

Conducting Youth Parliament

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction: Why Youth Parliament

The law-making bodies are required to discuss various local, national and international issues and then make suitable laws on them. The members of these bodies present all points of views and try to represent all kinds of interests related to a problem. Eventually there is accommodation of various interests and a compromise decision is taken. An effort is always made to take such a decision as would please most and antagonise least. Such decisions are frequently taken by Parliament. The decisions of Parliament are important since they affect the whole country. Each one of us is affected by the decisions of Parliament. The decisions are the result of long drawn debates. For conducting debates in Parliament a detailed procedure of rules is followed. The rules are based on democratic principles. By these rules it is ensure that everybody gets a chance to be heard and a proper decorum is maintained in the course of discussion that goes on in Parliament.

India's Long Democratic Tradition

Democracy is not a new concept to India. India has a long tradition of tolerance of different views and creeds, which is the hall-mark of any true democracy. There is also considerable evidence of widespread existence of democratic institutions in ancient India. In the Vedic period the republics were called *Gana-Rajyas*. These *Gana-Rajyas* were autonomous and were governed by an elected *Gana-Mukhya*. The lichchhavi republics which came later, had four elected officials who ran the administration. Decisions were taken by voting on important issues. The elected representatives could be recalled if they neglected their duty.

Sabhas (General assemblies of the people), (Councils of elders) and *Gram Sabhas* (Village assemblies) were a common feature in ancient India. In fact, the *Gram Sabhas* continued to exist in some form or the other in spite of successive foreign invasions in the country.

However, it must be admitted that the present democratic institutions that are in existence in the country, are a part of British legacy.

The Indian Constitution which came into force on 26 January, 1950, has set up a democratic form of government. By a democratic form of government is meant a government which is based on the consent of the governed. It is a system in which free public opinion is the main source of law and in which the government depends upon public opinion and responds to changes in public opinion. Democracy derives its vitality from the freedom of opinion and discussion which it tolerates. In democracy it is

believed that truth emerges from the competition of ideas. The outstanding merit of democracy is that by making people voters and participating in public affairs, it compels people to consider public issues and form their opinion on them.

One of the rationales of democracy is that in it everybody gets a chance to be heard. All citizens have the right to express their opinions freely and thereby contribute to the taking of right decisions and passing of good laws that govern the country. In order to actively and meaningfully participate in the democratic functioning of our civic and political institutions, citizens are required to have certain competencies. Not on a few occasions do we observe that normal rules of discussion are violated by the people who manage civic and political affairs. Decorum which is essential for making any discussion purposeful, is flouted and participants are swayed by emotions. Many a time discussions become one sided in the sense that only the more vocal people present their views and others sit as silent observers. As a result various aspects of a problem are not presented properly, and consequently appropriate decisions are not taken. In some cases where every participant is on his/her toes to present his/her point of view, the very functioning of the institution is jeopardised owing to chaotic conditions prevailing in the deliberations.

It is, therefore, necessary that at school stage a suitable programme is devised to train students for their role as citizens in a democracy. Education should make students competent enough to consider public issues and form their opinion on them judiciously. Youth is a season of hope and aspiration. It is proper to take advantage of this and develop in our young students the necessary civic competence. A good citizen is supposed to be an expert in human relations. This expertness is needed at a many points; in inter-group relations; across the table in discussion; in family affairs; in local and national affairs. The meaning of citizenship is not only confined to knowing rights and duties, but also extended to areas of human behaviour. WE must have suitable programme to train our students in the filed of human behaviour.

In schools we give importance to individual scholarship rather than to group product. Our students are often taught debate and public speaking skills rather than skills of group dynamics. Many of us feel increasingly in adequate to cope with the problems of group life which are more pressing in the present-day world.

Why Youth Parliament

There are four techniques which are used to develop skills and attitudes to deal with problems of group life and which have received attention of educationists: (1) Group Discussion, (2) Sociodrama and Role-playing, (3) Use of Sociograms and other Devices of Sociometry, and (4) Application of Action Research.

There is a need to develop a programme in which elements of all the four techniques are used and integrated as far as possible. The Youth Parliament is a programme in which group discussion and role-playing techniques can effectively be used.

Citizenship is not a subject; it is a way of living. Therefore, its learning demands appropriate practice in the living of it. Our approach has to be, not "What does a good citizen know?" but "what does a good citizen do, and what must he know to do it?" Citizenship education cannot be imparted merely by providing students with factual information. We have to think not only in terms of developing competencies in students but also in terms of influencing their attitudes which are essential for running democracy in the country on right lines. This is possible if we pay some attention to designing and organising purposeful activities for students' participation. The Youth Parliament is one of such activities by which we can impart some real citizenship education.

The framers of the Indian Constitution deliberately chose the parliamentary democracy in which Parliament is the supreme law-making body and exercises financial and administrative control over the government. The parliamentary democracy is simple to operate and is intelligible to the people, because they are familiar with its working. During the British period the British government was compelled to introduce many representative institutions in response to the growing strength of the Indian National Movement. Many leaders were associated with local self-government. Indians played an increasing role both in the executive and in the legislative wings of provincial and central government. Though the number of people who participated in various fields of government at local and provincial levels was not very large, their influence was considerable. They had gained training and experience to work the parliamentary system, which explains not only the ease and facility with which the system was introduced in this country but also the high standards maintained by the institutions.

The parliamentary system is both responsive and responsible. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar once said in one of his speeches in the Constituent Assembly debates: "There is both a daily and periodic assessment of the responsibility of government." Thus, after thorough discussion, the parliamentary system was accepted for the country and over the years the system has proved to be successful.

Along with the parliamentary system, the Constitution adopted the principle of adult franchise with an abundant faith in the common man. The introduction of the parliamentary government on the basis of adult franchise brings enlightenment and promotes the well-being of the common man. A government based on adult franchise is more likely to work for the social and economic welfare of the masses. Adult franchise in India has given a voice and power to the teeming millions. Under the system of adult franchise the poor and the rich, the literate and the illiterate, all have the right to vote and the right to get elected to parliament.

Over the years the law-making procedure has become complex and, therefore, requires training and special effort to be conversant with it. Familiarity with the procedure is an imperative for effective and purposeful participation in parliamentary debates. While in the past the earlier experience gained by our parliamentarians in the various representative institutions at the local level, stood them in good stead, in recent years many young leaders have become members of parliament, without any corresponding chance to get requisite training and exercise at the local or state level.

Association of young leaders with the parliamentary activities is good for the country, but their purposeful participation depends upon their acquaintance with the

procedure. Even political parties have feel the need for training and orienting their youth legislators. In the light of this development the scheme of Youth Parliament should go a long way in equipping future legislators for their role in the country's parliament and state legislatures.

