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EDITORIAL NOTE

Article 87(1) of the Constitution provides that at the commencement of the first Session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first Session of each year, the President shall address members of both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons. On 13 February 1995, the President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma addressed members of the two Houses assembled together in the Central Hall at the commencement of the First Session of Parliament in 1995 and outlined the policies of the Government of India on various issues and the legislative programme for the Session. We reproduce the text of the Address by the President in this issue of the *Journal*.

While unveiling the portrait of the former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi at a function in the Central Hall on 20 August 1993 the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil had stated that the Parliament Building had more than 50 spots where the statues of great political leaders, parliamentarians and eminent sons and daughters of India could be installed. As advised by a committee consisting of senior members of Parliament, it was decided to install the statues of several prominent leaders in the parliamentary precincts.

On 26 January 1995, a statue of the First Prime Minister and architect of modern India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was unveiled in the Court between Gate No. 1 and the Central Hall of Parliament House by the President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma. The statue has been sculpted by the renowned artist, Shri Ram Sutar. The President of the Republic of South Africa, Dr. Nelson Mandela was the Chief Guest at the function.

The ceremony was followed by a meeting in the Central Hall which was attended by a distinguished gathering. The function was addressed by Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Dr. Nelson Mandela, the Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan, the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil. The texts of the Addresses delivered on the occasion are reproduced in this issue of the *Journal*.

The last two to three decades have witnessed remarkable developments in science and technology, particularly information and communication technology making use of the computer. Keeping pace with the times, our Parliament has also been striving to adapt to the changing scenario. Under the benign guidance of the present Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, several modernization programmes have been initiated.

As part of these initiatives a new Computer-controlled integrated system, comprising three sub-systems, viz. Microphone Management System, Simultaneous Interpretation System and Automatic Vote Recording System has been introduced in the Lok Sabha Chamber from the Twelfth Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha. In his article titled "Integrated System on Microphone Management, Simultaneous Interpretation and Automatic Vote Recording in Lok Sabha Chamber", the Editor discusses the technological and related aspects of this new facility being extended to the members of Parliament. It is hoped that the introduction of this state-of-the art technology will greatly facilitate effective utilisation of the time of the House.

We felicitate Sarvashri Deo Narain Yadav, Therambil Ramakrishnan and Kishor Chandra Patel on their election as the Speakers of the State Legislative Assemblies of Bihar, Kerala, and Orissa, respectively.

This issue of the *Journal* carries our other regular Features, viz. Privilege Issues, Procedural Matters, Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, Sessional Review, Documents of Constitutional and Parliamentary Interest, Book Reviews, Summaries of Books and Recent Literature of Parliament Interest. The regular Feature "Parliamentary Events and Activities" and Appendix I and Appendix II covering respectively work transacted by the Thirteenth Session of Lok Sabha and the One Hundred and Seventy-third Session of Rajya Sabha will be carried in the September 1995 issue of the *Journal of Parliamentary Information* (Vol. XLI, No. 3).

It has been our constant endeavour to make the *Journal* more useful and informative. We would greatly welcome suggestions for its 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 field of parliamentary political science.

—R. C. Bhardwaj
Editor

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT TO PARLIAMENT

The Constitution of India provides for an Address by the President to either House of Parliament or both Houses assembled together. The provision for an Address by the Head of State to Parliament goes back to the year 1921 when the Central Legislature was set up for the first time under the Government of India Act, 1919.

The President may address both the Houses of Parliament assembled together or either House of Parliament separately as per provisions of articles 86(1) and 87(1) of the Constitution. Under art. 86(1), the President may address either House of Parliament or both Houses assembled together, and for that purpose require the attendance of members. Art. 87(1) provides that at the commencement of the first Session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first Session of each year, the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons.

The Address by the President is a statement of policy of the Government which is responsible for its contents. The Address contains a review of the activities and achievements of the Government during the previous year and sets out the policies which it wishes to pursue with regard to important national and international issues. It also indicates the main items of legislative business which are proposed to be brought during the Sessions to be held in that year.

On 13 February 1995, the President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma addressed the members of the two Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House at the commencement of the first Session of Parliament in 1995 and outlined, *inter alia*, the policies of the Government of India on various issues.

We reproduce below the text of the Address.

-Editor

Honourable Members,

I welcome you to this Session of Parliament.

As I stand to address you this year I note that the optimism and self-assurance evident last year has been vindicated. The projections made have been fulfilled in substantial measure and it can be said with confidence now that the country has made the turnaround initiated by the new economic and other policies of the Government. The people have responded handsomely by reasserting their faith in social stability. Political parties have also contributed to strengthening democracy and fundamental values such as the rule of law. Our country has improved its standing in the global community and now stands poised to become one of the rapidly growing economies of the world.

The law and order situation continued to be under control in 1994-95. There was no major communal riot in the country and incidents of violence were fewer. Polls in Goa, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra have been peaceful. Government is determined to be watchful, particularly in respect of the secessionist and communal forces that pose a threat to the unity and integrity of the country.

On the Ayodhya issue, one of the noteworthy developments is that the Supreme Court delivered its judgement on the reference made to it. It has upheld the validity of the Acquisition Act, but not the provisions relating to abatement of the pending suits. The disputed area is vested in the Central Government which is now to act as a statutory receiver for maintaining the *status quo* until the disposal of the revived suits. Compliance with the decision of the Court is essential. The judgement recognises the possibility of a resolution of the dispute through negotiations. It is of utmost importance that the improved atmosphere leads to a lasting solution to this dispute and we collectively ensure that communalism does not vitiate politics.

A separate Department of J&K Affairs has been set up under the Prime Minister. Vigorous efforts have been made to step up the pace of the development and economic activity in the State. Government has ensured availability of adequate funds to the State and will regularly assess its needs sympathetically, in terms of the resources required for its developmental needs. The objective of revival of the democratic process is also being pursued. The delimitation of constituencies is being done and the work of revision of the voters' list has been taken up by the Election Commission. Operations against militants are being intensified. The attempts by militants to disrupt the *Amarnath Yatra* were successfully foiled by the administration. In spite of the trying conditions, the security forces are showing restraint and are sensitive to the feelings of the local people. Delegations of diplomats and Parliamentarians visited the State and interacted freely with various sections of the people. This continuing transparency has generated over-all confidence.

In the North-East, Government is pursuing its policy of dealing firmly with insurgent activities. At the same time, efforts are being made to encourage these disruptive elements to abjure violence and join the national mainstream. The Government of Mizoram signed an Accord with Hmar People's Convention resulting in surrender of militants. There has been similar surrender by ULFA militants in Assam.

An agreement was signed in September 1994 providing for a Jharkhand Area Autonomous Council. A new Bill incorporating the provisions of the agreement has been passed by the Bihar Assembly.

Government is seized of the issues that have arisen in the hill areas agitation in Uttar Pradesh and is confident that given patience and sympathetic handling by all concerned, acceptable solutions will be found.

The National Human Rights Commission carried on its work with dedication. Government stands committed to its policy of promotion and preservation of human rights.

The economic reforms have brought about an upswing in the economy. During 1994-95, the gross product, at constant prices, is expected to increase by 5.3 per cent, as against 4.3 per cent last year. Industrial revival started with an 8 per cent increase in production in the first half of 1994-95. Foreign Exchange reserves rose from \$ 15.1 billion on 31.3.94 to over \$ 19 billion in the last week of January 1995. Government was in a position to repay about \$ 1.1 billion to the IMF ahead of schedule. As a consequence of the strong revival of the industrial sector, imports increased by 23.90 per cent. Exports have also grown by 16.9 per cent in dollar terms. The Rupee continued to remain stable and was made convertible on Current Account.

Government is concerned about the increase in prices, especially of articles of mass consumption. The price situation is being watched closely and measures are being taken to prevent shortages. In the case of some commodities, like sugar and edible oil, prices had risen mainly due to insufficient domestic production. The comfortable foreign exchange position has enabled imports to augment supplies and control the rise in the prices. In the case of wheat and rice, open market sales out of public stocks of foodgrains held by the Food Corporation of India have also been undertaken. The Public Distribution System and Revamped Public Distribution System are also being used to provide assistance in making essential commodities available. Further efforts will be continued in this direction. Remunerative minimum support prices would continue to be assured to the farmers to safeguard the country's food security. As far as essential commodities are concerned, Government will pursue the twin objectives of ensuring adequate availability and fair prices, with extra concessions for the poor.

The wide ranging industrial de-regulation has evoked commendable response from entrepreneurs. More than 17,000 investment intentions have been filed since July 1991 totalling investment of over Rs. 3,50,000 crore with potential for direct employment for 3.4 million persons. Nearly 20 per cent investment intentions have so far been implemented and another 20 per cent are at various stages of implementation. These are estimated to generate direct employment to the extent of 1.4 million persons. Disbursements by our major financial institutions from April to December 1994 have shown a 39 per cent increase over the same period in the previous year. The growth of domestic initiative has generated interest amongst foreign investors and collaborators. The confidence exhibited by foreign investors in the skills and resources of Indian partners is evident from the large foreign direct investment in joint ventures to the extent of 80 per cent. Cumulative foreign direct investment approvals

since 1991 have exceeded Rs. 20,000 crore, the bulk of it in long gestation infrastructure projects. Government continued with its policy of reforms and de-regulation in other sectors. The new Drug Policy and the Telecom Policy are steps in this direction.

The small scale sector is an important component of our industrial base, its production level being Rs. 2,41,648 crore and generating an employment of 139 lakh persons. It recorded a growth of 7.1 per cent last year. Exports from this sector are around Rs. 24,000 crore, accounting for nearly 35 per cent of total exports. To meet the credit needs of this sector, the Reserve Bank of India had issued guidelines, including the adoption of a single window scheme in 85 districts where small scale units are concentrated, and setting up of specialised bank branches. Government will enhance support to this sector further through liberal assistance for technology upgradation.

A high power committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister has adopted an action plan for revitalising and improving khadi and village industries and generating additional employment for 2 million persons. A special employment programme would be undertaken in 50 selected districts and intensive development of 125 blocks in the country would be promoted.

Employment for the educated youth is a prime concern of the Government. The Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana which is being implemented from 2 October 1993, was designed to provide self-employment for youth in the urban areas. It has been now extended to cover the rural areas also from this year. During the current year, 2.3 lakh educated youths will benefit from this programme, as against 31,797 last year. Banks have sanctioned loans to 69,483 entrepreneurs till 31 December 1994. Government will provide loan to 7 lakh youths to generate 10 lakh employment opportunities before the end of the 8th Plan period.

The production of nitrogenous fertilizers is expected to reach an all time record of 78.2 lakh tonnes in 1994-95, in terms of nutrients. Production of phosphatic fertilizers is expected to increase from 18.5 lakh tonnes in 1993-94 to 23 lakh tonnes in 1994-95, in terms of nutrients. Government has continued with its efforts to increase the domestic production of fertilizers with five new plants likely to commence production shortly.

Government has continued to give high priority to the development of the agriculture sector. The production of foodgrains is expected to increase from 182 million tonnes last year to 185 million tonnes in the current year. Disbursement of agricultural credit was Rs. 15,100 crore during 1993-94 and is expected to reach a level of Rs. 16,700 crore during 1994-95. The area covered under irrigation is expected to go up

by 2.77 million hectares in 1994-95 bringing the total area under irrigation to 87.82 million hectares. The consumption of fertilizer nutrients during 1994-95 is estimated at 136 lakh tonnes showing an increase of about 10 per cent over the consumption of 1993-94.

Government has been promoting diversification schemes in rural areas to provide higher incomes from occupations like horticulture and fishing. Accordingly, horticulture has been given an outlay of Rs. 1,000 crore in the current Five Year Plan as against an outlay of only Rs. 24 crore in the last Five Year Plan. Fish production, which recorded an all time high of about 46.8 lakh tonnes in 1993-94, is likely to reach a level of 47.5 lakh tonnes during 1994-95. There has been a three-fold increase in export of agricultural products during the last five years.

Rural development is the central concern of all the developmental efforts of the Government. Sharply targeted rural development programmes underpin its employment strategy in poverty eradication. The central plan allocations for rural development schemes have been progressively enhanced during the last three years and the current year's allocation of Rs. 7,010 crore is the highest ever in our planning history. This large outlay goes to provide additional wage employment as well as self-employment through mobilisation of institutional finances on a large scale. Rs. 5,055 crore go to provide employment through the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the Employment Assurance Scheme. For the Employment Assurance Scheme, an amount of Rs. 1,200 crore has been earmarked during the current year. This programme has been expanded from 1,778 most backward blocks of the country to 2,279 blocks in the current year. In addition to the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, an intensive JRY Programme focuses on 120 chronically backward districts. All these schemes together are expected to generate 1,470 million mandays of employment in the current year.

The asset-cum-loan based Integrated Rural Development Programme which provides self-employment would cover about 2 million rural poor households from this year. The district and block level credit plans are being coordinated more effectively and the average investment per household is being increased to Rs. 12,000. Rs. 2,000 crore of institutional credit would be mobilised through a subsidy of Rs. 1098 crore. These programmes will increasingly cater for the rural literate youth. Simultaneously, the Programme for the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas is being extended to all the districts and will now provide Rs. 25,000 against Rs. 15,000 hitherto, to women's groups to help them pursue economic activities and enhance group action in matters like literacy and family welfare, leading to women's empowerment.

As stipulated, by April 1994, all States amended their existing Panchayati Raj laws or have legislated new laws. Now it is necessary to hold elections and constitute Panchayats at all levels. Some States

have already made a beginning. In order to fulfil the high expectations of the people, the Panchayats must be empowered with financial and administrative delegation. I call upon all the States to complete the Panchayat electoral process without delay.

Government recognises the need for an integrated programme to deal with the problems of urban poverty. This programme would include scientific disposal of urban wastes of all kinds. Voluntary organisations would be fully involved in its design and implementation. Government is seeking to formulate a scheme for 345 Class II towns of the country that have populations ranging from 50,000 to 1 lakh.

The response from the States to the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes has been encouraging. The Central allocation to States to supplement their efforts this year is Rs. 273.85 crore. An important step taken last year was the constitution of the National Commission for Safai Karmacharis, to oversee the programmes aimed at the liberation and rehabilitation of the Safai Karmacharis. The Commission would address itself to rehabilitation programmes such as training, better mobilisation of institutional finances and the need for enhanced unit costs.

Efforts to strengthen and expand economic support programmes to the poor by the provision of margin money and loans through the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, have been stepped up as has been its authorised share capital from Rs. 125 crore to Rs. 300 crore.

The first step in providing for reservation of 27 per cent for the OBCs under the Government of India was taken in September 1993 and is under implementation. In order to ensure that the full benefits of this measure are available to the OBCs, Government relaxed the standards required for OBC candidates to be on par with the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates and as a result, 1,873 additional OBC candidates qualified for the Civil Services Preliminary Examinations in 1994. Government has also decided to extend the 3 years' age relaxation principle and to allow 3 additional attempts.

The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation became operational in September 1994 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 500 crore to promote the economic development activities of the backward sections amongst the minorities and to assist the upgradation of their technical and entrepreneurial skills. An amount of Rs. 25 crore has been provided during the current year to the Maulana Azad Education Foundation. The Foundation will set up residential schools for girls in low literacy slum and rural areas.

Certain new measures are under consideration of the Government for the protection of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes

and the disabled. These are inclusion of the SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights, Act, 1995 in the IX Schedule of the Constitution, setting up of a Commission under art. 339 (1) of the Constitution to review the development strategies like the Tribal Sub-Plan and other measures presently in operation for the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes so as to improve upon these strategies, legislation to provide equal opportunities to the handicapped in areas like education, vocational training and employment placements, and a Trust for the Welfare and protection of the mentally retarded.

In matters relating to women and children, Government's approach has been to provide an enabling policy environment in which their concerns, particularly those of the girl child, are the central focus of planning. Priority is given to the empowerment of women, support services and nutrition programmes. The noteworthy achievements in this process have been the adoption of the National Nutrition Policy, the setting up of the National Nutrition Council and the National Creche Fund and implementation of the Mahila Samridhi Yojana. The Mahila Samridhi Yojana has had an impressive response. By December 1994, 72 lakh accounts had been opened with a total deposit of Rs. 65.90 crore. The National Creche Fund will assist in starting, 1800 additional creches by the end of the 8th Plan to provide day-care services to 45,000 children of working women and ailing mothers.

As part of the effort at covering the entire country with the Integrated Child Development Services Programme, it is proposed to cover, 1000 new blocks through Community Nutrition Centres in one lakh villages, as a first step, during 1995-96.

To achieve the goal of Education for All by 2000 AD, Government will progressively raise the allocation to education so as to reach the target of 6 per cent of GDP. Total Literacy Campaigns are now operational in 312 districts in the country covering about 50 million learners in the 9-45 years age group. With the emergence of Total Literacy Campaigns, it is now being perceived that universal adult literacy is an achievable task.

Government is determined to eradicate Child Labour progressively in all employments and, in hazardous industries, by the year. 2000 AD. A National Authority for Elimination of Child Labour has been set up to coordinate actions of the core sectors of development administration such as education, rural development, women and child development, health and labour to devise integrated programmes that would bring about conditions conducive to withdrawal of children from employment and place them firmly in schools.

We are today in the forefront in the practical application of the space technology in vital areas. The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle D2 and the

Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle—ASLV D4 demonstrated our capacity to place satellites into polar and near earth orbits. Our INSAT class of satellites are providing services in telecommunication, TV broadcasting, meteorology and disaster warning. The next satellite in this series, INSAT 2C, and the remote sensing series satellite, IRS IC, are planned for launch in 1995. It is heartening to note that India has been selected for the setting up of a UN Centre for Space Science and Technology Education to cater to the needs of the Asia Pacific region.

To meet the aspirations of the people to view programmes in their own language, *Doordarshan* has reconfigured its satellite service. Out of 14 channels, 11 satellite channels are now exclusively for programmes in regional languages.

The country continued to make strides in its efforts to harness the power of the atom for peaceful purposes. With the completion of the sixth Indian designed and constructed nuclear power reactor — the second unit of the Kakrapar Atomic Power Station, which achieved criticality on 8 January this year — the country once again proved its self-reliance in this advanced technology. There were also spin-offs from the use of nuclear technology, such as the production of nuclear-grade graphite, fabrication of medical lasers and development of parallel supercomputers.

Our Armed Forces maintained their vigilance in defending our international borders and maritime interests. They also made valuable contributions in counter-insurgency operations in Jammu & Kashmir and in the North-East.

Abroad, the Army won plaudits for its contributions to the UN peace-keeping effort in Somalia, ably supported by the Indian Air Force and Navy, especially in the de-induction of forces.

In the conduct of international relations, we can view the past year with satisfaction. Existing friendships were reinforced and new understanding created around the world of our objectives and policies.

Our continuing support for the United Nations, which observes its 50th anniversary this year, is based on the premise that it is the most effective instrument for the realisation of humanity's common goals. India's initiatives at the United Nations included the need for the democratisation of the world body and the enlargement of the UN Security Council's membership to reflect contemporary realities. We proposed a Fourth Special Session on Disarmament to address post-Cold War issues of global security.

In our own region, we will be hosting the next SAARC Summit in April this year and look forward to working with our SAARC colleagues to further strengthen regional cooperation.



The President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma arriving in procession to address members of Parliament on 13 February 1995

During the past year, closer bilateral relations with our neighbours continued to secure our attention. We welcome the new Governments which assumed office in Sri Lanka and Nepal through multi-party democratic elections. We look forward to closer understanding and increasing cooperation with them, as with all our other neighbours.

Pakistan has, however, continued on its distressing path of confrontation with India and unacceptable interference in our internal affairs. We have taken repeated initiatives with Pakistan to settle all unresolved issues between our two countries according to the Simla Agreement. Our offer of such a dialogue still stands. Meanwhile, we regret the unilateral steps taken by Pakistan to close their office in Bombay and the Indian Consulate General in Karachi, thereby creating greater barriers to people-to-people contacts, and commercial, cultural and other relations.

The Government has worked to consolidate understanding and cooperation with old and new friends aboard. My State visits to Bulgaria and Romania renewed the close ties that have existed for decades between India and countries of Eastern Europe.

Our Vice-President visited Australia, South Africa and China and the visits reinforced our ties with these countries.

The Prime Minister's visits to the United Kingdom, USA, Russia, Vietnam and Singapore contributed significantly to the all round enhancement of our ties with them.

The visit to the USA, which resulted in greater mutual understanding on matters of concern to the two countries, opened a new chapter in bilateral relationship. It laid the groundwork for resurgent India-US interaction not only in the political, economic and commercial fields but in other areas as well.

The Prime Minister's visits to the United Kingdom, Vietnam and Singapore testified to our desire to reinforce ties with our European and Asian partners.

India-Russia ties gained in substance and momentum during the last year. The Moscow Declaration on the Protection of the Interests of Pluralistic States signed by President Yeltsin and our Prime Minister was a notable contribution to the conduct of inter-state relations.

We recently welcomed President Nelson Mandela of South Africa as the Chief Guest for our Republic Day celebrations this year. His visit marks a new chapter in the building up of India-South Africa cooperation in various fields.

Our efforts to effectively project abroad the success of our economic management, on which depends the well-being of our people, and the

beneficial changes that have taken place as a result of economic liberalisation, have received excellent response in countries abroad.

The momentum gathered by the country through these policies has to be sustained to ensure that the benefits that have started accruing are not frittered away. A combined effort is necessary to strengthen the confidence of investors in our economy and of the people, particularly the underprivileged, in the economic reforms. The tone and tenor of your debates reflect and greatly influence both. I am confident you will set the pace with due regard to these objectives. I commend you to your tasks and wish you success.

JAI HIND.

ADDRESSES AT THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

On 26 January 1995, a statue of the first Prime Minister and architect of modern India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was unveiled in the Court between Gate No. 1 and the Central Hall of Parliament House by the President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma.

The statue has been sculpted by the renowned artist, Shri Ram Sutar.

The President of the Republic of South Africa, Dr. Nelson Mandela was the Chief Guest at the function.

The ceremony was followed by a meeting in the Central Hall which was attended by a distinguished gathering.

The function was addressed by Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Dr. Nelson Mandela, the Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan, the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil.

The texts of the Addresses delivered on the occasion are reproduced below.

-Editor

ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are very happy and feel privileged to extend a very cordial welcome to Respected Rashtrapati Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharmaji and Madam Sharmaji, Respected President of the Republic of South Africa, Dr. Nelson Mandela, Respected Up-Rashtrapati and Madam Narayananji, Respected Pradhan Mantriiji, Respected Soniaji, Honourable Ministers, Honourable Judges, Honourable Members of the Parliament, Honourable Members of the Diplomatic Corps, Honourable Members of Media, and other Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen.

