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EDITORIAL NOTE

The Constitution of India envisages a pivotal position for the office of the President in our parliamentary democratic set-up. Under the Constitution, the executive power of the Union is vested in the President to be exercised by him directly or through officers subordinate to him. The President is the head of the Executive and also a constituent part of the Parliament. The Constitution also confers extensive powers—administrative, legislative, judicial, military and diplomatic—on the President though, of course, these are subject to constitutional limitations. He is also the Head of State and the first citizen of the country.

This being so, the office of the President is one of utmost import in our political system. It has been our good fortune that we have had a galaxy of eminent personalities who adorned this office. The Presidential elections in our country have always generated considerable interest. The Tenth Presidential elections held on 13 July 1992 was no exception either. By convention, the Returning Officer for the Presidential elections is the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by rotation. This year it was the turn of the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha as the 1987 Presidential elections were conducted by his counterpart from Lok Sabha.

The Tenth Presidential elections witnessed a triangular contest. The intense interest in the elections was amply proved by a record polling with several State Legislative Assemblies recording cent per cent turn-out. In Parliament too, over 98 per cent polling was recorded. The eventual outcome of the elections was the victory of Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma as the Ninth President of the Indian Republic with an overwhelming majority. On behalf of the *Journal of Parliamentary Information* and its worldwide readership, we offer our heartiest felicitations to Dr. Sharma on his assumption of office as President.

Dr. Sharma brings to the office of the President rich and varied experience, maturity and dignity, qualities which are acutely needed in the incumbent of the august office. We include in this issue of the *Journal* an article entitled "The Tenth Presidential Elections" by Shri C.K. Jain, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. With his rich experience of having been closely associated with the holding of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections in 1962, 1967, 1969, 1982 and 1987, Shri Jain lucidly discusses in detail the procedure of the Presidential elections and the highlights of this year's elections. The article also includes a comprehensive life-sketch of the new President of India bringing out in ample measure the verily multi-faceted personality of Dr. Sharma.

Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma was sworn in as the President of India at a solemn function in the Central Hall of Parliament on 25 July 1992 by the Chief Justice of India, Mr. Justice M.H. Kania. Later, the new President addressed the distinguished gathering in the Central Hall. We include in this issue the text of the President's Address.

It has been customary for members of both Houses of Parliament to bid farewell to the outgoing President. On 21 July 1992, a function was held in the Central Hall of Parliament to bid farewell to the Eighth President of India, Shri Ramaswamy Venkataraman. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil presented a Farewell Address to the President on behalf of all members of Parliament placing on record their respectful and affectionate tributes to Shri Venkataraman. The Speaker also presented him a casket containing a scroll signed by all members of Parliament and also a Plaque. The President was also presented a book, *Ramaswamy Venkataraman: President in Parliament*. Compiled by the Research and Information Division of Lok Sabha Secretariat under its new Monograph Series entitled the 'Distinguished Parliamentarians Felicitation Series', the Monograph contains, besides a profile of Shri Venkataraman, a collection of speeches delivered by him in various capacities and on important occasions of our parliamentary history. The President then addressed the distinguished gathering. We reproduce in this issue the texts of the Farewell Address presented to President Shri R. Venkataraman by members of Parliament and the Address delivered by the outgoing President at the function.

Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, who was elected the Ninth President of the country, was till then the Vice-President of India and in that capacity the Chairman of Rajya Sabha. On 24 July, at a function held in the Parliament House Annexe Auditorium, the members of Rajya Sabha bid farewell to Dr. Sharma. He was also presented a Farewell Address on behalf of all the members of Rajya Sabha. The text of the Farewell Address also finds place in this issue.

The 56th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held in the Chamber of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly Complex in Gandhinagar on 29-30 May 1992. The Conference had detailed discussions on various issues and problems faced by the Legislatures in the country. The Conference was opened by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil on 29 May. In his highly illuminating Address, he spoke at length on several topical issues of utmost concern to our parliamentary democratic system, especially to the Presiding Officers. We include in this issue the text of the Opening Address by Shri Shivraj V. Patil.

27 June 1992 will ever remain a red letter day in the long and chequered history of the Mother of Parliaments. The British House of Commons created history that day when it elected the Opposition Labour Party member Miss Betty Boothroyd as its 155th Speaker, the first woman to be elected to the high office and the first from the Opposition benches since the Second World War. We offer our heartiest congratulations to Miss Betty Boothroyd on her election. In our second article entitled the "First

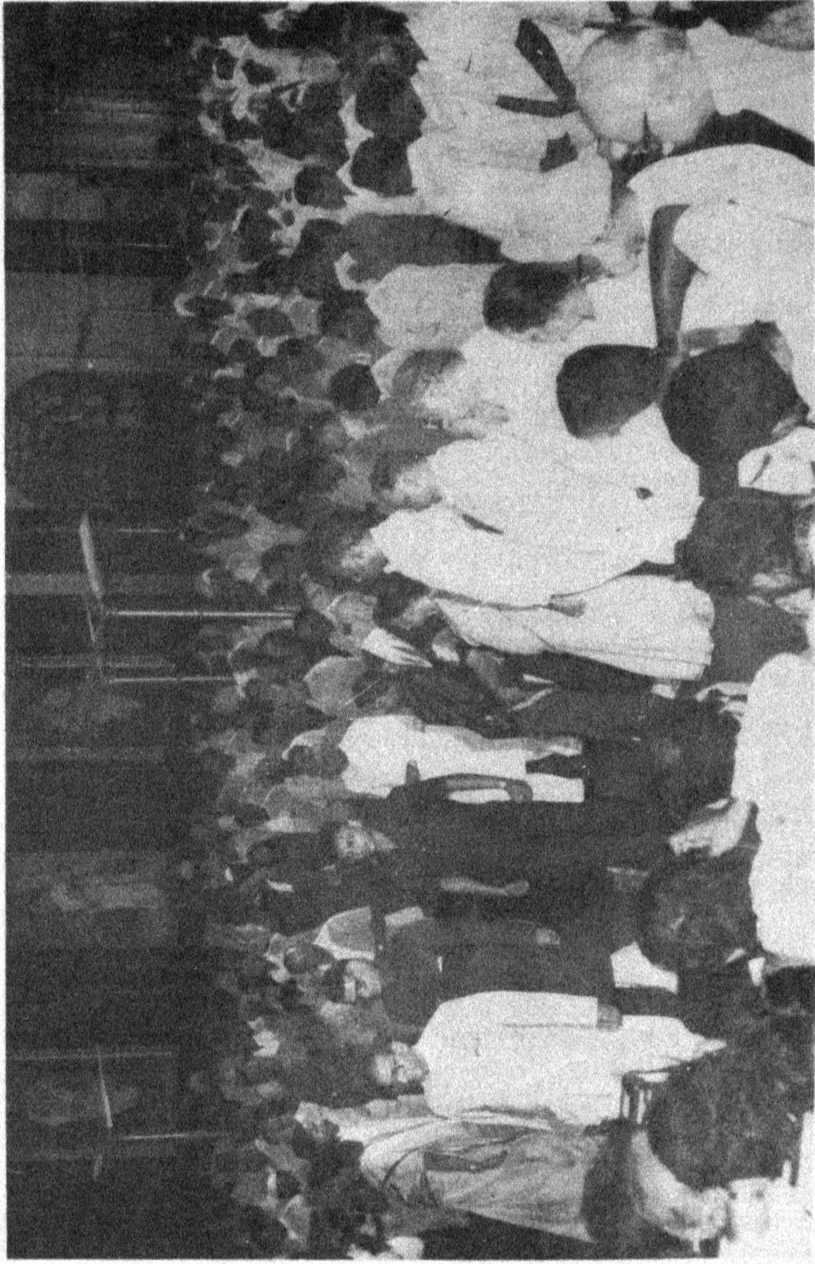
Woman Speaker of the British House of Commons", Shri G.C. Malhotra, Director, Lok Sabha Secretariat discusses the election process of the Speaker of the House of Commons and the import of the election of Miss Boothroyd as Madam Speaker. Shri Malhotra, who had undergone an Attachment Programme for studying the British Parliamentary Procedure in the House of Commons recently, gives readers a clear picture of the complex procedure involved in electing the Speaker of the Commons.

Article 89(2) of the Constitution of India provides that the Council of the States shall, as soon as may be, choose one of its members to be Deputy Chairman thereof and so often as the office becomes vacant, the Council shall choose another member to fill the vacancy. On 10 July 1992, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla was re-elected the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha. Incidentally, this is the third time that she has been elected to the august seat. On behalf of the *Journal of Parliamentary Information* and its readership, we extend our heartiest felicitations to Dr. (Smt.) Heptulla on her election. We include in this issue a special feature on the Deputy Chairman's election.

Our readers would remember that we could not carry in full the Sessional Review of the Budget Session of Lok Sabha in our previous issue (Vol. XXXVIII, No. 2, June 1992) as it covered the period 1 January to 31 March 1992 only. For the same reason, we could not also carry the Sessional Review and Statement of Work Transacted during the One Hundred and Sixty-Third Session of Rajya Sabha and details of the Question Hour and Statement showing Work Transacted during the Budget Session of Lok Sabha. All these are now being carried in this issue. The other regular features, viz. Parliamentary Events and Activities, Privilege Issues, Procedural Matters, Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, Documents of Constitutional and Parliamentary Interest, a resume of Sessions of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislatures and Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest also are included in this issue.

We have been constantly endeavouring to make this *Journal* more useful and informative. Needless to say, we would welcome suggestions from our readers for further improvement. We would also welcome practice and problem-oriented non-partisan articles in the field of parliamentary procedures and institutions from members of Parliament and State Legislatures, scholars and others interested in the realm of parliamentary political science.

—C.K. Jain



A view of the Presidential procession inside the Central Hall of Parliament

**FAREWELL ADDRESS PRESENTED TO
SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN, PRESIDENT OF INDIA,
BY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON 21 JULY 1992**

On 21 July 1992, a function was held in the Central Hall of Parliament to bid farewell to the outgoing President, Shri R. Venkataraman. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil presented a Farewell Address to the President on behalf of all members of Parliament placing on record their respectful and affectionate tributes to Shri Venkataraman. The Speaker also presented him a casket containing a Scroll signed by all members of Parliament and also a Plaque. The President was also presented a book "Ramaswamy Venkataraman: President in Parliament" compiled by the Research and Information Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat under its new Monograph Series entitled the 'Distinguished Parliamentarians Felicitation Series'. The Monograph contains, besides a profile of Shri Venkataraman's multi-faceted personality, a collection of speeches delivered by him in various capacities and on important occasions of our parliamentary history.

The President then addressed the distinguished gathering. He also attended an 'At Home' given by the members of Parliament.

We reproduce below the texts of the Farewell Address presented to President Shri R. Venkataraman by members of Parliament and the speech delivered by the outgoing President at the function.

—Editor

WE have assembled here today to express our profound respect and regard for you and to bid you farewell on the eve of your laying down the exalted office of the President of India, which you have adorned last five years with great dignity and distinction.

Parting is always sad. More so for us today, as you had been for so long associated with Parliament—as a Member, as a Minister and as a Presiding Officer—that we almost thought you were one of us and felt close to you, as we do towards elders in our families. But meeting and parting are the ways of life and we have to accept them as they come.

Yours, Sir, has been a long, eventful and distinguished public career. Like many other young men in the resurgent forties you were drawn to the freedom struggle. Your active participation in the 'Quit India Movement' of 1942 resulted in your detention for two years under the British Government's Defence of India Rules. It was in recognition of the role you played in the freedom struggle and the services you rendered as a member of the

Provisional Parliament that people elected you to the First Lok Sabha in 1952 with an overwhelming majority. Thereafter, you had the honour of serving the Second, Sixth and the Seventh Lok Sabhas as a distinguished member and you also served on important Parliamentary Committees such as Standing Finance Committee, Committee on Privileges, Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee.

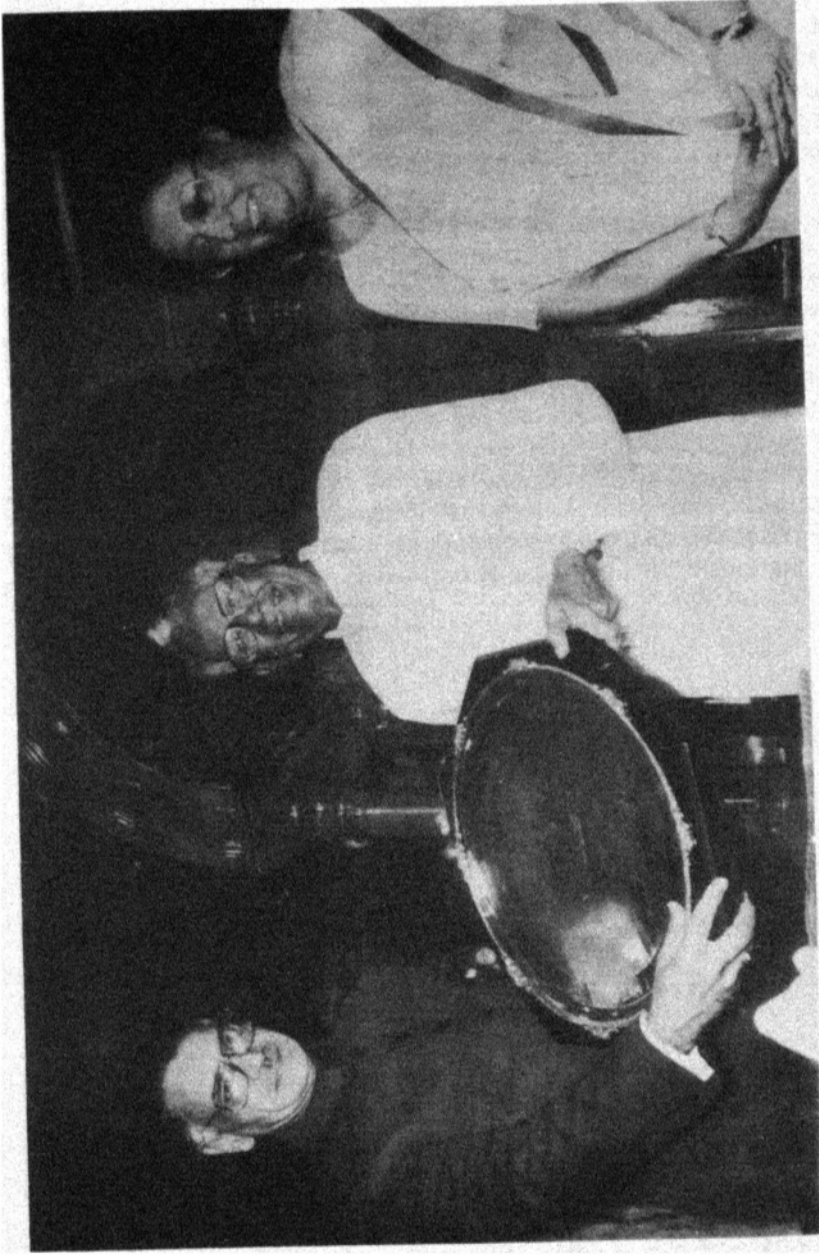
During 1957-57, you had the distinction of serving as a Member of the Madras Legislative Council and as a Minister in the Government of Tamil Nadu holding important portfolios of Labour, Industry, Commercial Taxes, Co-operation, Power and Transport. It was under your ministerial stewardship that the foundation of an industrialised Tamil Nadu was laid and your efforts in this regard earned you the title of 'Father of Industrialisation in Tamil Nadu'.

Recognising your vast knowledge and experience in the field of finance and your valuable contribution to the cause of industrialisation in Tamil Nadu, Smt. Indira Gandhi chose you for the honour of serving first on the Planning Commission and later in January, 1980 as the Union Minister of Finance. Later, you held other vital portfolios of Home, Defence and Industry. In August, 1984, you were called upon to adorn the office of Vice-President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

Besides, you headed many organisations like Major Ports Commission, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, National Research Development Corporation and the Committee of Inquiry into the working of State Electricity Boards.

Sir, you represented the country in several international organisations such as Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, New Zealand, 1950; the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, Vienna, 1978; Labour Delegation to ILO, Geneva, 1952 and as Indian Delegate to the U.N. General Assembly in 1953, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961.

In Parliament, you distinguished yourself as a Presiding Officer. With you as its Presiding Officer, the Rajya Sabha has had the privilege of being guided in its deliberations by a person of outstanding merit. There were several occasions when situations in the House became tense and tumultuous, tempers ran high, heat was generated, words were uttered and gestures shown which could have been avoided. But by your exemplary patience, extraordinary forbearance and sagacity, you helped the House overcome the 'near impasse' and calm down to orderly discussion. Your liberal approach, amiable disposition and largeness of heart served as a balm in healing the wounds and softening the hurt feelings. But more than these, what came to your succour and our relief to defuse the tension was your sparkling wit and spontaneous humour. As Chairman of the House, you have also delivered some very important rulings which will go down as landmarks in our parliamentary history for their content and literary fervour. You always displayed an abiding sense



The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil presenting a plaque to the outgoing President Shri R. Venkataraman, at a farewell given to him by the members of Parliament on 21 July 1992. Also seen in the picture is the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Dr.(Smt.) Najma Heptulla.

of impartiality in delivering rulings and conducted the proceedings of the House without prejudice and bias, fear or favour.

Your election as President five years ago was a notable event in our country's political history. It was indeed a tribute to your lifetime service to the nation and to the people and to your outstanding qualities of head and heart. The saga of your life—from a middle class household in Rajamadam in Tamil Nadu to the highest office in the land—is a striking proof that the principles of equality of social, economic and political justice, enshrined in the Preamble to our Constitution, are not mere platitudes but a living force, a reality which we all may well be proud of. Your deep patriotism and devotion and dedication to people, your struggle and sacrifices in the cause of the nation are writ large on the golden pages of history. Never before in the history of Indian Republic has the President been faced with so many crisis situations as you, Sir, were called upon to tackle during your tenure. Although, Sir, you had limited workable options on some unprecedented recent constitutional questions, your poised judgements helped maintain the unity and integrity of the country at the crucial hours. It is an interesting fact that in 1952 you witnessed the swearing in ceremony of the First President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad and today we are bidding you farewell as the Eighth President of the Republic.

We will remember you for long for your statesmanship, your humanity, your friendliness and winning informality—qualities which have endeared you to us, as to all sections of your people. You symbolised the hopes and aspirations of our people and illustrated what a President should be according to our Constitution. You found solutions to many ticklish problems with equanimity. In fact, if we may say so, you personify the best in our culture and traditions. In paying our respectful and affectionate tributes today, we can do no better than to quote from Bhagwat Gita.

कर्मसं बुद्धियुक्ता हि फलं त्यक्त्वा-मनीषिणः ।
जन्ममृत्युविनिर्मुक्तः पदं गच्छन्त्यनामयम् ॥

[For, men of wisdom, possessing evenness of mind, cast off the fruit of work, they attain knowledge...While still alive, they attain the state of moksha or liberation...which is free from all turmoils.]

We have no doubt, your wise counsel will always be available to help in guiding the destiny of this country.

We pray for your sound health and long life and wish you sincerely many more fruitful years of service to the country and the people.

Parliament House,
New Delhi.
July 21, 1992

We remain,
Sir,
Yours respectfully,
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Asadha 30, 1914 (Saka)

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Prime Minister, Honourable Ministers, Honourable Members of Parliament and Friends:

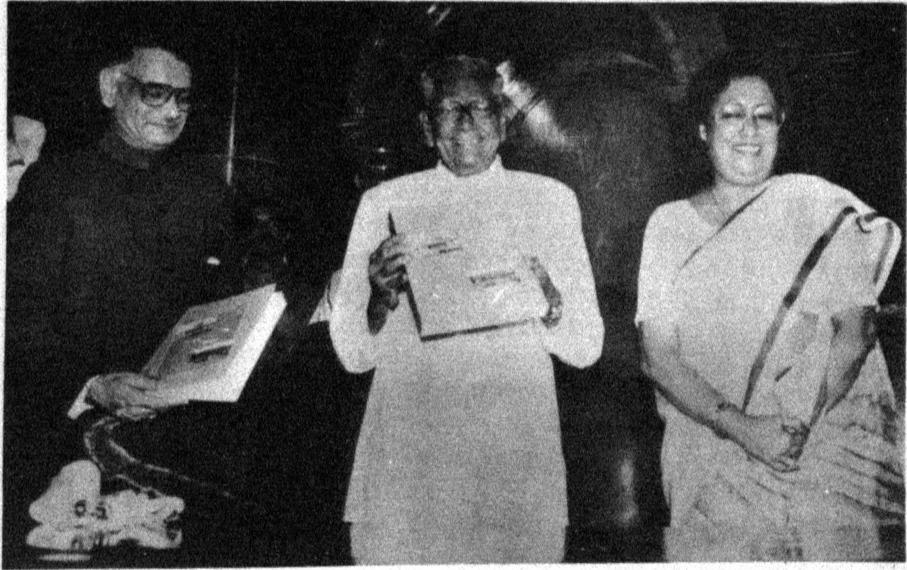
In my own time, I have not been an orator nor have I been an eloquent speaker, but, I have always been a good debator, a fluent debator. But on this occasion, I find that my words fail me and I am not able to respond in the way in which I would like to, because I am overwhelmed by your kindness, your generosity and your nobility. Even if I were to ransack the whole library of English Literature, I will fail to find words of adequate expression of my warm and heartfelt thanks for the kindness you have shown to me this evening.

In fact, I am neither so vainly nor so stupid to think that all the very nice and good things you have said about me are deserved. Noble minds always say good things of the dead: *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*—say nothing but good of the dead. I think this is an occasion. But smaller minds always remember the bad things. As Shakespeare said:

“The evil that men do lives after them,
The good is oft interred with their bones”

You, my good friends, are noble minds and you have overlooked all my foibles, all my weaknesses and my shortcomings and you have generously given me this encomium in this august assembly. I shall always cherish this great occasion.

If I take the 1942 landmark when we joined the Quit India Movement as the beginning of my active political career, today fifty years have passed since then—1942 to 1992, half a century which has gone. And during all this period, I have tried my level best to discharge all the obligations and responsibilities I had undertaken to the best of my ability. In the last several years, I have held public offices for 27 years. For ten years, I was a Minister in Madras, four years I was in the



The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, presenting a copy of the Monograph "Ramaswamy Venkataraman: President in Parliament" to the outgoing President Shri R. Venkataraman. Also seen in the picture is the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Dr.(Smt.) Najma Heptulla.



The President, Shri R. Venkataraman addressing the members of Parliament in the Central Hall. Also seen in the picture are the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil and the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr.(Smt.) Najma Heptulla.

Planning Commission, from January 1980 until the 25th of July, I have held public offices. Of this, I had been a private Member of Parliament for ten years, seven years in the Treasury Benches and three years in the Opposition.

When I look back on this long career, I have a deep sense of satisfaction and a sense of fulfilment. I would not have satisfied everybody; nor could anyone do that; nor did I attempt to do that in the whole course of my life. I have always tried to act according to my conscience, irrespective of the praise or the abuse that followed my action. I now have a feeling of fulfilment that my life has not been a waste. It has been of some utility to some section of the people for some time at least. This is not the time to deliver a didactic lecture on what parliamentarians should do. In fact we have been treated to this kind of lectures from time to time. But it is my feeling it has not made any impact either on the speaker or on others!

But still, I would like to say that it is necessary that as the custodian of the country, the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary, it is incumbent on all of us to see that we preserve the greatness of India that was and pass it on to posterity as a great country.

Parliamentarians have a great responsibility in that they have to discharge their functions under several constraints; sometimes act according to popular opinion; sometimes even against the popular opinion where the popular opinion is not correct; but always in tune with the popular sentiments and opinions that prevail at that time. In this difficult task, I should say with all my experience over several years, the Indian Parliament has discharged its responsibility to the best of its ability and honour.

Our country has great problems, much greater problems than any other. Other countries which became independent did not have the same problems as we had. At the time when we became independent we were short of food, short of clothing, short of housing, short of capital for development. In fact, it was an era of shortages in every field of activity. During the last forty years, we have overcome all these difficulties. There is no food shortage any more; our industrial development has reached a stage where we can be ranked among the first fifteen countries in the world. In science and technology, we have advanced tremendously and can be placed at the head of the list of the developing countries and in a comparable position with the developed countries. All this has been achieved through parliamentary cooperation and parliamentary decision. No dictator ordained any of these things in our country. In fact, the entire Plan, right from the first one, has been approved by Parliament and endorsed by the people. In the days when we were discussing the First Plan, there was a body of opinion among the Parliamentarians themselves that Planning meant authoritarian Government. The only experience we had at that time of Planning was from the Soviet Union where there was

an authoritarian Government. And therefore, they equated Planning with authoritarianism. Thanks to the vision of Pandit Nehru, the greatest Prime Minister this country has produced and one of the greatest Prime Ministers the world has produced, he was able to get through the entire Plan with the concurrence of the people and the country. So, when we now think in terms of the relevance of Planning in the new set-up, in the new economic approach, I would like to take this opportunity to re-emphasise that free market economy and Planning are not contradictory; that Planning has a rightful place in the economic system of our country; and that we should continue to devote all the emphasis that we have been doing in the service of the weaker and the vulnerable sections of society which is possible only under Planning and not under any other system.

I would also like to remind the Members of what I said when I assumed the Office of the President. I said that I will neither fail to exercise jurisdiction vested in the President nor will I clinch at jurisdiction which is not vested in the President. I am happy to say that I have kept my word.

The President, under the Indian Constitution, is something like an 'Emergency Lamp'. When the power fails, the emergency lamp comes into operation; when the power is restored, the emergency lamp becomes dormant. The power is both electrical power and political power. We framed a Constitution on the Westminster model; and several experts have given the opinion, including Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Aladi Krishnaswamy Iyer and others that the executive responsibility for the administration of the country vests with the Prime Minister and the President is not, I repeat 'not', either an appellate authority over the Prime Minister or a supervisory authority over the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. If the political power is there, the responsibility for the acts and omissions are taken by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet and the Parliament. If anything goes wrong, the President is not either accused or challenged. But it is the Prime Minister and his Cabinet that is being criticised and even thrown out. Therefore, the President should, in my opinion, be dormant when the political power is effective.

Take, for instance, some of the suggestions that are emanating from time to time from legal experts and also pseudo-experts. They say that the President should interfere when a recommendation, say, for imposition of President's Rule comes before him for acceptance. Suppose, there is a situation in which law and order is very serious and bad and the President delays it or the President asks for clarification and in the meanwhile rioting takes place and people are massacred, killed and butchered. I ask you, "As a Parliamentarian, who takes the responsibility?" Will the Prime Minister go to Parliament and say, "The President delayed or withheld his assent or his approval and, therefore, I am not responsible but the President is responsible"? Can the President be criticised and even abused in the House? The Constitution protects the President's right. It is my opinion that as long as there is a properly, duly constituted majority

Government, the responsibility for all acts rests with the Prime Minister and the Parliament and the country must give the support to them. Support does not mean that they must blindly, implicitly accept whatever he says. The Parliament is there to criticise. The Parliament is there to oppose but the Parliament should exercise its function in that manner.

Of course, there may be occasions when there is a constitutional infirmity and the President notices it. In that case, the President always sends it back for consideration or for legal opinion. But that must be only in cases where there is a constitutional infirmity in the proposal placed before the President.

At the same time, I said, I will not fail to exercise jurisdiction vested in the President. Once there is no power—either electric power or political power—then this emergency light comes into operation. The President becomes responsible for choosing a Prime Minister ensuring the experienced administration of the country and making arrangements for a democratically elected Government to take charge. When the Prime Minister has resigned and the Prime Minister's resignation has been accepted and the President asks him to continue till a new Government is formed, then the responsibility for seeing that the norms of administration are maintained is with the President.

Therefore it is that the country must reconcile to two situations. Firstly, when there is a popularly elected Government commanding the majority of the House, the confidence of the House, the acts of the Prime Minister must prevail. If there is no Government and the country is plunged into a situation in which a Government cannot be formed immediately, then the responsibility for the President arises to see that the administration is being carried on according to norms and to see that the democratically elected Government comes into power. I want this to be clarified because there is a growing opinion which, in my humble thought, is dangerous to democracy itself. There should be only one authority in any Government, in any State, in any country. There cannot be a second centre of power in a country and if you develop a second centre of power in the country, conflict between the main centre and the other will develop; confusion and chaos will follow. Of course, you will be taunted that you are a rubber stamp President. But a President who gets annoyed with the taunts is not fit to be a President. You will have to take the good with the bad, criticism with praise, abuse with encomium. In fact, you must develop a spirit in which neither arrows will pierce you "नैने छिदन्ति रास्त्राणि।" nor will the praise and encomiums flatter you to do something. This is one thought which I want to leave with you. I have never been of the opinion that I was always right. But I have always put forward opinions so that the country may debate them and then find solutions to these problems. If you hide all these problems under the carpet and sweep them under it, you will never solve the problems. It is better to have the problems discussed openly, in a straight forward manner and then conclusions reached. There

are people who said that I have been an activist President. Unfortunately, power in Delhi fails too often and too frequently and for too long a time. And therefore, it looks as if the President is active. On the other hand, I have been accused that I have been a rubber stamp because that was a period when the Parliament had a Government with absolute majority and the country was safe in the hands of the elected representatives. Therefore, one should not be either misled into acting in a wrong way or flattered into acting in a wrong way by these things. I am sure that years later, somebody will do research on what had happened in 1990-91 or rather 1989-91 and see how far the Constitution had been upheld at that time. I do not claim any credit. But I say this with authority that I have maintained both the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

Friends, I am very grateful to you for the honour you have given me. You have been extremely kind to me not only when I was the President but also when I was a Member in the House and participated in all the debates. If there is one thing which I will remember in all my life it is the period when I had been a private member of Parliament, an Opposition Member of Parliament and a Minister in the Cabinet. Thank you all very much.

**FAREWELL ADDRESS PRESENTED TO
DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA, CHAIRMAN, RAJYA
SABHA, BY MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA**

Following the Presidential elections held on 13 July 1992, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma was declared elected the President of India on 16 July. On 24 July, at a function held in the Parliament House Annexe Auditorium, the members of Rajya Sabha bid farewell to Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma who was the Chairman of Rajya Sabha for five years. He was presented a Farewell Address by the Leader of the House, Shri S.B. Chavan on behalf of all the members of Rajya Sabha.

We reproduce below the text of the Farewell Address presented to Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma by the members of Rajya Sabha.