Holding of mock sessions of parliament in schools and colleges in the country is quite an old practice. In these mock parliaments, there are certain deficiencies which reduce their general usefulness and effectiveness. Firstly, the mock sessions are not held according to the laid down rules and conventions of parliament mainly because the concerned teachers are not conversant with these rules and conventions. Relevant material on the subject is also not available to the school. Secondly, non issues and very often imaginary issues are chosen for discussions and for the question hour. An attempt is often made to mock the whole procedure in such a way that it proves to be a downright entertainment. The mock session often proves to be a farcial drama. Consequently, its educative content and its potentiality as a great educative device is completely lost. ON many occasions it turns out to be a fancy dress show.

The tradition of holding mock sessions has to be taken advantage of and at the same time there is a need to eliminate the deficiencies of 'mock parliament' and give it a more educative content. From this point of view a scheme of 'Youth Parliament' has been launched.

The composition, powers and functions of the Indian parliament are generally included in the course of study at the middle, secondary and higher secondary stages of schooling Knowledge of its procedure helps in developing an insight into the working of parliament and therefore the session of Youth parliament have a special importance in developing such an insight in the young students.

Thus, the purposes of Youth Parliament are as follows:

1. To make students understand the parliamentary procedure.
2. To develop in students an insight into the working of parliament
3. To make students consider public issues and form their opinion on them.
4. To train students in the technique of group discussion
5. To develop in students an ability to arrive at a decision after group discussion.
6. To develop them in them respect and tolerance for the views of others.
7. To develop in them an understanding that respect for rules is essential for conducting any discussion systematically and effectively.
8. To train students in group behaviour.
9. To make students aware of various problems facing our society and the country.
10. To develop in students the quality of leadership.
11. To make students understand the common man's point of view and express it in an articulated manner.

Youth Parliament Scheme

Parliamentary democracy has taken roots in our country and, therefore, from the point of view of further strengthening democracy the Fourth All India Whips' Conference held in Bombay in 1962, conceived the idea of encouraging the Youth Parliament in educational institutions. The Conference recommended that "Government should encourage holding of mock Parliament in Educational Institutions and through Panchayats in rural areas". This recommendation was reiterated by all the successive All India Whips' Conferences.

In pursuance of these recommendations the Ministry of parliamentary Affairs drew up a scheme of Youth Parliament Competition in 1965 for the Higher Secondary Schools in the Union Territory of Delhi. The first Youth Parliament Competition was held in 1966-67. Since then every year competitions are held and various prizes are awarded to the schools of Delhi. In 1978, the 'Youth Parliament' scheme was extended to selected Kendriya Vidyalayas situated in and around Delhi. However, in 1982-83 a separate scheme of Youth Parliament Competition was introduced for the Kendriya Vidyalayas and competitions under the scheme have regularly been held every year among the Kendriya Vidyalayas situated in Delhi and its adjoining states. To commemorate 40 years of India's Independence and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru's birth centenary the scheme was launched at the national level in which Kendriya Vidyalayas from all parts of the country participated.

When the scheme was started in 1966-67, it is used to be called mock parliament competition Scheme. However, the Eight All India Whips' Conference held at Bhopal in November, 1972 recommended that the name of mock parliament should be substituted by Youth Parliament, Consequently, the scheme is now known as the Youth Parliament Competition Scheme. The scheme with its various details is given in Appendix III.

The scheme has been adopted by a number of States and union Territories. The Ministry of a Parliamentary Affairs is also extending all possible financial and technical assistance to the states and union Territories to conduct these competitions in that schools.

Indian Parliament at a Glance

India is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic. Our Constitution has set up a democratic form of government in the country. a democratic form of government is run by the representatives chosen by the people. Every five years General Elections are held and the people elect their government. The General Elections are conducted by an independent Election Commission. The whole country is divided into constituencies, each constituency electing one representative. Each State sends a fixed number of representatives determined on the basis of its population.

India is a Union of States. The Constitution provides for both a Union Government and State Governments. The powers of the Union Government and the State Governments are clearly defined by the Constitution. On the lines of Parliament at the national level we have legislatures at the State level.

The Constitution has given three separate lists of subjects. Parliament alone can pass laws on subjects given in the Union List. Laws pertaining to the defence of the country, railways, shipping, currency, posts and telegraphs, foreign affairs, etc; are enacted by the Union Government.

The State Government can make laws on subjects given in the State List. The important ones are agriculture, health, forests, irrigation, electricity, law and order in the State, police, entertainment, etc.

Both Parliament and the State legislatures have the power to make laws on subjects given in the Concurrent List. The important subjects under this list are civil and criminal procedure, labour welfare, factories, newspaper, education, books etc.

The Union Government consists of three organs, namely, the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary. We have accepted the parliamentary form of government in which parliament is the supreme law-making body and the real executive powers are vested in the Prime Minister. the Prime Minister is the leader of the Party in majority in the popularly elected Lok Sabha. He chooses his ministers and all of them collectively and individually, are responsible to the Lok Sabha.

In Delhi there is a huge Parliament building known as Parliament House (Sansad Bhawan) in which the representatives chosen by the people assemble and make laws for the whole country.

Every proposed law when it is introduced in Parliament is called a Bill. Such a law is first presented in either House of Parliament in the form of a Bill. Having been discussed and passed by one house, it is sent to the other House for concurrence. After passage by both the Houses of Parliament the Bill is sent to the other House for concurrence. After passage by both the Houses of Parliament the Bill is sent to the President for his approval and signature. After the President's signature the Bill becomes

law. Thus, the President, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha form the Parliament in India.

The Lok Sabha is a House of the People because its members are chosen directly by the people. The members are elected for five years. Every member has to take an oath of faith and loyalty to the Constitution. The Lok Sabha elections are contested by political parties and therefore except a few independent members most of the members are elected on party tickets. The political party which has the majority of members in the Lok Sabha, elects its Leader who is appointed as the Prime Minister of India by the President. On the advice of the Prime Minister, the President appoints other ministers.

The Lok Sabha members elect one person from among themselves to preside over its sittings. This person is called the Speaker. The speaker conducts the proceedings of the Lok Sabha impartially.

The Rajya Sabha is the second House of Parliament. It is called the Council of States because it consists of representatives of the States. Besides twelve members who are nominated by the President on the basis of their contributions in the fields of literature, science, art and social service, the rest of the members are elected by the members of legislative assemblies of the States. The Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution. One-third of its members retire on the expiration of every second year. The Vice-President of India presides over the sittings of the Rajya Sabha, therefore, he is also known as the Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

Functions of Parliament

Parliament makes laws for the whole country. It is the supreme law-making body in the country.

The Union Government receives money through various taxes. It spends this money on the welfare of the people. The income and expenditure are shown in the budget prepared and presented before Parliament every year by the Government. The budget is approved by Parliament. Without the Parliament's sanction the Government can neither impose any taxes nor spend any amount. Thus, Parliament keeps a control on the income and expenditure of the Government.

The most important function of Parliament is to exercise control over the ministers and their work. A member of Parliament can ask any minister questions about his/her department. Through these questions the members keep a check on the functioning of various departments. The Prime Minister and his/her ministers are responsible to Parliament for their work. The Lok Sabha can remove them by passing a no-confidence motion against them.