We are grateful to all the dignitaries for participating in this function and gracing this occasion.

We are delighted to congratulate the artist, Shri Ram Sutar, for the exquisite job he has done in producing the statue.

Our special thanks are due to Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, the Minister for Civil Aviation and Tourism, and the Airport Authority of India for donating the statue of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the Parliament.

We are indeed grateful to the President of India for having unveiled the statue. He has the distinction of having worked with the great colossus of the country and the century, and of keeping the torch of some of his ideas and philosophies brightly burning.

Nothing would have given us greater pleasure than to have His Excellency the President of the Republic of South Africa, as the honoured Chief Guest of this function. His Excellency, Dr. Nelson Mandela, is a great freedom fighter, an universally respected statesman, and an enlightened, affectionate human being. The long walk of his life to freedom symbolises all the determination and nobility and good in all human beings. We are indeed grateful to him for being with us on this occasion and for agreeing to address this audience and through this audience, the entire nation.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was a great son of India, a valiant freedom fighter, a visionary, nation and institution builder, a citizen of the world, apostle of peace and international understanding, a researcher and discoverer of lasting philosophies.

The triple reality of this function—the statue, the Honorable Chief Guest and the Date—has made this event memorable and may make us all to think and act for equality, justice, prosperity, happiness, peace and love for all citizens of India and all citizens of the world and all human beings.

May the statue and this event inspire and encourage us all to that noble goal.

Thank you.

**ADDRESS BY THE PRIME MINISTER,
SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO**

Revered Rashtrapatiji, Revered President, Dr. Mandelaji, Respected Up-Rashtrapatiji, Mr. Speaker, Respected Soniaji, Excellencies, Members of Parliament, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Today we have witnessed an event that is truly historic in dimension. The Central Hall of Parliament is being adorned with this spirit of the great Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru whose statue has been unveiled just now in the lawns and we are happy to be here on this occasion.

It is difficult to avoid emotion while talking about Pandit Nehru and Parliament. India's Parliament owes a great deal to him. He joined the Constituent Assembly on 2 September 1946 as a nominated member. He was then Vice-President of the interim Government. Since then, till he breathed his last, he was the moving force behind our nascent parliamentary democracy. He breathed life into the system, nurtured it and saw it emerge as the hub of the largest democracy of the world.

Pandit Nehru was a parliamentarian by instinct. The kind of majority he commanded in Parliament and the confidence the people of India reposed in him would have turned a lesser leader into taking the people and Parliament for granted but Panditji was always respectful of Parliament and participated in its proceedings earnestly. He took care to protect the rights and privileges of members and to uphold the dignity of the House. It was in this Hall that Pandit Nehru delivered his famous speech at midnight when India became independent.

He was to deliver many more speeches, captivating in oratory, resplendent in pithiness and prophetic in wisdom. He rarely spoke from a prepared text but each of his speeches was a gem of literature, which people thronged in the public galleries to listen to. Pandit Nehru showed us how to apply the parliamentary system of Government to meet the needs of a large country like ours and use its authority to provide a Government that is accountable to the people in its day-to-day working and at the same time has the necessary executive authority to meet the complex needs of a developing country like ours. He laid the foundations of our economic development and gave Parliament a commanding role in this process. Every institution requires a healthy tradition for its smooth working in addition to the rules and regulations. Panditji attached great importance to these traditions and conventions, many of which he himself was instrumental in starting.

In installing the statue of Jawaharlal Nehru in Parliament, we seek to honour the person who most rightfully belonged here. I deem it a great honour to be a witness to this event. The presence amongst us of His Excellency, President Nelson Mandela makes it a particularly memorable one and we all welcome him. We are grateful to him for gracing this occasion.

Thank you.

**ADDRESS BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA AND CHAIRMAN,
RAJYA SABHA, SHRI K.R. NARYANAN**

Respected Rashtrapatiji, Dr. Nelson Mandela, Honourable Prime Minister, Honourable Speaker, Honourable Ministers, Members of Parliament, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is a historic occasion when the restlessness and unrelenting activity of the great personality, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, have been caught in a statuesque pose in the precincts of this Parliament. It has become even more significant because this unveiling of the statue has taken place in the gracious presence of President Nelson Mandela. These two personalities are, shall I say, famous birds — famous jail birds — of the same feather, jail birds of destiny who have shaped history.

Both of them were influenced by Mahatma Gandhi. Jawaharlal Nehru said that while he was profoundly influenced by Gandhiji, he did not believe in the philosophy of non-violence as a creed but as a strategy and a tactic. More or less in the same way, Dr. Nelson Mandela also has said that he has not adopted non-violence as an inviolable principle, but as a tactic depending upon the demands of the situation. But in their lives and in their actions the philosophy of Gandhiji expressed itself in the form of deep devotion to peace, human values and the dignity of man. In Panditji it has been expressed as a policy of peace in our own country and in the world. The experiences of these two great men are deeply relevant to our own times. What one is struck is not only by the idealism and the intense pragmatism of these two great people, but the streak of humour and of poetry they had in them even in their long jail life. Panditji had been in jail for 15 years, Dr. Nelson Mandela for 27 years. Panditji used to say, how in order to relieve the boredom of jail life and keep in good health he used to stand on his head very often in jail, so that he could have a different and new view of the world.

Dr. Nelson Mandela's experiences are not very dissimilar. In 1956 when he, along with his colleagues, was arrested for treason charge, they were lined up in the courtyard of the jail against a wall, ordered to strip and they were all standing — there were priests, professors, lawyers—against the wall, shivering in the cold. Dr. Mandela has written about that experience. "Despite my anger", he said, "I could not suppress a laugh as I scrutinised the men around me. For the first time the truth of the aphorism, clothes make the men, came to me. If fine bodies and impressive physiques were essential to being a leader, I saw that few among them would have qualified". It is this sense of humour and this human touch which have sustained both Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Nelson Mandela in their long walk, in their long struggle for freedom.

Panditji was the father of parliamentary democracy in India. He meant parliamentary democracy in a very deep sense containing social and economic significance apart from all the liberal freedoms associated with that. So also Nelson Mandela has understood and is practising today democracy in his country as something deeply relevant to the social and economic problems of his country. His presence today, I hope, would help in kindling in the minds of all of us that spirit of freedom, that spirit of social justice, that spirit of challenge and defiance against evil authority for which Panditji stood and for which Dr. Nelson Mandela has also stood.

May I express my happiness together with all of you to have witnessed the unveiling of the statue of one of the greatest men of India.

Thank you.

**ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
SOUTH AFRICA, DR. NELSON R. MANDELA**

Your Excellency, President Sharma, Honourable Prime Minister, Mr. Rao, Honourable Mr. Speaker, Honourable Ministers and Members of Parliament:

It is an honour of the highest order and a profound joy for us, as representatives of one of the world's youngest democracies, to share today's commemoration of the founding of the Republic of India with you, who are the elected representatives of the Indian nation, in this Parliament which embodies your democracy, one of the world's largest.

For those who love freedom and hate oppression and poverty, this occasion is rich with meaning and emotion.

Our two countries are united by strong bonds of history and geography. It is a history of shared commitment to freedom and democracy, to non-racialism and tolerance, to social equity and the eradication of poverty. It is a history of common experience of oppression and struggle for independence and freedom. It is a history of interdependence in struggle and mutual support.

If the fight for the rights of people of Indian origin in South Africa was one of the fires which tempered Mahatma Gandhi's leadership of the struggle for freedom in India, then the constant support and counsel which the people and Government of India gave to all the oppressed people of South Africa, has done much to chart out our direction and to make the victory of democratic forces possible. Our victory is the victory of India as well.

To India must go much of the credit for the fact that our aspiration for freedom and justice became one of the pre-eminent concerns of the international community for close on five decades. The world's commitment to freedom in South Africa is something which future historians will surely judge to be one of the hallmarks of the Twentieth Century's march towards democracy.

This occasion is given added poignancy by the fact that we have also been able to share today in honouring the memory of Pandit Nehru, the first Prime Minister of an independent India and a person whose influence upon the thinking of our liberation movement and upon my own thinking was profound and lasting.

Panditji taught that narrow forms of nationalism, intense and powerful as they may be in awakening people to struggle, are inadequate as a basis for achieving victory or for lasting peace. Our experience has shown us the truth of this lesson that exclusiveness must give way to co-operation and interdependence. It is a lesson, forged in struggle and inscribed in the rapidly changing world order, which we have taken to heart both in

our task of addressing the legacy of apartheid in our country, and in our approach to the international community.

One of the greatest achievements of the people of South Africa in the short history of our democracy, is the capacity that has been demonstrated in the past year to stand together united, as we make our way from division and conflict to peace and a common striving for a better life for all South Africans. It is understandable, given our history that people often speak of this as a miracle. Be that as it may, it is built upon a solid and lasting foundation.

Our Government of National Unity, with the support of virtually every sector of society, has embarked on a path of sustainable reconstruction and development. This despite the fact that the resources available to end the scourges of poverty, ill-health and inadequate education are limited.

Our Programme of Reconstruction and Development involves the transformation of our society with the purpose of addressing the needs of especially the poorest. In order to achieve this we have adopted policies for shifting national priorities, and for the prudent and efficient use of our country's resources. These are combined with measures to create an environment for growth, in which business, large and small, can thrive. It has led us to participate in the process of lowering barriers to world trade

The consensus around these goals and policies provides a secure basis from which we can address the tasks facing us. Amongst the most urgent of these tasks are, consolidating our newly won democracy, by extending it from the national level to democratically elected local authorities, and by replacing our interim Constitution with a permanent democratic Constitution, translating the plans and policies for transformation into visible change in the conditions in which people live and work.

Achieving these objectives can only secure and deepen the peace and stability which have allowed us as a nation at last, to address the needs of our people.

For a nation as diverse as ours the consensus we have achieved around these issues confirms the strength that lies in diversity. That strength, in our situation, is also profoundly expressed by the seminal role played by South Africans of India origin in our history of struggle through all its phases. And we dare say that our achievements in reconciliation draw their inspiration in part from Mahatma's philosophy of *Satyagraha*.

Our visit to India is, therefore, in a sense also a goodwill mission in respect of our Indian compatriots back home, a reaffirmation of the bonds our nation as a whole has with their roots. If there was at any stage a concern about the position of minorities in South Africa, that concern was challenged by facts of history and struggle. Today, it is



Dignitaries paying tributes after the unveiling of the statue of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru



The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil addressing the gathering in the Central Hall



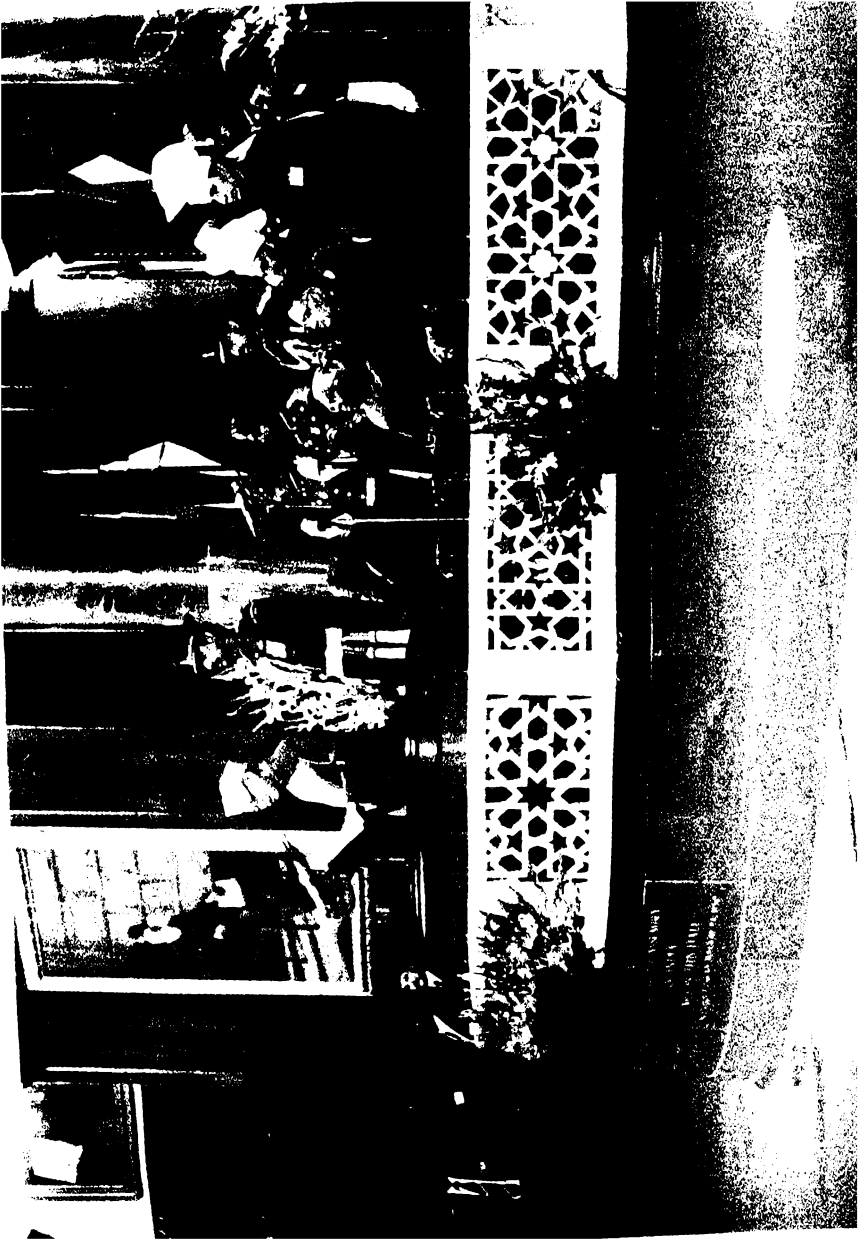
The Prime Minister, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao addressing the gathering



The Vice-President of India and Chairman, Raja Sabha, Shri K. R. Narayanan addressing the gathering



The President of the Republic of South Africa, Dr. Nelson Mandela addressing the gathering





A view of the distinguished gathering in the Central Hall



The statue of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

evaporating like dew under a clear morning sky, as the nation forges itself into one entity with all its diverse components, not as threatened minorities but as part of the majority.

If I have dwelt on what might seem internal matters, it is because these policies and achievements lay the basis for transforming the heritage of mutual respect, support and solidarity which exists between the people of South Africa and India into a new era of partnership and cooperation between our Governments and nations.

I will be speaking later today to a gathering of your country's business leaders, about the challenging and exciting possibilities that exist, now that the apartheid barriers to trade and investment have been removed. Many other areas for cooperation are being discussed between our two Governments.

But it would be proper in this gathering and on this day, to ask ourselves if our shared heritage does not confer upon our two countries a special responsibility to jointly commit ourselves to contributing to the emergence of a new world order in which democracy, peace and prosperity prevail everywhere.

That would be a fitting tribute to the memory of an Indian leader whose contribution to the world was as great as his contribution to his own country, one who understood ahead of his time the essential interdependence of nations and who taught that no people in any one part of the world could really be free while their brothers and sisters in others parts were not.

That is the fundamental lesson we derive from the teachings of Pandit Nehru.

Thank you.

**ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA,
DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA**

Dr. Nelson Mandela, President of the Republic of South Africa, Shri K.R. Narayanan, Vice-President of India and Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Prime Minister of India, Shri Shivraj Patil, Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, Ministers of the Government of India, Excellencies, Freedom Fighters, Members of Parliament, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen :

I am naturally very happy to be associated with the unveiling of Pandit Nehru's statue in the Parliament House. Panditji was one the founders of our parliamentary democracy and did so much to shape the working of the Parliament in its formative years. My pleasure is greater as we have in our midst today His Excellency Dr. Nelson Mandela, President of the Republic of South Africa and a statesman in the tradition of Panditji himself.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had an extraordinary mind with a wide range of interests. It is natural that each of us have our own image of him reflecting some facet of his diverse contributions. He was our first Prime Minister and indisputably the architect of modern India. He was Bapu's chosen disciple which Bapu declared time and again but at the same time, a leader in his own right of our national movement. This Parliament is a testimony to his key role in our democracy. This Hall has witnessed many of these occasions. He was a great visionary, who laid the basis for our industrial development. Our scientists know him as a builder of institutions, our teachers as an educationist, and our artists for his revival of our ancient heritage.

In India and abroad, Panditji is remembered for his role in the anti-colonial struggle, his advocacy of non-alignment and his commitment to world peace. He was a humanist and an internationalist in the true sense of the term. He believed deeply in the indivisibility of this one world of ours, a concept so eloquently expressed by the inscription at the gate of this Central Hall facing Panditji's statue.

अयं निजः परोवेति गणनां लघुचेतसाम् ।
उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् ॥

This is mine, that is his -
is the outlook of lesser minds,
The virtuous and wise recognise
all humankind as one family.

The freedom struggle was already underway in our country when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru joined its ranks. He brought to it a passion and a commitment which energised an entire generation, anyway my generation. His entry into the political arena strengthened the forces demanding complete independence. In 1928, at the Calcutta Congress Session, he raised his voice against his own father Pandit Motilal Nehru who as the Congress President at that time, was for Dominion status. The Lahore Congress in 1929 was a turning point in our history when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his Presidential Address declared complete independence as our national aim.

Pandit Nehru was convinced that our freedom movement was part of a global struggle against colonialism. He believed that India's independence would remain incomplete so long as other nations remained under the colonial yoke. Apartheid was one of the abhorrent practices of the colonial era and it had no more implacable a foe than Jawaharlal Nehru. Racism, he declared, had become a State doctrine in South Africa. He warned: "If this racial doctrine is going to be tolerated, it must inevitably lead to vast conflicts and world disaster..."

One of Pandit Nehru's earliest foreign policy decisions, in 1946, was severing trade ties with South Africa and withdrawing our High

Commissioner. This was followed by a complete boycott of the racist regime. Panditji's role in the pressures leading to the withdrawal of South Africa from Commonwealth is well known.

The racial discrimination, which South Africa then symbolised, was opposed by Jawaharlal nehru not merely as an Indian, but from the view point of humanity as a whole. He emphasised : "It is a policy with which obviously no person and no country which believes in the UN Charter can ever compromise, because it uproots almost everything the modern world stands for and considers worthwhile...".

Nehru's India was the first nation to take up the issue of apartheid at the United Nations. When apartheid finally crumbled, it was in no small measure due to the sustained international pressure initiated by Panditji. The presence in the Central Hall of Parliament of the first citizen of free multi-racial Africa today gives to every one of us particular satisfaction.

Unflinching in his struggle against injustice, Pandit Nehru was equally farseeing when it came to the task of rebuilding our society. He knew that this could only be achieved through respect for differences and by seeking a consensus. Only then would unity emerge from diversity. Democratic politics was fundamental to Nehru's thinking. It was, for him, a practical manifestation of *Ahimsa* reflecting a tradition that went back to the *Rig Veda*.

Democracy requires high degree of self-discipline and tolerance. Panditji often emphasised: "Freedom demands respect for the freedom of others." As Prime Minister, he assiduously built up a democratic political culture.

His concern for the sensitivities of the Opposition was manifest. Deeply conscious of his parliamentary responsibilities, he made it a point to be present, even in his declining health, for the Question Hour. The conviction that means are as important as the end permeated all Pandit Nehru's actions. Respect for the rule of law and parliamentary democracy are his enduring legacies. Let us all build on those legacies.

Jai Hind.

INTEGRATED SYSTEM ON MICROPHONE MANAGEMENT, SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION AND AUTOMATIC VOTE RECORDING IN LOK SABHA CHAMBER

R.C. BHARDWAJ

The effective utilization of the time of the House is an imperative need for a successful parliamentary system. Equally important is meaningful participation of all sections of Parliament in its proceedings. Successive Parliaments have endeavoured to provide all modern facilities to the members, with a view to ensuring proper time-management and promoting still greater involvement of members in the business of the House.

In line with this approach of providing improved facilities to members of Parliament, automatic vote recording equipment were installed in both Houses of Parliament since 1957. This device, simply put, consisted of a push button set and a push switch at the desk of every member, a Master Key Board at the Secretary-General's table in the Chamber, a Lamp Field Indicator Board on either side of the Speaker's seat and two circular Time Indicator Boards in the two corners on either side of the Speaker's Chair. There were also two Result Indicator Boards near the Time Indicator Boards, to indicate the total of "AYES", "NOES" and "ABSTENTIONS" and the total number of members present during a Division. This automatic vote recording facility had been found very useful over the successive Lok Sabhas.

Under the Constitution of India, business in Lok Sabha is required to be transacted in Hindi or in English but if a member cannot adequately express himself in either of the two languages, he may be permitted to address the House in his mother tongue.

Till the end of 1963, there was no arrangement to interpret the proceedings of the House from Hindi into English and *vice versa*, with the result that members who were not well-conversant with both these languages found it difficult to follow the proceedings and were thus handicapped in the discharge of their parliamentary duties. Efforts in this direction were started in 1964 on the initiative of the first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Accordingly, a two-channel simultaneous interpretation system for interpreting the proceedings from English to Hindi and *vice versa* was installed in the Lok Sabha Chamber and commissioned from 7 September 1964.

Subsequently, it was felt that if the simultaneous interpretation system could be extended to other languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, it would enable a larger number of members to participate effectively in the deliberations of the House. Hence, simultaneous interpretation of speeches delivered in a few of these languages was introduced in Lok Sabha in November 1969. Under this system, each seat was provided with an earphone and a Language Selector Switch. Tuning the Language Selector Switch, a member could listen to the proceedings in the language of his/her choice. This facility was also greatly availed by our members.

The last two to three decades have witnessed remarkable developments in science and technology, particularly information and communication technology making use of the computer. Keeping apace with the times, our Parliament has also been striving to adapt to the changing scenario. Under the benign guidance of the present Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, several modernization programmes have been initiated.

As part of these initiatives, a new Computer-controlled integrated system, comprising three sub-systems, viz. Microphone Management System, Simultaneous Interpretation System and Automatic Vote Recording System in the Lok Sabha Chamber has been introduced from the Twelfth Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha (photograph-1).

The main features of the System are as follows:

MICROPHONE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

In this system, each member has been provided with an individual goose-neck microphone and a push button set fixed at his/her desk or railing. The microphone has a ring Light Emitting Diode (LED) which lights up whenever the mike (MIC) is activated. The push button set consists of a microphone request button (white in colour) above which have been provided two LEDs, one at the top marked "REQUEST" and the other marked "MIC" on the left side of the push button set (photograph-2).