—Editor

Esteemed Mr. Chairman,

We, the Members of Rajya Sabha, have assembled here to bid you farewell today. With a heavy heart we say to you goodbye but we also feel happy that you are going to a higher position and in deference to the wishes of the people of country you would soon be assuming the office of the President of the Republic of India. It is indeed a singular honour that you would be the President of the largest democratic republic in the world. There are people in the world who achieve greatness because they occupy a high office but there are sometimes persons, though very rare, who lend their grace and charm to the office which they hold and add to the dignity of that office. You Sir, belong to this rare category of persons.

You have had a distinguished educational career. You have done your post-graduation in English literature, in Hindi with Sanskrit and later you took your Masters degree in Law. To pursue higher education you joined the Cambridge University from where you earned your Doctorate. You had also studied at Fitzwilliam College at Cambridge. After successfully completing the Diploma in Public Administration from the London University, you were called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn. Sir, you have also studied in premier institutions like the Harvard Law School, Zurich University and Paris University. We have very few people today in our country who can claim to have studied in such great centres of learning and whose erudition and scholarship can match with that of yours. With this excellent academic background it was quite natural for you, Sir, to have taught law at the Lucknow University and at the Cambridge University. You had also practised law for some time. Besides pursuing

higher studies you had participated in the freedom struggle and had undergone spells of imprisonment under the British regime.

Because of your abiding commitment and zeal to serve the people of the country, you gladly accepted onerous responsibilities when called upon to do so. Sir, you were Member of the Bhopal Legislative Assembly from 1952 to 1956 and the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1956 to 1971. You were also Member of the Fifth and the Seventh Lok Sabha. You had occupied the office of Chief Minister of the erstwhile Bhopal State. You were also Cabinet Minister in the Government of Madhya Pradesh and held such important portfolios as Education, Law, Public Works, Industry and Commerce. From 1974 to 1977 you were Minister of Communications in the Union Council of Ministers. You had also adorned the august office of Governor of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Maharashtra. In 1987, you were the unanimous choice of the nation to become the Vice-President of India.

As our Chairman, Sir, we were greatly impressed by you when you occupied the Chair for the first time on November 6, 1987. Your warm response to our felicitations on that day reminded us of the early days when Dr. Radhakrishnan, that erudite philosopher-statesman occupied the Chair of the Presiding Officer of Rajya Sabha. When you occupied the Chair in Rajya Sabha you brought with you the excellence of an educationist, the wisdom of an eminent scholar and firmness of an administrator but besides these qualities what touched us most was your unassuming nature, your genial manners and your magnanimity. We were enthralled by your capacity to conduct the proceedings and have become used to seeing you every morning in the Chair. You were fair to all sections of the House but in your judgement you were always very firm. Sir, you have always been generous to us and we always felt free to express ourselves before you. Now that you are demitting the office of the Chairman, we would certainly be missing you. With you as the President of the Indian Republic, we are sure that the destiny of the nation would be in good hands. You represent the best in our tradition—its catholicity, tolerance and secularism. Your human qualities inspire respect and love. Your unfailing courtesy and consideration for others drew us nearer to you. We are happy that tomorrow we would be having a person who is so affable, unassuming and unostentatious as the President of our Republic.

“There is something in humility which strangely exalts the heart”, said St. Augustine. Your life, Sir, is a shining example of this. It is difficult to be high and humble but you possess these qualities in abundance. Though you had held high positions in public life, you always believed in the ideal of *Tyaga*—sacrifice. Your life is the radiant example of the *Upanishadic* traditions which exhort us to enjoy the fruits of our labour with an ascetic attitude—*Ten Tyakten Bhunjitha*.

We assure you, Sir, that we would cherish our fond association with you and shall always hold you in high esteem for your devotion to the cause of the nation. We bid you an affectionate farewell and wish you fruitful years of dedicated service to the nation as the President of the Republic of India.

May your path be full of glory—*Shivaste Santu Panthanah*

Parliament House,
New Delhi,
July 24, 1992.

We remain
Sir,
Yours respectfully,

MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA

**ADDRESS BY DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA
ON HIS ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE AS PRESIDENT
OF INDIA ON 25 JULY 1992**

Following the Presidential elections held on 13 July 1992, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma was declared elected the President of India on 16 July. Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma was sworn in as the President of India on 25 July 1992 by the Chief Justice of India, Mr. Justice M.H. Kania, at a solemn function in the Central Hall of Parliament. Soon after the swearing-in ceremony, the new President addressed the distinguished gathering in the Central Hall.

We reproduce below the text of the Address delivered by Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma on his assumption of office as the President of India,

—Editor

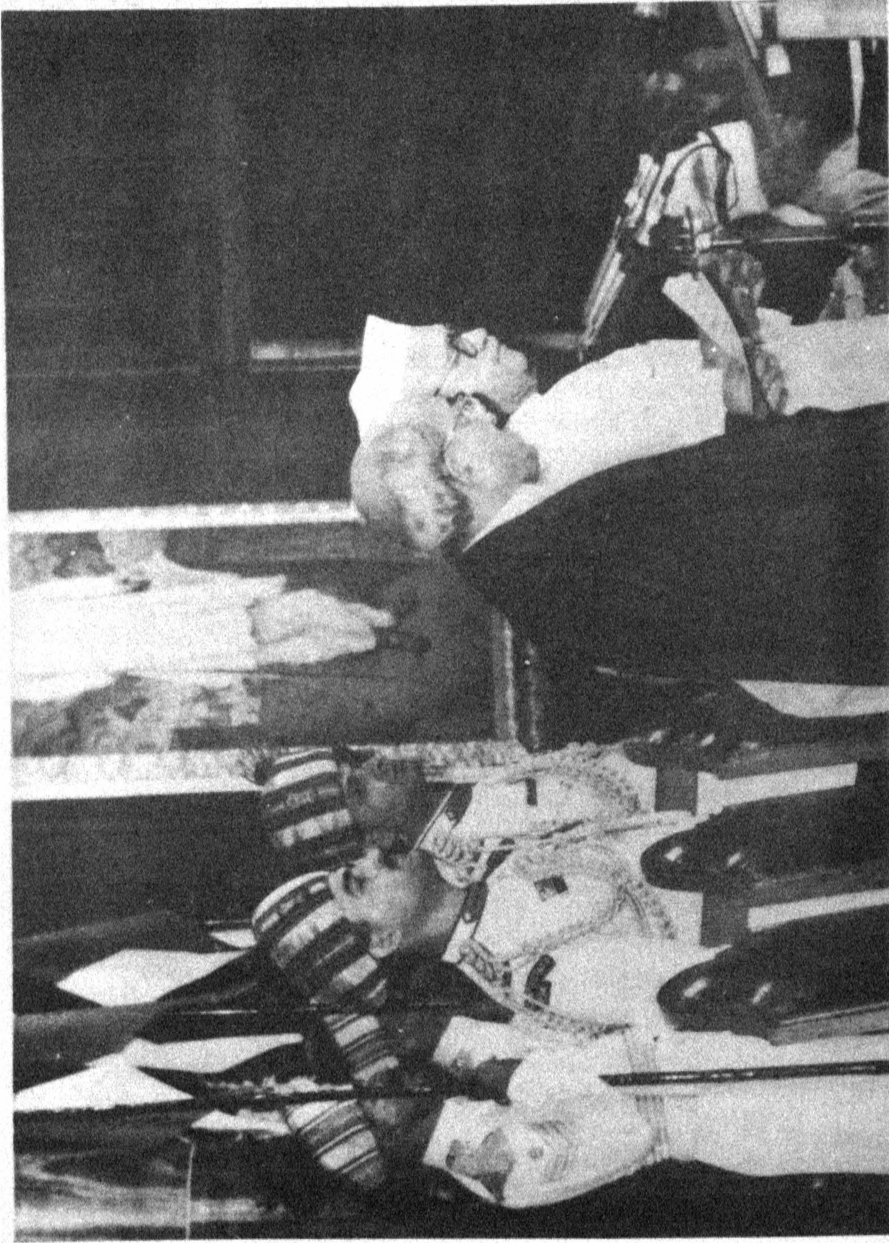
Respected Shri R. Venkataramanji, Honourable Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj Patil, Honourable Chief Justice of India, Shri Justice M.H. Kania, Honourable Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma Heptulla, Honourable Members of Parliament, Respected Freedom Fighters, Excellencies and Fellow Citizens:

On having entered upon the office of the President of our Republic, I stand before you, in all humility, overwhelmed with gratitude for the honour done to me in electing me to a position graced by such illustrious personages as Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan and Dr. Zakir Husain. The stalwarts who have preceded me devoted their great personal qualities to national well-being, striving with utmost dedication to perform the role assigned in our polity to the constitutional Head of State.

My mind is filled with thoughts of the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, and the great national leaders, martyrs and freedom fighters, whose suffering and sacrifices made freedom possible and helped build our country's system of Parliamentary democracy.

May I say that I shall endeavour to do all I may; in keeping with the oath I have had the honour to make and subscribe, to serve our Nation in a manner as would befit an occupant of this office.

I have given expression to these thoughts after some deliberation, aware that there is cause for introspection also by all who wish to take this great country forward—all who yearn to see an India as a land of peace, harmony, prosperity and social justice: a strong, united nation, wedded to the Rule of Law, drawing sustenance from ethical and moral values and



The Chief Justice of India, Mr. Justice M.H. Kania, administering the oath of office of the President of India to Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma in the Central Hall of Parliament on 25 July, 1992.

capable thus of overcoming the challenges of terrorism, communal feeling and caste and gender oppression, of poverty, ignorance and disease.

We are in the fiftieth year after the Quit India Movement of 1942 and memories flood my mind of the idealism, courage and determination with which the great struggle was waged. We have to safeguard freedom and the gains of freedom. Let us remember that freedom has little meaning without equality, and equality has little meaning without social and economic justice. During my term in office, I hope and pray that I would witness the needs and concerns of the people being ministered to, and a much better quality of life materialising, particularly in the rural areas where, for many, each day is filled with worry about livelihood, sustenance and security.

And as we strive for national reconstruction, the vision of great leaders in our history is with us: of India's role in the comity of nations. On August 14, 1947, speaking in the Constituent Assembly, in the emerging moments of Independent India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said: "We have to labour and to work to give reality to our dreams. Those dreams are also for the world, for all the nations and the peoples. Peace has been said to be indivisible; so is freedom, so is prosperity now, and so also is disaster in this One World that can no longer be split into isolated fragments."

Fellow citizens, our ethos of secularism—equal respect for all religions—involving a concept and a way of life which every Indian should naturally understand, ought to guide us every day in our individual growth and social inter-action as a time-tested approach for the attainment of our cherished goals.

Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, in an essay on the vision of India, had been moved to say: "I love India, not because I cultivate the idolatry of geography, not because I have had the chance to be born in her soil, but because she has saved through tumultuous ages the living words that have issued from the illuminated consciousness of her great sons."

Over fifty centuries ago, in the Prithvi Sukta in the Atharva Veda, we find a magnificent manifestation on our secular outlook:

“जनं विद्मती बहुधा क्वाचसम् । नानाधर्माणं पृथिवी यथौकसम् ।”

(The Earth which supports diverse people of various persuasions and temperaments, as in a peaceful home, may it benefit all of us.)

The Yajurveda states: मित्रस्य चक्षुषा समीक्षामहे ।।

(May we look on one another with the eyes of a friend.)

The Bhagwad Gita states:

“ये यथा मां प्रपद्यन्ते तांस्तथैव भजाम्यहम् ।

मम वर्त्मानुवर्तन्ते मनुष्याः पार्थ सर्वशः ।।”

(In whatever way men identify with Me, in the same way do I carry out their desires; men pursue My path, Partha, in all ways.)

An exquisite expression of secular dictates, stemming from Buddhist thought, may be secured from Edict-XII of the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka:

"One who reveres one's own religion and disparages that of another from devotion to one's own religion and to glorify it over all other religions, does injure one's own religion most certainly."

The Jain spiritual and intellectual tradition of universal love towards all living things, compassion and service, augments such a view. The immortal work, Thirukkural, by the Saint Thiruvalluvar, similarly commends an outlook of pluralism and oneness.

India received the light of Christianity as early as 52 A.D. when St. Thomas the Apostle preached the gospel in Kerala. This was centuries before Christianity reached Europe.

Some years ago I had occasion personally to tend upon Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan—Badshah Khan, the heroic champion of freedom, non-violence and peace, who had a profound understanding of Islam. He used to say:

"मैंने सेक्युलरिज्म गांधी से नहीं सीखा। सेक्युलरिज्म मैंने कुरान में पाया।"

(I did not have to learn secularism from Gandhiji. I gained knowledge of secularism from the Qur'aan Sharief.)

His view in this respect coincided beautifully with the brilliant interpretation by Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad in his Tarjuman Al Qur'aan and in his other writings.

The philosophy of Sikhism provides a superlative example of secular thought. Should all in India not bear in mind a verse composed by Guru Gobind Singh:

देहुरा मसीत सोई, पूजा ओ नमज ओई,
मनस सभै ऐक पै अनेक को प्रभाव है।
अल्लह अपेख सोई, पुरान ओ कुरान ओई,
ए ऐक ही सरूप सभै, एक ही बनाव है।

(Mandir or Mosque, Puja or Namaz, Puran or Qur'aan have no difference. All human beings are equal and manifestations of the same.)

The appreciation by citizens of the oneness of the inner doctrine of all religions is essential as much for national well-being, as for the value of the contribution India can make to global understanding, peace and progress. Dr. Zakir Husain had once said:

"We want peace between the individual and groups within nations. These are all vitally inter-dependent. If the

spirit of the Sermon on the Mount, Buddha's philosophy of compassion, the Hindu concept of Ahimsa, and the passion of Islam for obedience to the will of God can combine, then we would succeed in generating the most potent influence for world peace."

At this moment I am aware, more than ever, that all of us, fellow citizens, have a great cause to serve. Great causes make great demands on the human spirit. If we are truly Indian in thought, action and spirit, we shall certainly illumine for the world the path to synthesis, harmony, peace and prosperity, and thus, indeed, be able to interpret the human spirit to all humankind.

I pray that the Almighty gives me the strength and wisdom to dedicate myself in the spirit of service for the proper fulfilment of my duties and responsibilities; and that our Nation advances from strength to strength, true to the genius and heritage of our people, for a better world, a better future, for all.

JAI HIND

**ADDRESS BY SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL, SPEAKER,
LOK SABHA AT THE 56th CONFERENCE OF
PRESIDING OFFICERS OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES IN
INDIA IN GANDHINAGAR, 29 MAY 1992**

The 56th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held in the Chamber of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly in Gandhinagar on 29-30 May 1992. The Conference had detailed discussions on various issues and problems faced by the Legislatures in the country.

We reproduce below the text of the Opening Address delivered by Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha on 29 May 1992.

—Editor

Friends,

I am delighted in joining our distinguished hosts, Honourable Speaker and Honourable Deputy Speaker of Gujarat Legislative Assembly, to extend a warm welcome to all our fellow Presiding Officers assembled here in this magnificent Chamber of Gujarat Assembly for this Conference.

At the outset, if you permit me, on your behalf as well as on my own behalf, I shall compliment Speaker Shri Himmatbhai Mulani and Deputy Speaker Shri Manubhai Parmar for the excellent arrangements they have made for this Conference. I am sure, all of us will have a very comfortable and memorable stay here.

Although we have met thrice recently in New Delhi—first in connection with the 37th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, subsequently to discuss the situation arising out of the Supreme Court judgement in what is popularly known as the Anti-defection law and more recently for the Seminar on the Constitution of India in Precept and Practice—we are meeting for this annual Conference after an interregnum of about two and a half years. It was in September 1989, that we met in Bhopal for this Conference. Due to some unavoidable circumstances which we all know the Conference scheduled for November 1990 could not take place here. I am happy that in spite of some delays we are now meeting here in this beautiful city of Gujarat which was host to the Conference twice earlier. The first Conference was held in Rajkot in 1955 and the second one in this very city in 1973, when Gandhinagar was still very young.

Gujarat has all along been a star-studded region. It has given us great saints, preachers, poets, scholars and litterateurs, social and political

workers and statesmen at varying times. Neminath, the twenty-second Jain Tirthankara attained Mahaparinirvana on Girnar hill. Narasimha Mehta who gave us that immortal devotional song *Vaishnava Jana to Tene Kahiye* was associated with Bhavnagar and Junagadh. His contemporary Meerabai, hailing from Rajasthan, left her family and settled down at Dwarka in Gujarat. Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Founder of the Arya Samaj and a great social and religious reformer, was born in the Saurashtra region of this State.

Nearer to our own times, Gujarat had given us Mahatma Gandhi, a rarity in human flesh and blood, whose voice had for about three decades an electrifying effect on millions of our people and under whose leadership we were able to throw away the yoke of imperialism. We also remember the Sardar, the Iron Man—a great revolutionary, freedom fighter and architect of united India. At this moment, our thoughts also naturally go back to all those who fought together for our freedom under the leadership of Gandhiji forgetting differences of caste, creed or religion.

In the legislative field too, two of the stalwarts had come from Gujarat. We are proud of being the successors of Vithalbhai Patel, the first Indian elected Speaker of the Central Legislative Assembly during pre-independence days and of G.V. Mavalankar, the first Speaker of Independent India. The firm foundations laid by these great men have ensured for efficacy and independence of legislatures in our country. They were men of vision and so we are guided even today by what they had observed and laid down regarding parliamentary procedures.

We pay respect to the memory of these great souls and all others, known and unknown, who earned accolades not only for themselves but for the State and indeed for the whole nation.

Gujarat abounds in places of beauty, tourism and pilgrimage Dwarka, the gateway, and Somnath are two of such places. Palitana presenting a cluster of Jain temples is world famous for its outstanding architectural beauty. Shatrunjaya, a nearby hill, is covered with over 850 Jain temples. Besides, Girnar and Taranga in Gujarat have also temples dedicated to Jain Thirthankaras.

This State has an equally ancient cultural heritage. It has a rich literary heritage too, much of which has been preserved. The main theme of this literature happened to be connected with moral and religious precepts. This land can legitimately boast of innumerable saints and poets. In the art forms, *Garba* dance and *Bhavai* folk drama have been universally acclaimed.

The path traversed by Gujarat from this historic antiquity to modernity cannot escape a discerning eye. Gujarat today ranks first in the country as regards production of cotton and groundnut. And this constitutes a solid base for the advancement of textile and oil industry. Two-thirds of the country's salt and about 90% of soda ash are produced here. The progress made by the dairy industry here is basically responsible for our

White Revolution. I am sure with the enterprising spirit of its people, the State can translate its aims into a reality. Our best wishes to the dynamic people and Government of Gujarat in their endeavours.

Friends, before proceeding further, I consider it my sad duty to make a reference to the tragic demise of our former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, an illustrious son of India, a visionary and a statesman of world repute. Just over a year ago, on 21 May 1991, he was assassinated in a powerful bomb explosion at Sriperumbudur. His death is no doubt an irreparable loss not only to India, but also to the world at large. His invaluable contributions towards strengthening parliamentary democracy and its institutions will be remembered by the posterity. The void caused by his death is deeply felt in the Parliament as well as outside. We are also poorer by the sad demise of Shri K.S. Hegde and Dr. G.S. Dhillon, former Speakers of Lok Sabha and former Chairmen of this Conference. Shri Hegde passed away on 24 May, 1990 at his native place Bangalore. He was Speaker of Lok Sabha from 21 July, 1977 to 21 January, 1980. Before entering Parliament and public life Shri K.S. Hegde had a distinguished career as a jurist and a Judge of the Supreme Court. Dr. G.S. Dhillon, who passed away on 23 March, 1992 at New Delhi, was Deputy Speaker of Punjab Vidhan Sabha between 1952 and 1954 and later its Speaker from 1954 to 1982. He served as Speaker of Lok Sabha from 8 August, 1969 to 19 March, 1971 and again from 22 March, 1971 to 1 December, 1975. After his resignation from Speakership of Lok Sabha, Dr. Dhillon joined the Union Cabinet as a Minister of Shipping and Transport in 1975 and remained as such upto 1977. During 1960-82, Dr. Dhillon was High Commissioner of India in Canada. He again became a Member of the Lok Sabha when he was elected from Punjab in the Eighth General Elections held in September, 1985 and was Minister of Agriculture in the Union Cabinet from 12 May, 1986 to 14 February, 1988. Both Dr. Dhillon and Shri Hegde held the office of Speaker with great distinction and presided over the deliberations of the Presiding Officers' Conferences. We pay our respectful homage to their memory.

I feel sad to also inform you of the passing away of some of our esteemed colleagues who at one time or the other belonged to this family of Presiding Officers. Shri K. Prabhakara Rao, who held the office of the Speaker of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly in 1981, passed way on 20 October, 1990. Shri D. Kondaiah Choudhary, who was the Speaker of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1978 to 1980, expired on 13 November, 1990. Shri P. Ranga Reddy, who adorned the office of the Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1968 to 1972 and later that of Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1972 to 1974, left for his heavenly abode on 6 June, 1991. Shri Gopal Apakamat, who held the office of the Speaker of Goa Legislative Assembly from 1967 to 1972, breathed his last on 2 May, 1990. Shri R. Sankara Narayanan

Thampi, who held the office of the Speaker of Kerala Legislative Assembly from 1957 to 1959, died on 2 November, 1989. Shri V.S. Page, who was the Chairman of Maharashtra Legislative Council from 1960 to 1978, passed away on 16 March, 1990. Shri Dattatraya Kashinath *alias* Nanasaheb Kunte, who held the office of the Speaker of the then Bombay Legislative Assembly from 1952 to 1956, breathed his last on 16 January, 1991. Dr. R.S. Lyngdoh, who was Speaker of Meghalaya Legislative Assembly from 1972 to 1978, passed away on 19 December, 1990. Shri V.K. Angami, the former Speaker of Nagaland Legislative Assembly died on 29 January, 1991. Shri Brij Bhushan Mehra, who held the office of the Speaker of Punjab Vidhan Sabha from 1980 to 1985, passed away on 3 June, 1991. Shri Pulavar K. Govindan, who served as the Speaker of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly from 1969 to 1971 and again from 1973 to 1977, expired on 1 July, 1991. Shri Jagdish Chandra Dixit, who held the office of Chairman of Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Parishad from 1988 to 1990, passed away on 7 March, 1990. Shri Shyama Sharan Gupta, who was the Chairman of Delhi Metropolitan Council from 1967 to 1972, passed away on 27 February, 1991. He had earlier served as Deputy Chairman of Delhi's first Metropolitan Council during 1966-67. Shri V. Gangadharan, who was the Speaker of the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly from 1954 to 1956, passed away on 7 September, 1989. Shri Thangridema, a former Speaker of Mizoram Legislative Assembly, has also passed away. We deeply mourn the loss of these friends.

I am also to inform you of the sad demise of Kanwar Vijay Pal Singh, who was Deputy Speaker of Haryana Vidhan Sabha from 1977 to 1982, Shri Shiva Nandan Paswan, who was Deputy Speaker of Bihar Vidhan Sabha from 1985 to 1989, Malik Ghulam-ud-din, who was Deputy Speaker of Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly from 1984 to 1986, Shri Dajiba Parvat Patil, who was Deputy Chairman of Maharashtra Legislative Council from 1984 to 1986, Shri Dindayal Gupta, who was Deputy Speaker of the then Bombay State and Maharashtra Legislative Assembly from 1957 to 1962, Shri Ram Narayan Tripathi, former Deputy Speaker of Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha and Shri Haridas Mitra, who was Deputy Speaker of West Bengal Legislative Assembly from 1967 to 1968 and again from 1972 to 1977. They passed away on 1 November, 1989, 15 November, 1989, 6 April, 1990, 28 July, 1990, 30 April, 1991, 13 December, 1990 and 20 April, 1992, respectively. We also mourn the loss of these friends.

All our colleagues here will join me in paying our respectful and affectionate homage to the memory of these departed souls. I will place formal resolutions before you later.

Before I mention about the changes that have taken place in the Presiding Officers of State Legislatures, I would like to place on record the valuable contributions of my distinguished predecessors Dr. Balram Jakhar, who adorned the office of the Speaker in the Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabhas and so ably presided over this Conference in Bangalore, Hyderabad, Patna, Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Delhi, Srinagar, Dispur

(Guwahati) and Bhopal and Shri Rabi Ray who adorned the office of the Speaker in the Ninth Lok Sabha. I wish them a long, happy and healthy life in the service of the nation.

Since we last met at Bhopal, many changes have taken place in the family of our Presiding Officers. At the Centre, besides myself being elected Speaker of the Tenth Lok Sabha, my colleague Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah was elected Deputy Speaker on 13 August, 1991. Before his election to Lok Sabha, he was a Member of the Karnataka Legislative Council and adorned the office of the Deputy Chairman. He is, therefore, not new to our family. We shall greatly benefit by his rich experience both inside and outside the Parliament.

We miss in this gathering Dr. M. Thambi Durai who served as Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha from 22 January, 1985 to 27 November, 1989 and used to take active part in these Conferences and enrich the deliberations.

A number of changes have taken place in the State Legislatures mainly because of elections in many of the States. Those colleagues who are not with us today had close association with this conference and have made contribution to our deliberations.

A number of new friends have joined us and are with us today. They are Dr. Umeshwar Prasad Verma, who was earlier the Acting Chairman, Bihar Legislative Council and has since been elected as its Chairman; Shri Shiv Prasad Gupta, Chairman, Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Parishad and Sarvashri D. Sripada Rao, Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Assembly; Lijum Ronya, Speaker, Arunachal Pradesh Assembly; Jibakanta Gogoi, Speaker, Assam Assembly; Ghulam Sarwar, Speaker, Bihar Vidhan Sabha; Shaikh Hassan Haroon, Speaker, Goa Assembly; Himmatlal Mulani, Speaker, Gujarat Assembly; Ishwar Singh, Speaker, Haryana Vidhan Sabha; T.S. Negi, Speaker, Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; S.M. Krishna, Speaker, Karnataka Assembly; P.P. Thankachan, Speaker, Kerala Assembly; Prof. Brij Mohan Mishra, Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Madhukarrao Dhanaji Chaudhari, Speaker, Maharashtra Assembly; Dr. H. Borobabu Singh, Speaker, Manipur Assembly; P.R. Kyndiah, Speaker, Meghalaya Assembly; Rokamlova, Speaker, Mizoram Assembly; Thenucho, Speaker, Nagaland Assembly; Yudhisthir Das, Speaker, Orissa Assembly; Harcharan Singh Ajnala, Speaker, Punjab Vidhan Sabha; Hari Shankar Bhabhra, Speaker, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha; Dorjee Tshering Bi Jua, Speaker, Sikkim Assembly; Sedapathi R. Muthiah, Speaker, Tamil Nadu Assembly; Keshari Nath Tripathi, Speaker, Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; and P. Kannan, Speaker, Pondicherry Assembly.

We have some new friends among the Deputy Speakers and Deputy Chairmen too. They are Sarvashri A. Dharma Rao, Deputy Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Assembly; C.C. Singpho, Deputy Speaker, Arunachal Pradesh Assembly; Shri Debesh Chakraborty, Deputy Speaker, Assam Assembly; Devendra Nath Champia, Deputy Speaker, Bihar Vidhan

Sabha; Simon D'souza, Deputy Speaker, Goa Assembly; Manubhai Parmar, Deputy Speaker, Gujarat Assembly; Sumer Chand Bhatt, Deputy Speaker, Haryana Vidhan Sabha; Rikhi Ram Kondal, Deputy Speaker, Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; B.R. Patil, Deputy Chairman, Karnataka Council; Smt. C. Nagamma Keshvamurthy, Deputy Speaker, Karnataka Assembly; Sarvashri K. Narayana Kurup, Deputy Speaker, Kerala Assembly; Shrinivas Tiwari, Deputy Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Moreswar Vitthalrao Temurde, Deputy Speaker, Maharashtra Assembly; N. Mangi Singh, Deputy Speaker, Manipur Assembly; Orwin B. Sangma, Deputy Speaker, Meghalaya Assembly; P. Lalbiaka, Deputy Speaker, Mizoram Assembly; Prahlad Dora, Deputy Speaker, Orissa Assembly; Romesh Chandra Dogra, Deputy Speaker, Punjab Vidhan Sabha; Hira Singh Chauhan, Deputy Speaker, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha; Bedu Singh Pant, Deputy Speaker, Sikkim Assembly; Prof. K. Ponnusamy, Deputy Speaker, Tamil Nadu Assembly; Nitya Nand Swami, Deputy Chairman, Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Parishad; Ram Asray Verma, Deputy Speaker, Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha and Shri A.V. Subramanian, Deputy Speaker, Pondicherry Assembly. We extend a hearty welcome to them as they join our fraternity.

As is customary, let me now recapitulate a few important parliamentary developments and apprise you of procedural and other matters since we met last in Bhopal in September, 1989. You know that the Eighth Lok Sabha which was constituted on 31 December, 1984 was dissolved by the President on 27 November, 1989. During this period of two and a half years two General Elections were held for the Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabhas. The Ninth Lok Sabha which was duly constituted on 2 December, 1989 was dissolved on 13 March, 1991 by the President. It held in all seven sessions and was the briefest, yet by no means insignificant, in our parliamentary history.

Shri Rabi Ray had been unanimously elected Speaker of Lok Sabha on 19 December, 1989. You may also recall that I myself was unanimously chosen as Deputy Speaker of Ninth Lok Sabha on 19 March, 1990.

The fourth session of Ninth Lok Sabha, summoned to meet on 7 November, 1990, was historic in the sense that the President asked the then Prime Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, to prove his Government's majority on the floor of the House. The motion "That this House expresses its confidence in the Council of Ministers" was moved on 7 November, 1990 in the House and was negatived after a marathon debate, bringing down for the first time in the history of Lok Sabha, a Government on the floor of the House.

On 9 November, 1990, Shri Chandra Shekhar was invited by the President to form the Government and prove his majority in Lok Sabha on or before 20 November, 1990. Shri Chandra Shekhar had taken oath as Prime Minister on 10 November, 1990. In pursuance of the President's

directive, the majority of the Government was scheduled to be proved on the floor of the House on 16 November, 1990. However, when the House met that day, some members raised points of order questioning the very existence of the Council of Ministers and challenged its constitutional validity and propriety of the motion, contending that the Council of Ministers with only the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister (as by that time only these two had taken oath) was not validly constituted, and the name of the Prime Minister heading the Government had not been included in the motion. Speaker Rabi Ray held that it was not necessary to name the Prime Minister in the motion and it was for the Prime Minister to select his team, there being no provision in the Constitution as to the size of the Council of Ministers, which was a matter for the Prime Minister to decide. The motion of confidence was adopted on 16 November, 1990.

