lucknow University and at Cambridge University. While at Cambridge, Dr. Sharma was Treasurer of the Tagore Society and the Cambridge Majlis. A Bar-at-law from Lincoln's Inn, he was a Fellow at Harvard Law School during 1947-1948.

Dr. Sharma was awarded the Chakravarti Gold Medal for social service by Lucknow University. The Vikram University and the Bhopal University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D (Honoris Causa).

During his tenure as Governor of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Maharashtra he was Chancellor of Universities in these States. Presently, he is Chancellor of Delhi University, Punjab University and Gandhigram Rural Institute (deemed University). As Vice-President he is *ex-officio*, a trustee of the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust and the Chairman of the Organising Committee for the Asian Relations Commemorative Conference.

Dr. Sharma started his legal practice in 1940 in Lucknow. A veteran freedom

fighter, Dr. Sharma had undergone imprisonment during the freedom struggle, the Merger Movement in Bhopal and later in 1978.

He was Chief Minister of the erstwhile Bhopal State (April 1952 to November 1956), Cabinet Minister, Government of Madhya Pradesh holding the portfolios of Education, Law, Public Works, Industry and Commerce, National Resources and Separate Revenue (1950-1967) and was thereafter Union Minister for Communications (10 October 1974 to 24 March 1977).

Dr. Sharma was President, Bhopal Congress Committee (1950-1952); Member, All India Congress Committee for more than 32 years (1952-1984); President, Madhya Pradesh Congress Committee (1967-1968); Member, Congress Working Committee for about 20 years; General Secretary, Indian National Congress (1968-1972) and President, Indian National Congress (1972-1974). His experience as a legislator and a parliamentarian spans a period exceeding thirty years. He was a member of the State Legislature (1952-1971) and later member of Parliament (Fifth Lok Sabha: 1971-1977) and (Seventh Lok Sabha: January 1980 to August 1984).

Dr. Sharma has written a number of articles on different subjects in various national and international journals and has to his credit a good many publication.

Dr. Sharma has travelled widely and visited various countries of the world which include Afghanistan, Austria, Bangla Desh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Hong Kong, Holland, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritius, Norway, Pakistan, Singapore, South Yemen, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, USA and USSR. Dr. Sharma has led numerous delegations to international conferences including a parliamentary delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference at Oslo in 1980, and a Special Delegation of leading veteran freedom-fighters to Moscow, in August 1987 for the Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of India's Independence, during the Festival of India in the USSR.

COMMEMORATION OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA

A commemorative meeting of members of both Houses of Parliament to mark the 40th Anniversary of Independence was held on 13 August 1987 in the Central Hall, Parliament House.

On his arrival at Parliament House, the President, Shri R. Venkataraman was received by the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha and Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and was ceremonially conducted to the Central Hall.

Soon after the President reached his seat on the dais of the Central Hall, the National Anthem, *Jana Gana Mana* was played. Thereafter, a recording of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's *Tryst with Destiny* speech was played. Then the dignitaries, members of Parliament and all others present in the Central Hall including its lobbies and galleries stood to observe two minutes' silence in memory of the martyrs who laid down their lives for the Independence of India.

In his address*, the President, Shri R. Venkataraman called the Commemorative meeting a "heartwarming event" and said that "it is both natural and fitting that we should take time today to remember all those patriots, whether the foot-soldiers or the great generals of the army of freedom, who are no longer with us to share in our joy". Praising the results of the great visionary Jawaharlal Nehru's unique experiment in democratic planning, he said that even as "we achieved freedom without armed rebellion, we have achieved economic progress with the consent of the people". With the enormous rise in population, the President, however, felt that the "programme's will have to be so devised as to afford palpable satisfaction to the millions", and such satisfac-

* The Hindi version of the address was read out by Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

tion could only come if the people concerned felt that they were *participants* all along the line—from formulation, through implementation, to fruition. He added that this was where the institution of Parliament and the parliamentary form of democracy had a unique role to play. On the functioning and success of parliamentary democracy in India, Shri Venkataraman observed that “while it makes for self-expression, it renders agitationism redundant. Accommodation, not acrimony; consensus, not confrontation mark a healthy democracy. It should be our endeavour to reach consensus on national issues and make it our normal working method”. The President termed the fortieth anniversary of independence as an “appropriate occasion for a soul search and self-examination of the past profession, present practices and future trends.” Calling upon all sections of society and all political parties and institutions to join together in eradicating poverty from the country, the President concluded with a message sent out by the *Katha Upanishad*: *Uttishthata* (Arise), *Jagrata* (awake), *Prapya varan nibodhata* (and stop not till the goal is reached).

Welcoming the distinguished invitees on the occasion, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha said that during the forty years of Independence India has emerged as a progressive, self-reliant, powerful, peace-loving and independent democracy. He termed India as a bouquet of different religions and languages and said that it had been “showing the path of unity in diversity since ancient times”. Dr. Jakhar noted that the holding of regular, free and fair elections in our great country of various disparities was really an achievement and a “glorious record”. He, however, laid stress on the paramount importance of maintaining the dignity, sanctity and prestige of Parliament and legislatures. Outlining the all-round progress made by India, the Speaker cautioned against the rising population for which he stressed the need for a psyche to be developed “through scientific and psychological means so that the couples may assimilate the utility of small family norm”. Dr. Jakhar gave credit for the emergence and pre-eminent position of India in world politics to Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi and said that they had made world peace and anti-apartheid movement broad-based and more powerful. The Speaker concluded by saying that “the most outstanding achievement of India is its unity in diversity. Separatism breeds fear, doubt and hatred. If doubts are not removed and hatred is not overcome, we will ourselves be finished in the process of decimating each other. Hatred can be overcome not with hatred but with love only”.

In her address, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha called upon all not to forget our statesmen who earned us independence and yet who never saw India’s struggle for independence solely in national terms; they viewed it “as part of the global process which would be achieving its ultimate goal only when all the subject nations attained full freedom”. She noted that Mahatma Gandhi’s great teaching of truth and non-violence and the doctrine of *Panchsheel* propounded by Pandit Nehru were the foundations of India’s foreign policy and the policy

of non-alignment and their impact had been reflected also in the countries of the third world. She recalled with pride the fact that “we have time and again shown our capacity to respond to crises and challenges with resolve and togetherness. No longer is our nation a silent witness to the vicissitudes of history”. She hoped that the great sons and daughters of independent India who are now active participants in shaping its destiny, would ever remain so.

In his address Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, at the outset, paid homage to the martyrs and the makers of the Indian revolution, the founders of the modern Indian State, who were a “remarkable galaxy of wisdom and daring and moral authority”. Recalling the ideals, principles and eternal values of our freedom struggle, Shri Gandhi said: “The Indian Revolution is fired by more than the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity. The Indian Revolution stands for Truth and Non-Violence; for the purity of means to achieve noble ends; for the dissolution of all barriers which separate human being from human being, all barriers of religion or race, caste, creed or gender”. Detailing “great achievements” attained by India in almost every field, the Prime Minister noted that there was a long way to go since millions were still to reap the full harvest of development and serious social injustices and disabilities remained. Shri Gandhi very confidently stressed, “Years of fighting for freedom and four decades of building a new India have taught us how to confront and overcome challenges. Time and again, we have demonstrated that we shall defend our freedom, our unity, our territorial integrity. Where there are challenges, we shall meet them. Where there are pressures, we shall resist them”.

The Prime Minister concluded by calling upon all to “rededicate ourselves to the great endeavour of building our modern nationhood, preserving our hard-won freedom and waging relentless war on poverty, on prejudice and superstition, on fanaticism and violence, on all forms of oppression and discrimination”.

The ceremony concluded with the playing of the National Anthem.

UNVEILING OF THE PORTRAIT OF SHRI S. SATYA- MURTI IN THE CENTRAL HALL, PARLIAMENT HOUSE

A portrait of the veteran parliamentarian, Shri S. Satyamurti was unveiled by the President Shri R. Venkataraman at a function held on 19 August 1987 in the Central Hall of the Parliament House to mark his birth centenary. Shri Satyamurti was a distinguished member of the Central Legislative Assembly in the pre-Independence era.

The President was received at the Parliament House by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shrimti Pratibha Devisingh Patil, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha and Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha.

On the President reaching the dais in the Central Hall, the national anthem, *Jana-Gana-Mana* was played by the President's Band and the national song, *Vande Mataram* was recited by the All India Radio artistes, respectively. Thereafter the portrait of Shri Satyamurti was presented to the Speaker by Shrimati Aruna Asaf Ali on behalf of the donors.

In his speech on the occasion, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, recalled "multi-faceted personality" of Shri Satyamurti and his contribution to the building of modern India "through his parliamentary skill and his relentless fight with the British bureaucracy in the legislature". Describing Shri Satyamurti as a "many splendoured personality", Dr. Jakhar recounted his reconstructive role particularly in the legislature, politics, national movement and education. The Speaker observed that Shri Satyamurti's debating skills and the effective use which he made of supplementary questions earned for him the sobriquet "Supplemurti" in the Central Legislature which he had entered in 1935. Dr. Jakhar added that "he contended time and again in the Assembly that no nation on earth was good enough to govern another and that every nation was good enough to govern itself." He said that the portrait of Shri Satyamurti would be "preserved and displayed permanently in the Distinguished Parliamentarians Gallery of our Parliamentary Museum and

Archives in the proposed building of Sansadiya Gyanpeeth for posterity to revere and draw inspiration from”.

Paying rich tributes to Shri Satyamurti before unveiling his portrait, President Shri R. Venkataraman described him as a personality “that compelled attention, inspired admiration and evoked respect”. The President called him “a great patriot and brilliant parliamentarian at whose performances the British quailed and the Indians thrilled”. Soon after entering the Madras Legislative Council in 1923, Shri Venkataraman recalled, Shri Satyamurti acquired fame as an unrivalled legislator. He added that Satyamurti excelled in the Question Hour and “became a master of the art of interpellation”. The President said that as a member of the Central Legislative Assembly between 1935 and 1939, “Satyamurti virtually stormed the citadel of the British Empire in India with powers of marshalling facts in the advocacy of his case, his rapier-like wit, and his indefatigable energy”. Shri Venkataraman noted that Shri Satyamurti had left a great legacy to future parliamentarians since “he proved that neither numbers nor lung power were as effective as the punches and pulls based on incontrovertible facts, figures and arguments.” The President added that Satyamurti’s sustained successes in the Central Assembly led Gandhiji to remark that if there had been ten Satyamurtis in our legislature, the British would have quit long ago. Shri Venkataraman called upon the contemporary parliamentarians to “learn from Satyamurti’s life the lesson of consistency, loyalty and steadfastness to organisations and causes, irrespective of the personal factor.”

In her thanks-giving speech, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha termed Shri Satyamurti “a great freedom fighter, a legendary parliamentarian, an orator *par excellence*, and above all, a fine human being”. She observed that he had become “a legend in his own life time” whose “oratorical prowess won his accolades not only within India but also in Britain where he had gone to espouse the cause of the Indian freedom movement”. Shrimati Patil recalled that Shri Satyamurti’s role in the Central Legislative Assembly, earned him the sobriquets “Supplemurti”, “indefatigable Satyamurti” and “terrific debater” and that “Satyamurti Effect” had become an accepted terminology by then. She hoped that the portrait of Shri Satyamurti would be “an inspiration to all parliamentarians to endeavour to live up to the standards set by Shri Satyamurti”.

After the thanks-giving speech of Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, the ceremony concluded with the national anthem played by the President’s Band.

Shri S. Satyamurti—A Life Sketch

Birth and Education: Son of Shri Sundara Shastriar, a leading advocate in Tirumayam of Pudokottai district of Tamil Nadu, Shri S. Satyamurti was born on 19 August 1887. After preliminary schooling in his home town, he

had education at Maharaja's College, Pudokottai and Christian College, Madras. He studied Law and enrolled himself as a High Court 'Vakil' in 1913, where he came into close contact with Congress leader Shri S. Srinivasa Iyengar.

Political Career: In 1908, Shri Satyamurti enrolled himself as a volunteer under the captaincy of Shri Srinivasa Sastri at the annual session of the Indian National Congress held at Madras. In 1914, he headed one of the important sub-committees of the Indian National Congress when it met again in Madras. He quit his lucrative practice as a lawyer and jumped into the struggle for *Swaraj*. He was elected to Madras Legislative Council in 1923. He was re-elected to the Legislative Council in 1926. During 1923—30 as a member of the Madras Legislative Council, he emerged as a great orator. Shri Satyamurti was elected to Central Legislative Assembly in 1935 where he worked under the leadership of Shri Bhulabhai Desai. He took part in 'Satyagraha' Movements and went to jail in 1931, 1932 and again in 1940. In April 1919, he joined the Congress delegation to England led by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. He remained in U.K. for six months and did intensive propagandā for the Congress. In June 1925, he again visited U.K. on his second propagandā mission to that country.

Other activities: Shri Satyamurti was a great connoisseur of art and culture. He was a successful amateur actor and was instrumental in the setting up of the Music Academy of Madras. He was one of the distinguished Mayors of Madras city. He was also an educationist and active member of Madras University syndicate and associated with the starting of Annamalai University.

Death: During the Quit India Movement in 1942, he was imprisoned in the Amraoti jail where he took seriously ill and breathed his last on 28 March 1943.

FOUNDATION-STONE LAYING CEREMONY OF SANSADIYA GYANPEETH (PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY BUILDING)

The Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi laid the foundation-stone of *Sansadiya Gyanpeeth* (Parliamentary Library Building) by the side of *Sansadiya Soudh* (Parliament House Annexe) New Delhi on 15 August 1987, the day of the 40th Anniversary of Independence.

The foundation-stone laying ceremony was preceded by *Saraswati Vandana* by a troupe of All India Radio artistes and was followed by planting of *Molsari* (*Mimusops Ellingi*) trees by the Prime Minister and Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha.

In his Welcome Address to the distinguished gathering, the Speaker Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar stressed the "need for an ever-evolving, developing institution of library and information services for the members of Parliament". He said that an adequately equipped and properly housed library was vital for effective parliamentary performance by members. Highlighting the current information explosion and ever-growing needs of members of Parliament, and the serious shortage of space for stacking publications and catering for expanding information services experienced by Parliament Library in its existing premises, the Speaker said that *Sansadiya Gyanpeeth*, to be built at a cost of approximately Rs. 26 crores, would fulfil a major need of our Parliament. The building, he added, "will be designed to accommodate upto 3 million volumes. With the adoption of various modern space saving devices and use of micro filming, computerized data storage and processing etc., this building should take care of our needs for some decades." The new building would be a milestone in other respects as well since, besides meeting the ever-growing needs of the members of Parliament for accomplishing their official and public duties, it would also serve as a multi-dimensional institution housing a number of other parliamentary institutions like the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, the Hall of National Achievements and the Parliamentary Museum & Archives. The building would be a dissemination workshop and centre of research on the parliamentary movement in the country and a storehouse of all materials on subjects of relevance to members of Parliament. Requesting the Minister of Urban Devel-

opment, Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai, who was present on the occasion, to ensure that the building was completed within a span of two years, Dr. Jakhar humorously quipped that his "request" may even be deemed a "ruling" by the Speaker.

Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi in his Address emphasised the need and importance of library and information services in Parliament. He said the library is "invariably the heart of any parliament" because "only with an input of knowledge good debate can take place". The Prime Minister hoped that the members would spend more time in the library. He felt that the new Library Building would be a "new milestone" in the history of Indian Parliament and would contribute to the "strengthening of our democracy and strengthening the voice of the people."

In her Thanks-giving speech, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha drew attention to the "paucity of space" being felt with the tremendous expansion of Parliament Library and said the building, when completed, would be a "model legislative library". She thanked the Prime Minister and the distinguished audience who had contributed to the success of the foundation-stone laying function.

THIRD CONFERENCE OF CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES OF PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES

The third Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Government Assurances of Parliament and State Legislatures in India was held in New Delhi on 1 and 2 August 1987*. Besides, the Chairmen of Committees on Government Assurances of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha 24 Chairmen of the Committees of State/Union Territory Legislatures attended the Conference.

In the absence of Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, his inaugural Address was read out by Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 1 August 1987. Highlighting the "distinct and useful role" played by committees of Parliament with adequate powers to scrutinise the working of the various departments of Government "in enforcing Executive Accountability to Parliament", the Speaker, in his Address, observed that the Committee on Government Assurances was a unique Committee of its type, which "performs the useful task of watching implementation of various promises and assurances given by the Ministers on the floor of the House". Dr. Jakhar noted that a distinguishing feature of this Committee was its close association with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs which "acts as a coordinating agency between the Ministries/Departments of the Government and the Committee to ensure proper implementation of assurances". Mentioning another novel feature of this Committee, Dr. Jakhar added, "Generally with the dissolution of Lok Sabha, all the pending work before parliamentary committees lapses. But the assurances given by the Ministers on the floor of the House which are pending implementation by Government do not lapse automatically on the dissolution of the House. The Committee on Government Assurances nominated after the constitution of the new House scrutinises all such pending assurances". The Speaker concluded with a word of appreciation for the Committees on Government Assurances of the Parliament in exercising utmost vigilance in ensuring that the Union Executive did not escape its responsibility in implementing without delay the assurances given to the representatives of the people in the two Houses.

* The earlier Conferences were held in 1976 and 1981.

In his address Professor Narain Chand Parashar, Chairman, Committee on Government Assurances of Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference, outlined in detail the procedure followed by the Committee in its scrutiny and noted that "the Committee scrutinizes each and every assurance and undertakes detailed examination so that Ministries or Departments are not allowed to ignore or overlook the commitment. The commitment to the House by the Minister is a solemn promise and the Committee has to pursue it closely until it is wholly fulfilled." He added: "Not only that, the Committee has to see timely implementation of the assurance and wherever any delay is found, it has to go further into the matter". Quoting several instances on the "creditable achievements" of the Committee, Professor Parashar noted that "not only the timing but also the manner and the extent of the implementation of an assurance has always been the concern of the Committee." To support his point further Professor Parashar stated that during the first to seventh Lok Sabha, the number of assurances culled out ranged between 3,500 to 11,000. Out of them only a small number were dropped and remaining were implemented. In the present Lok Sabha upto the last Budget Session, 3,486 assurances were extracted and out of them 2,284 had been implemented, only 8 allowed to be dropped and, 1,194 were pending implementation.

The Conference discussed following points pertaining to the various aspects of the Committee on Government Assurances:

1. Systems and procedures to help the Committee on Government Assurances in its working.
2. Whether the reply of a Minister stating "If specific instance of Government inaction/corruption or violation of rules, regulations, etc. is brought to the notice of the Minister that can be enquired into" can be treated as an assurance of the Minister so that the matter may be pursued by the Committee.
3. Treating Assembly Questions as assurances if no answer is furnished by Ministry/Department.
4. Need to evolve uniform procedure in culling out assurances.
5. To avoid delay in taking action on assurances, whether it would be desirable that the Minister or representative of the Department concerned takes note of the assurance, as and when they are given, and begins taking action on them without waiting for the initiative from the Legislature Secretariat.
6. It is high time that certain guidelines may be chalked out for Ministers so that they give only practical assurances.
7. Whether the promises made in the Governor's Address should be treated as an assurance?

8. As in the Lok Sabha, should a time limit of three months be fixed for the State Governments for implementing the assurances given in State Legislatures?
9. Whether any classification of assurances is necessary to ensure speedy and effective implementation.
10. Need for constitution of a cell in every Department of the Government for implementation of assurances?
11. What course of action the Committee on Government Assurances should follow if the concerned Ministry/Department does not implement an assurance given by the Minister in the House, even after a lapse of considerable period of time, and in spite of repeated recommendations in that regard by the Committee in its reports?
12. What attitude should the Committee on Government Assurances adopt in case of serious disagreement between the Committee and the Government with regard to the fulfilment of a particular assurance/undertaking and how should it be resolved?
13. Need for curbing the increasing tendency on the part of the Ministries/Departments to approach the Committee for dropping of an assurance on the ground that the Minister had simply stated the factual position and that he did not intend to give any assurance in reply to the question.
14. If the Government gives an assurance to examine certain matters, the examination thereof should be completed within three months and the Committee should be informed of both the Inquiry Report and the action taken thereon so that the Committee could see whether action had been taken as per the Inquiry Report or not.
15. What recourse should be adopted by the Committee on Government Assurances—
 - (a) to ensure satisfactory implementation of the Assurances given by the Ministers on the floor of the House; and
 - (b) to ensure implementation of the assurances within the time fixed for implementation?
16. In case the Secretary of the Department is called to give evidence before the Committee for non-implementing an assurance within a reasonable time, and the Committee is not satisfied with the reasons advanced by him for non-fulfilment of the assurance, what course of action is open to the Committee for getting it implemented.

17. How to expedite actual implementation of assurances given by the Ministers on the floor of the House?
18. Sometimes Government Departments express their inability to implement an assurance for want of necessary funds. What should be done in such cases?
19. What course of action should be adopted by the Committee in case of delay in implementation of an assurance where for the execution of such assurance, the Department concerned has to depend upon other Departments who are not primarily responsible for the work?
20. Once an assurance has been given by the Minister on the floor of the House whether the Department can unilaterally change, abandon or keep in abeyance the implementation of the assurance without prior information to the Committee.
21. Whether the assurances given by the Ministers of the outgoing House lapse with the dissolution of the House or the Committee on Government Assurance of the new House continue to scrutinise them like those of the new House?
22. Whether the assurances pending before the Committee on Government Assurances should lapse on the dissolution of the House?
23. Whether non-fulfilment of assurances given by Ministers could be considered as a breach of privilege.
24. If the Head of the Department fails to attend three meetings of the Committee consecutively, should action be taken against him for breach of privilege?
25. If the assurances are not implemented within the stipulated period and the Government have some constitutional, legal or practical difficulty in their implementation, it is suggested that the Department concerned must bring this fact to the notice of the Committee on Government Assurances within one month. In case, it is not done and the Department remains inactive for more than six months in this regard, action should be initiated against the highest official of the Department concerned for breach of privilege.
26. It is suggested that Heads of the Departments should be given six months time to implement those assurances which are pending for more than three years and in case those assurances are not implemented or no appropriate or valid reason is tendered before the Committee on Government Assurances within six months, action should be taken against the Head of the Department for breach of privilege.

27. Whether failure to implement the assurances by a given date and any change in the nature of an assurance at the time of their implementation should be taken as a breach of privilege.
28. Delay in the implementation of assurances as well as adverse observations on certain matters by the Committee on Government Assurances arise mainly due to lack of full co-operation on the part of Government officials. Certain information called for by the Committee are not supplied. It is suggested that appropriate action be taken against erring officials either in the form of a breach of privilege or reprimand.
29. Inordinate delay in implementation of an assurance by a Minister should be regarded as "Breach of Privilege" and the rules should be amended accordingly.
30. Whether privilege motion can be moved against the Departmental Secretary or any officer for causing inordinate delay in furnishing reply on the assurances given by the Ministers on the floor of the House.
31. Whether non-fulfilment of an assurance should be treated as a breach of privilege?
32. Provision should be made in the Rules to the effect that if an assurance given in one session of the Assembly is not implemented till commencement of the next session, any member can raise this matter in the shape of "Calling Attention" or "Adjournment Motion".
33. Provision should be made in the Rules to the effect that members can ask questions regarding non-implementation or delay in implementing assurances and such questions should get priority over other questions.
34. There should be a coordinating department, *i.e.* Department of Parliamentary Affairs (as at the Centre) to serve as liaison between the State Legislatures and the Government for pursuing implementation of assurances.
35. Need for fixing time limit for the Committee on Government Assurances in submitting their report about the assurances given on the floor of the House.
36. Desirability of discussion of reports of Committee on Government Assurances whenever these are submitted to the Legislatures, particularly on critical comments made by the Committee.

Addressing the Conference at its conclusion on 2 August 1987, Shri Aladi Aruna *alias* V. Arunachalam, Chairman, Committee on Government Assurances of Rajya Sabha and Co-Chairman of the Conference observed, at the outset, that a gap of five or six years in-between one such Conference and the other was a bit too long as “during the interregnums many developments take place or unforeseen situations crop up in the functioning of our Committees whose resolution lies in meeting together, discussing and exchanging our views and experiences” and suggested that “periodical Conferences at least once in every two years is quite essential to exchange our views to enrich ourselves.” On the usefulness of the Conference, he noted that the exchange of views and experiences “proves to be highly effective and facilitates a great deal in making the Committees more purposeful and fruitful.” He observed that due to close monitoring and scrutiny on the part of the Committee, a large number of assurances had been fulfilled by the Government. To substantiate his point, he said that from 1980 to 1986 the total number of assurances recorded in Rajya Sabha was 9,826 and by 8 May 1987, 9,329 assurances had been fulfilled. The percentage of implementation, therefore, worked out to 94.94 per cent. Speaking eloquently on the effectiveness of the Committee, he concluded that “there is no room for complacency on our part. Our Committees would have to be ever-vigilant and act as sentinels of the legislatures.”

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

CPA Executive Committee Meetings: The meetings of the Executive Committee of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association were held in Malaysia from 26 to 28 August 1987. Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha presided over these meetings in his capacity as Chairman of CPA Executive Committee.

CPA General Assembly Meeting: The meeting of the General Assembly of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was held in Malaysia on 3 September 1987. Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha represented India Branch of CPA at the meeting.

33rd Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference: The 33rd Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held in Malaysia from 28 August to 6 September 1987. 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 Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, Regional Representative for Asia Region, CPA Executive Committee and Sarvashri K. Ramamurthy, A.P. Sharma, Thampan Thomas, Virendra Verma, all members of Parliament. Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

The Delegation included the following delegates from the State Branches of the CPA in India: Shri G. Narayan Rao, Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Pradip Gogoi, Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Assam; Professor Shiva Chandra Jha, Speaker, Bihar Vidhan Sabha; Shri Natwarlal Shah, Speaker, Gujarat Vidhan Sabha and Regional Representative for Asia Region, CPA Executive Committee; Shri Chimanbhai J. Patel, MLA, Leader of the Opposition, Gujarat Legislative Assembly; Shri Dayanand Ganesh Narvekar, Speaker, Goa Legislative Assembly; Shriharmohinder Singh Chatha, Speaker, Haryana Vidhan Sabha; Shri Dev Raj Negi, Deputy Speaker, Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Mirza Abdul Rashid, Speaker, Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly; Shri T.N. Nara-

simha Murthy, MLC, Leader of the Opposition, Karnataka Legislative Council; Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, Speaker, Kerala Legislative Assembly; Shri Rajendra Prasad Shukla, Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Shri Jayant Shridhar Tilak, Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council; Shri Sanayaima Singh, Deputy Speaker, Manipur Legislative Assembly; Shri E.K. Mawlong, Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly; Shri J. Thanghuama, Speaker, Mizoram Legislative Assembly; Shri Chupfuo, MLA, 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 Ram Lepcha, Deputy Speaker, Sikkim Legislative Assembly; Shri V.P. Balasubramanian, Deputy Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly; Shri Rewati Raman Singh, MLA, Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha and Shri Hashim Abdul Halim, Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Shri T. Cajee, Secretary, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly; Shri J.M. Parika, Secretary, Gujarat Legislative Assembly and Shri Balbhadra Patra, Secretary, Orissa Legislative Assembly were the Secretaries from State Branches.

The following subjects were discussed at the Conference:

1. In the International Year of the Shelterless, how can Commonwealth countries co-operate in facing the problems of inadequate housing and what more can be done to help the world's refugees?
2. World Trade and Protectionism: The effect on world economic development in general and third world economic, political and agricultural development in particular.
3. Another world plague? How best can Commonwealth countries cooperate to help contain the threat of AIDS?
4. The role of Television and other media in promoting respect for Parliament and an understanding of parliamentary democracy: Who is really responsible for the generally low image of the politician in the eyes of the public?
5. The independence, right to self-determination and territorial integrity of countries as pre-conditions for peace: the process of decolonisation.
6. How should the House achieve greater accountability of the administration to Parliament: Is there a role for Parliament in the scrutiny of Intelligence and Defence activities?
7. How can tourist travel between Commonwealth countries be made easier, with special reference to Airline agreements, visas, tourist facilities and security?