The MIC request system is linked to division/seat numbers allotted to members. It is, therefore, desirable that each member should be occupying only the seat allotted to him while he/she intends to speak. When a member intends to speak he/she may try to catch the eye of the Speaker by raising his/her hand, and at the same time he/she should press the MIC/REQUEST button (white in colour). As soon as the button is pressed, the REQUEST LED at his/her push button set will light up. The mike (photograph-3) as such will not be activated at this stage. The mike will be activated from the control room only when the member has been permitted by the Speaker to speak and the indication to that effect would be known in two ways. The MIC LED on the push button set

will glow and at the same time the ring LED provided at the top of the microphone will also light up. Thereafter, the member can speak.

SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION SYSTEM

Simultaneous interpretation is done in the Lok Sabha by specially trained Interpreters. The uniqueness of this job lies in the instant translation of a speech and its simultaneous delivery. Over a period of time, simultaneous interpretation has become an indispensable service of the House. At present this facility is available in Assamese, Bengali, Kannada, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil and Telugu. Speeches made in these regional languages are simultaneously interpreted into English and Hindi. But, facility of simultaneous interpretation of speeches into these languages has not yet been introduced. This service is also available in the sittings of Parliamentary Committees as also during various parliamentary functions held in the Central Hall.

The main features of the Simultaneous Interpretation System under the new Computer-controlled Integrated System are as follows:

Each member of Parliament has the option to select a language of his/her choice from among English or Hindi, or the regional language (i.e., the floor language) to be heard over a headphone. For the purpose, each seat in the Chamber has been provided with a headphone and a Language Selector Switch Assembly (photograph-4).

LANGUAGE SELECTOR SWITCH ASSEMBLY

The Language Selector Switch Assembly consists of four sections, the functions of which are as follows:

1. Language Selector Switch

The Switch is marked 1 to 6 in a semi-circle and has a rotating knob in the centre. The knob may be rotated to position 1 or 4 for hearing the floor language. It could be turned to position 2 or 5 for hearing the Hindi version, whether it is the floor language or the interpreted version of an English or a regional language speech. Similarly, the knob can be set at position 3 or 6 for the English version.

2. Volume Control Knob

The knob may be turned clockwise for increasing the volume and anti-clockwise for decreasing the volume.

3. Headphone Socket

The one-pin plug at the end of the wire of the earphone may be inserted into the socket.

4. Vote Initiation Switch

Although the Vote Initiation Switch is provided on the Language Selector Switch Assembly itself, it is required for voting purpose only.

When not in use, the Volume Control Knob of the Language Selector Switch may be kept to the extreme left (*i.e.*, to zero volume) and the earphone placed on the hook fixed in front of the seat. In case of seats with desks, the earphones may be placed inside the desks.

Some General Hints

In order to disconnect the earphone, the plug may be pulled out of the socket by holding it firmly, lest the plug should become detached from the wire.

If a member is to pass through a seat occupied by another member the plug may be pulled from the socket to facilitate his/her passage.

As frequent turning can spoil the Volume Control Knob, it may be adjusted at a suitable position.

Ordinarily, the Language Selector Switch, once adjusted for one language, need not be touched again as the floor language can be heard over the loudspeakers.

AUTOMATIC VOTE RECORDING SYSTEM

This system can be used for:

(i) *Open Voting*, wherein the names of members who vote for or against a question or abstain in the voting are recorded.

(ii) *Secret Voting*, wherein only the final number of votes for or against a question or abstention in the voting are recorded without revealing the names of members and the nature of votes cast by them: and

(iii) *Quorum*, *i.e.*, for automatic counting of members present in the Chamber.

Push Button Set for Members

A push button set containing Light Emitting Diode (LED) and four push buttons - a green button for "AYES", a red button for "NOES", a yellow button for "ABSTAIN" and an amber button for "PRESENT", together with a Vote Initiation Switch mounted on the Language Selector Switch Assembly, has been provided on the seat of each member, as illustrated in Fig. 1. In the case of seats with desks, the push button set is fixed on the top of the desk. In the case of seats without desks, the push button set is fixed on the railing of the seat in front of the member.

Recording of Votes

A Division requested for by a member is announced within the Parliament House and Parliament House Annexe by ringing the Division Bells for three and a half minutes. Thereafter, the entrances to the

Chamber are closed and members are not admitted. The Speaker repeats the question. If the Division is still demanded, he directs that the votes be recorded.

A Voting Console for operating the Automatic Vote Recording System has been installed at the Secretary-General's table in the Chamber. On the direction of the Speaker, the Secretary-General initiates the voting process.

With the pressing of a button by the Secretary-General on his table, an audio-alarm sounds and the *vote now* LED on the push button set of each member glows, thus giving a signal to members for casting their votes.

For casting the vote, each member in the House has to press the Vote Initiation Switch and at the same time operate one of the three push buttons, viz. green for "AYES" or red for "NOES" or yellow for "ABSTAIN" according to his/her choice. Both the Vote Initiation Switch and one of the push buttons (as per choice) must be kept pressed simultaneously till the audio-alarm sounds for the second time after 10 seconds.

The passage of the time of 10 seconds is also depicted in a descending order, i.e. count down, from 10, 9, 8 and so on down to 0 on the Total Result Display Board.

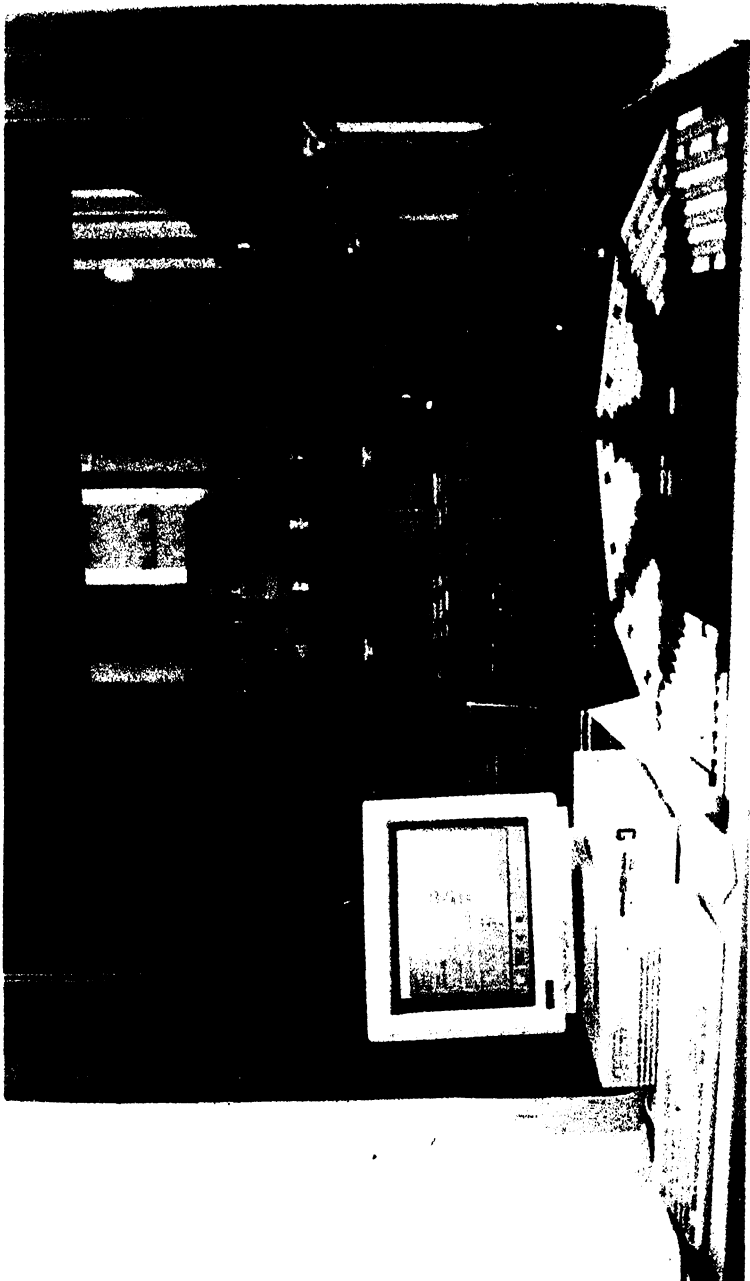
In case of any error in voting, a member can correct it by pressing the desired push button simultaneously with the Vote Initiation Switch before the second audio-alarm is sounded.

The LED corresponding to the vote cast on the push button set of a member's seat will glow simultaneously with the pressing of the button. The glowing of this LED will indicate that the vote is being recorded by the System.

There are two Total Result Display Boards installed on the pillars in the Galleries of the Chamber. In addition, there are two individual Result Display Panels, on the left and right sides of the Speaker's seat. For each seat in the Chamber, there is a corresponding set of LEDs fixed on these Panels which have been numbered according to their seat numbers. When a member presses the "AYES" button, the LED glows in green colour forming the letter "A"; on pressing the "NOES" button, the LED glows in red colour forming the letter "N"; on pressing the "ABSTAIN" button, the LED glows in yellow colour forming the letter "O"; and on pressing the "PRESENT" button, the LED glows in amber colour forming the letter "P".

Result of Voting

Immediately after the sounding of the second audio-alarm, the System starts totalling up the affirmative and negative votes, besides abstentions



1. Integrated System on Microphone Management. Simultaneous Interpretation and Automatic
Vote Recording in Lok Sabha Chamber

BRÄHLER ICS

AKG
acoustics



REQUEST

MC

VOTE NOW

P

A

B

N



PRES

AYES

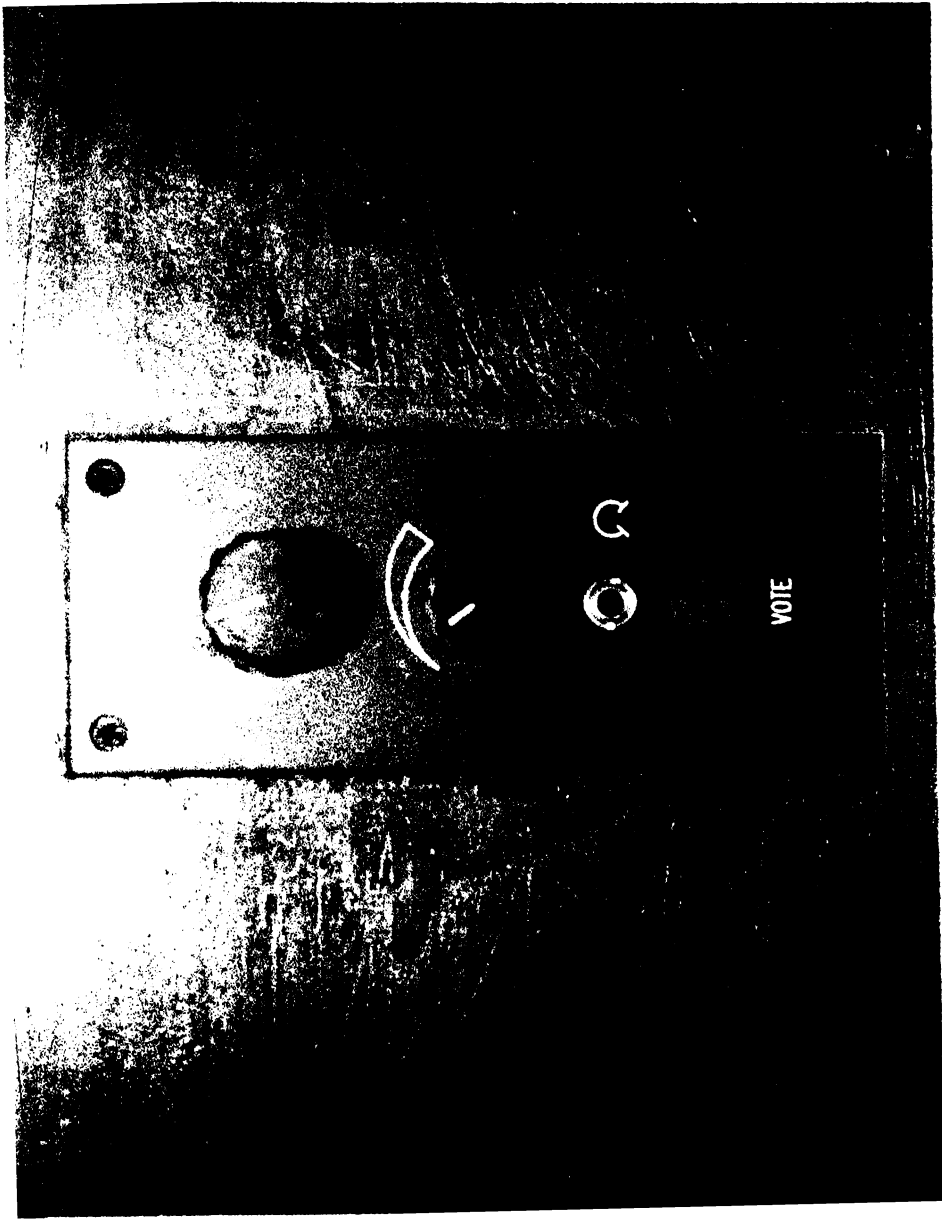
ABST

NOES

2. Push-Button-Set



3. Push-Button-Set with Microphone



4. Language Selector-Switch Assembly

and the total numbers of "AYES" , "NOES" and "ABSTAIN" are flashed on the Total Result Display Boards. It also indicates the total number of members who have exercised their vote.

The result of the Division also appears on the monitors provided on the tables of the Speaker, the Secretary-General and in the Sound Control Room as well. As soon as the result is flashed, a print out of the voting result is taken for permanent record.

Secret Voting

The Secret Voting, if any, is on similar lines except that the LED on the Individual Result Display Panel flashes only the amber light to show that the vote has been recorded.

During an Open Voting, the individual results are shown by the three characters "A", "N" and "O" on the Individual Result Display Panel but during a Secret Voting, only the votes cast are shown by the "P" sign in amber light.

Quorum

For ascertaining Quorum, members have to press simultaneously the Vote Initiation Switch and the amber colour push button marked "P"

General

Each member has been assigned a fixed seat and at the time of voting, he/she is required to occupy that particular seat. Otherwise, the print-out of the Voting Result will not reflect the correct position.

It is hoped that these new facilities will greatly facilitate utilisation of the time of the House.

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

Shouting of slogans from Visitors' Gallery : On 20 March 1995, nine persons, viz. Rajendra Sharma son of Shri Moti Lal Sharma; Afzal Ahmed, son of Shri Ishtiyak Ahmed; Shankar Lal Mehrotra, son of Late Shri Sunder Lal Mehrotra; Mahender Mahuria, son of Shri Ram Sevam Mahuria; Anwar Hussain, son of Late Shri Mohd. Ilyas; Nirmal Misra, son of Shri Ishwar Chand Misra, Pramendra Kumar Dixit, son of Shri Raj Narain Dixit; Hari Mohan, son of Shri L.C. Vishwakarma; and Rajesh Shukla, son of Shri Madhu Sudan Srivastva shouted slogans from the Visitors' Gallery. They were immediately taken into custody and removed from the Visitors' Gallery by the Security Officers. As the House was adjourned for the day before the matter could be brought before it by the Chair, these nine persons were kept in Parliament House under the custody of the Watch and Ward.

On 21 March 1995, the Speaker, Shri Shivraj V. Patil informed the House that the Security Officers interrogated the nine persons. The visitors had made statement but had not expressed regrets for their action.

Thereafter, the Ministers of Water Resources and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Vidyacharan Shukla moved a Resolution to the effect that the visitors had committed a grave offence and were guilty of contempt of the House and that they be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 6.00 P.M. on 22 March 1995 and sent to Tihar Jail, New Delhi.

After some discussion, the House resolved that the contemnors be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 1.30 P.M. on 21 March 1995.

In pursuance of this decision, the contemnors who were under the custody of the Watch and Ward, were let off at 1.30 P.M. on 21 March 1995.

STATE LEGISLATURES

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Alleged casting of reflection on a Parliamentary Committee by a newspaper: On 1 April 1992, the Speaker informed the House that his attention was drawn to an article published in *Samabhav*, a Gujarati daily from Ahmedabad, in its issue dated 18 March 1992, under the heading "Palnan Pratibimb", which allegedly cast reflections on the Committee which was constituted to investigate the Sutrapada hooch tragedy, its Report which was presented to the House on 5 March 1992 and the

officers attached to the Inquiry Committee. The Speaker also drew the attention of the House to some objectionable portions of the impugned news item.

Thereafter, he observed that the matter *prima facie* involved the question of privilege and referred it to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The Committee of Privileges examined in person the Editor of *Samabhav* and considered his written explanation and all other relevant documents. In its Fifth Report Presented to the House on 8 February 1994, the Committee observed that it had framed certain issues for examination: (i) whether publication of articles in a newspaper reflecting on the House or its Committees or members amounted to breach of privilege and contempt of the House?; (ii) if yes, whether the article published in *Samabhav* constituted a breach of privilege and contempt of the House? If yes, whether the Editor of *Samabhav* was responsible for that?; and (iii) What action should be recommended to the House against the contemnor?

The Committee found that in the British House of Commons, speeches or writings reflecting on the House or its Committees or members and imputing motives to them were treated by the House as breach of privilege and contempt of the House. As such, in respect of the first issue, the Committee was of the opinion that the publication of articles in a newspaper casting reflection on the House, its Committees or members amounted to breach of privilege and contempt of the House. As regards the second issue, the Committee found that in the impugned article, allegations had been made against the Committee, its members and its Officers. As a result, a bad impression had been created about them in the eyes of the common man. Therefore, the Committee was of the opinion that there was a breach of privilege and contempt of the House and the Editor of *Samabhav* was responsible for publishing that.

The Committee pointed out that in a democratic country like India, where the Constitution conferred on every citizen the right to freedom of speech, there should be freedom to make reasonable criticism with *bona fide* intention as regards the proceedings of the House and its Committees and the conduct of the members and its officers. The Committee also believed that the members and the officers of the Legislative Assembly should welcome proper and reasonable criticism and instead of becoming sentimental in such matters, a liberal attitude should be adopted. While utilising the right to freedom of speech conferred by the Constitution of India, the Press also should refrain from publishing any writings imputing motives and improperly criticising the House, its Committees, its members and officers.

The Committee took into consideration the written and oral representations of the Editor of *Samabhav* and in view of the regrets

expressed by him recommended that no further action be taken in the matter.

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

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Alleged disrespect shown to a member by a police officer: On 25 November 1992, the Speaker informed the House that on 8 January 1992, Shri Bishamber Prasad Nishad, a member, gave notice of a question of privilege against Shri Girija Shanker Shukla, Station House Officer, Mau, District Banda, for allegedly refusing to register an FIR sought to be lodged by him in respect of an incident which took place at Bariyari Kalan village coming within the jurisdiction of the police station. The member also alleged that the Station House Officer while refusing to register his complaint, misbehaved with him.

The comments in that regard were called for from the Chief Minister. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Surya Pratap Shahi, in his reply dated 27 July 1992, stated that an inquiry had been conducted into the matter by the District Magistrate, Banda, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Jhansi. It had been stated that the incident about which the member sought to register a complaint occurred at 10.00 hours in Bariyari Kalan and an FIR in the case was registered under Crime No. 232/91. Keeping in view the distance of the police station from the place of occurrence of the incident, the time taken in registering the FIR was justified and during the enquiry no proof had emerged in respect of the Station House Officer having refused to register an FIR in the case. The Minister also stated that as per the findings of the inquiry the member was treated with due respect when he visited the police station and nobody harboured any *mala fide* intention against him.

However, directions had been given to issue a personal memorandum to the Station House Officer, Shri Girija Shanker Shukla directing him to be more careful in future in such matters.

After going through the notice of question of privilege given by the member and the facts furnished by the Government, the Speaker concluded that the matter *prima facie* did not come within the purview of the question of privilege. As such, he withheld consent to raising the matter on the floor of the House.

Alleged misleading of the House by a Minister: On 25 November 1992, the Speaker informed the House that Shri Pawan Kumar Pandey, a member, had given notice of a question of privilege on 30 September 1991 against the Minister of Health for allegedly misleading the House on 9 August 1991 while replying to Unstarred Question No. 18. According to the member, the Minister misled the House by trying to justify as routine hospital expenditure, certain amount of money spent by some

allegedly corrupt officials of the District Hospital, Faizabad, and by stating that there was no need to conduct an enquiry into the matter. The member further contested the Minister's statement that no amount had been spent on *karsewaks* in the Hospital and alleged that the statement was made with a view to shielding the errant Chief Medical Superintendent. The member further stated that a separate monetary allocation of Rs. One and a half lakh was made by the Directorate of Health for the purpose.

Comments were called for from the Minister of Health in that regard. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health, in his letter dated 9 April 1992, stated that the reply to the Unstarred Question was based upon information furnished by the Director-General, Ministry of Health. It was also stated that at the time preparing the reply to the said Question, there was no information with the Government about any irregularities in the payment made to meet the expenditure for organising the *Kartik Mela* in 1990. Besides, at the time of giving reply to the Question, Government was also not aware of any fact giving rise to any doubt about the authenticity of the information furnished by the Director-General of Health. In view of this, the House was informed that there was no need to conduct an enquiry into the matter.

The Minister had stated that since the reply to the Question was made on the basis of information furnished by the Director-General, Health to the Government in good faith, the same did not constitute contempt of the House. The Minister had further stated that as regards non-allocation of any separate amount in respect of *karsewaks* in District Hospital, Faizabad, the reply to the Question had stated the correct position. In that context, it had also been stated that during 1991, an additional allocation of Rs. One lakh for procuring medicines and Rs. 37,500 for surgical dressing was sanctioned to the District Hospital, Faizabad. The same had been utilized for the treatment of general patients, police personnel and *karsewaks*. It had been further stated that when the member raised the question of privilege and contempt of the House in the matter, the Director-General, Health informed the Government in October 1991 about the likelihood of irregularities in respect of disbursement of the sanctioned monetary allocation. The irregularities and the involvement of certain officers/employees of the Hospital in the matter were detected during the course of an inquiry conducted in the matter by the Additional District Finance and Revenue Officer. When further information in that respect was sought, the Medical Section-I of the Hospital informed that the Additional District Magistrate (Finance and Revenue), Faizabad, conducted an inquiry into the whole matter and officers and employees found guilty had been suspended and orders for taking departmental action against them had been issued.

