

# The Journal of Parliamentary Information

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
NEW DELHI

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# THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

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## EDITORIAL NOTE

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In our system of parliamentary democracy, the role of Presiding Officer of the Legislature is a very important one. It is accepted by all that the guiding force behind the successful working of the parliamentary system is free and frank discussion on the floor of the House; and the responsibility for achieving this objective devolves on the Speaker who not merely by enforcing the rules but by his sagacious counsel, tact and persuasive skills, ensures that voices of all sections of the House are heard with an open mind. In this context, periodic exchange of views among the Presiding Officers of the Legislatures in the country assumes a special significance. The institutional mechanism for this, the Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, set up in 1921, has worked as an invaluable forum for exchange of experience and views among the fraternity of Presiding Officers in the country.

The Sixty-fourth Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held in Chandigarh from 28 to 29 June 2001. The Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi inaugurated the Conference on 28 June 2001. In his thought-provoking Address, he touched upon several areas of crucial interest in the present parliamentary environment. The Conference held detailed discussions on various issues of topical concern as far as parliamentary democracy and Legislatures are concerned. We include in this issue of the *Journal* the text of the Inaugural Address by Shri Balayogi.

The Conference of Presiding Officers was followed by a Symposium on "Indian Legislatures – Vision for 21st Century" on 30 June 2001. The Chief Minister of Punjab, Sardar Parkash Singh Badal inaugurated the Symposium. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi presided over the Symposium and delivered the Opening Address. The Symposium was also attended by the Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, members of Parliament from Punjab and Haryana and members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly. We include the text of the Opening Address delivered by Shri Balayogi, in this issue of the *Journal*.

A pictorial Exhibition entitled, "*Bharat Mein Sansadiya Loktantra Ka Vikas*" which coincided with the 64<sup>th</sup> Conference of Presiding Officers and Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India was organised by the Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA), Lok Sabha Secretariat in collaboration with the Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity (DAVP) in the foyer of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Building, Chandigarh. The

Exhibition, inaugurated by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, was visited by the Presiding Officers and Secretaries of State Legislatures and other dignitaries who attended the Conference and the Symposium. We include in this issue a Short Note on this Exhibition.

Besides, we carry in this issue, our other regular features, viz., Parliamentary Events and Activities, Privilege Issues, Procedural Matters, Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, Sessional Review, Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest and Appendices.

We would like to convey our warmest congratulations to Sarvashri D. Ramachandran, K. Kalimuthu and Prithibi Majhi on their election as Speaker, respectively, of the Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu and Assam Legislative Assemblies. We also extend our hearty felicitations to Shri Banwarilal Agrawal on his election as the Deputy Speaker of the Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly.

It has been our constant endeavour to make the *Journal* more useful and informative. We would greatly welcome suggestions for its further improvement. We 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.

—G.C. Malhotra  
*Editor*

**ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA,  
SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI AT THE 64<sup>TH</sup> CONFERENCE  
OF PRESIDING OFFICERS OF LEGISLATIVE  
BODIES IN INDIA**

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The 64<sup>th</sup> Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held in Chandigarh from 28 June to 30 June 2001. The Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, delivered the Opening Address on 28 June 2001.

We reproduce below the text of the Address.

—Editor

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*Honourable Speaker of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal, Deputy-Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed, Speaker, Haryana Vidhan Sabha, Shri Satbir Singh Kadian, Fellow Presiding Officers, and Ladies and Gentlemen:*

It is indeed a matter of honour and a privilege to be here with you all this morning and to join our gracious hosts in welcoming you to this beautiful city of Chandigarh and to yet another Conference of the august body of Presiding Officers. As you all know, we were to have met in this city in January. However, due to the devastating earthquake that hit Gujarat, the Conference was postponed. The earthquake has left behind an immeasurable trail of loss of life and property. It will only be appropriate that we pay our homage to all those who lost their lives in this natural calamity and place on record our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families.

Friends, this is the second time since Independence that Chandigarh is hosting the Conference of Presiding Officers, the earlier occasion being in 1963. The planned and systematic development of Chandigarh, as you all would agree, is the envy of many of our cities. I am sure, in the coming days we all will get the opportunity to experience the beauty of Chandigarh, the warmth and affection of the people of Punjab and their traditional hospitality.

Friends, it is almost a year since we met in Hyderabad. Some of us also have had the opportunity to meet once again in Hyderabad during the Eighth Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians Conference on Environment

and Development (APPCED) in November last year. The period between our previous Conference in Hyderabad and now has been quite eventful for the country and for our Conference of Presiding Officers. The most significant development of this period, to my mind, is the creation of three more States of Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal and Jharkhand, within the Union. Naturally, this has further numerically strengthened the body of Presiding Officers. I take this opportunity to extend a special welcome to the Honourable Presiding Officers of these new-born States to our fraternity. I would also like to wish the newly-created States a glorious future. I am sure, their newly-earned separate identity will act as an impetus to the development of each of these regions. In addition, some changes have taken place in the office of the Presiding Officer in some other States. On behalf of all of you, and on my own behalf, I extend a hearty welcome to each one of them as they join our family of Presiding Officers.

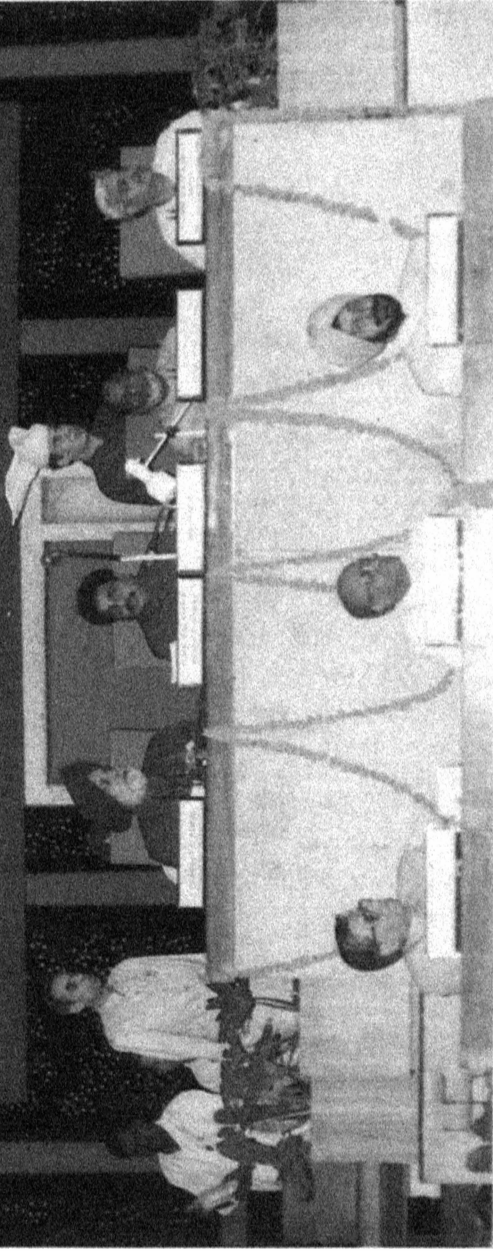
A significant event with which our Parliament was associated with was the successfully concluded Eighth APPCED in Hyderabad from 14 to 15 November last year. Needless to say, the presence of many of you at the Conference was a source of encouragement to us. The Hyderabad Declaration, passed unanimously at the Conference, is a valuable document in highlighting the importance of promoting environmental ethics through public education and in addressing the grave issues of sustainable development and environmental protection that the world community is grappling with today. I am happy that the Indian Parliament, as host to this important Conference, could contribute in its own ways towards this issue of crucial concern. As you may be aware, I had the honour to be unanimously elected as the President of the Eighth General Assembly of APPCED.

Last year, on 4 October we have had the honour to receive the President of the Russian Federation, Mr. Vladimir Putin in our Parliament. His visit to the country and his Address to members of our Parliament, are important milestones in the time-tested relationship between India and the Russian Federation.

Coming to important parliamentary developments since our last Conference, I am sure, you all are well-briefed about the issues that the Lok Sabha was seized of during the last one year. We have had three Sessions of Parliament during this period, and the Winter and the Budget Sessions particularly, were quite disturbing ones. You all are aware of the issues that generated a lot of heat on the floor of the House and the spirited debates that took place. I do not intend to go into the specific issues. But those developments have once again impressed

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**CONFERENCE OF PRESIDING OFFICERS OF LEGISLATIVE  
BODIES IN INDIA, CHANDIGARH, 27TH JUNE TO 1ST JULY, 2001**



Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi and other dignitaries at the  
64<sup>th</sup> Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, Chandigarh



upon all of us the need for scrupulous adherence to legislative decorum and the need to utilize the parliamentary time in a more constructive and business-like manner. I would share my thoughts on this subject later.

I would also like to draw your attention to a matter of topical interest to all of us. The Supreme Court of India, in the *Jharkhand Mukti Morcha* case, had arrived at the conclusion that a member of Parliament is a public servant under section 2(c) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. The Court also held that since there is no authority competent to remove a member of Parliament and to grant sanction for his prosecution under section 19(1) of the said Act, the Court can take cognizance of the offences under this section in the absence of sanction, but till provision is made by Parliament in that regard by suitable amendment in the law, the prosecuting agency, before filing a charge sheet in respect of an offence punishable under sections 7, 10, 11, 13 and 15 of the Prevention of Corruption Act against a member of Parliament in a criminal court, shall obtain the permission of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha or the Speaker of the Lok Sabha as the case may be.

In pursuance of this judgment, I received requests from the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and other investigating agencies to grant permission for launching prosecution against certain members of Parliament under various sections of the Prevention of Corruption Act and the Indian Penal Code. These requests are presently under my consideration. It may be noted that according to the Supreme Court, the grant of permission for prosecution of members of Parliament by the respective Presiding Officers is only an interim arrangement till a competent authority is designated in this regard by making a suitable amendment in the law. It is, therefore, important that the Union Government takes the necessary initiative in this regard as early as possible. The concerned Ministry has been requested to take appropriate steps to bring forward the necessary legislative measure in this regard. I am mentioning this topic here as similar cases concerning members of State Legislatures could come up before you also in future because this issue has a bearing on the subject relating to 'Code of Conduct for Legislators' which we will be discussing at this Conference.

As you all are aware, we, in Parliament, have been organizing periodic conferences of the Chairmen of important Financial Committees of our Parliament and the State Legislatures. Recently, I have had the honour to inaugurate the Conference of the Chairmen of the Committees on Public Undertakings as also that of the Public Accounts Committees in New Delhi. These two Conferences, the one organized in the month

of December 2000 and the other in January 2001, this year, provided important opportunities to discuss, debate and share the experiences of the working of these Committees in our respective Legislatures.

I would like to draw your special attention to certain observations made by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India at the Conference of the Chairmen of Public Accounts Committees. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India, while speaking on the need for regularization of excess expenditure, made a startling disclosure that in some of the States, the excess expenditure for the year 1982-83 onwards is yet to be regularized. This is indeed very disturbing, as it negates the whole concept of accountability of the Executive to the Legislature. As you are aware, it is the duty of the Government to report to the Legislature whenever any excess expenditure is incurred during a financial year on any service. The circumstances leading to the excess expenditure are examined by the PAC before recommending its regularization. The tendency not to report excess expenditure of the Legislature at the earliest opportunity has to be curbed. The Constitution clearly lays down that no moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of a State shall be appropriated except in accordance with the law and for the purposes and in the manner provided in the Constitution. Excess expenditure is deemed to be an exception to meet the unforeseen circumstances, but unfortunately, of late, excess expenditure is becoming a recurring phenomenon and some of the State Governments do not even care to fulfill their constitutional requirement by reporting it to the Legislature. As the ultimate repository of the public trust and the sentinel of public expenditure, we have to ensure that the provisions of the Constitution and the laws are not flouted.

At that Conference, the Chairmen of some of the State Public Accounts Committees also raised the question of providing them with office accommodation and secretarial assistance for the due discharge of their duties. I understand that a majority of the State Legislatures are *already extending such basic facilities to the Chairmen of various Committees. I am sure, other Legislatures would also consider extending such facilities.*

Yet another matter of parliamentary development to which I would like to draw your attention is with regard to certain initiatives we have taken regarding the functioning of the Committee on Public Undertakings. As you all may be aware, the Committee on Public Undertakings selects a few Public Undertakings every year to make a detailed study and to submit a Report on them to the Parliament. Besides this, certain common aspects of working of various Public Enterprises are also

selected for making a horizontal study of the chosen aspect. In connection with the examination of these subjects, the Committee undertakes study tours to various places. While studying the selected aspect for horizontal examination, several difficulties faced by various Public Undertakings are brought to the notice of the Committee requiring some intervention by the Committee to help improve the functioning of the undertakings concerned. The Committee, therefore, felt that some observations/ recommendations may be made in respect of those Undertakings although they have not been selected for detailed examination. It has now been decided that after the completion of every such study tour, the Committee may get Study Tour Reports prepared and lay them on the Tables of the Houses of Parliament. I have since accorded my approval to this proposal and during the Winter Session of Parliament, four such Reports were laid in both the Houses of Parliament by the Committee on Public Undertakings. I am sure this new procedure will help in the more effective monitoring of the activities and problems of the Public Sector Undertakings. Our State Legislatures may also find merit in these practices.

Friends, as you are aware, currently there are five different Committees constituted by the Conference of Presiding Officers, and headed by distinguished Presiding Officers, looking into certain crucial issues that concern the functioning of parliamentary democracy in the country. The oldest among them is the Committee on Telecasting of the Proceedings of Legislatures, constituted by my distinguished predecessor, Shri P.A. Sangma on 19 October 1996, under his Chairmanship. On my assuming the Office of the Speaker, Lok Sabha, this Committee was reconstituted under my Chairmanship. Several initiatives have been taken to facilitate the televising of the proceedings of our State Legislatures also.

The Committee has again been reconstituted on 23 February 2001 with Smt. K. Prathibha Bharati, Speaker of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly as Chairperson. After deeply deliberating over the entire issue, the Committee will present a report, giving its considered recommendations.

I am also happy to inform you that the Committee on 'Procedural Uniformity and Better Management of the Time of the House', is ready with its report, which will be presented before this Conference here. I take this opportunity to express our thanks to the Chairman of this Committee, Prof. Narayan S. Pharande, Honourable Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Council, and its distinguished members and the officers who assisted it, for the commendable work they have done.

I would also like to place on record our gratitude to Shri S. Ramesh Kumar, former Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly, for guiding this Committee as its first Chairman. Friends, now it is for all of us to study the report and take appropriate action on the recommendations.

The other Committee, constituted to review the Anti-Defection Law, under the Chairmanship of the distinguished Speaker of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, Shri Hashim Abdul Halim, has already made substantial progress in its work. I am sure it will not be long before we have their report as well. The fourth and the fifth Committees constituted after our previous Conference in Hyderabad, namely, the Committee 'to look into all aspects of the Office of the Presiding Officer', under the Chairmanship of Shri P.M. Sayeed Saheb, and the other 'to go into Different Aspects of the Future Pattern of the Conference of Presiding Officers', headed by Shri Dhirubhai Shah, Honourable Speaker of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly, have already taken up their work in right earnest.

Friends, there are several other issues and events concerning the country at large, particularly our democratic institutions, to which I would have liked to draw your attention here. But due to limitations of time, I am limiting myself to the topics we have chosen for deliberations.

We have chosen two topics of great contemporary relevance, to deliberate upon this time, the first one being the need to evolve a code of conduct for legislators along with steps to contain frequent adjournment of the Legislatures on account of interruptions or disturbances. The second one relates to harnessing information and communications technologies in the Legislatures and need for strengthening of the Libraries, *inter alia* with computer connectivity. Both the topics are very important in the context of the functioning of our democratic institutions today.

Perhaps the issue that has been discussed most often, after the subject of the Office of the Speaker and independence of the Legislature Secretariats by the Conference of Presiding Officers, is the issue of discipline and decorum in our Legislatures. Several attempts have been made in the past to evolve a code of conduct for legislators. We have even had a special Conference to discuss the issue of legislators' behaviour. But in spite of such frequent and focused discussions, we have not been able to achieve the desired results.

I am, however, not inclined to think that this is a reflection of the weakness of our democratic institutions. Our concern here is with per-

sistent aberrations in the routine legislative functioning and with the resultant declining public image of our Legislatures.

When we talk about a code of conduct for legislators, the focus is not limited to their conduct within the Legislatures but within the society as a whole. People's representatives are expected to conduct themselves as examples to the society at large always. For those in public life, it is not easy to draw a line between their public domain and the private domain. Those in public life, therefore, have to set for themselves certain high standards of behaviour conforming to accepted ethical norms.