8. The Role of the Commonwealth in contributing to world peace and combating terrorism.
9. The effect of continued population growth on the environment, unemployment and urban poverty within Commonwealth countries and possible remedies.
10. Planning Commonwealth cooperation in national projects to help overcome food shortages, for instance by the irrigation of vast, arid areas.
11. Safeguarding Human Rights: the duty of the Commonwealth.

53rd Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India: The 53rd Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held in Srinagar on 16 and 17 September 1987. Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference, presided. The Conference, hosted by the Jammu and Kashmir Legislature, was attended by almost all the Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India as also the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha and Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

The Conference discussed the following points on the Agenda:

1. Under what circumstances a motion rescinding a decision of the House on question, as contemplated in the *May's Parliamentary Practice*, can be entertained?
2. Whether Committee of the House, while on tour for on-the-spot study of a subject should enjoy the privileges contemplated under article 194 of the Constitution and, if not, how, any obstruction offered while discharging its responsibilities, can be dealt with?
3. Whether non-compliance of whip issued by a party to its members to file nomination papers for specified financial committee attract the provisions of the Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Act, 1985 and can a member be disqualified for this act?
4. Consideration and adoption of Report of Committee of Presiding Officers on "Need for a uniform set of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in all Legislatures in the country".
5. Proposal for the formation of an All-India Parliamentary Service.
6. Uniformity of control of MLAs Hostels.

The Conference was preceded by the 33rd Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India on 15 September 1987. In the absence of Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, Dr. Subhash C.

Kashyap, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha presided. The Secretaries of State/Union Territory Legislatures participated in the discussions.

The Conference of Presiding Officers was followed by a Symposium on "Parliament and the Press in a Democratic Society" on 18 September 1987, which was inaugurated by Dr. Faarooq Abdullah, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha presided and delivered the opening Address. The Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India and members of Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly participated in the Symposium.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM INDIA

Iraq: On the invitation of the Speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, an Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha visited Iraq from 29 September to 5 October 1987. Besides the leader, the Delegation consisted of Sarvashri Sarfaraz Ahmad, A.J.V.B. Maheshwara Rao, V.Narayanasamy and V.S. Vijayaraghavan, all members of Parliament. Shri R.C. Bhardwaj, Director, Lok Sabha Secretariat was Secretary to the Delegation.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO INDIA

Egypt: In response to an invitation from the Parliament of India, an 8-member Egyptian Parliamentary Delegation led by His Excellency Dr. Rifaat El-Mahgoub, Speaker of the People's Assembly visited India from 15 to 20 July 1987. The delegates called on Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha and Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, Minister of External Affairs on 15 July 1987. A meeting between the delegates and members of our Parliament was held on 15 July 1987. The Speaker, Lok Sabha hosted a Banquet in their honour on the same day. The delegates also called on Shri R. Venkataraman, Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha and Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Food & Civil Supplies on 17 July 1987 and the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi on 18 July 1987. Besides Delhi, the delegates visited Agra and Bombay.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period 1 July to 30 September 1987, the following Programmes/Courses were organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, Lok Sabha Secretariat:

Attachment Programme for participants from Afro-Asian and Pacific Countries attending the News Agency Journalism Course: An Attachment Programme for participants from Afro-Asian and Pacific Countries attending the News Agency Journalism Course organised by the Indian Institute of Mass communication was conducted from 26 to 27 August 1987. The Programme,

which was attended by 19 participants, was inaugurated by Shri V.N. Gadgil, M.P. It was intended to acquaint the participants with the Indian parliamentary system.

Attachment Programme for participants from Afro-Asian and Pacific countries attending the International Training Programme on 'Audit of Transport Services': An Attachment Programme for participants from Afro-Asian and Pacific countries, attending the International Training Programme on 'Audit of Transport Services' Organised by the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, was conducted from 15 to 17 September 1987. The Programme, which was attended by 25 participants, was inaugurated by Professor N.C. Parashar, M.P., Chairman, Committee on Government Assurances.

Appreciation Courses for Probationers of All-India and Central Services: Three Appreciation Courses on Parliamentary processes and procedures were organised by the Bureau, viz. First Appreciation Course for Forest Service Probationers—6 to 10 July 1987; Second Appreciation Course for Section Officers (Probationers) of (i) Central Secretariat Service; (ii) I.F.S. (Group 'B'); (iii) Indian Railway Board Secretariat Service and (iv) A.C.S.O. of Armed Forces Headquarters Service—17 to 21 August 1987; and Eleventh Appreciation Course for Indian Customs and Central Excise Service Probationers—24 to 28 August 1987.

Appreciation Courses for Professors/Lecturers of Universities/Colleges and Youth Coordinators of Nehru Yuvak Kendras for organising Model Parliaments: The following Appreciation Courses were organised for Professors/Lecturers of Universities/Colleges and for Youth Co-ordinators of Nehru Yuvak Kendras for organising Model Parliaments:

- (i) Eighth and Ninth Appreciation Courses for Professors/Lecturers of Universities/Colleges—27 to 30 July 1987 and 3 to 7 August 1987, respectively; and
- (ii) Fourth Appreciation Course for Youth Coordinators of Nehru Yuvak Kendras for organising Model Parliaments—10 to 13 August 1987.

Meetings of Professors/Lecturers of University of Delhi and its affiliated Colleges for organising Model Parliaments: Two meetings of the Coordination Committee for organising Model Parliaments in Delhi University and its affiliated colleges were held on 7 and 20 July 1987; and a meeting of Professors/Lecturers of Colleges affiliated to the University of Delhi for organising Model Parliaments was held on 31 July 1987.

Study Visit by a group from National Assembly of Korea: A Study Visit was organised for a group of 16 Koreans composed of officials from Korean Election Management Committee and the political parties having representa-

tion in the National Assembly of Korea on 7 October 1987. The participants were taken round the Chambers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Central Hall and Parliament Library and briefly explained the working of Indian Parliament.

Study Visits: At the request of the various training and educational institutions in the capital and elsewhere, the Bureau also organised 14 Study Visits for, among others, (i) Probationers of Indian Telecommunications Service, and (ii) District Magistrates, Sessions Judges, Superintendents of Police, etc. attending a training course on Crime and Justice organised by the Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, New Delhi.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Wind up, Sir.

Professor Madhu Dandavate: They have wound up the factory already.

(L.S. Deb., 11 August 1987)

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

Alleged misleading statement made by a member in the House: On 19 August 1987, Shri Shantaram Naik, a member gave notice of a question of privilege against Shri Amal Datta, another member for allegedly making a misleading statement in the House on the same day. Shri Naik, in his notice had *inter alia* stated that Shri Amal Datta had shown a booklet to the Speaker in the House during the Question Hour and said that the same was the publication by Shri Janardhana Poojari, Minister of State for Finance. Shri Poojari who was replying to the question of Shri Amal Datta on credit camps denied that what had been shown by Shri Datta was his publication. Subsequently, Professor Dandavate had clarified the position by saying that the booklet was published by the Janata Party. Shri Naik contended that Shri Datta had thus "made a false statement in the House thereby committing a breach of privilege of the House."

On 20 August 1987, when Shri Shantaram Naik sought to raise the matter in the House, the Speaker (Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar) observed that he had gone through the privilege motion. He added he had already warned Shri Amal Datta the previous day that if he had said so, then he would have to apologise to the House. The Speaker noted that his observation was on record and Shri Datta would have to apologise when he came to the House.

On 21 August 1987, Shri Amal Datta expressed his regrets to the House for the erroneous observation made by him on 19 August 1987.

The matter was, thereafter, treated as closed.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

AUSTRALIA

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Releasing to the Press by the Minister of the answer to a Question before it was transmitted to the member concerned or printed in the Hansard: On 20

August 1985, when the Questions without Notice were being taken up by the House, the Speaker (Mr. Henry Alfred Jenkins) permitted¹ Mr. Raymond Allen Braithwaite the member from Dawson to raise the matter given notice of by him. The member then submitted:

"In March I asked a question on notice of the Minister for Health (Dr. Blewett) which sought some information for the year ending 30 June 1985. The answer was given to the Clerk of the House on 30 July 1985. *** A week before the answer to the question was received by the Clerk it became the subject of a Press release reported in a daily newspaper in northern Australia to the effect that it gave credit to the question that I actually asked. The answer was given in that Press release. It appears to me that under Standing Order 150 a question remains the property of the House until it is properly answered and returned to the House. I asked the question. A copy of the answer was supplied to the Table Office and then to the Clerk of the House. It has not yet been printed in *Hansard*. Yet a week before that happened there was a report in the *Mackay Daily Mercury* which verified the source of the information as a question by Mr. A. Braithwaite and gave exactly the same details as were contained in the question.

I notice also in the *Short Description of Business and Procedure*, on page 65, that a breach of privilege can be constituted in a 'disobedience to the rules or orders of the House or committees'. If it is not implied in Standing Order 150 it can certainly be inferred that the disclosure of that information to the public and the Press a week before it was given to me is a 'disobedience to the rules or orders of the House'.

At best, there has been lack of the normal courtesy in these matters in that the Minister should have made that information available to me. At worst, it is political incompetence, and it could be suggested that it is an offence against the privileges of the House."²

The Minister for Health (Dr. Neal Blewett) then explained² the position as follows:

"I remind the honourable member for Dawson (Mr. Braithwaite) that those who deserve courtesy will receive courtesy. The honourable member for Dawson put his question on the *Notice Paper*. He then proceeded, without any evidence, any facts or any figures at all, up and down the Central Queensland coast, not only to lambast the general policy of categorisation but to instance the specific hospitals contained in his question as victims of the categorisation policy. As I say, that was done without any evidence, without any substance to support those allegations.... Thus, when the material became available to me, I had no hesitation in releasing it to the Press in that area, which had been full of these allegations in the recent past. I point out that the material confounded completely the statements that had been made.

Later in the day, Mr. Braithwaite raised a question of privilege against the Minister.

1. *House of Representatives (Australia) Deb.*, 20 August 1985, pp. 20-21.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 21.²

The Speaker then asked the member to supply to him the papers to which the member had relied and observed that he would consider the matter and give his ruling at the earliest opportunity.

On 21 August 1985, the Speaker, while giving his ruling on the question of privilege, observed³ as follows:

Yesterday the honourable member for Dawson (Mr. Braithwaite) raised as a matter of privilege the action of the Minister for Health (Dr. Blewett) in authorising distribution of information contained in an answer to a question on notice asked by him before the answer had been submitted to the Clerk of the House and transmitted to him. My duty in such a matter is to decide whether or not I should accord precedence to a motion in respect of it. To determine this I need to be satisfied that the matter has been raised at the earliest opportunity and a *prima facie* case has been made out. In respect of the first criterion, I am satisfied that in the circumstances of yesterday's proceedings the matter was raised at the earliest opportunity.

The question of substance is whether or not the facts as stated reveal a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege. There are two elements here. First there is a traditional head of contempt or disobedience of general rules or orders of the House. I refer to pages 145 to 147 of May's *Parliamentary Practice* and pages 653 and 654 of *House of Representatives Practice*. The precedents cited relate to matters such as disobedience by witnesses ordered to attend, refusal to withdraw from the House when ordered to do so and obstruction of orders of a House or Committee. Breaches of the Standing Orders or practices of the House are not ordinarily dealt with as contempts. Presumably this is because such matters are better dealt with as matters of order, rather than as matters of privilege.

The second aspect, and one alluded to by the honourable member for Dawson, is whether or not the actions taken have obstructed him in the discharge of his duties.

I have given the matter careful consideration, and have concluded that, whilst he may consider the actions of the Minister a discourtesy and an annoyance, they do not constitute actions which would actually obstruct him in the course of his duties. In addition there is a general reluctance by the Parliament either to extend the limits of contempt or to resile from the principle that the House should exercise its penal jurisdiction as sparingly as possible and only when satisfied that to do so is essential in order to provide reasonable protection for the House, its members and committees from substantial interference with their functions.

In all the circumstances I am of the opinion that the matter raised does not constitute a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege, and I cannot accord precedence to a motion in respect of it. I have no wish to enter further into the merits of the particular case, but I remind the House that it has adopted Standing Orders, and it follows practices and conventions, in order to discharge its business in a proper manner. I believe it is incumbent upon all members to observe the letter and the spirit of these rules and conventions.

3. *Ibid.*, 21 August 1985, p.77.

SENATE

Production of certain documents in Court relating to proceedings before a Select Committee of the House: On 25 March 1985, the President (Mr. Douglas McClelland) observed⁴ as follows:

I wish to inform the Senate of certain steps I have taken to protect the privilege of the Senate and its committees, as I did on 23 August 1983 when it was necessary to take similar steps in relation to the Roay Commission on Australia's Security and Intelligence Agencies. Under Article 9 of the Bill of Rights of 1688, as applied to the Senate by Section 49 of the Constitution, proceedings in the Senate, including proceedings in Senate Committees, may not be impeached or questioned in any court. This means that evidence given before a parliamentary committee may not be referred to in any court proceedings in such a way that evidence is commented upon, use to draw inferences or conclusions, analysed or made the basis of examination or submission. This is a matter of law and the immunity cannot be waived by the Senate.

This afternoon two witnesses appearing before the New South Wales Local Court in the Committal proceedings relating to Mr. Justice Murphy were required to produce documents and documents were produced, including statements made to the Senate Select Committee on the Conduct of a Judge. Because of the possibility of the evidence before that committee and the Senate Select Committee on Allegations concerning a Judge being referred to in a manner contrary to the immunity I have mentioned, I have arranged for counsel to appear in the court tomorrow to make a submission to draw the attention of the court to the limitations which the law imposes on the use of parliamentary evidence in court proceedings.

On 16 April 1985, the President observed⁵ as follows:

On 25 March 1985 I informed the Senate that arrangements had been made for counsel to appear before the New South Wales Local Court in the committal proceedings in respect of Mr. Justice Murphy, to ensure that the evidence of Senate committees was not used in those proceedings in a manner contrary to the privilege of the Senate under section 49 of the Constitution....I remind honourable Senators that section 49 of the Constitution provides:

'The powers, privileges and immunities of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as are declared by the Parliament, and until declared shall be those of the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees at the establishment of the Commonwealth'.

4. *Senate (Australia) Deb.*, 25 March 1985, p.740.

5. *Ibid.*, 16 April 1985, p.1,026.

I also remind the Senate that the most important privilege under this provision is that provided by the Bill of Rights:

'That the freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament.'

One effect of this is that evidence given before a parliamentary committee cannot be the subject of examination in any court. On Tuesday, 9 April, 1985, I was advised that there was a likelihood of counsel appearing before the Local Court in the committal proceedings in respect of Judge J. Foord attempting to cross-examine witnesses in those proceedings on evidence which had been given before Senate committees. Every effort was made, by consultation between counsel, to try to avoid matters being raised in the proceedings which would infringe the privilege of the Senate, and thereby to avoid the necessity for counsel to attend the proceedings on my behalf. These efforts did not produce an assurance that such matters would not be raised, and accordingly arrangements were made for counsel to appear before the Court to draw the attention of the Court to the limitations applying to the use of parliamentary evidence.

Mr. T. Simos, QC, duly attended the Court on Tuesday, 11 April and although he was not given leave to appear on behalf of the President of the Senate, his appearance as friend of the Court was accepted. When counsel for the defence indicated an intention of cross-examining witnesses on statements which they had made before a Senate Committee, Mr. Simos objected, and the magistrate made a ruling that a statement made to a Senate Committee was protected by parliamentary privilege and could not be examined in court proceedings. Similar objections have been taken and similar rulings have been made in relation to other matters in the proceedings.

Mr. Simos, in an effort to avoid the necessity for him to take objections and make submissions, took some pains to draw the attention of the other counsel to ways in which they could follow their desired lines of questioning without referring to evidence before Senate committees. These efforts also did not remove the need for objections to be taken during the proceedings.

Although it is regrettable that there should be a necessity for counsel to take objections in the course of committal proceedings in this way, I make no apology for taking the steps required to uphold the vital principle that what is said and done in the course of parliamentary proceedings may not be examined in any body other than the House concerned. If this principle were to be whittled away in court proceedings because of inaction on the part of the Houses and their Presiding Officers, the vital freedom of speech of all Senators in the Senate could or would be in jeopardy. I shall keep the Senate informed of any further developments in relation to this matter.

I present to the Senate a letter dated 12 April 1985 from solicitors acting for Judge J. Foord in committal proceedings in the Local Court of New South Wales, and a letter dated 15 April 1985 from the Director of Public Prosecutions, both documents relating to those committal proceedings. Copies of these documents have been circulated to honourable Senators.

Mr. Gareth Evans, Minister for resources and Energy then moved⁶ the following motion which was adopted after some discussion:

- (1) That the Senate take note of the statement.
 - (2) That with respect to the petition lodged on behalf of Judge Foord, arising out of proceedings in the New South Wales Court, and tabled by the President this day, the Senate does not accede to the request contained in the petition.
-

6. *Ibid.*, p. 1,027.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Merits of the Bill not to be discussed at introduction stage: On 31 July 1987, while opposing the introduction of National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1987, a member (Shri Indrajit Gupta) referred to merits of the Bill. Thereupon, the Deputy Speaker observed that at this stage anything regarding the competence of the House to legislate could only be discussed but the merits of the Bill could not be discussed, "other things" might be discussed at the time of consideration of the Bill.

Reference to members of other House by name: On 10 August 1987, while replying to debate on Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Bill, 1987, the Minister of State for Finance, Shri Janardhana Poojary referred to some members of Rajya Sabha by name. The Deputy Speaker thereupon observed that those names would not go on record.

Reference to Chief Ministers and a former Chief Minister by name: On 19 August 1987, while speaking on the combined discussion on Statutory Resolution regarding disapproval of National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 and National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1987, Shri Ram Nagina Mishra referred by name to Chief Ministers of two States. On objection being taken, the Chair ordered that those names would not go on record.

On 20 August 1987, while speaking on the discussion regarding communal disturbances in various parts of the country, Shri Shyam Lal Yadav referred by name to former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and a sitting member of Rajya Sabha. Later, participating in the same discussion Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan also referred to a Chief Minister by name. The Deputy Speaker, thereupon, ordered that no name would go on record.

Making allegations without prior notice: On 14 August 1987, during the Question Hour while asking a supplementary to a Starred Question, a member (Shri Ram Nagina Mishra) made certain allegations against another member.

On objection being taken, the Speaker observed that he would not allow any allegations to be made against the hon. member as no prior notice for the same had been given. Accordingly, those remarks were expunged.

Suspension of a member from the service of the House: On 29 July 1987, immediately after the motion for suspension of the Question Hour for the day was adopted by the House, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat moved the motion for suspension of a member (Shri Ajoy Biswas) from the service of the House for the rest of the Session for his misbehaviour unbecoming of a member on 28 July 1987. The Speaker, thereupon, read out a letter from Shri Biswas expressing his sincere regrets for his conduct in the House on the previous day. Several members then insisted that the motion might be put to vote. Thereupon, Professor Madhu Dandavate moved an amendment to the motion to the effect that after considering the apology tendered by the member, the matter might be closed. The amendment was put to vote and negatived after division. The motion was put to vote and adopted after division.

However on the following day another motion terminating the suspension of member was moved and adopted by the House.

Minister's right to reply on the floor of the House: On 13 August 1987, Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia had raised a matter regarding the need to ensure that farmers of northern India got the declared support price for their produce damaged in the rains of May 1987 to which the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. G.S. Dhillon replied. On objection being taken that the Minister could not reply to matters raised under rule 377 on floor of the House, the Deputy Speaker observed that the Minister had the right to reply and there were precedents too.

Extension of time allotted for Private Members' Business: On 21 August 1987 at 6.25 p.m., the Deputy Speaker informed the House that the time allotted for private members' resolution regarding measures for upliftment of tribal people, moved by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria had been exhausted and if members wanted to discuss it further, they would have to ascertain wishes of the House for extension of time for the resolution. Thereupon, Professor Madhu Dandavate in whose name the next resolution had been listed, submitted that he might be allowed a few seconds to move his resolution so that the same did not lapse and could be taken up in the next Session. He further submitted that the House which was to sit up to 1900 hours on that day might sit beyond the allotted time in order to dispose of Shri Bhuria's resolution and thereafter, his own resolution might be taken up. The Deputy Speaker, thereupon observed: "I want to make it very clear that if the hon. members want to extend time for discussion of this Resolution, you can do so. I have no objection to that provided the same item is continued that is in today's business. But the Private Members' Business cannot be extended after 7 O'clock, because only two and a half hours are allotted for this. Therefore,

afterwards we cannot continue Private Members' Business. *** On Private Members' Business, 2½ hours time was never extended."

When a member (Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan) pointed out that the private members' business was always taken up at 1530 hours, the Deputy Speaker further observed that it was the last 2½ hours, not 3.30 p.m. and this was clearly mentioned in rule 26 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

Thereupon, Professor Dandavate with the permission of the Chair, moved a motion under rule 388 that rule 26 be suspended so that the House could sit beyond 7 p.m. that day to transact private members' business for the day. On the motion, the House had divided. The result could not be announced as it was noticed that there was no quorum. The House was adjourned for want of quorum.

Discussion on a matter again in the same Session: On 26 August 1987, just before the House took up discussion under rule 193 regarding announcement by the Chief Public Prosecutor of Sweden on inquiry into alleged bribes paid by Bofors, a member (Professor K.K. Tewary) submitted that Bofors issue had been discussed in the House previously and as per rules, it could not be taken up again in the same Session. Thereupon, the Deputy Speaker observed: "We are always following the rules and regulations perfectly. Also in this discussion, the rule is not violated because this is not the same subject. We are discussing only the announcement of the Public Prosecutor. It is a new development. Therefore, it does not violate the rule."

Shri Arif Mohammed Khan: देखिये मिनिस्टर सो रहे हैं।

(Look! The Minister is sleeping)

Mr. Speaker: सोना बनपार्लियामेंटरी नहीं है, लेकिन स्नोरिंग बनपार्लियामेंटरी है। अगर स्नोर करें तो मुझे बता देना।

(Sleeping is not unparliamentary, but snoring is unparliamentary. Tell me if he snores.)

(L.S. Deb., 6 August 1987)

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 July to 30 September 1987)

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE CENTRE

Election to Rajya Sabha: Goa PCC-I General Secretary, Shri John Fernandes, was elected to the Rajya Sabha from the Goa Legislative Assembly on 3 July.¹

Resignation by Minister: Tourism Minister Shri Mufti Mohamad Sayeed resigned on 14 July from the Union Council of Ministers.²

Election of President: In the ninth Presidential election held on 13 July Congress(I) nominee Shri Ramaswami Venkataraman was elected the eighth President of India. He defeated combined Opposition candidate, Shri V.R. Krishna Iyer, by a margin of 4,58,598 in value terms. Shri Venkataraman polled 2,886 votes valued at 7,40,148 while Shri Krishna Iyer polled 1,439 votes valued at 2,81,550. The third candidate, Shri Mithilesh Kumar received seven votes valued at 2,223.³

Death of MP: Congress(I) member of Rajya Sabha and Andhra PCC-I Vice-President Shri K.L.N. Prasad, passed away in Hyderabad on 16 July.⁴

Resignation by MP: Shri Amitabh Bachchan resigned his Lok Sabha membership on 17 July.⁵

1. *Hindu*, 4 July 1987.

2. *Hindu and Times of India*, 15 July 1987.

3. *Indian Express*, 14 July 1987, *Statesman and Telegraph*, 17 July 1987

4. *Hindu*, 17 July 1987.

5. *Statesman*, 18 July 1987.

Elections to Rajya Sabha: Gujarat Assembly voted three Congress(I) candidates to the Rajya Sabha on 17 July. They were: Sarvashri P. Shiv Shankar, Union Commerce Minister, Jitendra Bhatt and Chhotubhai Patel.⁶

Resignation by Ministers: Minister of State for Defence, Shri Arun Singh and Minister of State for Public Enterprises, Professor K.K. Tewary resigned from the Council of Ministers on 18 and 23 July, respectively.⁷

Swearing-in of the President: Shri R. Venkataraman was administered the oath of office as President of India by the Chief Justice of India, Shri R.S. Pathak on 25 July in the Central Hall of Parliament.⁸

Cabinet reshuffle: On 25 July, President Shri R. Venkataraman administered the oath of Office and secrecy to Shri Makhan Lal Fotedar as Cabinet Minister for Steel and Mines. External Affairs Minister Shri N.D. Tiwari was shifted to portfolio of Finance with additional charge of Commerce. The Prime Minister himself would look after External Affairs Ministry. Minister of Commerce Shri P. Shiv Shankar was given charge of Planning and Programme Implementation Ministry in addition to Ministry of Law while Shri Jagdish Tytler, Minister of State for Civil Aviation was given additional portfolio of Tourism. Minister of State for Petroleum, Shri Brahm Dutt was relieved of his additional charge of Finance.⁹

Election to Lok Sabha: Lok Dal (B) nominee, Shri Ram Narain Singh, was declared elected to the Lok Sabha on 28 July from Bhiwani parliamentary constituency defeating his Congress(I) rival Shri Daya Nand by over 89,000 votes.¹⁰

Election to Rajya Sabha: Haryana Lok Dal (B) President Shri Prakash Chautala was declared elected unopposed to Rajya Sabha in a bye-election from Haryana on 13 August.¹¹

Resignation by minister: Minister for Water Resources Development, Shri B. Shankaranand, resigned from the Union Cabinet on 20 August so that he could file his nomination to the parliamentary committee to probe the Bofors pay-offs.¹²

Vice-Presidential Election: Congress(I) nominee, the Maharashtra Governor, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma was declared elected as the eighth Vice-President of India on 21 August by the Returning Officer, Shri Sudarshan

6. *Telegraph*, 18 July 1987.

7. *Indian Express*, 19 July 1987; and *Times of India*, 24 July 1987.

8. *Hindu*, 26 July 1987.

9. *Indian Express*, 26 July 1987.

10. *Indian Express*, 29 July 1987.

11. *Hindu*, 14 August 1987.

12. *Times of India*, 21 August 1987.

Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha after scrutiny of nominations for the election was over on 19 August. Earlier Dr. Sharma had emerged as the consensus candidate following talks between the Congress(I) and the Opposition parties on 17 August.¹³

Death of MP: Forward Bloc leader and Rajya Sabha member Shri Ram Krishna Majumdar passed away at Calcutta on 22 August.¹⁴

Swearing in of Vice-President: Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma was sworn in as the Vice-President of India by President Shri R. Venkataraman at Rashtrapati Bhavan on 3 September.¹⁵

Elections to Rajya Sabha: Secretary of the ruling Sikkim Sangram Parishad State Committee, Shri N.K. Pulzer, was declared elected uncontested for the Rajya Sabha seat from the State on 26 September. Shri Mohammad Khaleelur-Rahman of Telugu Desam was declared elected unopposed to the Rajya Sabha from Andhra Pradesh on 28 September.¹⁶

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Bye-election results: In the bye-elections held on 5 July, Telugu Desam candidate Shri M. Rangaih was declared elected from Alur (SC) constituency and Congress(I) candidate Shrimati Eli Varalakshmi was declared elected from Tadepalligudem constituency.¹⁷

Cabinet reshuffle: In a major Cabinet reshuffle on 11 July Chief Minister Shri N.T. Rama Rao dropped 9 Ministers and inducted 15 new Ministers, raising the strength of the Council of Ministers to 35. The Ministers dropped were: Shri S.S. Koteswara: Health; Shri Ayyana Patrudu: Youth Services; Shri Y. Ramakrishnadu: Co-operation; Shrimati Patti Manemma: Women's Welfare; Shri Mukku Kasi Reddi: Handlooms; Shri R. Rajagopal Reddi: Agriculture; Shri A. Mahipal Reddi: Forests; Shri B. Ratnasabhpathi: Backward Classes Welfare; and Shri S. Ramachandra Reddi: Animal Husbandry.