After going through the contents of the notice of question of privilege and considering the facts furnished by the Government, the Speaker

came to the conclusion that the reply given by the Minister to the Question was based on the information received from the Government prior to that date and there was no wilful and deliberate attempt on the part of the Government to conceal facts from the House. The member had given the notice of question of privilege on 30 September 1991 in respect of an allegedly misleading reply of the Minister to the Question answered on 9 August 1991. The notice, therefore, did not relate to a matter of recent occurrence. In the circumstances, no question of privilege was involved in the matter. Hence, the Speaker withheld consent to the raising of the matter on the floor of the House.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Reference to the CEC not permitted to go on record: On 14 March 1995, during submissions on elections in Bihar, a member, Shri Mumtaz Ansari referred to the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) by name. The Speaker, thereupon, directed that the name would not go on record.

Instance when a matter regarding shouting of slogans from the Visitors' Gallery could not be brought before the House the same day by the Chair and contemnors were kept in Parliament House under the custody of the Watch and Ward: On 20 March 1995, nine persons shouted slogans from the Visitors' Gallery. They were apprehended and removed by the security officers. As the House was adjourned for the day before the matter could be brought before it by the Chair, the contemnors were kept in Parliament House under the custody of the Watch and Ward.

On 21 March 1995, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil brought the matter to the notice of the House for such action as the House might deem fit. After some discussion, the House adopted a Resolution moved by the Minister of Water Resources and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Vidyacharan Shukla with an amendment resolving that the contemnors be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 1.30 P.M. on 21 March 1995. In pursuance of the above decision of the House, the contemnors were let off at 1.30 P.M. on 21 March 1995.

Government not bound to reply immediately to the points raised by members on the floor of the House: On 21 March 1995, while making submissions for repealing the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, a member, Kumari Mamata Banerjee wanted a reply from the Government immediately. She was also supported by another member. The Speaker, thereupon, observed:

I do not expect the Government to respond in this fashion on such an important issue. They should have a considered view on this point.

Expunction of derogatory remark: On 22 March 1995, the expression "donkeys" used by Shri Lokanath Choudhury in respect of the Union Government was expunged by the Chair.

Instance when both submissions on statement regarding Government Business for the ensuing week and matter under Rule 377 were allowed same day: On 23 March 1995, as some time-bound legislative business

was to be disposed of, it was decided that matters under Rule 377 to be raised on that day might be allowed on 24 March 1995. Accordingly, members were allowed to raise matters under Rule 377 on 24 March 1995. Earlier on that day, members had also made submission on the statement of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs regarding Government Business for the next week.

Instance when item regarding Matters under Rule 377 included in the List of Business was postponed to next day: On 30 March 1995, when the item regarding Matters under Rule 377 listed in the Revised List of Business for that day was reached, the Speaker suggested that matters under Rule 377 would be taken up the next day so that urgent financial business might be disposed off. The House agreed to that. Accordingly, the item regarding Matters under Rule 377 was taken up on 31 March 1995.

Instance when an item listed in the List of Business not taken up for consideration: On 30 March 1995, the National Environment Tribunal Bill was included in the Revised List of Business for consideration and passing. When the item came up, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs submitted that since the Minister in-charge of the National Environment Tribunal Bill was not present in the House, the next Bill on the agenda, the Cotton Transport Repeal Bill might be taken up. The Chair took the sense of the House and the House agreed to that. Accordingly, the Cotton Transport Repeal Bill was taken up.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 1995)

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

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Expansion of Union Cabinet: On 9 February, the Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao expanded his Council of Ministers. Shri Buta Singh, Shri Madhavrao Scindia, and Shri Ajit Singh were inducted as Cabinet Ministers. Shri P.A. Sangma and Shri G. Venkat Swamy, both Ministers of State (Independent Charge), were elevated as Cabinet Ministers. Shri P. Chidambaram was made Minister of State with Independent Charge. Shri Matang Singh and Smt. Urmilaben Patel were inducted as Ministers of State.

The portfolios of the new Ministers, announced on 10 February, are as under:

Cabinet Ministers: Shri Buta Singh: *Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution*; Shri Madhavrao Scindia: *Human Resource Development*; Shri Ajit Singh: *Food*; Shri P.A. Sangma: *Labour*; and Shri G. Venkat Swamy: *Textiles*.

Minister of State: (Independent Charge): Shri P. Chidambaram: *Commerce*.

Ministers of State: Shri Matang Singh: *Parliamentary Affairs*; and Smt. Urmilaben Patel: *Power*.

Following a minor reshuffle of portfolios, the Minister of Commerce, Shri Pranab Mukherjee took over as the new Minister of External Affairs in place of Shri Dinesh Singh who was made a Minister without portfolio.

The Minister of State in the Ministries of Urban Development and Water Resources, Shri P.K. Thungon relinquished the charge of Water Resources.

Shri P.V. Rangayya Naidu relinquished the office of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Power and assumed the office of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources.

Budget Session of Parliament: The Budget Session of Parliament commenced with the customary Address by the President to the members of the two Houses of Parliament assembled together on 13 February. Both the Houses adjourned on 14 February. Parliament re-assembled on 14 March and adjourned again on 31 March to meet on 24 April.

Acceptance of resignation of Minister: The resignation of Minister of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Shri A.K. Antony from the Council of Ministers, submitted on 14 December 1994, was accepted by the President with effect from 8 February 1995.

Member expelled from Party: The Shiv Sena expelled its Lok Sabha member from Aurangabad, Shri Moreshwar Save from the primary membership of the party on 16 February.

Nomination of member: On 20 March, the President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma nominated Smt. Shiela F. Irani, a member of the Anglo-Indian Community to the Tenth Lok Sabha as per provision of article 331 of the Constitution to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Frank Anthony on 2 December 1993. Smt. Irani subscribed oath and took the seat in the Lok Sabha on 22 March.

Resignation of member: Shri Arjun Charan Sethi of Janata Dal, representing the Bhadrak constituency in Orissa, resigned from the Lok Sabha following his election to the Orissa Legislative Assembly. The resignation was accepted by the Speaker, Lok Sabha with effect from 24 March.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Election of Speaker: Shri Y. Ramakrishnudu of the Telugu Desam Party was elected Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly on 11 January.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Resignation of Minister: The Minister for Information and Tourism, Shri C.P. Namchoom resigned from the Ministry and the primary membership of the Congress(I) on 8 January.

Election results: The elections to the 60-members Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly were held on 11 March. The party position following the elections is as under: Total seats: 60; Congress(I): 43; JD: 3; Janata Party: 2; Independents and Others: 12

Shri Gegong Apang of the Congress (I) was sworn in as the Chief Minister on 19 March.

The Cabinet was expanded on 21 March with the induction of 33 more Ministers. The Ministers and their portfolios are as under:

Shri Gegong Apang: (Chief Minister): *All portfolios that have not been allocated to any Minister.*

Cabinet Ministers: Shri Neelam Taram: *Home and Protocol*; Shri Sobeng Tayeng: *Agriculture*; Shri Thupten Tempa: *Planning, Urban Development Municipalities and Tourism*; Shri Lijum Ronya: *Education, Science and Technology*; Shri R.K. Khrimay: *Public Works Department*; Shri S. Ngemue: *Rural Works Department (RWD)*; Shri Mukut Mithi: *Animal Husbandry and Veterinary*; Shri Dera Natung: *Fisheries, IPR and Research*; Shri Kameng Dolo: *Rural Development*; Shri T. Ngomu: *Land Records and Revenue, Law and Parliamentary Affairs*; Shri Doi Ado: *Sports and Youth Affairs; Local Self Government and Panchayat; Election, Labour and Employment*; Shri L. Wanglet: *Supply and Transport*; Shri Kabang Borang: *Forest and Environment*; Shri Tadar Taniang: *Public Health Engineering*; Shri T.L. Rajkumar: *Health and Family Welfare*; Shri Talo Mugli: *Irrigation and Flood Control; Library*; Shri Kardo Taipodia: *Tax and Excise*; Shri Noksang Boham: *Industries*; Shri C.T. Mein: *Horticulture*; Shri C.C. Singpho: *Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs.*

Ministers of State: Shri Japu Deru: *Social Welfare, Art and Culture, Economics and Statistics*; Shri Lombo Tayeng: *Relief and Rehabilitation, Settlement, Handloom and Handicrafts*; Shri P.W. Sona: *Mines and Minerals*; Shri Dorjee Khandu: *Cooperation.*

Deputy Ministers: Shri Tsering Gyurme: *Education and Science and Technology (attached to the Cabinet Minister of Education and Science and Technology)*; Shri Lechi Lagi: *RWD, (attached to Cabinet Minister of RWD)*; Shri Modhi Dodum: *Horticulture (attached to the Cabinet Minister of Horticulture)*; Shri Nabam Tuki: *Agriculture (attached to the Cabinet Minister of Agriculture)*; Shri Tahung Tatak: *Power (attached to the Chief Minister)*; Shri Tobar Jamoh: *PWD (attached to the Cabinet Minister of PWD)*; Shri S. Konkang: *Civil Supplies (attached to the Cabinet Minister of Civil Supplies)*; and Shri Tade Tacho: *Forest (attached to the Cabinet Minister of Forest and Environment).*

Election of Speaker: Shri Tako Dabi of the Congress(I) was unanimously elected Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly on 25 March.

BIHAR

Resignation of Ministers: On 28 January, the Building Construction Minister, Shri Rambilas Mishra; the Public Health Engineering Department Minister, Shri Gajendra Prasad Himanshu; and the Minister of State for Labour, Shri Ajit Kumar Singh resigned from the Ministry.

President's rule: President's rule was imposed in the State on 28 March.

Elections to the Assembly: The elections to the 324-member Bihar Legislative Assembly were held on 11, 15, 19, 21, 25 and 28 March in

different phases. The party position following the elections is as under; Total seats: 324; elections held: 320 seats; results declared: 320; Janata Dal: 167; BJP: 41; Congress(I): 30; CPI: 24; CPI(M): 6; MCC: 2; JMM: 1; JMM(M): 2; JMM (Soren Group): 16; JPP: 2; Samata Party: 6; Samajwadi Party: 2; Bahujan Samaj Party: 1; CPI (Male): 6; Independents and Others: 14.

GOA

Political Developments: On 12 January, four MLAs, Sarvashri Wilfred Mesquita, Chandrakant Chodonkar, Deu Mandrekar and Jagdish Acharya, all belonging to the Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party (MGP), left the party and announced their support to the Congress(I) Government.

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker: Shri Tomazinho Cardozo and Shri Deu Mandrekar were elected Speaker and Deputy Speaker, respectively, of the State Legislative Assembly on 16 January.

Expansion of Cabinet: The Chief Minister Shri Pratapsinh Rane expanded his Cabinet on 18 February by inducting eight Ministers - four of Cabinet rank and four Ministers of State.

The Ministers and their portfolios are as under:

Shri Pratapsinh Rane (Chief Minister): *Home, Finance General Administration, Education, Art and Culture, Public Works Department, Town and Country Planning, Mines and Forest.*

Cabinet Ministers: Shri Wilfred D'Souza (**Deputy Chief Minister**): *Public Health, Tourism, Planning and Housing;* Dayanand Narvekar: *Irrigation, Agriculture and Urban Development;* Shri Somnath Datta Zuwalkar: *Cooperation, Official Language, Food and Civil Supplies and Public Grievances;* Shri Dominic Fernandes: *Law and Judiciary, Legislative Affairs, Inland Waterways, Information;* Dr. Wilfred Mesquita: *Revenue, Sports and Youth Affairs, Environment;* Shri Chandrakant Chodonkar: *Animal Husbandry, Social Welfare, Printing and Stationery;* Shri Luizinho Faleiro: *Industries, Labour, Employment;* Shri Subhash Shiroadkar: *Transport, Panchayat Raj and Community Development, Rural Development and R.D.A.;* and Shri Mauvin Gcdinho: *Power, Protocol and Science and Technology.*

Ministers of State: Shri Sanjay Bandekar (Independent Charge): *Fisheries and Weights and Measures;* Shri Luis Alex Cardoz: *Panchayat Raj and Forest;* Smt. Sangeeta Gopal Panab: *Education, Art and Culture, Provedoria and Social Welfare;* and Shri Govind Raghuchandra Acharya: *Irrigation and Agriculture.*

GUJARAT

Death of member: The Congress(I) MLA from Vagra constituency in Baroach district, Shri Maganbhai Bhukhambhai Solanki passed away on 8 January.

Resignation of Minister: On 12 January, the Technical Education Minister, Shri Prabodhkant Pandya resigned from the Ministry as well as from the party.

Election results: The elections to the 182-member Gujarat Legislative Assembly were held on 20 and 26 February. The party position following the declarations of results is as under: Total seats: 182; BJP: 121; Congress(I): 46; and Independents and Others: 15.

Shri Keshubhai Patel of the BJP was sworn in as the Chief Minister on 14 March.

The Ministry was expanded with the induction of 11 Cabinet Ministers, 5 Ministers of State and 11 Deputy Ministers on 19 March.

The Ministers and their portfolios are as under:

Shri Keshubhai Patel (Chief Minister): *General Administration, Home, Industrial Policy, Urban Development, Rural Development, Information, Broadcasting, Tourism, Ports and Fisheries and all subjects not allotted to any other Minister.*

Cabinet Ministers: Shri Suresh Chandra R. Mehta: *Finance, Industries and Mines, Forests and Environment, Law and Judiciary and Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs*; Shri Ashok Chandulal Bhatt: *Revenue (excluding Scarcity Relief), Jail, Labour and Employment*; Shri Vajubhai Vala: *Energy and Petroleum, Cooperation*; Shri Nalin Bhatt: *Education (including Technical Education)*; Shri Bhupendrasinh M. Chudasama: *Agriculture: Animal Husbandry*; Shri Fakirbhai R. Vaghela: *Social Welfare (including Harijan Welfare); Social Defence, Prohibition, Excise, Tribal Welfare*; Shri Kanjibhai M. Patel: *Panchayats*; Shri Parsottambhai K. Rupala: *Narmada Development, Water Resources and Water Supply*; Shri Nitinbhai Ratibhai Patel: *Health and Family Welfare*; Shri Narottambhai Patel: *Roads and Buildings*; Shri Indravijaysinh K. Jadeja: *Sports, Youth Services and Cultural Activities.*

Ministers of State: Shri Mahendra Trivedi: *Home (including Jail), Urban Housing (Independent Charge), Rural Housing, (Independent Charge), Mines and Minerals*; Shri Jaspal Singh: *Food and Civil Supplies (Independent Charge)*; Shri C.K. Raulji: *Transport; (Independent Charge)*; Shri Vinendrasinh D. Zala: *Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (Independent Charge)*; *Law and Judiciary*; Shri Arvindbhai T. Patel: *Water Supply, Scarcity Relief (Independent Charge).*

Deputy Ministers: Shri Kantibhai D. Kachoriya: *Urban Development, Labour and Employment*; Shri Savjibhai J. Korat: *Roads and Buildings*; Shri Khumansinh K. Vansiya: *Forest and Environment*; Shri Vipulbhai M. Chaudhari: *Agriculture and Animal Husbandry*; Shri Umesh Rajguru: *Sports, Youth Services and Cultural Activities*; Shri Ramanbhai Ishwarbhai Vora: *Energy, Petro-Chemicals, Cooperation*; Shri Jasbabhai Bhanabhai Barad: *Revenue (including Scarcity Relief)*; Shri Mansinh Kohyabhai

Chauhan: *Education (excluding Technical Education)*; Shri Dilipbhai Manubhai Patel: *Narmada Development, Water Resources*; Shri Hemantbhai C. Chapatwala: *Finance and Industries*; and Shri Murubhai Hardas Bera: *Social Welfare (excluding Social Defence, Prohibition and Excise), Welfare of SEBC, Tribal Development*.

Election of Speaker/Deputy Speaker: Shri H.L. Patel of the BJP and Shri Chandubhai Motibhai Dabhi of Congress(I) were unanimously elected Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, respectively, of the State Legislative Assembly on 21 and 30 March, respectively.

HARYANA

Expansion of Cabinet: On 30 March, the Chief Minister Shri Bhajan Lal expanded his Cabinet by re-inducting Shri Anand Singh Dangi as Cabinet Minister, holding the charge of Revenue, Rehabilitation and Consolidation Development and elevated the Chief Parliamentary Secretary Shri Subhash Batra as Minister of State (Home, Administration of Justice). Shri Raj Kumar was sworn in as the new Chief Parliamentary Secretary. In a minor reshuffle, Shri Dharam Pal was made Minister of State for Forests, Wild Life Preservation and Environment. Shri Rampal Singh was given charge of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development. Shri Joginder Singh was given Independent Charge of Jails and attached to the Minister for Development. Shri Santosh Chauhan Sarwan was given Independent Charge of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes and attached to the Public Health Minister in the Department of Public Health.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Extension of President's rule: On 14 February, the Parliament unanimously approved a resolution extending President's rule in the State till 17 July 1995.

KARNATAKA

Independent members join Janata Dal: On 22 February, eight Independent MTAs joined the Janata Dal as associate members. The members are: Sarvashri Sanganna Karndi, Shivanand, Shivappa, Diwakara Babu, Thippareddy, Appaji, Narayandas and Basavaraj.

KERALA

Government survives no-trust move: The Karunakaran Government survived a vote of no confidence in the State Legislative Assembly on 14 February with 87 votes against the motion and 50 in favour.

New Chief Minister: Shri A.K. Antony was sworn in as the new Chief Minister on 22 March in place of Shri K. Karunakaran who resigned on 16 March. Sarvashri C.V. Padmarajan, P.K. Kunjalikutty, K.M. Mani, R. Balakrishna Pillai, T.M. Jacob and M.V. Raghavan were sworn in as Ministers.

MAHARASHTRA

Election results: Elections to the 288-member Maharashtra Legislative Assembly were held on 9 and 12 February. The party position following the elections is as under: Total seats: 288; Congress(I): 81; Shiv Sena: 73; BJP: 65; Janata Dal: 11; CPI(M): 2; Samata Party: 3; Peasant's and Workers Party: 6; Maharashtra Vikas Congress: 1; Nagvidarbha Andolan Samiti: 1; Independents and Others: 45.

On 14 March, Shri Manohar Gajanan Joshi of the Shiv Sena and Shri Gopinathrao Pandurang Munde of the BJP were sworn in as the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister, respectively.

The Cabinet was expanded on 18 March with the induction of 14 Cabinet Ministers and five Ministers of State and allocated the portfolios on 20 March. The Ministers and their portfolios are as under:

Shri Manohar Joshi: (Chief Minister): *General Administration Department (including Protocol), Information and Public Relations, Sports, Youth Welfare, Forest, Rehabilitation, Housing, Slum Improvement, House Repairs and Reconstruction, School Education, Higher and Technical Education, Urban Development, Environment and Urban Land Ceiling, Agriculture, Horticulture and Water Conservation and any other Departments, parts of Departments or subjects not specifically allocated to any Minister.*

Cabinet Ministers: **Shri Gopinath Munde (Deputy Chief Minister):** *Home, Tourism, PWD and Energy;* **Shri Sudhir Joshi:** *Revenue and Khar Lands;* **Shri Hashu Advani:** *Finance, Planning and State Excise;* **Shri Pramod Navalkar:** *Transport, Cultural Affairs and Ports;* **Shri Anna Dange:** *Rural Development;* **Shri Liladhar Dake:** *Industry, Textiles, Law and Judiciary and Parliamentary Affairs;* **Shri M.S. Shivankar:** *Irrigation;* **Shri Sabir Sheikh:** *Labour and Employment, Wakf;* **Smt. Shobhatai Phadanavis:** *Food and Civil Supplies;* **Shri Jay Prakash Munda:** *Cooperation;* **Dr. Daulatrao Aher:** *Public Health, Family Welfare, Medical Education and Drugs;* **Shri Narayan Rane:** *Dairy Development, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries;* **Shri Baribhau Bagde:** *Employment Guarantee Scheme;* **Shri Baban Gholap:** *Social Welfare, Women and Child Welfare, Ex-Servicemen's Welfare and Prohibition Propaganda;* and **Shri Govindrao Choudhary:** *Tribal Development.*

Ministers of State: **Shri Ashok Patil:** *PWD, State Excise and Prohibition;* **Shri Babasaheb Dhabekar:** *Rural Development and Employment Guarantee Scheme;* **Shri Harshwardhan Patil:** *Agriculture and Water Conservation;* **Shri Anil Vasant Rao Deshmukh:** *Education and Cultural Affairs;* **Shri Sunil C. Kedar:** *Energy and Transport.*

Election of Speaker/Deputy Speaker: **Shri Dattaji Nalawade** of the Shiv Sena and **Shri Sharad Motiram Tsare** of the Congress(I) were

unanimously elected Speaker and Deputy Speaker, respectively, of the State Legislative Assembly on 24 March and 28 March, respectively.

Government wins vote of confidence: The Shiv Sena-BJP Government won a confidence vote in the State Legislative Assembly on 25 March.

MANIPUR

Political developments: The Congress(I) Ministry led by Shri Rishang Keishing secured a vote of confidence on 9 January. Shri Keishing expanded his Cabinet on 10 January by inducting 11 Cabinet Ministers and 12 Ministers of State. On 21 January, the Minister for Cooperation Shri Takheambam Gunadhwaja Singh resigned from the Ministry.

The Manipur People's Party (MPP) leader and MLA, Shri Okram Joy Singh resigned from the Legislative Assembly on 23 January.

Elections were held to the 60-member Manipur Legislative Assembly on 16 and 19 February. The party position following the elections is as under: Total seats: 60; elections held: 59; countermanded: 1; Congress(I): 21; MPP: 18; Janata Dal: 7; CPI: 2; Samta Party: 2; National People's Party (NPP): 2; Cong(S): 1; Federal Party of Manipur (FPM): 2; BJP: 1; Independents and Others: 3.

A three-member Congress(I) Ministry headed by Shri Rishang Keishing was sworn in on 25 February along with Shri Radhabinod Koijan (Deputy Chief Minister) and Shri Debendra Singh. The Cabinet was expanded on 26 March with the induction of six Cabinet Ministers and four Ministers of State. On 28 March, Shri Keishing further expanded his Cabinet by inducting nine Cabinet Ministers and Six Ministers of State. The Ministers and their portfolios are as under:

Shri Rishang Keishing (Chief Minister): Home, Power and all other Departments not mentioned elsewhere.