A proposed law is first introduced in Parliament in the form of a bill. There are two types of Bills- Money Bills and Bills other than money Bills. Any Bill relating to income and expenditure is called a Money Bill. A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha. It must be first introduced in the Lok Sabha. After it has been passed

in the Lok Sabha, the Money Bill is sent to the Rajya Sabha for return. The Bills which are not Money Bills, can be introduced in either House of Parliament.

Every Bill that is introduced in Parliament has to go through three readings in each of the Houses. Copies of the bill are given to the members in advance to enable them to study and to raise objections, if any, at the introduction stage. The minister or any other members introduces the Bill. In the second reading a general clause-by-clause discussion on the Bill takes place. The members who support the Bill argue why the Bill is important and necessary. The members who oppose it, criticize and suggest improvement in the Bill. If so desired, it can be sent to a Select Committee composed of the members of the House, or to a joint committee of both the houses of Parliament which examines the Bill in detail. The Committee reports back with or without proposals for amendments. In the third reading the Bill as a whole is finally discussed and put to vote. If the majority of the members are in its favour, the Bill is passed.

This procedure is followed in both the Houses. When both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha have passed the Bill, it is sent to the President for his signature. After the President gives his assent by affixing his signature thereon, the Bill is then called an Act and has the force of law.

Generally, the Bills are passed in Parliament by a simple majority. It means that if 100 members are present in the House and 51 members are in favours and 49 are against, the Bill is said to have been passed by a simple majority. Changes or amendments can be made in the Constitution. To amend some of the parts of the Indian Constitution special majority is necessary. For amendments of certain articles of the Constitution a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting in Parliament is required.

If any member misbehaves in the Parliament, he/she can be reprimanded by the Speaker or by the House. Sometimes members indulging in disorderly behaviour are expelled from the House. If one wants to watch the proceedings of Parliament as a visitor, he has to seek up permission. One can get this permission in the form of a pass through any Member of Parliament (MP). But if any outsider misbehaves or creates disorder in the House, he/she can be punished by the House with imprisonment.

Thus, we see that Parliament performs very important functions. These can be grouped into five major functions. First, it exercises control over the government and its income and expenditure. Second, it makes laws on a variety of subjects. Third, the members of Parliament express their views on various public issues. In this way they bring to the notice of the government many grievances of the people. Fourth, as we have seen, the members ask questions to seek information. This information is published by the newspapers. Thus, the people are educated on many matters of public importance. The people also come to know about the defects of the government. Lastly, Parliament elects the Vice-President and participates in the Presidential elections. It can also impeach the President of India and the Vice-President of India and can remove judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

Parliamentary Privileges

Every member of Parliament has the privilege of freedom of speech. No member is liable to any action in any court for saying anything in the House. His/her statements in the House cannot be questioned in any court.

No member of Parliament can be arrested under civil cases during the session of the House or forty days before or after the session.

There is a collective right of the House to make rules to regulate its procedure and conduct of business. No court is competent to call in question any proceedings of the House.

If the conduct of any member is found to be derogatory to the dignity and status of the House, he/she can be punished by the House for his/her misbehaviour. There is a Privilege Committee of the House, which investigates the alleged misbehaviour. On the basis of the report of this Committee the House takes action. Thus, the House has the power to punish any person for breach of its privileges or for contempt.

The members of Parliament receive a monthly salary and daily allowances for attending the sessions of Parliament. They also get other benefits, such as railway pass, telephone and housing facilities. When they cease to be members, they are given pension benefits.

Preparing for the Youth Parliament

How to Select Students

Great care should be taken in selecting students for the Youth Parliament. As far as possible the students who are preparing for their Board Examination, may not be involved in the Youth Parliament. While selecting the students it may be remembered that the following students are generally considered to be suitable:

1. Students who have debating abilities.
2. Students who are well-informed and who have fairly good knowledge of our country's social, economic and political problems.
3. Students who hold merit positions in their classes.
4. Students who have leadership qualities and are interested in extra-curricular activities.
5. Students who are studying in secondary and higher secondary classes.

It is further suggested that for ensuring wider participation a large number of students be involved, preferably new group of students every year, and they should be asked to collect relevant data on the topics selected for the question hour and other legislative business. Girl students should be given an equal chance to participate in the Youth Parliament.

Training

The students who are studying in Delhi and other metropolitan and capital cities of different States of the country, have an advantage over others. They can avail themselves of an opportunity to see the practical working of Parliament or legislative assembly of their State. Such visits to the legislative assembly's session can provide close acquaintance with the actual proceedings and can make students conversant with the arrangements made for the members of the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas.

However, this experience many not available to most of the students who are studying in mofussil towns and villages. These students can witness the proceedings of various local bodies such as Municipalities, Corporations, Zila Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Village Panchayats.

The teacher-in-charge of the Youth Parliament in the school first explains the composition, powers and functions of the parliament to the participating students. He/she should also ask the students to go through this book.

At this stage he/she may hold a short discussion with them and brief them about the important points of parliamentary proceedings.

He/she should then prepare an agenda or the List of Business with the help of the students. For each item of the business or agenda a detailed script should be prepared.

If the roles are assigned to the students simultaneously, it would help in the preparation of the detailed script. A student who has been assigned a particular role can be asked to prepare a rough or a first draft of the script of hi/her role. He/she may be asked to take the help of a few students in the preparation of the draft. This first draft can be further improved upon in consultation with the teacher.

Check-List

1. The composition, powers and functions of Parliament have been explained to participating students.
2. Copies of this book have been made available to the students.
3. A List of Business has been prepared.

After the List of business has been decided, preparation will have to be made for each item of the list. It is, therefore, necessary to be acquainted with the exact procedure that is to be followed with regard to each item.

Before we take up the detailed procedure, discussion of one very important point would be necessary in order to avoid future misunderstanding. A doubt is often raised that if we follow the procedure verbatim and stage the whole show on the basis of the detailed script, the Youth Parliament becomes dull and drab, devoid of any spontaneity. The whole proceeding becomes dull more so because of excessive insistence on decorum and discipline.

The question is : Can we deviate from the procedure laid down? If we can, to what extent?

The rules of procedure and conduct of the parliament serve the following four purposes;

1. All discussions are conducted systematically, with due regard to parliamentary norms.
2. Following the democratic principles all members get an equal opportunity to express their opinions and views freely.
3. The opposing Benches get adequate opportunity to bring before the Parliament, Bills and Government policies meant to serve the interest of the people.
4. Similarly, the opposition also get adequate opportunity to oppose wrong policies of the Government and to give vent to grievances of the peoples.

For the purposes of the Youth Parliament the rules and procedures may not be considered so sacrosanct as not to be deviated from in any way. Many times local conditions in a school are such that the rules cannot be followed in *toto*. For example, while retaining the basic elements in the lay-out of the Youth parliament variations are permitted. Similarly, the procedure is that during the question hour the concerned member in whose name a question is listed, speaks out the number of the question. In actual practice he/she does not read out the

question itself. But in the Youth Parliament this practice cannot be followed for obvious reasons and therefore he/she reads out his/her question. Thus the youth parliament is allowed to deviate from not violate the general purposes and objectives, As long as the general purposes and objectives are kept in mind, the Youth Parliament may be permitted to include innovations in its proceedings.