The sixth session of Ninth Lok Sabha which met on 27 December, 1990 and lasted upto 11 January, 1991 will be remembered for the decision given by the Speaker Rabi Ray on 11 January, 1991 on the issue of disqualification of eight members, including five Ministers, under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution.

Earlier, the issue of disqualification of some members had come up on 9 January, 1991 before the House in the shape of an Adjournment Motion following the stay order passed by the Delhi High Court asking not to proceed with the disqualification petitions before the Speaker. During the discussion on the Adjournment Motion, members vehemently criticised the affidavit filed by the government in the High court of Delhi regarding the powers of the Speaker to disqualify a member under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution. The Adjournment Motion was withdrawn by leave of the House only after the then Prime Minister, Shri Chandra Shekhar, acceded to the wishes of the House and assured that necessary modifications would be made in the said affidavit and that all steps necessary to uphold the supremacy of Parliament would be taken.

The resignation on 6 March, 1991 of the government led by Shri Chandra Shekhar led to grave apprehension as to its repercussions on the financial and other vital business still pending before the House. Next day, the Speaker had a meeting with the leaders and representatives of various parties and groups wherein it was unanimously agreed that the sittings of the House be adjourned till 11 March, 1991 to facilitate discussions among them regarding modalities of disposal of urgent financial and legislative business. On 11 March, 1991, history of sorts was made when, in a rare gesture, members belonging to all sections of the House passed the necessary financial and legislative business, thus averting a major constitutional crisis. Shri Chandra Shekhar's resignation led to the dissolution of the Ninth Lok Sabha.

As you know, the Tenth Lok Sabha was duly constituted on 20 June, 1991 after the General Elections held in May-June, 1991. The first session commenced on 9 July, 1991 with the veteran Parliamentarian, Shri Indrajit Gupta, as pro-tem Speaker. I was unanimously elected to the august office of Speaker on 10 July, 1991. On 13 August, 1991 my colleague Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah was elected Deputy Speaker.

The strength of the new Government was tested twice in the beginning of the session successfully: once on the Motion of Confidence in the Council of Ministers specifically moved on 12 July, 1991 and again on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

Turning to procedural matters, I would like to touch upon some significant developments. The proverbial 'Zero Hour', though not recognised in the Rules of Procedure, continued to attract members to raise issues and draw the attention of the House to matters of urgent public importance. My predecessor, Shri Rabi Ray, had made an attempt for better utilisation of this period. He had observed on 24 April, 1990 that every day after Question Hour, in addition to permitting eight matters under Rule 377, seven members could be allowed to speak very briefly on the basis of notices received by him by 10.30 A.M., later advanced to 10 A.M., on the day of the sitting.

Under Rule 48(3), the Speaker is empowered to allow the Question of an absent member to be put by another member at the request of any member. As you know, this power is used only sparingly and the Questions of absent members are permitted to be asked in the second round only if the time permits. On 18 May, 1990 a Starred Question regarding funds for development stood in the List of Starred Questions in the name of Shri L.K. Advani and Shri Shankarsinh Vaghela. Both the members were absent. The Speaker, however, on the request of members, permitted the Finance Minister to answer the Question in the first round itself.

There was another interesting case of a Question being transferred from one Ministry to another at the directions of the Speaker in the House. A Starred Question regarding coal-based industries listed against the Ministry of Industry for answer by the Prime Minister on 8 April, 1992 was accepted by the Ministry of Coal. On that day, when the Question reached for oral answer, Shri Anil Basu, a member in whose name the Question appeared, sought protection from the Chair that his Question had not been replied at all. He pointed out that his Question was on coal-based industries, but the Minister had replied on coal-consumed industries. The Members demanded that the Question should be postponed as they were

not satisfied with the replies given by the Minister of Railways who was replying to the supplementaries on behalf of the Minister of Coal. Thereupon, the Speaker observed:

"Mr. Minister.... you may not be having all the information that you need to reply. I am stopping it here. It should not have gone to your Ministry; it should have gone to some other Ministry."

Accordingly, the Question was postponed and included in the Starred list for 22 April, 1992 against the Ministry of Industry for answer by the Prime Minister.

The Lok Sabha welcomed the conclusion of the Treaty on Strategic Arms Reduction (START) signed in Moscow between U.S.A. and the erstwhile USSR by unanimously adopting a resolution of 2 August, 1991. On 9 August, 1991, I made a reference to the 49th anniversary of the Quit India Movement launched on that day in 1942 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and the House paid homage to the martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of the motherland. A reference was also made to the 46th anniversary of the dropping of atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Thereafter, members stood in silence for a short while in memory of the martyrs of the freedom movement and victims of the atomic holocaust.

Coming to the legislative field, I will like to make a reference to two important developments. As you are aware, under article 111, all Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament are submitted to the President for his assent. In the past, there was only one case where the President, under this article, had withheld his assent to a Bill, viz. the Patiala and East Punjab States Union Appropriation Bill, 1954 and that too was only on technical grounds. As you know, the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1986 passed by the Parliament was sent for the President's assent. In January, 1990 the President returned this Bill to the Houses of Parliament requesting that "They will reconsider the Bill, especially clause 16 thereof". Also recently the President withheld his assent to the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1991 which had been passed by the Houses of Parliament during the 9th Lok Sabha.

As you are aware, the Supreme Court of India gave their judgement on 12 November, 1991, regarding the validity of the anti-defection law wherein they held that paragraph 7 of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution was *ultra vires* of the Constitution as the same had not been ratified by more than one half of the State Legislatures, as required under article 368 of the Constitution. Extensive and wide ranging discussions arising out of the said judgement were held in the meeting of Standing Committee of All India Presiding Officers' Conference on 20 January, 1992 and 10 February, 1992; in the meeting I had with the Leaders of Parliamentary Parties/Groups in Lok Sabha on 5 February, 1992; and in

the meeting of the Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India held on 11 February, 1992 in New Delhi. There was a general consensus in these meetings that the dignity and prestige of the Legislatures, the Presiding Officers and the Judiciary should be protected. Also that the anti-defection law should be amended in the light of the Supreme Court judgement and that the judgement given by the Supreme Court should be respected until the law was amended. Besides, it was also decided that the Presiding Officer may not subject themselves to the jurisdiction of the Judiciary but the relevant papers regarding their decisions and other information which can be given to the Court, should be made available to them for taking appropriate decision.

On 9 March, 1992, I gave my ruling in connection with receipt of a notice by Shri Rabi Ray, a member and former Speaker, Lok Sabha, from the Assistant Registrar of the Supreme Court of India in connection with a Writ Petition challenging the constitution of a Committee by the Speaker, Ninth Lok Sabha (Shri Rabi Ray), under section 3 of the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968, as under:—

“You know that there is an impeachment matter pending with the Committee. Against that matter one more case has been filed in the Supreme Court. Shri Rabi Ray ji, who happens to be our former Speaker, has received a notice from the Supreme Court. Shri Rabi Ray ji has written to me asking for my views and asking for the suggestions from the present Speaker. Some days back, the hon. leaders of different parties and Shri Rabi Ray ji had met me and we had discussed this matter. They asked for my views on this matter. I had explained to them that we had organised a meeting of the Presiding Officers of India and in that meeting nearly unanimously it was decided that the judgement given by the Supreme Court should be respected until the law is amended. We had also said in that meeting that the hon. Presiding Officers might not subject themselves to the jurisdiction of the Judiciary. We, as a very responsible institution, like to protect the prestige and dignity of the Judiciary as well as the prestige and dignity of the Legislature. Now here we have to strike a balance and that is very very important.

We had said that we would make the relevant papers, which could be given to the Court, available to the Court for going through the papers and taking the decision. And whatever the decision given by them would be respected by the Presiding Officers and the Legislatures. There were one or two dissenting views on that point. But ultimately everybody agreed to that. I had expressed this point of view to the hon. leaders and to Shri Rabi Ray ji also. And I have said that the Speaker may not appear in the Court. The papers may be given to the Court and Court can decide in whatever fashion they want to. This matter can be brought to the notice of the Law Ministry also and the point of view of the Legislature can be presented to the Judiciary through the Law Ministry, if it is necessary.

But on the one hand, we will give the papers and we would accept and respect the decision, but on the other hand, we would not expect the Presiding Officers to go to the Court and subject themselves to the jurisdiction of the Court. That was the view I had expressed. And at the same time, I had said that I would bring this matter to the notice of this august House and with their agreement only we would come to a conclusion. So, I have brought this view to your notice. And, I think, if it is agreeable to us, we will follow this."

The relevant papers were accordingly passed on to the Ministry of Law and Justice.

For the first time in the history of the Lok Sabha, a Conference of the Chairmen of Committees of Privileges of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislatures was held in Parliament House on 14 and 15 March, 1992, where wide-ranging discussions took place and the need to hold such Conferences in future on regular basis emphasised.

Yet another significant development of parliamentary interest relates to the establishment of three Departmentally related Subject Committees. The Rules Committee, in the closing months of the life of the Eighth Lok Sabha, had recommended setting up of three Subject Committees, one each on Agriculture, Environment & Forests and Science & Technology, on an experimental basis. In pursuance of these recommendations, the three Subject Committees were constituted on 18 August, 1989. But, as the House was dissolved soon thereafter, these Committees could not do much work for want of time.

After the Constitution of Ninth Lok Sabha, these Committees were constituted once again in 1990. They took up a number of subjects of national importance for examination and detailed study. But again they could not submit their reports because of the dissolution of the House. After the Constitution of Tenth Lok Sabha, the Subject Committees were constituted on 13 December, 1991. I am happy to say that the Committee on Agriculture presented their first report on Role of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development to Lok Sabha on 4 May and the Second Report on Indian Council of Agricultural Research on 6 May this year. The performance of these Committees is being watched with great interest in parliamentary circles and if the House decides, more such Committees may be set up.

The telecasting of parliamentary proceedings is one of the landmark events in our parliamentary history. As you know, the President's Addresses to the members of both the Houses of Parliament during the first and second sessions of the Ninth Lok Sabha were telecast for the first time on 20 December, 1989 and 12 March, 1990, respectively. Although the issue of televising parliamentary proceedings was taken up for consideration during the Ninth Lok Sabha, not much progress could be made in this regard as the House was dissolved. In the Tenth Lok Sabha, the question of televising parliamentary proceedings was given a serious

consideration and it was decided to start on an experimental basis the telecasting of proceedings of the Question Hour of both the Houses of Parliament in alternate weeks. Thus, the cameras and lights of the *Doordarshan* were allowed inside. The telecasting of the proceedings of the Question Hour was started in December, 1991. The telecasting had the expected positive impact and I think that to some extent, it is due to televising of the Question Hour that the number of notices of Questions has increased.

Convinced of its need and utility and encouraged by the public response to the initial phase of televising, it was decided to continue with and also to expand the scope of telecasting. Accordingly, besides the President's Address on 24 February, 1992 the presentation of the Railway and General Budgets were also televised live on 27 February, 1992 and 29 February, 1992, respectively. These too were very well received by the people. Further, important speeches of the Prime Minister, leader of the Opposition and other leaders of the parties during the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, General Debate on the Budget and debates on Demands for Grants of various Ministries were also recorded and telecast during the last Budget Session of Parliament. I am happy to inform you that it has also been decided to telefilm all the important speeches in both the Houses of Parliament for archival use.

Let us hope that with the televising of Parliament, parliamentary proceedings would become a part and parcel of the daily life of the people making democracy in our country stronger, healthier and more meaningful. With direct access to the proceedings of Parliament and thereby a direct exposure to the policies and programmes of the Government and to Opposition view points, people will be able to form their own opinions, without being unduly influenced by other agencies. Public opinion thus formed could play an important role in our electoral process and political life of the nation.

Televising of parliamentary proceedings would also provide the people with an opportunity to comprehend the extent to which Parliament is a factor in shaping their destiny and that of the nation. The objective of consolidation and strengthening of our democratic institutions can be realised only if we are able to involve the people, first in the decision-making process and later in the actual working of the institutions themselves. The working of Parliament should not be seen in isolation from the people whom it represents. Televising of parliamentary proceedings would definitely help in creating a little more of such a sense of participation, a sense of belonging and a sense of commitment to the institutions representing the people.

Televising of proceedings has necessitated the establishment of a video library. The archival value of these records, for future Parliamentarians, the Press, scholars and academics is very significant. You will be happy to know that concrete steps have already been taken by Parliament Library for setting up an Audio-Video Library. The Library will not only

enable the members and others to watch or hear the recorded parliamentary proceedings of a particular day, but also to enable them to keep themselves well informed about latest happenings the world over through video magazines. Another interesting development related with Parliament Library is the setting up of a Micro-filming unit, which was started at the initial stage in 1988. The Microfilming of documents will help considerably ease the acute shortage of space now being felt in the Parliament Library.

Yet another significant development of parliamentary interest is the modernisation and technological upgradation of Parliament Library system. In an era of information explosion, the importance of storage and retrieval of information can hardly be over-emphasised. With this objective in view, a beginning was made in 1987 by establishing computer-based Parliament Library Information System, popularly called PARLIS. A number of databases covering various parliamentary activities such as questions, committees, administration, reporting of parliamentary proceedings, etc., profiles of members of Parliament and library management functions are being created.

I am happy to bring it to your notice that the Lok Sabha Secretariat has proposals to establish NATLIS (National Legislatures Information System), a national level network connecting all the State Legislatures, and IPINET (International Parliamentary Information Network) inter-connecting Parliament Library with Parliament Libraries of other countries and important International databases. The computerisation of various activities and services of Lok Sabha Secretariat are being done with the help of the National Informatics Centre and Computer Maintenance Corporation.

As part of the celebrations to mark the Birth Centenary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, a lecture series under the joint auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group and the Parliamentarians' Group for Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Birth Centenary Celebrations was organised in which Dr. N.G. Raiurkar, Professor in the Osmania University, delivered lectures on *A Panoramic View of Indian Freedom Struggle* on 2, 3, 5 and 6 December, 1991 at the Parliament House Annex. The lectures were attended by Union Ministers, members of Parliament, journalists, academics and other eminent personalities.

Another important event in this connection was the Seminar on the *Constitution of India in Precept and Practice* which was held on 25 and 26 April, 1992 organised under the joint auspices of the Parliamentarians' Group for Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Birth Centenary Celebrations, the Indian Parliamentary Group and the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training. The Seminar was attended by Union Ministers, Presiding Officers, Parliamentarians, jurists, constitutional experts, political scientists, academicians and journalists. No doubt the exercise was very rewarding not only to the participants but also to the audience.

The Indian Parliamentary Group had decided in early 1990 to celebrate the Birth Anniversaries of eminent Parliamentarians by holding meetings, bringing out Monographs or organising Exhibitions with a view to recalling and placing on record the contributions made by them to the nation's parliamentary life and polity. In pursuance of this decision, a Monograph Series known as the *Eminent Parliamentarians Monograph Series* was started in March 1990 with the Monograph on Dr. Rammanohar Lohia. This was followed by similar Monographs being brought out on Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Pandit Nilakantha Das, Shri P. Govinda Menon, Shri Bhupesh Gupta, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Shri C.D. Deshmukh, Jaisukh Lal Hathi, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Shri M.A. Ayyangar, Shri V.K. Krishna Menon and Shri S.M. Joshi to commemorate their birth anniversaries.

Other dignitaries whose birth anniversaries have been celebrated include Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Baldev Singh, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant.

I may also mention here about the unveiling of the portraits of great leaders of India in the Central Hall of Parliament House. A life-size portrait of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, one of the chief architects of our Constitution, was unveiled at a solemn function held on 12 April, 1990 in the Central Hall. A portrait of Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, former Speaker of Lok Sabha, was unveiled on 9 December, 1991. The portrait of Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, the eminent Socialist leader, was unveiled on 30 May, 1990 and that of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, the great Parliamentarian and statesman, was unveiled on 31 May, 1991.

Recently, we have started a practice of paying floral tributes to the dignitaries whose portraits adorn the Central Hall in the Parliament House on their birth anniversaries. Dignitaries, members of Parliament and others turned up in large numbers to pay floral tributes to Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Shri Motilal Nehru and Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore on the occasion of their birth anniversaries.

You will be happy to know that the Parliamentary Museum and Archives, set up by Lok Sabha Secretariat, was inaugurated on 29 December, 1989. The Museum has, among others, collections of models of various State Legislature buildings. The Museum is regularly being visited by Parliamentary Delegations from foreign countries, public, students and media persons. I may take this opportunity to make a request that some of the States who have not sent the models of their Legislature buildings for display in the Museum may please do so.

Two of the major exhibitions put up by the Parliamentary Museum and Archives related to the activities/achievements of the Parliament of India (1985—1990) and Parliament of India—an Overview (1989-1991). The other exhibition put up was on India and the Commonwealth to coincide with the 37th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in New Delhi in 1991.

The Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training continued its activities and conducted a number of programmes and courses. It organised orientation programmes for new members of Rajya Sabha and Ninth Lok Sabha and three separate Programmes for new members of Tenth Lok Sabha. A Parliamentary Internship Programme for 16 foreign parliamentary officials and an Attachment Programme for participants from Afro-Asian and Pacific countries was also organised by the Bureau.

You may recall that the 37th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in New Delhi from 23 to 28 September last year was a historic event in our parliamentary annals. It was one of the largest CPA Conferences ever held. As many as 448 delegates, observers and their spouses and special invitees and others from 107 CPA Branches attended this Conference. As you know, the main Conference was preceded by the 'Small Countries' Conference which was inaugurated by the Vice-President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma on 21 September, 1991. The main Conference was inaugurated by the President of India Shri R. Venkataraman at a solemn function in the historic Central Hall of Parliament House on 23 September, 1991, and the business sessions were held at the Ashoka Hotel.

The discussions, as you may remember, whether at the Plenary or in the Panels, were conducted throughout in an atmosphere of extreme cordiality, understanding and appreciation. It was a matter of great satisfaction that the New Delhi Conference had very fruitful deliberations on various issues of topical concern. The Conference, without doubt, has contributed towards promoting the twin Commonwealth ideals of consultation and cooperation. In the post-Conference tours, the delegates were overwhelmed by the hospitality extended to them by the States they visited. I take this opportunity to thank you all personally for your generous cooperation and invaluable contributions in making the Conference a grand success. But for your active cooperation it would have been very difficult for us to manage the Conference successfully. This was indeed an eloquent testimony of our collective endeavour.

I can well anticipate a lively discussion in this Conference on the items on the agenda. We have a host of subjects for discussion which have a direct bearing on the day-to-day functioning and business of the House. One such issue before us is the "Disorder and disturbances in the House at the time of Address by the President or Governors and measures to curb them." At times, Addresses by the President or Governors to members of the Legislature are marred by disorder, disturbances and noisy scenes. Some members have expressed the view that this should not happen. Some others have felt that if this is to happen then we may better dispense with the practice. During our deliberations we should ponder over ways which should help in maintaining the dignity of the office

of the President or the Governor as well as of the Legislature and the solemnity of such occasions.

Another item on the Agenda is "Committee System". In India we have a network of Parliamentary Committees. There are three Subject Committees constituted under the rules of the Parliament. There are also Committees appointed by the Ministries which are known as the "Consultative Committees." However, many members feel that more areas of administration should be brought within the purview of the Committees, there should be thorough deliberations on the Demands for Grants of all Ministries and that more and more bills should be referred to the Committees for scrutiny before they are taken up in the House. The proposals have both plus points and minus points. By setting up more Committees we can make parliamentary surveillance over the Executive more effective. But there is another view on this matter; and it is that if more Committees are constituted a necessary concomitant needing consideration would be of rationalising the House schedule and reducing the number of sittings so that the members may be able to devote their time to Committee work. Perhaps these aspects may also be considered in our deliberations.

The need to establish an institution to impart training in Parliamentary Practice and Procedure to the newly elected members and the staff of Legislature Secretariat is another important item for our discussion. In order to facilitate the working of members and to maintain an efficient Secretariat for the House, it is useful to have some facility or institution for training the members and the staff in their work and acquainting them with parliamentary niceties. We may consider whether such a facility or institution should be at the national level or every State Legislature should have an institution of its own. Should we impart the training through lectures or class room discussions only or we may also make use of audio-visual methods and videotapes? This is a matter which needs application of mind and after deliberations we can come to some conclusion.

I also look forward to an animated discussion on the "Invoking of Anti-Defection Law." As you know, the law was enacted to outlaw defections. In many cases, the decisions taken by the Presiding Officers have been taken to the High Courts and the Supreme Court for adjudication. This has led to a situation which may appear to be a sort of confrontation between the Legislature and the Judiciary. We can consider how to avoid this kind of situation. How to modify the law so that harmonious relationship between the two integral parts of our system, namely the Legislature and the Judiciary, could be maintained on this issue and objectives of the law are achieved? Your views on this topic will be very helpful.

Yet another issue on the Agenda is "Accountability and Stability of Government." The Westminster system which we in India are following

provides for constant accountability of the Executive to the Legislature whereas the Presidential system as followed in some countries makes the Executive accountable to the people and that too at fixed intervals but not to the Legislature. The question today is whether the Executive should be accountable to the Legislature all the time and feel the pangs of instability or should it be reasonably stable while remaining constantly accountable? This issue has been discussed practically throughout the world. It was a matter of major discussion when the French Constitution was framed. We can perhaps express our views on the topic which will be useful to our people, to the Legislature and to the Executive.

Last but not the least, we are going to discuss the question of independence of Legislature Secretariats. Independence of the Legislature Secretariat is very essential to enable the officers and staff to carry out their duties in the best possible manner. The Secretariats of Parliament, if I may say so, are more independent than the Secretariats of the State Legislatures, and there is a demand for making the State Legislature Secretariats independent of the Executive. This matter can perhaps be taken up by the State Legislatures with the Executives in their respective States. However, it will be useful to have a discussion on this point also so as to have our views on this subject.

We have adopted the system of parliamentary democracy with multi-party system. In fact, the trend the world over is towards having a multi-party system. Every country says that it is a democratic country. But every country does not have multi-party system. Socialist countries, which claim to be democratic polities, usually have a single-party system. In fact, multi-party system is a concomitant feature of a liberal democratic polity. The system has advantages as well as some disadvantages. For example, it is a source of strength because it initiates an organised mode of participation of the people having different views in the affairs of the polity. But, sometimes multi-party based elections may lead to a situation when no single party gets a clear-cut mandate to form the Government on its own, and the nation may have to contend with a coalition Government of many parties. If many parties join to form a coalition, they may or may not form a stable Government.

Therefore, we have to think and find solutions to questions related with the working of multi-party parliamentary democracy. Some of these are: does it give a soft Government or a strong Government? Is the plethora of parties helpful in delivering goods and meeting the expectations of the people? Can it provide a stable Government?

To my mind, the Legislature should be as efficient as any other organisation in the country. If its efficiency does not match the efficiency of the other institutions, how will it be able to cope with the demands made on it by the system and the people? Therefore, it is desirable that the rules of procedure, methods of functioning, infrastructural facilities, etc.

should be updated periodically so that the Legislature may keep pace with the changing times and work efficiently.

Friends, it is a matter of some satisfaction that parliamentary democracy has worked in India nearly successfully and has led us on the path of progress and development. But it has also thrown up some problems. We have to apply our mind as to how best these problems can be solved. In a Conference like this, we can focus on the problems faced by the system and help make it more responsive to the aspirations of the people. If our discussions contribute towards achieving our goals in this regard, then the aim of holding such a Conference is fulfilled to a great extent.

Before concluding, may I once again thank on my own behalf and on behalf of my colleagues here, the Honourable Speaker and the Honourable Deputy Speaker of Gujarat Legislative Assembly and the Secretary and other officers and staff of the Gujarat Legislature Secretariat for their thoughtfulness in making excellent arrangements for this Conference.

Thank you.

THE TENTH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

C.K. JAIN

The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of all elections to Parliament and to the State Legislatures and also of elections to the Office of the President and Vice-President of India are vested in the Election Commission of India. The election and the manner of election of the President are detailed in articles 54 and 55 of the Constitution of India. The Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 and the Rules framed thereunder regulate all matters concerning the election to the Offices of the President and Vice-President. The Act of 1952 was amended in 1974 to make certain changes in the light of the experience during the elections held previously.

For each Presidential election, the Election Commission, in consultation with the Government of India, appoints a Returning Officer having office in New Delhi. By convention, the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha is appointed as Returning Officer in rotation as the Returning Officer to conduct such election. Accordingly, the Returning Officer for the First (1952), Third (1962), Fifth (1969) and Seventh (1977) Presidential Elections was the Secretary of Lok Sabha; for the Ninth (1987) Elections, the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha; for the Second (1957) and Fourth (1967) Elections, the Secretary of Rajya Sabha; and for the Sixth (1974) and the Eighth (1982) Elections, the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha. Since the Returning Officer for the Ninth Presidential Elections (1987) was the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, by convention the Returning Officer for the Tenth Presidential Elections (1992) was the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha.*

The Constitution of India envisages a pivotal position for the office of the President in our parliamentary democratic set-up. Under article 53(1) of the Constitution, the executive power of the Union is vested in the President to be exercised by him directly or through officers subordinate to him. The constitutional provisions also make it clear that the executive power of the Union is co-extensive with the Legislative power of Parliament and the Parliament is composed of the President and the two Houses—Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. It may thus be seen that on the one hand, the President is the head of the executive and on the other, he is a constituent part of the Parliament. Needless to say, this represents a real fusion of the highest executive and legislative authorities. The Constitution also confers extensive powers—administrative, legislative, judicial, military and diplomatic—on the President, though, of course, subject

*Till 12 November 1973, the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha was designated as Secretary, Lok Sabha and the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha was designated as Secretary, Rajya Sabha.

to constitutional limitations. The President is also the Head of State and the first citizen of our country.

This being so, the office of the President of India is one of utmost import in our political system. It has been our good fortune that we have had a galaxy of eminent personalities who adorned this supreme office. The first President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad who also had the unique distinction of being elected a second time, remained in office during the period 26 January 1950 to 13 May 1962. He was succeeded by Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan who was President from 13 May, 1962 to 13 May, 1967. Dr. Zakir Hussain, the third President who took over on 13 May, 1967 died in office on 3 May, 1969. Shri V. V. Giri, who was then Vice-President was sworn in as acting President on the same day. Shri Giri, however, resigned on 20 July, 1969 to contest the Presidential elections. The then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, Mr. Justice M. Hidayatullah was sworn in as acting President on 20 July, 1969 and remained in office till 21 August, 1969. The newly elected President Shri V. V. Giri took over on 24 August, 1969. When Shri Giri's tenure ended on 24 August, 1974, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed who was elected President was sworn in. Shri Ahmed died in office on 11 February, 1977 and the then Vice-President Shri B.D. Jatti was sworn in as acting President. Shri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy, who was elected as the next President, took over on 25 July, 1977. He was succeeded by Giani Zail Singh who was sworn in on 25 July, 1982. Shri R. Venkataraman was the next incumbent of the Rashtrapati Bhavan and assumed office on 25 July, 1987 and remained in office till 25 July, 1992. Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma was sworn in as the ninth President of India on 25 July, 1992.

As mentioned earlier, Dr. Rajendra Prasad had the rare distinction of being elected to the office of the President twice in the elections held on 2 May, 1952 and again on 6 May, 1957. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was elected in the elections held on 7 May, 1962, Dr. Zakir Hussain on 6 May, 1967, Shri V.V. Giri on 16 August, 1969, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed on 17 August, 1974, Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy on 21 July, 1977, Giani Zail Singh on 12 July, 1982, and Shri R. Venkataraman on 13 July, 1987.

The Tenth Presidential Elections: Article 54 of the Constitution provides that the President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States. As far as the procedure for the election of the President is concerned, article 55(1) states that as far as practicable, there shall be uniformity in the scale of representation of the different States at the election of the President. It also states that for the purpose of securing such uniformity among the States *inter se* as well as parity between the States as a whole and the Union, the number of votes which each elected member

of Parliament and the Legislative Assembly of each State is entitled to cast at such election shall be determined in the following manner:

- (a) every elected member of the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have as many votes as there are multiples of one thousand in the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the State by the total number of the elected members of the Assembly;
- (b) if, after taking the said multiples of one thousand, the remainder is not less than five hundred, then the vote of each member referred to in (a) above shall be further increased by one;
- (c) each elected member of either House of Parliament shall have such number of votes as may be obtained by dividing the total number of votes assigned to the members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States under (a) and (b) above by the total number of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament, fractions exceeding one-half being counted as one and other fractions being disregarded.

Article 55 also provides that the election of the President shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote through secret ballot. As for population, it provides that until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2000 have been published, population shall be construed as a reference to the 1971 census figures.

To illustrate, we may take the case of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Total population (under the 1971 census)	43,502,708
Total number of elected members of the State Legislative Assembly	294
Number of votes for each	43,502,708
	1000 × 294
	=147.96 or 148.

The value votes of members of Parliament for the Tenth Presidential Elections may be illustrated as under:

Total value votes for the States	544,971
Membership of Lok Sabha	543
Membership of Rajya Sabha	233
Value of votes per Member of Parliament	544971
	776
	=702.282 or 702
Total value of votes for Members of Parliament	702 × 776
	=544,752

The total number of members in the electoral college for the 1992 Presidential Election was as under:

(i) Rajya Sabha	233
(ii) Lok Sabha	543
(iii) State Legislative Assemblies	3825
Total	4601

The total value of votes for the Tenth Presidential Elections was as under:

(i) Total value of votes for Members of State Legislative Assemblies	544,971
(ii) Total value of votes for Members of Parliament	544,752
Grand Total	1,089,723

It may be seen that the value of the vote of each member of the Legislatures Assembly varied from State to State, depending on the strength of the Assembly as also the population as per the 1971 census. Thus, the lowest value vote was in respect of the State of Sikkim (7) and the highest was in Uttar Pradesh (208). The States of Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland did not form part of the electoral college as the State Legislative Assemblies in these two States had been dissolved earlier.

As prescribed in the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 as revised in 1974 and the rules framed thereunder, the Election Commission of India issued a notification for election to the office of the President of India on 10 June 1992. Earlier, on 5 June, Shri Sundarshan Agarwal, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha was appointed as the Returning Officer for the Tenth Presidential elections. The Secretaries of the Legislative Assemblies of all the States were simultaneously appointed Assistant Returning Officers. Under the election schedule announced on 10 June, the last date for filing of nomination was 24 June; scrutiny of nominations was to take place on 25 June; the last date for withdrawal of candidature was 27 June; and a poll, if necessary, was to be held on 13 July. On 10 June itself, the Returning Officer also issued a Public Notice detailing the election schedule. The notification issued by the Election Commission and the Public Notice issued by the Returning Officer were also published in the extraordinary issues of the Gazette of India and gazette of all States on 10 June.