Cabinet Ministers: Shri Radhabinod Koijan (**Deputy Chief Minister**): *Finance and Food and Civil Supplies*; Shri Devendra Singh: *Works, Law and Legislative Affairs*; Dr. L. Chandramani Singh: *Irrigation and Flood Control*; Shri A.S. Arthur: *Forest and General Administration Department*; Shri Y. Erabot Singh: *Community and Rural Development and Panchayati Raj*; Md. Helaluddin Khan: *Revenue and Fisheries*; Dr. Nimai Chand Luwang: *Minor Irrigation*; Prof. Gangmumei Kamei: *Higher and Technical Education, Science and Technology and Environment*; Shri V. Hangkhanlian: *Public Health Engineering*; Shri W. Morung Makunga: *Social Welfare and Family Welfare*; Shri H. Bidur Singh: *Agriculture*; Shri H. Lokhon Singh: *School Education*; Shri M. Thohrii: *Development of Tribal and Backward Classes*; Shri W. Basanta Kumar: *Veterinary and Animal Husbandry*; Shri L. Jonathan: *Horticulture and Soil Conservation*; Shri A.K. Langam: *Cooperation and Transport*; Shri M. Nilachandra Singh: *Industries*.

Ministers of State (Independent Charge): Shri N. Biren Singh: *Sericulture, Village and Small Scale Industries*; Shri I. Hemochandra Singh: *MAHUD*; Shri M. Thoiba Singh: *Publicity and Information and Tourism*; Dr. Chalton Lien Amo: *Health*; Shri M. Hemanta Singh: *Youth Affairs and Sports*.

Ministers of State: Shri Samuel: *IPCD*; Shri N. Bihari Singh: *PHRD*; Shri Hangkhanpao: *Power*; Shri K. Govinddas: *School Education*; Shri M. Okendra Singh: *Works*.

Election of Speaker: Shri W. Nipamacha Singh of the Congress(I) was elected the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on 22 March.

NAGALAND

Resignation of Ministers: The Social Welfare Minister Shri K.L. Chishi and the Transport Minister Shri Changkong Chang submitted their resignations to the Chief Minister on 19 February.

Reallocation of portfolios: The Chief Minister Shri S.C. Jamir reallocated the portfolios of his Cabinet on 20 February. The Ministers and their revised portfolios are as under:

Shri S.C. Jamir (**Chief Minister**): *Finance, Food and Civil Supplies, Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Law and Justice and any other portfolio not allocated to other Ministers*; Shri P. Chuba Chang: *Home*; Shri Sikhiho Sema: *Power, Higher and Technical Education and Science and Technology*; Shri John Lotha: *Information and Public Relations*; Shri Keizhe Sema: *Social Security and Welfare*; Shri I. Imkong: *Rural Development*; Shri Nillu Rengma: *School Education*; and Shri Tokhecho Yephthomas: *Transport and Communications*.

ORISSA

Election results: Elections to the 147-member Orissa Legislative Assembly were held on 7, 8 and 9 March. The party position following the elections is as under: Total seats: 147; Congress(I): 80; Janata Dal: 46; BJP: 9; JMM: 4; CPI: 1; Jharkhand Peoples Party: 1; Independents and Others: 6.

Shri J.B. Patnaik of Congress(I) was sworn in as the Chief Minister on 15 March along with Shri Hemananda Biswal and Shri Basant Kumar Biswal who took the oath as Deputy Chief Ministers. Shri K.C. Lenka and Shri R.C. Ulaka were sworn in as Cabinet Ministers.

The Ministry was expanded on 20 March with the induction of eight Cabinet Ministers and nine Ministers of State. The Ministers and their portfolios are as under:

Shri J.B. Patnaik (**Chief Minister**): *General Administration, Energy Steel and Mines, Excise, Sports, Youth Services, Agriculture, Cooperation, Commerce, Labour and Employment, Welfare, Public Enterprises*.

Cabinet Ministers: Shri Hemananda Biswal (**Deputy Chief Minister**): *Panchayati Raj, Housing, Public Grievance, Pension, Administration*; Shri Basant Kumar Biswal (**Deputy Chief Ministers**): *Finance, Water Resources, Parliamentary Affairs*; Shri K.C. Lenka: *Revenue and Transport*; Shri R.C. Ulaka: *Forest; School and Mass Education*; Shri Niranjan Patnaik: *Industries, Textiles, Handloom, Handicrafts and Cottage Industries*; Shri Prasanna Kumar Das : *Environment, Science and Technology*; Shri Bhagabat Prasad Mohanty: *P and C, Higher Education*; Shri Bhupendra Singh : *Tourism and Culture*; Shri Matlub Ali: *Rural Development*; Shri Raghunath Patnaik: *Law*; Shri Habibulla Khan: *Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare*; Shri Hari Har Swain: *Works*.

Ministers of State: Shri Amar Pradhan: *Urban Development (Independent Charge)*; Shri Jagannath Raut: *Health and Family Welfare (Independent Charge)*; Shri Netrananda Mallick: *Information and Public Relations (Independent Charge)*; Shri Prakash Ch. Debata: *Food and Resources Department (Independent Charge)*; Shri Gajadhar Majhi: *Welfare*; Shri Nabinchandra Narayan Das: *Panchayati Raj*; Smt. Bijaylaxmi Sahu: *Women and Child Development*; Shri Rabindra Kumar Sethi: *Cooperation*; Shri Suresh Kumar Routray: *Sports and Youth Services*.

PONDICHERRY

Defeat of no-trust motion: On 28 March, the AIADMK-sponsored no-confidence motion against the Vaithilingam Government was defeated in the Legislative Assembly by 17 Votes to 12.

RAJASTHAN

Death of Minister: The Minister of State for PWD, Shri Brijraj Singh passed away on 28 February.

SIKKIM

Opposition members join SDF: On 25 February, six Opposition members, Sarvashri Ram Lepcha, Dorjee Tsering Lepcha, Rinzing Ogm, Thoop Bhutia, Menlan Lepcha and Tsening Dorjee Bhutia, all belonging to the Sikkim Sangram Parishad, resigned from the Party and joined the ruling Sikkim Democratic Front (SDF).

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Shri Chakra Bahadur Subba recognised these six legislators as 'unattached' MLAs, and allotted them separate seats in the 32-member House, on 22 March.

UTTAR PRADESH

Death of member: The Samajwadi Party MLA, Shri Mir Mazhar Ali alias Nanhey Mian passed away on 2 March.

WEST BENGAL

Death of Minister: The PWD Minister, Shri Matish Ray passed away on 24 January.

New Minister: Shri Khiti Goswami of the Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP) was sworn in as the new PWD Minister on 4 February.

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

BRAZIL

President sworn in: Mr. Fernando Henrique Cardoso was formally sworn in as the Head of State and Government on 2 January.

BULGARIA

New Cabinet: On 26 January, Parliament approved the new Cabinet headed by the Socialist Party leader Mr. Vedenov.

CUBA

New Minister: The President Mr. Fidel Castro appointed Mr. Osvaldo Martinez as the Minister of Economy and Planning on 25 January.

FINLAND

New Foreign Minister: On 3 February, Mr. Paavo Pantanen was appointed Foreign Minister in place of Mr. Heikki Haavisto who resigned from office.

ITALY

New Government: On 13 January, the former Treasury Minister, Mr. Lamberto Dini formed a Government with himself as Prime Minister. Mr. Dini won a confidence vote in the Chamber of Deputies on 25 January. The Upper House (Senate) also passed a confidence vote on 1 February.

The Prime Minister won another vote of confidence in Parliament on 16 March.

KAZAKHSTAN

Dissolution of Parliament: President Mr. Nursultan Nazarbayev dissolved the Parliament on 12 March and asked the Prime Minister Mr. Akezhan Kazhegeldin to continue as caretaker Prime Minister.

MOROCCO

Dissolution of Government: King Hassan II dissolved the Government on 1 February and retained the Prime Minister Mr. Abdellatif Filali to constitute a new Cabinet.

NIGERIA

Dissolution of Cabinet: The military regime headed by Gen. Sani Abacha dissolved his Cabinet on 8 February.

POLAND

New Prime Minister: On 1 March, Parliament elected Mr. Jozef Olesky as the new Prime Minister in place of Mr. Pawlak who lost a vote of confidence.

RUSSIA

Deputy PM relieved: The President, Mr. Boris Yeltsin relieved the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Nikolai Yegorov from his duties and appointed Mr. Nikolai Semyonov in his place on 28 January.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The Departmentally-related Standing Committees of the Houses of Parliament are required to consider the "Demands for Grants" of the Ministries and make their reports during the fixed period in the recess when the Houses are adjourned after the general discussion on the Budget is over. In order to enable these Committees to meet at short intervals not exceeding seven days to complete scrutiny of the "Demands for Grants" and submit their Reports, it was proposed to amend section 5 of the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, to entitle members of Parliament for payment of air fare for every air journey performed during the interval not exceeding seven days between two sittings of a Departmentally-related Standing Committee during the recess of the Budget Session only. In addition to the air fare, members were also entitled to get incidental charges limited to the daily allowances for the days of their absence for such journeys.

The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1995 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 30 March 1995. It received the President's assent on 31 March 1995.

We reproduce here the text of the above Act.

-Editor

THE SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1995

An Act further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

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

1. *Short title and commencement:* (1) This Act may be called the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1995.

(2) It shall come into force on the 1st day of April, 1995.

2. *Amendment of section 5 of Act 30 of 1954:* In section 5 of the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act 1954, after sub-section (1) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:--

"(1A) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), a member shall be entitled to receive travelling allowances in respect of every journey performed by air for visiting any place in India during the interval not exceeding seven days between

two sittings of a Department related Standing Committee when a House of Parliament is adjourned for a fixed period during the Budget Session:

"Provided that such travelling allowances, excluding the air fare, shall not exceed the total amount of daily allowances which would have been admissible to such Member under section 3 for the days of absence if he had not remained absent."

SESSIONAL REVIEW

TENTH LOK SABHA

THIRTEENTH SESSION

The Thirteenth Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha, which commenced on 13 February 1995, was adjourned on 14 February 1995 till 14 March 1995. The House was then adjourned on 31 March 1995 to meet again on 24 April 1995 to enable the Departmentally related Standing Committees of Parliament to examine the Demands for Grants of the Ministers/ Departments assigned to them and report back to the House.

A brief resume* of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period 13 February 1995 to 31 March 1995 is given below:

A DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS/RESOLUTIONS

Statutory Resolution regarding Approval of the Continuance in force of the Presidential Proclamation in respect of Jammu and Kashmir: Moving the Resolution on 14 February 1995, the Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S.B. Chavan said that a Proclamation under art. 356 of the Constitution was issued by the President on 18 July 1990, in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir on the recommendation of the Governor. Since the law and order and security situation in the State continued to be serious, approval of the Parliament was obtained from time to time for continuance in force of the Proclamation. President's Rule in the State was to be in force up to 2 March 1995.

In the meanwhile, the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir stated that although much had been achieved with regard to the security situation and improvement in the overall atmosphere, it was premature to start immediate action for the installation of an elected Government in the State. The Governor opined that the Government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the Constitution for some more time and recommended that the Proclamation under art. 356 might remain in force till 17 July 1995.

After considering the matter, Government agreed with the recommendations of the Governor that it would be necessary and

* Sessional Review covering the remaining period of the Thirteenth Session will be carried in the September 1995 issue of the *Journal of Parliamentary Information*. Complete details regarding the Question Hour and Obituary References will also be included in the next issue.

desirable that the President's Rule was extended in the State till 17 July 1995.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Indrajit Gupta said that no elections could be held unless the people cooperated with the electoral process. The Kashmir issue was a political matter and it would have to be solved politically.

Supporting the Resolution, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde said that the situation was not conducive to hold elections in the State. Government should open a dialogue with all the people of different shades of opinion and find out to what extent, Government could agree to some of the suggestions without compromising the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

Supporting the Resolution, Shri P.C. Thomas said that steps should be taken to fight out insurgency.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Chitta Basu said that there was a need for reviving the political process, which did not mean an election. If election was forced it would be a contrived election; we would have to hold dialogue with the people who mattered.

Replying to the discussion*, the Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri S.B. Chavan said that there could be no compromise on the sovereignty and integrity of India. Government was confident that within four and a half months there might be a change in the hearts of the people and a large number of them might think in terms of having elections in the State. He stated that Government would call a meeting of leaders of all political parties and with their cooperation it should be possible to find some kind of workable solution. We should be able to bring about a change as early as possible so that the people of Jammu and Kashmir came to the mainstream, he added.

The Resolution was adopted.

Statutory Resolution regarding Disapproval of Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 and Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1995: Moving the Resolution on 20 March 1995, Shri Jitendra Nath said that the Ordinance came as a result of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. The Negotiations were motivated by the needs of the multinationals in order to find new markets in the world. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) had become a symbol of fear in the minds of the people, he added.

* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Jaswant Singh, Nawal Kishore Rai, Sudhir Sawant, Syed Masudal Hossain, Syed Shahabuddin, Inderjit, Anna Joshi, Piyus Tirkey, Mani Shanker Aiyar, Govind Chandra Munda and Maj. Gen. B.C. Khanduri

Moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Union Minister of Finance, Dr. Manmohan Singh said that the Bill sought to protect our industry against unfair competition from any other members of the WTO. The Uruguay Round Final Act contained new agreements on anti-dumping and subsidies and countervailing measures. The Bill sought to replace the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 to achieve the above subjects.

Opposing the Bill, Shri Chitta Basu said that the measure would open up India's economy to certain hostile forces which would pose a grave danger to our country in terms of politics and political sovereignty, even the unity and integrity of the country.

Opposing the Bill, Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam said that Government could have brought the Bill before the House while it was in Session and could have obtained the approval of the House. The measure would very badly affect the interests of the small States where there were only small-scale industries and those States which had agricultural industries.

Replying to the discussion*, the Union Minister of Finance, Dr. Manmohan Singh said that there was nothing in the WTO Charter which was against the interests of India.

The Statutory Resolution was negatived and the Bill was passed.

Statutory Resolution regarding Disapproval of the Patents (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 and Patents (Amendment) Bill, 1995: Moving the Resolution on 20 March 1995, Shri Tarit Baran Topdar said that Government had acted in a hurry in promulgating the Ordinance. The proposed changes were not only against the economy of our country but also against the natural laws of social development.

Moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Minister of State for Industry, Shri M. Arunachalam said that with a view to meeting India's obligations under the TRIPs Agreement, it had become necessary to amend the Patents Act, 1970 which did not provide for grant of product patents in the field of agricultural chemicals and pharmaceuticals. While formulating measures to meet the obligations, Government had provided for some safeguards in the public interest. For inventions made in India, the applicant did not have to obtain a product patent and marketing approval in some other country but would have the option of obtaining a process patent for an indential invention in India. Since the measures were to be brought into force with effect from 1 January 1995 in terms of our commitment under the TRIPs Agreement, the President had promulgated the Patents (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 on 31 December 1994. The Bill sought to replace the Ordinance.

* Other who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Lokanath Choudhary, Guman Mal Lodha, Vijay Kumar Yadav, Anna Joshi, Girdhari Lal Bhargava, Dr. Laxminarain Pandey and Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde said that our research efforts and our indigenous industry would be adversely affected by the provisions of the Bill.

Replying to the debate, the Minister of State for Industry, Shri. M. Arunachalam said that the Bill sought to provide safeguards to protect the interests of the Indian consumers and inventors. After due deliberations, it was decided that the Patents Act, 1970 would have to be amended to meet our obligations.

In respect of patents, a transition period of five years was available to all the developing countries to give effect to the provisions of the TRIPs Agreement. Moreover, the countries that did not provide product patents in certain areas could avail of a further transition period of five years. The Amendment had been made to provide a statutory provision for filling of applications for product patents in the field of agricultural chemicals and pharmaceuticals and also to provide for grant of exclusive marketing rights for the applicants after a set of conditions had been fulfilled.

The Statutory Resolution was negatived and the Bill was passed.

Statutory Resolution regarding Disapproval of the Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 and the Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1995: Moving the Resolution on 24 March 1995, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar said that the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was constituted in 1991 to provide protection to the small depositors and investors. Government should expand the jurisdiction of the SEBI.

Moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, the Union Minister of Finance, Dr. Manmohan Singh said that since receiving the statutory status on 21 February, 1992 the SEBI had been active in regulating and systematising the capital market in the country. The capital market had also undergone a major transformation during the last two years. In order to strengthen SEBI's effectiveness and ensure greater discipline in the securities market, the Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 was promulgated on 25 January 1995, conferring large powers on the SEBI. The Bill sought to replace the Ordinance. The Bill would provide SEBI with authority to impose monetary penalties in specific cases of violation of the law as laid down in the Bill. Although SEBI was given statutory powers in 1992, in the light of the experience gained in the capital market, it was necessary to give SEBI additional powers to inspire greater confidence among investors.

* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Ram Kapse, Prithviraj D. Chavan, Guman Mal Lodha, Rup Chand Pal, Pratap Singh, Vijay Kumar Yadav, Ashok Anand Rao Deshmukh, Syed Shahabuddin, Basudeb Acharia, Sudarasan Ray Chaudhuri, Rabi Ray, Dr. Laxminarain Pandey, Dr. Rama Krishna Kusmaria, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, Prof. (Smt.) Malini Bhattacharya and Smt. Geeta Mukherjee.

Supporting the Bill, Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam said that the proposals to give more powers to the SEBI for giving penalty to the offenders was a welcome step and observed that Government should try to place a report on the activities of the SEBI as regards its functioning and achievements to the House from time to time.

Replying to the discussion*, the Union Minister of Finance, Dr. Manmohan Singh said that the capital markets all over the world were characterised by greater uncertainties. It would be Government's effort to see that these uncertainties would not affect the growth of these markets, that any wrong-doers would be effectively punished and the fear of law would act to restrain all potential wrong-doers. The SEBI would have powers to enforce the amendment of bye-laws of the Stock Exchanges. Government would ensure that the SEBI would be well-equipped professionally to discharge its responsibility.

The Statutory Resolution was by leave withdrawn and the Bill was passed.

Railway Budget, 1995-96: Presenting the Railway Budget on 14 March 1995, the Union Minister of Railways, Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief said that keeping with the spirit of the economic reforms under implementation, the Railways had adopted several innovative measures to bring about changes. Some success had been achieved in getting the private sector to participate in the creation of Railway assets.

Attention continued to be focussed on capacity generation through better maintenance of the existing assets and creation of alternative routes by conversion from Meter Gauge (MG) to Broad Gauge (BG). Other achievement, needing special mention were the complete elimination of steam traction from the Broad Gauge System and attaining self-sufficiency in the production of locomotives, wheels and axles.

A significant achievement in the financial performance was in respect of Plan financing. The internal resources component of Plan expenditure, together with market borrowing, had risen to such a level that Railways could cope with a budgetary support as low as 17 per cent in 1993-94 and 18 per cent in 1994-95, far lower than in the previous Plans.

A record number of 464 new trains and 277 extensions of existing services were introduced during the last four years.

The total traffic earnings were being revised to Rs. 19,970 crore as compared to the Budget Estimate of Rs. 20,269 crore - a reduction of Rs. 299 crore. Gross Traffic Receipts would have to be reduced by a larger margin to Rs. 19,920 crore in the Revised Estimate as against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 20,394 crore on account of the accumulation of receivables from the power sector.

* Other members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Ram Naik, M. Ramanna Rai, Ramashray Prasad Singh and Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat

As in the previous years, Railways had launched an Action Plan to reduce the operating cost by taking various measures to achieve economies while retaining the efficiency of the system. The Revised Estimate of Ordinary Working Expenses had been reduced to Rs. 13,050 crore from the Budget Estimate of Rs. 13,307 crore.

In view of the reduction in Plan outlay, the appropriation to the Depreciation Reserve Fund was proposed to be made at a lower level of Rs. 2,140 crore in the Revised Estimate as compared to Rs. 2,300 crore in the Budget Estimate.

The basic objective of all the reforms was to provide adequate benefit and facilities to the people to improve the quality of their life. Railways had constituted Instant Action Groups to provide comfortable, safe and secure travel to passengers. In order to bring about an improvement in the running of trains, an Action Plan was launched during 1994-95. An in-depth examination was being arranged to see how best the Railways' obligation to provide punctual and satisfactory services could be enforced and what relief could be given to the affected passengers when gross failure took place.

With the gauge conversion of many Meter Gauge and Narrow Gauge lines, it was aimed to liquidate all areas of track renewal on important and high speed Broad Gauge sections.

Railways were placing increased emphasis on asset utilisation; with the consequent improvement in rolling stock utilisation, surplus manufacturing capacity had become available at all the railway production units.

A high-level Export Promotion Committee had been constituted to clear all export enquiries expeditiously.

The Gross Traffic Receipts at the current fares and freight rates were estimated at Rs. 21,205 crore, inclusive of some realisations out of the outstanding dues from the power sector. It was expected that the Gross Traffic Receipts would exceed the Revised Estimates for the current year by Rs. 1,285 crore.

Realistic assessment of working expenses placed the requirement of working expenses at Rs. 14,790 crore, up by Rs. 1,740 crore from the Revised Estimates of 1994-95. The cost of inputs for carrying the incremental traffic, other increases in costs and higher lease charges payable to the Indian Railway Finance Corporation would be met out of the provision.

With the procurement of Rolling Stock through the leasing route, a reduction in the provision for depreciation was called for. Accordingly, it was proposed that the appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund be kept at Rs. 2,000 crore, slightly lower than Rs. 2,140 crore in the Revised Estimates of the current year.

Dividend for the year 1995-96 had been provided at the same rates as applicable to the current year subject to suitable adjustments on receipt of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee.

The internal resources available on the basis of the existing fares and freight rates were of the order of Rs. 3,350 crore. Together with the proposed borrowings at the level of Rs. 2,250 crore and budgetary support of Rs. 1,150 crore, the total resources becoming available were only Rs. 6,750 crore, whereas the need-based requirements would amount to Rs. 7,500 crore. This necessitated the raising of additional resources of the order of Rs. 750 crore through very modest and selective adjustments in fares and freight rates.

The Minister added that the resources thus generated would be utilised effectively for the expansion and strengthening of the system.

Budget (General), 1995-96: Presenting the Budget for 1995-96 on 15 March 1995, the Union Minister of Finance, Dr. Manmohan Singh said that the Government had inherited an economy nearing collapse four years earlier but had transformed it into an economy showing strong growth in agricultural and industrial output, a strong revival of domestic investment, a steady increase in foreign direct investment, renewed growth of employment and a comfortable foreign exchange position.

Reforms in the areas of taxation, trade and industrial policies and the financial sector had yielded good results.