The Youth Parliament are meant to be the models and therefore the emphasis should be on highlighting the good aspects of the proceedings. The Youth Parliament should not be an imperfect imitation of the present-day legislatures. It should also be seen that its discussion does not degenerate into chaos and confusion, though this might be case in some of existing legislatures. Students should, therefore, be discourages to create ugly scenes in the proceedings.

However, this should not prevent the Youth Parliament from bringing in some elements of melodrama or some interesting features in its proceedings. The following examples are given to suggest that more of such features could be devised for making the proceedings spicy and interesting.

1. During the question hour a member while asking a supplementary, begins to make a short speech. The speech is interrupted and questioned by some members on the basis that during the question hour only questions can be asked and no discussion can be held. The speaker asks the member concerned to frame his language in a question form. The member acts accordingly.
2. A member flouts a rule of procedure by speaking without the Chair's permission or makes interruptions while others are speaking. This is pointed out either by other members or Speaker himself/herself. Then the situation is rectified.
3. Some members raise their hands for being permitted to speak during a discussion. One of them complains that the Speaker is not paying any attention to him/her in site of the fact that he/she has been frequently raising her/her hand for permission. Then the Speaker gives him/her permission to speak.
4. The following acts are not permitted in the House.
 - (a) Entering the House with coat hanging on the arm.
 - (b) Carrying walking-sticks into the Houses.
 - (c) Sitting with the backs to the Chair/
 - (d) Reading newspapers, books, periodicals etc. not directly concerned with the business before the House.

A member may be asked to do one of these acts. Another member points out this to the Speaker and the Speaker asks the member concerned to stop the wrong act, which the member does.

A balanced blend of advance detailed preparation and spontaneity is ideal. However how much spontaneity is to be allowed, is a matter to be left the discretion of the teacher-in-charge of the Youth Parliament. It is felt that in the initial states the Youth Parliament should be satisfied to stage its session on the lines of a 'political play' with detailed script, and should not for the time being brother about spontaneity. Once the students and their school have gained experience and insight into the proceedings over the years, they can be allowed more freedom for innovations. But again care should be taken to see that this freedom does not turn into chaos and sub-standard discussion.

There are scores of items of business which are taken up by the Lok Sabha for discussion and decision. The order in which these items are generally taken up, is as follows:

1. Oath or affirmation
2. President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament, to be laid on the Table
3. Obituary references
4. Questions (including short notice questions)
5. Vote of thanks on President's Address
6. Leave to move motions for adjournment of the business of the House
7. Questions involving a breach of privilege
8. Paper to be laid on the table
9. Communication of messages from the President
10. Communication of messages from the Council of States (Rajya Sabha)
11. Intimation regarding President's assent to Bills.
12. Communications from Magistrates or other authorities regarding arrest or detention or release of members of the House.
13. Calling attention notices.
14. Announcements by the Speaker regarding leave of absence of members from the sitting of the House.
15. Announcements by the Speaker regarding various matters, e.g. resignations of members of the House, nominations to panel of Chairmen, Committee, etc.
16. Rulings by the Speaker.
17. Presentation of Reports of Committees
18. Laying of evidence before Select/Joint Committees on Bill
19. Presentation of petitions
20. Statements by Ministers
21. Personal statements by ex-Ministers in explanation of their resignation
22. Statements under Direction 115

23. Personal explanations under Rule 357 (if not made during the debate)
24. Motions for election to Committees
25. Motions for extension of time for presentation of reports of Select/Joint Committees on Bill
26. Motions for adoption or Reports of Business Advisory Committee
27. Motions for leave move Resolution for removal of Speaker/Deputy Speaker.
28. Motions for leave to make a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers.
29. Bills to be withdrawn
30. Bills to be introduced
31. Introduction of Private Members bill
32. Consideration of Private Members bill
33. Laying of explanatory statements giving reasons for immediate legislation by Ordinances
34. Raising of matters, under Rule 377, which are not points of order
35. Consideration of Reports of the Committee of Privileges

It is not necessary that all the items should come up in a single sitting. The above list is meant only to serve as a guide for arranging various items of business. The Youth Parliament should select a few prominent items in its agenda which could be disposed of within the time-limit of one hour.

A detailed procedure of the following items has been given in this book and, therefore, the Youth Parliament may select items of its agenda from this list.

1. Oath or affirmation
2. Obituary references
3. Questions
4. Paper to be laid on the table
5. Calling attention notices
6. Adjournment Motion
7. Questions invoking a breach of privilege
8. Motions for leave to make a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers.
9. Discussion on matters of urgent public importance for short duration
10. Bills to be introduced – Legislative business
11. Private Members Resolution

CHAPTER 4

Procedure for Conducting Youth Parliament - Part I

Seating Arrangement

The chamber of the Lok Sabha is a semi-circular hall with the Speaker sitting in a canopied chair, placed conspicuously at the centre of the diameter connecting the two ends of the semi-circle. There is a dividing space in front of the Speaker's rostrum. The seating arrangement for members is in the shape of horseshoe. On the left of the rostrum are the seats for the Opposition and on the right are seats for the Treasury (Government).

The lay-out of the chamber of the Youth Parliament should resemble as far as possible the lay-out of the chamber of the Lok Sabha. The lay-out with the seating arrangement is given in the illustration.

The Speaker's chair is placed on an elevated rostrum. The Prime Minister is allotted the first seat on the right-hand side of the Chair. Other ministers are seated in order of their seniority next to the Prime Minister.

Just below the seats of the Speaker is seated the Secretary- General of the Parliament. Other officers of the House, Official Reporters, etc. are also seated at the same table. The Marshal should sit on a chair behind the Speaker on the left.

National Emblem may be displayed on the wall behind the Speaker's seat.

A sufficient number of seats may be provided in the visitors' gallery for the diplomats and distinguished visitors. A separate gallery may be earmarked for the 'Press'.

Placards of the Speaker, the Prime Minister and other Ministers who are going to answer questions or are going to speak and the Leader of the Opposition should be prepared and placed in front of their respective seats. There should be no placards showing the names of individual political parties-real or imaginary.

If arrangement is made for loudspeakers, care should be taken to have as many microphones as possible. Nine microphones are ideal-one for the Speaker, four for the Treasury Benches and four for the Opposition.

In the Youth Parliament the students may come in their normal dresses. If different dresses are planned, care should be taken to see that they should not give an impression of caricaturing. The accent in the Youth Parliament is, and for the matter should be, on procedure and content and quality of discussion rather than on mimicry and caricaturing.

Formal Sitting of the House

Before the formal sitting of the House begins, members occupy their seats and wait for the Speaker to come to the House. The scene that one observes is that of informal atmosphere. Members talk among themselves, exchanging greetings and pleasantries. The Youth Parliament should try to enact this informal scene before the arrival of the Speaker.