The following is the list of new Ministers and their portfolios:

Cabinet Ministers:

Shri B.V. Mohan Reddi: *Municipal Administration*; Shri G.M.K. Naidu: *Forests*; Shri K. Siva Prasad Rao: *Home*; Shri D. Venkateshwara Rao: *Health*; and Shri P. Siva Reddy: *Labour*.

13. *Hindustan Times*, 18 and 20 August 1987; *Times of India*, 19 August, 1987; and *Indian Express*, 22 August 1987.

14. *Hindustan Times*, 23 August 1987.

15. *Indian Express*, 4 September 1987.

16. *Indian Express*, 27 and 29 September 1987.

17. *Hindu*, 7 July 1987.

Ministers of State:

Shri Nimma Raja Reddi: *Power*; Shri J.R. Pushpa Raju: *Ports, Commerce, Export Promotion, Sports and Youth Services*; Shri K. Ramachandra Raju: *Small Scale Industries and Handlooms*; Shri Alladi Rajakumar: *Backward Classes Welfare and Tourism*; Shri R. Satyanarayana: *Animal Husbandry*; and Shri S. Satyanarayan Rao: *Endowments*.

Deputy Ministers:

Sarvashri M. Damodar Reddi, Mutha Gopalakrishna, C. Ramachandraith and D. Veerabhadra Rao, who will work under the Chief Minister, assisting him in the departments of Service, Civil Supplies, 20-Point Programme and Information, respectively.¹⁸

Death of MLA: Congress (I) MLA from Vyalpadu constituency Shri N. Amarnath Reddy passed away on 13 July.¹⁹

ASSAM

New Chief Justice: Justice Khagendra Nath Saikia, acting Chief Justice of the Guwahati High Court, was appointed Chief Justice of that High Court by the President on 6 July.²⁰

Resignation by Minister: Forest Minister, Shri Bharat Chandra Narah resigned on 26 July from the Cabinet on personal grounds.²¹

BIHAR

Removal of the Leader of the Opposition: Speaker Shri Shiv Chandra Jha removed Shri Karpoori Thakur (Lok Dal) from the post of Leader of the Opposition in the House on 12 August 1987 on the ground that he had failed to fulfil the "constitutional obligation".²²

DELHI

New Chief Justice: Justice Shri R.N. Aggarwal was sworn in as Chief Justice of Delhi High Court on 16 August. On 21 August Justice Shri Yogeshwar Dayal was sworn in as Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court by Lt. Governor Shri H.L. Kapur consequent upon the retirement of Chief Justice Shri Aggarwal.²³

18. *Hindu*, 12 July 1987.

19. *Hindustan Times*, 14 July 1987.

20. *Telegraph*, 7 July 1987.

21. *Times of India*, 28 July 1987.

22. *Statesman*, 13 August 1987.

23. *Indian Express*, 17 August 1987; and *Hindustan Times*, 22 August 1987.

Resignation by Councillor: Shri S.C. Vats, Congress (I) member of the Metropolitan Council resigned his Council membership on 17 September.²⁴

GOA

New Deputy Speaker: Congress (I) candidate Shri Shambu Bandekar was elected Deputy Speaker of the provisional Assembly, defeating Shri Kashinath Jalmi by 23 votes to 8, on 2 July.²⁵

Expansion of Cabinet: Chief Minister Shri Pratap Singh Rane, expanded his Council of Ministers on 16 September by inducting Shri Francisco Monte Cruz and Shri Subhash Shirodkar as Ministers of State, raising its strength to eight.²⁶

Reallocation of portfolio: The portfolio of Sports and Youth Affairs which was held by Shri Harish Zantye was given to the newly-inducted Minister of State Shri Francisco Monte Cruz on 25 September.²⁷

HARYANA

Pro-tem Speaker: Shri Hira Nand Arya was sworn in as *pro-tem* Speaker of the State Assembly by Governor Shri S.M.H. Burney on 7 July.²⁸

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker: An Independent member Shri Mohinder Singh Chatha, and Lok Dal (B) member Shri Kulvir Singh Malik, were unanimously elected Speaker and Deputy Speaker, respectively on 9 July.²⁹

Expansion of Cabinet: Chief Minister, Shri Devi Lal expanded his Ministry on 18 July by inducting three more Ministers, thereby raising its strength to nine. Of the new Ministers, while Shri Parmanand was given Cabinet rank, Sarvashri Manphool Singh and Dharam Vir were designated as Ministers of State.³⁰

Cabinet reshuffle: In a minor reshuffle of portfolios on 22 July, Public Works Minister, Shri Parmanand was assigned the Department of Education and Minister of State for Jails, Shri Dharam Vir was given additional charge of Tourism.³¹

24. *Indian Express*, 18 September 1987.

25. *Hindustan Times*, 3 July 1987.

26. *Hindu and Times of India*, 17 September 1987.

27. *Times of India*, 26 September 1987.

28. *Free Press Journal*, 8 July 1987.

29. *Hindustan Times*, 10 July 1987.

30. *Telegraph and Times of India*, 19 July 1987.

31. *Hindustan Times and Times of India*, 23 July 1987.

Election of MLA: Lok Dal(B) nominee and Finance Minister Shri Banarasi Das Gupta was elected to the State Assembly from Bhiwani Assembly constituency on 26 July by defeating Congress(I) candidate Shri S.K. Aggarwal by over 35,000 votes. The election to the constituency had earlier been countermanded and a repoll ordered in some polling booths following setting on fire ballot papers and other election materials during counting after general elections in June this year.³²

Deputy Chief Minister: Governor, Shri S.M.H. Burney, designated Finance Minister, Shri Banarasi Das Gupta as Deputy Chief Minister on 6 August.³³

Expansion of Cabinet: Seven more Ministers, including four of Cabinet rank, were inducted into the Council of Ministers on 11 August, thereby raising the strength of the Ministry to 16. The new entrants were: Sarvashri Hukam Singh, Om Prakash Bhardwaj, Rao Luxmi Narain and Ram Bilas Sharma (all of Cabinet rank) and Sarvashri Raghuvir Singh Kadyan, Subhash Katyal and Azmat Khan (all Ministers of State).³⁴

Expansion of Cabinet: Chief Minister Shri Devi Lal expanded his Ministry on 2 September by inducting two more Cabinet Ministers and four Ministers of State, raising its strength to 22. While Shrimati Kamala Verma of BJP and Shri Khurshid Ahmed of Lok Dal(B) were sworn in as Cabinet Ministers, Sarvashri Maha Singh, Narvir Singh, Balbir Singh and Narsingh Dhanda [all Lok Dal(B)] were inducted as Ministers of State.³⁵

Allocation of portfolios: On 3 September Chief Minister Shri Devi Lal allocated portfolios to the new Ministers and reshuffled portfolios of some other Ministers as follows:

Cabinet Ministers:

Shri Banarasi Das Gupta: *Finance, Planning, Institutional Finance and Credit Control, Elections and Legislative Business*; Shri Veerendar Singh: *Irrigation and Power, Technical Education, Parliamentary Affairs, Electronics and Science and Technology*; Shri Parmanand: *Food and Civil Supplies*; Shri Khursheed Ahmed: *Education, Languages, Archaeology including Archives*; and Shrimati Kamala Verma: *Health, Ayurveda and Sports*; Shri O.P. Bhardwaj: *PWD (B&R) and Architecture*.

^{32.} *Statesman*, 27 July 1987; and *Indian Express*, 29 July 1987.

^{33.} *Statesman*, 7 August 1987.

^{34.} *Hindustan Times*, 12 August 1987.

^{35.} *Hindu*, 3 September 1987.

Ministers of State:

Shri Nar Singh Dhanda: Independent charge of *Forests, Wild Life Preservation and Fisheries*; Shri Mana Singh: *Dairy Development and Housing*; Shri Balbir Singh: Independent charge of *Tourism and Civil Aviation*; Shri Narvir Singh: Independent charge of *Printing and Stationery* (attached with Chief Minister); Shri Azmat Khan: Independent charge of *Animal Husbandry and Wakf*.³⁶

Induction of Minister: On 17 September Governor Shri S.M.H. Burney administered oath of office and secrecy to Shri Sita Ram Singla as a Minister of State. With this the strength of the Cabinet rose to 23.³⁷

KARNATAKA

Rise in Legislative Council seats: Lok Sabha passed the Representation of People (Amendment) Bill on 28 August which increased the strength of the State Legislative Council from 63 to 75. It also sought to reallocate representation from different Local Bodies to the Council. Rajya Sabha had passed the Bill earlier on 21 August.³⁸

Election of Council Chairman: Janata Party member of the State Legislative Council, Shri D. Manjunath was elected unopposed as its Chairman on 2 September.³⁹

Election of Deputy Speaker: Shri B.R. Yavagal of Janata Party was unanimously elected Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly on 11 September.⁴⁰

MADHYA PRADESH

Death of MLA: Shri Chaturbhuj Bhadkaria, Congress(I) MLA from Gohad, died in Gwalior on 18 July.⁴¹

Death of former Chief Minister: Former Chief Minister Shri Naresh Chandra Singh passed away on 11 September.⁴²

UTTAR PRADESH

Removal/resignations of Ministers: Chief Minister Shri Vir Bahadur Singh dropped two Ministers of State Shri Zafar Ali Naqvi (Forests) and Shri Suren-

36. *Tribune*, 4 September 1987.

37. *Times of India*, 18 September 1987.

38. *Hindu*, 22 August 1987; and *Hindustan Times*, 29 August 1987.

39. *Statesman*, 3 September 1987.

40. *Statesman*, 12 September 1987.

41. *Hindustan Times*, 19 July 1987.

42. *Indian Express*, 13 September 1987.

dra Singh (Cooperation)—from his Cabinet on 19 July. On 20 July Minister for Energy Shri Sunil Shastri resigned from the State Cabinet. However, according to the Chief Minister he had dropped Shri Shastri from the Cabinet. The Chief Minister dismissed Transport Minister Shri Sanjay Singh on charges of “inefficiency, corruption, misconduct and lack of devotion to duty resulting in a number of bus accidents” on 22 August. Shri Singh, however, claimed that he had resigned from the Cabinet.⁴³

WEST BENGAL

Death of MLA: Eminent historian and Congress(I) MLA from Shyampukur constituency, Shri Kiron Chowdhury, died in Calcutta on 26 August.⁴⁴

Death of MLA: CPI(M) MLA and member of the party’s State Committee, Shri Bhola Basu, died in Moscow on 8 September.⁴⁵

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

AFGHANISTAN

Election of President : On 30 September General Secretary of the ruling People’s Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Mr. Najib was elected President of the Revolutionary Council (the country’s Legislature). The post carries the position of country’s President.⁴⁶

ARGENTINA

Election results : The Labour-based Peronists had secured 41.2 per cent of the vote against 37.8 per cent won by the Radical Party of President Mr. Raul Alfonsin with 62 per cent of the vote counted till 7 September to renew half of the 254-member House of Deputies. In the final results the Radicals had lost their absolute majority, their number being reduced from 130 to 119, while the Peronists numbered 110. In the provinces the Peronists gained control of 17 out of 21 Governorships and legislatures.⁴⁷

AUSTRALIA

General Election Results : The ruling Labour Party of Prime Minister Bob Hawke won a third term in the general elections by securing 86 seats while the Liberal Party got 43 seats and National Party 19 seats in the House of Representatives.⁴⁸

43. *Times of India*, 20 July 1987; *Free Press Journal*, 21 July 1987; and *Indian Express*, 23 August 1987.

44. *Telegraph*, 27 August 1987.

45. *Hindustan Times*, 9 September 1987.

46. *Times of India* and *Hindustan Times*, 1 October 1987.

47. *Hindu*, 8 September 1987 and *Hindustan Times*, 9 September 1987.

48. *Statesman*, 12 July 1987 and information from *Australian High Commission*.

BANGLADESH

Cabinet reshuffle : President Ershad reshuffled his Cabinet on 18 August by dropping five Cabinet Ministers including Deputy Prime Minister Kazi Zafar Ahmad, and several junior Ministers. No new Cabinet Minister was appointed but several new junior Ministers were inducted.⁴⁹

BURUNDI

Coup in Burundi : Military seized power in Burundi in a *coup* led by Major Pierre Buyoya on 3 September.⁵⁰

COOK ISLANDS

New Prime Minister : Mr. Pupuke Robati became the new Prime Minister after the 23-member Parliament of Cook Islands, a self-governing territory in 'free association' with New Zealand, removed Prime Minister Sir Tom Davis who had been in power for more than eight years, on a no-confidence motion moved by his own party on 29 July as he had lost his third Budget vote.⁵¹

EGYPT

Nomination of President: On 15 July, President Mr. Hosni Mubarak was nominated by the ruling National Democratic Party for a second 6-year term.⁵²

ETHIOPIA

Election of President : The National Assembly unanimously elected, on 10 September, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam as the country's President of the new Democratic People's Republic of Ethiopia, to be officially so proclaimed later on. The country had been under military rule since 1974 when the world's oldest monarchy was toppled in a *coup*.⁵³

FIJI

Coup in Fiji : In a nation-wide radio broadcast on 25 September, Col. Sitiveni Rabuka announced that the military had re-assumed control of the Government of Fiji.⁵⁴

49. *Hindustan Times*, 19 August 1987.

50. *Times of India*, 4 September 1987.

51. *Hindu*, 31 July 1987; and *The Statesman's Year-Book*, 1986-87.

52. *Times of India*, 6 July 1987.

53. *Indian Express*, 11 September 1987.

54. *Free Press Journal and Hindustan Times*, 26 September 1987.

Constitution scrapped : Col. Rabuka scrapped the nation's Constitution on 28 September and asked the Governor-General to resign. The latter, however, refused to relinquish his duties. Col. Rabuka declared Fiji a *de facto* Republic the next day with himself as its head.⁵⁵

IRAQ

Dismissal of Ministers : President Mr. Saddam Hussein dismissed Finance Minister, Mr. Hisam Hassan Tawfiq, and Minister for Heavy Industries, Qasem al Qoraibi, on 22 September. Mr. Hikmat Omar Mukhailaf was named as the new Finance Minister.⁵⁶

ITALY

Swearing-in of New Prime Minister : On 29 July Christian Democrat, Giovanni Goria, was sworn in as Prime Minister heading a five-party coalition. The Caretaker Prime Minister, Mr. Amintore Fanfani, had earlier resigned on 9 July.⁵⁷

MAURITIUS

General election results : The ruling Movement Socialiste Mauricien alliance of Prime Minister Mr. Aneerood Jagnauth was re-elected on 31 August by winning 38 seats in the 70-member Parliament. Eight seats were won by the Opposition Movement Militant Mauricien and 2 by Mr. Du Peuple Rodrigues. The remaining 8 seats would be filled up by nominated representatives based on best losers system.⁵⁸

New Cabinet : Prime Minister Mr. Aneerood Jugnauth announced the formation of a new 19-member Council of Ministers on 4 September. Mr. Satcam Boolell retained the post of Deputy Prime Minister besides holding the charge of External Affairs, Mr. Gaetan Duval also retained the portfolio of Employment and Tourism.⁵⁹

NEW ZEALAND

General election results : On 15 August Prime Minister Mr. David Lange got a new mandate with his Labour Party getting a majority in the general elections. The Government retained its 15-seat parliamentary majority with 56 seats while the Opposition's National Party got 41 seats in the 97 member House of Representatives.⁶⁰

55. *Hindustan Times*, 29 and 30 September 1987; and *Indian Express*, 30 September 1987.

56. *Tribune*, 24 September 1987.

57. *Hindustan Times*, 10 and 30 July 1987.

58. *Hindustan Times*, 1 September 1987.

59. *Statesman*, 5 September 1987.

60. *Free Press Journal*, 16 August 1987 and information from *New Zealand High Commission*.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Death of Minister : Minister of State for Security, Mr. Li Jin Su, passed away on 23 August.⁶¹

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Re-election of Prime Minister : Prime Minister, Mr. Paras Wingti, was re-elected to another term of office by the national Parliament on 6 August.⁶²

PHILIPPINES

Death of Minister : Local Government Secretary Mr. Jaime Ferrer, a senior member of the Cabinet was assassinated by unidentified gunmen on 2 August.⁶³

Resignation by Cabinet : President Corazon Aquino's entire Cabinet, consisting of 28 officials, resigned on 9 September to allow her to reorganise the Government.⁶⁴

New Ministers : President Mrs. Corazon Aquino appointed Mr. Manuel Yan as Foreign Secretary on 16 September consequent upon the resignation of Vice-President Mr. Salvador Laurel from the post of Foreign Secretary over differences with the President in handling the country's Communist insurgency problem and other matters. Mr. Laurel, however, retained the post of Vice-President. Mrs. Aquino also accepted the resignation of Finance Secretary Mr. Jaime Ongpin and named Vicente Jayme who was Public Works and Highway Secretary, in the erstwhile Cabinet, to the post.⁶⁵

SOUTH AFRICA

Resignation by Minister : On 24 August Cabinet Minister Rev. Allan Hendrickse announced his resignation from the Cabinet in protest against President Botha's refusal to commit himself to a time table of specific reforms.⁶⁶

Arrest of Ministers : Nine Cabinet Ministers from South Africa's nominally independent homeland of Transkei were arrested on 24 September on charges of corruption. Those who were arrested include Deputy Prime Minister and the Ministers of Justice, Transport, Commerce, Manpower and Home.⁶⁷

61. *Indian Express*, 24 August 1987.

62. *Free Press Journal*, 7 August 1987.

63. *Hindustan Times*, 3 August 1987.

64. *Telegraph*, 10 September 1987.

65. *Hindustan Times* and *Indian Express*, 17 September 1987.

66. *Hindustan Times*, 26 August 1987.

67. *Statesman*, 25 September 1987.

SOUTH KOREA

New Prime Minister : President Mr. Chun Doo Hwan named Mr. Kim Chung Yul, as the new Premier on 13 July after he accepted the resignation of Prime Minister Mr. Lee Han Key along with his seven Ministers.⁶⁸

SRI LANKA

Resignation by Minister: Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Sports Mr. Vincent Perera, resigned on 1 July in protest over a dispute about nominations for Colombo's municipal elections.⁶⁹

Extension of Emergency: Parliament extended the emergency in the country for another month on 20 August.⁷⁰

SUDAN

Declaration of emergency: On 26 July a state of emergency was declared in the country for one year to cope with the rapidly deteriorating economic situation.⁷¹

Fall of Government: Sudan's 15-month old Government fell when the main coalition group Democratic Unionist Party withdrew its ruling partnership with Prime Minister Mr. Sadeq-al-Mahdi's Umma Party on 22 August.⁷²

Resignation by Minister: Foreign Minister Mr. Mohammed Taufik resigned from the post on 6 September.⁷³

TAIWAN

Lifting of martial law: President Mr. Chiang Ching Kuo decreed the end of martial law on 14 July imposed by his Nationalist Party 38 years ago.⁷⁴

TURKEY

Referendum result: Turkey voted by a narrow majority for more democratic freedom in a referendum on 8 September. The referendum also ensures the return to public life of 55 leading politicians banned for ten years in 1982.⁷⁵

USA

Death of Commerce Secretary: Commerce Secretary Mr. Malcolm Baldrige succumbed to injuries suffered during horse riding on 25 July.⁷⁶

68. *Indian Express*, 14 July 1987.

69. *Hindu*, 2 July 1987.

70. *Tribune*, 22 August 1987.

71. *Free Press Journal*, 27 July 1987.

72. *Hindu*, 23 August 1987.

73. *Statesman*, 7 September 1987.

74. *Free Press Journal*, 15 July 1987.

75. *Statesman*, 9 September 1987.

76. *Hindustan Times*, 27 July 1987.

YUGOSLAVIA

Dismissal of Vice-President : The Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina dismissed Vice-President Mr. Hamdija Pozderac, on 22 September, for his involvement in a multi-million dollar scandal. He was also removed from the membership of the federal Presidium.⁷⁷

ZIMBABWE

Abolition of reserved seats : The white members of Parliament in the 100-member House of Assembly, the lower house, joined the Government unanimously in voting, on 20 August, to abolish the reserved seats they were granted when the country became independent in 1980.⁷⁸

77. *Hindu*, 24 September 1987.

78. *Hindu*, 21 August 1987.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1987, providing for changes in the number of seats allocated to the Legislative Council of the State of Karnataka and in the list of local authorities in the State, was passed by Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha on 21 and 28 August 1987, respectively and received President's assent on 8 September 1987. The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987, empowering the Election Commission to determine the assembly constituencies to be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the States of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and the Constitution (Fifty-seventh Amendment) Bill, 1987, making special arrangements for reservation of seats for the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland were passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 28 and 31 August 1987, respectively and received President's assent on 15 September 1987.

We reproduce here the texts of these Acts.

—Editor

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1987

An Act further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

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

1. *Short title* : This Act may be called the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1987.

2. *Amendment of Third Schedule* : In the Third Schedule to the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (hereinafter referred to as the principal

Act), for entry No. 6 relating to Karnataka, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“6. Karnataka 75 25 7 7 25 11”

3. Amendment of Fourth Schedule : In the Fourth Schedule to the principal Act, under the heading “KARNATAKA”

(a) for the entry “2. Taluk Development Boards.”, the entry “2. Mandal Panchayats.” shall be substituted;

(b) for the entry “5. Town Panchayats.”, the entry “5. Zilla Parishads.” shall be substituted.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (SECOND AMENDMENT) ACT, 1987

An Act further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

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

1. Short title and commencement : (1) This Act may be called the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Act, 1987.

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

2. Amendment of Act 43 of 1950 : In the Representation of the People Act, 1950, after section 9 and before the sub-heading “*The State Legislative Councils*”, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

‘9A. Power of Election Commission to determine the constituencies to be reserved for scheduled Tribes in certain states : (1) As soon as may be after the coming into force of the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Act, 1987, the Election Commission shall, having regard to the provisions of the Constitution and the principle specified in clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Delimitation Act, 1972, determine the assembly constituencies in the States of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland in which seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.

(2) The Election Commission shall,—

(a) publish its proposals under sub-section (1) with respect to any State in the Official Gazette and also in such other manner as it thinks fit;

(b) specify a date on or after which the proposals will be further considered by it;

(c) consider all objections and suggestions which may have been received by it before the date so specified;

(d) hold, for the purpose of such consideration, if it thinks fit so to do, one or more public sittings at such place or places in such State as it thinks fit;

(e) after considering all objections and suggestions which may have been received by it before the date so specified, determine, by order, the assembly constituency or constituencies in the State in which seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes and cause such order to be published in the Official Gazette; and, upon such publication, the order shall have the full force of law and shall not be called in question in any court and the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976, or, as the case may be, the Mizoram (Delimitation of Assembly Constituencies) Order, 1986 shall be deemed to have been amended accordingly.

(3) Every order made under sub-section (2) shall, as soon as may be after it is published under that sub-section, be laid before the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, “assembly constituency” means,—

(a) in relation to the States of Meghalaya and Nagaland, the assembly constituencies in those States as specified in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976; and

(b) in relation to the State of Mizoram, the assembly constituencies as specified in the Mizoram (Delimitation of Assembly Constituencies) Order, 1986.

THE CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-SEVENTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 1987

An Act further to amend the Constitution of India.

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

1. *Short title and commencement* : (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (Fifty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1987.

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

2. *Amendment of article 332* : (1) In article 332 of the Constitution, after clause (3), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(3A) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (3), until the taking effect, under article 170, of the re-adjustment, on the basis of the first census after the year 2000, of the number of seats in the Legislative Assemblies of the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland, the seats which shall be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of any such State shall be,—

(a) if all the seats in the Legislative Assembly of such State in existence on the date of coming into force of the Constitution (Fifty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1987 (hereafter in this clause referred to as the existing Assembly) are held by members of the Scheduled Tribes, all the seats except one;

(b) in any other case, such number of seats as bears to the total number of seats, a proportion not less than the number (as on the said date) of members belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the existing Assembly bears to the total number of seats in the existing Assembly.”.

(2) The amendment made to article 332 of the Constitution by sub-section (1) shall not affect any representation in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Arunachal Pradesh or the Legislative Assembly of the State of Meghalaya or the Legislative Assembly of the State of Mizoram or the Legislative Assembly of the State of Nagaland until the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Arunachal Pradesh or the Legislative Assembly of the State of Meghalaya or the Legislative Assembly of the State of Mizoram or the Legislative Assembly of the State of Nagaland existing at the commencement of this Act.

Shri T. Basheer: Conceiving and producing nothing.

Mr. Speaker: Are you not satisfied with the consistency?

An hon. member: He is not worried about conceiving, he is worried about producing

SESSIONAL REVIEW

EIGHTH LOK SABHA

EIGHTH SESSION (PART II)

Lok Sabha which commenced its Eighth Session (Part II) on 27 July 1987 was adjourned *sine die* on 28 August 1987. A brief resume of the important discussions held and other business transacted during this period is given below.

A. DISCUSSIONS

Homage to former Prime Minister Chaudhary Charan Singh: Former Prime Minister of India, Chaudhary Charan Singh, who had passed away on 29 May 1987, was paid respectful homage and glowing tributes on 27 July 1987, the opening day, of the Session.

Paying his tributes, the Speaker, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar said, "Chaudhary Sahib proved himself to be very able administrator in whatever capacity he functioned and left lasting impression of his straight forwardness and simplicity. Agrarian reforms and ameliorating the lot of rural India had been the underlying passion throughout his life and he worked relentlessly for the welfare of the agriculturists. Chaudhary Sahib was largely responsible for the widely acclaimed U.P. Zamindari Abolition Bill which set the pace and pattern of land reforms in other parts of the country." In his death, Dr. Jakhar observed, the country had lost a great patriot, freedom fighter and administrator.

Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi said that Chaudhary Charan Singh was a veteran of our freedom struggle, and he grew to the highest position in U.P. and the country by the strength of his character and conviction. His death has deprived us of a patriot and a great statesman.

Leaders of other parties/groups who paid rich tributes to Chaudhary Charan Singh included Sarvashri Dinesh Goswami, C. Madhav Reddy, Amal

Datta, Abdul Rashid Kabuli, Mohd. Mahfooz Ali khan, Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait, Amar Roypradhan, George Joseph Mundackal, Balwant Singh Ramoovalia, Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi, C. Janga Reddy, Piyus Tiraky, Kishore Chandra S. Deo, Professor Madhu Dandavate, Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan.

Members stood in silence for a short while and thereafter the House was adjourned for the day as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Appointment of a Joint Committee to enquire into the Bofors contract: On 29 July 1987, Minister of Defence, Shri K.C. Pant moved a motion that a Joint Committee of both the Houses consisting of 21 members, 14 from Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha, be elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote to enquire into the issues arising from the Report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau on the Bofors contract, so as to establish the identity of the persons/agencies/firms who had received payments of SEK 170-250 million, SEK 29.5 million and SEK 2.5 million from M/s. Bofors in connection with their contract to supply 155 mm. Howitzer guns and associated equipments to India. The Committee would also determine the Indian laws, rules and regulations which were violated by the concerned persons/agencies/firms and would make suitable recommendations based on those findings.

Initiating the discussion on 3 August 1987, Shri K.C. Pant, said that it was due to Government of India's insistence that Swedish Government had decided to refer the entire matter to the Swedish National Audit Bureau for an audit review of certain transactions made by Bofors in connection with the contract. He noted that the Report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau received by the Government of India had revealed that sizeable payments were made by Bofors in 1986. However, it did not disclose particulars of the recipients of amounts paid by Bofors. The reason for withholding the said information was stated to be that the Bank of Sweden had made such information available to the Bureau on the condition that the same would be classified for secrecy, added the Minister.