The public sector had to be revamped. Industrial relations would have to provide for greater flexibility in the deployment of labour. Delivery systems for social services would have to be modernised, plugging loopholes and promoting cost effectiveness. The capital market reforms would have to be widened and deepened to strengthen investor protection. Insurance sector reforms would have to be pursued with the aim of widening access to insurance services and promoting competitive and efficient customer-oriented services.

The fiscal deficit increased sharply in 1993-94 and the pressure on the deficit had continued in 1994-95. The persistence of fiscal deficits at levels higher than what they ought to have been, had contributed to inflationary pressure. Government would tackle inflation on a priority basis in the year ahead.

Monetary policy had already been tightened to reduce the growth of money supply. Taking advantage of the improved foreign exchange position, imports of key essential commodities were freely allowed with zero or low duties to moderate inflationary pressure.

A Technology Development and Modernization Fund would be established in the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)

to provide financing assistance to quality projects aimed at strengthening the export capability of small scale industries.

The Minister proposed to extend the National Equity Fund Scheme to all tiny small scale units, irrespective of their location, except for units in metropolitan areas.

For enhancing income earning opportunities for the weaker sections of the society, some programmes for the welfare of the poor, especially in rural areas, were being initiated. A National Social Assistance Scheme had been proposed to cover the poor and the needy. The social assistance package would be complemented by a new Group Life Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) which would be implemented by Panchayats in rural areas.

The Budget Estimates for the year 1994-95 had placed the total expenditure at Rs. 1,51,699 crore, which was expected to go up to Rs. 1,62,272 crore. The Budget Estimates for the current year provided Rs. 46,582 crore as budget support for plan expenditure. This was being enhanced to Rs. 48,761 crore to accommodate additional assistance to the State Plans and additional allocations for the MPs Local Area Scheme. Non-Plan expenditure in the current year was placed at Rs. 1,13,511 crore which presented an increase of Rs. 8,394 crore over the Budget Estimates. Gross tax revenues were estimated at Rs. 87,136 crore in the Budget Estimates, which were Rs. 2,695 crore higher than the Budget Estimates, reaching a figure of Rs. 89,831 crore in the Revised Estimates for 1994-95.

The total budgetary support from the Union Government's budget to the Central and the State plans was being placed at Rs. 48,500 crore in 1995-96 which represented an increase of Rs. 1,918 crore over the level in Budget Estimates of 1994-95.

The total outlay of the Central Plan, 1995-96 had been increased to Rs. 78,849 crore from Rs. 70,141 crore in the Budget Estimates of 1994-95. The budgetary support for the Central Plan 1995-96 had been increased to Rs. 28,994 crore from Rs. 27,278 crore in the Budget Estimates, 1994-95.

A sum of Rs. 19,506 crore was being provided as Central Plan assistance to the States and Union territories in the Budget Estimates of 1995-96 compared to Rs. 19,304 crore in the Budget Estimates of 1994-95.

The budgetary support to the Central Plan was being concentrated on rural development, employment and poverty alleviation programmes and human resource development sectors.

The Annual Plan of 1995-96 would continue to lay stress on improving productivity in the agricultural sector and diversifying the pattern of agriculture into higher value generating farm schemes like horticulture.

The total non-plan expenditure in 1995-96 was estimated to be Rs. 1,23,651 crore.

Total receipts at existing rates of taxation were estimated at Rs. 1,67,151 crore, while the total expenditure was estimated at Rs. 1,72,151 crore, which would result in a budget deficit of Rs. 5000 crore.

In the area of customs duty, the objective was to reduce the high rates of import duty gradually, so as to lower costs of production and improve competitiveness of user industries while allowing domestic producers facing competition from imported goods reasonable time to adjust.

In order to promote expansion of quality infrastructure, the Minister proposed to allow a five-year tax holiday for any enterprise which would build, maintain and operate infrastructure facilities in the area of highways, express ways and new bridges, airports, ports and rapid mass transport system.

The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation had been set up with the objective to promote economic and developmental activities for the benefit of the members of the minority communities.

The thrust of the proposals regarding indirect taxes was to continue the strategy of tax reform and reduce the cost of inputs to Indian producers, simplify the tax structure, minimise anomalies, promote competition and efficiency, lower prices paid by Indian consumers and thereby check the potential for inflation.

Statement by Minister regarding imposition of President's Rule in Bihar: Making a statement on 29 March 1995 regarding imposition of President's Rule in Bihar, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P.M. Sayeed said that as certain misgivings had been expressed in various quarters on the imposition of the President's Rule in the State, it was only proper to keep the House informed of the background in which the recommendation to the President was made.

The term of the Bihar Legislative Assembly expired on 15 March 1995 and on the request of the Governor, Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav was asked to continue in the capacity of a Caretaker Chief Minister as the election process at that point of time was expected to be completed by 29 March 1995.

Keeping in view the expiry of the term of the Bihar Legislative Assembly, the Election Commission of India had initially fixed the dates of elections in such a manner as to enable the new Assembly to be notified before the expiry of its term. However, in view of the then prevailing law and order situation, the Commission directed that the poll be held on 11, 15 and 19 March 1995.

In order to ensure a free and fair poll through proper deployment of Central forces, the Election Commission of India rescheduled the remaining part of the poll to 15, 21 and 25 March 1995 which was done on the basis of incidents of poll vitiation on the first day of polling in the State.

However, on 22 March 1995, the Election Commission rescheduled the last phase of polling and modified the dates of poll to 25 and 28 March 1995 and the date by which the process of election in the State would be completed to 31 March 1995.

The Governor of Bihar, in his report to the President, stated that in view of the rescheduling of the elections it would not be possible to constitute an elected Government before the end of the financial year to secure passage of the Budget or Vote-on-Account for the Financial Year beginning 1 April 1995. He also expressed the view that the Government of the State of Bihar could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the only alternative was to invoke art. 356 of the Constitution. The Minister added that Government was committed to upholding democratic traditions as well as the Constitution at all costs.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*Cotton Transport Repeal Bill, 1994**: Moving that the Bill be taken into consideration on 30 March 1995, the Union Minister of Textiles, Shri G. Venkat Swamy said that the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 was enacted on 23 February 1923 to ensure maintenance of purity of superior varieties of staple cotton. The provisions of the Act had been hampering the timely and free movement of cotton, particularly to the pinning mills in recent times, in view of the manifold increase in production of cotton and change in the marketing and consumption factors. In order to remove regulation on the movement of fully-pressed cotton to ensure timely movement of cotton to the mills, it was considered necessary that the Act be repealed.

Participating in the discussion**, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde said that the cotton growers of Guntur and Prakasam districts had made tremendous contribution for the country and had made our country capable of exporting cotton. Adequate representation of cotton growers from different parts of the country should be made in the Cotton Corporation of India. The big mill owners were earning huge profits at the cost of the farmers. Government should seriously ponder over the matter.

* The Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 30 March 1995

** Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Umrao Singh, Syed Shahabuddin, Vijay Kumar Yadav, S.B. Sidnal, Virendra Singh, Mohan Rawale, Sriballav Panigrahi, Ramashray Prasad Singh, Dharamna Modayya Sadul, Dr. Laxminarain Pandey, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat and Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

Replying to the debate, the Union Minister of Textiles, Shri G. Venkat Swamy said that during the Seventh Five-Year Plan, Rs. 300 crore were earmarked for the welfare of weavers, whereas in the Eighth Plan, a provision of Rs. 1836 crore had been made for the purpose. For the welfare of weavers, a sum of Rs. 680 crore would be spent for rural development and Schemes had been promulgated to provide relief to lakhs of people under the IRDP and TRYSEM. Efforts had also been made to streamline the supply of hank yarn to weavers.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

RAJYA SABHA

A. HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD SESSION*

The Rajya Sabha met for its Hundred and Seventy-third Session on 13 February 1995 and adjourned on 14 February 1995. It was reconvened on 14 March 1995 and adjourned on 31 March 1995 to be convened again on 24 April 1995. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period 13 February 1995 to 31 March 1995** is given below:

A. DISCUSSIONS

The situation arising out of the non-payment of wages, default in payment of statutory dues, virtual closing down of a number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) all over the country and failure of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to take a view on sick PSUs and in some cases refusal of financial institutions to advance money for their revival: On 27 March 1995, Shri Gurudas Das Gupta called the attention of the Minister of Labour to the above subject.

Replying to the Calling Attention, the Minister of Labour, Shri P.A. Sangma said that the Government was aware of the problem of delayed payment of wages to the workers in some of the PSUs. As far as the position concerning the non-payment of wages was concerned, in most of the cases the wages up to February 1995 had been paid. Payment of wages was the responsibility of the Government. The policy of the Government was not to close down the PSUs. In fact it had been decided by Government to revive 12 PSUs. The total expenditure involved in reviving the sick units would be Rs. 788 crore and Government had taken a final decision in that regard. But there were four or five cases where Government was not in a position to provide any help. As regards Provident Fund contribution for the textile industry employer, it had been raised from 8.33 per cent to 10 per cent, which would benefit 1.82 lakh

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

** Sessional Review covering the remaining period will be included in the September 1995 issue of the *Journal of Parliamentary Information*.

employees. Gratuity ceiling had also been removed and that would benefit more than 8 lakh people. As regards the revival of the National Textile Corporation (NTC), a tripartite agreement had been signed costing Rs. 2005 crore, he added.

Reservation in promotions for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government Services: Initiating a Short Duration Discussion on 27 March 1995 on the subject, Shri Ram Ratan Ram said that several petitions were filed in the Supreme Court regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission reserving 27 per cent of the posts for backward classes in the Government service. The Apex Court had made an observation against reservation in promotions without providing an opportunity of hearing to the members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These classes should be treated differently and more benefits should be given to them. The matter of reservation should be placed under the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution. The member expressed the hope that Government would remedy the ills by bringing an amendment to the Constitution. It would meet the aspirations of crores of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Welfare, Shri K.V. Thangka Balu said that the backlog would be fulfilled only when the ceiling of 50 per cent reservation was crossed. Government had been continuously helping the SCs, STs and other weaker sections of the society and had taken several measures to protect and promote their interests. The main thrust of the policy and programmes of the Government was to see that their grievances were redressed. As regards their recruitment in Government services, four special recruitment drives had been conducted by Government in the past.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1994:* Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 15 March 1995, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy said that the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) was established by the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, as the principal financial institution for co-ordinating, in conformity with national priorities, the working of institutions engaged in financing, promoting or developing industry, for assisting the development of such institutions for providing credit and other facilities for the development of industry. Several changes effected in the financial sector had made it vital for financial institutions to raise funds largely from the market which posed great difficulties for the IDBI in its resource mobilisation. IDBI was given concessional funds in the form of the Reserve Bank

* The Bill, as passed by Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 20 December 1994.

of India (RBI)'s Long Term Operation Funds and RBI's allocations of Statutory Liquidity Ratio Bonds. Besides, Government extended direct concessional assistance in two ways: firstly, by providing budgetary support in the form of loans and secondly, by contributing equity. The survival of IDBI with its strength in a financial regime where Government's financial support was being rapidly extinguished might, therefore, depend on its ability to competitively mobilise resources and transmute them into quality loan assets. For maintaining the tempo in IDBI's operations, it was necessary to augment its share capital periodically which could be done by permitting IDBI to raise additional equity from the capital market. The restructuring of IDBI would provide it greater functional autonomy and operational flexibility and consequent ability to respond to the needs of the changing financial system. It would also enable IDBI to enlarge its shareholders' base and access to the capital market for resources and create a more level-playing field across similar financial institutions.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed on 20 March 1995.

*The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 1995**: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 20 March 1995, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy said that the proposed amendment would enable nationalised banks to restructure their capital and reflect it in the balance sheet. The proposed amendment, inter-alia, provided for: reducing or cancelling the paid-up share capital to the extent it was lost on account of losses or was unrepresented by available assets; paying off by a bank to the Central Government any amount of share capital which was in excess of its wants; reducing or cancelling paid-up share capital by banks which had accessed the capital market, by a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting by the shareholders; and a provision to the effect that paid-up capital of the corresponding new bank should not be reduced at any time so as to render it below 25 per cent of its paid-up capital on the date of commencement of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Ordinance, 1995.

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

*The Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1995***: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 20 March 1995, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy said that the proposed amendments would confer larger powers on the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). It would also enlarge its jurisdiction

*The Bill was introduced in the House on 14 February 1995

** The Bill was introduced in the House on 14 February 1995

to newer areas. The Bill would provide SEBI with authority to impose monetary penalties in the specific cases of violation of law.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed on 21 March 1995.

*The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1995**: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 22 March 1995, the Minister of Finance, Dr. Manmohan Singh said that the Bill was related to imposition of countervailing duties and anti-dumping duties. The Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, *inter alia*, contained new agreements in this regard. The amendments were necessary because India had acceded to join the World Trade Organisation.

The Motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill was returned to Lok Sabha the same day.

STATE LEGISLATURES

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The second Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly, which commenced its First Session on 24 March 1995, was adjourned *sine die* on 28 March 1995. The House was then prorogued by the Governor.

Governor's Address: The Governor of Arunachal Pradesh addressed the House on 27 March 1995. The Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address was moved by Shri Dibang Tetak, MLA, which was seconded by Shri Takar Doni, MLA. The discussion on the Motion took place on 28 March 1995 and the Motion was adopted the same day.

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker: The election to the office of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker was held on 25 March 1995. Shri Tako Dabi of Congress(I) was unanimously elected the Speaker. Shri Hari Notung, also of Congress(I), was unanimously elected the Deputy Speaker.

Financial Business: On 27 March 1995, the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1994-95 and the Vote on Account for the year 1995-96 were presented by the Chief Minister, who also holds charge of Finance. He also explained the reason for not presenting the regular Budget for the financial year 1995-96. The Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1994-95 relating to various Departments were moved by the Chief Minister and the grants were voted in full on 28 March. Thereafter, the Vote on Account for the year 1995-96 was moved and accepted in full. Subsequently, the necessary Appropriation Bills were introduced and passed by the House.

* The Bill, as passed by Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 20 March 1995

**Material contributed by the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Obituary references: On 28 March, obituary reference was made on the demise of the former President of India, Giani Zail Singh.

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Second Goa Legislative Assembly, which commenced its First Session on 13 January 1995, was adjourned *sine die* on 16 January 1995. The Assembly re-assembled on 24 March 1995 and adjourned *sine die* on 31 March 1995.

Governor's Address: The Governor of Goa, Shri Gopala Ramanujam addressed the House on 24 March 1995.

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker: Shri Cardozo Lambert Tomazinho, representing the Calangute constituency, was elected the Speaker on 16 January 1995. Shri Deu Gunaji Mandrekar was elected the Deputy Speaker the same day.

Financial Business: The Chief Minister, who also holds the portfolio of Finance, presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1994-95 on 27 March 1995. All the Supplementary Demands were discussed, put to vote and granted. The Goa Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1995 was passed on 28 March 1995. The Chief Minister also presented the annual Financial Statement for the year 1995-96 on 29 March 1995. A Motion for Vote on Account was moved on 30 March 1995. The Goa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1995 was passed the same day.

Legislative Business: During the Session, the following Bills, viz. (i) The Goa Mundkars (Protection from Eviction) (Amendment) Bill, 1995; (ii) The Goa Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill, 1995; (iii) The Goa Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1995 (Bill No. 8); (iv) The Goa Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1995 (Bill No. 9); (v) The Goa Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) (Amendment) Bill, 1995 (Bill No. 10); (vi) The Goa Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1995; (vii) The Goa Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) (Amendment) Bill, 1995 (Bill No. 12); (viii) The Goa Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1995 (Bill No. 13); (ix) The Goa Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) (Amendment) Bill, 1995; (x) The Goa Public Health (Amendment) Bill, 1995; and (xi) The Goa Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1995 were considered and passed by the House.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the demise of the former President of India, Giani Zail Singh; freedom fighter, outstanding parliamentarian and socialist leader, Shri Madhu Limaye; and the Chairman of the Freedom Fighters Association, Shri Chandrakant Kerkar.

*Material contributed by the Goa Legislative Assembly Secretariat

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The First Session of the Ninth Gujarat Legislative Assembly, which commenced on 21 March 1995, was adjourned *sine die* on 31 March 1995. The House was then prorogued by the Governor the same day. There were eleven sittings in all.

Governor's Address: The Governor of Gujarat, Dr. Sarup Singh addressed the House on the opening day. The Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address was moved the same day. The Motion was discussed for three days and was passed by the House on 28 March 1995, after rejecting all the amendments.

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker: Shri Harishchandra L. Patel was elected unopposed as the Speaker on 21 March 1995. Shri Chandubhai M. Dabhi, a member of the Opposition, was elected unopposed as the Deputy Speaker on 30 March 1995.

Financial Business: The Budget for the year 1995-96 was presented to the House by the Finance Minister, Shri Sureshchandra Mehta on 22 March 1995. A Motion for Vote-on-Account for grant of expenditure for four months was moved by the Finance Minister and was passed by the House on 29 March 1995. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill was passed by the House on 30 March 1995.

The statement of Supplementary Expenditure for the year 1994-95 was presented on 21 March 1995. The Supplementary Demands were discussed and passed by the House on 28 March 1995 and the Supplementary Appropriation Bill was passed by the House on 29 March 1995.

Legislative Business: During the Session, four Bills were introduced, considered and passed by the House.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the demise of five former members of the erstwhile Bombay Legislative Assembly.

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Eighth Nagaland Legislative Assembly which commenced its Sixth Session on 14 March 1995 was adjourned *sine die* on 23 March 1995.

Governor's Address: The Governor of Nagaland, Shri O.N. Srivastava addressed the House on 14 March 1995. The Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address was discussed on 17 and 18 March 1995 and was adopted by the House on 18 March 1995 by voice vote.

*Material contributed by the Gujarat Legislative Assembly Secretariat

**Material contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Financial Business: The Chief Minister, Shri S.C. Jamir who also holds the Finance portfolio presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1994-95 on 18 March 1995. The Demands for Grants were moved by the respective Ministers and passed on 20 March 1995, followed by the passage of the Nagaland Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1995 for the year 1994-95. On 20 March 1995, the Chief Minister presented the Vote on Account for the year 1995-96 for four months. The Demand for Grants were moved by the Ministers concerned and passed by the House on 21 March 1995. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1995 pertaining to the Vote on Account was introduced in the House and passed on 23 March 1995.

Legislative Business: During the Session, the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Members' Salaries, Allowances and Pension (Amendment) Bill, 1995 and the Nagaland (Requisition of Porters) (Amendment) Bill, 1995 were introduced and passed by the House.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the demise of the former President of India, Giani Zail Singh and two former members of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly, Sarvashri Tajenyuba and Tsukjemwati.

BOOK REVIEW

Harihar Mishra, *Pandit Nilakantha Das, the Legislator* (Delhi: Kanishka Publishers, Distributors), 1994 (Pages: 261), (Price: 225/-)

The book under review is the outcome of research undertaken by Shri Harihar Mishra for his doctoral dissertation submitted to the Utkal University. This research volume discusses the legislative role of one of the makers of modern Orissa and front-rank leaders in the Indian war of Independence.

Pandit Nilakantha Das (1884-1967) made substantial contribution for the rise of nationalism and freedom struggle and gave the State of Orissa the pride of place in the history of India's freedom movement. It needs to be stressed here that the author, a young scholar from one of the neglected States of the Indian Union, has brought to the surface for the notice of the powers that be as to what one of the sons of the State of Orissa contributed for the cause of nation-building. History and historical facts are there to be noticed sometime or other. It could be overlooked for sometime but cannot be ignored for ever. That Pandit Das's life was a life of dedication and sacrifice to the development of various aspects of the nation and his dream to see a prosperous Orissa in a prosperous India cannot be underestimated.

When the State of Orissa and its Oriya-speaking people were passing through the darkest period of their socio-political and economic life and there was total loss of Oriya identity, there appeared on the political horizon of Orissa five shining stars— Utkalamani Gopabandhu Das, Acharya Harihar Das, Pandit Nilakantha Das, Pandit Godavarish Mishra and Pandit Krupasindhu Mishra — to accelerate the movement of Oriya identity and to give the Oriyas a place of respect and pride due to them, hitherto denied in the political map of India. Coming under the sway of Utkala Gaurav Madhusadan Das and Utkalamani Gopabandhu Das, Pandit Nilakantha Das threw in his lot throughout his life for the cause of the nation even at the cost of personal comforts and suffered prison terms for which he cared the least.

He was not overwhelmed by the adversities that he faced while acting to the dictates of his conscience. He did not hesitate to give up his professorship at the Calcutta University for the cause of social service and social work. To do this, he was heavily influenced by Utkalamani Gopabandhu Das. The first attempt towards creating socio-cultural awareness was to establish a nationalist school at Satyabadi in the Puri district of Orissa of which Pandit Das became the first headmaster and converted the institution to a man-making machine against the British imperialism.

Nilakantha Das's long legislative career that spanned over 30 years started in 1924 as a member of the Central Legislative Assembly where he represented the Oriyas as a non-Mohamadden member of the Oriya division of the Bihar-Orissa province and came to an end in 1961 as the Honourable Speaker of the Orissa Legislative Assembly. The Government of India Act, 1919 created the Central Legislative Assembly and Council and also provincial Legislatures and gave a limited chance to the people's representatives in India to participate in the policy making process. There was vehement opposition by the Congress people headed by Mahatma Gandhi regarding Council entry but the Congress Swaraj Party headed by Shri C.R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru were in favour of it. In Orissa, Utkalamani Gopabandhu Das because of the genuine and legitimate problems in Orissa, supported the Swarajists and as per his instruction Pandit Nilakantha Das entered the Central Legislative Assembly in 1924 and continued there upto 1930. He became a member again in 1935 and remained there upto 1945. During the period 1930-35, he was busy in organizing the Congress movement and the Oriya movement as well in the Oriya-speaking tracts.