Fellow Presiding Officers, in this connection, I would like to draw your attention to the Resolution adopted by Parliament at its Special Session held on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of our Independence in August-September 1997. Among other things, the Resolution called for continuous and proactive efforts to be launched for ensuring greater transparency, probity and accountability in public life so as to be able to ensure and enhance the freedom, authority and dignity of our representative institutions. The same Resolution further stressed that the prestige of Parliament be preserved and enhanced, by conscious and dignified conformity to the entire regime of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Houses, and Directions of the Presiding Officers relating to the orderly conduct of business, more especially by: maintaining the inviolability of the Question Hour; refraining from transgressing into the official areas of the House, or from any shouting of slogans and invariably desisting from any efforts at interruption, or interference with the Address of the President of the Republic.

Increasing instances of violation of discipline and decorum in our Legislatures is a matter of serious concern. It is on the increase not because there are no rules to check them but because those invested with the duty and moral obligation to safeguard and defend the institutions of democracy sometimes fail in their sense of obligation or because their role-perception is not always in tune with the basic principles of democracy. Tolerance is a basic tenet of democracy. Among other things, democracy demands from its patrons—both from the leaders and the led—self-discipline of a very high order. It demands a high degree of democratic temper. The ability to work with others, especially with those with whom we differ on an ideological plane, is the best test of our democratic credentials.

Friends, it is said of laws generally that a law is not a law just because it is made, but because it is accepted by the cross-section of the society for whose larger benefit each law is given shape to. In spite of the passage of such laudable resolutions by the highest legislative

body of our country, and the existence of comprehensive rules, practices and conventions to guide the functioning of representative institutions, we have not been able to ensure decorous and disciplined behaviour in our Legislatures always. All of you may have been apprised about the unprecedented scenes witnessed by the Gujarat Legislative Assembly during its Session in March 2001 by the Honourable Speaker of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly. What happened there was indeed unfortunate and it is my firm conviction that as Presiding Officers we have a moral duty and obligation to ensure that the responsibilities entrusted to us are carried out without fear or favour. What is important is that we realize the imperative of sustaining our people's faith in our democratic institutions. It is equally imperative that Leaders of all Parties and Groups in Legislatures, whether among the Treasury Benches or in the Opposition, should ensure that their members do not stall proceedings of the House and maintain orderly and decorous conduct.

As was mentioned during the previous Conference in Hyderabad, both Houses of our Parliament now have their own full-fledged Committees on Ethics. I understand that some of our State Legislatures also have already introduced such Committees. The Lok Sabha's Committee, constituted in May 2000 under the Chairmanship of former Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekhar, is in the process of drawing up a Code of Conduct for members. Let us hope that, when it is finalized, and accepted by Lok Sabha, it will make a decisive impact on the conduct of parliamentarians and on the image of our Parliament itself.

✓ Regarding harnessing of information and communication technologies in the Legislatures, I feel that, to start with, what is important for a legislator is to be aware of the importance of information today. We are living in a world which believes that 'information is power'. The crucial input that goes into the most effective policy or for that matter, an effective legislation, is the quality and quantum of information that have shaped their formulation. Ours is an era of ever-increasing global inter-connectedness. What has facilitated this connectivity is the revolutionary developments in the field of information and communication technologies—what in common parlance is known as IT.

The information revolution and the speed and means through which people everywhere share this information are only one of the many visible impacts of the enormous potential that the advances in various technologies offer to mankind. A wide range of topics covering almost all spheres of national and international activities comes up for discussion before the Legislatures from time to time. To keep track of the developments taking place all over the world and to be able to make an effective

contribution to the deliberations of the House, the Legislature must have information.

Traditionally, a Library with a large collection of books has been considered a good source of information. But today the concept of Library itself has changed radically. An advanced computer with an Internet connectivity can provide you access to more information than what a traditional Library without such connectivities could do earlier. Through Internet we can convey as also receive information, within our workplace itself, on a very wide variety of subjects. In fact, the Internet could act as a kind of global Library to legislators and their Secretariat who are always in need of factual and objective information in order to be able to judge each issue on its merit and to articulate their views effectively while participating in discussions in the House. Televising of legislative proceedings, T.V.-aided election campaigns, facsimile transmission of documents, electronic mail system, speedy access to news and views, video-conferencing facilities among legislators, leaders, intellectuals, and media persons, in different parts of the world, etc., facilitated by the remarkable developments in the information and communications technologies in recent years, are helping the legislators enormously in their work.

What is important is that we should not shy away from keeping pace with the technological developments even if it requires channelising some extra resources towards it. If we do not go along with such developments, in the long run, we will be lagging far too behind to be able to catch up at a later stage. In the process we will be doing irreparable damage to the society at large. You can take the benefit of technological developments only if you have the mindset to keep pace with them. If your Library is not part of the larger library-networking, you will be depriving yourself of the rich sources of information the other Libraries in the country and even in other countries possess. As I said earlier, today, information is power. By keeping aloof, you will be depriving yourself of such enormous sources of power.

Friends, these are topics on which one can have prolonged and meaningful interaction. I am sure, you all will have a lot more to share on these issues at this Conference. I am looking forward to benefiting from your ideas on these subjects as well. Before I conclude, I would like to share with you that the ideal legislator whom I am visualizing for the Twenty-first Century is a techno-savvy, better-informed, well-disciplined, tolerant, law-abiding, broad-minded and a democratic-spirited role model for the society at large. As Presiding Officers, it is our job to promote talent and to help in facilitating better access to the new

technologies and sources of information. I am sure the deliberations during this Conference will be highly rewarding for all of us.

Before I conclude, I would like to express our deep appreciation and thanks to our hosts, the Honourable Speaker of Punjab, Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal, the Honourable Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Parkash Singh Badal, the Honourable Deputy Speaker of Punjab, Shri Satpal Gosain, the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, its Secretariat, the Government of Punjab, the Chandigarh Administration and to everyone else associated with the planning and organizing of this Conference here, and for their remarkable, hospitality.

With these words, it is my pleasure to inaugurate this Conference.

Thank you.



**ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA,  
SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI AT THE SYMPOSIUM ON  
“INDIAN LEGISLATURES—VISION FOR 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY”**

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A Symposium on “Indian Legislatures—Vision for 21<sup>st</sup> Century” was held in Chandigarh on 30 June 2001, after the 64<sup>th</sup> Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India. We reproduce below the text of the Address delivered by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi at the Symposium.

—Editor

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*Honourable Chief Minister, Punjab, Sardar Parkash Singh Badal Ji, Honourable Speaker of Punjab Vidhan Sabha, Sardar Charnjit Singh Atwal, Honourable Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, Honourable Ministers of the Government of Punjab, Honourable Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

It gives me a great pleasure to address this august gathering. The theme of today’s Symposium is of great importance to every legislator as we all are concerned with further strengthening parliamentary institutions. And as we are in the new millennium, we must discuss and debate the role our Legislatures have to play in the years ahead. I am sure, such discussion, and debate will be helpful in providing us with a new approach and vision. It is this vision that will have to enlighten us about our role as legislators and help us in the process of building a strong and united India.

To my mind, the Indian Legislatures certainly require a new vision in the new century to meet the new challenges. When we begin any new period, we have to approach it with a new thinking because changing times require changes in our thinking as well. The twentieth century was a period, which was dominated by many political developments. As you all know, it was politics that dominated most of these developments. The Indian polity was also pre-occupied with political issues for a better part of the past fifty years of our existence as an independent nation. The Indian Legislatures which occupy a central place in the polity were also influenced by this trend. In a way, this is natural, as we have experienced democracy in the real sense of the term for the first time in our history. Democracy gave us freedom of speech and freedom of

action as provided for in the Fundamental Rights. Therefore, it was necessary to instil the spirit of democracy by encouraging free debate in our Legislatures. We have succeeded in evolving our Legislatures as the highest forums of democratic debate and we are very proud of this.

Now, we have entered the new century and the time has come to take a new look at what we should debate and discuss in our Legislatures. We have spent considerable time debating politics. While it is certainly important to discuss political issues, we must realize that we have also to focus more and more on issues compatible with the requirements of our changing times. The need of the hour is to bring the concept of development to the centre stage of public debate. In this context, the Legislatures have to play a pivotal role in generating the necessary ambience for such a debate. This means we should be discussing more and more issues like population control, eradication of poverty, environmental protection, river water management, spreading literacy, improving health standards, etc. There is no conflict in the view that we all want development—that is the all-round development of our constituencies, districts, States and the nation as a whole. This means we have to rise above narrow considerations and cultivate a broader outlook as legislators. We must transform the Legislature into a forum to debate issues about the development of the society, the economy, the polity, etc. with a wider vision.

In this context, legislators must be conscious of the fact that they have to play a lead role in the process of nation-building and in strengthening the forces of national integration. We must remember that members of Parliament and Legislatures take the oath that they will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution. This puts on them the responsibility to promote, among other things, the spirit of unity and integrity of the country.

That being so, we must seriously try to raise the standard of debate in our Legislatures. This calls for respect to the rules of procedure and respect for other members' right of speech. This also calls for recognizing the importance of the Legislature as an important forum to reflect the hopes and aspirations and the fears and frustrations of the people. As you all know, the people are the real masters in a democracy and it is on their behalf that we come to the Legislatures to carry on the task of governance. We know there are many issues that come up before the House. We also know that the time of the House is limited. It is essential that this limited time is managed well. This means, we must learn to respect the time of the House which is precious and for that reason it

must be put to the best use to debate the problems faced by our country.

This means two things. First, the modern day legislator must come to the House well prepared to make a meaningful contribution to the debate. Sometimes we notice members speaking a lot and saying very little. The tendency to speak at length and speaking without relevance to the subject must be checked. There must be encouragement for promoting the quality of a member's participation in the House. In the Parliament, we have instituted the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award to honour members who enrich the proceedings by their learned participation. This practice is there in some State Legislatures as well. Other Legislatures can also introduce similar traditions. This is one aspect about respecting the time of the House. There is another aspect, which is far more serious and calls for our immediate attention. This is the unfortunate trend of stalling the proceedings of the House to register protest, which has assumed serious proportions in recent times. This tendency results in the loss of precious time of the House, leading to a decline of the prestige of the Legislature in public estimation. We must come out of the thinking that protest can be registered by disrupting the functioning of the House. This is a question every political party must address honestly because sometimes it is the political parties, rather than individual legislators, which may be responsible for this situation.

As you all are aware, the Budget Session of Parliament witnessed unfortunate developments which had a bearing on the functioning of the Houses. Both Houses had to be adjourned for days together because of continued interruptions. As you know, the Budget Session of Parliament is normally dominated by discussion on the Railway and General Budgets and financial business in general. This year, however, because of the frequent adjournments of the House, the time spent on discussion on the Railway and General Budgets was comparatively much less than in the previous years. All of us who are interested in the strengthening of parliamentary institutions in the country should be concerned at these developments. While the Legislature is a forum for raising issues and bringing the Executive to book for its acts of omission and commission, if any, it cannot be made into merely a forum for protest. As such, we must ponder over the issue as it is ultimately the responsibility of the Presiding Officers to ensure order and create a conducive atmosphere in the House for meaningful transaction of the business before it.

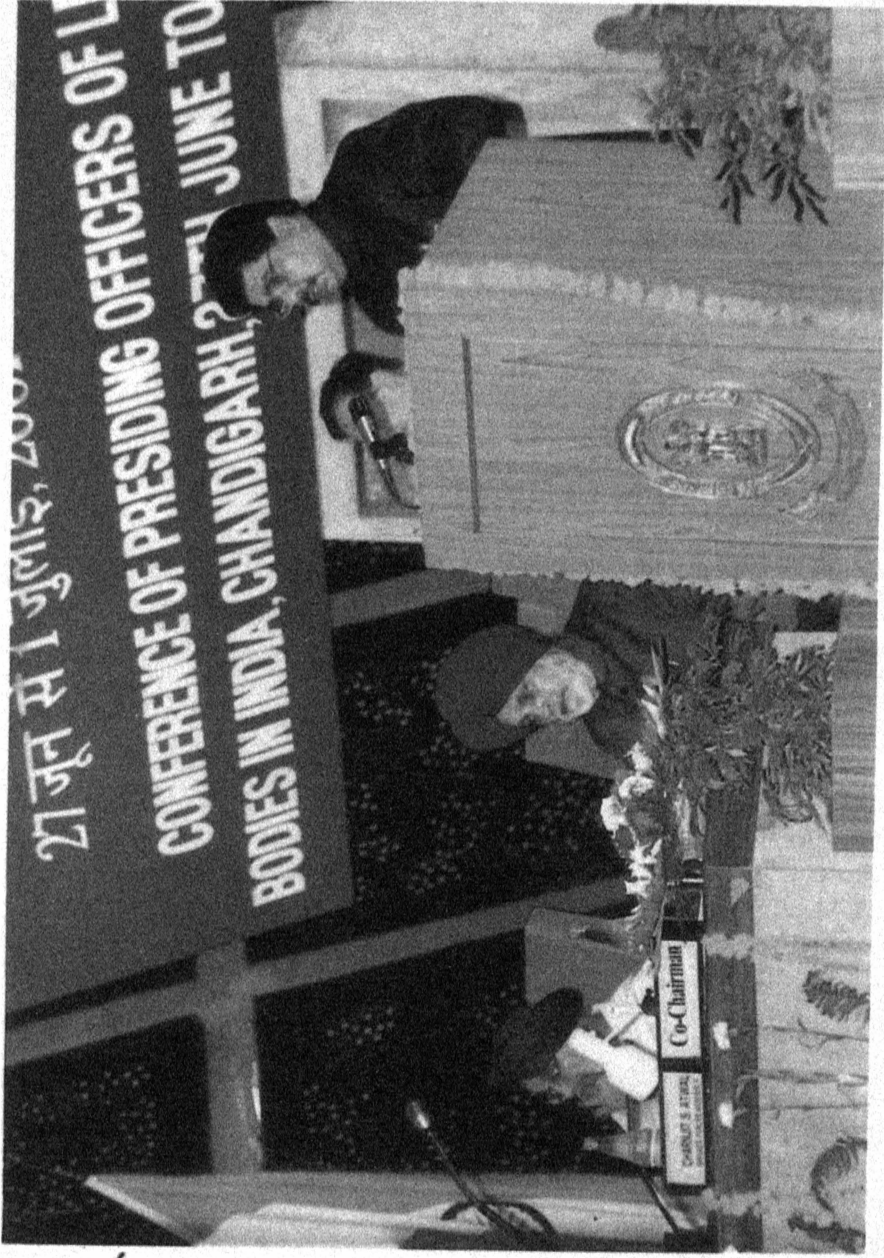
While in power, political parties criticize this tendency of expressing

protest by stalling the proceedings of the House, and while in the Opposition, they use the same tactic. The question before us is how to arrive at a consensus to avoid this kind of a situation, which has become very serious and must be viewed seriously. Here, what is required is a definite change in our approach towards the Legislature as a representative institution.

The Legislature is an independent organ of the State whose primary responsibility is to legislate and ensure that governance is carried forth in accordance with the laws thus made. In this context, ensuring executive accountability is an extremely important aspect of a Legislature's functioning. This can only be realized if the Legislature as an entity acts in unison. But, we do not see such a spirit permeating our Legislatures, which often get divided on party lines. While the Government stands united, the Legislature, as an institution, is a divided House. This division has considerably weakened its effectiveness as a watchdog over the Government. The ruling party members, as the adage goes, always support the Government while the Opposition always opposes. We must come out of the thinking that the Opposition must always oppose. And it is possible even for members of the ruling party to highlight shortcomings in policy matters without being seen as attacking the Government. In this context, political parties have to take the initiative to evolve a culture that is best suited for a meaningful debate in the Legislatures. At a time when the number of sittings of our Legislatures is coming down, it is unfortunate that we waste legislative days, purely on political considerations, ignoring the real issues before us.

Today, many changes are taking place in various fields, thanks to the information revolution. The arrival of the Internet has made information easily available on every subject. As we discussed yesterday, the modern day legislator must become computer literate to derive full benefit. In other words, he should become techno-savvy. We must realize the need to create a network of State Legislatures with the Parliament in India and abroad relating to information. This will help in having easy and immediate access to the latest developments in various fields. It is essential that we pool our information with others for mutual benefit.

In this context, there is a need for legislators to specialize in some subject or the other. This is necessary for two reasons. One is that governance has become a complex affair in recent times. Unlike in earlier days, one requires specialized knowledge to understand policies and programmes about public welfare and good governance. The other



The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi addressing the Symposium

reason is the reform process of our economy, which is under way. We want to integrate our economy with the world economy and for this we have started liberalizing our economic system. This process has thrown open many issues which are technical in nature and which call for acquiring specialized knowledge to understand the issues involved. This also means a great deal of study and support from the Legislature Secretariats in terms of information inputs.

Therefore, there is a necessity to develop modern Legislature Secretariats with properly trained staff to assist the legislators. To be effective, Legislature Secretariats should be independent of Executive control. Legislatures must press for more autonomy to their Secretariats on the pattern of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats.