The arrival of the Speaker is preceded by a ceremonial announcement by the Marshal heralding the arrival of the Speaker. (The Marshal remains standing throughout the sitting of the House.) Before the announcement he ensures that there is a quorum in the House and thereafter he announces: "Hon'ble Members, Hon'ble the Speaker" The Members stand in their seats till the Speaker has reached his chair and taken his seat after bowing to the House. Before taking his/her seat the Speaker bows to the Opposition members first and then to the Treasury Bench members also reciprocate by bowing their heads to the Speaker.

Check-list

1. Marshal knows what is to be announced.
2. The members know that they have to stand in their seats till the Speaker has taken his seat.

Oath or affirmation

A newly elected member of the House is required to make an Oath or affirmation at the commencement of a sitting of the House. The prescribed form of Oath or affirmation is:

"I....., having been elected (or nominated) a member of (Youth Parliament) House of the People do swear in the name of God/solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, that I will uphold

the sovereignty and integrity of India and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter."

"मैं जो युवा संसद का सदस्य निर्वाचित (या नाम निर्देशित) हुआ हूँ ईश्वर की शपथ लेता हूँ/सत्य निष्ठा से प्रतिज्ञा करता हूँ कि विधि द्वारा स्थापित भारत के संविधान के प्रति श्रद्धा रखुंगा, देश की प्रभुसत्ता और एकता को बनाए रखुंगा तथा जिस पद को मैं ग्रहण करने वाला हूँ, उसके कर्तव्य का श्रद्धापूर्वक निर्वाह करंगा ।"

The member can make an Oath or affirmation in English or in any of the languages specified in Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Before making an Oath the member should bring with him the certificate of election granted to him/her by the Returning Officer.

The Speaker announces making of an oath or affirmation by the new members, as the first item of the day. The Secretary-General then calls the name of newly elected members one by one for making an oath or affirmation. The member proceeds from the place he is occupying to the right-hand side of the Secretary-General's table and hands over certificate of election to him. A form of the oath or affirmation is then handed over to the member-elect. The Secretary-General asks the member whether he/she would like to take oath or affirmation and in which language. While making the oath or affirmation the member should face the Chair. After making the oath or affirmation he/she shakes hands with or wishes the Speaker. At the time of shaking of hands/wishing there is generally a loud thumping of desks by the members. After wishing the Speaker the member passes behind the Chair to the other side of the Secretary-General's table and signs the Roll of Members. He/she then takes his/her seat in the House.

Check-List

1. Typed copy of form of oath or affirmation in the language in which the member desires to make the oath, is ready.
2. The Speaker knows what he/she is supposed to say.
3. A typed copy of the Certificate of Election to be handed over to the Secretary-General is ready.
4. The newly elected member knows what he/she is supposed to do:
 - (a) First he/she should go to the right-hand side of Secretary-General's table.
 - (b) While making the oath or affirmation he/she should face the Chair.
 - (c) After making the oath or affirmation he/she should shake hands with (or wish) the Speaker.

Obituary references

Obituary references can be made in the House to a deceased member of the House or a distinguished person of national or international repute. the Speaker rises in his/her seat and announces the sad demise of the departed person. Thereafter the Prime Minister associates himself/herself with the sentiments expressed by the Speaker and pays tributes

to the memory of the departed soul. The leaders of all prominent parties and groups follow the Prime Minister and pay suitable tributes. However, in the case of the death of an ex-member of the House the general practice now is that the obituary references is made only by the Speaker.

Thereafter, the House stands and observes two minutes silence as a mark of respect to the departed soul. The Speaker then directs the Secretary-General to convey the condolences of the House to the bereaved family.

Check-List

1. The Speaker knows what he/she has to speak.
2. Typed copies of statements-cum-tributes to be paid by the Prime Minister and others are kept ready.
3. The House observes two minutes' silence.

The Question Hour

The question has been defined as an instrument by which a member can elicit information on any matter of public importance. This part of sitting is devoted to oral questions commonly known as starred questions. Therefore, the question hour is the most popular item of the agenda in the Youth Parliament. It is the most interesting item not only for the members of the House but also for the audience. To make this hour interesting and informative, an intensive advance preparation on the part of the teacher-in-charge and the participating students is called for.

The Youth Parliament can devote about ten minutes for this item of the agenda.

There are two kinds of questions-starred question and unstarred questions. A member who desires an oral answer to his/her questions distinguishes it by an asterisk. The starred questions are those questions which are desired to be answered orally. The unstarred questions are meant for written answers which are placed on the Table of the House.

Any member may, with the permission of the Speaker, put a supplementary question for the purpose of elucidating further information on any matter regarding which an answer has been given and if the member does not regard the answer a complete one.

However, in the Youth Parliament only starred questions and their supplementary questions should be included. The question hour item is such that participation and involvement of a large number of students can be ensured.

The subject matter of question can be the day-to-day problems faced by the common citizens. Current topics such as price-rise, increase in crimes, law and order, floods, famines, students problems regarding employment, discipline, textbooks and curriculum, can also form an interesting subject matter for questions. The questions can cover any aspect of our national life as well as our relations with other countries. It is suggested that teachers and students should look for relevant subject matter for questions

in the daily newspapers which publish the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha debates during the period of their sittings.

Every member has a right to ask question. The question should specify (a) the official designation of the Minister to whom the question is addressed. And (b) the date on which the question is proposed to be placed on the list of questions for answer.

Questions should be printed or cyclostyled in the 'List of Questions'. The Speaker will call out the name of the member in whose name the question stands. The member rises in his/her place and asks the question mentioned against his/her name in the list of questions. Though in the Lok Sabha, the member asks the question by referring to its number, in the Youth Parliament the member should read out the entire question so that the audience may know the subject matter of the questions. Thereafter, the Speaker asks the Minister concerned to answer question. The Minister then stands and answers the questions. However, the member can ask supplementary questions with the permission of the Speaker to further elucidate any matter of fact regarding the answer given by the Minister. Other members may also ask supplementary questions. It should be remembered that there should be no discussion on the answer given by the Minister.

A few examples of questions are given below:

*501 Shri Girish Chander

Will the Hon'ble Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the price of printing paper has gone up by 50% this year as compared to the last year?
- (b) Whether this has resulted in the considerable increase in the prices of school book as well? And
- (c) Whether the Government proposes to taken certain steps to remedy this situation, and if so, the details thereto.

*502 Shri K.R. Sriram

Will the Hon'ble Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

- (a) How the Capital was allowed to go without water for several days together?
- (b) Whether it was an act of sabotage by a striking workers' Union? and
- (c) If yes, what action is proposed to be taken by the Government?

Answers to Question 501 can be as follows:

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) Yes, Sir
- (c) The Government is taking effective steps to control the price rise of printing paper. We also intend to take suitable measures to reduce the impact of price rise of printing paper on school books.