During his first tenure in the Central Legislative Assembly, he acted as the Secretary of the Swaraj Party with Pandit Motilal Nehru as President. The Assembly was full of stalwarts from different walks of life. During the second tenure he had to work with Bulabhai Desai as the secretary. In the presence of veteran parliamentarians like Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Md. Ali Jinnah, Bulabhai Desai, Pandit Ravishankar Shukla, Satyamurty, Sri Prakasa and many others Pandit Das also made his mark as a veteran parliamentarian and became popularly known as the "Warrior from the South" along with Satyamurty. As per the opinion of Prof. N.G. Ranga, the Pandit blossomed into a mature national legislator whose speeches and remarks had tremendous impact on the deliberations of the House. The debates of the Central Legislative Assembly, covering 114 volumes clearly indicate his erudition, scholarship, indepth study of situations and circumstances and practical approach to the solution of various problems facing the country. His historic speech on 8 February 1927 went a long way in getting an assurance from the British Government that something concrete might be done for the amalgamation of the Oriya-speaking tracts. The deliberations of the Assembly clearly show that he participated in almost all the debates and commanded maximum respect as an eloquent and powerful speaker. A comparison has been made in this book regarding his calibre as a parliamentarian with his veteran contemporaries. No issue would escape his notice and he would never remain silent over any issue. Issues big and small, beginning from the amalgamation of the Oriya-speaking tracts to the condition of Oriya labourers in the tea gardens of Assam, from the abolition of salt tax to the freedom of the nation, from the nationalization of industries to the abolition of child marriage and introduction of widow marriage in the

Hindu society, engaged his attention. In all these, he made his participation very active and thereby made his presence felt in the Assembly as a very important and powerful legislator. In all his speeches he made a clear exhibition of his progressive views and radical thinking. To be very specific, in comparison to many of his veteran colleagues he was far ahead of his time — he was not only a product of the time but in more than many ways, its best specimen.

India became independent in 1947 and the first elections to the Orissa Legislative Assembly took place in 1952. By that time, he was driven out of the Congress party of which he was the President of the Orissa unit since 1928 because of his association with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and his role in the formation of the war front Government in Orissa. He contested the elections as an independent candidate (though he had formed a new party known as the Swadhin Jan Sangha) from the Satyabadi constituency of Puri district and his presence in the Assembly gave some strength and dignity to the Opposition. It is because of his long parliamentary experience that he was held in high esteem by the Government headed by Shri Nabakrushna Choudhuri. It is an open secret that very often the Chief Minister met him for his invaluable suggestions and advice on issues involving the greater interests of the State.

In 1956, Pandit Das rejoined the Congress on the special request of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and got elected uncontested from the Satyabadi constituency. He was elected Speaker of the Orissa Legislative Assembly by defeating Shri Nityananda Mohapatra. Up to this period, the Chair made the occupant (who sat on it) great; but Pandit Das's presence on the Chair made the Chair great and as the Honourable Speaker, he left his permanent imprint by creating the following three precedents which were followed throughout the country thereafter. First of all, he made the Assembly Secretariat independent of the joint control of the Home and Finance Departments and made provisions for a separate budget for the maintenance of the Assembly Secretariat. He created the precedent that the Speaker would continue in office after the dissolution of the House till the new House is formed. Last but not the least, soon after his election as Speaker, he resigned from the party.

In 1961 he left politics and spent his time in literary activities. His writings on the history of Oriya literature and his commentaries on *Srimad Bhagavad Gita* gave a new dimension to the interpretation of both literature and philosophy.

An erudite scholar, a Professor of Calcutta University, the Headmaster of Satyabadi Bana Vidyalaya, a litterateur, a journalist, a social scientist and social worker, a political scientist and a politician, a veteran freedom fighter and an eminent legislator par excellence, he passed into history in 1967 endowed with glory.

In modern times, the main focus of study in political science has shifted to a great extent from the State and its organs to individual political actors—the legislator being the most important among them in the policy-making process. Considered from this perspective the book touches all aspects of the legislative career of Pandit Das in all its seven Chapters. The author must have faced the difficulty of synthesising the speeches of a scholar-legislator who talked on the floor of the House for thirty long years. But it will be still better if all his speeches and remarks as such are compiled by the Government of Orissa.

The book has an exhaustive bibliography and the author has taken pains to interview a fairly large number of people who had insight to the man whose subject matter is the core of this book. It must be said, however, that the book is not without flaws. The author mentions in the Preface that this book has emerged out of his doctoral dissertation. He ought to have remembered that the manuscript should have been edited properly before submitting to the press for publication. This point is discernible from the Preface itself. There are several typographical as well as grammatical errors which should have been looked into. These are, however, minor points which in no way take away the merit of the book. Students of political science as well as practising politicians will find this book of invaluable inspiration to the understanding of the complex nature of present day politics and find the direction that the future of the country needs.

— *Sriballav Panigrahi, MP*

SUMMARIES OF BOOKS

G. Palanithurai, **Peoples' Perception of Politics: An Indian Perspective** (Delhi: Kanishka Publishers), 1995, (Pages 117), (Price: Rs. 200/-)

In a democratic polity, every segment of human society would move upward socially and economically through the legitimately established institutions and organizations. Every segment has its own socio-political identity to maximize its benefits in the allocation of resources through the governmental organizations. India has been characteristically described as an ethnological greenhouse having varying ethnic groups, professing different religions, speaking innumerable languages and following a number of cultures. Indian polity and society are complex in nature; they are not easily amenable to any one theoretical framework for explanation. Over a period of time, attempts have been made to evolve a framework to take care of the phenomenon of change in society and politics. This study is based on the data collected from three villages of a district in Tamil Nadu on a specific programme to analyse peoples' perception of polity and their behaviour.

Over forty-five years of planned exercise of development has brought several changes in the life style, behaviour and attitude of the people of different segments. In the social and political mobilization of the people by the political and social organization for the political task, human collectivities have been slowly getting aware of the functioning of the political system. Awareness plays both positive and negative roles in a democracy. Wide differences exist among individuals and groups in income, educational attainment and occupational status. The Indian political system has withstood tremendous stress and strain which has prompted many political sociologists to pose a very vital question: whether India can preserve and protect its democratic institutions for governance. Despite the stress and strain, India has been able to keep the democratic institutions functioning continuously.

In spite of several aberrations in the working of the political system, there has not been any significant mass movement to resist all those anti-development forces, even though there have been a few organizations working for people's power in an isolated fashion. It is also attributed that the anti-development forces would be thriving in the socio-political arena as long as the people are not aware of the political process of the state system. Thus, the state of affairs depends on the perception of the people about the polity.

Much of the contemporary research in political behaviour revolves around the role of citizens' perception of parties and their participation in the political process. There are several normative and empirical

questions relating to the perception and performance of the citizens in the political process. Though the psychological approach has been in use in political science for a number of years, ever since Graham Wallace wrote about human nature in politics, systematic efforts have been made to analyse the political process through psychoanalysis. Academics started studying the behavioural aspects of individuals and groups. Almond and Verba synthesized the macro and micro aspects of politics in their study on civic culture. They conducted the study cross-culturally by taking the model value of the belief of system and views and opinions of different societies on the polity.

One of the earliest approaches to the study of group behaviour was the analysis of socio-economic characteristics of the members of the group. Generally, while considering the political activities of an individual in a group and the group in the political process, one has to consider two options namely: (i) the impact of socio-demographic characteristics of the individuals in the political activities outside; and (ii) the cumulative effect of the socio-demographic characteristics of the individuals and their impact on the functioning of the political institutions. Without any discrepancy and difference between the developed society and the developing society, the socio-economic conditions do play an important and significant part in the political process of any society.

Individuals vary in the exercise of their power. Equally the influence of individuals on the political process also varies. Though the Constitution established equal rights, while influencing the government, the individuals get different levels of influence in the political process. The socio-economic background comprises many variables of which education, occupation, income and wealth are important categories.

Political socialization is an imperative in studying the political behaviour of individuals, collectivities and organizations. For a proper understanding and analysis of political behaviour one has to analyse the political socialization process. The concept political socialization explains the whole process of transformation of human groups in terms of acquiring political knowledge. Political socialization is a process by which individuals in a political system or in sub-systems learn about and develop orientations to politics. It is not only a learning process but also a teaching process. Attitudes, beliefs and views on the political system would be transmitted from one generation to another generation.

The justification for considering the concept of political socialization in explaining political behaviour is from the perspective of the psychologists that early age attitude acquisition ultimately influences the role of the individuals in the functioning of the political system. To preserve the existing political institutions, people transmit the old values, beliefs and views on polity to the younger generations. There is an array of institutions involved in the process of political socialization. They are

the family, educational institutions, peer groups, media, political parties, professional organizations and so on.

For political orientation, it is imperative that people must find leisure. Orientation could take place even in a latent way. But, for adults, apart from routine interaction with others on the work spot, they should have time for listening to others and to acquire more knowledge about politics. Family is one of the powerful agents of political socialization. Family members' interaction with one another could enhance the socialization process. Peer group has its own advantage in socializing members politically. When individuals form groups, there is a possibility to have political discussions. Like-minded members do have passionate discussions on political issues and events. Several institutions and individuals are involved in the process of transmitting political values from generation to generation. Institutions and individuals vary in their intensity of dissemination of values depending on the nature of the society. In one society, peer group may play a vital part and in another, family may play a significant role.

Normally, early political awareness would enrich political cognition of the people. People get oriented in politics at different levels and stages. The age at which the individuals get to know the political issues would decide the quality of democracy. Educational institutions also would play a positive role, both implicitly and explicitly, in socializing the people in politics.

A variety of concepts such as ideology, national character, legitimacy and citizenship have been used to denote the contention of the belief system of the people about polity to establish a distinct political system. In order to make the concept more precise and to some extent make it measurable, a new concept 'political culture' has been introduced in comparative politics. Though political culture is treated as a unit for analysis, it is only a sub-system of the general culture of the society. Generally it has been defined as a modal value of the belief, views and attitudes of the people towards the political system. To determine the level of political culture, the three components, namely, cognitive orientation, affective orientation and evaluative orientation have to be assessed.

The Indian political culture is subject-oriented. The citizens are always looking forward to analyse the output of the political system. People are oriented to look at the policies, decisions and money allocation of the government for their advantage. Every action of an individual in the political process is measured in terms of the possibility of getting economic, social or political advantage. While considering the political role of the politicians, the legislators come first as they play a pivotal role in the value allocation. The relationship between a legislator and his/her constituents varies from person to person, region to region and constituency to constituency. It also depends on the perception of the

legislator and the constituents. The belief of the constituents is mostly and predominantly determined by the existing gap in the relationship between the constituents and the legislators. In some countries, people do not consider legislators as their representatives; they consider them as their masters for the period which they are elected. In such situations, constituents never feel they can command the representatives. In the democratic process, interest aggregation is an important function of political parties and the legislators. Unless interests are aggregated, how can a legislator articulate in the decision making forum? So, there is an imperative need on the part of every elected legislator to have contact with the constituents either through his/her representatives or by himself/herself or through the party nominees to ascertain their demands. Whether the people feel it or not, a legislator has to do it as he/she has to play a representative role in the legislative bodies.

In India parliamentary behaviour is conditioned by the perception of the constituents about the role of the legislators. Moreover, role perception of the legislators has a direct linkage with the role expectations of the constituents. It is a common perception for both the legislators and the constituents that legislators have to act as liaison officers between the people and the bureaucracy. A legislator is an informed person capable of understanding the problems, needs and crises of the society and intricacies of the policy options. His cognition and perceptions should be at a higher level. This could be best understood by the prudent performance of the legislators. A legislator should be able to understand the problems and also have the capacity to identify the solutions. People tend to assess the level of their representatives in terms of their ability. They have their own preferences and beliefs. Their expectations are based on their experiences. The belief system is based on the political socialization process. Values are transmitted from generation to generation. While transmitting these values, changes may have crept in. So, initiation has to come from the above, that is from the leaders. In this context, the role expectations of the people are based on the role experiences of the people.

It is an unequivocal fact that the belief system of the people in a society is a creation of the state or political organization. State is a powerful instrument in creating and transmitting the values from one generation to another. It is almost a strategy adopted by groups and the state system to preserve the existing system. System maintenance is the primary function of political culture. There are forces at work to disseminate ideas about polity continuously into generations of humanity. It does not mean that the political system gets stagnated. The system gets changed from time to time, both structurally and functionally, as a result of changes in the wake of modernization and industrialization. As communication channels are increased enormously to pour information on the society, people develop aspirations and hopes.

Each and every segment of the society tries for upward social mobility. As political and social institutions use the channels of communication so effectively, perceptions, views and attitudes would certainly be changed. Moreover, the behaviour of the individuals in politics is heavily influenced by political perceptions. Normally, perception has its linkage with political culture, political socialization and the socio-economic conditions of the people.

Political system, though a sub-system of the social system, plays a pivotal role in the modern society for socio-economic and political transformation of the human collectivities. Democratic governance at present has been hailed as a sophisticated political instrument for social evolution by involving the people in all the actions of the state. The Indian state, in its forty-five years of sustained performance, has brought about several changes in the structure of the institutions, behaviour and performances of the individuals, groups and institutions in the social, political and economic realms of the society. The development of the society is not merely due to improvement in science and technology or capital but due to the awareness of the people. The quality of the populace decides the quality of the government. In spite of the problems posed by illiteracy and the resultant ignorance of the legitimate functions of the political institutions, a majority of the people have their own ideas about the role to be played by politicians, legislators and political institutions.

This study attempts a cursory analysis of the political cognition of the people. Creating political awareness among the rural masses is the need of the hour. The systems (Parliament and State Legislatures) are working in remote places as far as the common man is concerned. A Government nearer to the people will always be preferable as there is a possibility of participation by individuals. Panchayati Raj is the only source through which the rural people can be trained in the democratic process. Village Government is the nursery of democracy. The Government of India has brought about the 73rd Constitution Amendment to introduce Panchayati Raj Institutions at the grassroot level to make the rural people aware of their conditions and enable them to participate in all activities of the Panchayat for their development. As such, our leaders should raise consciousness among the rural people.

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APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD

1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 1995

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATE							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	11.1.95 to 21.1.95	40	23(29)	—	1029(356)	247	362(13)
	21.3.95 to 5.5.95						
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	24.3.95 to 28.3.95	4	2(2)	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	15.3.95 to 12.4.95	18	17(2)	—	772(of 718)	228(200)	83(23)
Bihar L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.	21.3.95 to 31.3.95	11	4(4)	—	—	—	69 (16)
Goa L.A.	13.1.95 to 31.3.95	8	13(12)	1	191(185)	47(162)*	7(2)
Haryana L.A.	6.3.95 to 24.3.95	13	14(14)	—	300(188)	57(36) ^b	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	9.3.95 to 10.4.95	22	6(6)	—	1100(686) ^c	44(26) ^d	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. @	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	26.12.94 31.12.94 20.3.95 to 19.4.95	27	18(18)	—	133(133)	370(370)	4(4)
Karnataka L.C.	20.3.95 to 20.4.95	20	5(5)	—	631(210)	—	7
Kerala L.A.	25.1.95 to 14.2.95 17.3.95 to 26.4.95	18	5(2)	1	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	16.2.95 to 13.4.95	27	17 (17)	2	6700 (4042)	2826(3170)	17(6)
Maharashtra L.A.	22.3.95 to 7.4.95	14	10(10)	—	—	1	88(9)
Maharashtra L.C.	24.3.95 to 7.4.95	12	(10)	1	1280(339)	71(28)	13 (4)
Manipur L.A.	22.3.95 to 25.3.95	4	2(2)	—	50(36)	1(1)	4(4)
Meghalaya L.A.	10.3.95 to 13.4.95	24	7(6)	—	393	123	—
Mizoram L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	14.3.95 to 23.3.95	6	4(4)	—	71(70)	14(14)	1(1)
Orissa L.A.	23.3.95 to 30.3.95	6	2 (2)	—	—	—	44(7)
Punjab L.A.	28.2.95 to 4.4.95	23	14(14)	—	3477(501)	169 (107)	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.	22.3.95 to 26.3.95	6	6(6)	—	30	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	13.3.95 to 6.5.95	35	27(25)	—	3990(571)	1782	15
Tripura L.A.	10.3.95 to 24.3.95	12	4(4)	—	666(605)	97(e)	—
	17.4.95 to 18.4.95						
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	1.2.95 to 8.2.95	6	14(15)	—	1589(331)(f)	711(572)	600(110)(g)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	1.2.95 to 8.2.95	6	6(2)	—	1106(973)	110(81)	289(111)
West Bengal L.A.	7.3.95 to 19.4.95	24	11(11)	—	1439(727)	280(347)	4(4)
UNION TERRITORIES							
Pondicherry L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

** Information received contained NIL report

⊙ Dissolved since 19.2.90

Notes : (a) 119 Starred Questions converted as Unstarred

(b) 5 Notices converted as Unstarred from Starred Questions

(c) 681 notices of Starred Questions from preceding session

(d) 23 notices of Unstarred Questions from preceding session

(e) 97 notices of Starred Questions admitted as Unstarred

(f) 800 notices converted as Unstarred

(g) 142 Short Notices converted as Starred Questions and 234 short notices converted as Unstarred Questions

Committees at Work/Number of Sitzings held and number of Reports presented during the period

1 January to 31 March 1995

[illegible]

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Delhi L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.	2 (2)	—	—	1(1)	—	—	—	—	1(1)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Goa L.A.	1 (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana L.A.	2(2)	12(1)	—	—	2	12(2)	9(1)	4(1)	21(2)	—	3	8	22	1	—	1 ^c
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	2(2)	—	2	—	2	8(9)	—	5(4)	8(7)	—	—	—	7(30)	—	—	28 (28) ^d
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.\$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.C.	2	—	4	—	6(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Kerala L.A.	2(2)	9(1)	6	5(1)	1	9(15)	5	7(1)	8(4)	—	7	4	8(20)	7(1)	—	32(2)*
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	6(6)	7(2)	5(4)	2(2)	18(7)	(5)	10(3)	10(6)	6(1)	—	—	10	19	—	—	11(4) ^f
Maharashtra L.A.	3(3)	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	(2)	—	—	—	—	(6)	—	—	1(2) ^g
Maharashtra L.C.	2(2)	2(8)	1(1)	2(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.	1	15(2)	5	—	5	10(1)	2(1)	—	3(2)	—	—	—	4(1)	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	1	1(2)	—	—	—	—	1(1)	—	2(3)	—	—	1(3)	1(1)	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	1	—	—	—	3	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 ^h
Punjab L.A.	4(4)	7(1)	1	—	—	11(6)	9(1)	11(2)	9(5)	1	2	4	13(6)	1	—	6(1) ⁱ
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	6	3(8)	5(11)	—	3(1)	13(40)	6(5)	—	19(6)	—	1	—	12	—	—	1 (16) ^j
Tripura L.A.	2(2)	3	1	—	—	—	—	6(1)	1(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	4(1) ^k
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	5(5)	18(1)	—	—	—	20	16(2)	4	18(1)	—	—	—	—	12	—	(9) ^l

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	5(5)	10	4	—	4	9	7	8	9	—	4	—	7	3	—	70(5) ^m
West Bengal L.A.	—	14	11	—	5	5	8	10	—	7	—	9	—	—	—	23 ⁿ
UNION TERRITORIES																
Pondicherry L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information received from State Legislature contained NIL Report

** Information not received

\$ Dissolved since 19.2.90

Notes :

(a) Employment Review Committee-2 sittings; Act Implementation Committee-4 sittings; Committee on the Welfare of the Backward Classes and More other Backward Classes-3 sittings

(b) Question and Call Attention Committee-9 sittings; Nivedan Committee -11 sittings; Implementation Committee-21 sittings; Committee on District Board and Panchayati Raj-10 sittings

(c) Press Gallery Committee-1 sitting

(d) Revenue Committee-6 sittings and 7 reports; Tourism Committee-6 sittings and 4 reports; Education Committee-7 sittings and 5 reports; Forest Committee-3 sittings and 4 reports; G.A.D. Committee-3 sittings and 8 reports; Committee on Papers laid-3 sittings only

(e) Committee on the Welfare of Women and Children-7 sittings; Committee on Environment-10 sittings and 1 report; Committee on the Welfare of Backward Classes-7 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee V-3 sittings; Subject Committee VII-4 sittings; Subject Committee IX-1 sitting

(f) Committee to Examine the papers laid on the Table-3 sittings and 2 reports; Question and References Committee-6 sittings and 1 report; Women and Children's Welfare Committee-2 sittings and 1 report

(g) Panchayati Raj Committee-1 sitting and 2 reports

(h) Committee on Papers laid on the Table-4 sittings

(i) Committee on Papers laid/to be laid on the Table-6 sittings and 1 report

(j) Papers Laid on the Table of the House-1 sitting and 16 reports

(k) Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes-4 sittings and 1 report

(l) Parliamentary Research, Reference and Studies Committee-9 sittings

(m) Committee on Financial & Administrative Delays-15 sittings; Committee of Question and Reference Committee-8 sittings; Committee on Completion

of Rulings-6 sittings; Committee of Privileges-5 sittings; Parliamentary Studies Committee-6 sittings; Parliamentary and Social Goodwill Committee-7 sittings; Committee of UP Legislative Council to Suggest ways and means to combat growing terrorism in the State-5 sittings; Committee on Housing problems of UP Legislators-5 sittings; Committee on the Enquiry into the Carelessness of District Officials in post-mortem, etc. after the death of Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi, MLC and also the cause of death of Shri Gyan Chandra Dwivedi, MLC and Carelessness of senior Doctors of KGMC, Lucknow-4 sittings; Committee on Serialization of Legislative Council Questions, Rules and Procedures-4 sittings; Committee on Equal Rights of UP Legislators-5 sittings.

(n) Subject Committee on Health and Family Welfare-5 sittings; Subject Committee on Environment-3 sittings; Subject Committee on Panchayat-6 sittings and 2 reports; Subject Committee on Education and Information and Cultural Affairs-3 sittings; Subject Committee on Transport-7 sittings; Subject Committee on Irrigation and Waterways-8 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Welfare, Tourism and Sports and Youth Service-5 sittings; Committee on Entitlement of the Members-1 sittings; Ad hoc Committee on the Questions of Subject Committees-4 sittings; Subject Committee on Power and Commerce and Industries-10 sittings and 1 report; Subject Committee on Agriculture, Food and Supplies-9 sittings; Subject Committee on Public Works-9 sittings and 1 report.