Shri Pant told the House that the said Report was discussed with the leaders of Opposition parties and the Government had decided to request the presiding Officers of the two Houses of Parliament to appoint a Joint Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the issue and establish the identities of the persons who had received payments. Besides, the Swedish Government was addressed on 17 June 1987 to urgently furnish complete information in regard to the excised portion of the Report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau, after such further investigation as might appear necessary. The Government had also addressed Bofors on 16 June 1987 who in their reply received by the Ministry of Defence on 3 July 1987 had denied the payment of bribes or the use of middlemen to win the contract. The reply had also asserted that the company were forced to terminate long-standing international cooperations and had to re-organise their marketing organisation to fulfil Government of

India's requirement of non-involvement of any middlemen. However, to terminate their earlier arrangements, winding-up costs were paid in accordance with their normal practice, he noted.

Shri Pant stated that while the questions raised in Government of India's letter of 16 June 1987 were specific, the Bofors' reply thereto was general. It did not disclose the crucial information about the recipients of the payments and the services rendered by them. Mr. Bredin, the Vice-President of the Company, who delivered the Bofors' reply on 3 July 1987, had reiterated the need of his employers to maintain commercial confidentiality. Keeping in view the fact that a Joint Parliamentary Committee was proposed to be set up to investigate the matter, the Minister said, it was decided that it would be useful and appropriate to require of Bofors to furnish through a written reply, the entire information already asked for. Bofors were, therefore, addressed afresh on 16 July 1987, and once again asked to furnish specific replies to the questions put to them earlier. He noted that Bofors had in their interim reply, sought more time to study Government of India's letter and furnish answers to the questions raised.

Referring to the suggestion of Opposition regarding examination of all aspects of the policy, procedures and decisions in regard to the procurement of defence equipments, stores and ancillaries since January 1980, Shri Pant contended that a roving enquiry would have an adverse impact on the morale of the Defence Forces and thereby endanger defence preparedness. In regard to the wish of the leaders of the Opposition that the Joint parliamentary Committee should also examine the allegation in regard to the payment of commission in the purchase of submarines from West Germany, Shri Pant reiterated that investigations into the matter were still going on and no tangible gain would accrue by entrusting it to the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Commending the House to adopt the motion, Shri Pant indicated that the Joint Parliamentary Committee would perhaps be the first investigative committee of its kind in India's parliamentary history. He noted that its establishment reflected the unanimous wish of Parliament and political parties that the full facts of the payments by Bofors needed to be ascertained and placed before the country. The proposed Committee would function within the time-honoured Rules of Business governing the functioning of parliamentary committees and the Directions that the Speaker might give, from time to time, for regulating the procedure and organisation of work of the Committee. The Government, he added, would provide full support and assistance in regard to all matters relevant to the enquiry.

Opposing the motion, Shri C. Madhav Reddy said that the Opposition felt that there was no justification for the Bofors agreement to continue. He alleged that no effective action was taken by the Government against the agent of Bofors in India, Shri W.N. Chadha. Shri P. Kolandaivelu pleaded for more powers for the Committee. Shri Indrajit Gupta sought inclusion of supply of

full information regarding precise amounts paid by Bofors together with their recipients, the services they rendered for the remuneration, copies of contract, agreements and correspondence between Bofors and the recipients and also the circumstances and details of the transaction, in the terms of reference of the Joint Committee.

Participating in the resumed discussion on 4 August 1987, Shri Dinesh Goswami felt that the Committee would not be able to get the truth with the present terms of reference. Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan alleged that right from 1980-81, the Government had been dealing directly with the agents in all defence deals. Dr. Datta Samant was of the view that instead of appointing a Joint Parliamentary Committee, the Government could have put pressure on the Swedish authorities to find out all the details.

In a brief intervention on 6 August 1987, Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi declared that neither he nor any member of his family had received any consideration in the transactions with Bofors. Shri Gandhi reiterated that if enquiries established that any person was guilty of receiving illegal payment, the strongest action under the law would be taken against him. The Congress and its Government were as much interested as any one else in finding out the truth.

Intervening in the discussion, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Commerce, Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari informed the House that in order to explore the possibility of finding out the details of Swiss accounts by resident Indians and to intensify action against economic offenders, the Government had decided to enter into a treaty for mutual assistance in criminal matters with Swiss authorities. Pending conclusion of such a treaty or an agreement, a Memorandum of Understanding would be entered into with the Swiss authorities for assistance in specific cases of Indians having accounts in Swiss banks. Shri Tiwari, noted that action had also been taken to file prosecution against Shri W.N. Chadha in the court of law for his non-appearance despite summons by the Directorate of Enforcement. In view of association of M/s. Anatronics General Corporation with Bofors, a case against the former had also been taken up for detailed scrutiny by the Income Tax Department and all its known assets had been attached.

Replying to the discussion, in which 14 other members* participated, the Minister of Defence, Shri K.C. Pant said that a major flaw in the report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau was that it did not give the names of the recipients and the circumstances under which payments were made. A Joint Parliamentary Committee had thus been set up to get the truth.

*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Jagan Nath Kaushal, Somnath Chatterjee, Bhagwat Jha Azad, S. Jaipal Reddy, V.N. Gadgil, P.R. Kumaramangalam, Bholanath Sen, Haroobhai Mehta, Saif-ud-Din Soz, Shripati Mishra, C. Janga Reddy, Pratap Bhanu Sharma, Vir Sen and V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao.

Allaying the apprehension expressed by members about weapon systems, Shri Pant stated that 155 mm Howitzer gun was selected from amongst a variety of competing firms and the army's final view was that Bofors gun had a slight edge over its competitors. The Bofors gun also happened to be the cheapest one marginally and in the final phase of the negotiations, a reduction of the order of Rs. 261 crores was also achieved. The equipment, he added, had started arriving and the army had reaffirmed that it was meeting its expectations.

Rejecting the suggestion regarding cancelling the Bofors contract, Shri Pant said that it had legal, financial and security aspects and once the contract was cancelled, it would result in set-back in the process of acquiring further guns by at least two years.

Referring to the motion before the House, Shri Pant maintained that the Government had gone to the utmost length to accommodate the point of view of the Opposition. The amended motion sought to raise the strength of the Committee from 21 to 30 members, 20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha. The Committee would have the power to ask for and receive evidence, oral or documentary, from foreign nationals or agencies, provided that if any question arose whether the evidence of a person or the production of a document was relevant for the purposes of the Committee, the question be referred to the Speaker, whose decision would be final. In regard to the question of Chairman, the Speaker would nominate one of the members of the Committee to be its Chairman. The quorum of the Committee shall be one-third of the strength of the Committee and that the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and the Attorney-General of India would provide assistance to the Committee. Besides, if the Committee wished to nominate a sub-Committee to visit a foreign country, the matter would be referred to the Speaker who might take decision as he thought fit, provided that such sub-Committee would not hold sittings, record evidence or take decisions in a foreign country. In regard to summoning of the Ministers before the Committee, Shri Pant said that the Government would allow them to go before the Committee if the Speaker after ascertaining the views of the Committee felt the necessity for the same. In other aspects, the Rules of Procedure of the House relating to parliamentary committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker might make.

The motion as amended, was adopted.

Later, on 18 August 1987, the House adopted a motion moved by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, welcoming the efforts made by the Government of India, in cooperation with the Swedish Government to ascertain the facts relating to the payments mentioned in the report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau.

Initiating discussion on 26 August 1987 on an announcement made by the Chief Public prosecutor of Sweden regarding Inquiry into the alleged bribes

paid by Bofors in the Howitzer deal, Professor Madhu Dandavate said that in the interest of security of the country, utilisation of any foreign agency to investigate into the matter was perfectly in order. He asked the Government to seek fresh mandate of the people to establish credibility eroded in the Bofors deal. Shri Indrajit Gupta suggested that the scope of the parliamentary committee be broad-based and not restricted to the question as to who had taken money. Shri Dinesh Goswami pleaded that an amendment to the Official Secrets Act was necessary in order to bind the Government in providing any information to the Committee.

Replying to the discussion in which 6 other members* participated, the Minister of Defence, Shri K.C. Pant reiterated that setting up of Swedish National Audit Bureau by the Swedish Government to conduct the enquiry, was in response to the request of the Government of India.

It was rather surprising that the Opposition which had pressed so hard for the parliamentary committee during the Budget Session decided to boycott and stay away when finally it was set up, he added.

In regard to taking the people into confidence, Shri Pant said that the Government had decided to lay on the Table of the House entire exchange of notes and *aide memoires* between the Government of India and the Swedish Government as well as the entire correspondence between the Government and the Bofors, on the subject. The Government of India, he added, had been dealing only with the Swedish Government in accordance with the normal international practices and would expect the latter to give information asked for, after conducting necessary investigations.

Attack on the Prime Minister in Sri Lanka : Making a statement on 30 July 1987, the Minister of Defence, Shri K.C. Pant informed the House that according to information received from Colombo, a Sri Lankan sailor had hit the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi with his rifle butt while he was inspecting a Guard of Honour during a departure ceremony. Shri Gandhi halted briefly but did not stagger and was led away by securitymen to a car.

The Deputy Speaker, Shri M. Thambi Durai termed the attack very unfortunate. The Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao said that the whole House as one man condemned the dastardly act. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Food and Civil Supplies, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat said that the whole House was very rightly agitated and disturbed. The House was then adjourned for some time since members were very agitated over the incident.

Making an observation after the House reassembled later on that day, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha condemned in unequivocal terms, the

*Other members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri G.G. Swell, D.N. Reddy, B.R. Bhagat, Somnath Chatterjee; Bhagwat Jha Azad and V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo.

attempt on the precious life of the Prime Minister. The Speaker further observed that it was a matter of much relief to see that the Prime Minister had returned safely to the homeland.

Giving details of the attack, 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 as a part of the official programme, Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi had been inspecting the Guard of Honour at the farewell ceremony. Towards the end of the inspection, after the Prime Minister had passed one of the Naval Guards, the latter lifted his rifle and in one swing motion hit the Prime Minister with the butt of his rifle. The rifle butt hit the Prime Minister on the left shoulder and grazed his head. Instantaneously, the Prime Minister's personal security officer, who was only two paces behind, pounced on the naval guard and threw him to the ground and pinned him down. SPG's close protection team, which was just to the right side of the personal security officer, immediately surrounded the Prime Minister and gave him full body cover. Sri Lankan security personnel immediately took charge of the naval guard and removed him to custody. Since the sole assailant had been immobilised instantaneously the Minister added that there was no need to resort to any other action.

Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement : Making a statement on 30 July 1987, Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi informed the House that he had signed an Agreement with the President of Sri Lanka on 29 July 1987, which aimed at bringing to an end the difficult conflict that had afflicted Sri Lanka for years. He observed that the Agreement met the basic aspirations which animated the Tamils' Struggle, namely, the desire to be recognised as a distinct ethnic entity; political autonomy for managing their political future; an appropriate devolution of Governmental power to meet the objective; the recognition of the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka as areas of historical habitation of the Tamils and the acknowledgement and designation of Tamil as an official language of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. Shri Gandhi added that the Agreement also constituted Eastern and Northern Provinces of Sri Lanka into one administrative unit with an elected Provincial Council and a Chief Minister. Power would be devolved to the Provincial Council within the framework of the proposals finalised between May to December 1986, to ensure a full measure of autonomy to the Provinces of Sri Lanka.

The Prime Minister stated that Emergency in Sri Lanka would be lifted in the near future. The cessation of hostilities and the surrender of arms would take place within a defined time frame. A general amnesty would be granted to all militant cadres. Elections to the Provincial Councils would be held within three months. Besides, the Agreement suggested holding of a referendum on the basic issue of the link between the Northern and Eastern Provinces by the end of 1988, which the President had the discretion to postpone.

Shri Gandhi further stated that he had also exchanged letters with the President of Sri Lanka, in which Sri Lanka had agreed to be responsive to India's political and security concerns and India had undertaken on its part to ensure the unity, territorial integrity and stability of Sri Lanka. The Government of Sri Lanka had made a formal request for appropriate Indian military assistance to ensure the cessation of hostilities and surrender of arms in the Jaffna Peninsula and, if required, in the Eastern Province and also air transport to move some of the Sri Lankan troops from Jaffna to points in the South. In response to the formal request and in terms of obligations under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement, units of Armed forces of India had landed in the Jaffna Peninsula on 30 July 1987. The troops had gone there to help implement the Agreement and to end the ethnic strife in Sri Lanka and their despatch underlined India's firm commitment to the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka, the Prime Minister added.

In a statement made in the House on 6 August 1987, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri K. Natwar Singh informed the House that the progress achieved in the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement had been remarkable by any standards. The process of handing over of arms by Tamil militants in Sri Lanka was expected to be over in next few days. President Jayewardene had announced a general amnesty for all militants who laid down arms.

Initiating the discussion on the statement of the Minister on 11 August 1987, Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan felt that the security implications of the Agreement would be dangerous to India's national interest.

Taking part in the resumed discussion on 18 August 1987, Shri P. Kolan-
daivelu hailed the Agreement and said that all demands, aspirations and hopes of Tamil militants would be fulfilled by it. Shri C. Madhav Reddi pointed out that the Agreement had certain pitfalls and certain responsibilities which had been taken by the Government of India could have been avoided.

In a brief intervention, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri K. Natwar Singh informed the House that the President of Sri Lanka who was about to address the Parliamentary Group of the ruling UNP, had escaped unhurt in an explosion that took place inside the Committee Room of Parliament in Sri Lanka.

Winding up the discussion in which 17 other members* participated, Shri K. Natwar Singh said that during the last three weeks there had been no major

*Other members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Dinesh Singh, G.G. Swell, S. Jaipal Reddy, B.R. Bhagat, P.R. Kumaramangalam, Sharad Dighe, Suresh Kurup, Atish Chandra Sinha, N.V.N. Somu, Bipin Pal Das, Narayan Choubey, Somnath Rath, Balwant Singh Ramoowalia, Mewa Singh Gill, Dr. G.S. Rajhans, Dr. Datta Samant and Professor P.J. Kurien.

upsetting of the agreement either in the North or in the East. The Indian Army was under the command of the President of Sri Lanka and working jointly with Sri Lankan forces.

Referring to the criticism that the Agreement did not take care of security environment, the Minister contended that the agreement between Sri Lanka and India “makes it a common cause for all of us, diplomatic, domestic, international, political, economic and military”.

Refuting the allegation that the Government had not taken into confidence Mr. Prabhakaran and his colleagues, the Minister said that the Government had been in touch with them in Jaffna and had discussions with them in Madras. Efforts were being made to minimise the differences within the Tamil groups and make it possible for them to participate in the interim administration which would start functioning very soon, he concluded.

Drought situation in the country: Making a statement on 30 July 1987, the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. G.S. Dhillon informed the House that the progress of current rainfall had been unsatisfactory. The data available for the 35 Meteorological sub-divisions showed that only 10 sub-divisions had received normal or excess rainfall. Except Assam, Orissa and West Bengal and parts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and Karnataka, the deficiency in rains in other parts of the country had been 20 per cent or more compared to “normal” rainfall, he added.

Dr. Dhillon stated that during a Conference in April 1987 with the State Governments, the Central Government had drawn up contingency plans to meet aberrant weather conditions in drought-prone and flood-prone areas and finalised plans for maintaining adequate buffer stocks of seeds for supplying to the farmers for growing a substitute crop within a shorter duration. Besides, the State Governments had also been requested to give highest priority to the provision of electricity and diesel to operate agricultural pumpsets so that the farmers could tap ground water in drought-affected areas, which had such ground water. The Department of Rural Development had also activated an Action Plan for meeting the scarcity of drinking water. He expressed the hope that due to availability of large quantities of wheat and rice in stock, it would be possible to meet the present contingency successfully with the cooperation of State Governments.

The statement of the Minister was a subject-matter of discussion in the House for 6 days, i.e. on 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 17 August 1987. Initiating the discussion on 10 August 1987, Shri Indrajit Gupta stressed the need for long-term measures for husbanding of water resources and building of irrigation projects within a time-bound frame.

Participating in the resumed discussion on 12 August 1987, Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia wanted the Government to take steps to complete the ongoing irrigation projects and waive off fertilizer and other crop loans given to farmers upto Rs. 10,000.

Sharing the concern expressed by the members regarding very weak monsoon during the year, the Minister of State in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in the Ministry of Agriculture, Shri Yogendra Makwana, on 14 August 1987 said that the Government had taken a number of measures to meet the situation. An amount of Rs. 55.40 crores had been given to the States on an *ad-hoc* basis to augment drinking water supply in rural and urban areas. This amount was in addition to Rs. 240.75 crores placed at the disposal of various State Governments for utilisation during scarcity. The Government, he added, had accorded highest priority to irrigation. A task force was set up for monitoring the utilisation of available irrigation potential. A Crisis Management Group had been set up for attending to the daily problems faced by State Governments in providing relief on war footing.

Referring to the suggestion regarding amendment of Famine Code, the Minister informed the House that the Government had appointed a Committee to review everything and they would produce a model manual which would be circulated to the State Governments for adoption.

As regards waiving off loans advanced to farmers, Shri Makwana said that the short-term loans given to the farmers could be converted into long-term loans whereby the farmers would repay the loan after a period of 2-3 years.

Continuing his inconclusive speech on 17 August, 1987, the Minister dealt with the suggestion that norms for drought relief and flood relief should be of the same pattern, and said that the Government had taken note of it and would place it before the Ninth Finance Commission. At present, the Government, he added, was guided by the norms set out in the report of Eighth Finance Commission.

As regards extending the crop insurance cover to more crops under the crop insurance scheme, the Minister clarified that the scope of present crop insurance scheme was restricted to only those farmers who had taken loans. The scheme, he added, required revision and a committee under the Chairmanship of an Additional Secretary had been appointed to go into the scheme.

Winding up the discussion on 17 August 1987, in which 87 other members* participated, the Minister of Agriculture Dr. G.S. Dhillon said that out of 407 districts in the country, rainfall was normal in 145 districts, deficient in 110 districts and scanty or absent in 152 districts. The deficiency in rains in other parts of the country had been 20 per cent or more compared to "normal" rainfall. The most badly hit areas were Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Kutch, parts of Madhya Pradesh and four districts of Haryana.

Detailing the priorities that had been set by the Government to tackle the situation, Dr. Dhillon said that provision of fodder, drinking water and seed production would be taken up on war footing. The Government had set up Drinking Water Technology Mission for the supply of water in problem areas and had decided to link poverty alleviation programmes, such as the Desert Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme etc., with drought problem so that there could be some sort of help in providing employment to the people of Rajasthan.

Discussion on Floods: Raising a discussion on 17 August 1987 on devastating floods in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal and other parts of the country, Shrimati Kishori Sinha said that implementation of centrally-sponsored and long-term scheme of inter-connecting river links and barrages and canals, and strategic embankments with regular dredging of rivers and promotion of afforestation was a must for an effective flood control.

Winding up the discussion on 25 August 1987 in which 24 other members**

*Other members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Birendra Singh Rao, K.P. Singh Deo, K. Ramachandra Reddy, Viridhi Chander Jain, Dinesh Singh, B.N. Reddy, V.S. Krishna Iyer, K.N. Pradhan, Bhishma Deo Dube, R. Annanambi, Chandulal Chandrakar, Satyendra Narayan Sinha, George Joseph Mundackal, Jagannath Patnaik, Umakant Mishra, M.Y. Ghorpade, Ram Narain Singh, Digvijaya Singh, R. Jeevarathinam, D.B. Patil, S.G. Gholap, M. Raghuma Reddy, Bharat Singh, Mohd. Ayub Khan, Bal Ram Singh Yadav, Balasaheb Vikhe Patil, Kali Prasad Pandey, K.S. Rao, Keshorao Pardhi, Bhadreshwar Tanti, Kamla Prasad Singh, A. Charles, Dharam Pal Singh Malik, Ram Pyare Panika, G.S. Basavaraju, M. Subha Reddy, Somnath Rath, Lal Vijay Pratap Singh, Narendra Budania, C. Janga Reddy, Sriballav Panigrahi, Daulatsinhji Jadeja, Zainul Basher, Balkavi Bairagi, Uttam Rathod, Ajit Kumar Saha, P.M. Sayeed, Ram Singh Yadav, Shyam Lal Yadav, Ajay Mushran, D.P. Yadav, Ramashray Prasad Singh, Bapulal Malviya, I. Rama Rai, Harish Rawat, Sri Hari Rao, Uttamrao Patil, Prabhat Kumar Mishra, Jagdish Awasthi, Ashkaran Sankhawar, Motilal Singh, Chiranji Lal Sharma, Kammodilal Jatav, K.D. Sultanpuri, Shanti Dhariwal, G.L. Dogra, Dileep Singh Bhuria, Janak Raj Gupta, Chandra Shekhar Tripathi, Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan, Srikantha Datta Narasimharaja Wadiyar, Manoranjan Bhakta, Bhanu Pratap Singh, Girdhari Lal Vyas, Vishnu Modi, A.J.V.B. Maheshwara Rao, Professor Narain Chand Parashar, Professor Saif-ud-Din Soz, Professor K.V. Thomas, Professor Nirmala Kumari Shakatwat, Shrimati Usha Thakkar, Shrimati Meira Kumar, Shrimati Basavarajeswari, Shrimati Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai Mavani, Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik, and Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

**Other members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Chintamani Jena, Harish Rawat, V.S. Krishna Iyer, Bipin Pal Das, Muhiram Saikia, Golam Yazdani, G. Bhoopathy, Anil Basu, Haren Bhumi, Gopala Krishna Thota, Damodar Pandey, B.B. Ramaiah, Salahuddin, R.S. Khirhar, Ananda Pathak, Ram Bahadur Singh, Vijoy Kumar Yadav, Ram Bhagat Paswan, Dr. G.S. Rajhans, Professor Parag Chaliha, Professor Saif-ud-Din-Soz, Dr. (Shrimati) Phulrenu Guha, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, and Shri Manorama Singh.

participated, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles, Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha informed the House that the total damage so far assessed and reported by various States was of the order of Rs. 880 crores and Assam had got most of Central assistance. He assured the House that the Government would not discriminate between one State and another in the matter of Central assistance.

The Minister said that both structural and non-structural aspects of flood control measures were receiving Government's attention. The flood forecasting system would be strengthened to the extent possible. The State Governments were being requested to enact Flood Prone Zoning Bill at the earliest. As regards floods in North Bihar, he observed that the Government was not able to undertake afforestation of the catchments in a big way, since all the rivers came from Nepal and they had no control over their catchments. The Government, he added, was however in touch with the Government of Nepal in the matter.

Dealing with the Ganga-Cauvery link, Shri Mirdha informed the House that the experts had examined it and found it difficult to implement. The scheme did not have much of flood protection content. In regard to inter-basin transfer of water, he added, the Government had already set up National Water Development Agency to conduct a survey of the whole country within 10 years, starting from 1982.

Communal Disturbances : Raising a discussion on the subject on 18 August 1987, Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia advocated strict enforcement of provisions made in the Criminal Procedure Code and Indian Penal Code against the rioters. The Punjab problem being a national problem should be resolved by putting in joint efforts.

Replying to a two-day discussion on 21 August 1987, in which 30 other members* participated, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Buta Singh stressed the need for arousing public opinion against communalism. He sought the co-operation of progressive and secular parties to join in implementing the action plan prepared by the Government. To deal with the question of Babri-Masjid and Ram Janam Bhumi, the Government had constituted a Cabinet Sub-Committee which was keeping close contact with all the concerned people. A special cell had been set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs to monitor the implementation of the 15-point programme on

*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Inderjit Gupta, Sripati Mishra, V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao, Shyam Lal Yadav, Saifuddin Choudhury, Thampan Thomas, K.J. Abbasi, A.C. Shanmugam, Hussain Dalwai, Jai Prakash Agarwal, Bhadreshwar Tanti, Zainul Basher, Hafiz Mohd. Siddiq, Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi, C.K. Jaffar Sharief, Aziz Qureshi, Prof. Salahuddin, Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan, Uttam Rathod, Piyus Tiraky, Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait, Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi, Vir Sen, C. Janga Reddy, Chandra Shekhar Tripathi, Harish Rawat, Mewa Singh Gill, Dr. Golam Yazdani, Professor Saif-ud-Din Soz, Professor K.V. Thomas and Shrimati Abida Ahmed.

communal harmony. The Government, he added, had accepted an interim report of the Haksar Committee set up by the National Integration Council and on receipt of a final report from them. Indian Penal Code would be amended, if considered necessary.

Price rise in the country : Raising a discussion on 26 August 1987 on continuing price rise in the country, Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia urged the Government to take effective measures to protect the interests of the consumers.

Intervening in the discussion, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Food and Civil Supplies, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat shared the concern expressed by members regarding steep rise in the prices and said that no one should take panicky view of it. The Government, he asserted, would face the situation with all the resources at its command.

Regarding the public distribution system, Shri Bhagat said that action would be taken by both the Centre and the States to solve the difficulties of the people. The Central Government was committed to the strengthening of public distribution system and its expansion to the remote areas of the country. He assured the House that sustained campaign on dehoarding would be carried on in all the States in cooperation with the representatives of the consumers. In order to meet the increased demand of edible oils, the Government had decided to import more oils, he added.

Winding up the discussion on 28 August 1987, in which 12 other members* participated, the Minister of Finance, Shri Narain Datt Tiwari said that unprecedented drought in the country was the basic reason for the price rise, especially in the case of edible oils, pulses and few other essential commodities. He informed the House that besides import of edible oils, large quantity of pulses were also being imported from Australia and New Zealand to bring down the prices.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1987***: On 10 August 1987, moving that the Bill to replace the National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, promulgated by the President on 9 June 1987, 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 the Bill sought to amend the National Security Act, 1980 in its

*Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri B.R. Bhagat, H.M. Patel, Shyam Lal Yadav, Y.S. Mahajan, Basudeb Acharia, D.B. Patil, B.B. Ramaiah, Professor Saif-ud-Din Soz, Dr. Chinta Mohan, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala Bali and Shrimati D.K. Bhandari.

**The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Buta Singh on 31 July 1987.

application to the 'disturbed areas' of the State of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh and was meant to facilitate the authorities to defeat the evil designs of terrorists in the area.

Earlier, moving a statutory resolution regarding disapproval of the National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987, Shri Amal Datta held that the possibility of the Government abusing the power derived from the present amendment with impunity could not be ruled out. Subscribing to the same view, Shri C. Madhav Reddy also saw no justification for giving more powers to the Executive. He pleaded for restoration of a popular Government in Punjab. Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia said that existing laws were sufficient to contain terrorism.

Winding up the combined discussion on 19 August 1987, in which 13 other members* participated, Shri Chidambaram said that the Government was merely re-introducing section 14A which had been struck down by a Division Bench of Punjab High Court on the ground that it did not satisfy article 22(7) of the Constitution. The Government, however, had obtained a stay order from the Supreme Court. The official amendment would take care of what the Punjab High Court had pointed out in the stay order. The constitutionality of the proposed amendment was no longer in doubt, he asserted.

Refuting the allegation that orders passed by the Advisory Board went in favour of the Administration in Punjab, Shri Chidambaram pointed out that out of 1,312 detention orders made upto 31 May 1987, 703 persons were released *suo motu* by the State Government and 406 were released by the Advisory Board as against 45 released by the Courts. He assured the House that the Punjab Administration would impress upon their officers not to invoke the laws indiscriminately.

The statutory resolution was negatived.