With the issue of the notification, the election procedure was set in motion. In all, 86 nominations were received by the Returning Officer by the prescribed time on 24 June, the last date for filing of nominations. Some of the prominent personalities whose names were proposed

*For details, see Table 1.

Table 1
Statement showing the particulars regarding Population, the Number of Votes of each Elector at the Presidential Election 1992 for the purposes of Article 55 (2) of the Constitution

Name of State	No. of Assembly Seats (Elective)	1971 census population	Value of a votes of a member of legislative Assembly	Total votes for the State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra Pradesh	294	43,502,708	148	$148 \times 294 = 43,512$
2. Arunachal Pradesh	60	487,511	8	$8 \times 60 = 480$
3. Assam	126	14,625,152	116	$116 \times 126 = 14,616$
4. Bihar	324	56,353,369	174	$174 \times 324 = 56,276$
5. Goa	40	795,120	20	$20 \times 40 = 800$
6. Gujarat	182	26,687,475	147	$147 \times 182 = 26,754$
7. Haryana	90	10,036,808	112	$112 \times 90 = 10,080$
8. Himachal Pradesh	68	3,480,434	51	$51 \times 68 = 3,468$
9. Jammu & Kashmir*	87	6,300,000	72	$72 \times 87 = 6,264$
10. Karnataka	224	29,299,014	131	$131 \times 224 = 29,344$
11. Kerala	140	21,347,375	152	$152 \times 140 = 21,280$
12. Madhya Pradesh	320	41,654,179	130	$130 \times 320 = 41,600$
13. Maharashtra	288	50,412,235	175	$175 \times 288 = 50,400$
14. Manipur	60	1,072,753	18	$18 \times 60 = 1,080$
15. Meghalaya	60	1,011,899	17	$17 \times 60 = 1,020$
16. Mizoram	40	332,390	8	$8 \times 40 = 320$
17. Nagaland*	60	516,449	9	$9 \times 60 = 540$
18. Orissa	147	21,944,615	149	$149 \times 147 = 21,903$
19. Punjab	117	13,551,080	116	$116 \times 117 = 13,572$
20. Rajasthan	200	25,785,806	129	$129 \times 200 = 25,800$
21. Sikkim	32	209,843	7	$7 \times 32 = 224$
22. Tamil Nadu	234	41,198,168	176	$176 \times 234 = 41,184$
23. Tripura	60	1,556,342	26	$26 \times 60 = 1,560$
24. Uttar Pradesh	425	88,341,144	208	$208 \times 425 = 88,400$
25. West Bengal	294	44,312,011	151	$151 \times 294 = 44,394$
Total	3,972			Total Value = 544,971
(a) Value of votes per member of Parliament		$543 + 233 = 776 = \frac{544,971}{776}$		702.282 or 702
(b) Total value of votes for Members of Parliament		702×776		$= 544,752$
	Grand Total			1,089,723

*Legislative Assembly dissolved

included the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, the former Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Prof. G.G. Swell and the eminent jurist and Rajya Sabha member, Shri Ram Jethmalani. Out of these, 14 nomination papers were rejected under section 5B(4) of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952. The remaining 72 nomination papers were taken up for scrutiny on 25 June out of which eventually only 11 nomination papers were accepted by the Returning Officer. Of these, four sets of nomination papers proposed the name of Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, three sets each of the names of Prof. G.G. Swell and Shri Ram Jethmalani and one that of Kaka Joginder Singh *urf* Dharti-Pakad.

All these four candidates remained in the fray even after the last date for withdrawal of candidature was over. Thus, the stage was set for a quadrangular contest. However, one of the candidates, Shri Ram Jethmalani later withdrew from the contest in favour of Prof. G.G. Swell making the election a triangular affair.

The polling in the Tenth Presidential Elections were held on 13 July from 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. in Parliament House and in the premises of the Legislative Assembly Complex in individual States. There was a record polling in all polling centres. The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Manipur and Sikkim recorded hundred per cent polling. Of the 776 members of Parliament, 47 members cast their votes in the State Capitals with prior permission. Four MLAs, who also had sought prior permission, voted in Parliament House. In all, out of the 776 members of Parliament, 745 had cast their votes. Out of the total strength of 4601 in the electoral college, as many as 4,451 voted in the elections. The ballot boxes from the State Capitals were then transferred to Parliament House for counting.

The counting was taken up on 16 July in the Parliament House where arrangements had been made through Closed Circuit TV System for display of the progress of counting. By evening, the results were available. Out of the total of 4,451 votes with a value of 1043387, 67 votes valued at 17,199 were found invalid. Of the remaining 4384 votes valued at 1026188, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma had polled 2865 votes at 675864, Prof. G.G. Swell 1502 votes valued at 346485, Shri Ram Jathmalani 13 votes valued at 2704 and Kaka Joginder Singh *urf* Dharti-Pakad 4 votes valued at 1135. Accordingly, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma was declared elected to the Office of the President.**

Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma was sworn in as the ninth President of India by the Chief Justice of India, Mr. Justice M.H. Kania at a solemn function held in the Central Hall of Parliament on 25 July 1992.

** For details of the election results, see Table II.

DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA: A PROFILE

Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma was born in Bhopal on 19 August 1918. An outstanding student all through his academic career, he had his schooling in Bhopal itself. Afterwards, he joined St. John's College, Agra for early University education. From there he went to the Allahabad University where he did MA in English Literature and Hindi with Sanskrit. At Lucknow University, he successfully completed his LL.M. With these achievements, he went to Cambridge University where he did his Ph.D. at the Fitzwilliam College. Concurrently, he earned a Diploma in Public Administration from London University. He was called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn and later was a Fellow at the Harvard Law School. His academic pursuits took him to Paris and Zurich Universities too.

Even during his student days, young Shanker Dayal was actively involved in extra-curricular activities. He was an active member and office bearer of the Lucknow University Students Union and was involved in social service activities too. He was Treasurer of the Tagore Society and the University Majlis at the Cambridge University.

Considering his academic achievements, it was but natural that Dr. Sharma was keen to take up teaching as a profession. Soon after completing his formal studies, he began his career as a lecturer in Law with the Lucknow University. Later, he also taught at the Cambridge University. He also practised law at the Chief Court of Oudh in Lucknow for some time in 1940s.

In spite of these achievements, Dr. Sharma was not one to rest contented. He was deeply concerned at the plight of the nation which was then suffering under the colonial yoke. Naturally, he was also drawn into the national liberation movement and soon plunged himself into the crusade for freedom. He had to suffer several spells of incarceration for this noble task. Simultaneously, he was involved in the movement to bring about the merger of his native Bhopal State with the rest of India for which also he had to undergo imprisonment. This latter struggle continued even after India attained independence till the goal was reached.

Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma was actively associated with Indian National Congress from the time he entered public life. His leadership on the Bhopal merger issue made the Congress leaders appoint him the President of the Bhopal Congress Committee in 1950. When Bhopal merged with the rest of India, Dr. Sharma became the first Chief Minister. During his tenure as Chief Minister of Bhopal from April 1952 to November 1956, he earned encomiums from far and wide for his administrative acumen. When Bhopal became part of the State of Madhya Pradesh in November 1956, he became a Cabinet Minister in the State Government and continued to remain in that post for the next eleven years. During this period, he held the portfolios of Education, Law, Public Works, Industry and Commerce, National Resources and Separate Revenue.

Dr. Sharma's legislative and parliamentary career began when he was elected to the then Bhopal Legislative Assembly in 1952. Subsequently, he was a member of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1956 to 1971. He was first elected to the Lok Sabha in 1971 and later he was a member of the Seventh Lok Sabha (January 1980 to August 1984) too.

It was Dr. Sharma's close association with the Indian National Congress as also his reputation as a many-splendoured personality committed to nation building that brought him to the national scene. His considerable organisational skill had been witnessed when he led the Bhopal Congress in the late forties and then in the fifties. Starting 1967, he was appointed the President of the Madhya Pradesh Congress Committee. Greater responsibilities now beckoned him and in 1968, he became the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, a post in which he remained for the next four years. And then came the crowing achievement when in 1972 he was chosen the President of the Indian National Congress. He remained in that post till 1974 when he was appointed a Cabinet Minister in charge of Communications in Smt. Indira Gandhi's Cabinet. Dr. Sharma was a member of the All India Congress Committee (AICC) for over three decades (1952—84) and a member of the Congress Working Committee for about 20 years.

The nation called upon Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma yet again in 1984 when he was appointed Governor of Andhra Pradesh and in the next two years, he had different gubernatorial assignments. After a short spell in Andhra Pradesh, he moved over as Governor of Punjab in 1985 and in the next year as Governor of Maharashtra.

The call of duty next took him back to New Delhi when Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma was unanimously elected the Vice-President of India in August 1987. Dr. Sharma became the third Vice-President to have been elected unanimously to the august office, the earlier ones being Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Shri M. Hidayatullah. He was sworn in on 3 September 1987. As Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. Sharma proved his mettle like a "fair umpire" and endeared himself to all sections of the House and enhanced the prestige and dignity of the office he held. From Vice-President to the President of India, it was only a matter of five years.

Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma is verily a multi-faceted personality. Education, particularly promotion of education, of course has been his prime concern. As such, he has been closely involved in educational activities. Thus, during 1956-59, he was Pro-Chancellor of the Sagar University. When he was Governor of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Maharashtra, he was concurrently Chancellor of the Universities also. He was also

Chancellor of the Delhi University, Punjab University, Pondicherry University and Gandhigram Rural Institute. Besides, he was the Visitor of the Makhan Lal Chaturvedi Rashtriya Vishvavidyalaya Patrakarita Sansthan, Bhopal. He has delivered convocation Addresses in many Universities all over the country.

Dr. Sharma is recipient of Doctorate of Laws (Honoris Causa) bestowed on him by the Vikram University, Bhopal University, Agra University, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Devi Ahilya Vishvavidyalaya, Indore, Meerut University, University of Roorkee and University of Mauritius, Mauritius.

Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma was President of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR) and the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA). He was also Chairman of the (i) International Jury for the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding; (ii) International Jury for the Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development; (iii) South Central Zonal Cultural Centre; (iv) Central Sanskrit Board; and (v) Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Puraskar Award Committee.

Widely travelled all over the world. Dr. Sharma has led several Indian Delegations to International Conferences, including the Indian Parliamentary Delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference held in Oslo in 1980 and a special Delegation of veteran freedom fighters to Moscow in August 1987 for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of India's independence during the Festival of India in the erstwhile USSR.

An erudite scholar, Dr. Sharma has been active in the literary field too. He has been on the Editorial Boards of several English, Hindi and Urdu journals of repute. Some of his publications include: Congress Approach to International Affairs; Studies in Indo-Soviet Coöperation; Rule of Law and Role of Police; Readings in Indo-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation; Jawaharlal Nehru: The maker of modern Common wealth; Jawaharlal Nehru: Selected Speeches; Secularism in Indian Ethos; Eminent Indians; Kranti Drashta; Hamare Path Pradarshak (Hindi); Deshmani (Hindi); and Hamare Chintan ki Mooldhara (Hindi).

Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma takes special interest in Philosophy, Comparative Study of Religions, Law, Education, Rural Development, International Affairs, Linguistics, Classical Indian and Western Music and Poetry. He has won distinction as a sportsman, having excelled in athletics, rowing and swimming.

Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma is married to Smt. Vimala Sharma, a former legislator in the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha and an active social

THE FIRST WOMAN SPEAKER OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS

G.C. MALHOTRA

27 June 1992 will ever remain a red letter day in the long and chequered history of British parliamentary democracy, particularly that of the House of Commons. The House of Commons created history that day when it elected the Opposition Labour Party member Miss Betty Boothroyd as its 155th Speaker, the first woman to be elected to the high office and the first from the Opposition benches since the War.

The Speakership in U.K. dates back under its present title to the year 1377 when Sir Thomas Hungerford was appointed to the post, even though the origin of the office can be traced as far back as 1258. In the past, Speakers were usually associated politically with Governments and often held an office in the Government. It was during the Speakership of Mr. Arthur Onslow (1728-61) that these ties slackened and many of the practices associated with the Speaker today established. By the mid-nineteenth Century, the concept of the Speaker being above party came to be the norm. With a view to strengthening this concept, today incumbent Speakers are often returned unopposed at the General Elections when they stand as "Mr. Speaker seeking Re-election". Once thus returned to the House, their re-election as Speaker is a smooth affair.

The procedure for election of a new Speaker at the commencement of a newly constituted House is very elaborate. According to Erskine May, in such a situation, under Standing Order No. 1, the Chair will be taken by the member, "present in the House and not being a Minister of the Crown, who has served for the longest period continuously as a member of the House." Once in the Chair, he calls two members in turn to move and second a motion that some other present there "do take the Chair of this House as Speaker," and proposes that question. Other members may then speak but the Chair defers calling any member who may wish to move an amendment until the candidate already proposed is called to make the customary speech presenting himself to the House. At the end of the debate, if no other member is proposed as a candidate, then the Chair puts the question. On the other hand, if another candidate is proposed, under the Standing Order, all candidates subsequent to the first proposed, must be moved in the form of amendments to the first question. After the amendment is moved, the question is proposed "That the amendment be made". The alternative candidate is then also called to submit himself before the House before the question on the amend-

ment is put. If the first amendment is negated, others are then similarly moved. Once any amendment is agreed to, no further amendment can be moved and the main question as amended must accordingly be decided. If every amendment is negated, the main question is put unamended.

The election of the new Speaker of the House of Commons had attracted considerable attention following the decision of the 154th Speaker Bernard Weatherill not to seek re-election. Following the General Elections held on 10 April, the party position in the 651-member House of Commons was as under: Conservative Party—336; Labour Party—271; Liberal Democratic Party—20; SNP—3; Plaid Cymru—4; Northern Ireland Unionists—13; and SDLP—4.

As the election day approached, there were several candidates in the fray. From the ruling Conservative Party, four candidates had offered to contest—Mr. Terence Higgins, Mr. Peter Brooke, Mr. Paul Channon and Sir Giles Shaw. The Labour Party put up the member from West Bromwich (West), Miss Betty Boothroyd, who was the Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons since 1987. Yet another candidate was Dame Janet Fookes.

When the House met on 17 April, the Chair was taken by the former Conservative Prime Minister, Sir Edward Heath, as Father of the House, the member with the longest unbroken service in the House. By then, one of the candidates Mr. Paul Channon had already withdrawn in favour of Mr. Peter Brooke, the former Northern Ireland Secretary. As per the Standing Order, Sir Edward Heath called upon Mr. Brooke's proposer and seconder to move and second the motion. After this, Mr. Brooke made the customary speech accepting the nomination. This was followed by former Conservative Minister Mr. John Biffen MP who proposed the amendment to substitute Miss Boothroyd's name. He was seconded by the Labour MP Miss Gwyneth Dunwoody. Then followed the debates. With no other nominations being made, the House divided on the amendment which was carried by 372 votes to 238 in favour of Miss Boothroyd. The main question was then agreed to without a vote. Miss Boothroyd was then conducted to the Chair amidst "unprecedented applause from all sides". Her election was warmly welcomed by all sections of the House. Interestingly, 74 members of the ruling Conservative Party voted in favour of Miss Boothroyd. Prime Minister Mr. John Major, the Leader of the House Mr. Tony Newton and the Government Chief Whip Mr. Richard Dyder, all abstained.

Congratulating Miss Boothroyd, Prime Minister Mr. John Major said that the House had elected her because it "trusts you, it believes you enjoy in abundance the qualities necessary to protect and sustain the House and to safeguard its rights". "The fact that it was a contested election adds, I believe, to your success", he observed.

Felicitating the Speaker-elect, the Labour Party leader Mr. Neil Kinnock pointed out that it had taken six centuries and 154 previous Speakers before the House of Commons had finally elected a woman to the exalted office and wished her a long and fruitful term in office.

Leaders of various parties and the other candidate Mr. Peter Brooke also congratulated the Speaker-elect.

Accepting the felicitations, Miss Boothroyd said that for her, "the Commons has never been just a career; it is my life". She expressed her gratitude to the members for electing her to the august office and observed: "Before I take the Chair, I wish to thank the House for the very great honour it has bestowed on me. I pray that I shall justify its confidence and I pledge that I shall do all in my power to preserve the Speakership and its traditions". Miss Boothroyd, however, made one distinctive departure by requesting to be excused from wearing a wig. In her own words "I shall seek to maintain the traditions of the House. I shall certainly wear the robe and the buckled shoes and the other things associated with the Speaker. But a wig—no".

Miss Betty Boothroyd, 62, has been an active Labour Party worker all through her career. She has been in full-time Labour politics since her early twenties working as Secretary and Assistant to different MPs. She was first elected to the Commons in 1974 from the West Bromwich (West) constituency. In the House, she has served in Chairman's panel (chairing Standing Committees on Legislation) and the House of Commons Commission responsible for Administration. In the late 1970s, she was a member of the Labour Party's Delegation to the European Assembly. She has also been a member of the Labour Party's National Executive Committee. A former Labour Party Whip, in 1987 she became a Deputy Speaker.

ELECTION OF THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF RAJYA SABHA

LARRDIS

Article 89(2) of the Constitution of India provides that the Council of States shall, as soon as may be, choose one of its members to be Deputy Chairman thereof and, so often as the Office of the Deputy Chairman becomes vacant, the Council shall choose another member to be Deputy Chairman thereof.

Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, who was elected as Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha on 18 November 1988, retired as a member of the House on 4 July 1992 at the expiration of her term. As such, the Office of the Deputy Chairman had fallen vacant with effect from that date. Consequently, the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, under Rule 7 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, fixed 10 July 1992 as the date for holding election to the office.

Accordingly, the members were informed of the procedure and programme of election through the Rajya Sabha Bulletin Part II on 6 July 1992. Members were required to give notices of motions for the election in the prescribed form before noon on 9 July 1992.

In all, twenty motions were received by the prescribed time. Of these, fifteen motions proposed the name of Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla (who was re-elected to the Rajya Sabha from Maharashtra on 25 June) and the remaining five proposed the name of Smt. Renuka Chowdhury.

On 10 July, 1992, when the item was taken up in the House, the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma called upon the proposers to move the motions listed against their names. All the motions were duly moved and seconded in the House.

The Chairman then put to vote the motion moved by the Leader of the House, Shri S.B. Chavan proposing the name of Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla. The motion was adopted with 128 members voting in favour and 95 against. The Chairman then declared Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla elected as the new Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha. She was then conducted to her seat by the Leader of the House, Shri S.B. Chavan and the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Sikander Bakht.

Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla was warmly felicitated on her election by Shri S.B. Chavan, Shri Sikander Bakht and the Leaders of various parties and groups in the House. The Chairman, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma also joined the House in felicitating her.

Congratulating Dr. (Smt.) Heptulla on her election as the Deputy Chairman, the Leader of the House, Shri S.B. Chavan observed that this was the third time she was being elevated to the august seat. He said:

The Rajya Sabha occupies a unique position in the parliamentary system of our country. The mantle of steering through the proceedings of the House falls on the Presiding Officer. In a House like ours, which is a happy amalgam of the old and the young, the veterans and the freshers, the Chair requires qualities of heart and head, sweetness of temper, richness of experience, knowledge of parliamentary procedures and tactfulness in handling situations. These Dr. Heptulla amply possesses. She has sound academic background and experience of social service. I have no doubt that all these assets which she has at her disposal will be utilised by her to make Rajya Sabha function effectively and constructively.

Concluding, Shri Chavan expressed confidence that Dr. Heptulla's continued occupation of the Chair will be beneficial and fruitful to the House.

Offering felicitations on behalf of his party and on his own behalf, Shri Sikander Bakht, the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, hoped that Dr. (Smt.) Heptulla would continue to pay her attention towards the Opposition benches as she had been doing in the past.

Congratulating the new Deputy Chairman, the Leader of the Janata Dal, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy said that she brings to bear vast and variegated experience to the office and pledged unqualified and unstinted cooperation to her in the discharge of the duties.

Extending cordial felicitations to Dr. (Smt.) Heptulla, the Leader of the CPI(M), Shri Samar Mukherjee expressed the hope that she will continue to maintain the conventions and the traditions of the House.

Offering his congratulations, the Leader of the Janata Dal (S), Shri Yashwant Sinha said that given her sweet temper, skill of language and the manner in which she tackles problems, it should not be difficult for her to overcome difficult situations.

Congratulating Dr. (Smt.) Heptulla, the Leader of the DMK, Shri Murasoli Maran observed that by her suave and urbane nature and tactful handling of situations, she has been running the affairs of the House in an admirable manner.

The Leader of the AIADMK, Shri G. Swaminathan warmly congratulated Dr. (Smt.) Heptulla on her re-election and pledged full cooperation to her in the conduct of the proceedings of the House.

The leader of the CPI, Shri N.E. Balram said that she has been very impartial in the Chair and offered unreserved cooperation in the discharge of her duties.

Shri Mentay Padmanabham, the Leader of the Telugu Desam Party, also extended full cooperation to the new Deputy Chairman.

Offering his felicitations, the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Shri M.M. Jacob expressed confidence that with her vast experience, healthy democratic practices will be continued by her.

Other members who congratulated Dr. (Smt.) Heptulla were Sarvashri Subramanian Swamy, P. Upendra, Shabbir Ahmad Salaria, Karma Topden, B.V. Abdulla Koya, Anand Prakash Gautam, Prof. Saurin Bhattacharya and Smt. Renuka Chowdhury.

Associating himself with the members of the House in felicitating Dr. (Smt.) Heptulla, the Chairman, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma observed:

Dr. (Smt.) Heptulla brings to the office of Deputy Chairman a great and widely acknowledged quality of a fine intellect, rich experience, warmth and goodness of heart, sensitive understanding of parliamentary procedure and practice, patience, persuasive ability and much else. I am sure she should further enhance the dignity and distinction of the high office she has been elected to.

Replying to the felicitations, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla expressed her deep and heartfelt gratitude to all the members in the House for the honour bestowed on her. She pointed out that she has always tried to run the House not with the help of the Rule Book but with the help and cooperation of all the members. She assured members that there is not going to be any change in her attitude and that she would do her duty to the best of her ability and justice.

DR. (SMT.) NAJMA HEPTULLA—A LIFE SKETCH

Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla was born in Bhopal on 13 April 1940. She received her education at the Motilal Nehru Vigyan Mahavidyala. She completed her M.Sc. in Zoology with First Division and also stood first in the University. At the young age of 22, she was awarded Ph. D. for her thesis on Cardiac Anatomy. Married to Shri Akbarali Heptulla, she has three daughters.

Dr. (Smt.) Heptulla, who is basically a social worker, has been closely associated with the Indian National Congress. Her parliamentary career began in 1980 when she was first elected to the Rajya Sabha. Within a short span of time, she had made her presence felt in the House as an able parliamentarian. She was a member of the Joint Committee on Marriage Law (Amendment) Bill, 1981 during the period 1980-81. She was also a member of the Committee on Rules during 1981-82.

Dr. (Smt.) Heptulla was nominated to the Panel of Vice-Chairmen, Rajya Sabha during 1982-84. This period also saw her as a Member of the

Committee on Petitions and also the General Purposes Committee. During 1984-85, she was associated with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Parliament.

In January 1985, Dr. (Smt.) Heptulla was elected the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, a post which she held till January 1986. In July 1986, she was elected to the Rajya Sabha a second time. She was unanimously re-elected Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 18 November 1988, a post she held till her term expired on 4 July 1992. She was re-elected to the Rajya Sabha in June 1992 and elected the Deputy Chairman for a record third term on 10 July 1992. She has also been Chairman of the Committee of Privileges, Rajya Sabha, since 1988.

Dr. (Smt.) Heptulla has been actively involved in various parliamentary activities. She was General Secretary of the Science Forum of Parliament. She was elected Vice-Chairperson of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) in 1987, the first woman parliamentarian ever to hold the office. She was also a member of the Environment Committee of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in 1990. She was elected President of the Women's Group of the CPA in 1990. She was also a member of the Commonwealth Observers' Group to the General Elections in Zambia in 1991.

Dr. (Smt.) Heptulla was General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee (I) during 1986-87.

An active social worker, Dr. (Smt.) Heptulla has organised over a hundred Seminars on the status of women in India. She also submitted a 17-point plan for the betterment of the condition of women in the country. She has also been associated with the National Committee for International Women's Year, National Committee on Women and the India Haj Advisory Board.

Promotion of education, particularly scientific education, is Dr. (Smt.) Heptulla's special interest. She was a member of the Courts of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and the Aligarh Muslim University. She is a Fellow of the Academy of Zoology, India and of the Zoological Society, London and was also a Professor of Zoology. She has been a member of the Indian Science Congress for nearly two decades. Closely associated with the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), she is the founder of the Maulana Azad Multi-purpose Higher Secondary School. She is also the President of the Indo-Arab Society and Treasurer of the Society for Latin America.

An author of repute, Dr. (Smt.) Heptulla has presented a number of research papers at the Indian Science Congress. She has also published several research papers in foreign and Indian Journals. She was a member of the Advisory Committee and Editorial Board of two renowned Research Journals—*The Indian Journal of Zoology* and *The Journal of Anatomy*. Since 1986, she has been the Editor and Publisher of the

Women's quarterly magazine, *Hamari Goshthi*. Some of her publications include: *India's Progress in Science and Technology: Continuity and Change*; *Indo-West Asian Relations: The Nehru Era*; *Rom Reforms for Women: Future Options* (Editor).

Her special interests are promotion of scientific knowledge, economic cooperation, international understanding, uplift of women and secular values. During her pastime and recreation, she remains engrossed in reading and writing, freelance journalism, collecting music of various languages and countries and sports and games.

A widely travelled person, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla has visited Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Fiji, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, UAE, UK, USA, Uruguay, West Indies, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

87th Inter-Parliamentary Conference: The 87th Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in Yaounde (Cameroon) from 6 to 11 April 1992. The Indian Delegation to the Conference was led by Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha. Other members of the Delegation were Sarvashri Jagesh Desai, Purna Chandra Malik, S.C. Verma, Suresh Pachouri, Som Pal and Km. Saroj Khaparde, all members of Parliament. Shri G.L. Batra, Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was Secretary to the Delegation.

The Conference mainly discussed and adopted declaration/resolutions on the following subjects:

- (a) Environment and Development: The views of Parliamentarians on the main directions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and its prospects:

The Conference heard the report of the Committee on Education, Science, Culture and Environment and adopted the text of the open letters to the President of the United States of America and to the members of the Congress of that country, wherein concern of the Parliamentarians was expressed about the outcome of the Preparatory Committee's work for the UNCED held in New York in March 1992.

- (b) The organisation and functioning of democracy and the expression of ethnic diversity as a means of ensuring the stability of all states and economic development and better use of the peace dividend for the benefit of the Third World.

The Conference also held discussions on the following subjects placed on its agenda as supplementary items:

- (i) The Pandemic nature of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS): Its threat to world economic growth and political and social stability, especially in the Third World; the promotion of policies to transform scientific knowledge into public policy and social and political commitment to mitigate its effects.
- (ii) Defence of representative institutions in Peru. Besides, the Conference devoted three sittings to the General Debate on the political, economic and social situation in the world in which 81 speakers took part.

The 57th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India: The 57th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held in Gandhinagar on 29 and 30 May 1992. Hosted by the Gujarat Vidhan Sabha, it was attended by almost all the Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India. Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference presided over it. The Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha also attended the Conference.

The Conference discussed the following points which it had on its agenda:

- (i) Disorder and disturbances in the House at the time of Address by the President/Governors and measures to curb them;
- (ii) Relationship between Legislature and Judiciary;
- (iii) Committee System;
- (iv) Need to establish an institution to impart training in Parliamentary Practice and Procedure to the staff of Legislature Secretariats and the newly elected Members of Legislatures;
- (v) Invoking of Anti-Defection Law;
- (vi) Accountability and stability of Government; and
- (vii) Independence of Legislature Secretariats.

As is customary, the Conference was preceded by the 37th Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India on 28 May 1992. It was presided over by Shri C.K. Jain, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Secretaries of State/Union territory Legislatures participated in the discussions.

The Conference of Presiding Officers was followed by a Symposium on 'Interaction between Union and State Legislatures' on 31 May 1992 which was inaugurated by Shri Chimanbhai Patel, Chief Minister of Gujarat. Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha presided over it and delivered the Opening Address. The Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India and members of Parliament from Gujarat and members of Gujarat Vidhan Sabha, participated in the Symposium. Dr. N. Seshagiri, Director, National Informatics Centre (NIC) gave a presentation of the Computer network facility for the State Legislatures.

Meeting of the CPA Executive Committee: The Meetings of the Executive Committee of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) were held at Cayman Islands from 27 April to 1 May 1992. Shri Hashim Abdul Halim, Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly and Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, M.P. and Regional Representative for Asia Region, attended the meetings.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar in Port of Spain: The Fourth Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar was held in Port of Spain from 6 to 14 June, 1992. Shri P. C. Chacko, M.P. represented the India Branch of the CPA at the Seminar.

Birth Anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: On the Occasion of the birth anniversary of the late Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, a function was held under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) on 14 April 1992 in the Central Hall of Parliament.

Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Sitaram Kesri, Union Minister of Welfare, Shri Sharad Pawar, Union Minister of Defence, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Leader of the Opposition in Rajya Sabha, Shri G. Venkat Swamy, Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development, several members of Parliament and former members of Parliament paid floral tributes to Dr. Ambedkar whose portrait adorns the Central Hall of Parliament

Birth Anniversary of Pt. Motilal Nehru and Rabindra Nath Tagore: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru and Rabindra Nath Tagore, separate functions were held under the auspices of the IPG on 6 May 1992 and on 8 May 1992 respectively in the Central Hall of Parliament where their portraits are put up.

Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Smt. Sheila Kaul, Union Minister of Urban Development and several members of Parliament paid floral tributes to both Pandit Motilal Nehru and Rabindra Nath Tagore on the occasion.

First Death Anniversary of Shri Rajiv Gandhi: To mark the first death anniversary of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India, an Exhibition of photographs by the eminent photographer Shri Pranab Mukherjee was organised by the Department of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) in the Parliament House Annexe on 21 May 1992. The Exhibition was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao.

The inauguration of the Exhibition was followed by a meeting of Parliamentarians in the Main Committee Room, Parliament House Annexe under the auspices of the IPG. Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha presided over the meeting. Both the Prime Minister and the Speaker, Lok Sabha addressed the gathering.

The Prime Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao released a commemorative coin in the denomination of Re. 1 brought out by the Ministry of Finance on the occasion. The Speaker, Lok Sabha also released a book 'Remembering Rajiv' authored by Shri Mani Shanker Aiyar, M.P.