One important area of legislative functioning, which requires our serious attention is the Committee system. We need to strengthen the Committee system in our Legislatures for two reasons. I have already referred to the decline in the duration of sittings. I have also referred to the growing complexity in the process of governance in recent times. This requires specialized attention on the basis of specific subjects and for such an examination, the Committees offer a conducive atmosphere. Realising this, we introduced the Departmentally-Related Standing Committees in our Parliament, which examine in detail issues and keep the Government always on the alert. A similar system has been introduced in several State Legislatures. Other State Legislatures can also consider this as it has proved to be quite effective.

We also need a mechanism to enforce ethical conduct on the part of our legislators who should actually be role-models for others. We have introduced Ethics Committees in our Parliament and in the Legislative Assemblies of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Orissa. Other State Legislatures can also consider setting up similar Committees.

These are some of the issue which need our attention. As we enter the new century, we need a new vision to face the new challenges. As I have already mentioned, the imperatives of the new century demand that a legislator has to be disciplined for the system to function smoothly and efficiently. This calls for specialization in some area or the other by every member to develop a perspective on the challenges confronting the nation. What this means to us is that we must keep ourselves abreast of the latest technological advancements in different spheres by remaining techno-savvy. The discussion that takes place here, I am sure, would throw light on all these issues with a view to developing a

vision about the role of the Legislature in the future. I thank the Honourable Chief Minister of Punjab for agreeing to inaugurate this Symposium and also for extending all help in organizing the Conference.

Thank you.

## EXHIBITION ON 'BHARAT MEIN SANSADIYA LOKTANTRA KA VIKAS' PMA\*

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On 28 June 2001, a pictorial Exhibition entitled, "*Bharat Mein Sansadiya Loktantra Ka Vikas*", was inaugurated by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi in the foyer of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Building, Chandigarh. The Exhibition, which coincided with the Conferences of Presiding Officers and Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India at Chandigarh, was organised by the Parliamentary Museum and Archives, Lok Sabha Secretariat in collaboration with the Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity (DAVP). The Exhibition remained open to Delegates and other visitors till 30 June 2001.

On this occasion, a set of pamphlets (eight in number) entitled "*Democratic Institutions: A Great Tradition in India*" and "*Loktantrik Sansthain: Bharat Ki Ek Mahan Parampara*", published by the Parliamentary Museum and Archives in English and Hindi, were released by the Speaker Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi and Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha Shri P.M. Sayeed. The pamphlets contain brief visual and textual information regarding the successful growth and development of democracy and parliamentary institutions in India.

The Exhibition, divided into eleven sectors, traced the roots of parliamentary democracy in India, our freedom movement, gradual constitutional development, the role of the national leadership in the nation-building and the dynamic and successful functioning of the Indian parliamentary democracy with the help of photographs, write-ups, diagrams, charts, press-headlines and quotations.

The existence of democratic institutions in India dating back to the Vedic Age, was portrayed in the first sector, "*Democracy in Ancient India*", with textual and pictorial display of the *Sabha* and the *Samiti* which existed during the *Rig Veda* period. Select quotations from the *Vedas*, the *Mahabharata* and the *Manusmriti* and references to the

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\* Contributed by the Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA) Division of the Parliament Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS), Lok Sabha Secretariat.



*Buddha* and *Jaina* Councils were also displayed in this sector. Various republics and democratic institutions at the grassroot levels (*Panchayat System*) which functioned in ancient India and continued to survive and flourish in the middle ages and formed the basis for developing and strengthening modern parliamentary institutions were also highlighted.

The exhibits under the second sector, "*Beginning of Modern Parliamentary Institutions*", pertained to the development of constitutional and legislative institutions since 1833 till the dawn of our Independence. It also contained photographs and write-ups on the transfer of power in 1947.

"*Movement for Freedom and Democratic Institutions*" was the next sector which laid stress on the role of freedom fighters, various movements and organisations, including the Indian National Congress with the help of rare photographs of several heroes and places of the freedom movement starting from the War of Independence of 1857. Gandhiji's twin principles of *Ahimsa* and *Satyagraha* in the service of the community and as a strong and effective medium of protest against unjust laws were duly focussed through photographs and quotations. The exemplary sacrifice of Subhas Chandra Bose in the freedom movement was vividly depicted with the help of photographs. This sector also displayed extracts from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's famous speech "Tryst with Destiny", delivered during the midnight of 14-15 August 1947 in the historic Central Hall of Parliament House at the time of transfer of power.

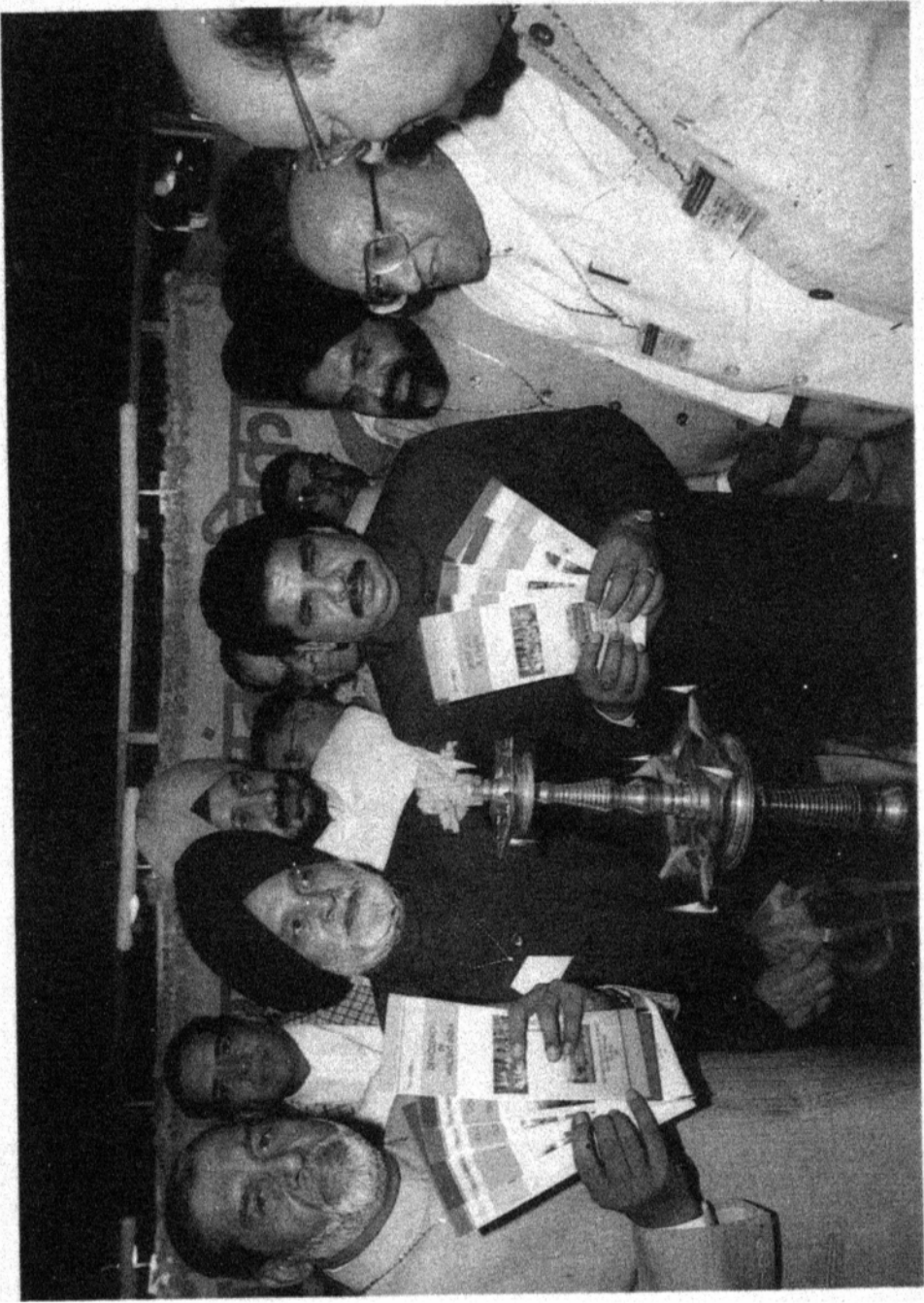
The fourth sector, "*Framing of the Constitution for Governance of Free India*", dealt at length with various aspects of the functioning of the Constituent Assembly which was entrusted with the task of framing of the Constitution. The photographs of signing of the Constitution and charts relating to the scheme of governance for the country, as envisaged under the Constitution, were some of the interesting features of this sector.

The next sector of the Exhibition "*India—A Democratic Republic*" contained a write-up and a diagram on the structure of Parliament and duration of each Lok Sabha, i.e. from the First Lok Sabha to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha (upto 6<sup>th</sup> Session). This sector also contained photographs of the functions held on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Republic of India and our Independence in the historic Central Hall of Parliament House.

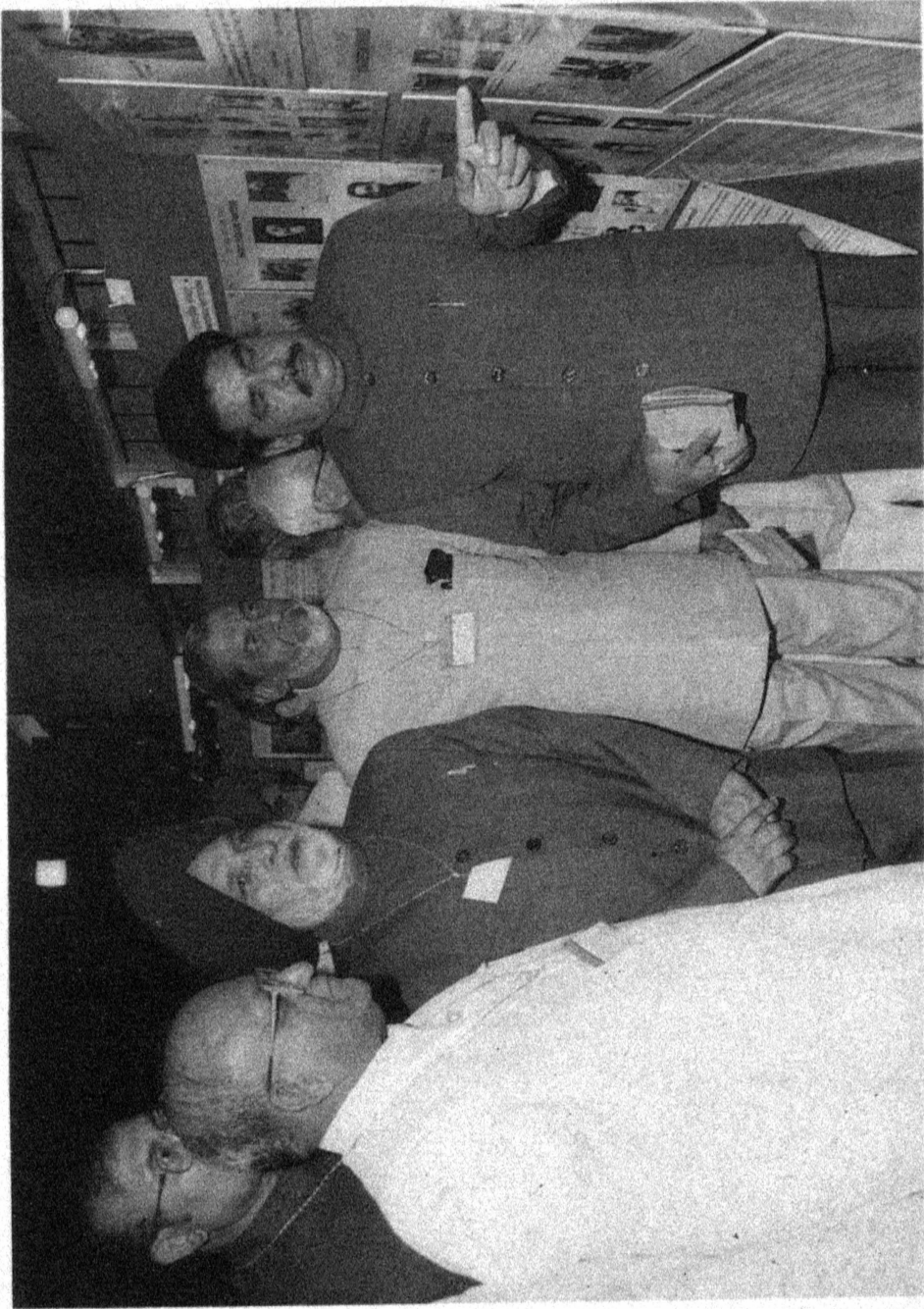
The exhibits under the sector, "*Elections—The People's Power*" dealt with the Electoral and Party Systems in India and contained details like expenditure on all the 13 General Elections held so far, allocation of



The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi inaugurating the Exhibition 'Bharat Mein Sansadiya Loktantra ka Vikas' in the foyer of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Building, Chandigarh, 28 June 2001



The Speaker Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi and the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed releasing the Pamphlets at the Exhibition



Dignitaries at the Exhibition



The Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri G.C. Malhotra explaining one of the write-ups to the dignitaries at the Exhibition

seats to each State/Union territory and party position in the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha.

The photographs of all the important constitutional functionaries viz., Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Prime Ministers, Speakers, etc. were displayed in a chronological order since independence under the sector "*Parliament of India*".

The next sector titled "*Members of Parliament*" dealt with several aspects relating to the members of both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, including their educational background, socio-economic background, average age, representation of women members in Parliament and in the Council of Ministers, etc. with the help of charts/diagrams.

The next sector of the Exhibition i.e. "*Activities of Parliament*" dwelt at length on various parliamentary devices available to members of Parliament to raise important matters before the House(s), and other activities and matters, e.g. presidential processions, presentation of Budgets, the Committee System, time spent on various kinds of business, number of Bills passed, Questions asked and answered, Awards given to Outstanding Parliamentarians, visits of Parliamentary Delegations, Addresses by foreign dignitaries to members of Parliament in the Central Hall of Parliament House, national and international Conferences, and Exhibitions organised on various occasions by the Parliamentary Museum and Archives.

Indian polity has represented 'unity in diversity' in a unique manner since ancient times. It has geo-political and historical characteristics which have few parallels in the world. The sector of the Exhibition entitled "*Indian Federal System*" elaborated on the federal traits in the polity that constitute an essential basis for the governance of the country.

The boundaries of each State including the three newly constituted States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal, its population, voters, districts, towns, *panchayats* and places of interest were depicted in the last sector of the Exhibition. The photographs of the Assembly Buildings, Presiding Officers and Secretaries were also prominently displayed for the information of the Delegates.

Arrangements for the screening of video films on Parliamentary Practices and Procedures and important parliamentary events were also made at the Exhibition site. The dignitaries took keen interest in viewing the films.

Many dignitaries including the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, the Speaker of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, Shri Charnjit

Singh Atwal and most of the Presiding Officers and Secretaries of State Legislatures visited the Exhibition and commended the efforts made. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi observed: "I am happy to inaugurate the Exhibition. Excellent Exhibition". Shri David Simeon, Acting Chairman, Karnataka Legislative Council stated: "The Exhibition is really educative. In one unit this gives a bird's eyeview of the development of parliamentary system in our country". Shri Keshari Nath Tripathi, Speaker, Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly remarked that the Exhibition is not only informative but also exposes to people certain facts about democracy in ancient India, the prevalent parliamentary system and also reminds us of the sacrifices made by our freedom fighters to attain Independence. It is a laudable effort". Smt. Kavali Prathibha Bharati, Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly felt that it would be very much useful to the MLAs as well as MPs. Dr. K. Kalimuthu, Speaker, and Thiru Varagur A. Arunachalam, Deputy Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly jointly remarked: "The Exhibition is excellent, neatly arranged with near perfection."

## PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

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### CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

*105<sup>th</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Conference:* The 105<sup>th</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in Havana (Cuba) from 1 to 6 April 2001. The Indian Delegation to the Conference was led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi. The other members of the Delegation were : Sarvashri Shivraj V. Patil, Bajju Ban Riyan, Raju Parmar, Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Prabhunath Singh, Khagen Das, K. Balarama Krishnamurthy, Dr. Mahesh Chandra Sharma, Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora, Smt. Vanga Geetha, all members of Parliament and Shri G.C. Malhotra, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and Shri R.C. Tripathi, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha. Shri M. Rajagopalan Nair, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

The Conference mainly discussed and adopted Declarations/Resolutions on the following subjects:

- (i) Securing Observance of Principles of International Law in the Interest of World Peace and Security;
- (ii) Education and Culture as Essential Factors in Promoting the Participation of Men and Women in Political Life and as Pre-requisites for the Development of Peoples;
- (iii) Contribution of World Parliaments to the Struggle against Terrorism in Conformity with Resolution 55/158 of the United Nations General Assembly (adopted as a supplementary item); and
- (iv) International Action to Meet the Emergency Situation in Afghanistan, compounded by the recent Destruction of Cultural Heritage by the Taliban (adopted as an emergency supplementary item).

Besides, the Conference held the General Debate on the political, economic and social situation in the world.