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

Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1987[†]; and *Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1987*[‡]: On 24 August 1987, moving that the Bill to replace the Terrorist and the Disruptive Activities Prevention Ordinance, promulgated by the President on 23 May 1987, be taken into consideration, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Buta Singh said

*Other members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Dharam Pal Singh Malik, Ram Nagina Mishra, Charanjit Singh Athwal, Shantaram Naik, Thampan Thomas, Virdhi Chander Jain, Ramashray Prasad Singh, A. Charles, G.M. Banatwalla, Ram Singh Yadav, D.B. Patil, Dr. Sudhir Roy and Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

[†]The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Home Affairs Shri Buta Singh on 17 August 1987.

[‡]The Bill was passed by Rajya Sabha on 17 August 1987.

that the evil designs of the terrorists and disruptionists were aimed at subverting the State, creating disharmony among various sections of society and destroying the very foundation of democracy. It was, therefore, considered necessary to enact a comprehensive and deterrent piece of legislation on the lines of original Act of 1985, with suitable modifications. The Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, he said, sought to confer on the President, the power of the State Legislature to make laws in respect of that State.

Earlier, moving a statutory resolution regarding disapproval of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Ordinance 1987, Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary asked the Government to use the existing laws rather than bringing forward undemocratic and repressive measures.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Dinesh Goswami stressed on the political approach for solving the problem of terrorism.

Winding up the combined discussion, in which 10 other members* participated, Shri Chidambaram said that the Bill was broadly patterned on earlier Act of 1985. The Government had tried to take some more powers with adequate safeguards.

The statutory resolution was negatived. The motions for consideration of the Bills were adopted and the Bills were passed.

Expenditure Tax Bill, 1987[†] : On 27 August 1987, moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Janardhana Poojary said that the Bill sought to levy ten per cent tax on any chargeable expenditure incurred in a hotel where the room charges were four hundred rupees or more per day. For single occupancy the levy would not apply to payments made in foreign exchange.

Winding up the discussion in which 9 members‡ participated, Shri Poojary said that the object of the legislation was to reduce wasteful expenditure, to curb black money, to encourage savings, besides generating resources for developmental activities in the economy.

The Bill was passed.

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri E. Ayyappu Reddy, Sharad Dighe, Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Syed Shahabuddin, Jagan Nath Kaushal, D.B. Patil, Kamal Chaudhry, Bipin Pal Das, Anoopchand Shah and Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

† The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Commerce, Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari on 26 August 1987.

‡ Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao, Ajit Kumar Saha, Harobhai Mehta, G.M. Banatwalla, Harish Rawat, D.B. Patil, Dr. G.S. Rajhans, Professor N.G. Ranga and Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

*Constitution (Fifty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1987**; and *Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987†*: On 27 August 1987, moving that the Bills be taken into consideration, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Buta Singh said that the constitutional amendment sought to amend article 332 of the Constitution for making a temporary provision for the determination of the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes in Legislative Assemblies of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, sought to empower the Election Commission to determine the number of seats in pursuance of the aforesaid Constitution Amendment Bill, he added.

Winding up the combined discussion on 28 August 1987, in which 9 members‡ participated, Shri Buta Singh said that the Government of India was making all efforts to ensure that the people of the North-Eastern region of the country fully participated in the developmental efforts of the nation. The Bill was to safeguard the best interests of the tribal people of those States while balancing the demands of national interest.

The motion for consideration of the Constitution (Fifty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1987, was adopted by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting. The Bill, as amended, was passed by the requisite majority in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution. The motion for consideration of the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill was adopted and the Bill was passed.

Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1987: On 28 August 1987, moving that the Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice, Shri H.R. Bhardwaj said that the State Government of Karnataka had forwarded a resolution to the Central Government in September 1986 for making necessary amendment in the Representation of the People Act to the effect that the number of seats in the Karnataka Legislative Council may be increased to 75, as permissible under article 171 of the Constitution. The Bill also sought to substitute "Mandal Panchayats" and "Zilla Parishads" for "Taluk Development Boards" and "Town Panchayats" respectively occurring in the Fourth Schedule to the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

Winding up a brief discussion, in which Sarvashri Vijaya Kumar Raju and

*The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Buta Singh on 26 August 1987.

† The Bill was introduced by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice, Shri H.R. Bhardwaj on 26 August 1987.

‡ Members who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri K. Ramachandra Reddy, G.G. Swell, Bajju Ban Riyan, Chingwang Konyak, Vijay N. Patil, Lalduhoma, Dinesh Goswami, Wangpha Lowang and Shrimati D.K. Bhandari.

P. Namgyal participated, Shri Bhardwaj said that the Government of Karnataka wanted to increase the number of seats in the Council from 63 to 75 which was exactly one-third of the total number of 225 Legislative Assembly seats in Karnataka and that was permissible under the Constitution.

The Bill was passed.

C. THE QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, 15,468 notices of Questions (11,940 Starred, 3,498 Unstarred and 30 Short Notice Questions) were received. Out of these, 500 Starred Questions and 5,439 Unstarred Questions, were admitted. 20 Starred and 109 Unstarred Questions were deleted/withdrawn/postponed/transferred from one Ministry to another. No Short Notice Question was admitted during the Session.

Daily average of Questions : Each Starred List contained 20 Questions except those of, (i) 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19 and 20 August 1987 which contained 21 Questions each; (ii) 26 August 1987 which contained 22 questions; (iii) 24 August 1987 which contained 23 Questions; and (iv) 17 and 25 August 1987 which contained 24 Questions each. The Questions in excess of 20 in these lists were either postponed or transferred from earlier dates. On an average 6 Questions per sitting were orally answered on the floor of the House. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered on the floor of the House on a day was 9 on 3, 4, 10 and 25 August 1987 and the minimum number was 1 on 30 July 1987.

The average number of Questions in the Unstarred List came to 226 as against the prescribed limit of 230 questions, the minimum being 175 on 31 July 1987 and the maximum being 240 on 13 and 24 August 1987 (10 Questions transferred from earlier lists in each case).

Half-an-Hour Discussion: In all 77 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session. Out of these, 24 notices were admitted and 3 were discussed on the floor of the House.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made to the passing away of, besides former Prime Minister and also sitting member, Shri Charan Singh, Sarvashri Banshi Das Dhanagar, Paidi Lakshmayya, Ganesh Sadashiv Altekar, R. Achuthan, P. Parthasarathy, Dwarka Das Mantri, Dhanna Singh Gulshan, Brijlal Verma, Lila Dhar Asthana, H. Ajmal Khan, Mathura Prasad Mishra, Krishna Deve Tripathy, K.K. Shetty, Sardar Mangal Singh and Professor Nibaran Chandra Laskar, all ex-members. Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

RAJYA SABHA

HUNDRED AND FORTY THIRD SESSION*

The Rajya Sabha met for its Hundred and Forty-Third Session on 27 July 1987 and adjourned *sine die* on 31 August 1987. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below.

A. DISCUSSIONS

Reported conspiracy of CIA to oust the Government headed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi: On 4 August 1987, Shri P.N. Sukul called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported conspiracy and hidden hand of the CIA to oust the democratically-elected Government headed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

Making a statement on the subject, ** the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Buta Singh said that a news-item under the caption "CIA Dagger Behind Plot to Oust Rajiv" had appeared in the weekly *Blitz* dated 1 August 1987. The weekly also carried a copy of the letter dated 10 December 1986 purported to have been written by the former CIA Director, Late William J. Casey to Edwin J. Feulner, Jr., President, the Heritage Foundation, Washington DC. He added that the main thrust of the news-item was that the CIA and the Heritage Foundation had been conspiring to destabilize and balkanize India. The Embassy of the United States of America, New Delhi, however, had issued a denial that the letter was forged.

Replying to points raised by the members, Shri Buta Singh said that various issues had been highlighted which touched upon the basic unity and integrity of the country. He observed that certain forces wanted to shape the entire world politics according to their own design. Such forces were hostile towards India because the Indian Government had been following an independent policy in the comity of world politics. Under the dynamic leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, India had been emerging as a big power in the world. India's policies were based on certain principles which had their roots in the freedom struggle. The whole Congress movement was aimed at ending slavery, poverty and exploitation. The fight would continue irrespective of the threats from any agency or any power, he added.

The Minister concluded with a request to all the members to stand unitedly

-
- * Contributed by the Research and Library Section, Rajya Sabha Secretariat.
 - ** Other members who sought clarifications on the statement were: Sarvashri Madan Bhatia, Raoof Valiullah, Mirza Irshadhaig, Pawan Kumar Bansal, Valampuri John, Darbara Singh, A.G. Kulkarni, B.L. Panwar, Chimanbhai Mehta, S.C. Jamir and Shrimati Veena Verma.

behind the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi who was committed to uphold the sovereignty, unity and integrity of the country.

Drought situation in the country: Raising a short duration discussion on 6 August 1987, on the drought situation in the country, Shri Ram Chandra Vikal said that unprecedented drought had wrought havoc in many parts of the country. It was gratifying that the Prime Minister himself was heading a committee to fight the present drought situation in the country, he added. In order to meet the severe drought situation, the member suggested that, first of all, it should be ensured that there was no bungling by officers in the distribution of assistance that was given for fighting drought. Secondly, farmers should be allowed to cut forest grass so that they could meet their requirements of fodder. Thirdly, the State Governments should also make adequate provisions in their Budget for fighting drought. Fourthly, hand pumps should be installed, wherever possible, and vigorous efforts should be made to carry drinking water to the drought-affected areas by all available means. Lastly, farmers should be exempted from the payment of arrears in respect of bank loans, electricity charges etc.

Replying to the discussion,* the Minister of State in the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation in the Ministry of Agriculture, Shri Yogendra Makwana said that measures had been undertaken for diverting water underground and in reservoirs, which were used for irrigation purposes, to drinking purpose.

So far as agriculture was concerned, the Minister added that instructions had been given to the State Governments for diversion of electricity from industry to agriculture sector. Provision was also made to supply adequate diesel to the farmers so that they could run their pumps to lift sub-soil water.

Regarding employment generation, the Minister informed the House that the Government of India had provided relief assistance to the State Governments.

Appointment of a Joint Committee to go into the Bofors contract: On 10 August 1987, the Minister of State in the Department of Defence Production and Supplies in the Ministry of Defence, Shri Shivraj Patil moved the following motion:

That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from Lok Sabha and 10

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Dharam Chander Prashant, Shankarrao Narayanrao Deshmukh, Bir Bhadra Pratap Singh, Krishna Kumar Birla, Chimanbhai Mehta, Valampuri John, Vithalbhai Motiram Patel, M. Vincent, Shanti Tyagi, Natha Singh, Radhakrishan Malaviya, Keshavprasad Shukla, Kalpnath Rai, Satya Pal Malik, B.L. Panwar, V. Narayanasamy, Veershetty Moglappa Kushnoor, Ghan Shyam Singh and Shrimati Amarjit Kaur.

members of the Rajya Sabha be constituted to enquire into the issues arising from the Report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau relating to the Bofors' contract to supply 155 mm Howitzer guns to India, made in the motion adopted by the Lok Sabha on the 6th August 1987 and communicated to this House on the 7th August 1987 and resolves that this House do join in the said Committee and proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, 10 members from among the members of this House to serve on the said Committee.

Speaking on the motion, the Minister reminded the House of the Debate that took place on 21 April 1987, occasioned by the then Minister of State for Defence, Shri Arun Singh who had taken the House into confidence concerning the allegations against M/s. Bofors, of having violated their assurance to the Government of India that no agents would be involved and having made improper payments in connection with their contract with the Government of India for the supply of 155 mm guns. The allegations were first announced by the Swedish National Radio Company on 16 April 1987.

Shri Patil observed that Shri Arun Singh had then informed the House about the manner in which Bofors had eventually won the contract after keen competition and the precautions taken by the Government of India to ensure that there were no middlemen in the transaction. He had also mentioned that the assurance was even conveyed to Indian Prime Minister through late Mr. Olof Palme, the then Prime Minister of Sweden.

The Minister said that after some authoritative confirmation of the fact that substantial sums had been paid, the Government of India immediately released the Swedish National Audit Bureau Report as well as the forwarding note of the Swedish Embassy with which it had been received. Since neither House of Parliament was in Session on 4 June, the Government shared the available information with the Leaders of the Opposition on that day itself. Finally, on the same day, the Government decided that the matter warranted a further inquiry by a Joint Parliamentary Committee, the need for which had been voiced by almost all the Opposition parties during debates in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 20 and 21 April 1987. The Government was anxious to ascertain full information on those transactions. The Minister asserted that if any violations of law were detected, the Government would proceed firmly against those found guilty. The request for the establishment of such a Joint Parliamentary Committee had been conveyed to the Presiding Officers of the two Houses of Parliament on 11 June 1987. Thereafter, on 17 June 1987, the Leaders of the Opposition were again consulted on the establishment of a parliamentary committee.

The Minister further informed that a number of members from the Opposition had submitted a draft motion for the establishment of such a committee.

The draft motion proposed by the Opposition parties had following salient features:

- (i) That the Joint Committee will comprise of thirty Members, two-thirds from the Lok Sabha and one-third from the Rajya Sabha.
- (ii) That the Chairman of the Committee be named in the Motion itself (rather than be nominated by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha as per the Rules).
- (iii) That the Committee be empowered to hear and receive evidence, whether oral or documentary and have the discretion to treat any evidence before it as secret or confidential (in other words, that the powers which already vest in Committees of the Lok Sabha under rules 269 and 270 of the Rules of Procedure of the Lok Sabha be specifically provided in the Motion).
- (iv) That the Committee be empowered to hear as well as receive evidence from foreign nationals, companies, and other agencies including Governments, and for this purpose visit foreign countries.
- (v) That the Committee be empowered to summon any person, including a Minister, for oral examination, and to call for the production of documents relevant thereto.
- (vi) That Government shall render assistance as required for the purpose of the enquiry notwithstanding the Official Secrets Act.
- (vii) That the Comptroller and Auditor-General, the Attorney-General and all investigating agencies of the Government shall render assistance to the Committee.
- (viii) That the terms of reference will include an examination of Government policy and decisions in relation to purchase and procurement of Defence equipment since January 1980, as well as procedures laid down for such purchases in pursuance of General Staff Requirements. It would also enquire into the allegations concerning the illegal payments by Bofors. Finally, it would enquire into the allegations concerning the Submarine deal.

The Minister assured the House that the suggestion of the Opposition Parties had been carefully considered by the Government. He observed that the functioning of parliamentary committees was comprehensively covered by the Rules of Procedure and the Directions by the Presiding Officers. The Government were, therefore, of the view that there was no need to separately and specifically incorporate in the proposed motion, the substance of such well defined Rules and Directions. Accordingly, in the motion moved by the Government in the Lok Sabha on 29 July, it had been proposed that the Rules of Procedure of the Lok Sabha relating to parliamentary committees should apply to the Joint Committee, he added.

The Minister added that the Government had also considered the proposed size of the Committee and felt that a Committee of 21 members, would be adequate. However, the Government yielded to the wishes of the Opposition and increased its membership to 30. As further demanded by the Opposition, the motion also provided explicitly for the committee to be assisted by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, the Attorney-General of India, and by the investigating agencies of Government, besides, specifically empowering the committee to ask for and receive evidence, oral or documentary, from foreign nationals and agencies. The Minister hoped that the House would pass the motion unanimously.

Replying to the discussion* which continued on 12 August, Shri Shiv Raj Patil pleaded that since the Committee was going to be appointed on Opposition's own demand and its nature was known, the Opposition parties should join the Committee.

The Minister noted that the Rules of Procedure in Lok Sabha relating to parliamentary committees would apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker might make. If the Committee wanted to have special procedures for transacting the business, it could formulate the rules and could decide about the kind of procedure to be adopted. The Opposition parties wanted certain rules and procedures, which would be available when the Committee was constituted. They would be able to take decisions by laying down special procedures and framing special rules, the Minister assured.

The Minister of Defence, Shri K.C. Pant announced in the House that from a letter from Bofors the Government of India had learnt about the willingness of the Bofors Company to extend their co-operation to the parliamentary committee. The Minister, therefore, urged the Opposition to join the Committee.

All the amendments were negatived and the motion was adopted on 12 August 1987.

Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement: Initiating a short duration discussion on the subject on 17 August 1987, Shri V. Gopalsamy, said that the Prime Minister had described the Accord as an unprecedented one in the twentieth century. The member felt that it was an unprecedented Accord because it was an Accord between the mediator and the aggressor. The militants were neither taken into confidence nor did they give their consent to the Accord. They made it

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Dipen Ghosh, Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare, Aladi Aruna *alias* V. Arunachalam, N.K.P. Salve, P. Babul Reddy, Anand Sharma, Parvathaneni Upendra, Arun Singh, Jaswant Singh, P.N. Sukul, Virendra Verma, Chaturanan Mishra, Madan Bhatia, Darbara Singh, V. Gopalsamy, Pawan Kumar Bansal, Ghulam Rasool Matto, Mirza Irshadbaig, Krishna Kumar Birla, Bhaskar Annaji Masodkar, Chitta Basu, Nagen Saikia, Baharul Islam, M.S. Gurupadaswamy, Sardar Jagjit Singh Aurora and Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan.

categorically clear that it had been imposed on them, the member stated. The Tamils, he added, were compelled to take up arms to protect the dignity of their mothers and sisters. They were not terrorists. There was no guarantee in the Agreement about the security of Tamils. The member strongly felt that in the name of the Accord, the Government had betrayed the interests of the Tamils, just to divert the attention of the people in India.

Replying to the discussion* on 19 August 1987, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri K. Natwar Singh said that he would like to convey to the Government of Sri Lanka the feeling of the House about the dastardly attack that had been made on the President and his colleagues on 18 August in Colombo and to send the condolences to the bereaved family of the Minister who unfortunately passed away and also to wish speedy recovery to others who were injured in the dastardly incident.

The Minister informed that since the signing of the Agreement, it had not been violated in any manner. The people of Sri Lanka and the people of Tamil Nadu in India had heaved a sigh of relief as peace had returned.

In reply to a question, what would happen if the Sri Lankan Government did not pass the necessary legislation, the Minister said that under the Constitution of Sri Lanka the legislation was not necessary. All that was necessary was to make the constitutional amendments so that the North and the East became one. As far as the agreement was concerned, the Minister assured that deliberations had been held at various levels. By and large, the House would agree that the agreement had brought an end to strife and discord in Sri Lanka, the Minister concluded.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1987***: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 21 August 1987, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice, Shri H.R. Bhardwaj said that the Karnataka State Legislative Assembly had unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that the number of seats in the Legislative Council might be increased to 75. He added that the State Government had forwarded the resolution to the Central Government for making necessary amendments in the law. Hence the Bill for the amendment of the Representation of People Act accordingly.

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

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri A.G. Kulkarni, S.C. Jamir, Valampuri John, Chimanbhai Mehta, M.S. Gurupadaswamy, B. Satyanarayan Reddy, Jaswant Singh, Ram Awadhesh Singh, Chitta Basu and Ghulam Rasool Matto.

** The Bill was introduced on 3 August 1987.

*The National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1987**; and *The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1987***: Moving the motion for consideration of the National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1987 on 26 August 1987, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram said that it sought to replace the Ordinance which was promulgated on 9 June 1987. In the Ordinance and the Bill which was being moved to replace the Ordinance, the Government was not taking any power which was not granted to it by the Parliament in April 1984. He added that the Bill was initially for a period of one year and later by an amending act it was extended for a further period of one year which expired on 4 April 1986. Meanwhile, on 9 December 1985, a Division Bench of the Punjab High Court had struck down section 14A on the ground that it contravened article 22(7)(a) of the Constitution. An appeal was filed in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court granted a stay of operation of the judgment on 20 December 1985. Section 14A, therefore, continued to operate. The life of Section 14A expired in April 1986. In the proposed section 14A, the Government had narrowed down the scope of section 14A and confined it to persons against whom detention orders had to be passed not only because they were going contrary to the integrity of India, but also because they were coming in the way of Government efforts to prevent and cope with terrorist activities.

Moving the motion for consideration of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1987 on the same day, Shri P. Chidambaram said that the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985 was enacted in May 1985 for a period of two years. The Act was to expire on 23 May 1987. He observed that since both the Houses of Parliament were not in Session, an Ordinance had been promulgated for the purpose on 23 May 1987. He noted that the Bill, which was before the Parliament, sought to replace the aforesaid Ordinance. It was a comprehensive Bill and would take care of the deficiencies which were noted in the working of the earlier Act.

The statutory resolution moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, seeking disapproval of the National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 was negatived.

The statutory resolution moved by Shri Jaswant Singh, seeking disapproval of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Ordinance, 1987 was negatived.

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

* The Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha was laid on the Table on 21 August 1987.

** The Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha was laid on the Table on 25 August 1987.

*The Constitution (Fifty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1987**; and *The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987**: Moving the motions for consideration of the Bills on 31 August 1987, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Buta Singh said that the Bills were very important for the welfare of the people of the North-Eastern region. Considering the historical background and the special requirements of the North-Eastern region and the Scheduled Tribes therein, the Government considered it necessary to provide for a special arrangement with regard to reservation for Scheduled Tribes in those areas for a temporary period. This would facilitate smooth transition of those areas to the normal arrangements envisaged in the Constitution. The Bills sought to provide for a higher reservation for Scheduled Tribes in the legislative assemblies of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh than that followed from the existing provisions in the Constitution. He observed that the proposed Constitution amendment was a temporary provision which would be enforced until the readjustment of seats on the basis of the first census after the year 2,000, under article 170 of the Constitution. The amendment sought to provide that if all the seats in the legislative assemblies of such States in existence on the appointed day were held by the members of the Scheduled Tribes, all the seats except one should be reserved for Scheduled Tribes, and in other cases the reservation of seats would be made for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies in the same proportion as the seats occupied by members belonging to Scheduled Tribes bore to the total number of seats in the Assembly on the appointed day. The candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes would be able to contest from open constituencies as well, he added.

Regarding the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987, the Minister said that it was a sequel to the amendments proposed to be made in article 332 of the Constitution by the Constitution (Fifty-eighth Amendment) Bill, and it sought to empower the Election Commission to determine the assembly constituencies in the States of Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya which would be reserved for Scheduled Tribes. So far as Arunachal Pradesh was concerned, section 14 of the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986 empowered the Election Commission to do so. In Mizoram, elections were held in February 1987 after the identification was done in accordance with the State of Mizoram Act, the Minister stated.

The motion for consideration of the Constitution (Fifty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1987, and the clauses etc. were adopted by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting. The Bill was passed by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion for consideration of the Representation of the People (Second

* The Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha, were laid on the Table on 28 August 1987.

Amendment, Bill, 1987 was adopted, the clauses etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed on the same day.

C. THE QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, 7,802 notices of Questions (6,989 Starred and 813 Unstarred) were received. Out of these 471 were admitted as Starred Questions and 4,180 as Unstarred Questions. 4 Short Notice Questions were received and none was admitted. After the lists of Questions were printed, 11 Starred and 95 Unstarred Questions were transferred from one Ministry to another.

Daily Average of Questions: Each of the lists of Starred Questions contained 18 to 21 Questions. On an average, 3.62 Questions, per sitting, were orally answered on the floor of the House. The maximum and the minimum number of Questions orally answered was 8 and 3 on 4 and 21 August 1987, respectively.

The minimum and maximum number of Questions admitted in the Unstarred Questions lists was 124 and 258 on 4 and 13 August 1987, respectively. Their average came to 174.16.

Half-an-Hour Discussions: In all, 5 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session and none was admitted.

Statements correcting answers to Questions: Only one statement correcting answers to Questions answered in the House was made by the Minister concerned.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, the Chairman made references to the passing away of former Prime Minister Shri Charan Singh, Sarvashri M.P. Kaushik, Salim Ali, K.L.N. Prasad and Ramkrishna Mazumder, all sitting members and Sarvashri Akhtar Husain, Satyendra Narayan Mazumdar, Lila'Dhar Asthana, Pandurang Dharmaji Jadhav and Shri Ibrahim Kalaniya, all ex-members. Members stood in silence for a shortwhile as a mark of respect to the deceased.

STATE LEGISLATURES

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL *

The 97th Session (Budget Session) of the Bihar Legislative Council which commenced on 26 June 1987, was adjourned *sine die* on 28 July 1987.

* Material contributed by Bihar Legislative Council Secretariat.

Financial Business: The discussion on the Budget for the financial year 1987-88 began on 29 June 1987 and continued on 1, 2, 3, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 25 July 1987. On 25 July 1987, the Appropriation Bill (No. 2), 1987 was passed by the House.

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Vidhan Sabha, which commenced its Ninth Session on 9 September 1987, was adjourned *sine die* on 15 September 1987 and was prorogued by the Governor on 16 September 1987.

Financial Business: The Chief Minister (Shri Virbhadra Singh) who also holds the Finance portfolio presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants (first batch) for the financial year 1987-88 on 9 September 1987. General discussion and voting on demands took place on 14 and 15 September 1987. Necessary Appropriation Bill was introduced, considered and passed on 15 September 1987.

Obituary References: On 9 September 1987, the House paid homage to Chaudhary Charan Singh, former Prime Minister of India, Shri Keshav Ram and Subedar Bansi Ram, former members of the Vidhan Sabha.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Vidhan Sabha which commenced its Session on 7 July 1987 was adjourned *sine die* on 10 August 1987.

Financial Business: Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (No. 3) Vidheyak, 1987 (No. 24 of 1987) was introduced and passed by the House.

Obituary References: On 7 and 9 July 1987, obituary references were made to the passing away of former Prime Minister, Chaudhary Charan Singh, Shri Brijlal Verma, former Minister to the Government of India, Shri Ved Ram, former Minister, Sarvashri Ganga Ram Bandil and Chaturbhuj Bhadkaria, both sitting members, Sarvashri Ravindra Nath Bhargava, Laxmi Shankar Bhatt, Laxmi Narayan Jain, Jagannath Sitholia and Thakur Ram Krishna Singh, all former members of the State Legislature.

SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY †

A Special Session of the Legislative Assembly to commemorate the 40th Anniversary of the Independence of India commenced on 9 August 1987 and concluded on 11 August 1987.

* Material contributed by Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

** Material contributed by Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat.

† Material contributed by Sikkim Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

UNION TERRITORIES**DELHI METROPOLITAN COUNCIL***

The Metropolitan Council which commenced its Fourteenth Session on 6 July 1987 was adjourned *sine die* on 22 July 1987.

On the opening day of the Session, the Lt. Governor, Shri H.L. Kapoor addressed the members of the Council. The Council adopted the Motion of Thanks on the Address of the Lt. Governor. The major part of the Session was devoted to the transaction of the financial business. The budgets pertaining to Delhi Administration and the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1987-88 were discussed at length and passed.

The Council unanimously felicitated Shri R. Venkataraman on his election as President of India.

Obituary References: The Council made obituary references on the sad demise of former Prime Minister, Chaudhary Charan Singh, Sarvashri Ram Chandra Sharma and Ram Babu Maheshwari, former members of the Metropolitan Council. The Council also made obituary references for those who were killed in Delhi, Punjab and Haryana in the recent incidents of terrorist violence.

* Material contributed by Delhi Administration.

RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

1. BOOKS

Arora, Renu and Arora, R.C.; *Distributive Justice and Development: Thoughts of Gandhi, Nehru and J.P.*, (New Delhi, 1987).

Avakian, Bob; *Democracy: Can't we do better than that?* (Chicago, 1986).

Bean, J.M.W., ed.; *The Political Culture of Modern Britain: Studies in the Memory of Stephne Koss*, (London, 1987).

Baral, J.K.; *International Politics: Dynamics and Dimensions*, (New Delhi, 1987).

Baxter, Craig and others; *Government and Politics in South Asia*, (Boulder, 1987).

Berridge, G.R.; *International Politics: Status, Power and Conflict since 1945*, (Sussex, 1987).

Bhartiya, V.P.; *Religion State Relationship and Constitutional Rights in India*, (New Delhi, 1987).

Bonime-Blanc, Andrea; *Spain's Transition to Democracy: The Politics of Constitution Making*, (Boulder, 1987).