Supplementary questions

How does the Government propose to ensure supply of controlled-priced books to students living in rural areas?

Answer by the Minister: This concerns the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

503. Km. Neerja

Will the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) Why the law and order situation in the Capital has not been brought under control despite regular threat to the security of the people? And
- (b) What steps have been taken to check the deterioration of law and order situation in the country as a whole?

The list of questions for Oral Answers are required to be printed or cyclostyled, is, given in Appendix IV.

The right to ask question is governed by the following conditions.:

- (i) The question shall not bring in any name not necessary to make the question intelligible.
- (ii) It shall not contain arguments, ironical expressions and defamatory statements.
- (iii) It shall not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question.
- (iv) It shall not ask to the character or conduct of any personal except in his official capacity.
- (v) It shall not ordinarily exceed 150 words.
- (vi) It shall not be related to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India.
- (vii) It shall not ask for information set forth in ordinary works or reference.
- (viii) It shall not refer discourteously to a friendly foreign country.
- (ix) It shall not ask for information on a matter which is pending before a court of law.

Check-List

1. The list of questions has been printed or cyclostyled.
2. The Ministers concerned have the answers ready with them.
3. The members who have to ask the questions, have a copy of their questions ready with them.
4. If supplementary questions are to be asked, their copies and the answers to these supplementaries are also ready with the members and the Ministries concerned.
5. The Speaker has the list of questions and supplementaries with him/her.

CHAPTER 5

Procedure for Conducting Youth Parliament – Part II

Paper to be laid on the Table of the House

In the seating arrangement of the House the Table of the House can be seen just below the seat of the Speaker. Papers which are not read in the House, are laid on this Table for the purpose of supplying authentic facts and information. These papers prepared ground for future discussion on various matters. Generally, the papers are laid on the Table by the Ministers. However, a private member or the Secretary-General of the House can also any paper or document on the Table with the permission of the Speaker. An announcement by the Minister/Member/Secretary-General concerned, after his/her name has been called by the Speaker, to the effect that the concerned paper is being laid on the Table is enough and there is no need to physically lay it on the Table.

Most of the papers or documents are laid on the Table to fulfil the requirements of constitutional provisions or the rules of procedure.

The following examples will give an idea of the nature of papers or documents that are laid on the table.

1. Annual Reports of Public Undertakings, e.g. the State Trading Corporation, the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Damodar Valley Corporation, Air India, Indian Airlines Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation, etc.
2. Reports of other bodies set up under specific laws of Parliament, e.g. the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi Development Authority, University Grants Commission, etc.
3. Report of the Working Group on Autonomy for Akshwani and Doordarshan.
4. National Policy on Education, 1986.

If the Youth Parliament decides to take up this item on its agenda, it should include the item in the List of Business in the following manner:

PAPERS TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE

Shri/Smt./Ms. (Minister of) to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the for the year along with the audit accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon.

The Speaker asks the Minister concerned to lay the papers on the Table. The Minister rises in his/her seat and reads out the title of the papers proposed to be laid on the Table.

If any member wants to seek information from the Minister regarding papers laid on the Table, he/she has to seek the permission of the Speaker so that that Minister may come prepared with information.

Check-List

1. The item has been included in the List of Business in the prescribed manner,
2. The Speaker knows what he/she has to say.
3. The Ministers concerned know what they have to say.

Calling Attention Notice

The idea of Calling Attention Notice has originated in our country itself a combination of questions for answers with supplementaries and brief comments on a matter of urgency and public importance. The members get an opportunity to express all aspects of a subject matter and the Government gets an opportunity to explain its policies regarding the matter for Calling Attention Notice. The Opposition also gets a chance to criticise the Government and its policies.

Any member can, with the prior permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister on a matter of urgent public importance. The Speaker decides the admissibility of calling attention notice on the basis of its urgency and its public importance. The following are a few examples of subject matters which have been admitted by the Speaker in the past:

1. Serious food, drought or flood situation in the country or any part thereof.
2. Incidents involving a matter of law and order in a Union Territory such as Delhi.
3. Issues involving maintenance of essential services.
4. Serious issues involving production of important commodities such as oil, fertilizers, textiles and sugar.
5. Issues involving action on the part of a foreign Government which would adversely affect the interests of India.

A notice on the alleged harassment of a marriage party of Scheduled Caste people in a village in U.P., though primarily the concern of the U.P. Government, was admitted by the Speaker. The instance will show that in view of its special significance a matter can be allowed even when it primarily lies in the domain of the State Government.

Calling Attention notice is taken up after the question hour and immediately before other items in the List of Business are taken up.

Procedure

The item is included in the List of Business in the following way:

CALLING ATTENTION

Shri/Smt.....

Shri/Smt/Ms.....

Shri/Smt/Ms..... to call the attention of the Minister of to(subject matter).

The Speaker calls the name of the member (or members) in whose name the item has been included in the List of Business. On being called, the member rises in his/her seat and calls the attention of the Minister concerned and requests him/her to make a statement on the matter. The form in which the member calls the attention, is as follows:

I call the attention of the Minister to the following matter of public importance and I request that he/she may make a statement thereon.

The Minister then makes a statement of facts. The member or members, in whose name or names the notice has been tabled, are permitted to ask questions seeking clarification arising out of the statement made by the Minister. Members whose names do not appear in the List of Business are not generally allowed to ask questions. The Minister after hearing all the questions raised by the Members will give a consolidated reply thereto and after that there would be no further discussion on the matter.

This business should not take more than 10 minutes in the Youth Parliament.

Check-List

1. The item has been included in the List of Business in the prescribed manner,
2. The Speaker knows what he/she has to say.
3. The member concerned knows what he/she has to say to call the attention. He/she also knows what further questions he/she has to ask after the Minister concerned has made a brief statements.
4. The Ministers concerned has prepared his/her brief statement.

Adjournment Motion

Ordinarily an item which is not included in the List of Business, cannot be taken up. But there is an exception. Any matter which is of urgent importance and which is so grave that it affects their interest and safety of the country, can be raised through an adjournment motion. If the motion is carried, it amounts to a strong disapproval of the policy of the Government.

The urgency of the matter is such that it brooks no delay and has, therefore, to be discussed on the same day the notice has been given. The notice of an adjournment motion has to be given before the commencement of the sitting of the House.

- In order that the adjournment motion be admitted it must
1. be related to a single specific issue,
 2. be urgent, and
 3. be of public importance.

The following instances of matters will give an idea about the kind of subject matters which are admitted for Adjournment Motion:

1. Situation arising out of death of persons in a railway accident/air crash.
2. Raids and arrests in several parts of India, and
3. Outbreak of cholera in different parts of the country.

Procedure

The Speaker's consent is not sufficient to allow a member to move the adjournment motion. The leave of the House is also necessary. When the Speaker call upon the member concerned to ask for leave of the House, the member, the member rises in his/her place and asks for leave to move the adjournment motion. If at least one-tenth of the total membership of the House stands up in favour of leave being granted, the adjournment motion is admitted. If less than one-tenth of the total membership stands up in favour the Speaker informs the member that he/she does not have the leave to move the adjournment.