*European Parliamentary Seminar on "Trade, Development and Democracy":* A Seminar on "Trade, Development and Democracy," sponsored by the European Parliament was held in Brussels (Belgium) from 10 to 11 April 2001. The members of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation to the Seminar were: Sarvashri K.M. Khan, Kunwar Akhilesh Singh and Kirit J. Somaiya, all members of Parliament.



The Seminar mainly discussed the following subjects:

- (i) Internal Transparency and Accountability: Towards a WTO Equally Open to all its Members; and
- (ii) External Transparency and Accountability: Strengthening the Public Legitimacy of the Multi-lateral Trading System.

*Parliamentary Meeting on "International Trade for a Free, Just and Equitable and Multi-lateral Trading System: Providing a Parliamentary Dimension":* A Parliamentary Meeting on "International Trade" was held in Geneva (Switzerland) from 8 to 9 June 2001 under the aegis of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The Indian Parliamentary Delegation to the Meeting was led by Shri Sharad Pawar, M.P. The other members of the Delegation were: Sarvashri P.S. Gadhavi, Dinsha Patel, Y.V. Rao and Dilip Singh Judev, all members of Parliament. Shri P.D.T. Achary, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

The Meeting was attended by the representatives from 75 National Parliaments along with the observers from International organizations and Ambassadors accredited to the Trade organizations in Geneva.

The Meeting mainly discussed the following three substantive themes:

- (i) Globalization from a Trade Perspective: The Role and Action of Parliament as a relay between Government and the People;
- (ii) WTO and the Current International Trading System : The Role of Parliaments in the Field of Legislation; and
- (iii) Parliamentary Oversight with Respect to Future Trade Negotiations, particularly from the Development Perspective.

*64<sup>th</sup> Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India:* The 64<sup>th</sup> Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held in Chandigarh from 28 to 29 June 2001. The Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi\* presided over the Conference. The Speaker, Punjab Legislative Assembly, Sardar Charnjit Singh Atwal was elected as Co-chairman of the Conference. The Conference, hosted by the Punjab Legislative Assembly, was attended by almost all the Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India. The Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed also attended the Conference.

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\* For the text of the Address by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, at the opening of the Conference see the *Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Vol. XLVII, No. 3, September 2001, pp. 289-298.

The Conference discussed the following items on the Agenda:

- (i) Need to Evolve a Code of Conduct for Legislators and Steps to Contain Frequent Adjournment of the Legislatures on Account of Interruptions / Disturbances; and
- (ii) Harnessing Information and Communication Technologies in the Legislatures and Need for Strengthening of the Libraries *inter-alia* with Computer Connectivity.

Besides, the Report of the Committee of Presiding Officers on "Procedural Uniformity and Better Management of the Time of the House" was also presented by the Chairman of the Committee, Prof. N.S. Pharande, Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council. The Report was considered and unanimously adopted by the Conference.

*Symposium on "Indian Legislatures–Vision for 21<sup>st</sup> Century"*: The Conference of Presiding Officers was followed by a Symposium on "Indian Legislatures–Vision for 21<sup>st</sup> Century" on 30 June 2001. The Symposium, was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Punjab, Sardar Parkash Singh Badal.

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi presided over the Symposium and delivered the Opening Address.\* The Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India, members of Parliament from Punjab and Haryana and members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly participated in the Symposium.

*Conference of Secretaries*: The Conference of Presiding Officers was preceded by the Forty-fourth Conference of the Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India. The Conference was held in Chandigarh on 27 June 2001. The Secretary, Punjab Legislative Assembly, Sardar Nachhattar Singh Mavi delivered the Welcome Address. The Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri G.C. Malhotra and the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, Shri R.C. Tripathi addressed the Conference. The Secretaries of almost all the State/Union territory Legislatures attended the Conference.

### **BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS**

On the birth anniversaries of those national leaders whose portraits adorn the Central Hall of Parliament House, functions are organised under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) to pay tributes to the leaders. Booklets containing profiles of these leaders,

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\* For the text of the Address by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, see *The Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Vol. XLVII, No. 3, September 2001, pp. 299-304

prepared by the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat are also brought out on the occasion.

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period 1 April to 30 June 2001.

*Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:* On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, a function was held on 14 April 2001. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi; the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee; the Minister of Labour, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya; the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa; the Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports, Kumari Uma Bharti; the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Smt. Maneka Gandhi; the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C. Khanduri; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri C. Vidyasagar Rao; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Dr. Ambedkar.

*Pandit Motilal Nehru:* On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pt. Motilal Nehru, a function was held on 6 May 2001. The Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Pt. Motilal Nehru.

*Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore:* On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, a function was held on 8 May 2001. Members of Parliament; former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to the Gurudev.

## **EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS**

### **PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS VISITING INDIA**

*Tanzania:* On our invitation, an 8-member Parliamentary Delegation from Tanzania, led by the Speaker of the National Assembly of Tanzania, Mr. Pius Msekwa, visited India from 16 to 21 April 2001. On 17 April 2001, the Delegation called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi. A dinner was hosted in honour of the Delegation by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, the same day. The Delegation visited the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training the same day. The Delegation also had a meeting with the members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs on 18 April 2001.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra, Chandigarh and Mumbai.

*Yemen:* On our invitation, a 16-member Parliamentary Delegation from Yemen, led by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Yemen Arab Republic, Sheikh Abdulla Bin Hussein Al-Ahmar, visited India from 26 April to 3 May 2001. On 27 April 2001, the Delegation called on the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi. A lunch and tea were hosted in honour of the Delegation, respectively, by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, and the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha and President of the IPU, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, the same day.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra and Mumbai.

### **INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION GOING ABROAD**

*Mexico:* A 14-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, visited Mexico from 28 May to 2 June 2001. The other members of the Delegation were: Sarvashri S. Jaipal Reddy, Jagdambi Prasad Yadav, P.R. Kyndiah, Bhartruhari Mahtab, B.K. Parthasarathi, Sangh Priya Gautam, Maulana Obaidullah Khan Azmi, all members of Parliament and Shri G.C. Malhotra, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. Shri D.R. Kalra, Deputy Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, was the Secretary to the Delegation.

### **BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING**

During the period 1 April to 30 June 2001, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) organised the following Courses/Programmes:

*Appreciation Courses:* Three Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organised for the Probationers of the following Services: (i) (a) Indian Railway Accounts Service; (b) Indian Civil Accounts Service; (c) Indian P&T Finance Service; and (d) Indian Defence Accounts Service (23 to 27 April 2001); (ii) Indian Customs and Central Excise Service (30 April to 4 May 2001); and (iii) Indian Statistical Service (25 to 29 June 2001).

*Attachment Programmes:* The following two Attachment Programmes were organised: (i) for Parliamentary Fellows from ICPS (14 to 25 May 2001); and (ii) for the Officers of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Secretariat (28 May to 1 June 2001).

*Training Courses for Officials of the Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats:* A Training Course for Officers of the Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats providing Reference and Information Service

was organised from 21 to 25 May 2001. Eighteen Officers from eleven State Legislature Secretariats, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan and seven officers from the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Course.

Another Training Course for Officers/Assistants of the Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats dealing with Questions and Legislative and Budgetary Process was organised from 25 to 29 June 2001. Thirty two officers from sixteen State Legislature Secretariats, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Tamil Nadu and eleven officers from the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Course.

Stenography classes for Stenographers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat were also organised from 14 May to 1 June 2001.

*Nominations of Watch and Ward Officers for Training:* Twelve Officers of the Watch and Ward Service of the Lok Sabha Secretariat were nominated to attend the Junior Level Industrial Security Training Course organised at the Industrial Security Academy, Hyderabad, from 4 to 16 June 2001.

*Study Visit by Foreign Officers and Delegations:* An 8 member Parliamentary Delegation from Tanzania led by the Speaker, National Assembly of Tanzania, Mr. Pius Msekwa, visited the Bureau on 17 April 2001.

Ms. Janet Hughes from the Overseas Office of the House of Commons, U.K. visited the Bureau on 17 April 2001 to study the role and functions of the Bureau specifically as a potential resource to other Parliaments.

A 17-member Delegation from the Selangor State Assembly, Malaysia, led by the Speaker, Selangor State Assembly, Dato Haji Onn Bin Haji Ismail came on a study visit to the Bureau on 29 May 2001. Shri P. Upendra, former Union Minister, addressed the Delegation. The Delegation also called on the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed.

*Study Visits:* Nine study visits were organised for the participants from various training and educational institutions.

## PRIVILEGE ISSUES

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### LOK SABHA

*Reference by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha of a notice of question of privilege given by a member of the Lok Sabha against a Minister who is a member of the Rajya Sabha:* Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, member, gave notice of a question of privilege on 30 August 2001, under rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha against the Minister of State of the Department of Disinvestment, Shri Arun Shourie for allegedly causing a breach of privilege by seeking verification of a letter quoted by Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, a member, in the House while participating in the discussion on the Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings and by ordering a CBI inquiry into the matter.

On 30 August 2001, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi observed:

Honourable members, today I have received a notice of question of privilege from Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal against Shri Arun Shourie, the Minister of State of the Department of Disinvestment for having allegedly sought verification of the authenticity of a letter purported to have been written by the Cabinet Secretary which was quoted by Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi during the discussion on the Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings on 23 August 2001. The member has also stated that the Minister of State of the Department of Disinvestment has since sought investigation by the CBI in the matter.

Shri Bansal has contended that since the said letter was quoted by Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi in the House, the same formed part of the proceedings of the House and the matter regarding investigation with regard to the authenticity of the same should have been referred to the Speaker, Lok Sabha instead of referring the same for investigation to the CBI. Shri Bansal has contended that the Minister has committed a breach of privilege by seeking verification of the said letter and also referring the matter to the CBI for investigation.

It may be recalled that on 27 August 2001, when Shri Dasmunsi

sought to raise this matter in the House, several members, expressing their views in the matter, demanded that this matter may be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

I may like to inform the House that Shri Arun Shourie is a member of the Rajya Sabha.

The Committees of Privileges of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, in the Report of their joint sitting in 1954, laid down the procedure to be followed in case where a member of one House is alleged to have committed a breach of privilege of the other House. In terms of that procedure when a question of breach of privilege is raised in any House in which a member of the other House is involved, the Presiding Officer of the House in which the question of privilege is raised, has to refer the case to the Presiding Officer of the other House for appropriate action.

Since Shri Arun Shourie is a member of the Rajya Sabha, I am referring this matter to the Honourable Chairman, Rajya Sabha for appropriate action in accordance with the above procedure.

Accordingly, the above matter was referred to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, on 31 August 2001.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, *vide* his D.O. letter dated 9 November 2001 addressed to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, stated that the matter was referred to Shri Arun Shourie for comments. Shri Arun Shourie, in offering his comments, had stated that on the demand of members and after the consent of the Chair on 23 August 2001, he had sought verification by the CBI of the purported note of the Cabinet Secretary. Shri Shourie had stated that he did so as per his announcement in the House on 23 August 2001. He had also stated that the subsequent shift in the complaining member's (Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi) stance that the matter be referred to the Speaker, Lok Sabha or the Committee of Privileges was an after-thought. It had also been stated by Shri Arun Shourie that a perusal of the Lok Sabha debates of 23 August 2001, supported his contention.

The Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, stated that after consideration of the facts and circumstances of the case, the Chairman, Rajya Sabha had withheld his consent to raise a question involving breach of privilege under Rule 187 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha.

In view of the foregoing, the matter was treated as closed by the Speaker, Lok Sabha.

## PROCEDURAL MATTERS

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*Lok Sabha Secretariat does not entertain matters pertaining to policy decisions of the Government* : A copy of the letter dated 18 May 2001, addressed to the Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports, Kumari Uma Bharti, requesting her to withhold operation of a project known as 'National Reconstruction Corps', engaging hundred volunteers each in hundred selected districts in India, till the Minister made a statement in the House clarifying the entire project during the next Session, was received from Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, a member. No action was taken on the letter as the Lok Sabha Secretariat does not entertain matters pertaining to policy decisions of the Government.



## PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2001)

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

—Editor

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### INDIA

#### DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

*By-election result:* In a by-election held on 10 May 2001, Shri Ram Murti Singh Verma of the Samajwadi Party won the Shahjahanpur seat defeating his nearest rival Smt. Kanta Prasada of the Indian National Congress by over 24,000 votes.

*Elections to the Rajya Sabha:* On 4 June 2001, the following were declared elected to the Rajya Sabha: Dr. Manmohan Singh (Congress) and Shri Indramani Bora (BJP) from Assam; Shri Kalraj Mishra (BJP) from Uttar Pradesh; Bibi Gurcharan Kaur (BJP) from Punjab; and Rao Man Singh (Indian National Lok Dal) from Haryana.

*MPs expelled from Party:* On 28 April 2001, the Rashtriya Janata Dal expelled Shri Ranjan Yadav and Shri Bhante Dhamma Bhiriyo, both members of the Rajya Sabha and Shri Nagmani, a member of the Lok Sabha from the Party for indulging in anti-party activities.

*Resignation of Rajya Sabha Member:* On 19 April 2001, Shri Rajnath Singh resigned from the Rajya Sabha following his election to the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly from the Haidergarh constituency.

*Death of a Member:* On 23 May 2001, Shri Shyam Lal Bansiwala of the Bharatiya Janata Party, a sitting member of the Lok Sabha representing the Tonk constituency in Rajasthan, passed away.

*Death of Former Deputy Prime Minister:* On 6 April 2001, Choudhary Devi Lal, former Deputy Prime Minister and a sitting member of the Rajya Sabha passed away.

**AROUND THE STATES****ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

*New Lieutenant-Governor:* On 8 May 2001, Shri N.N. Jha, was appointed as the Lieutenant-Governor of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

**ANDHRA PRADESH**

*Resignation of Deputy Speaker:* On 27 April 2001, the Deputy Speaker of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Shri K. Chandra Shekhar Rao resigned from Office.

**ASSAM**

*AGP-BJP Alliance formed:* On 9 April 2001, the ruling Asom Gana Parishad formed an alliance with the Bharatiya Janata Party for the Assembly elections.

*Political developments:* Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held on 10 May 2001. The party position following the elections is as follows: Total seats: 126; elections held: 125; Congress: 70; Asom Gana Parishad-BJP alliance: 40; Others: 15 and Countermanded: 1.

On 16 May 2001, Shri Tarun Gogoi was unanimously elected leader of the Congress Legislature Party.

*Appointment of New Chief Minister and Council of Ministers:* On 18 May 2001, Shri Tarun Gogoi was sworn-in as the new Chief Minister of Assam along with twelve Cabinet Ministers and four Ministers of State. The new Ministers and their portfolios are:

*Cabinet Ministers:* Sarvashri Sarat Borkataky: *PWD and Excise, Housing Town and Country Planning*; R. Dhanowar: *Labour and Employment*; D.P. Gowala: *Public Health Engineering (PHE), Assam Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board*; I. Hussain: *Char Area Development, Soil Conservation, Political Department, (Wakf Board, Haj Committee Matter only) Public Enterprise*; Devanand Konwar: *Finance, Revenue, Power*; G.C. Langthasha: *Forest, Social Forestry, Hill Areas Development, Mines and Minerals*; Bharat Narah: *Flood Control, Parliamentary Affairs Deptt., Co-operation*; H.P. Narayan: *Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Assam Accord Department*; Gautam Roy: *Social Welfare, Sports and Youth Welfare*; Dr. Ardhendu Dey: *Food and Civil Supplies and Agriculture*; Dr. Bhumidhar Barman: *Panchayat and Rural Development, Health and Family Welfare*; Smt. Hemo Prova Saikia: *Textiles, Handloom, Sericulture, Fisheries, Cultural Affairs*.

**Ministers of State:** Sarvashri Anjan Dutta: *Transport, Municipal Administration, Guwahati Development Department*; Pradyut Bordoloi: *Industry, Information and Public Relations, Home, Finance, S.T. and Environment*; Nazibul Umar: *Agriculture, Fisheries, Power*; Smt. Rupam Kurmi: *Handloom and Textiles*.

**Merger of Parties:** On 10 June 2001, the Asom Jatiya Sanmilen merged with the Nationalist Congress Party.

## KERALA

**Political developments:** Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held on 10 May 2001. The party position following the elections is as follows: Total seats: 140; United Democratic Front (UDF): 99; Left Democratic Front (LDF): 40; and others: 1.

On 15 May 2001, Shri A.K. Antony was unanimously elected leader of the Congress Legislature party.

**New Chief Minister:** On 17 May 2001, Shri A.K. Antony was sworn-in as the Chief Minister along with an eight-member United Democratic Front Ministry.

On 26 May 2001, the Chief Minister expanded the State Cabinet by inducting twelve Ministers.

## MANIPUR

**Split in MSCP:** On 9 May 2001, a new party viz. the Progressive Manipur State Congress was formed following a split in the Manipur State Congress Party (MSCP) with eighteen of its members breaking away from it.

**Merger of Parties:** On 13 May 2001, the Progressive Manipur State Congress along with eighteen MLAs merged with the Bharatiya Janata Party.