RELEASE OF MONOGRAPHS

As decided by the Executive Committee of the IPG, the Lok Sabha Secretariat has been bringing out Monographs on eminent Parliamentarians to commemorate their contribution to the strengthening of parliamentary institutions in the country. Two such Monographs in the Eminent Parliamentarians Monograph Series on Shri M.A. Ayyangar and Shri S.M. Joshi brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat were released

by Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha at a function held in the Parliament House Annexe on 1 April 1992. Former Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekhar, Prof. Ram Kapse, Shri Hari Kishore Singh, Shri Bhogendra Jha, Shri P.G. Narayanan, Shri P. Upendra (all members of Parliament) and Prof. Madhu Dandavate, former member of Parliament spoke on the occasion and paid tributes to Shri M.A. Ayyangar and Shri S.M. Joshi.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITING INDIA

Tanzanian Parliamentary Delegation: On the invitation of the Parliament of India, a 6-member Tanzanian Parliamentary Delegation, led by His Excellency Chief Adam Sapi Mkwawa, Speaker of the National Assembly of Tanzania, visited India from 5 to 12 April, 1992. The Delegation called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad on 6 April, 1992. The Delegation also called on the Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, and the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhur on 7 April, 1992. The Speaker, Lok Sabha hosted a banquet in their honour on the same day. A meeting between the visiting Delegation and members of the Parliament of India was also held on 7 April on the same day.

The Delegation also visited Faridabad, Agra, Bangalore and Bombay.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS GOING ABROAD

South Asian Consultation of Parliamentarians on achieving the goals of the 1990's for Children and Development. On the invitation of the Parliament of Nepal, a 3-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, M.P. visited Nepal from 18 to 19 May, 1992 for attending a two-day working session on South Asian Consultation of Parliamentarians on achieving the Goals of the 1990's for Children and Development". Other members of the Delegation were Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil, M.P. and Shri Yashwant Sinha, M.P.

U.K., France and Germany:

A Team of Parliamentarians led by Shri Ajit Kumar Panja, Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting visited U.K., France and Germany from 14 to 24 June 1992 to make a study of the technological and procedural aspect of televising of Parliamentary proceedings in those countries. Other members of the team were Shri Sunil Dutt and Shri Arvind Trivedi, both members of Parliament. Shri R.C. Bhardwaj, Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was Secretary to the team.

Sri Lanka: Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha, accompanied by Shri C.K. Jain, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, attended the Conference of SAARC Speakers' Conference held in Colombo from 15 to 17 June 1992.

Australia: On the invitation of the Parliament of Australia, an Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha visited Australia from 21 to 30 June 1992. Other Members of the Delegation were Sarvashri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Abraham Charles, Ram Kapse, Dr. Debi Prasad Pal and Smt. Sushma Swaraj, all members of Parliament. Shri C.K. Jain, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha was Secretary to the Delegation.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period 1 April to 30 June 1992, the following programmes/courses were organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Appreciation Courses for Probationers of All India and Central Services: Appreciation Courses were organised by the Bureau, viz. (i) for Indian Revenue Service Probationers from 20 to 24 April 1992; and (ii) for Indian Postal Service, P&T Accounts and Finance Service and Indian Railway Service Engineers from 15 to 19 June 1992.

In-Service Training Courses

The Bureau also organised In-Service Training Courses for Sr./Jr. Clerks and Sr./Jr. Library Assistants of Lok Sabha Secretariat from 22 to 26 June 1992.

Two Computer Appreciation Courses for Private Secretaries/Personal Assistants of Lok Sabha Secretariat were organised from 25 to 29 May 1992 and from 22 to 26 June 1992 in collaboration with the National Informatics Centre (NIC), at the NIC Head Quarters in New Delhi.

Study Visits

At the request of various training and educational institutions, 6 Study visits were organised by the Bureau.

Attachment Programme for Audit Officers from the Office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India in the Working of Financial Committees: The Bureau organised an Attachment Programme for Audit Officers from the Office of C&AG of India in the working of Financial Committees from 10 to 11 June 1992.

Visit of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Bangladesh Parliament: Shri Abul Hashem, Secretary of Bangladesh Parliament and Shri Shofullah, Assistant Secretary, visited the Bureau from 19 to 22 May 1992 to study the functioning of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats and of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Visit by senior officials of the Nepalese Parliament:

A Study Visit of senior Officials of the Nepalese Parliament was organised on 25 May 1992 by the Bureau to enable them to study the methodology and tenure of Members of the Upper House in India.

Seminar on 'The Constitution of India in Precept and Practice'

A Seminar on 'The Constitution of India in Precept and Practice' was organised on 25 and 26 April 1992. It was inaugurated by Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha. Among others, Presiding Officers of State Legislatures, Ministers, Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Jurists, Journalists and academicians took part in the deliberations.

*For details, see article entitled "Seminar on the Constitution of India in Precept and Practice" in the *Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 2, June 1992.

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

STATE LEGISLATURES

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Alleged refusal by a Government servant to accept important Assembly dak: On 12 July 1990, Shri Rasik Bihari Meena, Despatch Rider (an employee of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly Secretariat), went to the residence of Shri Arun Kumar, the Administrative Secretary, Department of Medicine and Health, Government of Rajasthan, for delivering important Assembly dak. Shri Arun Kumar allegedly refused to receive the dak, threatened the Despatch Rider and asked him not to bring any dak at his residence in future. Shri Rasik Bihari Meena, thereafter, addressed a letter to the Secretary, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly Secretariat, complaining *inter alia*, about the alleged refusal in accepting the important Assembly dak by Shri Arun Kumar. Shri Meena further stated that Shri Arun Kumar had misbehaved with him, threatened him and asked him not to bring any dak at his residence in future. He enclosed with the letter the dak which was allegedly not accepted by Shri Arun Kumar.

The matter was referred by the Speaker to the Committee of Privileges under rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajasthan Legislative Assembly for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee of Privileges, after considering all the relevant documents and the written submission of Shri Arun Kumar, Administrative Secretary, Department of Medicine and Health, Government of Rajasthan and after examining him in person, in their second Report presented to the Speaker on 18 January 1992, reported *inter alia* as follows:

"The Committee was not satisfied with the written submission of Shri Arun Kumar and directed him to appear in person before the Committee on 11 November 1991 to put up his case.

On 11 November 1991, Shri Arun Kumar appeared before the Committee. In reply to questions asked by the Committee, he said:

"Dak had been received in the past in the night and I might also have, perhaps, received it in the past. This time, I asked the person who had brought the dak as to why had he brought the dak at that time. No action could be taken on it in the night. I asked him to come in the morning. When the matter came up (before the Committee) as a question of privilege, I discussed the matter with the Chief Secretary. I told him receiving dak was not enough; it was necessary that action was also taken on it. No

action can be taken on the dak received in the night at residence. The matter needed consideration, I told him.

After discussion with the Chief Secretary, the system has been changed. Now the dak sent in the night is received at one place in the Secretariat and is forwarded to the concerned Secretary or Officer in the morning".

When the attention of the Administrative Secretary was invited to the direction contained in the circular dated 24 July 1989 of the Chief Secretary that dak must be received at whatever time it is delivered, he confessed that he did not know about it at that time and admitted his fault.

In reply to another question, the Administrative Secretary stated that he had already submitted that there was no intention on his part to obstruct the proceedings of Vidhan Sabha. He reiterated that he had no such intention. If, however, any such impression had been created, he was sorry for that, he added."

The Committee considered all the aspects of this controversial question of privilege, and took a serious view of the matter. The Committee asserted that "Insulting or abusing or asserting or resisting an officer of the House, or any other person entrusted with or acting in the execution of his duty." constituted a case of contempt. Hence in the instant case, non-acceptance of dak by the Administrative Secretary, Department of Medicine and Health, Rajasthan Government, his threatening of the despatch rider, asking the despatch rider that he should never come to his residence to deliver the dak in future and sending the despatch rider back along with the undelivered dak might very well fall within the purview of the breach of privilege of the Assembly, any of its Committees or members, the Committee observed.

The Committee, however, felt that the statement made by Shri Arun Kumar that he had 'no intention to obstruct the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly' and his seeking apology in case of any such 'impression being created', must be borne in mind. The Committee, therefore, did not consider it appropriate to recommend further action in the matter.

The Committee nonetheless considered it "improper on the part of Shri Arun Kumar that he refused to receive the dak relating to Assembly Session and threatened the despatch rider and asked him not to deliver dak at his residence and sent him back along with the dak." However, keeping in view the dignity of the House and the apology tendered by Shri Arun Kumar, the Committee recommended that no further action might be taken in the matter.

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

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Expunction of derogatory remarks by a member: The remarks used by Shri Syed Shahabuddin, a member, in relation to the Chief of the Army Staff were expunged by the Chair on 13 March 1992.

On 23 April 1992, while replying to a discussion on the Statutory Resolution regarding approval of Presidential proclamation in relation to the state of Nagaland, the Union Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan referred to certain corruption charges against and misuse of power by the Chief Secretary of Nagaland. He further stated that a member from the Opposition, Shri George Fernandes, while participating in the discussion, had defended the Chief Secretary. On objection being taken, the Speaker ordered the expunction of the references of the Home Minister attributed to Shri George Fernandes.

Conduct of the Governor can be discussed only on a substantive motion: On 30 March 1992, after the Question Hour, a member, Shri Peter G. Marbaniang criticised the Governor of Nagaland for dissolving the State Legislative Assembly on the advice of the then Chief Minister who, according to him, had lost majority in the Assembly. Shri Marbaniang further stated that the Governor should have given a chance to other political parties to form a Government and then informed the President of India before dissolving the Assembly.

Another member, Shri Manoranjan Bhakta also raised the issue and stated that even without consulting the cabinet, the then Chief Minister of Nagaland had advised the Governor to dissolve the State Legislative Assembly. He further stated that since the Government had been reduced to a minority at the time when the then Chief Minister recommended dissolution of the Assembly, the Governor should have intimated the President before dissolving the Assembly.

The Speaker, thereupon, observed:

"You cannot discuss the Governor's conduct in the House without giving a substantive motion".

Chair can allow a member, whose name was not in the List of Business, to participate in the discussion: On 31 March 1992, Chairman, Col. Rao Ram Singh allowed a member, Shri Dau Dayal Joshi, whose name was not in the List of Business, to ask a clarificatory question on Calling Attention regarding exposure of a racket in spurious drugs being run by doctors of leading hospitals in Delhi.

Members to read newspaper in the Lobby: On 8 April 1992, on seeing a member reading a newspaper in the House, Chairman Col. Rao Ram Singh observed that members should go to the Lobby and read newspapers.

Ministers to remain present in the House while discussions on questions listed in their names take place: On 20 April 1992, when Starred Question No. 665 regarding pending irrigation project was reached, some members took objection to the absence of Minister of Water Resources, Shri Vidyacharan Shukla against whose name the question was listed. The Speaker, thereupon, observed that the Minister should not have remained absent from the House and hoped that he would not do so in future. He then, allowed the Minister of State for Communications, Shri Rajesh Pilot, who had sought his permissions, to answer the question. But when Shri Pilot was replying, the Minister of Water Resources, Shri Shukla came to the House and tendered unqualified apology to the House and to the Speaker for his absence from the House.

It is Supreme Court's responsibility to interpret the Constitution: On 21 April 1992, after the Question Hour, a member, Shri Geoge Fernandes submitted that of late there had been violations of the freedom of Press. In that connection, he referred to the constitutional provision, i.e. article 19(1)(a) regarding freedom of speech, and submitted that Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution were being violated.

The Speaker, thereupon, observed:

"To protect the fundamental rights of the citizen, the Constitution has provided a machinery. Under Article 32 and under Article 226, anybody who is aggrieved can go to the Court of law and protect himself"

The member again submitted that persons following the constitutional provisions should be protected.

The Speaker, then, further observed:

"The question whether the law is implemented properly or not cannot be seen by this House. On the constitutionality of anything done in this House is also decided by the Court".

The member further submitted that the constitutional provisions regarding the conduct of business in the House should not be left to be decided by the Courts. The Speaker, then, observed:

"You can amend the Constitution if you like in whatever fashion you want. But once you have the Constitution, the interpretation of the Constitution is the responsibility of the Supreme Court".

Members permitted to ask clarificatory questions after a statement by the Prime Minister: On 22 April 1992, soon after the House met, Shri Basudeb Acharia and some other members referred to their notices for suspension of the Question Hour to discuss the Bofors issue regarding alleged involvement of the Prime Minister as reported in an English daily. The Speaker, thereupon, allowed members from various sections to

submit as to why Question Hour should be suspended. Consequent upon that, members made their submissions. No Question could be asked and the Question Hour was over.

After the expiry of the Question Hour also, members continued to make submissions. Some members demanded the Prime Minister to come to the House and clarify the position. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad stated that the Prime Minister would make a statement on the subject in the House the next day. The Leader of the Opposition, Shri L.K. Advani objected to the clarification made by Shri Azad, especially in the presence of the Defence Minister, and walked out of the House. The House was then adjourned. When the House re-assembled, members demanded the Prime Minister to be present in the House and there was pandemonium. Again the House was adjourned. When the House re-assembled, the Speaker observed that as decided in the meeting of the Leaders of various parties, the Prime Minister would make a statement in the House the next day and one member from each Party/Group would be allowed to ask a clarificatory question. Subsequently, on 23 April 1992, the Prime Minister made a statement in the House regarding Bofors investigation and various members asked clarificatory questions and then the Prime Minister replied to that.

Speaker's power to withhold consent to Adjournment Motion: On 22 April 1992, Shri Amal Datta and some other members gave notices of an Adjournment Motion on revelations in regard to the Bofors gun deal. Withholding his consent, the Speaker stated that the matter was discussed in the same Session and the matter sought to be raised was based on Press reports.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 1992)

Events covered in this Feature are primarily based on reports appearing in the newspapers and, as such Lok Sabha Secretariat does not accept any responsibility for their accuracy, authenticity or veracity.

Editor

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Budget Session of Parliament: The 162nd Session of Rajya Sabha, which commenced on 24 February 1992, adjourned *sine die* on 7 April. The 163rd Session which commenced on 27 April adjourned *sine die* on 14 May and was prorogued by the President on 25 May.

The Third Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha, which commenced on 24 February, adjourned *sine die* on 12 May and was prorogued by the President on 25 May.

Monsoon Session of Parliament: On 16 June, the President, Shri R. Venkataraman issued orders summoning the two Houses of Parliament to meet on 8 July 1992.

Retirement of Rajya Sabha members: The following members of Rajya Sabha retired from the House on 2 April on the expiration of their term: Shri Gopala Rao, Shri Talari Manohar, Shri Prabhakar Rao Kalvala, Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan Reddy and Shri G. Swamy Naik (all from Andhra Pradesh), Dr. Nagen Saikia and Smt. Bijoya Chakravarty (both from Assam); Shri Chandan Sharma (Himachal Pradesh); Shri R.S. Naik, Shri K.G. Maheshwarappa, Smt. Margaret Alva and Shri Satchidananda (all from Karnataka); Shri M.A. Baby, Shri B.V. Abdulla Koya and Shri Thennala Balakrishna Pillai (all from Kerala); Shri Khyomo Lotha (Nagaland); and Shri Narayan Kar (Tripura).

Four nominated members— Shri M.F. Hussain, Pandit Ravi Shankar, Shri R.K. Narayan and Smt. Amrita Pritam retired from the House on 11 May upon expiry of their term.

The following members retired from Rajya Sabha on 20 June at the expiration of their term: Shri Ajit P.K. Jogi, Shri Rahgavji, Km. Sayeeda Khatun and Shri Surendra Singh Thakur, (Madhya Pradesh); and Shri R.T. Gopalan, Shri G. Swaminathan, Shri M. Palaniyandi, Shri T.R. Balu, Shri M. Vincent and Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan (Tamil Nadu).

New Members of Rajya Sabha: The following Congress(I) nominees were declared elected unopposed to the Rajya Sabha from Punjab on 4 April: Sarvashri Jagir Singh, Balbir Singh, Venod Sharma, Iqbal Singh and Surinder Kumar Singla.

On 18 June, the following were declared elected to Rajya Sabha:

Madhya Pradesh: Sarvashri O. Rajagopal, Jagannath Singh, Narayan Prasad Gupta and Dilip Singh Judeo (all BJP); and Shri Ajit P.K. Jogi (Congress I.)

Orissa: Shri S.R. Bommai, Shri Narendra Pradhan and Smt. Ila Panda (all Janata Dal).

Punjab: Shri Varinder Kataria and Shri Mohinder Singh Kalyan (both Congress-I)

Tamil Nadu: Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan (Congress-I); and Sarvashri G. Swaminathan, S. Muthumani, V. Rajan Chellappa, Austin Samjoi and N. Thangaraj Pandiyan

The following were declared elected to the Rajya Sabha on 25 June:

Maharashtra: Dr.(Smt.) Najma Heptulla, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde, Dr. Shrikant Jichkar and Shri S.G. Patil (all Congress-I), Shri Pramod Mahajan (BJP); and Shri Satish Pradhan (Shiv Sena).

Rajasthan: Shri Sunder Singh Bhandari and Shri Shiv Charan Singh Gujjar (both BJP); Shri Mool Chand Meena (Congress-I); and Shri Rajendra Prasad Mody (Independent).

Uttar Pradesh: Sarvashri Baldev Prakash, M.M. Joshi, Vishnu Kant Shastri, T.N. Chaturvedi, Naunihal Singh, Ram Rattan Ram and Ishwar Chandra Gupta (all BJP); Shri Sompal and Shri Mufti Mohammed Sayeed (Janata Dal); Shri Sibte Razi (Congress-I); Shri Ram Gopal Yadav (SJP); and Mohammed Massod Khan (Janata Dal-A).

The counting for the seven Rajya Sabha seats from Bihar was suspended by the Election Commission following alleged snatching of ballot papers.

Lok Sabha by-election results: Congress-(I) candidate Shri Rajesh Khanna won the by-election to the Lok Sabha from the New Delhi constituency held on 8 June. The Jharkhand Mukti Morcha candidate Shri Rajkishore Mahato was declared elected from the Giridih Lok Sabha constituency in Bihar.

Order on MP's election: On 16 April, the Aurangabad Bench of the Bombay High Court declared the election of the Shiv Sena nominee Shri Moreshwar Save to the Lok Sabha null and void for "exploiting religious sentiments of the people". It however, granted a stay on the operation of

the order for eight weeks to enable Shri Save to appeal to the Supreme Court. On 11 June, the Supreme Court passed an interim order permitting Shri Save to attend the Sessions of Lok Sabha and sign the register of members. He would, however, not be entitled to receive any emoluments during the pendency of the appeal nor exercise any right of voting.

Death of Members: Shri A.G. Kulkarni (Congress-I) member of the Rajya Sabha from Maharashtra, passed away on 27 April.

Congress(I) member of Lok Sabha from Jalandhar, Shri Yash, passed away on 2 June.

*Presidential elections:** The Election Commission announced on 29 May that the election for the office of the President of India would be held on 13 July.

On 10 June, the Election Commission issued a notification regarding the presidential elections. The details were as under: The last date for filing of nominations: 24 June; scrutiny of nominations: 25 June; last date for withdrawal of candidature: 27 June; and elections: 13 July. The Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, Shri Sudarshan Agarwal was appointed the Returning Officer for the elections.

By 24 June, the last day for filing of nominations, in all 86 sets of nominations were received from 42 candidates. Subsequent to the scrutiny on 25 June, the nominations of four candidates— Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, Prof. G.G. Swell, Shri Ram Jethmalani and Shri Kaka Joginder Singh *alias* Dharti Pakad of Bareilly— were found valid. All these four candidates remained in the fray after the last date for withdrawal of candidature on 27 June.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Death of MLA: Shri M. Negi Reddy MLA, representing the Raichoti Assembly constituency, was killed in a road accident on 4 May.

By Election results: The following were declared elected to the State Legislative Assembly in the by-election held on 8 June:

Sanathnagar: Shri M. Sasidhar Reddy (Congress-I); *Allagadda:* Shri Bhooma Veera Nagireddy (Telugu Desam Party); and *Himayatnagar:* Shri Narendra (BJP).

BIHAR

Death of MLA: Janata Dal MLA, Shri Vijendra Goe passed away on 25 April.

Resignation of Ministers: On 26 April, the Governor Mohammad Shafi Qureshi accepted the resignations of Minister of Medical Education

* The Presidential elections were held on 13th July and Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma was declared elected the President of India on 16 July. For details, see article on the Tenth Presidential Elections.

Shri Narendra Singh and Minister of State for Road Construction Shri Sita Ram Das from the Council of Ministers.

By-election results: The following were declared elected to the State Legislative Assembly in the by-elections held on 8 June: *Tamar*: Shri Kalicharan Munda (Congress-I); *Vaishali*: Smt. Veena Shashi (Congress-I); and *Danapur*: Smt. Siva Devi (Janata Dal).

Termination of MLAs revoked: On 29 June, the Patna High Court held as illegal the decision of the State Assembly to terminate the membership of three MLAs — Shri Bachcha Chaubey and Shri Sakuni Chaudhary (Both Congress-I) and Shri Awnish Kumar Singh (BJP). Simultaneously, the State Assembly unanimously rescinded its earlier decision on terminating the membership of these MLAs.

DELHI

Resignation of Lt. Governor: The Lt. Governor of Delhi, Shri Markandey Singh resigned from his post on 26 April.

New Governor: On 1 May, the President appointed Shri P.K. Dave as the new Lt. Governor of Delhi. Shri Dave was sworn in on 4 May.

GOA

By-election result: Shri Radharao Gracias, an independent candidate, was declared elected to the State Legislative Assembly from the Loutolim constituency in a by-election held on 8 June.

GUJARAT

Merger of parties: On 7 June, the Janata Dal(G) merged with the Congress(I). Shri Chimanbhai Patel was later elected Leader of the CLP(I).

Expansion of Cabinet: On 13 June, the State Cabinet was expanded with the induction of 11 more Ministers—3 of Cabinet rank and 8 Ministers of State. The Ministers and their portfolios are as under:

Cabinet Ministers: Shri C.D. Patel: Home and Water Resources; Shri Manubahi Parmar: Civil Supply and Social Welfare; and Shri Navinbhai Shastri: Legal Matters, Rural Development and Rural Housing Department

Ministers of State: Shri Ishwarsinh Chavda: Road, Building and Pollution; Shri Naresh Kumar Rawal: Industries; Shri Amiyal Badi: Cooperation and Fisheries; Shri Shaktisinhji Gohil: Health and Planning; Smt. Chandrikaben Chudasma: Revenue and Energy; Smt. Urvashi Devi: Tourism and Sports; Shri Govindbhai Vasava: Forest, Prohibition and Tribal Development; and Shri Upendra Trivedi: Panchayat, Youth Services and Cultural Activity.

Death of MLA: Shri Maganbhai Ranva, BJP member of the State Legislative Assembly representing the Gadhda constituency, passed away on 24 June.

HARYANA

Reshuffle of portfolios: In a reshuffle on 22 April, Shri Shamsher Singh Surjewala who held the portfolios of Power, Irrigation and Parliamentary Affairs was made the Minister for Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development. Shri Birender Singh was given charge of Planning, his other portfolios of Revenue, Rehabilitation and Consolidation of Holdings having been taken over by Chief Minister Shri Bhajan Lal who also kept with him the Department of Power, hitherto held by Shri Surjewala. The Departments of Irrigation and Parliamentary Affairs, which were earlier with Shri Surjewala, were allocated to Shri Jagdish Mehra who held the portfolio of PWD (Public Health).

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Expansion of Cabinet: On 20 April, Ministers of State Shri Vidya Sagar and Shri Dile Ram were elevated to the Cabinet rank and Shri Desh Raj, Shri Harbans Singh Rana and Shri Mohinder Singh Sofat were inducted into the Cabinet as Ministers of State. A re-allocation of portfolios was also effected. The portfolios of Public Works Department and Transport were taken away from Shri Thakur Jagdev Chand and given to Shri Nagin Chandra Pal and Shri Mohinder Singh Sofat, respectively. The other details of re-allocation of portfolios are as under: Shri Kisore Lal: Industries, Labour and Employment, Printing and Stationery, Planning and Public Relations; Shri Roop Singh: Health and Family Welfare, Ayurveda, Excise and Taxation; Shri Radha Raman Shastri: Education, Art, Culture and Language, Science and Technology, Youth Affairs Services; Shri Vidya Sagar: Irrigation, Public Health, Parliamentary Affairs; Dile Ram: Food, Supply, Cooperation; Shri Desh Raj: Rural Welfare and Panchayati Raj; and Shri Harbans Singh Rana: Forests and Soil Conservation.

Two Parliamentary Secretaries were also appointed. Shri Roop Dass Kashyap would look after Parliamentary Affairs, Public Relations and Youth Services and Smt. Leela Sharma would look after Social Welfare and Women's Welfare.

KARNATAKA

Elections to Legislative Council: The following were elected unopposed to the Karnataka Legislative Council on 30 April: Shri H. Ramaswamy, Shri H.D. Chowdaiah, Shri D.M. Sali, Shri Mohsin Kal, Smt. Rani Satish and Smt. Kempamma (all Congress-I) and Shri M.C. Nanaiah (Janata Dal)

The following were declared elected to the Karnataka Legislative Council on 23 June: Shri S.S. Pooja and Dr. M.P. Nadagouda, both of Janata Dal, from the North-West Teachers' and Graduates' constituen-

cies, respectively; Shri R.S. Horatti, an independent supported by the Janata Dal from the West Teachers' constituency; and Shri Krishnamurthy of the BJP from the South Graduates' constituency.

By-election results: The following were declared elected to the State Legislative Assembly in the by-elections held on 8 June:

Kunigal: Shri Y.K. Ramaiah (SJP); *Gadag:* Shri D.R. Patil (Congress-I); and *Belgaum City:* Shri Arjun Rao Hishobkar (Maharashtra Ekikaran Samithi.)

Resignation of Minister: The Minister of State for Kannada Culture and Youth Services, Shri S. Ramesh resigned on 26 June.

KERALA

By-election results: In the by-elections to the State Legislative Assembly held on 8 June, the following were declared elected:

Narakkal: Shri V.K. Babu (Congress-S); and *Tanur:* Shri Kutty Ahmed Kutty (Muslim League).

MADHYA PRADESH

By-election results: The following BJP candidates were elected to the State Legislative Assembly in the by-elections held on 8 June:

Budhni: Shri Mohanlal Shishir; and *Lanji:* Shri Dilip Bhatere.

MAHARASHTRA

New members of Legislative Council: On 3 May, Congress (I) nominee Shri Vasant Davkhare was elected to the State Legislative Council from the Thane District Local Self-Government constituency. On 26 June, the following were declared elected to the Legislative Council from the State Legislative Assembly constituency in the biennial elections: Shri Ashok Chavan, Shri Mustaq Antulay, Shri Madhukar Kimmatkar, Shri Jayantrao Tilak, Shri Vasant Chavan, Shri Hasmukh Upadhyay and Smt. Celine D'Silva (all Congress-I); Shri D.B. Patil (PWP); Shri Ramesh More (Shiv Sena); and Shri Dharamchand Choradia (BJP).

Resignation of Minister: Urban Development Minister Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde, who was appointed as a General Secretary of the AICC(I), submitted his resignation from the Council of Ministers on 27 May. His resignation took effect from 1 June.

MANIPUR

Swearing in of Government: A Congress(I)-led coalition Government headed by the Congress(I) Legislature Party Leader Shri R.K. Dorendra Singh was sworn in on 8 April. Shri Reishang Kishing was sworn in as the Deputy Chief Minister. The other coalition members are the Manipur Janata Dal, the Manipur Congress(S), the Kuki National Assembly and five unattached members. Earlier, President's rule in the State was revoked before the installation of the Government. The State Governor

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi asked the Chief Minister to prove his majority in the State Assembly within 12 days. The House, which was to meet on 20 April for a one-day session to enable the Chief Minister to seek a confidence vote, was on 20 April postponed by the Speaker to 24 April following an urgent communication from the Governor. On 24 April, the confidence motion to be moved by the Government was postponed to 28 April. On 27 April, it was again postponed following a strike by the employees of the State Assembly Secretariat. The State Assembly passed the motion of confidence by 58 votes to 4 on 8 May.

Expansion of Cabinet: On 9 May, Shri H. Thoithoi Singh and Shri Somi Shimary were inducted into the Council of Ministers with Cabinet rank.

The State Cabinet was expanded again on 10 June. The list of Ministers and their portfolios are as under: Shri R.K. Dorendra Singh (Chief Minister): Confidential, Cabinet and Home, Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Food and Civil Supplies, Industries, Irrigation and Flood Control, Development of Tribal and Backward Classes, Elections and Vigilance; Shri Reishang Kishing: PWD and General Administration; Shri H. Thoithoi Singh: Community, Rural Development, and Panchayati Raj; Shri Chongkhokai Dongel: Finance and Planning; Shri Devendra Singh: Law and Legislative Affairs, Arts and Culture; Shri Selkai Hrangchal: Public Health Engineering; Shri Holkhomang Haokip: Power; Shri Choaba Singh: Revenue; Shri W. Angua Singh: Cooperation, Publicity and Information; Shri Mohamed Halaluddin: Sericulture and Fisheries; Shri Nimaichand Luwang: Medical Health and Family Welfare; Shri Jagor Singh: Minor Irrigation and Social Welfare; Shri Ibobi Singh: Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development; Shri Hangkhalian: Animal Husbandry, Veterinary; Shri Benjamin Banee: Transport; Shri Ibohah Singh: Youth Affairs and Sports; Shri Ibomcha Singh: Labour and Tourism; and Shri Somi Shimary: Agriculture.

Ministers of State: Shri N. Komal Singh: Public Works; Shri Morung Makunga: Development of Tribal and Backward Classes; Shri N. Gamthang Haokip: Revenue; Shri N. Biren Singh: Agriculture; and Shri K. Binoy Singh: Irrigation and Flood Control.

Disqualification of MLAs: On 7 April, the Speaker Shri Borobabu Singh disqualified Shri I.D. Dijianang (Unattached) and Shri V. Hangkhalian (Manipur People's Party) from the membership of the State Legislative Assembly under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution with effect from 2 February 1992.

On 24 April, the Speaker disqualified another 13 MLAs under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution.

Disqualification issue: On 10 April, a five-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court directed the Speaker, Shri Borobabu Singh to enable the "disqualified" legislators to cast their votes when the newly-elected Chief Minister Shri R.K. Dorendra Singh sought the confidence of the

House. It directed that the seven legislators whose disqualification under the anti-defection law which had earlier been revoked by the apex Court be paid salary and perks and that they be entitled to participate in the proceedings. The Court also stayed the operation of the Speaker's order of prematurely retiring the Secretary of the State Assembly, Shri Manilal Singh. Besides, it stayed the appointment of the new Secretary.