The member asks for leave in this manner, "Sir, I beg for leave to move the adjournment motion". The Speaker then puts the question to the vote of the House in these words: "The question is that leave be granted to the member to move the adjournment motion. Those in favour will stand up.

After assessing the decision of the House, the Speaker declares that "the leave is granted/not granted".

After the leave of the House is granted, the member concerned moves: "That the House do now adjourn." The mover speaks on the definite matter which he/she wants the House to consider. Other members also speak and the Minister concerned intervenes in the debate which is replied to by the mover.

After the discussion the Speaker formally places the motion before the House with the announcement. "The motion is that the House do now adjourn. Those in favour will say 'Aye', those against will say 'No'. After assessing the verdict of the House he/she says thrice 'the Ayes/Noes have it', as the case may be.

If the motion is called, the Speaker announces that "the House now adjourns". If the motion is not carried, the House takes up other items on the List of Business.

It is suggested that the item on adjournment should be taken up towards the end of the day's session. Not more than 15 minutes should be allotted for the disposal of this item.

Check-List

1. The member concerned knows how to ask for leave of the House.
2. Members know when they have to stand up in favour of leave being granted.
3. The member concerned knows how to move the adjournment motion. He/she has also prepared his/her speech on the definite matter.
4. The Speaker know what he/she is supposed to say at different stages,
5. Other members, who are going to speak on the subject, have prepared their speeches.
6. The Minister concerned has prepared his/her speech.

No-Confidence Motion

There is an express constitutional provision which lays down that the Council of Ministers will be responsible to the Lok Sabha. In a parliamentary democracy it means that the Ministers hold their offices so long as they enjoy the confidence of the Lok Sabha. The moment the Lok Sabha expresses its no-confidence in the Ministry the Prime Minister and his/her Ministers have to leave. Thus the Prime Minister and his/her Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

A motion of no-confidence has to be brought against the whole Council of Ministers. A motion of no-confidence against an individual Minister is not admissible. While in a censure motion the grounds on which it is based, must be mentioned, in the case of no-confidence motion it is not necessary to set out any grounds. If the grounds are mentioned, they do not form part of the no-confidence motion.

For a censure motion the leave of the House is not required, but for a no-confidence motion it is necessary to seek the leave of the House to move the motion.

Procedure

When the Speaker calls upon the member concerned to ask for leave of the House, the member, the member rises in his/her place and asks for leave to move the no-confidence motion. If at least one-tenth of the total membership of the House stands up in favour of the leave being granted, the no-confidence motion is admitted. No-confidence motion is brought forward in these words: "That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers".

After the leave of the House is granted, the member concerned moves motion. . Other members follow. Discussion on no-confidence motion is not confined to any particular grounds. It is open to any member to raise any matter during the course of discussion. After the members have spoken on the motion, the Prime Minister gives a reply to the charges levelled against his/her government. The mover of the motion has the right to reply.

Not more than 20 minutes should be allotted to this item.

When the discussion on the motion is over, the Speaker puts the question to find out the decision of the House on the motion.

Check-List

1. The member concerned knows how to ask for leave of the House.
2. Members know when they have to stand up in favour of leave being granted.
3. The mover concerned knows how to move the no-confidence motion. He has prepared his/her speech on the motion. He/she has also prepared his/her reply which he/she can give after the Prime Minister speech.
4. The Speaker knows what he/she is supposed to say at different stages.
5. Other members, who are going to speak on the subject, have prepared their speeches.
6. The Prime Minister has prepared his/her reply.

Discussion on Mattes of Urgent Public Importance for Short Duration

In 1953 a convention was established in the Lok Sabha to provide an opportunity to members to discuss any matter of public importance. According to this convention members can raise matters for discussion for short duration without any formal motion or any vote thereon.

The notice for such a discussion is accompanied by a note explaining the reasons for raising the discussion. The notice is also required to be supported by at least two other members with their signatures. The matter raised for discussion should not be vague and unsubstantiated. It should be of urgent public importance.

Procedure

The item is included in the List of Business in the following manner:

DISCUSSION ON MATTES OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
UNDER RULE 193

Shri/Smt.....
Shri/Smt/Ms.....
Shri/Smt/Ms.....
On the

} to raise a discussion

The member who has given the notice, makes a short statement. Other members participate in the discussion. Whatever information they have on the matter, is given to the House. Lastly, the Minister concerned gives a brief reply. The mover of the discussion has no right of reply. There is no formal motion, nor is there any voting. The Youth Parliament is advised to allot only 10 minutes for such a discussion.

Check-List

1. The item has been included in the list of Business in the prescribed manner.
2. The member concerned has prepared his/her brief speech.
3. The members who are going to participate in the discussion, have prepared their speeches.
4. The Minister in charge of the subject has prepared his/her reply.

Procedure for Conducting Youth Parliament – Part III

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Lawmaking is a major function of Parliament and, therefore, in the Youth parliament the legislative business should form an important part of the list of Business. All legislative proposals are brought in the form of Bills before the Parliament. A Bills is draft of a statue. No Bill can become a law unless it has been passed by the parliament and has received assent of the President.

Law-making Parliamentary democracy like ours has become a complex process. When a particular problem or difficulty is experienced or a need is felt to give effect to any social or economic or political policy, wide consultations are held with may groups. Once the Cabinet decides about a proposal, it is drafted by government draftsmen in consultation with departmental experts and officials. Thus, the proposal is given the shape of a Bill and introduced in Parliament. Bills are either Government Bills which are sponsored by Ministers, or private members' bills which are sponsored by individual members other than ministers.

First Reading

Each Bill undergoes three Readings. The First Reading means a motion for leave to introduce a Bill. ON the adoption of the motion the Bill is introduced.

Procedure

The Speaker calls the Minister-in-charge, if it is a Government bill, to move the motion for leave to introduce the Bill. The motion is in this form: "Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce Bill, 1999 (title of the bill)".

The Speaker then puts the question to the vote of the house in these words: "The question is that be granted to the minister of to introduce theBill, 199..... Those in favour will say 'Aye', those against will say 'No'".

After the verdict of the House has been assessed, the Speaker wills say thrice: "The Ayes (or Noes) have, the Ayes (or Noes) have it, the Ayes 9or Noes) have it."

He/she will then declare that 'leave is granted (or is not granted)', as the case may be. If the leave is granted, he/she asks the minister concerned to introduce the Bill. The Minister then stands in his/her seat and says: 'introduce the Bill."

Generally such a motion at this stage is not opposed unless one or more members contend that it s outside the competence of the House,. Bu in such a case the members have to inform the Secretary -General of the house of their intention in wiritng before the commencement of the sitting for the day.

The Second Reading

There are two stages in the Second Reading of the bill. In the first stage, any of the following four courses is to be adopted.