**Ministers dropped:** On 14 May 2001, the Chief Minister, Shri Radhabinod Koijam dropped six Ministers from the Council of Ministers for anti-party activities.

**Confidence Motion:** On 21 May 2001, the Confidence Motion of Shri Radhabinod Koijam's Government was moved in the State Legislative Assembly. The Chief Minister lost the Motion with 39 members opposing the Motion and 17 supporting it in the 60-member Assembly.

On 27 May 2001, the BJP-led forty-one member, five-party alliance supported Shri R.K. Dorendra Singh, former Chief Minister.

*Imposition of President's Rule:* On 2 June 2001, the President's Rule was imposed on the State after the President, Shri K.R. Narayanan signed a proclamation to this effect.

### MIZORAM

*New Governor:* On 8 May 2001, Shri Amolak Rattan Kohli was sworn-in as the Governor of Mizoram.

### PONDICHERRY

*Elections to the State Legislative Assembly:* Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held on 10 May 2001. The party position following the elections is as under: Total seats: 30; Congress and allies: 13; DMK and allies: 12; AIADMK and allies: 3; and Others: 2.

On 19 May 2001, Shri P. Shanmugam was unanimously elected leader of the Congress Legislature Party.

*New Chief Minister:* On 24 May 2001, Shri P. Shanmugam was sworn-in as the new Chief Minister.

*Expansion of Cabinet:* On 1 June 2001, the Chief Minister, Shri P. Shanmugam inducted four Ministers into the Cabinet: Sarvashri N. Rangasamy: *Public Works*; A.V. Subramanian: *Tourism*; C. Jeyakumar: *Public Works*; and A. Kasilingam: *Welfare*.

*Election of Speaker:* On 11 June 2001, Shri D. Ramachandran was unanimously elected the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

### PUNJAB

*MLA joins Congress:* On 1 April 2001, the lone MLA of the Shiromani Akali Dal (Mann), Shri Ajit Inder Singh joined the Indian National Congress.

### SIKKIM

*New Governor:* On 24 May 2001, Shri Kedar Nath Sahni was sworn-in as the new Governor of Sikkim.

### TAMIL NADU

*Change of Party Affiliation:* On 1 April 2001, the Tamil Culture and Temple Administration Minister, Shri M. Thamizhkudimagi belonging to the DMK, quit the party and joined the AIADMK.

*Members expelled from party:* On 15 April 2001, the Tamil Maanila

Congress (TMC) expelled Shri P. Chidambaram, former Union Minister, Shri B. Ranganathan and Shri D. Sundaram, both sitting MLAs from the party, for indulging in anti-party activities.

*Elections to the State Legislative Assembly:* Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held on 10 May 2001. The party position following the elections is as follows: Total seats: 234; AIADMK-led Front: 197; DMK-led Front: 36; and Other: 1.

On 14 May 2001, Ms. J. Jayalalitha was sworn-in as the new Chief Minister.

Later, the Chief Minister, expanded her Council of Ministers. The new Ministers and their portfolios are:

*Cabinet Ministers:* Sarvashri C. Ponnalyan: *Finance and Law*; D. Jaya Kumar: *Electricity, Energy Development*; P. C. Ramacamy: *Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments*; S. Sommalai: *Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare*; C. Durairaj: *Local Administration and Rural Development*; A. Anwer Rhazzo: *Labour, Employment and Training*; K. Pandurangan: *Industries, Mines and Minerals and Electronics*; P. Dhanapal: *Co-operation, Food and Civil Supplies, Consumer Protection*; N. Thalavai Sundaram: *Public Works*; S.S. Thirunavukkarasu: *Information and Publicity, Forests and Environment and Pollution Control*; R. Jeevanantham: *Agriculture*; V. Subramanian: *Adi-Dravidar Welfare*; S.P. Shanmuganathan: *Handlooms and Textiles*; R. Vathialingam: *Rural Industries*; K.P. Rajendra Prasad: *Fisheries and Animal Husbandry*; C. Shanmugavolu: *Milk and Dairy Development*; C. Ve. Shanmugem: *Commercial Taxes*; Se Ma Velusamy: *Housing and Urban Development*; Nainar Nagendran: *Transport*; Dr. M. Thambidurai: *Education*; Smt. R. Saroja: *Tourism*; Smt. B. Valarmethi: *Social Welfare*; Smt. Valarmathi Jebaraj: *Backward Classes and Communities*.

*New Speaker:* On 24 May 2001, Dr. K. Kalimuthu of the AIADMK was elected unanimously as the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

## UTTAR PRADESH

*By-election to the Assembly:* On 9 April 2001, the Chief Minister and BJP nominee, Shri Rajnath Singh was elected to the State Assembly from the Haidergarh constituency.

*MLA expelled from party:* On 10 June 2001, the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) expelled Shri Mukhtar Ansari, MLA from the Party for indulging in anti-party activities.

## WEST BENGAL

*Elections to the State Legislative Assembly:* Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held on 10 May 2001. The party position following the elections is as under: Total seats: 294; Left Front: 200; Congress-Trinamool: 86; BJP: 1; and others: 7.

*Governor appointed:* On 15 May 2001, Lt. General S.K. Sinha (Retd.) was appointed as the acting Governor of West Bengal in addition to his charge as the Governor of Assam.

*New Chief Minister:* On 18 May 2001, Shri Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee was sworn-in as the new Chief Minister along with thirty-three Cabinet Ministers and fourteen Ministers of State. The new Ministers are:

*Cabinet Ministers:* Sarvashri Nirupam Sen; Asim Dasgupta; Subhas Chakrabarty; Suryyakanta Mishra; Kamal Guha; Biswanath Chaudhury; Nandagopal Bhattacharyya; Kiranmoy Nanda; Prabodh Sinha; Kalimuddin Shams; Amar Chaudhury; Gautam Deb; Kanti Biswas; Naren De; Manab Mukherjee; Ashok Bhattacharyya; Satya Sadhan Chakrabarty; Amalendralal Roy; Rezzak Molla; Mrinal Banerjee; Bangshagopal Chaudhury; Dinesh Dakua; Nisith Adhikary; Upen Kisku; Anisur Rahaman; Jogesh Burman; Nimai Mal; Sailen Sarkar; Hafiz Alam Sairani; Md. Amin; Md. Salim; Smt. Nanda Rani Dal; and Smt. Chhaya Ghosh.

*Ministers of State:* Sarvashri Pratim Chatterjee; Dhiren Sen; Sushanta Ghosh; Dasharath Tirkey; Maheswar Murmu; Ganesh Chandra Mondal; Sreekumar Mukherjee; Kanti Ganguly; Pratyush Mukherjee; Narayan Biswas; Nayan Sarkar and Smt. Iva Dey; Smt. Anju Kar; and Smt. Bilashibala Sahis.

## DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

### BULGARIA

*Election results:* On 17 June 2001, elections were held for the 240 seats in the Parliament.

On 18 June 2001, the election results were declared. The former King, Simeon II, won the elections when his party 'Political Movement' won 121 seats.

### GUYANA

*New President:* On 1 April 2001, Mr. Bharrat Jagdao was sworn-in as the new President of Guyana.

**IRAN**

*President re-elected:* On 9 June 2001, Mr. Mohammad Khatami was re-elected as the President of Iran.

**ITALY**

*Election results:* Mr. Silvio Berlusconi and his conservative coalition won the parliamentary elections by securing a majority in the Senate in the elections held on 13 May 2001.

*New Prime Minister:* On 11 June 2001, Mr. Silvio Berlusconi was sworn-in as the Prime Minister of Italy.

**JAPAN**

*New Prime Minister:* On 6 April 2001, the Prime Minister, Mr. Yoshiro Mori resigned from Office. Subsequently, on 26 April 2001, Mr. Junichiro Koizumi was appointed as the new Prime Minister.

**NEPAL**

*Death of King:* On 2 June 2001, King Birendra of Nepal was assassinated. Prince Gyanendra was enthroned as the new King on 4 June 2001.

**PAKISTAN**

*New President:* On 20 June 2001, General Pervez Musharraf assumed the office of President of Pakistan by replacing Mohammed Rafiq Tarar, after suspending the National and Provincial Assemblies through an amended Provisional Constitutional Order.

**PERU**

*New President:* On 4 June 2001, Mr. Alejandro Toledo was elected as President of Peru.

**SRI LANKA**

*Political developments:* On 20 June 2001, the People's Alliance Government led by President Chandrika Kumaratunga was reduced to minority when the 11-member Sri Lankan Muslim Congress (SLMC) withdrew its support.

On 27 June 2001, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ratnasiri Wickramanayake was sworn-in as the acting President after the President, Smt. Chandrika Kumaratunga left for a foreign destination.

**UKRAINE**

*Prime Minister removed:* On 26 April 2001, the Prime Minister, Mr. Viktor Yushchenko was removed by Parliament on the ground of 'failure to improve the economy'.

*New Prime Minister:* On 29 May 2001, the Parliament of Ukraine approved the appointment of Mr. Anatoly Kinakh as the new Prime Minister.

**U.K.**

*Prime Minister re-elected:* On 8 June 2001, Mr. Tony Blair was re-elected as the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

**YUGOSLAVIA**

*Resignation of Prime Minister:* On 30 June 2001, the Prime Minister, Mr. Zoran Zigic resigned from Office over former President Milosevic's extradition to the International War Crimes Tribunal in the Hague.



## SESSIONAL REVIEW

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### THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

#### SIXTH SESSION

The Sixth Session of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, which commenced on 19 February 2001, was adjourned *sine die* on 27 April 2001. The House was later prorogued on 3 May 2001.

A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period 16 to 27 April 2001 is given below\*:

#### A. DISCUSSION / STATEMENTS

*Statement by the Prime Minister regarding the launch of the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) :* Making a Statement in the House on 19 April 2001, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that the first test flight of India's Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle was successfully carried out from Sriharikota on 18 April 2001. The Prime Minister said that the GSLV was the most technologically challenging mission undertaken so far by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and its successful launch was a new landmark in our space achievements. The 49-metre tall GSLV, weighing about 400 tonnes, lifted off from Sriharikota at 3.43 pm IST, carrying the GSAT-1 satellite weighing 1540 kg. After a flawless countdown and 17 minutes of flight, the satellite was successfully placed into its intended orbit. The first signals acquired from the GSAT-1 satellite indicated normal performance of the satellite. In the next few days, the satellite would be manoeuvred to reach its final geo-stationary orbit. The satellite carried instruments to conduct experiments in digital audio broadcast, internet services and compressed digital TV transmissions. The successful accomplishment of the GSLV

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\* For resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period 19 February to 23 March 2001, see the *Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Vol. XLVII, No. 2, June 2001, pp. 208-231

mission was the culmination of a decade of effort of the ISRO centres supported by industries and academic institutions in India. The GSLV, once commissioned into regular service, would provide the country with the capability to launch INSAT type of communication satellites into a 36,000 km.-high orbit, the Prime Minister added.

*Statement by the Minister of External Affairs regarding recent incidents on the India-Bangladesh border:* Making a Statement on 23 April 2001, the Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Defence, Shri Jaswant Singh said that the grave incidents caused by the unwarranted and unprovoked intrusion by the Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) forces into the village of Pyridmuwah in the East Khasi Hill District of Meghalaya took place on the India-Bangladesh border between 16 and 19 April 2001. Tension thereafter spread to other sectors, including in Assam where there was heavy exchange of fire between the Border Security Force (BSF) and BDR in Boraibari on the night of 17-18 April 2001. On 18 April 2001, one of the BSF patrol parties went missing. Later, it was learnt that the Bangladesh media had reported a statement by the Director General, BDR, that 16 BSF personnel had been killed in an encounter.

The Minister said that the matter was immediately taken up through the regular channels of the BSF as also through diplomatic channels both in Delhi and in Dhaka, to convey India's grave concern at this unprovoked and unwarranted intrusion by the BDR and calling for immediate cessation of firing, withdrawal of the BDR and restoration of the *status quo ante*. He said that the confirmation in response to this was received from the Bangladesh Government on 18 April 2001. Necessary instructions were issued for withdrawal of the BDR and the restoration of *status quo ante*. This withdrawal was completed by the night of 19 April 2001.

The Minister added that when the bodies of the BSF personnel were returned on 20 April 2001, shocking marks of injury and mutilation, as also evidence of 8 of them having been shot at point blank range, were found. In the case of the Deputy Commandant, BSF, rigormortis was just setting in, indicating that death had occurred within the last 24 hours. The marks of injury on all bodies were recorded, and signed by representatives of both the BSF and BDR.

The Minister further stated that a strong protest was lodged with the Government of Bangladesh at the inhuman treatment of the BSF personnel. The Bangladesh Government assured that all aspects of

these incidents would be investigated, adding that the BDR action was taken without their knowledge and was regrettable. The Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Sheikh Hasina had spoken to Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Shri Vajpayee also conveyed India's deep sense of hurt and anguish over the inhuman treatment meted out to the BSF personnel. Prime Minister, Sheikh Hasina said that she, too, was deeply saddened and concerned by these incidents and confirmed that a full investigation would be carried out into all aspects of the incidents including the mutilation of the bodies of the BSF personnel. The Foreign Minister of Bangladesh also expressed the same sentiments over the phone. Shri Jaswant Singh reiterated that strong ties of friendship exist between the two countries and acts of criminal adventurism should not be permitted to affect these ties and hoped that the Government of Bangladesh would now act against the perpetrators of these crimes. The Minister added that the Government of India would like to place on record its admiration for the selfless sacrifice of the brave BSF personnel.

Making a submission on the Statement, the Leader of the Opposition, Smt. Sonia Gandhi said that the brutal killing of the brave *jawans* of the BSF by Bangladesh Rifles personnel had shocked and shaken every Indian. She hoped that the Government of Bangladesh, without delay, would constitute an inquiry and bring to book those guilty of this heinous crime.

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav\* of the Samajwadi Party said that India and Bangladesh should maintain good relations. He felt that what happened was an inhuman act and there was a design to spread anti-India feelings in Bangladesh. He wanted the Government to take necessary steps so that the morale of the Indian security forces was not lowered.

Shri K. Yerrannaidu of the Telugu Desam Party said that the killing of the BSF personnel by the Bangladesh Rifles was a very serious matter and urged the Government of India to take stern action.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh of the Rashtriya Janata Dal expressed his sorrow and anguish at the inhuman and barbaric way the Indian soldiers were treated on the Indo-Bangladesh border.

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\* Others who made submissions with the permission of the Chair were: Shri Subodh Roy and Shri Mohan Rawale

## B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

During the period 16 to 27 April 2001, the following Bills were considered and passed by the Lok Sabha: (i) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2, Bill, 2001; (ii) The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2001; and (iii) The Finance Bill, 2001.

## C. QUESTION HOUR

During the Sixth Session of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, in all 32,449 notices of questions (25,035 Starred, 7,400 Unstarred and 14 Short Notice Questions) were received. Out of these, 600 notices were admitted as Starred, 6,214 as Unstarred and none was admitted as a Short Notice Question.

Due to interruptions in the House on 26 February and 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 March 2001 and due to the adjournment of the House on 20 February, 5 and 9 March 2001, and 16 and 30 April 2001, Starred Questions were not called for oral answer. Starred Questions listed for these days were treated as Unstarred and their replies, together with the answers to Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table of the House/printed in the official report of these days.

*Daily average of Questions in the List of Questions orally answered:* The average number of Starred Questions answered orally in the House during the Session was two. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered was five on 2 and 13 March and 19 April 2001.

The average number of Questions in the Unstarred List came to 207 against the prescribed limit of 230, the minimum being 162 Questions on 27 February and 17 April 2001.

*Half-an-Hour Discussion:* In all, 19 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session; however, none was admitted.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

### ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*

The Third Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Fifth Session on 19 March 2001, was adjourned *sine die* on 22 March 2001. The House was later prorogued by the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh. There were four sittings in all.

*Address by the Governor:* The Governor of Arunachal Pradesh addressed the House on 19 March 2001. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved by Shri Wangki Lowang and was seconded by Shri Tanyong Tatak, both members of the Legislative Assembly. The Motion was discussed on 20 March 2001. As many as fourteen members participated in the discussion. The Motion was adopted unanimously on the same day.

*Financial business:* During the Session, the Chief Minister, Shri Mukut Mithi, who is also in charge of the Department of Finance, presented the Demands for Grants for the year 2000-2001 and the Budget Estimates for the year 2001-2002. The Demands for Grants for the years 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 relating to various Departments were also moved by the concerned Ministers and were accepted without any amendment. Thereafter, the necessary Appropriation Bills were introduced, considered and passed. The Excess Demands for Grants for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 relating to various Departments were also moved by the concerned Ministers and accepted in full.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Pisa Tapiap, a former member of the Legislative Assembly.

### ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*\*

The Eleventh Assam Legislative Assembly which commenced its First Session on 30 May 2001, was adjourned *sine die* on 2 June 2001. There were four sittings in all.