On 15 April, the Speaker Shri Borobabu Singh revoked the disqualification of the seven MLAs with effect from 9 April in compliance with the Supreme Court order.

On 29 April, the Supreme Court directed Shri Borobabu Singh to appear in person before the Court on 5 May to explain why he should not be punished for 'wilful disobedience' of the Court's order quashing the disqualification of 7 MLAs in November 1991.

On 5 May, the Supreme Court adjourned the hearing on contempt proceedings against the Speaker after his counsel submitted that the Speaker had realised the gravity of the situation and would comply with all orders of the apex Court in letter and spirit. On 6 May, the Speaker revoked the disqualification of 13 MLAs belonging to various political parties. The Supreme Court, on 7 May, adjourned the hearing of the contempt petition after it was informed that the Speaker had revoked all orders which were contrary to its directives.

Another petition to initiate contempt of Court proceedings against the Speaker was filed by Shri Manihar Singh and six other MLAs before the Supreme Court alleging that in spite of the Court's order revoking their disqualification, they were not allowed to attend the Assembly sessions. The Supreme Court, on 13 May, adjourned the hearing on the petition till 21 July.

On 13 May, the Supreme Court also stayed the order of 15 April by Speaker Shri Borobabu Singh placing the State Assembly Secretary Shri Manilal Singh under suspension.

MEGHALAYA

No-trust move against Speaker defeated: On 10 April, an Opposition-sponsored no-confidence motion against the Speaker, Shri P.R. Kyndiah was defeated by in the House by 33 votes to 20.

Induction of Ministers: On 11 April, Shri Lot Singh A. Sangma was inducted into the State Cabinet as a Minister of State. Shri H.S. Shylla was inducted as a Cabinet Minister on 13 April. In a reshuffle of portfolios, Chief Minister Shri D.D. Lapang took over the Finance portfolio from Deputy Chief Minister Shri J.D. Phormen. Some other portfolios were also changed as under:

Shri H.S. Shylla: *Community Development and Rural Development*; Shri Lot Singh A. Sangma: *Labour (Independent charge) and would also assist the Industry Minister*; Shri A.C. Marak: *Cooperation, Relief and*

Rehabilitation, Printing and Stationery; Shri P.G. Momin: Education and Environment; Smt. M. War: Social Welfare, Arts and Culture; Shri Chamberline Marak: Science and Technology, Tourism; Shri Friday Lyngdoh: Home (Passport), Urban Affairs, Evaluation; Shri Norwin Sangma: Home (Jails), Stamps and Registration, Fisheries; and Shri D.C. Barman: Sericulture and Weaving, Weights and Measures.

NAGALAND

Termination of Ministers' appointment: According to an official report issued on 2 April, the State Governor Shri M.M. Thomas, exercising his power under clause (1) of article 164 of the Constitution and on the advice of the Chief Minister, terminated the appointment of the following Ministers on 28 March: Shri C. Chongshen: Minister for Rural Development and Higher and Technical Education; Shri K.V. Keditsu: Minister for Social Security, Welfare and Urban Development; Shri Tiameren: Minister for Health and Family Welfare, Labour and Employment; Shri Khekiho Sema: Minister for Industries and Commerce; Shri Buckchem: Minister of State for School Education and District Administration; Shri N.T. Nakhro: Minister of State for Printing and Stationery, Local Revenue and Police; and Shri Yamakam: Minister of State for Soil Conservation and Village Guards.

President's rule imposed: President's rule was imposed in Nagaland on 2 April. Announcing this in the two Houses of Parliament on 3 April, the Minister of State for Home and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri M.M. Jacob said that this was warranted because of the fluid party position in the State and a break-down in the law and order situation.

Dismissal of Governor: On 11 April, Shri M.M. Thomas was relieved of the post of the Governor of Nagaland. The Governor of Assam, Shri Lok Nath Mishra, was sworn in as the acting Governor of Nagaland on 13 April.

Merger of Parties: On 12 April, the Congress(I) agreed to admit 12 members of the Nagaland People's Council (Original) into the party.

ORISSA

Death of MLA: Janata Dal MLA Shri Naya Kanaya, representing the Malkangiri constituency, passed away on 2 April.

Disqualification of MLA: Shri Sudam Chandra Marandi, an independent member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly, was disqualified by the Election Commission to be a member of either House of Parliament or the State Legislature for three years from 7 January 1992. According to a notification issued by the Orissa Assembly Secretariat on 3 April, Shri Marandi was disqualified for his failure to file the return of election expenses stipulated in the Representation of the People Act.

By-election result: Shri Arabinda Dhali of the BJP was declared elected to the State Legislative Assembly from Malkangiri constituency in the by-election held on 8 June.

PUNJAB

Election of Deputy Speaker: On 7 April, Shri Ramesh Chander Dogra of the Congress(I) was elected the Deputy Speaker of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha.

TAMIL NADU

Removal of Minister: On 20 May, the Minister for Backward Classes, Shri R.M. Veerappan was dropped from the Council of Ministers by the State Governor on the advice of Chief Minister Km. Jayalalitha. The portfolios held by him were allocated to the Minister for Fisheries, Shri D. Jayakumar.

TRIPURA

Defeat of no-confidence Motion: An Opposition-sponsored no-confidence motion against the Samir Ranjan Barman Government was defeated by 31 to 26 votes in the State Legislative Assembly on 1 April.

UTTAR PRADESH

Death of MLA. Shri Bhanu Bhaduria, SJP member of the State Legislative Assembly, was shot dead on 6 June.

Vidhan Parishad election results: The following were declared elected to the Vidhan Parishad from the Vidhan Sabha constituency on 25 June: Sarvashri Kalraj Misra, Eizaz Rizvi, Amrendra Narain, Raghav Ram Misra, Ramji Singh, Ram Prasad Kamal and Km. Veena Pandey (all BJP); Deoraj Misra (Congress-S); Yogendra Pal Singh (Janata Dal-B); Ram Chand Bux Singh (CPI); Sunder Singh Baghela (SJP); Sachidanand (Janata Dal-A); and Shri Harendra Kumar (independent supported by Congress-I).

By-election result: Congress (I) candidate Shri Virendra Pratap Singh was declared elected to the Vidhan Sabha in a by-election held on 8 June.

WEST BENGAL

Death of MLA: Congress (I) member of the State Legislative Assembly, Shri Shankar Das Pal passed away on 19 April.

Expulsion of MLA by party: The All India Forward Bloc expelled Shri Kamal Guha MLA from the party on 3 June for opposing the party's stand on the leasing of the Tin Bigha corridor to Bangladesh.

By-election results: The following were declared elected to the State Legislative Assembly in the by-elections held on 8 June.

Nayagram: Shri Subhas Chandra Soren (CPI-M); *Berhampur:* Smt. Mayarani Paul (Congress-I); and *Ballygunje:* Shri Rabin Deb (CPI-M).

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

AFGHANISTAN

Political developments: On 16 April, President Mr. Mohammed Najibullah stepped down from office and was later arrested. He had handed over power to a group headed by Deputy Defence Minister Gen. Mohammad Nabi Azimi. On 18 April, Vice-President Mr. Abdul Rahim Hateb took over as the Acting President. Mr. Hatef said on 21 April that he was ready to transfer power to Mujahideen guerillas surrounding Kabul even as the main Afghan guerillas, meeting in Pakistan, agreed on the make-up of a 20-member coalition but remained deadlocked over who would head it. On 24 April, rival guerilla leaders said that they had formed a 50-member Council to take over power. The Mujahideens took over Kabul on 25 April which was followed by fierce fighting by rival factions. On 28 April, an interim Mujahideen Council, headed by Mr. Sibghatullah Mojadidi assumed office. Mr. Ustad Farid was named as the Prime Minister. Mr. Mojadidi later announced a general amnesty and called upon rebel leader, Mr. Gulbuddin Hekmatyar to lay down arms or face action under the Shariat Law.

On 21 May, the 31-member mediation Committee announced a formal end to the battle for Kabul.

ALBANIA

Resignation of President: On 3 April, the Albanian Democratic Party which won a majority in the People's Assembly in the general elections held in March named the Party Chairman Mr. Sali Berisha as the State President in place of Mr. Ramiz Alia who submitted his resignation. The Party's National Committee also nominated former Deputy President of the People's Assembly, Mr. Aleksander Meksi as the new Prime Minister in place of Mr. Vilson Ahmeti who had resigned. Mr. Pjeter Arbnori and Mr. Tomor Malasi would be the new President and Deputy President, respectively, of the People's Assembly.

On 9 April, the Parliament formally elected Mr. Sali Berisha as President for a five-year term.

ALGERIA

Assassination of President: President Mr. Mohammed Boudaif was assassinated during a public function in Annaba near Algiers on 29 June.

AUSTRIA

Presidential elections: The Conservative People's Party candidate, Mr. Thomas Klestil was elected President of Austria defeating Mr. Rudolf Streicher of the Social Democratic Party in the presidential elections held on 24 May.

AZERBAIJAN

Political developments: On 16 May, President, Mr. Ayaz Mutalibov was deposed from office following largescale Opposition protests culminating in the seizure of important Government buildings, including the Parliament. On 17 May, the Opposition Popular Front, which convened a special Session of the country's inner Parliament, rejected Mr. Mutalibov's decision to scrap the presidential elections scheduled for 7 June.

Election of President: The Popular Front leader Mr. Abdulfaz Elshibey was elected President of Azerbaijan in the elections held on 7 June.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

New Government in Slovakia: On 24 June, Slovakia's Parliament approved a 14-member regional Government headed by the Leader of the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS), Mr. Vladimír Mečiar.

FIJI

Election results: On 1 June, the Fijian Political Party (SVT) headed by Gen. Sitiveni Rabuka won 30 seats in the elections to the 70-seat Parliament. The National Federation Party won 14 seats, Fiji Labour Party 13, General Voters Party 5 and Independents, two.

New PM: On 2 June, Gen. Sitiveni Rabuka was sworn in as Prime Minister after his Fijian Political Party entered into a coalition with the General Voters Party and two Independents. The Fiji Labour Party also agreed to support the Prime Minister in exchange for an undertaking from him that he would review the 1990 Constitution and reform the labour and land laws.

FRANCE

New PM: Prime Minister Mrs. Edith Cresson submitted her resignation from the post on 2 April. Later, President Mr. Francois Mitterand appointed Finance and Industry Minister. Mr. Pierre Bérégovoy as the new Prime Minister.

GERMANY

New Defence Minister: Mr. Volker Ruche was appointed the new Defence Minister on 1 April in place of Mr. Gerhard Stoltenberg who had resigned in the wake of a scandal about illegal shipment of tanks to Turkey.

New Foreign Minister: On 18 May, Mr. Klaus Kindel took over as the new Foreign Minister in place of Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher who resigned.

INDONESIA

Election results: In the general elections held on 9 June, the ruling Golkar Party won 67.91 per cent of the votes for 280 seats in Parliament. The Islamic United Development Party won 17.09 per cent votes for 63

seats and the nationalist Christian Indonesian Democratic Party won 15 per cent votes for 57 seats.

ISRAEL

Election results: In the elections to the 120-member Parliament held on 23 June, the Opposition Labour Party led by Mr. Yitzhak Rabin won 47 seats followed by the Likud Party of Prime Minister Mr. Yitzhak Shamir which won 33 seats. The Left-wing Meretz coalition picked up 13 seats, religious parties got 14 seats, far-right parties 9 seats and others 4 seats.

ITALY

Election results: Elections to the 630-member Chamber of Deputies and 315-member Senate were held on 5 and 6 April. The Party position in the Chamber of Deputies with 594 results declared is as under: Christian Democrats—202; Socialists—91; Social Democrats—18; Liberal Party—18; Communists—101; Northern League—56; Stalinists—33; Republicans—26; Greens—16; La Rete—12; Others—21. In the elections to the Senate, the ruling coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and the Liberal Party won 163 seats.

New Government: Prime Minister Mr. Giulio Andreotti resigned on 24 April. On 28 June, a 25-member coalition Government headed by the Deputy Leader of the Socialist Party, Mr. Giuliano Amato was installed. Some of the new Ministers are: Mr. Vincenzo Scotti (Foreign Affairs); Mr. Salvo Ando (Defence); and Mr. Pierre Barucci (Treasury).

New President: President Mr. Francesco Cossiga, whose seven-year term was to expire on 3 July 1992, resigned on 28 April saying he wanted to help the country get on with urgently needed reforms. Mr. Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, was elected President of Italy by the Parliament on 25 May. He was sworn in on 28 May.

LEBANON

New PM: Prime Minister Mr. Omar Karami resigned on 6 May following largescale protests over the country's economic situation. President Mr. Elias Hrawi, on 13 May, appointed Mr. Rashid Solh as the new Prime Minister.

MALAWI

Parliament dissolved: On 17 April, President Mr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda dissolved the Parliament and called for elections.

MALI

Resignation of Government: On 5 June, Mali's military-led transitional Government stepped down after a 15-month passage to multi-party rule in the country.

MYANMAR

Resignation of military ruler: The head of the ruling military junta, Gen. Saw Maung resigned on 23 April due to health reasons. He was succeeded by Gen. Than Shwe who was named the new Prime Minister on 24 April.

Release of former PM: Former Prime Minister Mr. U Nu was released on 25 April after two years in jail.

NAMIBIA

Ministerial changes: On 10 April, President Mr. Sam Nujoma appointed Agriculture Minister Mr. Gert Henekam as the new Finance Minister in place of Mr. Otto Herigel. The Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade, Mr. Anton Von Wietersheim was given charge of Agriculture.

PERU

Political developments: On 5 April, President Alberto Fujimori announced that he was dissolving the Congress and suspending the Constitution for guaranteeing order and preserving democracy. He also appointed a Ministerial Council to assume all legislative powers saying the country needed an "emergency Government" to help it out of the present crisis. On 6 April, President Fujimori appointed Mr. Oscar de La Puente as the new Prime Minister in place of Mr. Alfonso de Los Heros who had resigned in protest against the President's actions. Members of the dissolved Congress, on 22 April, sworn in Mr. Maximo San Roman as Opposition President. Mr. Roman, later, announced the formation of an Opposition government consisting of all Opposition parties.

PHILIPPINES

Presidential elections: On 11 May, Philippines went to the polls to elect the President.

The Philippines' Congress, on 22 June, officially proclaimed Mr. Fidel Ramos as the winner of the 11 May presidential elections. Mr. Joseph Estrada was declared elected as the Vice-President.

Mr. Fidel Ramos was sworn in as the President on 30 June.

POLAND

New PM: On 5 June, Mr. Waldemar Pawlak of the Polish Peasants Party was voted by the Parliament to be the new Prime Minister in place of Mr. Jan Olszewski who was dismissed following exposure of alleged secret agents.

RUSSIA

Ministerial changes: On 2 April, President Mr. Boris Yeltsin divested First Deputy Premier Mr. Yegor Gaidar of the Finance portfolio and promoted First Deputy Finance Minister Mr. Vasili Barchuk in his place.

The First Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Gennady Burbulis resigned from his post on 2 April. He, however, retained the post of Russia's State Secretary.

On 4 April, President Yeltsin removed Mr. Alexander Shokhin as Minister of Labour and Employment but retained him as a Deputy Prime Minister.

The Congress of People's Deputies, on 11 April, voted to curtail President Yeltsin's special powers to rule by decree. On 13 April, the Cabinet tendered its resignation saying the decisions of the Congress of People's Deputies would block the continuation of the economic reforms introduced by the Government. President Yeltsin, however, requested the Cabinet to remain in their posts till the end of the current session of the Congress. On 14 April, the First Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Yegor Gaidar urged the Congress to grant time till 1 December 1992 to continue with its policies. On 15 April, the Cabinet withdrew its resignation after the Congress approved the reforms by 578 votes to 203 and restored President Yeltsin's special powers to appoint and control his government directly till 1 December 1992.

Resignation of Deputy Prime Minister: Mr. Sergey Shakhray resigned as Deputy Prime Minister on 21 April.

Acting Prime Minister: On June 15, President Mr. Boris Yeltsin, who also holds the post of Prime Minister, appointed First Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Yegor Gaidar as the Acting Prime Minister.

New name for Russian Federation: On 16 April, the Congress of People's Deputies voted to change the name of the Russian Federation to Russia.

SIERRA LEONE

Political developments: On 31 May, mutinous soldiers staged a coup ousting President Mr. Joseph Momoh. Later, a state of emergency was imposed in the country. A military spokesman announced that a National Provisional Ruling Council was being set up and promised a return to pluralist democracy in the one-party state.

SOUTH AFRICA

White MPs join ANC: On 21 April, five white MPs resigned from the Liberal Democratic Party and joined the African National Congress (ANC).

SRI LANKA

Defeat of no-confidence motion against Speaker: On 9 June, Parliament rejected an Opposition-sponsored no-confidence motion against Speaker Mr. M.H. Mohamed with 68 votes in favour and 118 against it.

TAJIKISTAN

Political developments. President Mr. Rakhmon Nabiyev, on 5 May, declared a state of emergency in the country. On 7 May, Mr. Nabiyev fled from the Parliament building where he was confined following weeks of

anti-Government demonstrations. Later, the Opposition-led Union of Popular Forces announced the establishment of a Revolutionary Council to run the country. On 8 May, President Mr. Nabiyev lifted the state of emergency in the country after an agreement with the Opposition to form a national reconciliation Government. On 12 May, the President announced the creation of a transitional Majlis (National Assembly) to include members of the Opposition till elections were held to a new multi-party Parliament. He also appointed the Deputy Chairman of the Islamic Revival Party, Mr. Usman Dovlat as the new Deputy Prime Minister.

THAILAND

Nomination of PM: On 4 April, the military junta, which oversees the country's administration through an interim Prime Minister rejected the candidature of the Samakhi Tham leader Mr. Nariong Wongwan for Prime Ministership following charges of drug-trafficking against him. On 5 April, the pro-military five-party coalition nominated the army Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Suchinda Kraprayoon, as the new Prime Minister. On 7 April, King Bhumibol Adulyadej issued the royal command formally appointing Gen. Suchinda as the Prime Minister.

Pro-democracy demonstrators soon started protests in Bangkok and elsewhere demanding the resignation of Gen. Suchinda as he was a non-elected member of Parliament.

On 17 May, Gen. Suchinda declared a state of emergency in Bangkok and surrounding Provinces following violent demonstrations in the capital. Gen. Suchinda resigned from his post on 24 May. Emergency was lifted in the country on 25 May by the First Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Meechai Reuchapan.

On 10 June, King Bhumibol Adulyadej named a former diplomat and businessman, Mr. Anand Panyarachun as the new Prime Minister.

Meanwhile, the Parliament passed a Constitutional amendment under which the Prime Minister has to be an elected member of Parliament and not appointed from outside. Another amendment barred the military-appointed Senate from voting on legislation and also mandated that the President of the Parliament should be from the elected Lower House.

On 30 June, the House of Representatives was dissolved paving the way for general elections to be held on 13 September.

UK

Election results: The Conservative Party, led by Prime Minister Mr. John Major, was voted to power for a fourth successive term in the general elections held on 10 April. The party position is as under: Total seats: 651; Conservative Party: 336; Labour Party: 271; Liberal Democratic Party: 20; and Others: 24.

On 11 April, Mr. Major constituted his *Cabinet* as under:

Mr. John Major: *Prime Minister*; Lord Mackay: *Lord Chancellor*; Mr. Douglas Hurd: *Foreign Secretary*; Mr. John Wakeham: *Leader of the Lords*; Mr. Kenneth Clarke: *Home Secretary*; Mr. Norman Lamont: *Chancellor of the Exchequer*; Mr. Michael Howard: *Environment Secretary*; Mr. Malcolm Rifkind: *Defence Secretary*; Mr. John Patten: *Education Secretary*; Mr. Tony Newton: *Leader of the Commons*; Mr. John Macgregor: *Transport Secretary*; Mr. Peter Lilley: *Social Security Secretary*; Sir Patrick Mayhew: *Northern Ireland Secretary*; Mr. Jon Gummer: *Agriculture Secretary*; Ms. Gillian Shephard: *Employment Secretary*; Mr. David Hunt: *Welsh Secretary*; Mr. Michael Heseltine: *Trade and Industry Secretary*; Mrs. Virginia Bottomley: *Health Secretary*; Mr. Ian Lang: *Scottish Secretary*; Mr. Michael Portillo: *Chief Secretary*; Mr. William Waldegrave: *Citizen's Charter*; Mr. David Mellor: *National Heritage Secretary*

Election of Speaker: On 27 April, Ms. Betty Boothroyd of the Labour Party was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, defeating Mr. Peter Brooks of the Conservative Party by 372 votes to 238.

UKRAINE

Political developments: On 5 May, the Parliament of the Crimean Peninsula passed an "act of independence" by 118 votes to 28 declaring its independence from Ukraine. It also appealed to the President of Ukraine, Mr. Leonid Kravchuk to hold talks on the issue.

On 20 May, the Crimean Parliament reversed its decision declaring the Black Sea peninsula independent from Ukraine.

VIETNAM

Adoption of new Constitution: On 15 April, the National Assembly adopted a new Constitution guaranteeing economic freedoms while preserving the Communist Party's leadership.

YUGOSLAVIA

Political developments: The situation in the Yugoslav republics continued to worsen right through April. The European Community (EC) recognised Bosnia-Herzegovina on 17 April. Serbia and Montenegro decided to adopt new Constitution on 22 April. The Parliament of Slovenia, meanwhile, elected Mr. Janez Denovsek as Prime Minister in place of Mr. Lojze Peterle who lost a confidence vote in the House. On 27 April, Serbia and Montenegro declared the setting up of a new Yugoslavia named the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This was followed by large-scale fighting between Serb and Muslim militias.

On 11 May, India recognised the Republics of Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. The UN Security Council, in a unanimous resolution

* For details, see article on the First Women Speaker of the British House of Commons.

passed on 15 May, called for an immediate halt to the fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the withdrawal of Serb-led Yugoslav federal troops and Croatian army units and the disbanding of all irregular forces. It also demanded full cooperation with the 14,000 strong UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) which was to take control of the three heavily Serb-populated areas of neighbouring Croatia and oversee the disarming of all irregulars. On 22 May, Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina were formally admitted to the United Nations. The UN Security-Council, on 30 May, voted to impose trade and air embargo and sports and cultural boycott against Yugoslavia in a bid to force an end to the fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The warring Serbian and Muslim forces in Sarajevo agreed to a ceasefire on 31 May. The European Community, on 2 June, formally endorsed the UN sanctions on Yugoslavia.

On 12 June, the Serbian leadership in Bosnia-Herzegovina announced a unilateral ceasefire which was to take effect from 15 June. Intermittent fighting however, continued in Sarajevo and other cities leading to loss of lives and destruction of property.

On 25 June, Serbia's Parliament voted 102 to 24 in favour of the Socialist Party Government headed by President Mr. Slobodan Milosevic.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The Joint Committee on Offices of Profit (Tenth Lok Sabha), in their Second Report, examined the composition, character, functions, etc., of four Commissions constituted by the Government of India and the emoluments and allowances payable to their chairpersons, vice-chairpersons, members, etc., with a view to considering whether the holders of offices of these Commissions would incur disqualification under article 102 of the Constitution. The Committee recommended amendment of the Schedule to the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, to prevent, *inter-alia*, the holder of the office of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission from incurring disqualification for being chosen, or for being, a member of Parliament. Further, the Election Commission of India in Reference case No.1 of 1990 between Shri A.K. Subhaiah and Shri Ramakrishna Hegde held that the office of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission is capable of "profit" as a definite salary is attached to that office and the fact that the incumbent did not draw any salary did not materially alter the status of that office being an "office of profit".

The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 1992, sought to amend the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 so as to prevent the holder of the office of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission from incurring disqualification for being chosen or for being a member of Parliament.

The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, respectively, on 12 May 1992 and 14 May 1992. It received President's assent on 17 May 1992.

We reproduce here the text of the above Act.

—Editor

THE PARLIAMENT (PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION) AMENDMENT ACT, 1992

*An Act further to amend the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification)
Act, 1959*

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

1. *Short title*—This Act may be called the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Act, 1992.

2. *Amendment of Section 3*—In section 3 of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in clause (i) for the words, brackets and figures, "and (ii) the office of

chairman or secretary of any statutory or non-statutory body specified in Part II of the Schedule;”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(ii) the office of chairman or secretary of any statutory or non-statutory body specified in Part II of the Schedule and (iii) the office of deputy chairman of the non-statutory body specified in Part III of the Schedule;”.

3. *Amendment of the Schedule*—In the Schedule to the principal Act, after Part II, the following Part shall be added, namely:—

“PART III

**BODY UNDER THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
Planning Commission”.**

SESSIONAL REVIEW

TENTH LOK SABHA

THIRD SESSION

The Budget Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha commenced on 24 February and adjourned *sine die* on 12 May 1992. A brief resume of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period 1 April to 12 May 1992 is given below:*

A. *Discussions/Statements/Announcements*

Latest Position with respect to the Bofors Gun Deal investigation: initiating the discussion** under Rule 193 on the latest position with respect to the Bofors Gun Deal investigation, on 1 April 1992, Shri Amal Datta said that the government should give an assurance to the House that all the papers relating to Bofors could be laid on the Table of the House. Participating in the discussion, Shri Somnath Chatterjee said that the Government owed it to the country as a whole to clarify as to what steps were being taken on the Bofors gun deal.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Smt. Margaret Alva said that in any investigation we should start with an open mind and try to get at the truth.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Indrajit Gupta said that the Government as well as the Parliament should resolve to pursue the matter vigorously till they reached the truth. Shri Chitta Basu said the Government should ensure that effective steps were taken to bring out the truth, particularly the details of the recipients of the commission.

Intervening in the discussion, the Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao said that on behalf of the Government of India, it would be made clear to the Government of Switzerland that if there had been any misunderstanding or confusion as a result of the note

* For resume of business transacted during the period 24 February to 31 March 1992, see *Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 2, June 1992.

** Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Amal Datta Pawan Kumar Bansal, Jaswant Singh, George Fernandes, Mani Shankar Aiyar, K.P. Singh Deo, Guman Mal Lodha, P. Chidambaram, Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde and K.P. Reddaiah Yadav.

handed over by Shri Madhavsinh Solanki, (former External Affairs Minister) that should be ignored. He further stated that the CBI, which had been dealing with the case throughout, had already taken action in that direction.

Participating in the discussion, the Minister of Defence Shri Sharad Pawar said that it would be the Government's endeavour to pursue expeditiously and vigorously the judicial proceedings pending in the Swiss Courts.

On 23 April 1992, making a statement in the House, the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao said that on 1 February 1992 Shri Madhavsinh Solanki met his Swiss counterpart Mr. Felber in Davos on 1 February 1992 and passed on to him a note concerning the proceedings pending in India connected with matters arising out of the Bofors contract. He further reiterated the fact that he neither had knowledge of the note handed over by Shri Solanki nor did he authorise any note being handed over to Mr. Felber. The Prime Minister said that there had been no communication from the Swiss Government making any reference to any note. The reference in the newspaper report to or a communication from Switzerland to the CBI dated 23 March 1992 was in fact a reference to a fax message from CBI's lawyer in Switzerland Mr. Marc Bonnant, in which there was a reference to a memorandum having been handed over to Mr. Felber by Shri Solanki. He further stated that another official communication was also sent to the Swiss Government pointing out that the note handed over to Mr. Felber was not authorised and should not therefore affect in any manner the pending request for assistance. Shri Rao further said that the Government was committed to pursuing the case in accordance with law and to find out the truth.

Revocation of President's Rule in Manipur: Making a statement in the House on 8 April 1992, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri M.M. Jacob said that on the recommendation of the Governor of Manipur, the President had issued a proclamation under Article 356(1) of the Constitution on 7 January 1992 in relation to the State of Manipur. But in a subsequent report addressed to the President of India, the Governor recommended that the Proclamation issued by the President on 7 January 1992 be revoked. Shri Jacob further stated that as recommended by the Governor, the proclamation issued on 7 January 1992 in relation to the State of Manipur had been revoked by the President with effect from 8 April 1992.

National Action Plan for Tourism: Making a statement in the House on 5 May 1992, the Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism, Shri Madhavrao Scindia said that the outbreak of the Gulf war had disrupted tourist traffic throughout the world and the Government of India had initiated a series of

measures to change the situation as far as India was concerned. A meeting of State Tourism Ministers was convened in December 1991 to obtain their views on the future thrust areas of tourism, he added. The major objectives of the National Action Plan for tourism were to increase the share of the foreign tourist arrivals to the country, to increase foreign exchange earning, to double employment opportunities, to improve facilities to domestic tourists, preserve and enrich the environment, etc. A series of measures were incorporated to promote and develop the flow of domestic tourism to different parts of the country for accelerating economic activity and promoting cultural and emotional integration. The Minister announced that in order to promote tourism in India, a Tourism Trade Fair would be held once in three years.

Recognition of Independent States following the Dissolution of the socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Making a statement in the House on 11 May 1992, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri Eduardo Faleiro informed the House of the dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. A series of major political developments had taken place in that country leading to the creation of five international entities. The new Federal Republic of Yugoslavia comprised Serbia and Montenegro. Four other States had also declared their independence and Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina were recognised by a large number of nations in the international community. It had been decided by the Government that India should accord recognition and enter into diplomatic relations with the Republic of Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. In regard to Macedonia, the Government proposed to extend recognition as soon as it got the recognition of a number of States in that region.

Statutory Resolution regarding Approval of Presidential Proclamation in relation to the State of Nagaland: Moving the Statutory Resolution on 21 April 1992, Union Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan said that the Governor of Nagaland had dissolved the Legislative Assembly on the advice of the Chief Minister Under Article 174 of the Constitution. In view of the prevailing situation in Nagaland, a proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution was issued by the President on 2 April, 1992 on the recommendation of the state Governor.

Opposing the Resolution, Shri L.K. Advani, said that the decision to invoke Article 356 was constitutionally indefensible and the decision to impose President's Rule in Nagaland had accentuated the feelings of distrusts and alienation which prevailed in that region.

Opposing the Resolution, Shri Chitta Basu said that the Presidential Proclamation was a misuse of Article 356 of the Constitution for partisan interests.

Winding up the discussion*, Shri S.B. Chavan said that the Article 174 as well as Article 356 contemplated the dissolution of the House. He further stated that when Article 174 was invoked, it became the responsibility of the Governor to find out whether the Chief Minister who had recommended dissolution enjoyed majority support or not. Since there were so many defections in the Nagaland Assembly, things were very unstable in the State. The Governor, without exploring the possibility of forming an alternate Government, accepted the recommendation for the dissolution of the House. Taking into account all the factors prevalent in the State, it was decided to remove the Governor, he added.