Bowles, Samuel and Ginitis, Herbert; *Democracy and Capitalism: Property, Community and the Contradictions of Modern Social Thought*, (London, 1986).

Boyd, Gavin and Hopple, Gerald W., ed.; *Political Change and Foreign Policies*, (London, 1987).

Brass, Paul R. and Robinson, Francis, ed.; *The Indian National Congress and Indian Society, 1885-1985: Ideology, Social Structure and Political Dominance*, (Delhi, 1987).

Budge, Ian and others, eds.; *Ideology, Strategy and Party Change: Spatial Analyses of Post-War Election Programmes in 19 Democracies*, (Cambridge, 1987).

Cannon, Mark W. and O'Brien, David M., eds.; *Views from the Bench: The Judiciary and Constitutional Politics*, (New Delhi, 1987).

Chaklader, Snehamoy; *Minority Rights: A Socio-linguistic Analysis of Group Conflicts in Eastern Region of India*; (Calcutta, 1987).

Copley, Antony; *Gandhi: Against the Tide*, (Oxford, 1987).

Daalder, Hans, ed.; *Party Systems in Denmark, Austria, Switzerland, The Netherlands and Belgium*, (London, 1987).

Davis, James W.; *American Presidency: A New Perspective*, (New York, 1987).

Flathman, Richard E.; *Philosophy and Politics of Freedom*, (Chicago, 1987).

Friedman, Robert R. and others, ed.; *Modern Welfare States: A Comparative View of Trends and Prospects*, (London, 1987).

Gaikwad, Deepak S.; *Civil Rights Movement in America*, (New Delhi, 1987).

Gaur, R.B.; *Afghanistan Expanding Social Base of Revolution*, (New Delhi, 1987).

Gordenker, Leon; *Refugees in International Politics*, (London, 1987).

Gray, Christine D.; *Judicial Remedies in International Law*, (New York, 1987).

Gruber, Judith E.; *Controlling Bureaucracies: Dilemmas in Democratic Governance*, (Berkeley, 1987).

Gupta, Shyam Ratna and Schottli, Urs W., eds.; *Good Citizenship: Rights, Duties, Responsibilities*, (New Delhi, 1987).

Hampton, William; *Local Government and Urban Politics*, (London, 1987).

Hansen, Emmanuel, ed.; *Africa: Perspectives on Peace of Development*, (London, 1987).

Hirst, Paul Q.; *Law, Socialism and Democracy*, (London, 1986).

Hooper, David; *Official Secrets: The Use and Abuse of the Act*, (London, 1987).

Jain, M.P.; *Indian Constitutional Law*, (Bombay, 1987).

Jai Narain; *Gandhi's View of Political Power*, (New Delhi, 1987).

Johnston, R.J.; *Money and Votes: Constituency, Campaign Spending and Election Results*, (New York, 1987).

Kashyap, Subhash C.; *Parliament in the Indian Polity*, (New Delhi, 1987).

Kashyap, Subhash C.; *Staffing the Legislatures and Training in Parliamentary Institutions and Procedures*, (New Delhi, 1987).

Kim, Georgi; *The Great October Socialist Revolution and the Destinies of the People of Asia, Africa and Latin America* (Moscow, 1987).

Kolinsky, Eva, ed.; *Opposition in Western Europe*, (London, 1987).

Krishna Aiyer, V.R.; *Our Courts on Trial*, (Delhi, 1987).

Laqueur, Walter; *The Age of Terrorism*, (London, 1987).

Limaye, Madhu; *Contemporary Indian Politics*, (New Delhi, 1987).

Lundestad, Geir; *East, West, North, South: Major Developments in International Politics, 1945-1986* (Oxford, 1986).

Maheine, Nikolai; *Civil Law and Protection of Personal Rights in the U.S.S.R.*, (Moscow, 1985).

Maniruzzaman Talukdar; *Military Withdrawal from Politics: A Comparative Study*, (Cambridge, 1987).

Markandan, K.C.; *Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution*, (Jalandhar, 1987).

Marshall, Peter; *Cuba Libre: Breaking the Chain*, (London, 1987).

Mathur, P.N.; *Role of Politicians in Indian Administration*, (New Delhi, 1987).

Mishra, V.B.; *Evolution of the Constitutional History of India (1773-1947): With Special Reference to the Role of the Indian National Congress and the Minorities*, (Delhi, 1987).

Muddathir Abd Al-Rahim and others *ed.*; *Sudan Since Independence: Studies of the Political Development Since 1956*, (Hants, 1986).

Nair, M. Krishnan; *The Law of Elections in India*, (Trivandrum, 1986).

Neuman, W. Russell; *The Paradox of Mass Politics: Knowledge and Opinion in the American Electorate*, (Cambridge, 1986).

Oliver, Ian; *Police, Government and Accountability*, (Haundmills, 1987).

Polter, David C.; *India's Political Administrators 1919-1983*, (Oxford, 1986).

Radhy, K.S. and Muni R.K.; *Corruption in Indian Politics*, (Delhi, 1987).

Reddy, E.S.; *Struggle for Freedom in Sothern Africa: Its International Significance*, (New Delhi, 1987).

Rose, Richard; *Ministers and Ministries: A Functional Analysis*, (Oxford, 1987).

RUSSIA Constitution; Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic: Adopted at the Seventh (Special) Session of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR, Ninth Convocation on April 12, 1978, (Moscow, 1987).

Selby, David; *Human Rights*, (Cambridge, 1987).

Sinha, Sachchidanand; *Coalition in Politics*, (Muzaffarpur, 1987).

Sinha, Sachchidanand; *The Internal Colony: A Study in Regional Exploitation*, (Muzaffarpur, 1987).

[Examines the Centre-State Relations]

Snyder, Jed C.; *Defending the Fringe NATO: The Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf*, (Boulder, 1987).

Srivastava, Govind Narain; *Conspiracy against Non-Aligned Movement*, (New Delhi, 1986).

Thornton, G.C.; *Legislative Drafting*, (London, 1987).

Tiruchelvam, Neelam and Coomaraswami, Radhika, *ed.*; *The Role of Judiciary in Plural Societies*, (London, 1987).

Thomas, Caroline; *In Search of Security: The Third World in International Relations*, (Boulder, 1987).

Thurlow, Richard; *Fascism in Britain: A History, 1918-1985*, (Oxford, 1987).

Verma, S.L.; *Federal Authority in the Indian Political System*, (Jaipur, 1987).

Weiner, Myron and Ozbudun, Ergun, ed.; *Competitive Elections in Developing Countries*, (New York, 1987).

Yermakova, Antonina and Ratnikov, Valentin; *What are Classes and the Class Struggle*, (Moscow, 1986).

II. ARTICLES

Abdul Nafey; Cuba, Nicaragua: A Revolutionary Process, *World Focus*, Vol. 8, No. 2, February 1987, pp. 22-25.

Ashirvad, N.; National Integration: Role of Administration, *Otherside*, No. 65, June 1987, pp. 22-23.

Attar Chand; Nehru's Dynamic Concept of Foreign Policy, *Indian Nation*, 15 August, 1987.

Babar Ali; One Year of Left Unity in Pakistan, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 22, No. 30, 25 July 1987, pp. 1235-1236.

Bailey, Christopher J.; United States Senate: The New Individualism and the New Right, *Parliamentary Affairs*, Vol. 39, No. 3, July 1986, pp. 354-367.

Baral, Lok Raj; Nepal in 1986: Problem of Political Management, *Asian Survey*, Vol. 27, No. 2, February 1987, pp. 173-180.

Busse, Hartwig; Objective Prerequisites for Setting up a Comprehensive International Security System, *International Affairs*, No. 2, February 1987, pp. 17-20.

Chauhan, Swaraj; Towards a Humane Judiciary, *Tribune*, 5 August 1987.

Chennappa Reddy, O.; Need for a New Jurisprudence, *Patriot*, 2 July 1987.

Cox, Gary, W.; Electoral Equilibrium under Alternative Voting Institutions, *American Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 31, No. 1, February 1987, pp. 82-108.

Das, Tapan; U.S. Constitution: Ideals and Reality, *Patriot*, 9 July 1987.

Derthick, Martha; American Federalism: Madison's Middle Ground in the 1980s, *Public Administration Review*, Vol. 47, No. 1, January-February, 1987, pp. 66-72.

Dometrius, Nelson C.; Changing Gubernatorial Power: The Measures vs. Reality. *Western Political Quarterly*, Vol. 40, No. 2, June 1987, pp. 319-327.

Garcia, Miguel Montes; Presentation on Mexican Parliamentary System, *Constitutional and Parliamentary Information*, No. 147, 1986, pp. 71-77.

Gujral, I.K.; Prime Minister's Office: Emergence of a Power Centre, *Hindustan Times*, 14 August 1987.

Gupta, Rakesh; USSR: Socialist Society and Political Rights, *International Studies*, Vol. 23, No.4, October-December 1986, pp. 339-360.

Harish Kumar; Poverty and Human Rights, *Democratic World*, Vol. 16, No. 35, 30 August 1987, pp. 11-12.

Hazary, Subas Chandra; Eighth General Elections: Impact on the Indian Polity, *Orissa Review*, Vol. 43, No. 8, March 1987, pp. 1-4.

Heady, Ferrel; American Constitutional and Administrative Systems in Comparative Perspective, *Public Administration Review*, Vol. 47, No. 1, January-February 1987, pp. 9-15.

Hegde, Ramakrishna; Presidential System will Foster Decentralised Democracy, *Economic Scene*, July 1987, p. 35.

Iqbal Narain and Dutta Nilma; India in 1986: The Continuing Struggle, *Asian Survey*, Vol. 27, No. 2, February 1987, pp. 181-193.

Kalia, Ramdas; Lacuna in Constitution? *Pioneer*, 25 July 1987.

Kashyap, Subhash C.; Role of Parliament as a Multifunctional Institution, *Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Vol. 33, No. 2, June 1987, pp. 201-214.

Katsoudas, Dimitrios K.; Constitutional Framework, pp. 14-33 in Featherstone, Kevin and Katsoudas, Dimitrios K., eds., *Political Change in Greece: Before and After the Colonels*, (London, 1987).

Krishan Kant; Nationalism or Composite Culture? *Mainstream*, Vol. 31, No. 16, 5 September 1987, pp. 4-5, 31.

Krishan Kant; Democracy: Danger Signals, *Indian Nation*, 13 July 1987.

Krishnaswami, Bharati L.; Power of President: Need for Convention, *Hindu*, 12 July 1987.

Lee, Lai To; Singapore in 1986: Consolidation and Reorientation, *Asian Survey*, Vol. 27, No. 2, February 1987, pp. 242-253.

Limaye, Madhu; Parliament: No longer a Watchdog, *Hindustan Times*, 11 August 1987.

Lomeiko, Vladimir; International Humanitarian Cooperation, *International Affairs*, No. 2, February 1987, pp. 40-45.

Lukashuk, Igor and Mullerson, Rein; State Terrorism and International Law, *International Affairs*, No. 2, February 1987, pp. 74-80.

Mathur, Girish; Behind Parliament's Decline, *Patriot*, 15 August 1987.

Mukherjee, Subrata; In Defence of the Parliamentary System, *Radical Humanist*, Vol. 51, No. 4, July 1987, pp. 19-21, 30.

Muni, S.D.; South Asian Regional Co-operation: Evolution and Prospects, pp. 109-127 in Subrahmanyam, K. and Jasjit Singh, eds.; *Global Security and Trends*. (New Delhi, 1987).

Muralidhar, M.; Fundamentalists' Challenge to Secularism, *Radical Humanist*, Vol. 51, No. 5, August 1987, pp. 26-28, 21.

Myrdal, Gunnar; Gandhi as a Radical Liberal, *Bhavan's Journal*, Vol. 33, No. 22, 16 June 1987, pp. 43-49.

Naheed Murtaza; Union-State Relations: A Political Perspective, *Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies*, Vol. 20, Nos. 1-4, January-December 1986, pp. 286-308.

Nambiar, K.K.; Utility of the Percentage Voting System, *Hindu*, 25 August 1987.

Narasimhan, C.V.; United Nations at 42, *Hindu*, 22 August 1987.

Neher, Clark D.; Thailand in 1986: Prem, Parliament and Political Pragmatism, *Asian Survey*, Vol. 27, No. 2, February 1987, pp. 219-230.

Noorani, A.G.; Civil Liberties Movement and its Literature, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 22, No. 26, 27 June 1987, pp. 10-17.

Noorani, A.G.; Making the Indian Constitution, *Span*, Vol. 28, No. 8, August 1987, pp. 10-12.

Patchetty Keith; Role of Law in the Development Process, *Commonwealth Law Bulletin*, Vol. 13, No. 2, April 1987, pp. 662-665.

Patnaik, Sudhansu Kumar; Conceptualising "Power" in International Politics: An Analysis Dilemma, *International Studies*, Vol. 24, No. 2, April-June 1987, pp. 101-111.

Punnett, R.M.; Alternative Vote with the Optional Use of Preferences: Some Irish Lessons for Britain and Australia. *Journal of Commonwealth and Comparative Politics*, Vol. 25, No. 1, March 1987, pp. 26-57.

Rafiqul Islam, M; Seventh Amendment to the Constitution of Bangladesh: A Constitutional Appraisal, *Political Quarterly*, Vol. 58, No. 3, July-September 1987, pp. 312-329.

Rao, M.N.; Nature of Our Constitution, *Deccan Chronicle*, 15 August 1987.

Rasheeduddin Khan; Sovereignty: Crucial Support, *World Focus*, Vol. 8, No. 4, April 1987, pp. 13-16, 25.

Searing, Donald D.; New Roles for Post-War British Politics: Ideologues, Generalists, Specialists and the Progress of Professionalization in Parliament, *Comparative Politics*, Vol. 19, No. 4, July 1987, pp.431-452.

Shaukat Ali, Amm; Decentralization for development: Experiment in Local Government Administration in Bangladesh, *Asian Survey*, Vol. 27, No. 7, July 1987. pp. 787-799.

Shell, Donald; British Constitution in 1985, *Parliamentary Affairs*, Vol. 39, No. 3, July 1986, pp. 253-266.

Sheoran, Chandra Pal; Governor in Centre-State Relations, *Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies*, Vol. 20, Nos. 1-4, January-December 1986, pp. 71-94.

Singh, C.D. and Tamhanka, J.J.; Grievances Redressal Machinery in Maharashtra, *Lok Rajya*, Vol. 43, No. 8, 16 August 1987, pp. 17-18.

Sorabjee, Soli J.; U.S. Gift to the World: Constitutional Right to Prosperity, *Statesman*, 25 September 1987.

Struggle over Stateness: Judicial Review versus Parliamentary Sovereignty, pp. 103-125 in Rudolph, Lloyd I. and Rudolph, Susanne Hoebar: *In Pursuit of Lakshmi: The Political Economy of the Indian State*, Chicago, 1987.

Tan Sri Dato Mohammed Zahir; Rule of Sub Judice in Malaysia, *Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Vol. 33, No. 2, June 1987, pp. 195-200.

Thorat, A.S.; Fifty Glorious Years of State Legislature, *Lok Rajya*, Vol. 43, No. 7, 1 August 1987, pp. 4-6.

[Pertains to Maharashtra Legislature]

Venkateswaran, A.P.; India and her Neighbours: Need for Perspective, *Mainstream*, Vol. 25, No. 43, 11 July 1987, pp. 11-15.

Villegas, Bernardo, M.: Philippines in 1986: Democratic Reconstruction in the Post-Marcos Era, *Asian Survey*, Vol. 27, No. 2, February 1987, pp. 194-205.

Ward, Allan J.; Exporting the British Constitution: Responsible Government in New Zealand, Canada, Australia and Ireland, *Journal of Commonwealth and Comparative Politics*, Vol. 25, No. 1, March 1987, pp. 3-23.

Yermoshkin, Nikolai; Peaceful Co-Existence: A Universal Norm of International Relations, *International Affairs*, No. 6, June 1987, pp. 71-78.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE SECOND PART OF THE EIGHTH SESSION OF EIGHTH LOK SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	27 July to 28 August 1967
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	... 24
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	152 hours and 06 minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	... 5
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	... 10
(ii)	Introduced	... 17
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	... 6
(iv)	Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ recommendation and laid on the Table	... 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	... 20
(x)	Passed	... 19
(xi)	Withdrawn	... 1
(xii)	Negatived	... Nil
(xiii)	Part-discussed	... Nil
(xiv)	Discussion postponed	... Nil
(xv)	Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	... 3
(xvi)	Motion for concurrence to refer the Bill to Joint Committee adopted	... Nil
(xvii)	Pending at the end of the Session	... 13
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	... 212
(ii)	Introduced	... 21
(iii)	Motion for leave to introduce negatived	... Nil
(iv)	Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	... Nil
(v)	Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	... Nil
(vi)	Reported by Select Committee	... Nil
(vii)	Discussed	... 3
(viii)	Passed	... Nil
(ix)	Withdrawn	... 3
(x)	Negatived	... Nil
(xi)	Circulated for eliciting opinion	... Nil
(xii)	Part-Discussed	... 1

(xiii)	Discussion postponed	...	Nil
(xiv)	Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	...	Nil
(xv)	Referred to Select Committee	...	Nil
(xvi)	Removed from the Register of Pending Bills	...	1
(xvii)	Pending at the end of the Session	...	229

**7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193
(Matters of Urgent Public Importance)**

(i)	Notices received	...	380
(ii)	Admitted	...	7
(iii)	Discussions held	...	6

**8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197
(Calling-attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance)**

Statements made by Ministers	...	4
------------------------------	-----	---

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	...	3
--	-----	----------

11. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS

(i)	Notices received	...	29
(ii)	Admitted	...	3
(iii)	Moved	...	2
(iv)	Adopted	...	Nil
(v)	Negatived	...	2
(vi)	Withdrawn	...	Nil

12. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS

(i)	Notices received	...	Nil
(ii)	Admitted	...	Nil
(iii)	Moved	...	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	...	Nil

13. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

(i)	Received	...	7
(ii)	Admitted	...	6
(iii)	Discussed	...	1
(iv)	Adopted	...	Nil
(v)	Negatived	...	Nil
(vi)	Withdrawn	...	Nil
(vii)	Part-discussed	...	Nil
(viii)	Discussions postponed	...	Nil

14. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS

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

15. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS

(i) Notices received	...	435
(ii) Admitted	...	11
(iii) Moved	...	1
(iv) Discussed	...	1
(v) Adopted	...	1
(vi) Negatived	...	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	...	Nil
(viii) Part-discussed	...	Nil

16. MOTION RE: MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE

(i) Received	...	Nil
(ii) Admitted	...	Nil
(iii) Moved	...	Nil
(iv) Discussed	...	Nil
(v) Adopted	...	Nil
(vi) Negatived	...	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	...	Nil
(viii) Part-discussed	...	Nil

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

1

18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION

14,523

19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED

1183 on
26 August,
1987

20. NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

(i) Brought before the House	...	1
(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	...	106
(v) Consent given by Speaker but leave not granted by the House.	...	1

21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED

(i) Started	...	480
-------------	-----	-----

(ii) Unstarred (including Starred Questions converted as Unstarred Questions)	...	5,330
(iii) Short Notice Questions	...	NIL

22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 July to 30 September, 1987	No. of Reports presented to the House during the Eighth Session (Part II)
1	2	3	4
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	4	4
(ii)	Committee on Absence of Members	1	1
(iii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	3	1
(iv)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	3	1
(v)	Committee on Petitions	5	—
(vi)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	5	5
(vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	8	—
(viii)	Committee of Privileges	—	—
(ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	4	—
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	4	—
(xi)	Estimates Committee	5	—
(xii)	General Purposes Committee	3	—
(xiii)	House Committee	3	—
	(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee—	—	—
	(b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	—	—
	(c) Sub-Committee on Furnishing	1	—
(xiv)	Public Accounts Committee	14	—
(xv)	Railway Convention Committee	3	—
(xvi)	Rules Committee	1	—
JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEES			
(i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	5	1
(ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	3	—
(iii)	Joint Committee on Lok Pal Bill, 1985	2	—
(iv)	Joint Committee on Railways Bill, 1986	3	—

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

23. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	5
24. PETITIONS PRESENTED	2
25. NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN WITH DATE	

No. of Members sworn	Date on which sworn
1	27.7.1987
1	29.7.1987

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD SESSION OF RAJYA SABHA.

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	... 27 July to 31 August 1987
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	... 25
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	... 128 hours and 36 minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	... 5
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	... 9
	(ii) Introduced	... 10
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	... Nil
	(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	... 19
	(x) Passed	... 19
	(xi) Withdrawn	... Nil
	(xii) Negatived	... Nil
	(xiii) Part-discussed	... Nil
	(xiv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	... 3
	(xv) Discussion postponed	... Nil
	(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	... 12
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	... 53
	(ii) Introduced	... 4
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	... Nil
	(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	... Nil
	(v) Reported by Joint Committee	... Nil
	(vi) Discussed	... 3
	(vii) Withdrawn	... 2
	(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	... 55

7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
	(i) Notices received	... 78
	(ii) Admitted	... 3
	(iii) Discussions held	... 3
8.	NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance)	
	Statements made by Ministers	... 5
9.	HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	... Nil
10.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	... 3
	(ii) Admitted	... 3
	(iii) Moved	... 3
	(iv) Adopted	... Nil
	(v) Negatived	... 2
	(vi) Withdrawn	... 1
11.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	... Nil
	(ii) Admitted	... Nil
	(iii) Moved	... Nil
	(iv) Adopted	... Nil
12.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Received	... 7
	(ii) Admitted	... 7
	(iii) Discussed	... 1
	(iv) Withdrawn	... 1
	(v) Negatived	... Nil
	(vi) Adopted	... Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	... Nil
	(viii) Discussion postponed	... Nil
13.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	... Nil
	(ii) Admitted	... Nil
	(iii) Moved	... Nil
	(iv) Adopted	... Nil
	(v) Part-discussed	... Nil
14.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
	(i) Received	... 334
	(ii) Admitted	... 331
	(iii) Moved	... Nil
	(iv) Adopted	... Nil
	(v) Part-discussed	... Nil

(vi)	Negatived	... Nil
(vii)	Withdrawn	... Nil
15.	MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i)	Received	... Nil
(ii)	Admitted	... Nil
(iii)	Moved	... Nil
(iv)	Adopted	... Nil
(v)	Negatived	... Nil
(vi)	Withdrawn	... Nil
(vii)	Part-discussed	... Nil
16.	NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CREATED, IF ANY DURING THE SESSION	Nil
17.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	... 2,855
18.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED	... 3,696
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	... 233 on 27 August 1987
20.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITING ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH VISITED	... 346 on 27 August 1987
21.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i)	Started	... 471
(ii)	Unstarred	... 4,180
(iii)	Short-Notice Questions	... Nil
22.	DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	... Nil
23.	WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES	

Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during 1 July to 30 September 1987	No. of Reports presented during the Session
(i) Business Advisory Committee	4	Nil
(ii) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	9	2
(iii) Committee on Petition	8	Nil
(iv) Committee of Privileges	Nil	Nil
(v) Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(vi) Committee on Government Assurances	9	Nil
(vii) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	4	2

24.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	... 1
25.	PETITIONS PRESENTED	... 1
26.	NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN WITH DATES	

S. No.	Name of Members Sworn	Date on which Sworn
1.	Shri John F. Fernandes	27.7.1987
2.	Shri S.C. Jamir	27.7.1987
3.	Shri Tridib Chaudhuri	27.7.1987
4.	Shri Sunil Basu Ray	27.7.1987
5.	Shri Dipen Ghosh	27.7.1987
6.	Shri Rannarayan Goswami	27.7.1987
7.	Shri Samar Mukherjee	27.7.1987
8.	Dr. R.K. Poddar	27.7.1987
9.	Shri Jitendrabhai Labhshanker Bhatt	14.8.1987
10.	Shri Chhotubhai Patel	14.8.1987
11.	Shri P. Shiv Shanker	14.8.1987
12.	Shri Om Prakash Chautala	14.8.1987
27.	OBITUARY REFERENCES	

S. No.	Name	Sitting member/ Ex-member
1.	Shri Charan Singh	(ex-Prime Minister)
2.	Shri M.P. Kaushik	(Sitting member)
3.	Shri Salim Ali	(Sitting member)
4.	Shri K.L.N. Prasad	(Sitting member)
5.	Shri Ramkrishna Muzamdar	(Sitting Member)
6.	Shri Akhtar Husain	(ex-member)
7.	Shri Satyendra Narayan Muzumdar	(ex-member)
8.	Shri Lila Dhar Asthana	(Ex-member)
9.	Shri Pandurang Dharmaji Jadhav	(Ex-member)
10.	Shri Ibrahim Kalaniya	(Ex-member)

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1987

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills Starred	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	22.6.87 to 26.6.87 and 9.8.87 ^a	6	8(8)	--	125(115)	48(48)	--
Assam L.A.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bihar L.A.	26.6.87 to 27.7.87	23	10(6)	--	6,911(3,063) ^(a)	(1,205)	(113)
Bihar L.C.	26.6.87 to 28.7.87	18	1(7)	--	1,190(1,231) ^b	(19)	585(905)
Goa L.A.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gujarat L.A.	10.7.87 to 12.8.87	13	8(5)	1	(10)	351(211)	56(17)
Haryana L.A.	9.7.87 to 13.7.87 and 9.8.87 ^c	4	--	--	11	2(2)	--
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	9.8.87 ^c and 9.9.87 to 15.9.87	6	8(8)	--	492(262)	16(102) ^(b)	1
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	1.7.87 to 13.8.87	26	12(11)	11	781(775)	500(495)	8(6)
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Karnataka L.A.	10.7.87 ^c and 31.8.87 to 11.9.87	11	11(14)	--	845(200)	(460)	15(3)
Karnataka L.C.	10.7.87 ^c and 31.8.87 to 11.9.87	11	4(14)	--	363(363)	147	21(9)
Kerala L.A.	5.6.87 to 20.8.87	39	7(9)	--	10,183(2,719) ^(c)	5,999	5(1)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	7.7.87 to 9.8.87	7	2(2)	1	475(136)	200(308)	1

Maharashtra L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.	17.6.87 to 16.7.87	20	5(5)	—	491(591)	40(59)	5(5)	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	8.7.87 to 9.7.87 and 13.8.87 to 24.8.87	5	3(3)	—	80(72)	12(12)	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.	9.8.87 to 11.8.87	3	2(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.	25.8.87 to 31.8.87	5	2(2)	—	629(397)	24(90)(d)	1(1)	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES									
Delhi Metropolitan Council	6.7.87 to 22.7.87	19	2(2)	(5)	724(220)(e)	(489)	3(3)	—	—
Daman and Diu L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

• Adjourned on the same day

NOTES :

- (i) Figures in Cols. 4 and 5 indicate the number, respectively, of Government and Private Members' Bills introduced with the number of Bills passed in brackets.
- (ii) Figures in Cols. 6, 7 and 8 indicate the number of notices received followed by the number of notices admitted in brackets.
 - (a) The figure 6,911 indicates the total number of Questions received.
 - (b) The figure 102 includes 88 Starred Notices classified as Unstarred.
 - (c) The figure 10,183 indicates the total number of Questions received.
 - (d) The figure 90 includes 75 Starred Notices converted to Unstarred.
 - (e) The figure 724 includes the total number of Notices of Questions received.

APPENDIX-III (Contd.)

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

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Business Advisory Committee	5(1)	25(6)	28(12)	8	2	71(2)	6	64	47(4)	—	11	14	34	15(1)	—	49(a)
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.

Arunachal Pradesh L.A.

Assam L.A.

Bihar L.A.