*Address by the Governor:* This being the first Session of the newly elected Assembly, the Governor of Assam, Lt. Gen. (Retd.) S.K. Sinha, addressed the House on 31 May 2001. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved by Shri Ripun Bora and was

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\* Material contributed by the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

\*\* Material contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat

seconded by Dr. Haren Das, both members of the Legislative Assembly. The Motion was discussed and later adopted by the House on 1 June 2001.

*Election of Speaker:* During the Session, Shri Prithibi Majhi of the Indian National Congress was elected unanimously as the Speaker of the Assam Legislative Assembly.

*Legislative business:* The following two Bills were passed by the House during the Session: (i) The Assam Non-Government (Deficit) College Central Pension and Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2001; and (ii) The Assam Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2001.

*Financial business:* On 31 May 2001, the Finance Minister, Shri Devanand Konwar presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants and Supplementary Appropriation for the year 2001-2002 which were passed on 2 June 2001. The Assam Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 2001 was also passed by the House on the same day.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the former Deputy Prime Minister of India, Choudhary Devi Lal; Shri Sudhakar Rao Naik, former Chief Minister of Maharashtra; Sarvashri Golok Rajbongshi and Syed Ahmed Ali, former Ministers; Shri Nilamoni Barthakur, freedom fighter and former member of the Legislative Assembly; Sarvashri Ratneswar Das, Jalaluddin Ahmed, former members; Shri Sarat Kumar Dutta, former Chief Justice of the Guwahati High Court; Shri R.K Narayan, literateur; Shri Prafulla Saikia, film director and Shri Jayanta Dutta, social worker.

### CHHATTISGARH VIDHAN SABHA\*

The Chhattisgarh Vidhan Sabha which commenced its First Budget Session on 27 February 2001, was adjourned on 20 April 2001. There were twenty-eight sittings in all.

*Address by the Governor:* This being the first session of the year, the Governor of Chhattisgarh, Shri Dinesh Nandan Sahai addressed the House. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved by Shri Dharamjeet Singh, and was seconded by Smt. Pratima Chandrakar. The Motion of Thanks was discussed on 13, 23 and 26 March 2001 and was adopted by the House.

*Election of Deputy Speaker:* On 28 March 2001, Shri Banwarilal

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\* Material contributed by the Chhattisgarh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat

Agrawal of the Bharatiya Janata Party was elected unanimously as the Deputy Speaker of the Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, thirteen Bills were introduced in the House out of which eight were passed.

*Financial business:* As the new Chhattisgarh State was formed on 1 November 2000, the House approved the Budget for the period from 1 November 2000 to 31 March 2001 and then passed the relevant Appropriation Bill on 5 March 2001. On 20 March 2001, the First Supplementary Budget for the year 2000-2001 was presented which was passed on 22 March 2001. The Finance Minister, Shri Ramchandra Singh Deo, presented the Budget for the year 2001-2002 on the same day. The General Discussion on the Budget commenced on 28 March 2001 and was followed by the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants of individual ministers which continued up to 18 April 2001. After the voting on the Demands for Grants was over, the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2001 was introduced which was considered and passed by the House the next day.

In the meantime, on 26 March 2001, the Finance Minister also presented the Vote on Account for two months, which was passed by the House on the same day.

*Constitution of Committees:* The Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha, Shri Rajendra Prasad Shukla, constituted several committees of the Vidhan Sabha including the financial committees *i.e.* Public Accounts Committee, Public Undertakings Committee and Estimates Committee besides the Committee on Ethics.

*Obituary references:* During the Session obituary references were made on the passing away of the former Deputy Prime Minister of India, Choudhary Devi Lal; Shri M.S. Newalkar, former Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Shri J.H. Patel, former Chief Minister of Karnataka; Sarvashri Indrajit Gupta, V.N. Gadgil, Dr. Sushila Nayyar, former Union Ministers, Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia, a former member of Parliament; Smt. Sanyogita Devi Deshmukh, a sitting member of the undivided Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Sarvashri Bhavanilal Verma, Sampat Singh Bhandari, Jawan Singh Patel, Jhankar Singh, Chitrakant Jaiswal, Vegraj Sharma, and Rani Prem Kumari Raje, former members of the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, and Shri Sunderlal Tripathi, a well-known journalist and freedom fighter. Obituary references were also made in the memory of those who lost their lives in the Gujarat earthquake.

**GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\***

The first part of the First Session of the Third Goa Legislative Assembly was held from 17 January 2001 to 22 January 2001. The second part of the First Session was held from 19 March 2001 to 30 March 2001. The House was later prorogued by the Governor of Goa on the same day.

*Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address:* The Motion of Thanks to the Governor, for his Address on 17 January 2001, was moved on 22 January 2001 but it remained part discussed during the first part of the First Session of 2001. The discussion on the Motion was resumed during the second part of the First Session and it went on for 3 days. Eighteen members participated in the discussion. Two amendments to the Motion were moved. The House passed the Motion of Thanks on 21 March 2001, rejecting all the amendments to the Motion.

*Legislative Business:* The following seventeen Bills were passed during the first part of the First Session, 2001: (i) The Goa Appropriation Bill, 2001; (ii) The Goa Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2001; (iii) The Goa Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2001; (iv) The Goa Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2001; (v) The Goa Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2001; (vi) The Goa Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 2001; (vii) The Goa Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 2001; (viii) The Goa Appropriation (No. 8) Bill, 2001; (ix) The Goa Appropriation (No. 9) Bill, 2001; (x) The Goa Appropriation (No. 10) Bill, 2001; (xi) The Goa Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (xii) The Goa Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (xiii) The Goa Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (xiv) The Goa State Guarantees (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (xv) The Goa Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (xvi) The Goa Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses)(Amendment) Bill, 2001; (xvii) The Goa Tax on Entry of Goods (Amendment) Bill, 2001.

During the second part of the Session, the following twenty-four Bills including two money bills were passed by the House : (i) The Goa Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001; (ii) The Goa Command Area Development (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (iii) The Goa Tillari Irrigation Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (iv) The Goa Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (v) The Goa Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (vi) The Goa Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001; (vii) The Goa Prevention of Defacement of Property (Amendment)

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\* Material contributed by the Goa Legislative Assembly Secretariat



Bill, 2001; (viii) The Goa School Education (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (ix) The Goa Coaching Classes (Regulation) Bill, 2001; (x) The Goa Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (xi) The Goa Excise Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (xii) The Goa Public Health (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (xiii) The Goa Agricultural Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (xiv) The Goa Legislative Diploma No. 2070 dated 15.4.1961 (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (xv) The Goa Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (xvi) The Goa Prohibition of Smoking and Spitting (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (xvii) The Goa Co-operative Societies Bill, 2001; (xviii) The Goa Employment (Conditions of Service) and Retirement Benefits Bill, 2001; (xix) The Goa Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (xx) The Goa Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (xxi) The Goa Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (xxii) The Goa Entertainment Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001; (xxiii) The Goa Tax on Luxuries (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001; and (xxiv) The Goa Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2001.

**Financial business:** During the Session, the Demands for Grants for a part of the financial year 2001-2002, the third batch of the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2000-2001 and the connected Appropriation Bills were passed by the House.

**Obituary references:** During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the former Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Shri Manju Balkrishna Gaonkar, and Shri Abdul Razak, a former member of the Assembly and some other eminent personalities.

### **MADHYA PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA\***

The Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha which commenced its Seventh Session on 12 January 2001, was adjourned *sine die* and later prorogued on 28 March 2001. During the Session, the House had two long recesses *i.e.* from 20 January to 18 February 2001 and 9 March to 18 March 2001. There were twenty-five sittings in all.

**Address by the Governor:** The Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Dr. Bhai Mahavir addressed the House on 12 January 2001. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved by Chaudhary Rakesh Singh and was seconded by Shri Bharat Singh, both members of the Legislative Assembly. The Motion of Thanks was discussed for three days and was adopted by the House on 18 January 2001.

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\* Material contributed by the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat

**Legislative business:** During the Session, ten Bills were passed by the House. Some of the important Bills passed were: (i) The Madhya Pradesh Lok Vaniki Vidheyak, 2001; (ii) The Madhya Pradesh Urja Vidheyak, 2001; and (iii) The Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sachivalaya Sewa (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001.

**Financial business:** On 20 February 2001, the Finance Minister, Shri Ajai Mushran, presented the Budget for the year 2001-2002. The General Discussion on the Budget commenced on 27 February 2001. Though 9 days were allotted for voting on the Demands for Grants, it could not be completed within the allotted time due to repeated adjournments on account of interruption and the Demands for Grants of 18 Ministries were guillotined. Thereafter, the Appropriation Bill (No. 2), 2001 was introduced and passed by the House the same day. In the meantime, the Third Supplementary Budget for the year 2000-2001 was passed on 20 March 2001.

**Obituary references:** During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the former Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri J.H. Patel; Sarvashri Indrajit Gupta, V.N. Gadgil and Dr. (Smt.) Sushila Nayyar, former Union Ministers; Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia, a former member of Parliament; Smt. Sanyogita Devi Deshmukh, a sitting member of the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Sarvashri Bhavanilal Verma, Sampat Singh Bhandari, Jawan Singh Patel, Jhankar Singh, Bhagwat Saboo, Chitrakant Jaiswal and Rani Prem Kumari Raje, former members of the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha. Obituary references were also made in the memory of the victims of the earthquake in Gujarat.

### **MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\***

The Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, commenced its first Session on 12 March 2001. The House was prorogued on 18 April 2001. There were twenty-one sittings in all.

**Address by the Governor:** The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P.C. Alexander, addressed members of both the Houses of the State Legislature on 12 March 2001. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved and was later adopted by the House without any amendment.

**Legislative business:** During the Session, the following eleven Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Maharashtra Legislature Members

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\* Material contributed by the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly Secretariat

(Removal of Disqualification) (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (ii) The Bombay Village Panchayats and the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (iii) The Maharashtra Mineral Development (Creation and Utilisation) Fund Bill, 2001; (iv) The Maharashtra Water Conservation Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (v) The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (vi) The Vidarbha Irrigation Development Corporation, the Konkan Irrigation Development Corporation and the Maharashtra Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (vii) The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001; (viii) The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2001; (ix) The Maharashtra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2001; (x) The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Levy and Amendment) Bill, 2001; and (xi) The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2001.

*Financial business:* On 19 March 2001, the Finance Minister presented the Supplementary Demands for the year 2000-2001. The Budget for the year 2001-2002 was presented to the House on 23 March 2001. The discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants of five Departments took place on 21 and 22 March 2001. The General Discussion on the Budget was held on 28 and 29 March 2001. The Motion on Vote on Account for the year 2001-2002 was moved in the House on 30 March 2001. The discussion and voting on the Budgetary Demands for Grants of twelve Departments were held for 6 days *i.e.* 9, 10, 11, 16, 17 and 18 April 2001.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the former Deputy Prime Minister of India, Choudhary Devi Lal; Shri Sadiq Ali Tahir Ali, former Governor of Maharashtra, Shri Ram Krishnarao Meghe and Smt. Celin Aloysius D'silva, both former Ministers; Sarvashri Bapusaheb Sakharam Solanke, Sahebrao Vitthalrao Bute-Patil, Navalchand Girdharilal Toksiya, Dagu Shankar, Amul Maganlal Desai and Popatrao Haribhau Kokare, all former members of the Legislative Assembly. Obituary references were also made on the passing away of those who lost their lives in the Gujarat earthquake.

#### **ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\***

The Orissa Legislative Assembly which commenced its Fourth Session on 2 March 2001, was adjourned *sine die* on 10 April 2001. The House

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\* Material contributed by the Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat

was later prorogued by the Governor on 30 April 2001. There were twenty-eight sittings in all.

*Address by the Governor:* The Governor of Orissa Shri M.M. Rajendran addressed the House on 2 March 2001.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, five Bills including the Appropriation Bill, 2001 were passed by the House.

*Financial business:* On 8 March 2001, the Finance Minister presented the General Budget for the year 2001-2002. The House discussed and passed the Demands for Grants pertaining to different (in all seventeen) Departments of the State Government as well as the Appropriation Bill, 2001.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Biren Palai, a sitting member of the Legislative Assembly; and also on the demise of four former members.

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**APPENDIX I**

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK  
TRANSACTIONED DURING THE SIXTH SESSION  
OF THE THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA**

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1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	19 February 2001 to 27 April 2001	
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	31 (recess from 24 March 2001 to 15 April 2001)	
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS		186 Hours
3a. ACTUAL TIME OF SITTING	109 Hours and 09 minutes	
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	1 (1.3.2001)	
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		27
(ii) Introduced		12
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha		4
(iv) Reported by Standing Committees		2
(v) ' Discussed		18
(vi) Passed		17
(vii) Part-discussed		1
(viii) Pending at the end of the Session		28
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		149
(ii) Introduced		20
(iii) Discussed		1
(iv) Part-discussed		1
(v) Pending at the end of the Session		169
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184		
(i) Notices received		659
(ii) Admitted		81
(iii) Discussed		1
8. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED LAID UNDER RULE 377		249
9. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING 'ZERO HOUR'		145
10. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)		
(i) Notices received		186
(ii) Admitted		3
(iii) Discussions held		2

11. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197 (Calling Attention of Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	Nil
12. STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS UNDER RULE 372	15
13. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	10
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Withdrawn	1
14. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	3
(ii) Admitted	3
(iii) Moved	Nil
15. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Received	11
(ii) Admitted	11
(iii) Discussed	2
(iv) Withdrawn	1
(vii) Part-discussed	1
16. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	2
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Adopted	1
17. NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Total No. of Notices received	53
(ii) Brought before the House	2
(iii) Admitted	Nil
(iv) Consent withheld by Speaker outside the House	51
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	12,763
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND THE DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	777 on 1.3.2001
20. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	600 (66 answered orally)
(ii) Unstarred	6,214
21. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	7
22. PETITIONS PRESENTED	4
23. NUMBER OF PRIVILEGE MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	11
(ii) Brought before the House	Nil

**24. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES**

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 April to 30 June 2001	No. of reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	2	2
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members	1	1
iii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	3	1 (1 Action Taken Statement)
iv)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	—	—
v)	Committee on Petitions	5	2
vi)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	2	2
vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	3	—
viii)	Committee on Privileges	—	—
ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	3	—
x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	—	—
xi)	Estimates Committee	2	—
xii)	General Purposes Committee	1	—
xiii)	House Committee	—	—
	a) Accommodation Sub-Committee	—	—
	b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	—	—
xiv)	Public Accounts Committee	—	—
xv)	Railway Convention Committee	10	2 (6 Action Taken Statements)
xvi)	Rules Committee	—	—

**JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEES**

i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	—	—
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**STANDING COMMITTEES**

i)	Committee on Agriculture	—	—
ii)	Committee on Communications	20	2(1 Action taken Report)
iii)	Committee on Defence	5	1 (Action taken Report)
iv)	Committee on Energy	11	4 (Action taken Report)
v)	Committee on External Affairs	—	—
vi)	Committee on Finance	—	—
vii)	Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	5	2
viii)	Committee on Labour and Welfare	—	—
ix)	Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals	4	1
x)	Committee on Railways	—	—
xi)	Committee on Urban and Rural Development	—	—
xii)	Committee on the Empowerment of Women	5	—

**APPENDIX II**

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED  
DURING THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND  
SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA**

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1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	19 February to 23 March 2001 and 16 April to 27 April 2001	
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD		31
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTINGS HOURS	90 Hours and 22 minutes	
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD		1
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		43
(ii) Introduced		8
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha		17
(iv) Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment		4
(v) Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha		Nil
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha		Nil
(vii) Referred to the Departmentally- related Standing Committees		9*
(viii) Reported by Select Committee		Nil
(ix) Reported by Joint Committee		Nil
(x) Reported by the Departmentally- related Standing Committees		2
(xi) Discussed	19 (includes one part-discussed Bill)	
(xii) Passed		18**
(xiii) Withdrawn		Nil
(xiv) Negatived		Nil
(xv) Part-discussed		1
(xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any recommendation		8
(xvii) Discussion postponed		1
(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session		50
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		127

\* The figure includes the Bills referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committees since January 2001 till the date.

\*\* Including 8 Money Bills returned by the Rajya Sabha to the Lok Sabha.