The Resolution was adopted.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSSINESS

*Finance Bill, 1992***: Moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, Union Finance Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh said on 30 April 1992 that with the withdrawal of deductions under Section 80 CC A in respect of the National Savings Scheme and under Section 80 CC B in respect of equity linked schemes, etc., it was proposed to enlarge the scope of the tax rebate under Section 88 so as to include within its ambit, schemes which were included under Section 80 CC A and 80 CC B. The rebate under Section 88 was allowed upto an investment level of Rs. 50,000. In view of the enlargement of scope of the tax rebate, it was proposed to raise the ceiling on investment level to Rs. 60,000. It was also proposed to reduce the tax rate in the case of firms, association of persons and bodies of individuals from 40 per cent to 30 per cent. In order to help the small firms, it was proposed to allow 100 per cent deduction of partner's salary upto Rs. 50,000 from the firm's income.

Widing up the discussion***, Finance Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh

* Other members who took part in the discussion were Sarvashri Sharad Dighe, George Fernandes, Abraham Charles, Basu Deb Acharia, Imchalemba, Vijay Kumar Yadav, and Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde.

** The Bill was introduced on 29 February 1992 by the Finance Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh.

*** Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Jaswant Singh, Peter G. Marbaniang, Girdhari Lal Bhargava, Chandulal Chandrakar, Mohan Singh, K.P. Singh Deo, Rajinder Kumar Sharma, Praful Manoharbhair Patel, Kadambur M.R. Janardhanan, Ram Naik, M. Ramanna Rai, V.S. Vijayaraghavan, Roshan Lal, Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, Harish Narayan Prabhu Zantye, Bhagwan Shanker Rawat, Era Anbarasu, George Fernandes, Inderjit, E. Ahmed, V. Yama Singh, M.V.V.S. Murthy, Bhogendra Jha, P.C. Thomas, Col. Rao Ram Singh, Maj. Gen. R.G. Williams, Dr. Debi Prosad Pal, Prof. Susanta Chakraborty, Prof. Ashokrao Anantrao Deshmukh, Prof. Ram Kapse and Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

said that the first and foremost task before the country was that of fiscal stabilisation and fiscal consolidation. Reduction of fiscal, revenue, and budgetary deficits were of utmost national concern and national priority. The fundamental solutions to the problems of development and that of poverty were to deal with those basic causes of low productivity of the economy. In order to become self-reliant, import and export gap would have to be bridged, he added.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

*National Commission for Minorities Bill**: The Minister of Welfare, Shri Sitaram Kesri moved on 11 May, 1992 that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Opposing the Bill, Shri L.K. Advani said that the legislation would promote divisiveness.

Supporting the Bill, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait said that the Commission should be brought at par with the Scheduled Castes Commission to make it more effective.

Supporting the Bill, Shri Chitta Basu said that the Government should take effective steps to implement the 15-point Programme for the minorities, particularly in relation to the spread of education among the minority communities and their economic uplift so that social justice could be provided.

Intervening in the discussion** on 12 May, 1992, Minister of Welfare, Shri Sitaram Kesri said that the Bill had been brought in order to give the Commission a statutory status and with a view to removing the atmosphere of fear from the country as well as the feeling of insecurity among the minorities.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh said that those sections of the people who had been denied participation should be given a chance to take part in the affairs of the country. He also stated that in order to give constitutional status to the Commission on the pattern of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Commission, a Constitution (Amendment) Bill should be brought before the House.

* The Bill was introduced on 4 May 1992 by the Minister of Welfare, Shri Sitaram Kesri.

** Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Digvijaya Singh, Ram Vilas Paswan, Mani Shankar Aiyar, B Akber Pasha, Guman Mal Lodha, Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi, Bhogendra Jha, Rajagopal Naidu Ramasamy, Kodikkunil Suresh, S.M. Lajjan Basha, Syed Shahabuddin, Suraj Mandal, N. Dennis, Shreesh Chandra Dikshit, Frank Anthony, A. Charles, Syed Masudal Hossain, E. Ahmed, Mohammad Yunus Saleem, Tej Narayan Singh, Peter G. Marbaniang, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, Shrimati Suseela Gopalan and Kumari Frida Topno.

Winding up the discussion, Minister of Welfare, Shri Sitaram Kesri said that the jurisdiction of the Commission had not been extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir considering the prevailing situation in that State.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

Constitution Seventy-Sixth (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Articles 54 and 239 AA):* Moving the Bill on 7 May 1992, the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy said that one of the recommendations of the Balakrishnan Committee on Reorganisation of the Delhi set-up related to the inclusion of the members of the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi in the Electoral College for the election of the President of India. The Bill sought to amend Article 54 of the Constitution to include elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of Union territories in the electoral college.

The Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, provided for a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers for Pondicherry, but the members of the Assembly did not form part of the Electoral College for the election of the President of India.

Winding up the discussion**, Shri Reddy said that along with Delhi, elected Members of Pondicherry Assembly would also be voters in the Presidential Election.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

*Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill***:* Moving that the Bill be taken into consideration on 12 May 1992, the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy**** said that the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit had examined the composition, character and functioning of four Commissions constituted by the Government of India with a view to considering whether the holders of offices under those Commissions would incur disqualification under Article 102 of the Constitution. The Committee had noted that the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission had been given the status of a Cabinet Minister.

The members of Parliament could play a useful role and should not be deprived of the membership of the Commission, if so appointed. The Ministers at the Centre as well as in the States had been exempted from incurring disqualification for being chosen or for being Members of

*The Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha was laid on the Table on 4 May 1992 by the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy.

** Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Madan Lal Khurana, Bhogendra Jha, Surya Narayan Yadav, Sudarsan Ray Chaudhuri and Piyus Tirkey.

*** The Bill was introduced on 11 May 1992 by the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy.

**** Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Dau Dayal Joshi, Nitish Kumar, Sriballav Panigrahi and Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya.

Parliament *vide* clause (a) of Section 3 of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959. The Committee had recommended that the Schedule to the aforesaid Act should be suitably amended expeditiously so as to prevent the person holding the office of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission from incurring disqualification for being chosen, or for being a Member of Parliament.

The Bill was passed.

C. THE QUESTION HOUR*

During the Session, 47370 notices of Questions (38,697 Starred, 8,636 Unstarred, 37 Short Notice Questions) were received. Out of these, 947 Starred, 9,715 Unstarred and 1 Short Notice Question were admitted. 24 Starred and 200 Unstarred Questions were deleted/postponed/transferred from one Ministry to another.

Daily average of Questions in the List of Questions orally answered: Each of the lists of Starred Questions contained 20 Questions except that of 4, 6, 9, 10, 17, 23 and 27 March; 1, 2, 8, 20, 27, 28 and 30 April; and 5 May 1992 which contained 21 Questions each; 20 and 24 March 1992 and 22 and 24 April 1992 which contained 22 Questions each; and 8 May 1992 which contained 24 Questions. The average number of Starred Questions orally answered on the floor of the House during the Session was six. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered on a day was eleven on 6 March 1992 and the minimum number was one on 25 February 1992.

The average number of questions in the lists of Unstarred Questions were 211 against the prescribed limit of 230, the minimum being 124 Questions on 7 April 1992 and maximum being 244 Questions on 1 April 1992.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: In all, 67 Notices of Half-an-Hour Discussions were received during the Session. Out of these, two notices were admitted and one notice was discussed on the floor of the House.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session period 1 April to 12 May, the House made obituary references to the passing away of Sarvashri Zulfikar Ali Khan, S.S. Ramaswamy Padayachi, Kalluri Chandramouli, Raghunth Singh, Sashi Ranjan, Hem Raj (all former members) and Shri Satyajit Ray, the doyen of Indian Cinema.

* Covers the entire duration of the Third Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

RAJYA SABHA**HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD SESSION**

The Rajya Sabha met for its Hundred and Sixty-Third Session on 27 April 1992 and adjourned *sine die* on 14 May 1992. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below.

A. DISCUSSIONS

Discussion on the working of the Ministry of Industry: The discussion on the working of the Ministry of Industry took place on 4, 5 and 6 May 1992. Initiating the discussion on 4 May 1992, Prof. M.G.K. Menon stated that the primary objective of the new Industrial Policy had been to introduce a scheme of liberalisation. The current policy would encourage industries in capital-intensive and high-technological areas. But these measures were not going to generate employment on a large scale. The member stated that the working of the Ministry of Industry would not be restricted to that Ministry alone. It involved the whole sector where infrastructure came into play. The country needed foreign exchange as it had to import oil, petroleum products, edible oil, etc. That was the whole basis for the export drive. But the Industrial Policy did not ensure these elements, the member added.

Regarding the use of science and technology for India's industrial development, the member said that according to statistics research and development in high technology areas was rarely done by the multinationals in the countries where they operated. So far as public sector was concerned, the Government should let the public sector operate the way the private sector was allowed to operate. The Government should not impose any conditions on the public sector, he added.

The member** urged the Government to define the role of the Ministry of Industry and observed that the Government should set up a Cabinet Committee for Co-ordination to realise the target which it was setting out to achieve.

Replying to the discussion, on 6 May 1992, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry, Prof. P.J. Kurien said that India had a mixed economy. The Government wanted the public sector to have the dominant role again in the overall set-up. For that purpose, resources were needed. If the essence of industrial policy was industrialisation and

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

** Members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Rajni Ranjan Sahu, Ramdas Agarwal, Chowdhry Hari Singh, Sukomal Sen, Jagesh Desai, S.K.T. Ramachandran, N.E. Belaram, P.K. Thungon, Dayanand Sahay, Kamal Morarka, Santosh Bagrodia, S. Madhavan, Santosh Kumar Sahu, Bhupinder Singh Mann, Prakash Yashwant Ambedkar, Ram Awadhesh Singh, S. Viduthalai Virumbi, Dr. Narreddy Thulasi Reddy and Prof. Chandresh P. Thakur.

employment generation, then all avenues possible in the country for industrialisation should be made use of.

Referring to the achievements of the new industrial policy, the Minister stated that after the announcement of the policy, 1,062 foreign collaboration proposals and 364 foreign investment proposals, amounting to more than Rs. 1,257 crore had been cleared up to March 1992.

Besides, the Government was doing everything possible to encourage the small-scale sector, 836 items had been exclusively reserved for production in the small-scale sector. The Government had also permitted excise relief to Government Corporations, both in the Centre as well as in the States. The Reserve Bank of India had also set up a Committee for working out the modalities for providing adequate credit to small-scale sector, he informed.

Winding up the discussion, the Minister said that the Coco Cola Company was granted licence in the best national interest. It would ensure an inflow of foreign exchange to the extent to 60 million US dollars in five years. It was more important to ensure that the produce was quality-based and competitive in the international market. In the best interest of the country, the Government had taken the decision to receive foreign investment, he added.

Line pipe procurement for Bombay High: On 5 May 1992, raising a discussion on points arising out of the answer to Unstarred Question No. 3651 given in the Rajya Sabha on 25 March 1992, Shri Viren J. Shah stated that the matter of procurement of line pipes for Bombay High came up in the House a number of times. The Japanese suppliers and the Italian suppliers sent telex messages saying that the prices were being reduced. The orders worth Rs. 135 crore were placed on M/s P.J. Pipes and Vessels Limited. But in each order, M/s P.J. Pipes failed to meet its commitments from 1987 onwards, the member added.

Replying to the discussion on the same day, the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Shri B. Shankaranand said that the ONGC did take precautions to see that the best offer was accepted and the necessary technical requirement was fulfilled in accepting any particular tender. It was not a fact that only on account of the request of M/s P.J. Pipes, the dates were extended. Five other companies also requested for extension of the date. The Japanese consortium was not willing to extend the date of validity of their bid and among the Indian consortium, only one Company remained on record. That was how the bid of the Indian consortium led by M/s P.J. Pipes & Vessels Limited was considered technically acceptable.

Reported move for joint Indo-U.S naval exercises and the implications of these for the security of the country: On 6 May 1992, Shri Gurudas Das Gupta called the attention of the Minister of Defence to

a reported move for joint Indo-U.S. naval exercises and the implications thereof for the security of the country.

Furnishing his reply on the same day, the Minister of Defence, Shri Sharad Pawar explained that the concept of Joint naval exercises between the navies of different countries arose from the nature of the environment in which the navies of the world operated. Unlike the Army and the Air Force, the Navy operated in an environment where foreign warships came into contact with one another in the high seas. The procedures for such contacts had evolved over the years. The practice of goodwill port visits by ships belonging to foreign navies was also a long established one. India had been receiving foreign ships on such goodwill port visits and India's naval ships had also been undertaking such visits to foreign ports.

The Minister said that in the late 50s and early 60s, the Indian Navy participated regularly in joint exercises at Trincomalee, Sri Lanka, along with ships from the British, Australian and Pakistani Navies and ships from the navies of other Commonwealth countries. In the mid-60s, participation in those exercises was suspended. The decision not to participate in joint naval exercises with foreign navies in the Indian Ocean area essentially arose from India's policy to keep the Indian Ocean region free from Super Power rivalries. But he said the end of the Cold War had enabled India to assess the advantages of such contacts.

Elaborating further the advantages of joint training exercises with foreign navies, the Minister said that it would enhance tactical awareness and afford Indian Navy an exposure to the thinking and procedures prevalent in the more advanced navies. As joint exercises were generally accompanied by a port call by the participating ships, there was also an opportunity for interaction among professionals. Joint exercises contributed to confidence building which was necessary to promote peace and ensure a constructive relationship with other countries.

In keeping with the aforesaid perceptions, it was decided the preceding year, to conduct joint exercises with the Royal Australian Navy (RAN). These exercises were conducted off Port Blair in October-November 1991 during the port visit by a ship of the Royal Australian Navy. Since the beginning of the current year, Indian Navy had conducted joint naval exercises with the French and British Navies. The Indo-French joint naval exercises were conducted off Goa in April, 1992. In the past too, joint exercises had been held by Indian naval ships with the ships of Malaysia and Indonesia during the goodwill visits of Indian naval ships to these countries.

The Defence Minister further stated that it had been decided to conduct similar joint exercises with the US Navy. He emphasised that the decision to conduct joint naval exercises should be seen in the overall context of strengthening contacts between the Indian Navy and the navies of foreign countries.

Discussion on the working of the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution: The discussion on the working of the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution took place on 7, 13 and 14 May 1992. Initiating the discussion on 7 May 1992, Shri S.S. Ahluwalia said that there was a wide gap between procurement price and issue price. Even though subsidy was being provided, the poor, however, were not getting the benefit of it. Rules should be enacted in such a way that the consumers could get all the essential items at fair price shops at one time. The member suggested that while advertising for a particular item, the price of that item should also be mentioned in the advertisement. He also called upon the Government to re-constitute the Ministry of Civil Supplies in order to ensure proper co-ordination.

Replying to the debate on 14 May 1992, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed stated that the entire requirements of the States were not met by the public distribution system. The administration and the enforcement of the system also lay with the State Governments. The total amount of subsidy was Rs. 2,750 crores. The increase in the procurement price had posed a problem and the subsidy was not enough to meet the gap and that compelled the Government to revise the price and increase the issue price also, the Minister clarified. So far as the enforcement measures were concerned, raids were conducted under the Essential Commodities Act and the Prevention of Adulteration Act by the State Governments. The matter relating to internal distribution and the quantum of the commodities was entirely left with the States, the Minister said.

Winding up the discussion, the Minister informed that the Consumer Protection Council had appointed a working group to go into the details of the working of the Consumer Protection Act. They had recommended that services offered by the Government hospitals should be brought under the purview of the Consumer Protection Act. Deterrent punishments were given under Essential Commodities Act and the Prevention of Adulteration Act. He further stated that the main object of the public distribution system was to see to it that the poorest of the poor were helped. Under the revamped public distribution system, the State Governments were asked to appoint vigilance committees consisting of the beneficiaries to monitor the system.

Prevailing drought conditions in different parts of the country: On 12 May 1992, Shri Pramod Mahajan called the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the prevailing drought conditions in different parts of the country and the action taken by the Government in this regard.

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvaashri Vishvijit P. Singh, Kapil Verma, Ratna Bahadur Rai, Chhotubhai Patel, Mohinder Singh Lather, Santosh Bagrodia, Sarada Mohanty, N. Giri Prasad, Misa R. Ganesan, M. Vincent, Ram Awadhesh Singh, Dr. Ratnakar Pandey, Shrimati Kamla Sinha and Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

Replying to the Calling Attention, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Shri K.C. Lenka informed that during the South-West Monsoon season (June-September) 1991, 28 Meteorological sub-divisions out of the total number of 35 sub-divisions in the country experienced excess or normal rainfall. While 7 meteorological sub-divisions experienced deficient rainfall, there was no situation of scanty rainfall in any sub-division, Monsoon rainfall was very good over peninsula, good over North-East India, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat region and Island Territories and satisfactory in the remaining parts of the country, except Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, hills of West Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Kutch, which remained deficient.

Even though the total rainfall for the country as a whole during the four months of the monsoon season was 92 per cent of the long period average value, its advance beyond the peninsula was late by about three weeks. This resulted in dry spells in some parts of North and North-West India. The Minister stated that the delay in monsoon had affected sowing and transplantation of Kharif crop, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Haryana. The erratic nature of South-West monsoon, which was the life-line for the Kharif crop in most parts of the country, had resulted in drought conditions in parts of the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Karnataka.

The Minister stated that the primary responsibility of managing natural calamities was that of the State Governments. Emphasising that principle, the Ninth Finance Commission recommended ready access to resources and autonomy in relief operations for the States. On the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission, from 1 April 1990, a Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for financing relief expenditure had been constituted for each State, 75 per cent of which was contributed by the Central Government and the balance by the concerned State Governments.

Referring to the steps taken by the Central Government, Minister said that an annual sum of Rs. 804 crore for State CRFs had been envisaged, out of which Rs. 603 crore was to be contributed by the Central Government. The Central Government had already released its entire share of CRF to States for the year 1991-92 and the first quarterly instalment for the year 1992-93. The State Level Committee, headed by the Chief Secretary of the State, was empowered to decide on all matters connected with the financing of the relief expenditure, including norms of assistance. Consequent upon the establishment of the CRF, the State Governments were required to meet all expenditure on relief operations in the wake of natural calamities out of the corpus of CRF. The Central Government was expected to intervene and provide additional assistance only in the case of a calamity of rare severity.

Referring to the intensive relief measures taken by the several States like Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka, the

Minister said that the Governments had undertaken measures like employment generation, arrangement of drinking water, cattle conservation, fodder supply and gratuitous relief to the people.

Replying to the points raised by members, the Minister stated that the State Governments were taking various measures to meet the challenge of the drought situation. A Cabinet Sub-Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Finance Minister, had been set up to co-ordinate the relief operations in the affected areas of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. The Gujarat Government had been provided Rs. 85 crores under the CRF and a Central Team had been sent there.

As regards the employment generation programme in Madhya Pradesh, the Minister said that as on 7 March 1992, 7.18 lakh labourers in affected areas were employed on about 44,000 man days. The State Government would be providing drinking water by transportation in 450 villages, he added.

The Minister informed that the Maharashtra Government had employed 124 rigs for boring wells in the affected areas for providing drinking water and over 7 lakh persons were provided employment. To step up Rabi yields, irrigation facilities were being provided. The Maharashtra Government had been provided Rs. 44 crores under the CRF. The Rajasthan Government had also taken major relief measures in 13 desert and tribal districts of the state.

Concluding the discussion, the Minister said that according to the reports received from the State Governments, no starvation death had occurred. Rs. 3 crore under the CRF had been released to Tripura so that the State might control the drought situation there. The first instalment of about Rs. 7.31 crores for the year 1992-93, had already been released to Tamil Nadu. As regards Kerala, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, the Union Government had not yet received any memorandum for assistance from these State Governments. The Government of India had constituted a National Advisory Council for Natural Disaster Reduction. The Council would advise the Government for future planning to tackle the drought situation in the country. The Government was also formulating plans for dryland farming, the Minister added.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Constitution (Seventy-First Amendment) Bill, 1990**: Moving the notion for consideration of the Bill on 29 April 1992, the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy said that on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee on Electoral Reforms, the Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 30 May 1990 to facilitate delimitation on the basis of the 1981 census without increasing the total number of seats allocated to various States on the basis of the 1971 census.

* The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 30 May 1990.

** The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 3 April 1992.

The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 7 May 1992.

The Bill Provided for rotation of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes on the basis of their population in the constituencies. Census for the year 1991 had also been completed. The Government had accordingly decided to have a fresh delimitation on the basis of the 1991 census instead of the 1981 census as originally envisaged in the Bill.

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

*The Constitution (Seventy-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1992**: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 29 April 1992, the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri K. Vijya Bhaskara Reddy said that while considering the Constitution (Seventy-Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1991 and the Government of National Capital Territory Bill, 1991, views were expressed in both the Houses of Parliament in favour of including the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the Union territories in the electoral college for the election of the President under Article 54 of the constitution. The Government had now been able to formulate another amendment to the Constitution for implementing those suggestions.

The proposal included in the present Bill covered an important aspect of the election of the President of India. It aimed at providing representation to the legislators of the Legislatures in the Union Territories in the matter of election of the President.

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

*The Finance Bill, 1992**: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, on 11 May 1992, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Rameshwar Thakur said that an amendment had been made to the Bill in order to restore the deduction under Section 80 L with a monetary ceiling of Rs. 7,000. In view of the enlargement of scope of the tax rebate, the Minister proposed to raise the ceiling on investment level from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000. The implication was that tax rebate would be allowed up to Rs. 12,000 as against Rs. 10,000. Suitable amendments had also been made in the Bill to provide that motor cars and the urban land on which construction was not permissible under any law, would not attract wealth-tax. The Minister also proposed to restore the concessional import duty of 95 per cent in respect of most of the specified drug intermediates, to completely exempt specified formulations of certain life-saving drugs and medicines from import duty and to fully exempt the specific machinery

used in the manufacture of flyash and phosphogypsum-based building materials from the whole of the import duty.

In order to make smuggling even more unremunerative, the import duty of gold was proposed to be reduced from Rs. 450/- per 10 gms to Rs. 220/- per 10 gms. In the interest of the small-scale sector, the Minister proposed to exempt ball and roller bearings from the ceiling of 110 per cent import duty and to reduce the import duty on certain specified trimmings and embellishments used by the readymade garments and hosiery industry to 45 per cent. The Minister said that the proposed changes were expected to result in a net revenue loss of Rs. 331 crore to the Centre and Rs. 271 crore to the States.

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

*National Commission for Minorities Bill, 1992** : Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 14 May 1992, the Minister of Welfare, Shri Sitaram Kesri said that the Bill sought to inculcate confidence in the minorities to ensure that the safeguards provided for them in the Constitution would be fully implemented. The Minorities Commission would become more effective and powerful after it was given statutory status. The main function of the Commission would be to monitor the functioning of the various safeguards provided for in the Constitution and in various Acts of the Central and the State Governments for protecting the interest of the minorities. The Commission would also study and analyse all aspects relating to socio-economic and educational development of the minorities.

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

*The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 1992*** : Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 14 May 1992, the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy said that the Joint Committee on Officers of Profit (Tenth Lok Sabha), in their Second Report, had examined the composition, character, functions, etc. of four Commissions, including the Planning Commission, constituted by the Government of India and the emoluments and allowances payable to their Chairpersons, Vice-Chairpersons, members, etc. with a view to considering whether the holders of offices under those Commissions would incur disqualification under Article 102 of the Constitution.

The Committee noted that the term of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission was for a period of five years from the date of assumption of office. It had also been noted that the Deputy Chairman of Planning

* The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 12 May 1992.

** The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 12 May 1992.

Commission had been given the status of a Cabinet Minister. The Committee had also opined that the members of Parliament could play a very useful and constructive role and that they should not be deprived of the membership of the Commission, if so appointed.

In view of that, it was proposed to amend the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 so as to prevent the holder of the office of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, from incurring disqualification for being chosen or for being a member of Parliament.

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

C. QUESTION HOUR

During the 163rd Session of the Rajya Sabha, 4,538 notices of Questions (4,128 Starred and 410 Unstarred) were received. However, only 253 Starred Questions and 2,089 Unstarred Questions were admitted. 2 Short Notice Questions were received, but none was admitted. After lists of Questions were printed, 8 Starred and 70 Unstarred Questions were transferred from one Ministry to the other.

Daily Average of Questions: Each of the Lists of Starred Questions contained 18 to 20 Questions. On an average, 4 Questions were orally answered per sitting. The maximum number of Questions orally answered was 5 on 4, 5 and 6 May 1992 and the minimum number of Questions orally answered was 1 on 28 April 1992.

The minimum number of Questions admitted in Unstarred Lists was 28 on 11 May 1992 and the maximum number was 309 on 8 May 1992. The average came to 161.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: 8 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session and 3 were admitted and one notice was clubbed therewith.

Statement correcting answers to Questions: 2 statements correcting answers to Questions were made by the Ministers concerned.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, references were made to the passing away of Sarvashri Makkineni Basavapunnaiyah, Krishna Kripalani, G.A. Appan and Mahendra Kumar Mohta, all ex-members; Shri A.G. Kulkarni, sitting member; and Shri Satyajit Ray, the doyen of Indian cinema. Members stood in silence for a while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

STATE LEGISLATURES

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Assam Legislative Assembly commenced its Third Session (Budget Session) on 9 March 1992 and adjourned *sine die* on 10 April 1992. On

* Material Contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

the first day, the Governor delivered his address under article 176(1) of the Constitution.

Financial Business: During the Session, the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1991-92 and the Budget estimates of the Government of Assam for the year 1992-93 were voted after discussion and were passed by the House. The Assam Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1992 and the Assam Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1992 were also passed by the House.

Legislative Business: During the Session, in addition to the two above-mentioned Appropriation Bills, ten other Bills were introduced and passed by the House. These were: (i) The Assam Administrative Tribunal (Amendment) Bill, 1992; (ii) The Salary and Allowances of the Leader of Opposition in Assam Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Bill, 1992; (iii) The Assam Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1992; (iv) The Guwahati Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1992; (v) The Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1992; (vi) The Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1992; (vii) The Assam Professions, Traders, Calling and Employment Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1992; (viii) The Assam Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1992; (ix) The Assam Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1992; and (x) The Assam Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1992. Besides these two Ordinances, viz, (i) The Assam Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991; (ii) The Guwahati Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance 1992, were replaced by Bills which were passed by the House.

Fourth Session of the Assam Assembly: The Fourth Session of the Ninth Assam Legislative Assembly commenced on 15 June 1992 and was adjourned *sine die* on 16 June. The Assembly was convened to meet for ratification of the Constitution (76th Amendment) Bill, 1992 which was subsequently passed by the House and to discuss the No-Confidence motion tabled against the Council of Ministers headed by Shri Hiteswar Saikia. After the debate, the motion for No-Confidence was defeated by a voice vote.

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Tripura Legislative Assembly met for its Budget Session on 20 March 1992 and adjourned *sine die* on 1 April 1992.

Financial Business: During the Session, the House passed the Budget for the year 1992-93 and a Supplementary Budget for the year 1991-92.

Legislative Business: During the Session, the following Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Tripura Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1992; (ii) The Tripura Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1992; (iii) The Tripura Code of

* Material contributed by the Tripura Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

Criminal Procedure (Tripura Third Amendment) Bill, 1992 (Tripura Bill No. 6 of 1992); (iv) The Tripura (Courts) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992 (Bill No. 4 of 1992); (v) The Tripura Panchayat (Third Amendment) Bill, 1992 (Tripura Bill No. 5 of 1992); (vi) The Tripura Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1992 (Tripura Bill No. 9 of 1991); and (vii) The Tripura Vigilance Commission Bill, 1991 (Tripura Bill No. 9 of 1991).

Obituary References: During the Session, an obituary reference was made in the House on the demise of Shri G.S. Dhillon, the former Speaker of Lok Sabha and the former Union Minister.

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APPENDIX-I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE THIRD SESSION OF THE TENTH LOK SABHA

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	24 February to 12 May 1992
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	49
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	309 hours and 12 minutes
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	22
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	8
ii) Introduced	30
iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	4
iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ recommendation and Laid on the Table	Nil
v) Referred to Select Committee	1
vi) Referred to Joint Committee	Nil
vii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
viii) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
ix) Discussed	21*
x) Passed	20
xi) Withdrawn	Nil
xii) Negatived	Nil
xiii) Part-discussed	Nil
xiv) Discussion postponed	Nil
xv) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommen- dation	10
xvi) Motion for concurrence to refer the Bill to Joint Committee adopted	Nil
xvii) Pending at the end of the Session	22
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	116
ii) Introduced	61
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	1
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	Nil
xvii) Pending at the end of the Session	173
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
i) Notices received	225
ii) Amitted	7
iii) Discussion held	1
iv) Part discussed	1

* Includes one Bill referred to Select Committee by Lok Sabha.