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

- (a) Questions and Calling Attention Committee—23 sittings; and Zila Parishad and Panchayati Raj Committee—26 sittings.
- (b) Questions and Calling Attention Committee—10 sittings and 1 report.
- (c) Panchayati Raj Committee—7 sittings; Committee on the Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes—4 sittings; Members' Allowances Rules Committee—1 sitting; Committee on Absence of Members—1 sitting and 1 report; and Select Committee on the Gujarat Entry Tax Bill, 1987—2 sittings.
- (d) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table—3 sittings; and Implementation of Official Languages Committee—3 sittings.
- (e) Committee on the Welfare of Backward Classes—13 sittings and 1 report.
- (f) Legislature Committee to Examine the File Tabled by the Minister for Education and Law—4 sittings; Subject Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development—2 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Land Revenue, Forests and Fisheries—2 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Irrigation and Power—1 sitting and 1 report; Subjects Committee on Industry and Minerals—1 sitting and 1 report; Subject Committee on Public Works, Transport and Communications—2 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Social Services—1 sitting and 1 report; Subject Committee on Food, Housing and Labour—2 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Economic Affairs—3 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Local Administration and Cooperation—3 sittings and 2 reports; and Subject Committee on Home Affairs—3 sittings and 2 reports.
- (g) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table—5 sittings.
- (h) Questions and References Committee—9 sittings; and Parliamentary Research Reference and Studies Committee—1 sitting.
- (i) Financial and Administrative Delays Committee—20, sittings; Compilation of Rulings Committee—7 sittings; Parliamentary Studies Committee—9 sittings; Sansadiya Evam Samajik Sadbhav Committee—8 sittings; Questions and References Committee—19 sittings; and Gorakhpur Raghu Bhagat Tola Police Kand Mahila Janeh Committee—4 sittings.
- (j) Committee on Environment—6 sittings; Committee on Panchayat—4 sittings; and Committee on Health, and Family Welfare—5 sittings.
- (k) Select Committee on 'The Delhi Pawn Brokers Bill, 1983'—1 sitting; Select Committee on 'The Delhi Advocates Welfare Fund Bill, 1983'—1 sitting; and Select Committee on 'The Delhi Agricultural Credit Operation Bill, 1983'—1 sitting.
- (l) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table—1 sitting.
- (m) Committee to Examine the Papers laid on the Table—4 sittings; Committee on Welfare of Women and Children—4 sittings; and Committee to Examine the Matters of the Question, Calling Attention Motion and Zero Hour (Rule 267-A)—2 sittings.

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, 1987

S.No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1	2	3
1.	The Coconut Development Board (Amendment) Bill, 1987	5.8.1987
2.	The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 1987	12.8.1987
3.	The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Bill, 1987	27.8.1987
4.	The Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1987	27.8.1987
5.	The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Continuance Bill, 1987	28.8.1987
6.	The Cine-Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1987	28.8.1987
7.	The National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1987	31.8.1987
8.	The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1987	3.9.1987
9.	The Atomic Energy (Amendment) Bill, 1987	8.9.1987
10.	The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh (Amendment) Bill, 1987	8.9.1987
11.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1987	8.9.1987
12.	The Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1987	8.9.1987
13.	The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1987	8.9.1987
14.	The Navy (Amendment) Bill, 1987	9.9.1987
15.	The Expenditure Tax Bill, 1987	14.9.1987

1	2	3
16.	The Brentford Electric (India) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1987	15.9.1987
17.	The National Dairy Development Board Bill, 1987	15.9.1987
18.	The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987	15.9.1987
19.	The Constitution (Fifty-seventh Amendment) Bill, 1987	15.9.1987

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1987

STATES

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The Arunachal Pradesh Ancient Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Remains Preservation Bill, 1987.
- *2. The Arunachal Pradesh (Reorganisation of Districts) Amendment, 1987
- *3. The Arunachal Pradesh (Criminal Law Amendment) Bill, 1987.
- *4. The Motor Vehicles (Arunachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1987.
5. The Arunachal Pradesh Salaries and Allowances of Speaker and Deputy Speaker (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
6. The Arunachal Pradesh Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
7. The Arunachal Pradesh Salaries, Allowances and Pension of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
8. The Arunachal Pradesh Contingency Fund Bill, 1987.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. Bihar Sinchai Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1987.
2. Bihar Aakasmikta (Vidhi) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1987.
3. Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-2) Vidheyak, 1987.
4. Bengal, Agra, Assam Civil Courts (Bihar Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1987.
5. Bihar Rajya Vishwavidyalaya (Angibhut Mahavidyalaya Seva Aayog) Vidheyak, 1987.

*Awaiting Assent.

6. Bihar Rin Mukti (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1987.
7. Bihar Vidhan Mandal (Sadasyon Ka Vetan, Bhatta Aur Pension) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1987.

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Bombay Execution of Decrees (Temporary Postponement) (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1987.
2. The Gujarat University (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
3. The Bhavnagar University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987.
4. The Bombay Land Requisition (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1987.
5. The Gujarat (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1987.

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
2. The Himachal Pradesh Takniki Shiksha Board (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
3. The Himachal Pradesh Lokayukta (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987.
4. The Himachal Pradesh Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
5. The Himachal Pradesh Urban Rent Control Bill, 1987.
6. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1987.
7. The Himachal Pradesh Universities of Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry (First Amendment) Bill, 1987.
8. The Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board (Amendment) Bill, 1987.

JAMMU & KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. A Bill to further amend the Constitution of Jammu & Kashmir.
2. A Bill to amend the J & K Agrarian Reforms (Amendment of Validation) Bill, 1987.
3. The J&K Subordinate Recruitment Board Report Bill, 1987.
4. The J&K Consumers' Protection Bill, 1987.

5. **The J&K Members' Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1987.**
6. **The J&K Appropriation Bill, 1987.**
7. **The J&K Octroi (Repeal) Bill, 1987.**
8. **The J&K Transfer of Property (Amendment) Bill, 1987.**
9. **The J&K General Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1987.**
10. **The J&K Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1987.**

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. **The Karnataka Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1987.**
2. **The Karnataka Excise (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987.**
3. **The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987.**
4. **The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1987.**
5. **The Karnataka Entertainments Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1987.**
6. **The Industrial Disputes (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1987.**
7. **The Karnataka Supply of Forest Produce by Government (Revision of Contracts) Bill, 1987.**
8. **The Karnataka Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987.**
9. **The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1987.**
10. **The Karnataka Urban Development Authorities Bill, 1987.**

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. **The Karnataka Universities' Lecturers (Absorption of Temporary Lecturers) Bill, 1987.**
2. **The Karnataka Trees Preservation (Amendment) Bill, 1987.**
3. **The Cotton Transport (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1987.**
4. **The Karnataka Command Area Development (Amendment) Bill, 1987.**
5. **The Industrial Disputes (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1987.**

6. The Karnataka Supply of Forest Produce by Government (Revision of Agreement) Bill, 1987.
7. The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
8. The Karnataka Urban Development Authority Bill, 1987.
9. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 1987.
10. The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987.
11. The Karnataka Entertainments Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1987.
12. The Karnataka Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
13. The Karnataka Excise (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987.
14. The Karnataka Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Kerala Money Lenders (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
2. The Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
3. The Local Authorities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
4. The Gandhiji University (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
5. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1987.
6. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 1987.
7. The Kerala High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
8. The Kerala Finance Bill, 1987.
9. The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1987.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Madhya Pradesh Rajya Suraksha Tatha Lok Vyavastha (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1987.
2. The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1987.

• Awaiting Assent.

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. **The Manipur Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1987.**
2. **The Manipur Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1987.**
3. **The Manipur Exhibition of Video Films (Regulation) Bill, 1987.**

MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. **The Mizoram Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Bill, 1987.**
- *2. **The Mizoram Salaries and Allowances of Speaker and Deputy Speaker Bill, 1987.**
- *3. **The Mizoram Salaries and Allowances and Pension of Members Bill, 1987.**

SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. **The Sikkim (Collection of Taxes & Prevention of Evasion of Payment of Taxes) Bill, 1987.**
2. **The Sikkim (Repeal & Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1987.**

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. **The Salaries and Allowances of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Commissioners of the Agartala Municipality (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987.**
2. **The Tripura Inland Fisheries Bill, 1986.**

UNION TERRITORIES

DELHI METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

1. **The Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1987.**
2. **The Delhi Lands (Restriction on Transfer) Amendment Bill, 1987.**
3. **The Delhi Scavengers (Benefit) Bill, 1987.**
4. **The Delhi Employment Guarantee Bill, 1987.**
5. **The Delhi Public Libraries Bill, 1987.**
6. **The Delhi Payment of Subsistence Allowance Bill, 1983.**
7. **The Delhi Advocates' Provident Fund Bill, 1983.**

*Awaiting Assent.

APPENDIX VI
ORDINANCES ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD
1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1987

S.No.	Subjec.	Date of promulgator	Date on which laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT					
1.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (No. 5 of 1987)	19.9.87	6.11.87	18.12.87	—
2.	The Finance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (No. 6 of 1987)	—do—	—do—	—do—	—
3.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (No. 7 of 1987)	22.9.87	—do—	—do—	—
STATE GOVERNMENTS					
BIHAR					
1.	The Bihar Panchayati Rai (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.	—	—	—	—
2.	The Bihar Intermediate Education Ordinance, 1987.	—	—	—	—
3.	The Bihar Agriculture University Ordinance, 1987.	—	—	—	—
4.	The Nalanda Open University Ordinance, 1987.	—	—	—	—
5.	The Bihar Private Engineering College (Adoption) Ordinance, 1987.	—	—	—	—
6.	The Bihar Private Educational Institution (Adoption) Ordinance, 1987.	—	—	—	—

7.	The Bihar Legislature (Members' Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987	—	—	—	—	—
8.	The Bihar Private Secondary School (Management and Control Adoption) Ordinance, 1987.	—	—	—	—	—
9.	The Bihar Entertainment Tax (Amendment and Law Validation) Ordinance, 1987.	—	—	—	—	—
10.	The Patna University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.	—	—	—	—	—
11.	The Bihar State University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.	—	—	—	—	—
12.	The Bihar State University (Constituent Colleges) (Service) Ordinance, 1987.	—	—	—	—	—
13.	The Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts (Bihar Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.	—	—	—	—	—
14.	The Bihar Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.	—	—	—	—	—
15.	The Bihar Legislature (Officers' Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.	—	10	—	—	—
GUJARAT						
1.	The Gujarat University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.	8.5.87	19.7.87	—	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Bhavnagar University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.	5.6.87	—do—	—	—	—do—
3.	The Gujarat Entry Tax Ordinance, 1987.	10.6.87	—do—	—	—	Ceased to operate

1	2	3	4	5	6
		HIMACHAL PRADESH			
1.	The Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.	15.6.87	9.9.87	20.9.87	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Himachal Pradesh Takniki Shiksha Board (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.	16.6.87	—do—	—do—	—do—
3.	The Himachal Pradesh Lokayukta (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.	21.7.87	—do—	—do—	—do—
4.	The Himachal Pradesh Urban Rent Control Ordinance, 1987.	17.8.87	—do—	20.10.87	—do—
5.	The Himachal Pradesh Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
		KARNATAKA			
1.	The Karnataka Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.	1.8.87	1.9.87	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Karnataka Excise (2nd Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.	10.8.87	—do—	—	—do—
3.	The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.	—do—	—do—	—	—do—
4.	The Karnataka Urban Development Authorities Ordinance, 1987.	—do—	—	—	—

	MADHYA PRADESH					
1.	5.7.87	8.7.87	9.7.87			
	The Madhya Pradesh Rajya Suraksha Tatha Lok Vyavastha (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1987.					
	MIZORAM					
1.	13.7.87	—	—	—	—	Replaced by Legislation
	Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Ordinance, 1987					
2.	—do—	—	—	—	—do—	—do—
	Salaries and Allowances of Speaker/Deputy Speaker Ordinance, 1987.					
3.	—do—	—	—	—	—do—	—do—
	Salaries and Allowances and Pension of Members of Legislative Assembly Ordinance, 1987.					
	TAMIL NADU					
1.	25.7.87	—	—	—	—	—
	The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Ordinance, 1987					
2.	19.9.87	—	—	—	—	—
	The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.					
3.	25.9.87	—	—	—	—	—
	The Tamil Nadu Medical University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.					
	WEST BENGAL					
1.	8.9.87	13.10.87	—	—	—	Awaiting Legislation
	The Calcutta University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.					
2.	28.9.87	—do—	—	—	—do—	—do—
	Shri Loknath Cotton Mills Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1987.					

APPENDIX VII
A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (AS ON 16 NOVEMBER 1987)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Seats	Cong.(I)	Telugu Desam	CPI(M)	Other Parties	Unattached	Indepen- dents	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
STATES										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	6	30	1	3(a)	1	1	42	..
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
3.	Assam	14	5	..	..	7(b)	1	1	14	..
4.	Bihar	54	47	..	..	5(c)	..	1	53	1
5.	Goa	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
6.	Gujarat	26	24	..	..	2(d)	..	..	26	..
7.	Haryana	10	7	..	..	2(e)	..	..	9	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	3	..	..	3(f)	..	..	6	..
10.	Karnataka	28	24	..	..	4(g)	..	..	28	..
11.	Kerala	20	12	..	1	5(h)	1	..	19	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40	39	..	..	..	1	..	40	..
13.	Maharashtra	48	44	..	..	3(i)	..	1	48	..
14.	Manipur	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
15.	Meghalaya	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
16.	Mizoram	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
17.	Nagaland	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
18.	Orissa	21	20	..	..	1(j)	..	..	21	..
19.	Punjab	13	6	..	..	5(k)	2	..	13	..
20.	Rajasthan	25	23	..	..	..	..	..	23*	1
21.	Sikkim	1	..	..	..	1(l)	..	..	1	..
22.	Tamil Nadu	99	25	..	..	13(m)	1	..	99	..
23.	Tripura	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
24.	Uttar Pradesh	85	80	..	..	1(n)	2	..	83	2
25.	West Bengal	42	16	..	18	8(o)	..	..	42	..

UNION TERRITORIES

26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
27.	Chandigarh	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
29.	Daman and Diu	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
30.	Delhi	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
31.	Lakshadweep	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
32.	Pondicherry	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	NOMINATED (Anglo-Indian)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
		545	407	30	22	63	9	5	538*	6	6

* Excluding the Speaker

- (a) Janata—1; CPI(M)—1; and BJP—1.
- (b) AGP—6; and PTCA—1.
- (c) Janata—3; and CPI—2.
- (d) Janata—1; and BJP—1.
- (e) Lok Dal—2.
- (f) J&K National Conference—3.
- (g) Janata—4.
- (h) Muslim League—2; Kerala Congress—2; and Janata—1.
- (i) Janata—2; and Peasants and Workers Party of India—1.
- (j) Janata—1.
- (k) Akali Dal (Badal)—3; and Akali Dal (Barnala)—2.
- (l) Sikkim Sangram Parishad—1.
- (m) AIADMK—11; and DMK—2.
- (n) Lok Dal—1.
- (o) CPI—3; RSP—3; and Forward Bloc—2.

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 16 NOVEMBER 1987)

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

21.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(h)	—	1	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	18	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	14(i)	—	18	—
23.	Tripura	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	34	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	7(j)	1	34	—
25.	West Bengal	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3(k)	—	15	1

UNION TERRITORIES

26.	Delhi	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
27.	Pondicherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
NOMINATED		12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	1
		245	151	10	14	9	49	10	243	2			

- (a) Telugu Desam—11. ✓
 (b) Asom Gana Parishad—2.
 (c) CPI—2; and Lok Dal—1.
 (d) Lok Dal—1.
 (e) National Conference—1.
 (f) KC—1; ML—1; Janata (G)—1; and CPI-I.
 (g) Akali Dal—2.
 (h) Sikkim Sangram Parishad—1.
 (i) AIADMK—1; and DMK—3.
 (j) Lok Dal—7
 (k) Forward Bloc —1; RSP—1; and CPI—1.

C. PARTY POSITION IN THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

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
STATES												
Andhra Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.7.87)	295	51	3	—	8	—	11	10	206(a)	5	294	1
Arunachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.10.87)	33	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	2(b)	—	33	—
Assam L.A. (As on 1.12.87)	126	24	—	—	—	4	2	—	91(c)	4	125	1
Bihar L.A. (As on 8.7.87)	325	195	13	46	17	—	1	12	11(d)	29	324*	—
Bihar L.C. (As on 1.4.87)	96	35	2	4	—	—	—	6	2(e)	1	50*	45
Goa L.A. (As on 1.10.87)	182	148	14	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	182	—
Haryana L.A. (As on 1.10.87)	90	5	—	59	15	—	1	1	1(f)	4	86*	3
Himachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.10.87)	68	57	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	3	68	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. (As on 1.10.87)	78	27	—	—	2	—	—	—	45(g)	4	78	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C. (As on 1.1.87)	36	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	16(h)	1	19	17
Karnataka L.A. (As on 1.10.87)	225	66	139	—	2	—	2	4	3(i)	8	224*	—

Karnataka L.C. (As on 2.9.87)	63	12	18	—	6	—	—	—	—	5	41°	21
Kerala L.A.	141	33	7	1	—	—	38	16	35(j)	10	140°	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.10.87)	321	249	5	—	57	—	—	—	1(k)	5	317°	3
Manipur L.A. (As on 1.7.86)	60	39	—	—	—	—	—	1	12(l)	8	60	—
Meghalaya L.A. (As on 1.10.87)	60	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	20(m)	1	59°	—
Mizoram L.A. (As on 1.10.87)	40	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	27(n)	—	40	—
Nagaland L.A. (As on 1.10.87)	60	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	16(o)	1	57	3
Punjab L.A. (As on 1.10.87)	117	31	1	—	5	—	—	1	72(p)	4	114	3
Rajasthan L.A. (As on 1.7.87)	200	115	10	27	37	—	—	1	—	9	199	1
Sikkim L.A. (As on 1.10.87)	32	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	30(q)	1	32	—
Tamil Nadu L.A. (As on 1.10.87)	235	64	3	—	—	—	4	2	148(r)	2	223°	11
Tripura L.A. (As on 1.10.87)	60	11	—	—	—	—	38	—	8(e)	3	60	—
Maharashtra L.A. (As on)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C. (As on)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.10.87)	426	267	20	84(u)	16	—	2	6	5(w)	25	425	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Uttar Pradesh L.C. (As on 1.10.87)	108	33	—	6	2	—	—	2	9 ^(v)	5	57	51
West Bengal L.A. (As on 1.10.87)	295	39	—	—	—	—	187	11	57 ^(w)	—	294	1
UNION TERRITORIES												
Delhi Metropolitan Council (As on 1.10.87)	61	39	1	1	18	—	—	—	—	—	59	2
Daman & Diu L.A. (As on)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry L.A. (As on 1.7.86)	33	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	12 ^(x)	1	32	1

NOTES: *Excluding the Speaker.

- (a) Telugu Desam Party—201; Majlis-Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen—4; and Marxist Communist Party of India—1.
- (b) People's Party of Arunachal Pradesh—2.
- (c) Asom Gana Parishad—71; United Minority Front—17; and Plains Tribal Council of Assam—3.
- (d) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha—9; SUCI—1; and Nominated—1.
- (e) Samta Party—1; and Jharkhand Mukti Morcha—1.
- (f) Indian Congress (J) Maydhaavi Group—1.
- (g) National Conference (Farook)—41; and Muslim United Front—4.
- (h) National Conference (F)—7; and National Conference (K)—9.
- (i) Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti—3.
- (j) Muslim League—15; Indian Congress Socialist (Sarat Chandra Sinha)—6; Kerala Congress—5; Revolutionary Socialist Party—5; and Kerala Congress: (Main Group)—4.
- (k) Nominated—1.
- (l) United Democratic Front—10; Manipur People's Party—1; and KNA—1.
- (m) Hills People Union—16; Hills State People's Democratic Party—3; and Hills State People Democratic Party (L)—1.

- (n) Mizo National Front—25; and People's Conference Party—2.
- (o) Nagaland National Democratic Party—16.
- (p) Shiromani Akali Dal—46; Unattached—3; and Disqualified—23.
- (q) Sikkim Sangram Parishad—30.
- (r) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam—131; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam—12; Indian Union Muslim League—2; All India Forward Bloc—2; and Republican Party of India (Khobergade)—1.
- (s) Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti—6; and RSP—2.
- (t) Lok Dal (A)—54; and Lok Dal (B)—30.
- (u) Congress (J)—4; and Nominated—1.
- (v) Rashtriya Shikshak Dal—3; Shikshak Dal—5; and Nirdaliya Vidhayak Dal—1.
- (w) Forward Bloc—26; Revolutionary Socialist Party—18; West Bengal Socialist Party—4; Revolutionary Communist Party of India-1; Forward Bloc (Marxist)—2; Democratic Socialist Party—2; Socialist Unity Centre of India—2; Muslim League—1; and Nominated—1.
- (x) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam—6; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam—5; and Pondicherry Maanila Makkal Munnai—1.

THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

Index to Vol. XXXIII (1987)

	PAGE		PAGE
ACQUISITION OF GUNS BY INDIAN ARMY FROM BOFORS OF SWEDEN		ARGENTINA	
Discussion on	425	Election results	535
AFGHANISTAN		ARTICLES	
Acting President	68	Jawaharlal Nehru as External Affairs Minister in Parliament by Narayan Datt Tiwari	483
New Deputy Prime Minister	388	Lokpal in India by Mary Parmar	12
New President	68	Parliamentary Democracy in India by Margaret Alva	3
Resignation of President	68	Presidential Election 1987 by Subhash C. Kashyap	340
ALVA, MARGARET		Role and Position of the Leader of the Opposition by Madhu Dandavate	329
Article, "Parliamentary Democracy in India"	3	Role of Parliament as a Multifunctional Institution by Subhash C. Kashyap	201
ANDHRA PRADESH		The Charm of Parliamentary Debates by Kanak Mukherjee	337
Bye-election results	530	The Rule of Sub Judice in Malaysia by Tan Sri Dato Mohamed Zahir	195
Cabinet reshuffle	530	Working of Legislatures in the matter of Legislation by Kartar Singh Mann	491
Disqualification of MLA	382	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	
MLA's election set aside	239	New Governor	239
New Minister	62	New Speaker	239
Resignation by Minister	62, 382	ASSAM	
APPENDICES	155,284, 451, 583	New Chief Justice	531
APPOINTMENT OF JOINT COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE BOFORS CONTRACT			
Discussion on	546		

	PAGE		PAGE
Resignation by Ministers	383	COMMEMORATION OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA	
ATTACK ON THE PRIME MINISTER IN SRI LANKA			
Discussion on	536	Short note on	499
AUSTRALIA		COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES	
General election results	536	Discussion on	556
BANGLADESH		CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA	43, 215, 351, 513
Cabinet reshuffle	536	Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Subordinate Legislation of Parliament and State Legislatures	43
Expansion of Ministry	69	Conference of Chairmen of Committees on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Parliament and State Legislatures	352
New Cabinet	68	CPA Executive Committee Meetings	513
New Vice President	68	CPA General Assembly Meeting	513
Re-election of President	68	53rd Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India	515
BARBADOS		77th Inter-Parliamentary Conference	315
New Prime Minister	388	Survey of Progress made in implementing the recommen- dations of the Inter- Parliamentary Conference on Environment	215
BIHAR		Symposium on 'Our Constitution and working of Parliamentary Democracy in India'	44
Bye-election results	62	33rd Commonwealth Parlia- mentary Conference	513
Election to Legislative Council	239	23rd Death Anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	353
Removal of the Leader of Opposition	531	COOK ISLANDS	
BOOK REVIEW		New Prime Minister	536
Feature on	267		
BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING			
Courses conducted by	45, 216, 354, 516		
BURUNDI			
Coup in Burundi	536		
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC			
Re-election of President	69		
CHINA			
New Ministers	388		

	PAGE		PAGE
CUBA		The Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987	392
Re-election of President	69	The Governors' (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Act, 1987	417
DAILY AVERAGE OF QUESTIONS		The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1986	97
Lok Sabha	138,434,561	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1987	541
Rajya Sabha	147, 264, 443, 570	The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Act, 1987	542
DANDAVALI, MADHU		The State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986	104
Article, "Role and Position of the Leader of the Opposition"	329	The State of Mizoram Act, 1986	74
DELHI		DROUGHT SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY	
New Chief Justice	532	Discussion on	553, 563
Resignation by Councillor	532	EDITORIAL NOTE	1, 193, 327, 481
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (NORTH KOREA)		EGYPT	
Re-election of Kim Il Sung	69	Election results	388
Death of Minister	538	New Cabinet	69
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN		New Prime Minister	69
Election of President	72	Nomination of President	536
DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST		ELECTION OF DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE RAJYA SABHA	
The Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Act, 1986	94	Short Note on	21
The Constitution (Fifty-fourth Amendment) Act 1986	94	ENGAGING OF US ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE AGENCY FAIRFAX	
The Constitution (Fifty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1986	123	Discussion on	419,435
The Constitution (Fifty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1987	417	ENQUIRY INTO THE DEFENCE DEAL ORDERED BY FORMER MINISTER OF DEFENCE	
The Constitution (Fifty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1987	543	Discussion on	423

	PAGE		PAGE
ENQUIRY INTO THE INVOLVE- MENT OF COMMISSION AGENTS IN CERTAIN DEFENCE DEALS		GABON	
Discussion on	436	Renomination of Prime Minister	244
ESCALATION OF VIOLENCE IN SRI-LANKA		GENERAL BUDGET	
Discussion on	427	Discussion on	254
ETHIOPIA		GOA	
Election of President	536	Expansion of Cabinet	532
Resignation by Foreign Minister	70	New Deputy Speaker	532
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY		Reallocation of portfolio	532
Victory of ruling Coalition	244	GOVERNOR	
FIJI		<i>New Appointments in India</i>	
Constitution scrapped	537	Arunachal Pradesh	234
Coup in Fiji	537	Mizoram	64
FINLAND		<i>Other Countries</i>	
New Prime Minister	389	Hong Kong	389
FLOODS		GREECE	
Discussion on	555	Cabinet reshuffle	70
FOUNDATION-STONE LAYING CEREMONY OF SANSADIYA GYANPEETH		Removal of Prime Minister	245
Short Note on	505	HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS	
FOURTH REGIONAL SEMI- NAR ON PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE FOR ASIA, SOUTH-EAST ASIA AND AFRICA REGIONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCI- ATION		Lok Sabha	139, 434, 561
Short Note on	24	Rajya Sabha	147, 264, 443, 570
FRANCE		HARYANA	
Resignation by Minister	70	Allocation of portfolios	533
		Bye-election results	62
		Cabinet reshuffle	533
		Death of MLA	239
		Deputy Chief Minister	533
		Election of MLA	533
		Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	532

Index**621**

	PAGE		PAGE
Expansion of Cabinet	62	Election to Lok Sabha	382, 529
General election results	383	Elections to Rajya Sabha	59, 528, 529, 530
Induction of Minister	534	MP's election upheld	61, 238
MLA takes oath	239	New Chief Justice	61
New Ministry	383	New Defence Minister	238, 381
Pro-tem Speaker	383	New Leader of Rajya Sabha	381
Resignation by MLA	62	Ninth Presidential Poll	382
Resignation of Chief Minister	383	Resignation from Union Cabinet	238
HIS EXCELLENCY MR. MIKHAIL S. GORBACHEV'S ADDRESS TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT		Resignation of Defence Minister	381
Short Note on	35	Resignation of M.P.	381, 382, 528
HONG KONG		Resignation by Ministers	528, 529
Death of Governor	70	Resignation of Minister	381, 528, 529
New Governor	389	Swearing-in of the President	529
HUNGARY		Swearing-in of Vice-President	530
New Prime Minister and President	389	Vice-Presidential Election	530
INDIA		INDO-SRI LANKA AGREEMENT	
Arunachal Pradesh Statehood Bills	61	Discussion on	551, 556
Biennial elections to Rajya Sabha	382	IRAN	
Bye-election results	61	Re-election of Speaker	389
Bye-elections to Lok Sabha	238	IRAQ	
Cabinet reshuffle	59, 529	Dismissal of Ministers	537
Death of M.P.	238, 382, 528, 530	ISRAEL	
Death of Mool Chand Daga	238	Resignation by Minister	70
Deputy Chairperson of Rajya Sabha	61	ITALY	
Election of President	528	Resignation of Government	245
		Swearing-in of New Prime Minister	537