APPENDIX IV

**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT
AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE
PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 1995**

S. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1	2	3
1.	The Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Bill, 1994	7.1.1995
2.	The Appropriation (No.6) Bill, 1994	7.1.1995
3.	The Appropriation (Railways) No.6 Bill, 1994	10.1.1995
4.	The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Bill, 1995	6.3.1995
5.	The Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1995	25.3.1995
6.	The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1995	25.3.1995
7.	The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Bill, 1995	25.3.1995
8.	The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 1995	25.3.1995
9.	The Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1995	25.3.1995
10.	The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 1995	31.3.1995
11.	The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1995	31.3.1995
12.	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1995	31.3.1995
13.	The Appropriation Bill, 1995	31.3.1995
14.	The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1995	31.3.1995
15.	The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, 1995	31.3.1995
16.	The Bihar Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1995	31.3.1995
17.	The Bihar Appropriation Bill, 1995	31.3.1995
18.	The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1995	31.3.1995

APPENDIX V**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF
STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD
1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 1995****ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Spinning Mills (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1995
2. The Andhra Pradesh Prohibition Bill, 1995
3. The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1995
4. The Andhra Pradesh College Service Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1995
5. The Andhra Pradesh Private Educational Institutions Maintenance Grant (Regulation) Bill, 1995
6. The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Transitional Arrangement) Bill, 1995
7. The Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) (Amendment) Bill, 1995
8. The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1995
9. The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1995
10. The Andhra Pradesh Commission for Backward Classes (Amendment) Bill, 1995
11. The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies (Temporary Provisions) Bill, 1995
12. The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1995
13. The Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed University) Bill, 1995
14. The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1995
15. The Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries (Restriction on Sales Tax Holiday) Bill, 1995
16. The Andhra Pradesh University Acts (Amendment) Bill, 1995
17. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1995
18. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1995
19. The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1995
20. The Indian Stamp (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1995
21. The Andhra Pradesh Transplantation of Human Organs Bill, 1995
22. The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 1995
23. The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1995
24. The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Produce and Livestock Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1995
25. The Andhra Pradesh Lotteries (Amendment) Bill, 1995
26. The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1995
27. The Andhra Pradesh Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies Bill, 1995
28. The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1995
29. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1995

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Arunachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1995
2. Arunachal Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Accounts) Bill, 1995

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Goa Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1995
2. The Goa Appropriation (Vote on Accounts) Bill, 1995
3. The Goa Tax on Luxuries (Hotel and Lodging House) (Amendment) Bill, 1995
4. The Goa Public Health (Amendment) Bill, 1995
5. The Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1995
6. The Goa Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill, 1995
7. The Goa Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1995
8. The Goa Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) (Amendment) Bill, 1995
9. The Goa Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) (Amendment) Bill, 1995
10. The Goa Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1995
11. The Goa Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) (Amendment) Bill, 1995
12. The Goa Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1995

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Gujarat Twon Planning and Urban Development (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1995
2. The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1995
3. The Gujarat (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1995
4. The Gujarat Appropriation (Vote of Account) Bill, 1995

HARYANA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The Haryana Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of Members) Amendment Bill, 1995
2. The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1995
3. The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *4. Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma Medical College, Rohtak (Conditions of Service of Teachers) Amendment Bill, 1995
- *5. The Punjab Bhudan Yagna (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *6. The Haryana General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *7. The Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *8. The Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *9. The Punjab Pre-emption (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1995
10. The Haryana Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 1995
11. The Haryana Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 15
- *12. The Haryana Tax on Luxuries (Repeal) Bill, 1995

* Awaiting assent

- *13. The Haryana Private College (Taking over of Management Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *14. The Haryana Affiliated Colleges (Security of Service) Amendment Bill, 1995

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The H.P. Appropriation Bill, 1995
2. The Punjab Excise (H.P.) (Amendment) Bill, 1995
3. The H.P. Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 1995
4. The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) H.P. (Amendment) Bill, 1995
5. The H.P. Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1995
6. The H.P. Registration of Tourist Trade (Amendment) Bill, 1995

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Karnataka State Commission for Women Bill, 1995
- *2. The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *3. The Karnataka Appropriation Bill, 1995
- *4. The Karnataka Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *5. The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *6. The Karnataka Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1995
7. The Karnataka Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1995
8. The Karnataka Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1995
9. The Karnataka Local Authorities (Prohibition of Defection) (Amendment) Bill, 1995
10. The Karnataka Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) (Amendment) Bill, 1995
11. The Code of Civil Procedures (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1995
12. The Karnataka Legal Aid Board (Amendment) Bill, 1995
13. The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions & Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1995
14. The Karnataka Secondary Examination Board (Amendment) Bill, 1995
15. The Karnataka Stamp (Second Amendment) Bill, 1995
16. The Karnataka Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 1995
17. The Karnataka Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rate (Amendment) Bill, 1995
18. The Karnataka Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1995

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Kerala Appropriation Bill, 1995
2. The Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1995

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Danda Prakriya Sanhita (Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak 1995
2. Madhya Pradesh Gau Seva Aayog Vidheyak, 1995
3. Madhya Pradesh Viniyoga Vidheyak, 1995

*Awaiting assent

4. The Madhya Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1995
5. Madhya Pradesh Viniyoga No.2 Vidheyak, 1995
6. Madhya Pradesh Vanigykar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1995
7. Madhya Pradesh Sthaniya Kshetra Me Mal Ke Pravesh Par Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1995
- *8. Madhya Pradesh Rajya Anusuchit Jati Aayoga Vidheyak, 1995
- *9. Madhya Pradesh Rajya Anusuchit Jan jati Aayog Vidheyak, 1995
- *10. Madhya Pradesh Rajya Pichra Varga Ayoga Vidheyak, 1995
11. Madhya Pradesh Vidhyuta Shulka (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1995
12. Madhya Pradesh Jila Yojna Samiti Vidheyak, 1995
- *13. Bharat Bhavan Nyas (Nirsan) Vidheyak, 1995
14. Madhya Pradesh Nagar Palik Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1995
- *15. Madhya Pradesh Sahakari Society (Sanshodhan) 1995
16. Madhya Pradesh Vrati Kar Vidheyak, 1995
17. Madhya Pradesh Motoryan Karadhan (Sanshodhan) 1995

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Maharashtra Prevention of Defacement of Property Bill, 1995
2. The Bombay Land Requisition (Amendment) Bill, 1995
3. The Maharashtra Raw Cotton (Procurement, Processing and Marketing) (Retrospective Extension of Duration) Bill, 1995
4. The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1995
5. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 1995
6. The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1995
7. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1995
8. The Bombay Police (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1995
9. The Maharashtra Ownership Flats (Regulation of the Promotion of Construction, Sale, Management and Transfer) (Retrospective Extension of Duration) Bill, 1995
10. The Maharashtra Employment Guarantee (Amendment) Bill, 1995

MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 1995
2. The Meghalaya Nursing Homes (Licensing and Registration) Amendment Bill, 1995
3. Meghalaya Preventive Detention Bill, 1995
4. Meghalaya Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 1995
5. Meghalaya Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1995
6. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 1995

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Nagaland Legislative Assembly Members Salaries, Allowances and Pension (Amendment) Bill, 1995

*Awaiting assent

2. The Nagaland (Requisition of Porters) (Amendment) Bill, 1995
3. The Appropriation Bill (No.1), 1995
4. The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1995

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Orissa Appropriation Bill, 1995
- *2. The Orissa Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 1995

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Punjab Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 1995
2. The Punjab Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1995
- *3. The Punjab Backward Classes Land Development and Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *4. The Punjab Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Repeal) Bill, 1995
- *5. The Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *6. The Punjab Town Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *7. The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1995
- *8. The Punjab Regional and Town Planning and Development Bill, 1995
- *9. The Punjab Apartment Ownership Bill, 1995
- *10. The Punjab Apartment and Property Regulation Bill, 1995
- *11. The Punjab Rent Bill, 1995
- *12. The Punjab Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *13. The Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *14. The Punjab Lokpal Bill, 1995

SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Sikkim Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1995
2. The Sikkim Appropriation Bill, 1995
3. The Sikkim Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1995
4. The Sikkim Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 1995
5. The Sikkim Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 1995
6. The Sikkim Municipalities Bill, 1995
7. The Sikkim Official Languages (Amendment) Bill, 1995

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1995
2. The Tamil Nadu Aquaculture (Regulation) Bil, 1995
3. The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Socieites (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 1995
4. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1995
5. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 1995

*Awaiting assent

- *6. The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *7. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *8. The Tamil Nadu Tax on Professions, Trades, Calling and Employments (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- 9. The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 1995
- *10. The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Second Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *11. The Indian Christian Marriage (Extension to Transferred Territory) Bill, 1995
- *12. The Madras Metropolitan Area Groundwater (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1995
- *13. The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *14. The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (Second Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *15. The Tamil Nadu Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1995
- *16. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *17. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *18. The Tamil Nadu Civil Courts and the Madras City Civil Court (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *19. The Presidency Small Cause Courts and the Provincial Small Cause Courts (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *20. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1995
- *21. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *22. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *23. The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *24. The Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1995
- *25. The Madras City Policy (Amendment) Bill, 1995

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- 1. The Tripura Sales Tax (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1995
- 2. The Tripura Purchase Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- 3. The Tripura Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 1995
- 4. The Tripura Appropriation Bill, 1995

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- *1. The U.P. Vishesh Suraksha Bill, 1994
- *2. The U.P. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Bill, 1994
- 3. The U.P. Entertainments and Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- 4. The U.P. Urban Planning and Development (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *5. The U.P. Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- 6. The U.P. Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samitis (Alpakalik Vyawastha) (Sanshodhan) Bill, 1995
- 7. The U.P. Sheera Niyantran (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1995
- 8. The U.P. Tax on Luxuries Bill, 1995
- 9. The U.P. Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- 10. The U.P. Urban Buildings (Regulation of Letting, Rent and Eviction) (Amendment) Bill, 1995

*Awaiting assent

11. The U.P. State Universities (Amendment) Bill, 1995
- *12. The U.P. Secondary Education Services Selection Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1995
13. The Indian Tolls (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1995
14. The U.P. Appropriation (Second supplementary 1994-1995) Bill, 1995
15. The U.P. Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1995

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. Uttar Pradesh Shahar Bhavan (Kiraye Per Dene, Kiraye Tatha Bedhakli ka Viniyam (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1995
2. Uttar Pradesh Lok Seva (Adhikaran) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1995
3. Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vishwvidhyalya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1995
4. Uttar Pradesh Aamod aur Parnkar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1995
5. Uttar Pradesh Nagar Yojna and Vikas (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1995
6. Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti (Alpakalik vayavastha) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1995

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The West Bengal Municipal Elections (Amendment) Bill, 1995
2. The Chandernagore Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1995
3. The West Bengal Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1995
4. The West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Science Bill, 1995
5. The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1995
6. The West Bengal Finance Bill, 1995
7. The West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 1995
8. The West Bengal Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1995
- *9. The West Bengal Electrical Undertakings (Recovery of Dues) Bill, 1995
- *10. The West Bengal Board of Revenue (Repealing) Bill, 1995
- *11. The Code of Criminal Procedure (West Bengal) (Amendment) Bill, 1995

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD

1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 1995

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
UNION GOVERNMENT					
1.	The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	10.1.1995	13.2.1994	—	Replaced by legislation
2.	The Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	13.1.1995	-do-	—	-do-
3.	The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Ordinance, 1995	17.1.1995	-do-	—	-do-
4.	The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Ordinance, 1995	21.1.1995	—	—	-do-
5.	The Securities Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	25.1.1995	-do-	-do-	-do-
STATE GOVERNMENTS					
ASSAM					
1.	The Guwahati Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	26.10.93	15.3.95	12.4.95	—
2.	The Assam Agricultural Income (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	25.11.94	15.3.95	5.4.95	—
3.	The Assam Forest Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	23.11.94	15.3.95	12.4.95	—

4.	The Guwahati Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	6.3.95	—	—	—
GUJARAT					
1.	The Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1994	11.2.95	21.3.95	—	Replaced by legislation
HARYANA					
1.	The Haryana Municipal (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	1.12.94	6.3.95	23.3.95	Replaced by legislation
2.	The Haryana Legislative Assembly (Allowance and Pension of Members) Ordinance, 1994	-do-	-do-	-do-	Replaced by legislation
3.	The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	9.12.94	-do-	-do-	—
4.	The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	16.12.94	-do-	-do-	Replaced by legislation
5.	The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	19.12.94	-do-	-do-	-do-
6.	The Haryana Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	30.1.95	-do-	-do-	-do-
7.	The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
KARNATAKA					
1.	The Karnataka Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	13.1.95	—	—	—
2.	The Karnataka Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	17.1.95	—	—	—

Sl No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
KERALA					
1.	The Kerala Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	11.1.95	30.195	-do-	Repromulgated
2.	The Kerala Municipality (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
3.	The Kerala Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	22.2.95	27.3.95	—	-do-
4.	The Kerala Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	2.3.95	-do-	—	-do-
5.	The Kerala Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	2.3.95	-do-	-do-	-do-
6.	The Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	2.3.95	-do-	-do-	-do-
MAHARASHTRA					
1.	The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Validation Ordinance 1994	15.12.94	25.3.95	3.5.95	Replaced by the legislation
2.	The Bombay Land Requisition (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	22.12.94	-do-	-do-	-do-
3.	The Maharashtra Prevention of Defacement of Property Ordinance, 1995	18.1.95	-do-	-do-	-do-
4.	The Maharashtra Raw Cotton (Procurement, Processing and Marketing) Retrospective Extension of Duration) Ordinance, 1995	18.1.95	-do-	-do-	-do-
5.	The Bombay Municipal Corporation (Temporary Amendment) Ordinance 1995	21.2.95	-do-	-do-	-do-

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
6.	The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development (Temporary Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	24.2.95	-do-	-do-	-do-
7.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	1.3.95	-do-	-do-	-do-
8.	The Bombay Municipal Corporation (Temporary Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	7.3.95	-do-	-do-	-do-
MEGHALAYA					
1.	The Meghalaya Preventive Detention Ordinance, 1994	10.3.95	13.4.95	—	—
TAMIL NADU					
1.	The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1994	10.1.95	14.3.95	—	—
2.	The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Ordinance, 1994	15.1.95	-do-	—	—
UTTAR PRADESH					
1.	The U.P. Entertainments and Betting Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	3.1.95	1.2.95	12.2.95	-do-
2.	The Indian Tolls (U.P. Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	10.1.95	-do-	13.2.95	-do-
3.	The Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts (U.P. Amendment and Supplementary Provisions) Ordinance, 1995	13.1.95	-do-	-do-	-do-

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
4.	The U.P. Sheera Niyantran (Snshodhan) Adhyadhes, 1995	-do-	-do-	13.3.95	-do-
5.	The U.P. Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti (Alpakalik Vyavastha) (Snshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1995	14.1.95	-do-	12.2.95	-do-
6.	The U.P. Zamindar Abolition and Land Reforms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	14.1.95	-do-	-do-	-do-
7.	The U.P. State Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	25.2.95	-do-	-do-	-do-
8.	The U.P. Public Services (Tribunals) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	10.3.95	-do-	-do-	-do-
9.	The U.P. Panchayat Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	13.3.95	—	—	-do-
10.	The U.P. Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	-do-	-do-	—	-do-
11.	The U.P. Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Ordinance, 1995	-do-	—	—	-do-
12.	The U.P. State Commission for the Backward Classes Ordinance, 1995	-do-	—	—	-do-
13.	The U.P. Secondary Education Services Selection Boards (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	-do-	—	—	-do-
14.	The U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms (Amendment Second) Ordinance, 1995	-do-	—	—	-do-
15.	The U.P. Urban Local Self Government Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	-do-	—	—	-do-

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
16.	The U.P. Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	14.3.95	—	—	-do-
17.	The Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts (U.P. Amendment and Supplementary Provisions) (Second) Ordinance, 1995	-do-	—	—	-do-
18.	The U.P. Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995	31.3.95	—	—	-do-
WEST BENGAL					
1.	The West Bengal Municipal Elections (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	1.12.94	9.3.95	31.3.95	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	7.10.94	-do-	22.3.94	-do-
3.	The West Bengal Pranchayat (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	10.12.94	-do-	9.3.95	-do-
4.	The Chandernagore Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994	26.12.94	-do-	31.3.95	-do-
5.	The West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Science Ordinance, 1994	27.12.94	-do-	22.3.95	-do-

APPENDIX VII
A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA
(As on 27.4.95)

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Seats (I)	Cong	BJP	CPI(M)	JD	CPI	SAMATA PARTY	AIADMK	JD(A)	TDP	OTHERS	IND./ Nominated	Total Vacancies
(I) STATES														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	30	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	1 (a)	—	41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3.	Assam	14	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 (b)	1	14
4.	Bihar	54	2	5	1	17	8	9	—	4	—	6 (c)	2	54
5.	Goa	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
6.	Gujarat	26	6	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
7.	Haryana	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	28	23	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
11.	Kerala	20	12	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 (d)	—	20
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40	26	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (e)	—	39
13.	Maharashtra	48	39	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 (f)	—	47
14.	Manipur	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (g)	—	2
15.	Meghalaya	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
16.	Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
17.	Nagaland	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
18.	Orissa	21	13	—	1	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	20
19.	Punjab	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (h)	—	13

20. Rajasthan	25	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
21. Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
22. Tamil Nadu	39	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	1
23. Tripura	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
24. Uttar Pradesh	85	14	51	—	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	2
25. West Bengal	42	5	—	27	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—
UNION TERRITORIES																			
26. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
27. Chandigarh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
28. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
29. Daman and Diu	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
30. Delhi	7	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
31. Lakshadweep	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
32. Pondicherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
33. Nominated	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
TOTAL	545	259	117	36	23	14	14	14	12	10*	07	31	5	528	17				

*Includes 7 members sitting separately consequent on receipt of intimation from them.

© Including H.S.

- a) All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen-1
- b) Autonomous State Demand Committee-1; Asom Gana Parishad-1
- c) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-6
- d) Indian Congress (Socialist)-1 ; Muslim League-2 ; Kerala Cong. (M)-1
- e) Bahujan Samaj Party-1

- f) Shiv Sena - 2
- g) Manipur People's Party - 1
- h) Bahujan Samaj Party - 1
- i) Sikkim Sangram Parishad - 1
- j) Janata Party - 1 ; Samajwadi Party - 3 ; Bahujan Samaj Party - 1
- k) All India Forward Bloc - 3 ; Revolutionary Socialist Party - 4

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA
(AS ON 1.1.1995)

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

[illegible]

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE LEGISLATURES
(as on 1.4.1995)

State/Union Territory	Seats	Cong. (I)	Janata Dal	Lok Dal	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	295	26	—	—	3	15	19	226 ^a	5	294	1
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	60	43	3	—	—	—	—	2 ^b	12	60	—
Assam L.A.	126	66	1	—	10	2	4	29 ^c	14	126	—
Bihar L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.C.	96	21	19	—	05	02	06	03 ^d	02	58	38
Delhi L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa L.A.	40	22	—	—	4	—	—	11 ^e	3	40	—
Gujarat L.A.	182	45	—	—	121	—	—	—	16	182	—
Haryana L.A.	90	56	—	—	01	—	—	27 ^f	05	89 ^g	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	68	51	—	—	07	01	—	—	07	66	2
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.®	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ^h	—	1	35
Karnataka L.A. (As on 1.5.95)	225	36	113	—	40	1	—	18 ^h	16	223 ^g	1
Karnataka L.C.	75	23	5	—	8	—	—	—	7	63 ^g	31
Kerala L.A.	141	56	2	—	—	27	12	38 ⁱ	04	139 ^g	1
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A. (As on 22.3.95)	289	79	11	—	65	3	—	84 ^j	45	287	2
Maharashtra L.C.	78	45	1	—	08	01	—	10 ^k	12	77	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Manipur L.A.	60	21	3	—	1	—	2	29 ^g	3	59	1
Meghalaya L.A.	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 ^m	5	59	1
Mizoram L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	60	42	—	—	—	—	—	10 ⁿ	7	59	1
Orissa L.A.	147	80	46	—	9	—	1	5 ^o	6	147	—
Punjab L.A.	117	89	1	—	4	1	4	12 ^p	5	116	1
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.	32	3	—	—	—	—	—	29 ^q	—	32	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	235	61	—	—	—	1	1	170 ^r	1	234 ^s	—
Tripura L.A.	60	10	1	—	—	44	—	5 ^t	—	60	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	426	32	4	—	176	1	1	199 ^l	8	421	5
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	108	32	04	—	19	—	—	42 ^u	1	105	3
West Bengal L.A.	295	42	1	—	—	190	6	94 ^v	1	292	3
UNION TERRITORIES											
Pondicherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Excluding Speaker

** Information not received

● Dissolved since 19 2.90

(a) Telugu Desam Party-216; Majlis Batchao Tahreek-2; All India Majlis-Itehad-ul-Muslimeen-1; Democratic Peoples Front-7;

(b) JP-2

(c) Asom Gana Parishad-25; Autonomous State Demand Committee-4

(d) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha 1; MCP-1; Unattached-1

(e) Maharashtratrawadi Gomantak Paty-8; United Goan Democratic Party-3

(f) Janata Party-17; Haryana Vikas Party-7; Bahujan Samaj Party-1; Unattached-2

(g) National Conference-1

- (h) Karnataka Congress Party-10; Kannada Chaluvaly Vatal Paksha-1; Karnataka Rajya Raitha Sangha Party-1; AIADMK-1; Bahujan Samaj Party-1; Bharathiya Republican Paksha-1; Indian National League-1; Nominated-1
- (i) Muslim League-17; Kerala Congress(Mani)-6; Kerala Congress(Jacob)-4; Indian Congress(Socialist)-3; National Democratic Party-2; Kerala Congress (B) 2; Revolutionary Socialist Party-2; Kerala Congress-1; CMP-1
- (j) Shiv Sena-73; Peasants and Workers Party-6; Samajwadi Janata Party-3; Maharashtra Vikas Congress-1; Nagvidarbha Andolan Samiti-1
- (k) Peasants and Workers Party-1; Shiv Sena-5; Republican Party of India-2; Unattached-2
- (l) Manipur Peoples Party-18; Samata Party-2; National Peoples Party-2; Indian National Congress-(S)-1; Federal-2; Progressive Janata Dal-4
- (m) UMPF (Ruling Group)-39; (HPU)-11; HSPDP-4; PDIC-1
- (n) N.P.C.-10
- (o) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-4; Jharkhand Peoples Party-1
- (p) Bahujan Samaj Party-9; Shriomani Akali Dal (Kabul)-3
- (q) SDF-19; SSP-4; Unattached-6
- (r) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-161; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam(1)-1; Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-1; MGR Anna DMK-1; Unattached-5; Nominated-1
- (s) Forward Bloc-1; R.S.P.-2; T.H.P.P.-1; T.U.J.S.-1
- (t) Samajwadi Party-128; Bahujan Samaj Party-69; Uttarakhand Kranti Dal-1; Nominated-1
- (u) Samajwadi Party-28; Janata Party-4; Bahujan Samaj Party-2; Shikshyak Dal (Non-Political)-8
- (v) All India Forward Bloc-27; Revolutionary Socialist Party-17; Democratic Socialist Party-1; Forward Bloc-1; Revolutionary Communist Party of India-1; Socialist Unity Centre of India-2; Jharkhand Party-1; Unattached-1; Nominated-1

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