** Includes 2 Bills withdrawn without discussion.

8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 187		
(Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)		
Statement made by Minister		4
9. MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS		
i) Notices received		Nil
ii) Admitted and discussed		Nil
iii) Barred		Nil
iv) Withdrawn		Nil
10. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD		1
11. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS		
(i) Notices received		11
(ii) Admitted		11
(iii) Moved		10
(iv) Adopted		3
(v) Negatived		2
(vi) Withdrawn		5
12. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS		
(i) Notices received		1
(ii) Admitted		1
(iii) Moved		1
(iv) Adopted		1
13. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS		
(i) Received		11
(ii) Admitted		10
(iii) Discussed		3
(iv) Adopted		Nil
(v) Negatived		Nil
(vi) Withdrawn		2
(vii) Part-discussed		1
(viii) Discussions postponed		Nil
14. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS		
(i) Notices received		2
(ii) Admitted		2
(iii) Discussed		Nil
(iv) Adopted		Nil
(v) Part-discussed		Nil
15. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS		
(i) Notices received		423
(ii) Admitted		105
(iii) Moved		1
(iv) Discussed		1
(v) Adopted		Nil
(vi) Negatived		Nil
(vii) Withdrawn		1
(viii) Part-discussed		Nil
16. MOTION RE: MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE		
(i) Received		7
(ii) Admitted		7
(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	27659
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON A SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	1206 on 12-5-1992
20.	NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS	
	(i) Brought before the House	Nil
	Admitted	Nil
	(ii)	
	Barred in view of adjournment motion admitted on the	Nil
	(iii) subject	
	Consent withheld by Speaker outside the House	19
	(iv)	
	Consent given by Speaker but leave not asked for by	Nil
	(v) members concerned	
21.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
	(i) Starred	947
	Unstarred	9715
	(ii)	
	Short Notice Questions	1
	(iii)	

22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES:

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 January to 30 June 1992	No. of Reports presented to the House
1	2	3	4
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	5	5
(ii)	Committee on Absence of Members	2	2
(iii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	14	5
(iv)	Committee on Papers laid on the Table	7	2
(v)	Committee on Petitions	7	3
(vi)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	3	3
(vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	10	—
(viii)	Committee of Privileges	9	—
(ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	4	1
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	6	2
(xi)	Estimates Committee	12	13
(xii)	General Purposes Committee	—	—
(xiii)	House Committee	—	—
	(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee	—	—
	(b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	—	—
	(c) Sub-Committee on Furnishing	—	—

1	2	3	4
(xiv)	Public Accounts Committee	18	21
(xv)	Railway Convention Committee	2	1
(xvi)	Rules Committee	1	—
JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEES			
(i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	7	1
(ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	—	—
(iii)	Joint Committee on Railways Bill, 1986	—	—
(iv)	Joint Committee on the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1992	9	—
(v)	Joint Committee on Constitution (Seventy-Second Amendment) Bill, 1991	13	—
(vi)	Joint Committee on Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Bill, 1991	13	—
(vii)	Joint <i>ad-hoc</i> Committee on Fertilizer Pricing	46	—
(viii)	Select Committee on the Constitution (Seventy-First Amendment) Bill, 1990	2	—
SUBJECT COMMITTEES			
(i)	Subject Committee on Environment and Forests	2	—
(ii)	Subject Committee on Agriculture	5	—
(iii)	Subject Committee on Science and Technology	3	—
23. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE			2
24. PETITIONS PRESENTED			9
25. NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATE			
No. of Members sworn in		Date on which sworn in	
(i)	12	24-2-1992	
(ii)	1	25-2-1992	

APPENDIX II

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

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	27 April to 14 May 1992
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	13
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	90 hours and 42 minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	16
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS		
(i)	Pending at the Commencement of the Session	20
(ii)	Introduced	2
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	5
(iv)	Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	1
(v)	Referred to Select Committee by Rajya Sabha	NIL
(vi)	Referred to Joint Committee by Rajya Sabha	NIL
(vii)	Reported by Select Committee	NIL
(viii)	Reported by Joint Committee	NIL
(ix)	Discussed	7
(x)	Passed	7
(xi)	Withdrawn	NIL
(xii)	Negatived	NIL
(xiii)	Part-discussed	NIL
(xiv)	Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	2
(xv)	Discussion postponed	NIL
(xvi)	Pending at the end of the Session	20
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS		
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	114
(ii)	Introduced	6
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	NIL
(iv)	Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	NIL
(v)	Reported by Joint Committee	NIL
(vi)	Discussed	1
(vii)	Withdrawn	1*
(viii)	Passed	NIL
(ix)	Negatived	NIL

*The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1991 by Shri Murkidhar Chandrakant Bhandare, M.P.

(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	1
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	119
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)	
(i) Notices received	57
(ii) Admitted	NIL
(iii) Discussions held	NIL
8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180 CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	
Statements made by Ministers	2
9. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	3
10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i) NOTICES RECEIVED	1
(ii) ADMITTEED	1
(iii) MOVED	1
(iv) ADOPTED	1
(v) NEGATIVED	NIL
(vi) WITHDRAWN	NIL
11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice Received	NIL
(ii) Admitted	NIL
(iii) Moved	NIL
(iv) Adopted	NIL
12. PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Received	4
(ii) Admitteed	4
(iii) Discussed	NIL
(iv) Withdrawn	NIL
(v) Negatived	NIL
(vi) Adopted	NIL
(vii) Part-discussed	1
(viii) Discussion postponed	NIL

13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	1
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Moved	NIL
(iv) Adopted	NIL
(v) Part-discussed	NIL
14. PRIVATE MEMBERS MOTIONS	
(i) Received	151
(ii) Admitted	134*
(iii) Moved	NIL
(iv) Adopted	NIL
(v) Part-discussed	NIL
(vi) Negatived	NIL
(vii) Withdrawn	NIL
15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i) Received	1
(ii) Admitted	NIL
(iii) Moved	NIL
(iv) Adopted	NIL
(v) Negatived	NIL
(vi) Withdrawn	1
(vii) Part-discussed	NIL
16. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CREATED, IF ANY DURING THE SESSION AND THE NAME OF COMMITTEE CREATED	NIL
17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	1230
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VISITED	1421
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITOR'S PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	266 (On 14.5.92)
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER FOR PERSONS VISITED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH VISITED	
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	253
(i) Starred	253
(ii) Unstarred	2089
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	NIL
22. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	2
1. Ministry of Industry	
2. Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution.	

*Includes 17 notices on identical subjects which were discussed therewith.

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the Hundred and Sixty-Third Session	No. of Reports presented during the 163rd Session
(i) Business Advisory Committee	3	NIL
(ii) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	2	2
(iii) Committee on Petitions	1	NIL
(iv) Committee on Privileges	1	NIL
(v) Committee on Rules	NIL	NIL
(vi) Committee on Government Assurances	1	1 (38th Report)
(vii) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	2	2 (42nd & 43rd Reports)
24. Number of Members granted leave of absence	3	
25. Petitions presented	NIL	

26. NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATES

S. No.	Name of Members sworn in	Date on which sworn in
1	2	3
1.	Shri Balbir Singh	27.4.92
2.	Shri Iqbal Singh	-do-
3.	Shri Jagir Singh	-do-
4.	Shri Suninder Kumar Singla	-do-
5.	Shri Venod Sharma	-do-

27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

S. No.	Name	Sitting Member / Ex-Member
1.	Shri Makkineni Basavapunnaiiah	Ex-Member
2.	Shri Krishna Kripalani	Ex-Member
3.	Shri Satyajit Ray	National personality
4.	Shri A.G Kulkarni	Sitting Member
5.	Shri G.A. Appan	Ex-Member
6.	Shri Mahendra Kumar Mohta	Ex-Member

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL to 30 JUNE 1992

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**		—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**		—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.		21	12 ⁽¹²⁾	—	1090 ⁽⁷⁶⁶⁾	215 ⁽¹⁴⁵⁾	137 ⁽⁷⁹⁾
Bihar L.A.*	9.3.92 to 10.4.1992	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.C.**		—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.*		—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa L.A.**		—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana L.A.**		—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**		—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.@		—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.@		—	—	—	—	—	—

Karnataka L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.**	29.6.92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.	24.4.92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.	17.3.92 to 14.4.92 and 16 on 1.7.92	7 ⁽⁷⁾	—	—	4 ⁽⁴⁾	10 ⁽¹⁰⁾	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	11.3.92 to 1.4.92	15	9 ⁽⁷⁾	—	264 ⁽²⁶³⁾	8 ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.@	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	L.A. 29.1.92 to 10.2.92 and 6.3.92 to 5.5.92	42	46 ⁽⁴⁶⁾	—	2327 ⁽¹¹²⁶⁾	772	—	—	19 ⁽¹⁶⁾
Tripura	L.A. 20.2.92 to 25.2.92 and 20.3.92 to 1.4.92	14	5 ⁽⁵⁾	—	722 ⁽⁴⁶¹⁾	102 ⁽¹⁹⁷⁾	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	10.2.92 to 13.5.92	38	17 ⁽²¹⁾	3	3365 ^{(993)(a)}	1279 ^{(4199)(d)}	3125 ⁽²⁷⁸⁾
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	7.4.92 to 13.5.92	15	1	—	1629 ^{(495)(c)}	19 ^{(31)(d)}	443 ⁽⁴⁰⁾
West Bengal L.A.	2.3.92 to 26.6.92	42	31 ⁽²⁸⁾	—	2420 ⁽¹¹¹⁾	688 ⁽⁶⁶⁹⁾	1 ⁽¹⁾
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi Metropolitan Council@@@							
Pondicherry L.A.*							

* Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislature.

** Information received from the State Legislature stated the Assembly/Council not being in Session during the period.

*** Information received from the State Legislature stated the Assembly to be continuing in Session.

@ During Governor's rule, the Assembly was dissolved on 19.2.1990 and the State was brought under President's rule from 19.7.90.

@@ The Nagaland Legislative Assembly was dissolved on 27.3.92 and the State was brought under President's rule from 2.4.1992.

@@@ The Delhi Metropolitan Council stands dissolved since 13.1.1990.

Notes

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

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

(a) The figure 993 includes 434 short notices admitted as starred.

(b) The figure 4199 includes 1883 starred notices admitted as unstarred and 1415 short notices admitted as unstarred.

(c) The figure 495 includes 162 short notices admitted as starred.

(d) The figure 31 includes 14 starred notices admitted as unstarred and 7 short notices admitted as unstarred.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
UNION TERRITORIES																
Dehi Metropolitan Council @@@																
Pondicherry L.A.*																

* Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislature.

** Information received from the State Legislature contained NIL report.

*** In case of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, the information provided covers the period 1 January to 30 June 1992.

@ Dissolved since 19.2.1990

@@ Dissolved since 27.3.1992

@@@ Dissolved since 13.1.1990

Notes:

(i) Figures in bracket indicate the number of reports presented to the House.

(a) Backward Classes Committee—19 sittings.

(b) Committee on Welfare of other Backward Classes and more other Backward Classes—2 sittings.

(c) Question and Call Attention Committee—11 sittings; Committee on Implementation—10 sittings; Committee on Pollution Control—10 sittings; Committee on Zilla Parishad and Panchayati Raj—19 sittings; Committee on Members' Amenities—10 sittings; Committee on Control of Leprosy Expansion—9 sittings; Committee on Control of Welfare of Handicapped—12 sittings; Committee on Slum Development and Town Development—15 sittings; Weavers' Welfare Committee—19 sittings.

(d) Sub-Committee of Rules—4 sittings.

(e) Committee on Forests and Environment—3 sittings; Committee on Tourism and Allied Matters—4 sittings; Committee on Agriculture, Horticulture and other allied matters—5 sittings; Papers Laid Committee—3 sittings; Committee on Official Language Implementation—2 sittings.

(f) Subject Committee I—3 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee II—3 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee III—6 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee IV—3 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee V—4 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee VI—4 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee VII—3 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee VIII—5 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee IX—5 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee X—4 sittings and 1 report;

- (g) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table—2 sittings; Question and Reference Committee—5 sittings; Women and Children's Welfare Committee—4 sittings; Sub-Committee on Public Accounts—2 sittings; Rules-reviewing Sub-Committee—2 sittings.
- (h) Sub-Rules Committee—16 sittings; Women and Child Welfare Committee—16 sittings; Question and Reference Committee—16 sittings.
- (i) Committee on Delegated Legislation—1 sitting and 7 reports; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table—6 sittings and 9 reports.
- (j) Parliamentary Research, Reference and Studies Committee—1 sitting; Questions and Reference Committee—3 sittings.
- (k) Committee on Financial and Administrative Delays—15 sittings; Committee on Questions and Reference—15 sittings and 1 report; Committee on Compilation of Rulings—15 sittings; Committee on Parliamentary Studies—23 sittings; Parliamentary and Social Goodwill Committee—14 sittings; Rules Revision Committee—1 sitting; Committee to suggest ways and means to rout increasing terrorism in the State—3 sittings; Committee on the working of Public Works and Estate Departments—2 sittings.
- (l) Subject Committee on Health and Family Welfare—12 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Environment—8 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Panchayat—7 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Education and Information and Cultural Affairs—9 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Transport—7 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Irrigation and Waterways—11 sittings and 2 reports; Subject Committee on Welfare, Tourism, Sports and Youth Services—8 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Power, Commerce and Industries—13 sittings and 2 reports; Subject Committee on Agriculture, Food and Supplies—11 sittings and 3 reports; Subject Committee on Public Works—8 sittings and 1 report.

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 1992

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1.	The Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 1992	3.4.1992
2.	The Indian Red Cross Society (Amendment) Bill, 1992	4.4.1992
3.	The Securities and Exchange Board of India Bill, 1992	4.4.1992
4.	The Cess and other Taxes on Minerals (Validation) Bill, 1992	4.4.1992
5.	The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1992	11.5.1992
6.	The Finance Bill, 1992	14.5.1992
7.	The National Commission for Minorities Bill, 1992	17.5.1992
8.	The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 1992	17.5.1992

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 1992

STATES

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The Assam Administrative Tribunal (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *2. The Salary and Allowances of the Leader of Opposition in Assam Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *3. The Assam Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1992.
- *4. The Assam Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *5. The Guwahati Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *6. The Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *7. The Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *8. The Assam Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 1992.
- *9. The Assam Professions, Trades, Calling and Employment Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
10. The Assam Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *11. The Assam Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *12. The Assam Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1992.

MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Meghalaya Interpretation and General Clauses (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
2. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1992.
3. The Meghalaya Nursing Council Bill, 1992.
4. The Meghalaya Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1992.
5. The Meghalaya Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
6. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 1992.
7. The Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya (Members' Pension) (Amendment) Bill, 1992.

MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The Mizoram Appropriation No. (1) Bill, 1992.
2. The Mizoram Appropriation No. (2) Bill, 1992.
- *3. The Mizoram Fruit Nurseries Registration Bill, 1992.
- *4. The Mizoram Revenue Assessment (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
5. The Mizoram Salaries & Allowances of Speaker and Deputy Speaker (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *6. The Mizoram Excise Bill, 1992.
7. The Mizoram (Sales of Petroleum & Petroleum Products including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1992.

* Awaiting Assent

Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly

1. **The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1992.**
 2. **The Tamil Dr. M. G. R. Medical University, Madras (Amendment) Bill, 1992.**
 3. **The Pachalyappa's Trust and the Scheduled Public Trusts and Endowments (Taking over of Management) (Amendment) Bill, 1992.**
 4. **The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1992.**
 5. **The Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage (Amendment) Bill, 1992.**
 6. **The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1992.**
 7. **The Tamil Nadu State Housing Board (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1992.**
 8. **The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1992.**
 9. **The Tamil Nadu Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 1992.**
 10. **The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1992.**
 11. **The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Bill, 1992.**
 12. **The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1992.**
 13. **The Tamil Nadu Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Bill, 1992.**
 14. **The Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (Amendment) Bill, 1992.**
 15. **The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Amendment and Special Provisions) Bill, 1992.**
 16. **The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 1992.**
 17. **The Tamil Nadu Dr. M. G. R. Medical University, Madras (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992.**
 18. **The Tamil Nadu Advocates Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1992.**
 19. **The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 1992.**
 20. **The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1992.**
 21. **The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1992.**
 22. **The Tamil Nadu Public Property (Prevention of Damage and Loss) Bill, 1992.**
 23. **The Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna (Amendment) Bill, 1992.**
 24. **The Madras University and the Annamalai University (Amendment) Bill, 1992.**
 25. **The Madras University and Annamalai University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992.**
 26. **The Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1992.**
 27. **The Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1992.**
 28. **The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992.**
 29. **The Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education Bill, 1992.**
 30. **The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1992.**
 31. **The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992.**
 32. **The Tamil Nadu Forest (Amendment) Bill, 1992.**
 33. **The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1992.**
-

34. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1992.
35. The Tamil Nadu Taxation Special Tribunal Bill, 1992.
36. The Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and Lodging Houses (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
37. The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1992.
38. The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles (Special Provisions) Bill, 1992.
39. The Madras City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
40. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
41. The Tamil Nadu G.D. Naidu Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
42. The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
43. The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992.
44. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
45. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992.
46. The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Second Amendment) Bill, 1992.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Uttar Pradesh Secondary Education Services Commission and Selection Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
2. The Uttar Pradesh Entertainments and Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
3. The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Member's Emoluments and Pension) (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
4. The Uttar Pradesh Prevention of Cow Slaughter (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
5. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1992.
6. The Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
7. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1992.
8. The Uttar Pradesh Higher Secondary Education Services Commission Board (Amendment) Bill, 1992.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Calcutta Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
2. The Howrah Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *3. The Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *4. The Code of Criminal Procedure (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *5. The Calcutta University (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
6. The West Bengal Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of Vacancies in Services and Posts) (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *7. The West Bengal Correctional Services Bill, 1992.
8. The West Bengal Commission for Women Bill, 1992.
9. The West Bengal Finance Bill, 1992.

10. The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
11. The West Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *12. The West Bengal Transport Undertakings (Prevention of Ticketless Travel) (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
13. The West Bengal Additional Tax and One-Time Tax on Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
14. The West Bengal Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1992.
15. The West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 1992.
- *16. The West Bengal Cinemas (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *17. The West Bengal Mining Settlement (Health and Welfare) (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
18. The West Bengal Taxation Tribunal (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *19. The Indian Stamp (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *20. The West Bengal Clinical Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *21. The West Bengal Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *22. The Mahesh Bhattacharyya Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital (Taking over of Management and Subsequent Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *23. The West Bengal Employment Scheme Loans (Recovery) Bill, 1992.
- *24. The Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital (Taking over of Management and Subsequent Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *25. The Midnapore Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital (Taking over of Management and Subsequent Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *26. The Limitation (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *27. The D.N.D. Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital (Taking over of Management and Subsequent Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *28. The Calcutta University (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
- *29. The West Bengal Apartment Ownership (Amendment) Bill, 1992.

* Awaiting Assent.

APPENDIX VI
ORDINANCE ISSUED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD
APRIL TO 30 JUNE, 1992

Sl No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
UNION GOVERNMENT					
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1.	The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1992	11.4.92	—	—	—
2.	The Andhra Pradesh Mandala Praja Parishads, Zilla Praja Parishads, and Zilla Pranalika and Abhivrudhi Sameeksha Mandala (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	15.4.1992	—	—	—
3.	The Andhra Pradesh Public Security Ordinance, 1992	17.6.1992	—	—	—
4.	The Andhra Pradesh Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992.	26.6.1992	—	—	—
ASSAM					
1.	The Assam Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992	15.2.1992	9.3.1992	31.3.1991	—
2.	The Assam Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991	2.11.1991	-do-	9.4.1992	Replaced by Legislation
1.	The Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax Abolition Ordinance, 1992	29.5.1992	—	—	—
2.	The Capital Issues (Control) Repeal Ordinance, 1992	-do-	—	—	—
3.	The Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Ordinance, 1992	6.6.1992	—	—	—
4.	The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Ordinance, 1992	19.6.1992	—	—	—

	2	3	4	5	6
	The Guwahati Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991	26.10.1991	-do-	-do-	-do-
		HIMACHAL PRADESH			
1.	The Himachal Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992	25.4.1992	—	—	—
		KERALA			
1.	Kerala Contingency Fund (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1992	15.4.1992	29.6.1992	—	—
2.	Kerala Contingency Fund (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 1992	10.6.1992	-do-	—	—
		MADHYA PRADESH			
1.	The Madhya Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992	29.5.1992	—	—	—
2.	The Madhya Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992	1.6.1992	—	—	—
		MEGHALAYA			
1.	The Meghalaya State Council for Technical Education Ordinance, 1992	10.6.1992	1.7.1992	—	—
		RAJASTHAN			
1.	Rajasthan Panchayat (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1992	17.6.1992	—	—	—
		TAMIL NADU			
1.	The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992	8.1.1992	30.1.1992	—	—
2.	The Tamil Nadu Universities Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992	10.1.1992	-do-	—	—
3.	The Tamil Nadu State Housing Board (Amendment) and Validation Ordinance, 1992	9.1.1992	-do-	—	—
4.	The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Madras (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992	10.1.1992	-do-	—	—

5.	The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992	27.1.1992	4.2.1992	—	—
6.	The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992	12.5.1992	—	—	—
7.	The Tamil Nadu Open Places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Amendment Ordinance, 1992	16.6.1992	—	—	—
UTTAR PRADESH					
1.	The U.P. Higher Education Services Commission (Amendment) (Second) Ordinance, 1992	18.5.1992	—	—	—
2.	The U.P. State Universities (Amendment) (Second) Ordinance, 1992	-do-	—	—	—
3.	The U.P. Co-operative Societies (Amendment) (Third) Ordinance, 1992	-do-	—	—	—
4.	The U.P. Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samitis (Alpakalik Vyawastha) (Sanshodhan) (Dwitiya) Adhyadesh, 1992	-do-	—	—	—
5.	The U.P. Subordinate Services Selection Commission (Amendment) (Second) Ordinance, 1992	-do-	—	—	—
6.	The U.P. Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means (Third) Ordinance, 1992	-do-	—	—	—
7.	The U.P. Government Litigation (Engagement) of Counsel (Second) Ordinance, 1992	-do-	—	—	—
8.	The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1992	29.6.1992	—	—	—
9.	The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samitis (Alpakalik Vyawastha) (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1992	-do-	—	—	—
WEST BENGAL					
1.	The West Bengal Additional tax and one-time Tax on Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991	6.11.1991	11.3.1992	13.4.1992	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The West Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-

APPENDIX VII
A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (AS ON 10.7.92)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Seats	Cong.	BJP (I)	J.D.	CPI(M)	CPI	Others	Ind./Normi-nated	Total	Vacancy	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
I. STATES												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	25	1	—	1	1	14(a)	—	42	—	
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
3.	Assam	14	8	2	—	1	—	2(b)	1	14	—	
4.	Bihar	54	1	5	31	1	8	5(c)	—	52	2	
5.	Goa	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
6.	Gujarat	26	5	20	—	—	—	1(d)	—	26	—	
7.	Haryana	10	9	—	—	—	—	1(e)	—	10	—	
8.	Himsachal Pradesh	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
9.	Karnataka	28	23	4	—	—	—	1(f)	—	28	—	
10.	Kerala	20	13	—	—	3	—	4(g)	—	20	—	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	40	27	12	—	—	—	1(h)	—	40	—	
12.	Maharashtra	48	40	5	—	1	—	2(i)	—	48	—	
13.	Manipur	2	2	—	—	—	—	1(j)	—	2	—	
14.	Meghalaya	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
15.	Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
16.	Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
17.	Orissa	21	13	—	6	1	1	1(k)	—	21	—	
18.	Punjab	13	11	—	—	—	—	1(l)	—	12	1	
19.	Rajasthan	25	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON AUGUST 4, 1992)

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

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territories	Seats	Cong. (I)	Janata Dal	Lok Dal	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies	
STATES												
Andhra Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.7.92)	295	180	1	—	6	6	8	89(a)	4	294	1	
Anunachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.7.92)	60	48	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	60	—	
Assam L.A. (As on 1.7.92)	126	66	1	—	10	2	4	28(b)	15	126	—	
Bihar L.A. (As on 1.7.92)	325	72	127	—	30	6	23	36(c)	29	323	2	
Bihar L.C. (As on 1.7.92)	96	33	15	—	3	1	5	2(d)	2	61*	34	
Goa L.A. (As on 2.7.92)	40	20	—	—	—	—	—	17(e)	3	40	—	
Gujarat L.A. (As on 1.7.92)	182	98	—	—	65	—	—	5(f)	9	177	5	
Haryana L.A. (As on 1.7.92)	90	52	2	—	1	—	—	29(g)	5	89*	—	
Himachal Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.7.92)	68	9	3	—	46	—	1	8(h)	1	68	—	
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. @ (As on)												
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.** (As on)												
Karnataka L.A. (As on 1.7.92)	225	178	23	—	4	—	—	8(i)	12	225	—	
Karnataka L.C.** (As on)												
Kerala L.A. (As on 1.7.92)	141	55	2	—	—	29	12	40(j)	2	140*	—	
Madhya Pradesh L.A. (As on 1.7.92)	321	54	17	—	221	—	3	15(k)	10	320*	—	

Maharashtra L.A. (As on 1.7.92)	289	167	14	—	41	3	1	47(l)	13	286	3
Maharashtra L.C.** (As on)											
Manipur L.A. (As on 1.7.92)	60	13	7	—	—	—	3	37(m)	—	60	—
Meghalaya L.A. (As on 1.7.92)	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	58(n)	—	58*	1
Mizoram L.A. (As on 1.7.92)	40	24	1	—	—	—	—	14(o)	—	40	—
Nagaland L.A.@ (As on)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A. (As on 1.7.92)	147	10	122	—	3	—	5	1(p)	5	146	1
Punjab L.A. (As on 1.7.92)	117	87	1	—	6	1	4	14(q)	4	117	—
Rajasthan L.A. (As on 1.7.92)	200	51	29	—	84	1	—	25(r)	10	200	—
Sikkim L.A. (As on 1.7.92)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	32(s)	—	32	—
Tamil Nadu L.A. (As on 1.6.92)	235	61	1	—	—	1	1	169(t)	1	234*	—
Tripura L.A. (As on 1.7.92)	60	23	—	—	—	25	—	10(u)	—	58	2
Uttar Pradesh L.A. (As on 15.6.92)	426	47	—	—	221	1	4	146(v)	7	426	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C. (As on 1.7.92)	108	36	12	1	9	—	—	39(w)	11	108	—
West Bengal L.A. (As on 1.7.92)	295	43	1	—	—	188	6	57(x)	—	295	—

State/Union Territories	Seats	Cong. (I)	Janata Dal	Lok Dal	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
UNION TERRITORIES											
Delhi Metropolitan Council(@@)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(As on)											
Pondichery L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(As on)											
*Excluding Speaker.											
**Information not received from State Legislature.											
@@Dissolved since 19.2.90.											
@@@Dissolved since 27.3.92.											
@@@Dissolved since 13.1.90											
(a) Thekugu Desam Party—73; All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen—4; Marxists Communist Party of India-1; Democratic Peoples Front (Independent's Group)-10; and Nominated-1.											
(b) Asom Gana Parishad-19; Natun Asom Gana Parishad-5; and Autonomous State Demand Committee-4.											
(c) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-17; Indian People's Front-7; Socialist (Lohia)-1; MCP-2; Jharkhand Party-1; Unattached-7; and Nominated-1.											
(d) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-1; and Unattached-1.											
(e) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-11; and Goan People's Party-6.											
(f) Janata Dal(B)-2; Yuva Vikas Party-1; Lokswaraj Manch-12; and Disqualified under Anti-Defection Law-1.											
(g) Haryana Vikas Party-12; Janata Party-16; and Bahujan Samaj Party-1.											
(h) Janata Dal(S)-5; and Himachal Congress-3											
(i) Janata Party-3; Raittha Sangha-2; AIADMK-1; Muslim League-1 and Nominated-1.											
(j) Muslim League-19; Kerala Congress(M)-10; Indian Congress (Socialist)-3; Revolutionary Socialist Party-2; National Democratic Party-2; Kerala Congress(B)-2; Kerala Congress-1; and CMP-1.											
(k) Janata Dal(S)-5; Bahujan Samaj Party-2; Krantikari Samajwadi Manch-1; Nominated-1; and Disqualified under the Anti-Defection Law but granted stay order by the Supreme Court-6.											

- (l) Shiv Sena-36; Peasants and Workers' Party-8; R.P.I.(K)-1; Muslim League-1; and Nominated-1.
- (m) Manipur Peoples Party-11; Congress(S)-4; Kuku National Assembly-2; Manipur Congress-7; Unattached-5; and disqualified under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution but granted stay order by the Supreme Court-8.
- (n) United Meghalaya Parliamentary Forum-34; and Meghalaya United Parliamentary Party-24.
- (o) Mizo National Front(D)-2; and Mizo National Front-12.
- (p) Orissa Communist Party-1.
- (q) Bahujan Samaj Party-9; Shiromani Akali Dal (Kabul)-3; Indian People's Front-1; and United Communist Party of India-1.
- (r) Janata Dal(D)-25.
- (s) Sikkim Sangram Parishad-32.
- (t) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-164; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-2; Pattali Makkal Katchi-1; Anna Puratchi Thalaivar Thamizhaga Munnetra Kazhagam-1; and Nominated-1.
- (u) Tripura Upajati Juba Samity-8; and Revolutionary Socialist Party-2.
- (v) Janata Dal(A)-34; Janata Dal(B)-57; Janata Party-33; Bahujan Samaj Party-12; Soshit Samaj Dal-1; Shiv Sena-1; and Unattached-8.
- (w) Janata Party-31; and Shikshak Dal (Non-political)-8.
- (x) All India Forward Bloc-29; Revolutionary Socialist Party-18; Democratic Socialist Party-1; Marxist Forward Bloc-1; Revolutionary Communist Party of India-1; Socialist Unity Centre of India-2; Gorkha National Liberation Front-2; Jharkhand Party-1; Independent supported by GNLF-1; and Nominated-1.

CORRIGENDA

<i>Page</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Read</i>
Contents (iii)	last	going Abroad	Visiting India
308	8	exstwhile	erstwhile
316	9 (from below)	way	away
320	1 (from below)	Chandha	Chandra
	11 (from below)	reprecussions	repercussions
325	24	acess	access
331	12	hehalf	behalf
335	17 (from below)	Sundarshan	Sudarshan
339	10 6 (from below)	Lincoln's encomimus	Lincoln's encomiums
341	13 (from below)	Affairs;Studies	Affairs;Krantī Drashta
	Last	Social	Social worker in her own right
343	1 (from below)	add	adds
346	20	on	of
349	3	Rom	and
358	13	dicussed	discussed
378	16	Sarjevo	Sarajevo

2...

<i>Page</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Read</i>
383	4 11 28 last	wer accounced Recolution distructs	were announced Resolution distrusts
384	11 (of foot note)	V. Yaima Singh	Y. Yaima Singh
387	3 (from below)	Raghunth	Raghunath
389	2 (from below)	of these	there of
393	7 (from below) 2 and 3 (of foot note)	notion may be <u>deleted</u>	motion
394	28 Foot note	1992* *The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 3 April 1992 **The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 7 May 1992	1992**
400	18	Pleasant	Peasant
401	2	Consequencies	Consequences
407	6	1	Nil
408	9 (from below) 9 (from below) 4 (from below of numbers) 3 (from below of numbers)	FOR 253 2089	OF 292(on 14.5.92) 2089 may be deleted

<i>Page</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Read</i>
408	Foot note	Which	which were clubbed
412	1(col.7)	(4199)(d)	4199(b)
	3(col.6)	(111)	(1111)
416	11	(b) Committee on Welfare ..2 sittings	(b) Committee on Welfare ...2 sittings; Employment Review Committee-1 sitting
419	13	10	*10
	25	*1	1.
420	11	Appointment	Appointment
	last	Tamil Nade	Tamil Nadu
423	2	APRIL	1 APRIL
		Last four Ordinances to be read as those issued by the Union Government	
425	16	(Dwitiya)	may be deleted
	(from below)		
426	Bihar(Col.9)	5(c)	6(c)
	Manipur(Col.4)	2	1
	Meghalaya(col.4)	1	2
	Total (col.4)	244	245
	Total (col.9)	58	59
432	12	12	1
	(of foot note)		
433	2	Kuku	Kuki
	(of foot note)		