	PAGE		PAGE
JAMMU AND KASHMIR		KERALA	
Allocation of portfolios	63	Allocation of portfolios	241, 386
Anti-Defection Bill	384	Election results	386
Election results	384	Expansion of Cabinet	385
Elections to Legislative Assembly	240	General elections	240
Elections to Legislative Council	384	New Deputy Speaker	64, 241
Expansion of Ministry	240	New Ministry	241
New Chairman of Legislative Council	383	New Speaker	241
New Chief Minister	63	New Minister	386
New Deputy Speaker	240	Resignation by Deputy Speaker	63
New Ministry	240	Resignation by Minister	240, 386
New Speaker	240	LAOS	
Nominations to Legislative Council	384	Exit of President	70
Resignation of Council Chairman	383	LEBANON	
JAWAHARLAL HEHRU AS EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER IN PARLIAMENT		Death of Prime Minister	389
Article by Narayan Datt Tiwari	483	LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS	
KARNATAKA		Lok Sabha	135, 430, 557
Bye-election results	63	Rajya Sabha	143, 263, 440, 567
Cabinet reshuffle	384	LIBYA	
Election of Council Chairman	534	New Government	245
Election of Deputy Speaker	534	LOKPAL IN INDIA	
Increase in Legislative Council seats	534	Article by Mary Parmar	12
KASHYAP, SUBHASH C.		LOK SABHA (EIGHTH)	
Article, "Role of Parliament as a Multifunctional Institution"	201	Party position in	184, 318, 472, 606
Article, "Presidential Election 1987"	340	Sessional Review of Seventh Session	125
		Sessional Review of Eighth Session. Part I	247, 419

Index**623**

	PAGE		PAGE
Sessional Review of Eighth Session, Part II	545	MEGHALAYA	
		Resignation by Minister	386
Statement showing the work transacted during the Seventh Session	155	MIZORAM	
		Attainment of Statehood	241
Statement showing the work transacted during the Eighth Session	284	Governor of the new State	242
		New Governor	64
Statement showing the work transacted during the second part of the Eighth Session	583	New Minister	242
		New Ministry	241
		MOZAMBIQUE	
Statement showing the sittings and reports of the Committees from 1 April to 30 June	451	Cabinet reshuffle	245
		Death of President	71
		New President	71
MADHYA PRADESH		MUKHERJEE, KANAK	
Bye-election results	64	Article, "The Charm of Parliamentary Debates"	337
Death of former Chief Minister	534		
Death of MLA	386, 534	NAGALAND	
New Chief Justice	241	Chief Minister elected	387
		New Cabinet	65
MAHARASHTRA		New Chief Minister	65
Council election results	64	New Speaker	242
MALAYSIA		Resignation by Chief Minister	64
Removal of Ministers	389		
MALTA		NAURU	
New Prime Minister	390	Re-election of President	245
MANN, KARTAR SINGH		NEW ZEALAND	
Article, "Working of Legislatures in the matter of Legislation"	491	General election results	538
MAURITIUS		NORTHERN IRELAND	
General election results	537	Fall of coalition Government	245
New Cabinet	537	NORWAY	
		Death of Foreign Minister	245

	PAGE		PAGE
New Foreign Minister	246	Assam	383, 531
OBITUARY REFERENCES		Bihar	62, 239, 531
Lok Sabha	139, 257, 434, 561	Goa	532
Rajya Sabha	147, 264, 443, 570	Haryana	62, 239, 383, 532
ORDINANCES ISSUED BY		Jammu & Kashmir	63, 240, 383
Central Government	178, 312, 468, 602	Karnataka	63, 384, 534
State Governments	178, 312, 468, 602	Kerala	63, 240, 385
ORISSA		Madhya Pradesh	64, 241, 386, 534
Additional portfolios	242	Maharashtra	64
Bye-election result	65	Meghalaya	386
Dismissal of Ministers	65	Mizoram	64, 241
PAKISTAN		Nagaland	64, 242, 387
New Cabinet	71	Orissa	64, 242,
New Cabinet Ministers	246	Punjab	65, 242, 387
Resignation by Cabinet	71	Rajasthan	65, 242, 387
Resignation of Minister	390	Tamil Nadu	66, 387,
PAPUA NEW GUINEA		Tripura	67
Re-election of Prime Minister	538	Uttar Pradesh	67, 243, 387, 535
PARLIAMENT		West Bengal	68, 243, 387, 535
Bills passed by	171, 302, 463, 595	<i>Union Territories</i>	
PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS		Pondicherry	244
India	59, 238, 381, 528	Delhi	388, 532
<i>Around the States</i>		<i>Developments Abroad</i>	
Andhra Pradesh	62, 239, 382, 530	Afghanistan	68, 388, 535
Arunachal Pradesh	239		

Index**625**

	PAGE		PAGE
Argentina	535	Mozambique	/1, 245
Australia	536	Nauru	245
Bangladesh	68	New Zealand	538
Barbados	388	North Korea	538
Burundi	536	Northern Ireland	245
Central African Republic	69	Norway	245
China	388	Pakistan	71, 246, 390
Cook Islands	536	Papua New Guinea	538
Democratic Republic of Yemen	72	Peru	390
Egypt	69, 388, 536	Philippines	71, 538
Ethiopia	70, 536	Republic of Korea	390
Federal Republic of Germany	244	Saudi Arabia	72
Fiji	537	Singapore	72
Finland	389	Somalia	246
France	70	South Africa	72, 538
Gabon	244	South Korea	539
Greece	70, 245	Sri Lanka	539
Hong Kong	70, 389	Sudan	539
Hungary	389	Taiwan	540
Iran	389	Trinidad and Tobago Islands	72
Iraq	537	Tunisia	73
Israel	70	Turkey	540
Italy	245, 537	United Kingdom	390
Laos	70	USA	540
Lebanon	389	USSR	73, 391
Libya	245	Vietnam	246, 391
Malta	390	Yugoslavia	540
Mauritius	537	Zimbabwe	540

	PAGE		PAGE
PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS		Democratic Republic of Yemen	72
Indian	44, 353, 516	Ethiopia	536
Foreign	44, 215, 353, 516	Hungary	389
PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY IN INDIA		India	528
Article by Margaret Alva	3	Mozambique	71
PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES		Vietnam	391
Feature on	43, 215 351 513	PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS	
"PARLIAMENTS OF THE WORLD — A REFERENCE COMPENDIUM"		Discussion on	247
Book Review by N.G. Ranga	267	Motion of thanks on	258
PARMAR, MARY		PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 1987	
Article, "Lok Pal in India"	12	Article by Subhash C. Kashyap	340
PERU		PRICE RISE IN THE COUNTRY	
New Prime Minister	390	Discussion on	557
PHILIPPINES		PRIME MINISTER	
Death of Minister	538	<i>New Appointments in</i>	
Dismissal of Defence Minister	71	Barbados	388
New Ministers	538	Egypt	69
Replacement of more Ministers	72	Finland	389
Resignation by Cabinet	538	Hungary	389
PONDICHERY		Italy	537
Bye-election result	244	Malta	390
PRESIDENT		Peru	390
<i>New Appointments in Afghanistan</i>	68	Republic of Korea (South Korea)	390, 539
		Somalia	246
		Trinidad and Tobago Islands	72

	PAGE		PAGE
Vietnam	391	<i>Tripura Legislative Assembly</i>	
PRIVILEGE ISSUES		Alleged casting of aspersions on the Speaker and members by a newspaper	51
<i>Lok Sabha</i>		<i>Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha</i>	
Alleged misleading of House by a member	361	Alleged misleading of the House by a member	54
Alleged misleading of the House by a Minister	356, 358	<i>Foreign Parliaments</i>	
Alleged misleading of the House by the Prime Minister	218	<i>Australia</i>	
Alleged misleading statement made by a member in the House	519	<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Giving advance publicity to a notice by the Press	363	Circulation of the report of a Standing Committee before its presentation to the House	364
<i>Rajya Sabha</i>		Releasing to the Press by the Minister of the answer to a Question before it was transmitted to the member concerned or printed in the Hansard	519
Alleged misleading of the House by the Prime Minister	221	<i>Senate</i>	
Propriety of Government issuing Notifications having revenue impli- cations on the eve of the Budget Session	47	Premature disclosure of and misrepresentation regarding an amendment to a Bill by a departmental officer	367
<i>State Legislatures</i>		Production of certain documents in Court relating to procee- dings before a Select Committee of the House	522
<i>Gujarat Legislative Assembly</i>		<i>United Kingdom</i>	
Alleged misleading of the House by a Minister	48	<i>House of Commons</i>	
<i>Karnataka Legislative Council</i>		Alleged premature disclosure of the draft report of a Parlia- mentary Committee by a newspaper	371
Alleged misleading of the House by a Minister	225	PROCEDURAL MATTERS	
<i>Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha</i>		<i>Lok Sabha</i>	
Not inviting MLAs/members to the meetings of the University Board	226	Adjournment of House for few hours on request from members	378
<i>Punjab Vidhan Sabha</i>		Admissibility of Short Duration Discussion	377
Non-presentation of supplemen- tary excess demands for grants before the House	227		

	PAGE		PAGE
Allegation regarding conduct of a Minister	231	Members not permitted to stand in the aisle of the Chamber	55
Aspersions on armed forces	377	Merits of the Bill not to be discussed at introduction stage	525
Chair's limitations with regard to directing the Government to give more information	57	Ministers cannot be insisted on to speak in a particular Language	56
Clarificatory questions on Minister's Statement	231	Minister's right to reply on the floor of the House	526
Corrections in Minister's speeches	230	Personal explanation by a member	230
Correction of any discrepancy in Minister's statement	230	Power of adjudicating upon the admissibility of notices	231
Delay in laying rules framed by Government	57	Presentation of Budget	229
Discussion of a matter again in the same Session	527	Question of admissibility of notices	231
Discussion of deliberations in party meetings	232	Quoting Press reports containing allegatory remarks	377
Discussion on functioning of President's Secretariat	377	Reference to Chief Minister and a former Chief Minister by name	525
Existence of 'Zero Hour'	55	Reference to members of other House by name	525
Expunction of allegatory remarks against Governors	58	Reference to President for influencing debate	229
Extension of time allotted for Private Member's Business	526	Reference to proceedings of State Legislative Assembly	233
Importance of parliamentary work	55	Resolution for Removal of Speaker	233
Incrimatory reference to a State Government	230	Rulings by the Chair	232
Laying on the Table rules framed or amended in pursuance of a statute	56	Ruling given earlier by the Chair upheld	57
Making allegations without prior notice	525	Speaker's power to giving the floor	56
Members not allowed to speak on their cut motions after Minister's reply	231	Speech without permission not to form part of record	57
		Supremacy of the House in fixing time for discussion on a subject	56

	<i>Index</i>	629
	PAGE	PAGE
Suspension of a member from the service of the House	526	
Suspension of Question Hour	232	
Tabling of notice does not entitle the member to raise matter in the House	55	
<i>State Legislatures</i>		
<i>Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha</i>		
Discussion on vote on account	237	
Lapse of pending statements on prorogation of Session	378	
Moving of demands for grants for a Ministry by another Minister	379	
Moving of no-confidence motion against Speaker, Deputy Speaker	380	
Notice of no-confidence motion	379	
Personal explanations by Ministers who had resigned	380	
Presentation of Enquiry reports in time	236	
Question of propriety	378	
Right to express views on a Bill before moving a motion for its withdrawal	236	
PROCLAMATION UNDER ARTICLE 356 IN RESPECT OF PUNJAB		
Discussion on	428	
PUNJAB		
Dismissal of Ministers	65, 242	
Disqualification of MLAs	387	
Resignation of Minister	242	
QUESTION HOUR		
Lok Sabha	138, 434, 561	
Rajya Sabha	147, 264, 442, 570	
		RAILWAY BUDGET
		Discussion on 252
		RAJASTHAN
		Death of MLA 387
		Cabinet reshuffle 242
		MLA's election set aside 65, 243
		RANGA, N.G.
		Book review of "Parliaments of the World—A Reference Compendium" 267
		RAJYA SABHA
		Party position in 186, 320, 474, 610
		Sessional Review of Hundred and Fortieth Session of 139
		Sessional Review of Hundred and forty-first Session of 258
		Sessional Review of Hundred and Forty-second Session of 435
		Sessional Review of Hundred and Forty-third Session of 562
		Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Fortieth Session of 160
		Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Forty-first Session of 289
		Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Forty-second Session of 452
		Statement showing the work transacted during the Hundred and Forty-third Session of 588

	PAGE		PAGE
RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST		Constitution (Fifty-eighth Amendment), Bill, 1987 and Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987	560
Feature on	149, 281, 444, 573		
REPUBLIC OF KOREA (SOUTH KOREA)		Constitution (Fifty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1986 and State of Arunachal Pradesh Bill, 1986	137
New Prime Minister	390, 539		
RESOLUTION FOR REMOVAL OF SPEAKER FROM OFFICE		Daily average of Questions	138, 434, 561
Discussion on	421	Discussion on Floods	555
ROLE AND POSITION OF THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION		Drought situation in the country	553
Article by Madhu Dandavate	329	Economic situation in the country	134
ROLE OF PARLIAMENT AS A MULTIFUNCTIONAL INSTITUTION		Engaging of U.S. economic intelligence agency Fairfax	419
Article by Subhash C. Kashyap	201	Enquiry into the defence deal ordered by former Minister of Defence	423
SAUDI ARABIA		Escalation of violence in Sri Lanka	427
Replacement of Minister	72	Ethnic problem of Tamilians in Sri Lanka	129, 256
SESSIONAL REVIEW		Expenditure Tax Bill, 1987	559
<i>Lok Sabha</i>		Explosion of nuclear device by Pakistan	126
Acquisition of guns by Indian Army from Bofors of Sweden	425	Finance Bill, 1987	430
Agitation for a separate State launched by the Gorkha National Liberation Front	126	General Budget	254
Appointment of Joint Committee to enquire into the Bofors contract	546	Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Bill, 1987 and Constitution (Fifty-seventh) Amendment Bill, 1987	432
Attack on the Prime Minister in Sri Lanka	550	Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 1987	431
Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 1986	135	Half-an-Hour Discussions	139, 434, 561
Communal Disturbances	556	Homage to former Prime Minister Chaudhary Charan Singh	545
		Increasing atrocities on Women	134

	PAGE		PAGE
Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1986	136	Terrorist activities in Punjab	129
Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement	551	Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1987	558
Lapses in security arrangements at Raj ghat	125	Visit of H.E. Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU	127
Legislative Business	135, 430, 557	<i>Rajya Sabha</i>	
National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1987	557	Agitation by Gorkha National Liberation Front for a separate Gorkhaland	141
Need to preserve sanctity and dignity of National Symbols	133	Appointment of a Joint Committee to go into the Bofors contract	563
Obituary references	139, 257, 434, 561	Approval of rate of dividend payable by Railway undertaking to General Revenues; and Railway Budget 1987-88	261
President's Address	247	Daily average of Questions	147, 264, 443, 570
Prevention of Corruption Bill, 1987	431	Drought situation in the country	563
Price rise in the country	557	Engagement of U.S. Agency Fairfax Group	435
Prime Minister's visit to Harare and other Countries	128	Enquiry into the involvement of commission agents in certain defence deals	436
Proclamation under article 356 in respect of Punjab	428	Floods and drought situation in various parts of the country	140
Question Hour	138, 434, 561	Half-an-Hour Discussions	147, 264, 443, 570
Railway Budget	252	Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement	566
Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1987	560	Legislative Business	143, 263, 440, 567
Resolution for Removal of Speaker from Office	421	Motion of Thanks on the President's Address	258
Second Conference of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)	131	Motion regarding general economic situation in the country	142
Situation in Punjab	250		
State of Arunachal Pradesh (Amendment) Bill, 1987	433		
Summit Meeting of the AFRICA Fund	256		

	PAGE		PAGE
Obituary references	147, 264, 443, 570	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1987	567
Question Hour	147, 264, 442, 570	Working of the Ministry of Defence	439
Reported conspiracy of CIA to oust the Government headed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi	562	Working of the Ministry of External Affairs	437
Security lapses and inadequate security arrangements at Rajghat	139	Working of the Ministry of Human Resource Development	436
Situation in Sri Lanka	262	<i>State Legislatures</i>	
Statements correcting answers to Questions	147,264, 443, 570	<i>Bihar Legislative Council</i>	
The Constitution (Fifty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1987; and the Representation of the People (Second Amend- ment) Bill, 1987	569	Financial Business 96th Session	265
		97th Session	570
		Obituary References	147
		<i>Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly</i>	
The Constitution (Fifty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1986; and the State of Arunachal Pradesh Bill, 1986	146	Financial Business	148, 265, 571
		Obituary References	148,265, 571
The Citizenship Amendment Bill, 1986	144	Ratification of the Constitution (54th Amendment) Bill, 1986	148
The Delhi Apartment Ownership Bill, 1986	145	<i>Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha</i>	
		Financial Business	443, 571
The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987; and the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1987	263	Obituary References	443, 571
		<i>Sikkim Legislative Assembly</i>	
		40th Anniversary of Independence	571
The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Bill, 1986	143	Ratification of Constitution (Fifty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1986	266
The Labour Welfare Fund Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1986	263	<i>Union Territories</i>	
		<i>Delhi Metropolitan Council</i>	
The National Security (Amend- ment) Bill, 1987; and The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1987	568	Fourteenth Session	572
		Obituary References	572

SHORT NOTES ON	PAGE	SPEAKER	PAGE
Commemoration of the 40th Anniversary of the Independence of India	499	<i>New Appointments in</i> Arunachal Pradesh	239
Election of Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha	21	Haryana	532
Foundation-stone laying Ceremony of Sansadiya Gyanpeeth (Parliament Library Building)	505	Jammu and Kashmir	240
Fourth Regional Seminar on Parliamentary Practice and Procedure for Asia, South-East Asia and Africa Regions of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association	24	Kerala	241
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, His Excellency Mr. Mikhail S. Gorbachev's Address to Members of Parliament	35	Nagaland	242
Third Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Government Assurances of Parliament and State Legislatures	507	SRILANKA	
Unveiling the Portrait of Shri S. Satyamurti in the Central Hall, Parliament House	502	Discussion on ethnic problem in	256
Vice-Presidential Election, 1987*	496	Discussion on situation in	262
		Extension of emergency	539
		Resignation by Minister	539
		STATE LEGISLATURES	
		Bills passed by	173,303, 464, 599
		Party position in	188, 322, 476, 612
		Sessional Review of	147, 265, 443, 570
		Statement showing the activities of	165, 294, 456, 592
SINGAPORE		SUDAN	
Cabinet reshuffle	72	Declaration of emergency	539
SOMALIA		Fall of Government	539
New Prime Minister	246	Resignation by Minister	539
SOUTH AFRICA		SUMMIT MEETING OF THE AFRICA FUND	
Arrest of Ministers	539	Discussion on	256
Removal of Ministers	72	TAIWAN	
Resignation by Minister	538	Lifting of martial law	540

	PAGE		PAGE
TAMIL NADU		THE HIGH COURT AND SUPREME COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT ACT, 1986	
Cabinet reshuffle	66	Text of	97
Death of MLA	387		
Expulsion of MLA	67	THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1987	
THE CHARM OF PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES		Text of	541
Article by Kanak Mukherjee	337		
THE CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-THIRD AMENDMENT) ACT, 1986		THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (SECOND AMENDMENT) ACT, 1987	
Text of	94	Text of	542
THE CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 1986		THE RULE OF SUBJUDICE IN MALAYSIA	
Text of	94	Article by Tan Sri Dato Mohamed Zahir	195
THE CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 1986		THE STATE OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH ACT, 1986	
Text of	123	Text of	104
THE CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-SIXTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 1987		THE STATE OF MIZORAM ACT, 1986	
Text of	417	Text of	74
THE CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-SEVENTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 1987		THIRD CONFERENCE OF CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES OF PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES	
Text of	543	Short Note on	507
THE GOA, DAMAN AND DIU REORGANISATION ACT, 1987		TIWARI, NARAYAN DATTA	
Text of	392	Article, "Jawaharlal Nehru as External Affairs Minister in Parliament"	483
THE GOVERNORS (EMOLUMENTS, ALLOWANCES AND PRIVILEGES) AMENDMENT ACT, 1987		TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ISLANDS	
Text of	417	General elections	72
		New Prime Minister	73
		TRIPURA	
		Bye-election result	67

	<i>Index</i>	635
	PAGE	PAGE
TUNISIA		WEST BENGAL
General elections	73	Allocation of portfolios
TURKEY		Death of MLA
Referendum result	540	Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker
UNITED KINGDOM		Election results
General election results	390	New Ministry
New Cabinet	390	
USA		WORKING OF LEGISLATURES IN THE MATTER OF LEGISLATION
Death of Commerce Secretary	540	Article by Kartar Singh Mann
USSR		
Dismissal of Ministers	73	WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
Exit of Minister	73	Discussion on
New Minister	73	
Removal of Defence Minister	391	WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Retirement of Deputy Prime Minister	73	Discussion on
UTTAR PRADESH		
Council election result	67	WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
MLA's election set aside	243, 387	Discussion on
Removal/resignation of Ministers	535	
VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1987		YUGOSLAVIA
Short Note on	496	Dismissal of Vice-President
VIETNAM		ZAHIR, TAN SRI DATO MOHAMED
Cabinet reshuffle	246	Article, "The Rule of Sub judice in Malaysia"
New President and Prime Minister	391	ZIMBABWE
		Abolition of reserved seats

PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE ON SALE

I. BOOKS AND BROCHURES

		<i>Price</i>
		<i>Rs.</i>
1.	Constituent Assembly Debates—6 Volumes	475.00
2.	Nehru and Parliament	150.00
3.	Parliament of India	25.00
4.	Parliament of India, The Seventh Lok Sabha, 1980—84	50.00
5.	Parliaments of the Commonwealth, 1986	80.00
6.	Eighth Lok Sabha—Who's Who 1985	65.00
7.	National Education Policy	12.00
8.	National Health Policy	10.00
9.	National Industrial Policy	8.00
10.	Labour and Labour Welfare	20.00
11.	National Forest Policy	17.00
12.	Tourism Policy of Government of India	10.00
13.	Background to evolving a National Information Policy	10.00
14.	National Electronics Policy	12.00
15.	National Agriculture Policy	15.00
16.	National Textile Policy	12.00
17.	National Nuclear Energy Programme	8.00
18.	National Energy Policy	20.00
19.	National Science and Technology Policy	12.00
20.	World Environment	12.00
21.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	20.00
22.	Lokpal	15.00
23.	Disarmament and Development	20.00
24.	Non-Aligned Movement	15.00
25.	Transport in India	15.00
26.	Parliamentary Procedure—Abstracts Series (Nos. 1—26)	
	<i>Per Set</i>	35.00
	<i>Each Abstract</i>	1.25
27.	Broadcasting and Telecasting of Parliamentary Proceedings	5.00
28.	Expunctions from Parliamentary Proceedings	12.00
29.	Pensionary Benefits to Members of Parliament	10.00
30.	Motions and Resolutions in Parliament	5.00
31.	Question Hour in Lok Sabha	8.00
32.	Parliamentary Debates	12.00
33.	Simultaneous Interpretation in Lok Sabha	8.00
34.	President's Rule in States	10.00
35.	Presidential Ordinances (1950—1984)	10.00
36.	Legislative Councils in States—Their Creation and Abolition	5.00
37.	Model Parliament	10.00

	<i>Price</i>
38. Selected Mural Paintings in Parliament House	
(i) Folder containing 12 prints of panels with write-ups <i>(Per set)</i>	50.00
(ii) Folder containing 6 prints of panels with write-ups <i>(Per set)</i>	25.00
(iii) Loose photographs of panels <i>(Per copy)</i>	5.00
39. Council of Ministers, 1947—84; Names and Portfolios of the Members of the Union Council of Ministers (from 15 August 1947 to 30 December 1984)	12.00
40. Members of Lok Sabha, 1952—84—A Study in their socio-economic Background	10.00
41. Legislators in India—Salaries and other Facilities	10.00
42. Government of India—Subjects for which different Ministries are responsible	10.00
43. Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha	10.00
44. Directions by the Speaker	7.50
45. Handbook for Members of Lok Sabha	10.00
46. Lok Sabha Members, the Eighth Lok Sabha—Perma- nent and Delhi Addresses and Telephone Numbers	6.00
47. Documentation Series—Agriculture (1953—83)	75.00
48. Documentation Series—Population and Family Planning	12.00
49. Reports of— Estimates Committee Public Undertakings Committee Public Accounts Committee Railway Convention Committee etc. etc.	Price varies from report to report List can be obtained on request.
50. Lok Sabha Debates (<i>for each sitting</i>)	4.00
51. Table Mat (Depicting Picture of Parliament House)	25.00
52. Index to Privileges Digest (Vol. I to XXXI from 1957 to 1985)	20.00
53. Glossary of Idioms	80.00
54. Constitution Amendment in India	125.00
55. Unparliamentary Expressions	100.00
56. Foreign Policy of India	20.00
57. Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace	15.00
58. Electing the President	15.00

II. MONOGRAPHS

1. The Parliament and the Executive in India	10.00
2. Parliamentary Museum and Archives	10.00
3. Vice-Presidential Election in India, 1984	10.00
4. Parliaments and Information Dissemination	10.00
5. The Parliament of India	10.00
6. Parliament and Humour	10.00
7. Eighth Conference of Commonwealth Speakers	10.00

		<i>Price</i>
8.	Servicing Parliament—Staffing the Legislatures and Training in Parliamentary Institutions and Procedures	10.00
9.	Parliament in the Indian Polity	10.00
10.	Socio-Economic Background of Lok Sabha Members	10.00

<i>Per copy Rs.</i>	<i>Annual Sub. Rs.</i>
-----------------------------	--------------------------------

III. PERIODICALS

1.	The Journal of Parliamentary Information (<i>Quarterly</i>)	16.00	60.00
2.	Digest of Legislative and Constitutional Cases (<i>Quarterly</i>)	2.00	8.00
3.	Digest of Central Acts (<i>Quarterly</i>)	2.00	8.00
4.	Abstract of Books, Reports and Articles (<i>Quarterly</i>)	6.00	20.00
5.	Public Undertakings—Digest of News & Views (<i>Monthly</i>)	5.00	50.00
6.	Diary of Political Events (<i>Monthly</i>)	5.00	50.00
7.	Documentation Fortnightly (<i>Fortnightly</i>)	2.00	40.00
8.	Privileges Digest (<i>Half Yearly</i>)	5.00	10.00

THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

(Vol. XXXIII, No.4, December 1987)

CCRRIGENDA

<u>Page</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
481	2	People	people
	12	Participative	participative
499	2 from bottom	"programm- e's	"programmes
502	7	Shrimti	Shrimati
503	11	betweem	between
514	15	Parika	Parikh
516	16	Direcotr	Director
	last line	communica- tion	Communication
517	8	Organised	organised
	21	<u>Prfessors</u>	<u>Professors</u>
520	1 of footnote	<u>(Austrailia)</u>	<u>(Australia)</u>

P. T. O.

<u>Page</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
522	16	Committal	committal
524	1	resources	Resources
	4	Thats	That,
533	1	Banarasi	Banarsi
537	17	Jagnauth	Jugnauth
555	18 of footnote	Shakatwat	Shaktawat
	last line of footnote	Shri Manorama	Shrimati Manorama