(ii) Introduced	4
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	Nil
(iv) Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
(v) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(vi) Discussed	3
(vii) Withdrawn	3
(viii) Passed	Nil
(ix) Negatived	Nil
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi) Part-discussed	Nil
(xii) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv) Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	Nil
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	128
<b>7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)</b>	
(i) Notices received	97
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Discussions held	Nil
<b>NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)</b>	
<b>8. STATEMENT MADE BY MINISTERS</b>	2
<b>9. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD</b>	Nil
<b>10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS</b>	
(i) Notices received	4
(ii) Admitted	4
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	1
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
<b>11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS</b>	
(i) Notices received	4
(ii) Admitted	4
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
<b>12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS</b>	
(i) Received	15
(ii) Admitted	15
(iii) Discussed	Nil
(iv) Withdrawn	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil

(vi) Adopted	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	1
(viii) Discussion postponed	Nil
<b>13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS</b>	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
<b>14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS</b>	
(i) Received	174
(ii) Admitted	167
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
<b>15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE</b>	
(i) Received	1
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
(viii) Lapsed	1
<b>16. NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY</b>	Nil
<b>17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED</b>	<b>993</b>
<b>18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS</b>	<b>1,932</b>
<b>19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED</b>	<b>67</b> (on 27.2.2001)
<b>20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE</b>	<b>143</b> (on 8.3.2001)
<b>21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED</b>	
(i) Starred	620
(ii) Unstarred	4,718
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	1
<b>22. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES</b>	Nil

## 23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl No.	Name of the Committee	No. of meetings held during the period 1 January-30 June 2001	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	6	Nil
ii)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	6	5
iii)	Committee on Petitions	6	Nil
iv)	Committee on Privileges	1	Nil
v)	Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	6	1
vii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	2	1
viii)	General Purposes Committee	1	Nil
ix)	House Committee	2	Nil
<b>DEPARTMENTALLY-RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES</b>			
x)	Commerce	14	6
xi)	Home Affairs	24	16
xii)	Human Resource Development	10	9
xiii)	Industry	9	8
xiv)	Science & Technology, Environment & Forests	16	8
xv)	Transport and Tourism	9	6
<b>OTHER COMMITTEES</b>			
xvi)	Ethics Committee	2	Nil
xvii)	Committee on Provision of Computers to Members of Rajya Sabha	7	Nil
xviii)	Committee on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	4	Nil
xix)	Joint Parliamentary Committee on the functioning of Wakf Boards	2	Nil
xx)	Joint Parliamentary Committee to look into the question of jurisdictional overlap between Parliamentary Committees	3	Nil
xxi)	Joint Committee on Patents (Second Amendment) Bill, 1999	4	Nil

## 24. OBITUARY REFERENCES

S.No.	Name	Sitting member/ Ex-member/Dignitary
1.	Shri Manubhai Shah	Ex-member
2.	Shri G. Lakshmanan	-do-
3.	Shri Jitendra Prasada	-do-
4.	Shri M. Anandam	-do-
5.	Shrimati Vijaya Raju Scindia	-do-
6.	Shri V.N. Gadgil	-do-
7.	Shri Shanti Tyagi	-do-
8.	Shri Sadiq Ali	-do-
9.	Shri J.S. Tilak	-do-
10.	Shri Indrajit Gupta	Sitting Member, Lok Sabha
11.	Shri Devi Lal	Sitting Member, Rajya Sabha

**APPENDIX III**  
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES**  
**DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2001**

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>STATES</b>							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	564(68)	(26) <sup>(a)</sup>	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.C.:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi L.A.	15.6.2001 to 15.6.2001	1	—	—	—	—	—
Goa L.A.	20.6.2001 to 20.6.2001— 5.7.2001 to 23.7.2001—II	14(1,13)	3,14	—	447(331)	88(88)	—
Gujarat L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	525(311)	—
Haryana L.A.	11.6.2001 to 12.6.2001	3	6(6)	—	434(371)	36(27)	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.	27.2.2001 to 31.3.2001	21	9(9)	—	717(567)	(231)	273(47)
Karnataka L.A.:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.C.	26.2.2001 to 31.3.2001	20	14(14)	—	1,224(205)	747	—



Kerala L.A.	5.6.2001 to 23.7.2001	12	2(1)	—	224	1,229	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	12.1.2001 to 28.3.2001	25	10(10)	—	5,245(2,343)	2,894(3,692) <sup>(b)</sup>	—
Maharashtra L.A.	12.3.2001 to 18.4.2001	21	20(11)	—	10,626(1,982)	90(57)	168(99)
Maharashtra L.C.	12.3.2001 to 18.4.2001	21	1(2)	—	4,249(1,425)	26(16)	3
Manipur L.A.	25.5.2001 to 21.5.2001	1	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.	15.6.2001 to 3.7.2001	13	1(1)	—	279	3	—
Mizoram L.A.	20.3.2001 to 19.4.2001	15	1(1)	—	437(429)	167(166)	2(2)
Nagaland L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	15(15)
Sikkim L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	19.1.2001 to 2.2.2001	10	6(6)	—	1,188(13)	(1166)	—
Tripura L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	20.3.2001 to 1.6.2001	23	6(20)	—	542(418)	104(88)	276(238)
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES							
Pondicherry L.A.	9.6.2001 to 11.6.2001	2	—	—	—	—	—

\* Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report

\*\*Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

Notes: a) Starred Questions admitted as unstarred

b) Including the starred questions converted in to unstarred questions

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

**COMMITTEES AT WORK/NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED  
DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2001**

STATES		
	9	Business Advisory Committee
	10	Committee on Govt. Assurances
	11	Committee on Petitions
	12	Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions
	13	Committee on Privileges
	14	Committee on Public Undertakings
	15	Committee on Subordinate Legislation
	16	Committee on the Welfare of SC and ST
	17	Estimates Committee
	18	General Purposes Committee
	19	House/Accommodation Committee
	20	Library Committee
	21	Public Accounts Committee
	22	Rules Committee
	23	Joint Select Committee
	24	Other Committees
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	—	17
Assam L.A.**	—	—
Chhattisgarh L.A.**	—	—
Goa L.A.**	—	—
Gujarat L.A.**	—	—
Haryana L.A.**	—	19
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	6
Jharkhand L.A.**	—	16(9)
Karnataka L.A.**	—	1
Kerala L.A.**	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	—	—
Madhpradesh L.A.**	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	—	5
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	—	23
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	—	8(a)

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Assam L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.	—	19	19	—	—	13	9	—	—	—	—	9	15	—	—	19 <sup>(a)</sup>
Bihar L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi L.A.	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	2 <sup>(a)</sup>
Goa L.A.	1(1)	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	2 <sup>(a)</sup>
Haryana L.A.	1	11	—	—	1	12	11	14	15	—	15	12	20	10	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	3	7	5	7	7	—	—	1	5	—	—	14 <sup>(a)</sup>
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.	—	2(1)	6	6	—	4(1)	8	7	6	7	—	—	6	—	—	27 <sup>(b)</sup>
Karnataka L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Karnataka L.C.	3	6	7	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.	3(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	4(4)	2(1)	1(1)	3(2)	5(2)	1	1	3(7)	1(1)	—	—	3	6(16)	3(1)	—	6 <sup>(a)</sup>
Maharashtra L.A.	7(6)	17(1)	11(4)	2(2)	4	11(2)	11	26(2)	15(2)	—	—	1	17(2)	1	—	40 <sup>(a)</sup>
Maharashtra L.C.	6(4)	11(1)	4	3(2)	5	11(2)	11	26(2)	15(2)	—	—	1	17(2)	—	—	40 <sup>(a)</sup>
Manipur L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.	1	7	3	—	4	4*	6(1)	2	3	—	2	4	2	1	—	46 <sup>(a)</sup>
Mizoram L.A.	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	7(8)	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A.	—	13	14	—	8	16	5	4	17	—	10	4	18	—	—	12 <sup>(a)</sup>

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rajasthan L.A.	—	11	16	—	14	13	16	28	26	—	11	12	14	4	13 <sup>(a)</sup>	45 <sup>(a,*)</sup>
Sikkim L.A. <sup>^</sup>	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	1	5(10)	1(3)	—	—	4(14)	2(3)	—	3(4)	—	3	—	4(21)	—	—	4(13) <sup>(m)</sup>
Tripura L.A.	—	2	3	—	2	—	1	6	2	—	3	2	5	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	—	4	7	—	—	5	2	9	15	—	—	3	10	—	—	9 <sup>(m)</sup>
Uttar Pradesh L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>UNION TERRITORY</b>																
Pondicherry L.A.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—

\* Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL Report

\*\* Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

- (a) Minorities Welfare Committee-2; Women and Child Welfare Committee-6
- (b) Questions and Calling Attention Committee-10; and Zila Panchayat Raj Parishad Committee-9
- (c) House Committee to Look into the recommendations of the Virender Parkash Committee's Report to review the Structure and Working of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi-2
- (d) Panchayati Raj Committee-1; and Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-1;
- (e) Public Administration Committee-3; Human Development Committee-3; General Development Committee-5; and Rural Planning Committee-3.
- (f) Nivedan Committee-5; Committee on Culture, Youth and Sports Development-3; Committee on Environment and Pollution Control-7; Committee on Children and Minority Welfare-6; and Zila Parishad and Panchayati Raj Committee-6
- (g) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-1; Committee on Questions and References-4; and PAC Sub-Committee on Action-1
- (h) Committee on Welfare of Virukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes-3; Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-16; Panchayati Raj Committee-14; Catering Committee-3; and Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-4.
- (i) Committee on Empowerment of Women-6; Standing Committee on Development Departments (A)-17(3); Standing Committee on Development Departments (B)-5(3); and Standing Committee on Work Departments(C)-18(3)

- (j) Committee on Papers Laid/to be Laid on the Table-9; and Committee of the House on Starred Question No. 2154 (Constituted on 30.10.2000)-3
- (k) Select Committee on Rajasthan Cooperative Society Bill-9; Select Committee on Rajasthan Rent Control Bill, 2001-4; Women and Child Welfare Committee-16; Question and Reference Committee-16; Backward Class Welfare Committee-13
- (l) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House-4(13)
- (m) Questions and Reference Committee-9

**APPENDIX IV**  
**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF**  
**PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE**  
**PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD**  
**1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2001**

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1	2	3
1.	The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 2001	9.5.2001
2.	The Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2001	9.5.2001
3.	The Insurance Laws (Transfer of Business and Emergency Provisions) Repeal Bill, 2001	9.5.2001
4.	The Colonial Prisoners Removal (Repeal) Bill, 2001	9.5.2001
5.	The Appropriation (Railways) (No. 2) Bill, 2001	11.5.2001
6.	The Finance Bill, 2001	11.5.2001
7.	The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2001	11.5.2001

**APPENDIX V**

**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE  
LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE  
UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD**

**1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2001**

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**GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Goa Appropriation (Vote on Account) (No. 2) Bill, 2001
2. The Goa Legislative Diploma No. 2070 (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001
- \*3. The Goa Registration of Tourist Trade (Amendment) Bill, 2001
- \*4. The Goa Entertainment Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 2001
- \*5. The Goa Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001
- \*6. The Goa Tax on Entry of Goods (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001
- \*7. The Indian Stamp (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2001
- \*8. The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2001
- \*9. The Goa Administrative Tribunal (Amendment) Bill, 2001
- \*10. The Goa State Guarantees (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001
- \*11. The Goa Prevention of Defacement of Property (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001
- \*12. The Goa (Quorum in the Legislative Assembly) Bill, 2001
- \*13. The Goa Money Lenders Bill, 2001
- \*14. The Goa Legislative Diploma No.1984 (Amendment) Bill, 2001
- \*15. The Goa Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy Council Bill, 2001
- \*16. The Goa Tourist Places (Protection and Maintenance) Bill, 2001

**HARYANA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2001
2. The Good Conduct Prisoner's Probational Release (Repeal) Bill, 2001
3. The Haryana Local Area Development Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2001
4. The Haryana General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2001
5. The Haryana Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2001
6. The Punjab New Capital (Perpheri) Control (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2001

**JHARKHAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Jharkhand Contingency Fund Bill, 2001
2. The Jharkhand Appropriation Bill, 2001

3. The Jharkhand Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2001
4. The Jharkhand Area Autonomous Council (Dissolution) Bill, 2001
5. The Jharkhand Panchayat Raj Bill, 2001
6. The Jharkhand Legislature Officers (Salary and Allowances) Bill, 2001
7. The Jharkhand Ministers Salary and Allowances Bill, 2001
8. The Jharkhand Legislature (Members' Salary, Allowances, Pension) Bill, 2001
9. The Jharkhand Legislature (Leader of Opposition Salary and Allowances) Bill, 2001

#### **KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Amendment) Bill, 2001
2. The Karnataka Improvement Boards (Amendment) Bill, 2001
3. The Karnataka Municipal Corporations (2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment) Bill, 2000
4. The Karnataka Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2001
5. The Karnataka Appropriation Bill, 2001
6. The Karnataka Taxation Law (Amendment) Bill, 2001
7. The Karnataka Stamp and Certain Other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2001
8. The Karnataka Motor Vehicle Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2001
9. The Karnataka Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2001
10. The Karnataka Ministers Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2000
11. The Karnataka Legislators Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2000
12. The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment) Bill, 2001
13. The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2001
14. The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2001

#### **KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) (No. 2) Bill, 2001

#### **MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001
2. The Madhya Pradesh Lok Vanikee Vidheyak, 2001
3. The Madhya Pradesh Urja Vidheyak, 2001
4. The Madhya Pradesh Viniyog Vidheyak, 2001
5. The Madhya Pradesh Viniyog Vidheyak, (Kramank-2), 2001
6. The Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sachivalaya Seva (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001



7. The Madhya Pradesh Rajya Alpsankhyak Aayog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001
8. The Madhya Pradesh Manoranjan Shulk Tatha Vigyapan Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001
9. The Madhya Pradesh Vritti Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001
10. The Madhya Pradesh Motor van Karadhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001

#### **MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

1. The Bombay Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2000
2. The Prince of Wales Museum (Amendment) Bill, 2001
3. The Maharashtra Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualification) (Amendment) Bill, 2001
4. The Bombay Village Panchayats and the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 2001
5. The Maharashtra Mineral (Development Creation and Utilisation Fund) Bill, 2001
6. The Maharashtra Water Conservation Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2001
7. The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2001
8. The Vidarbha Irrigation Development Corporation, the Konkan Irrigation Development Corporation and the Maharashtra Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation (Amendment and Continuance) Bill, 2001
9. The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001
10. The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2001
11. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2001
12. The Maharashtra Tax Laws and Amendment Bill, 2001
13. The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2001

#### **MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 2001

#### **MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Mizoram Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2001

#### **TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Tamil Nadu Highways Bill, 2001
2. The Tamil Nadu Land Improvement Schemes (Amendment) Bill, 2001
3. The Tamil Nadu Manual Workers (Regulations of Employment and Conditions of Work) Amendment Bill, 2001
4. The Tamil Nadu Public Libraries (Amendment) Bill, 2001
5. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Bill, 2001
6. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2001

**UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

1. The Uttar Pradesh Homoeopathic Chikitsa Mahavidyalaya (Arjan and Prakirna Upbandh) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001
2. The Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Sewa Chayan Board (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001
3. The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti (Alpkalik Vyavastha) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001
4. The Uttar Pradesh Sarvajanik Bhumi (Optical Fibre Cable Bechane aur uska Anurakshan Karne Ke Liye Anumatl) Vidheyak, 2001
5. The Uttar Pradesh Vriksha Sanrakshan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001
6. The Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Sewa Chayan Board (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001

**UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Uttar Pradesh Udyogik Shetra Vikas (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001
2. The Bhartiya Stamp (Uttar Pradesh Sanshodhan) (Vidheyak) 2001
3. The Uttar Pradesh Viniyog (2000-2001 Ka Dwitiya Anupurak) Vidheyak, 2001
4. The Uttar Pradesh Viniyog (Lekhanudhan) Vidheyak, 2001
5. The Uttar Pradesh Aamod Aur Pankar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001
6. The Uttar Pradesh Aabkari (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001
7. The Uttar Pradesh Maal Ke Pravesh Par Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001
8. The Uttar Pradesh Vyapar Kar (Sanshodhan aur Vadhikaran) Vidheyak, 2001
9. The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadhan Mandi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001
10. The Uttar Pradesh Viniyog Vidheyak, 2001
11. The Bhartiya Bhagidhari (Uttar Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001
12. The Rajasva Vasuli (Uttar Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001
13. The Registrikaran (Uttar Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001
14. The Bhartiya Stamp (Uttar Pradesh Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001

## APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD  
1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2001

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of Promulgation	Date on which Laid Before the House	Date of cessation	Remarks
<b>UNION GOVERNMENT</b>					
1.	The Indian Council of World Affairs (Second) Ordinance, 2001	8.5.2001	—	—	—
2.	The Food Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	22.5.2001	—	—	—
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>					
1.	The Andhra Pradesh Tax on entry of goods into local area Ordinance, 2001	2.5.2001	to be laid	—	—
2.	The Andhra Pradesh Tax on Luxuries (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	2.5.2001	to be laid	—	—

<b>GOA</b>			
1.	The Goa Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	24.5.2001	—
2.	The Goa Tax on Entry of Goods (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	24.5.2001	—
3.	The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1963 (Goa (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	24.5.2001	—
		<b>GUJARAT</b>	
1.	The Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	28.4.2001	—
2.	The Gujarat Regularisation of Unauthorised Development Ordinance, 2001	28.4.2001	—
3.	The Gujarat Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	30.4.2001	—
4.	The Gujarat Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	30.4.2001	—
5.	The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	30.4.2001	—
		20.6.2001	Replaced by Legislation
		20.6.2001	Replaced by Legislation
		20.6.2001	Replaced by Legislation
		26.7.2001	—
		26.7.2001	—
		26.7.2001	—
		26.7.2001	—
		26.7.2001	—

6.	The Gujarat Motor Spirit Cess Ordinance, 2001	30.4.2001	26.7.2001	—	—
<b>HARYANA</b>					
1.	The Haryana Local Area Development Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	9.5.2001	11.6.2001	11.6.2001	Replaced by Legislation
<b>JHARKHAND</b>					
1.	The Jharkhand Contingency Fund Ordinance, 2000	14.12.2000	28.2.2001	15.4.2001	Replaced by Legislation
<b>KERALA</b>					
1.	The Electricity (Supply) Kerala Amendment Ordinance, 2001	13.3.2001	2.7.2001	16.7.2001	—
2.	The Kerala Advocates' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	13.3.2001	2.7.2001	16.7.2001	—
3.	The Kerala State Paddy Board Ordinance, 2001	13.3.2001	2.7.2001	16.7.2001	—
4.	The Kerala Forest (Vesting and Management of Ecologically Fragile Lands) Ordinance, 2001	13.3.2001	2.7.2001	16.7.2001	—
5.	The Kerala Small Plantation Workers' Welfare Fund Ordinance, 2001	13.3.2001	2.7.2001	16.7.2001	—

6.	The Kerala Industrial Revitalisation Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	13.3.2001	2.7.2001	16.7.2001	—
7.	The Kerala Handloom Workers' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	13.3.2001	2.7.2001	16.7.2001	—
8.	The Local Self Government Institutions Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	13.3.2001	2.7.2001	16.7.2001	—
9.	The Kerala Child Labour (Release, Rehabilitation and Welfare) Ordinance, 2001	13.3.2001	2.7.2001	16.7.2001	—
10.	The Pariyaram Institute of Medical Services and Advanced Studies in Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases Ordinance, 2001	13.3.2001	2.7.2001	16.7.2001	—
11.	The Kerala State Labour Authority Ordinance, 2001	13.3.2001	2.7.2001	16.7.2001	—
12.	The Kerala Motor Transport Workers' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	13.3.2001	2.7.2001	16.7.2001	—
13.	The Kerala Headload Workers' (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	13.3.2001	2.7.2001	16.7.2001	—
14.	The Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	13.3.2001	2.7.2001	16.7.2001	—

15.	The Cochin University of Science and Technology (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	13.3.2001	2.7.2001	16.7.2001	—
16.	The Kerala National University of Justice Education Ordinance, 2001	13.3.2001	2.7.2001	16.7.2001	—
17.	The Malabar Hindu Religious Charitable Institutions and Endowment Ordinance, 2001	22.3.2001	2.7.2001	16.7.2001	—
18.	The Kerala Pre-primary Education Ordinance, 2001	27.3.2001	2.7.2001	16.7.2001	—
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>					
1.	The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2001	6.1.2001	13.3.2001	23.4.2001	Ordinance conversion Bill was passed by the Assembly and transmitted to the Council. In the Council, the motion that Bill may be circulated for eliciting opinion thereon within a period of six months was passed and accordingly it was circulated for eliciting opinion thereon.

2.	The Vidarbha Irrigation Development Corporation, the Konkan Irrigation Development Corporation and the Maharashtra Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2001	6.1.2001	13.3.2001	23.4.2001	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	31.1.2001	13.3.2001	23.4.2001	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Maharashtra Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	31.1.2001	13.3.2001	23.4.2001	—
5.	The Maharashtra Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualification) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	10.2.2001	13.3.2001	23.4.2001	Replaced by Legislation
6.	The Bombay Village Panchayats and the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	10.2.2001	13.3.2001	23.4.2001	Replaced by Legislation
7.	The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	10.2.2001	13.3.2001	23.4.2001	Ceased to operate
8.	The Maharashtra Water (conservation) Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	12.2.2001	13.3.2001	23.4.2001	Replaced by Legislation



9.	The Maharashtra Mineral Development (Creation and Utilisation) Fund Ordinance, 2001	26.2.2001	13.3.2001	23.4.2001	Replaced by Legislation
10.	The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	27.2.2001	13.3.2001	23.4.2001	Ceased to operate
11.	The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	8.3.2001	13.3.2001	23.4.2001	Replaced by Legislation
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>					
1.	The Tamil Nadu Manual Workers (Regulation to Employment and Conditions of Work Second Amendment Ordinance, 2001	23.2.2001	—	—	—
2.	The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2001	13.3.2001	—	—	—
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>					
1.	The Uttar Pradesh Commission for Minorities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	8.6.2001	—	—	—
2.	The Uttar Pradesh State Commission for Backward Classes (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	8.6.2001	—	—	—
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	8.6.2001	—	—	—

APPENDIX VII  
A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (AS ON 30 SEPTEMBER 2001)

States	Seats	BJP	INC	CPI (M)	TDP	SJP	SS	BSP	DMK	JD(Sa- mata)	AIA	BUD	AITC	NCP	JD (U)	INLD	PMK	J&KNC	LJSP	MDMK	RJD	RJDKDe- mocratic)	FSP	CPI	
Andhra Pradesh	42	7	5	29																					
Anunachal Pradesh	2	2																							
Assam	14	2	9																						
Bihar	40	12	2	1						10					5				3		4		2		
Chhattisgarh	11	8	3																						
Goa	2	2																							
Gujarat	26	20	6																						
Haryana	10	5														5									
Himachal Pradesh	4	3																							
Jammu & Kashmir	6	2																	4						
Jharkhand	14	10	2																						
Karnataka	28	7	18							1					1										1
Kerala	20	8	8																						
Madhya Pradesh	29	21	7																						
Maharashtra	48	13	10					15						6											
Manipur	2																								
Meghalaya	2		1																						
Mizoram	1		1																						
Nagaland	1		1																						
Orissa	21	9	2										10												
Punjab	13	1	8																						
Rajasthan	25	16	9																						
Sikkim	1																								1
Tamil Nadu	39	3	2	1																					
Tripura	5	4	1	1																					
Uttaranchal	5	4	1																						
Uttar Pradesh	80	25	8		26*			14																	
West Bengal	42	2	3	21																					
Nominated	2	1								1															
UNION TERRITORIES																									
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1																							
Chandigarh	1		1																						
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1																								
Daman and Diu	1		1																						
The NCT of Delhi	7	7																							
Lakshadweep	1																								
Pondicherry	1		1																						
Total	545	181	111	32	29	26	15	14	12	12	11	10	9	8	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	

\* Includes one member (Kunwar Sarv Raj Singh) expelled from Samajwadi Party and sitting separately w.e.f. 6.2.2001



**Abbreviations used in respect of parties represented in the Lok Sabha:**

BJP—Bharatiya Janata Party; INC—Indian National Congress; CPI(M)—Communist Party of India (Marxist); TDP—Telugu Desam Party; SP—Samajwadi Party; SS—Shiv Sena; BSP—Bahujan Samaj Party; DMK—Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; JD(Samata)—Janata Dal (Samata); AIADMK—All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; BJD—Biju Janata Dal; AITC—All India Trinamool Congress; NCP—Nationalist Congress Party; RJD—Rashtriya Janata Dal; JD(U)—Janata Dal (United); INLD—Indian National Lok Dal; PMK—Pattali Makkal Katchi; MDMK—Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; J&K NC—Jammu and Kashmir National Conference; LJP—Lok Jan Shakti Party; RSP—Revolutionary Socialist Party; CPI—Community Party of India; ABLTC—Akhil Bharatiya Lok Tantrik Congress; AIFB—All India Forward Bloc; MUL—Muslim League Kerala State Committee; RLD—Rashtriya Lok Dal; SAD—Shiromani Akali Dal; AIMEIM—All India Majlis-e-ittihadul Muslimeen; BBM—Bharipa Bahujan Mahasangh; CPI(ML)—Communist Party of India (Marxist Leninist) Liberation; HVC—Himachal Vikas Congress; JD(S)—Janata Dal (Secular); KC—Kerala Congress; KCM—Kerala Congress (M); MSCP—Manipur State Congress Party; MGRADMK—MGR Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; PWP—Peasants and Workers Party of India; SAD(M)—Shiromani Akali Dal (SS Mann); SDF—Sikkim Democratic Front; SJP(R)—Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya); IND—Independents

**B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA  
(AS ON 26 JULY 2001)**

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
		Seats	INC	BJP	CPI(M)	TDP	RJD	DMK	SP	JD	CPI	A/A-DMK	Shiv Sena	SAD	Others*	Independents	Total	Vacancies	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
<b>STATES</b>																			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	2	1	1	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
3.	Assam	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2(a)	—	7	—	
4.	Bihar	16	2	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3(b)	—	16	—	
5.	Chattisgarh	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	
6.	Goa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
7.	Gujarat	11	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	
8.	Haryana	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3(c)	—	5	1	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(d)	—	3	—	
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3(e)	—	4	—	
11.	Jharkhand	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3(m)	—	6	—	
12.	Karnataka	12	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	
13.	Kerala	9	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4(f)	—	9	—	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	
15.	Maharashtra	19	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2(g)	3	19	—	
16.	Manipur	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
18.	Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
19.	Nagaland	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
20.	Orissa	10	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3(h)	—	10	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
21.	Punjab	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	7	—	
22.	Rajasthan	10	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	
23.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(i)	—	1	—	
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	6	—	—	3(j)	—	17	1	
25.	Tripura	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
26.	Uttaranchal	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31	2	12	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	5(k)	4	31	—	
28.	West Bengal	16	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3(l)	2	15	1	
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>																			
29.	Delhi	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
30.	Pondicherry	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
31.	Nominated	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	12	—	
TOTAL		245	57	49	14	13	7	9	9	6	6	6	5	5	36	21	243	2	

\* As per list attached

- (a) Asom Gana Parishad-1; Autonomous State Demand Committee-1
- (b) Samata Party-1; Expelled from RJD-2
- (c) Indian National Lok Dal-2; Haryana Vikas Party-1
- (d) Himachal Vikas Congress-1
- (e) J&K National Conference-3
- (f) Muslim League-2; Kerala Congress-1; Revolutionary Socialist Party-1
- (g) Republican Party of India-1; Nationalist Congress Party-1
- (h) Biju Janata Dal-3
- (i) Sikkim Democratic Front-1
- (j) Tamil Maanila Congress (Moopanar)-3
- (k) Bahujan Samaj Party-4; Akhil Bhartiya Loktantrik Congress-1
- (l) All India Forward Bloc-1; Revolutionary Socialist Party-2
- (m) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-2 ; Expelled from RJD-1

## C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE LEGISLATURES

State/Union territories	Seats		Cong.(I)	Janata Dal	BJP	CPI(M)	CPI	Others Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
	2	3									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Andhra Pradesh L.A. (1.8.2001)	295	91	—	12	2	—	183 <sup>(a)</sup>	5	293	2	
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Assam L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bihar L.A. (1.7.2001)	243	11	—	35	2	2	175 <sup>(b)</sup>	17	243*	—	
Bihar L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Delhi L.A. (1.7.2001)	70	52	1	14	—	—	1 <sup>(c)</sup>	2	70*	—	
Goa L.A. (1.7.2001)	40	13	—	20	—	—	6 <sup>(d)</sup>	1	40	—	
Gujarat L.A. (1.7.2001)	182	56	4*	117	—	—	—	4	181	1	
Jharkhand L.A.	82	11	—	33	1	2	31 <sup>(e)</sup>	4	82*	—	
Haryana L.A. (1.7.2001)	90	21	—	6	—	—	51 <sup>(f)</sup>	11	90*	—	
Himachal Pradesh L.A. (1.4.2001)	68	28	—	35	—	—	4 <sup>(g)</sup>	1	68*	—	
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Karnataka L.A. (1.7.2001)	75	31	5	14	—	—	22 <sup>(h)</sup>	2	74	1	

Karnataka L.C. (1.4.2001)	75	26	5	14	—	—	—	26 <sup>(n)</sup>	3	74	1
Kerala L.A.** (1.7.2001)	141	61	—	—	23	7	45 <sup>(b)</sup>	—	3	140*	1
Madhya Pradesh L.A. (31.3.2001)	231	—	1	83	—	—	139 <sup>(a)</sup>	—	7	231*	—
Maharashtra L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.** (1.7.2001)	78	13	1	18	—	—	32 <sup>(n)</sup>	—	14	78	—
Manipur L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.* (1.7.2001)	60	15	—	—	—	—	45 <sup>(m)</sup>	—	—	60	—
Mizoram L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A. (1.7.2001)	117	14	—	18	—	2	77 <sup>(n)</sup>	—	5	116	1
Rajasthan L.A. (30.6.2001)	200	153	3	32	1	—	8 <sup>(b)</sup>	—	3	200	—
Sikkim L.A. (1.7.2001)	32	—	—	—	—	—	32 <sup>(b)</sup>	—	—	32	—
Tamil Nadu L.A. (1.4.2001)	235	—	—	2	2	8	214 <sup>(a)</sup>	—	1	228*	7
Tripura L.A. (1.7.2001)	60	12	—	—	38	2	6 <sup>(n)</sup>	—	2	60	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A. (10.7.2001)	404	13	4	158	4	1	212 <sup>(a)</sup>	—	12	404	—



Uttar Pradesh L.C. (1.7.2001)	100	3	—	44	1	—	42 <sup>(a)</sup>	9	99	1
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>UNION TERRITORY</b>										
Pondicherry L.A. (1.7.2001)	30	11	—	1	—	—	16 <sup>(a)</sup>	2	30*	—

⊕ Excluding Speaker

- \* Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report
- \*\* Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures. (+) Two members of this Party have intimated to the Speaker of their joining the Congress Party and one member has intimated about his resignation from the Janata Dal. In this regard the Petition filed under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India, are pending.
- (a) Telugu Desam Party-178; All India Majlis-Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-4; and Nominated-1
- (b) RJD-115; Samata Party-30; Janata(U)-12; Lok Janashakti-6; CPI (Male)-5; BSP-5; and Congress(S) Party-2
- (c) Unattached-1
- (d) Maharashtra Gomantak Party-2; Indian National Congress (Shaikh Hasan Group)-1; Nationalist Congress Party-1; GPCP-1; and Goan People's Congress Party (Venkatesh Desai Group)-1;
- (e) Samata Party-5; Janata Dal United-3; Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-12; Rashtriya Janata Dal-9; Marxist Co-ordination Committee-1; and Nominated-1
- (f) Indian National Lok Dal-46; Haryana Vikas Party-2; Bahujan Samaj Party-1; Nationalist Congress Party-1; and Republican Party of India-1
- (g) Himachal Vikas Congress-2; and Unattached-2
- (h) Janata Dal(S)-14; and Janata Dal (U)-8
- (i) Janata Dal(S)-16; Janata Dal (U)-8; and Separate Group of JD-2
- (j) Muslim League-16; Kerala Congress (Mani)-9; Janathipathya Samrakshana Samithi-4; Janata Dal (Secular)-3; Kerala Congress-2; Kerala Congress (B)-2; Kerala Congress (Jacob)-2; Nationalist Congress Party-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party (Bolshevik)-2; and Communist Marxist Party-1
- (k) Bhartiya Rashtriya Congress-127; Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)-4; Samajwadi Party-4; Republican Party of India-1; Janata Party-1; Aajay Bharat Party-1; and Nominated-1

- (1) Shiv Sena-19; Nationalist Congress Party-11 ; Peasants and Workers Party of India-1; Bharipa Bahujan Mahasangh-1
- (m) Meghalaya Parliamentary Forum-40; and United Parliamentary Forum-5
- (n) Shiromani Akali Dal-62; Unattached-13; Shiromani Akali Dal (Mann)-1; and Bahujan Samaj Party-1
- (o) BSP-2; Rashtriya Janata; Dal-1 ; and Loktantrik Congress Vidheyak Dal Samuah-3; Independents-5
- (p) Sikkim Democratic Front-28; and Sikkim Sangram Parishad-4
- (q) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-162; Tamil Maanila Congress (Moopanar)-36; All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-4; Indian National League-3; Pattali Makkal Katchi-3; All India Forward Bloc-1; Tamil Maanila National League-2; Puthiya Tamilagam-1; Unattached-1; and Nominated-1
- (r) RSP-2; and TUJS-4
- (s) Samejwadi Party-102; Bahujan Samaj Party-50; Uttar Pradesh Loktantrik Congress-19; Lok Janashakti Party-13; Jantantrik Bahujan Samaj Party-8; Lok Dal-7; Samata Party-2; Rashtriya Lok Dal-2; Samejwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya)-1; Apna Dal-1; Rashtriya Kranti Party-1; Nominated-1; and Unattached-5
- (t) Samejwadi Party-22; Bahujan Samaj Party-9; Bhartiya Loktantrik Congress-2; and Shikshak Dal (Non-Political)-9
- (u) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-3; Tamil Maanila Congress (Moopanar)-2; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-7; and Puduvai Makkal Congress-4