1. The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration
2. The motion that it be referred to a Select Committee of the Lok Sabha
3. The motion that it be referred to a Joint Committee of both the houses of Parliament.
4. The motion that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion. This is followed by discussion on the principles of the bill.]

In the second stage, clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill is taken up.

Notices of amendment are given any time after the introduction of a Bill, but all amendments must be given at least a day ahead of the consideration of the bill. The Speaker may with the approval of the house waive any notice short a day. An amendment is admissible if it is within the scope of the bill.

After the introduction of the bill, the minister concerned formally moves that the bill be taken up for consideration. The minister will say; "sir, I beg to move that the bill be taken into consideration."

The Minister then makes a brief introductory speech outlining of the importance of the Bill. After this the Speaker formally places the motion before the house with the announcement that "The motion is that the Bill be taken into consideration."

This is followed by a discussion in which the members from either side can take part after giving prior notice of their intention to the secretary-General in writing. It may be noted that the discussion should be held on the general principles and provisions of the Bill. The Speaker asks members from both the Treasury and the Opposition benches to speak on the bill. After the discussion, the Minister concerned makes a closing speech and winds up the discussion.

The motion for consideration is then put to the house. After it has been adopted, clause-by-clause discussion of the bill takes place. Amendments, if any, are permitted and voted upon.

The Third Reading

In the Third Reading the Minister concerned moves that the a bill be passed. The Speaker then puts the question before the house in these words: The Question is that theBill, 199... be passed. Those in favours will say "Aye, those against will be 'No.'

After taking the voice vote, he/she declares thrice that Ayes (or Noes) have it. He will then say that 'the Bill is passed (not passed)", as the case may be.

The same procedure is followed in the case of Private Member's Bill as well.

In order to have an idea of how a Bill is introduced, discussed and passed, the student should get an experience of procedure of all the three readings. It is therefore suggested that two Bills should be taken up-one for the purpose of introducing it and another for consideration and passing the bill. Discussion on these items can be completed in twenty minutes as given below:

| | | |
|-------------|--|------------------|
| First Bill | First Reading Introducing the bill | 3 minutes |
| Second Bill | Second Reading Discussion on general principles And provisions of the bill | 15 minutes |
| | Third Reading Putting the bill to vote | 2 minutes |
| | | <hr/> 20 minutes |

It may be noted that for passing an ordinary Bill a simple majority is required and for Bills pertaining to Constitutional Amendments two-thirds majority is necessary.

The only difficulty is with regard to the drafting of the bill, because its is required that the Bill should be printed in advance and circulated to the members. One way could be tat a Constitutional Amendment bill may be taken up for consideration.

However, if a Constitutional Amendment bill is considered to be difficult for secondary and higher secondary school students to comprehend and discuss, it is suggested that a general Bill on some social and economic problem may be taken up and its title may be given in the List of Business.

Some suggested titles are as follows:

1. Commission of Sati (Prevention) Bill, 199.... Shri/Smt./Ms., Minister of Home affairs to move for leave to introduce the Bill.
2. Essential Commodities Availability Bill, 199.. Shri/Smt./Ms., Minister of Supplies, to move that the Bill be taken into consideration. After full discussion the Minister to move that the Bill be passed.

Bill No. 1 is meant for the First Reading and Bill No. 2 is meant for the Second and the Third Readings. The year indicated in the bill should be same in which the Youth Parliament is being held.

Check-List

1. The Speaker knows what he/she is supposed to say at different stages of the three Readings.
2. The ministers concerned knows what they are supposed to say at the First and Second Readings.
3. Members who are going to participate in the discussion have prepared their short speeches for and against the bill.
4. Titles of the Bills have been prepared and included in the list of business in a proper manner.

APPENDIX I

Glossary of Parliamentary Terms

Adjournment: It means putting off till another time. It is either adjournment of the debate or adjournment of the house. Adjournment of the debate means postponement to

the debate of a Motion/Resolution/bill on which the house is then engaged. Such a motion is moved at any time during a debate. A motion for adjournment of the debate, if carried, postpones the decision of any question. adjournment of the house means termination of the sitting of the house till the time appointed for the next sitting. It should be differentiated from prorogation and dissolution.

Adjournment sine die: It terminates a sitting of the house without any definite date being fixed for the next sitting. Usually the Speaker adjourns the house sine die on the last day of its session.

Agenda: It means the List of Business for a particular day. It contains items of business to be taken up by the house in the order in which they are listed.

Amendment: It means a change proposed in a motion or a Bill. Amendment can be proposed either by leaving out or adding certain words or both.

Amendment to the Constitution can also be proposed, but a special majority is required to pass Constitutional Amendments.

Appropriation Bill: Money cannot be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law. Appropriation Bill is a Bill passed annually for authorization of the house for withdrawing money from the Consolidated Fund of India

Bar of the House: The Bar is the line which is marked by a broad strip of leather laid across the carpet on the floor of the house between the benches. The members are not allowed to speak outside the bar. Persons who are not members of the House, are not allowed to cross the bar during the sitting of the house. Persons who commit breach of privilege, can be called to the bar of the house for reprimand or admonition by the house.

Bill: it is the draft of a legislative proposal. It is a draft of statute, which can become law only when it has received the approval of a parliament and assent of the president. A bill consists of the title, a preamble and various clauses (sub-divisions of a Bill).

Budget: It is an annual financial statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government in respect of a financial year. The Budget or the annual financial statement is presented before the house in two parts, namely the Railway budget and the General budget.

Calling Attention Notice: A Calling Attention Notice is given by a member to call the attention of a Minister to a matter of urgent public importance.

Casting Vote: In case equal number of votes have been cast both in favour and against any matter (viz. Bill, motion, etc.) the Speaker may cast a vote to decide the matter. Such a vote is called the casting vote.

Closure: At any time during the discussion of a motion a member can move for closure which brings the debate to a close. The motion "That the question be now put" is put by

the Speaker. If the motion "That the question be now put" is carried, the matter is immediately decided without any further debate.

(With the coming into force of the Business Advisory Committee in 1953, the time for discussion on various items of business is decided in advance and therefore the need for a closure motion is not felt by the members. Consequently, the occasions for taking recourse to the closure motion have become very rare.)

Committees: The Parliament has to transact a great deal of business. Since it does not have sufficient time, it transacts this business through various committees. The committees are appointed to deal with such items of business as require expert knowledge and detailed discussion.

The Lok Sabha has an organised system of committees. Members of various committees are appointed or elected by the house. The following are some of the important committees.

Business Advisory Committee: It recommends time that should be allocated for discussion of various items of business.

Select Committee: it is a committee the members of which are selected specially for the purpose of considering a particular Bill. Its function is to go through the text of a Bill, clause by clause, and suggest changes, if any. The Committee ceases to exist after it submits its report to the House.

Public Accounts Committee: Its function is to examine the yearly accounts of the Government and to see that the Government money is spent prudently and economically.

Committee on Public Undertakings: Lately there has been a steady growth of various statutory corporations and companies which are controlled and managed by the Government of India. The Committee on Public Undertakings examines the reports and accounts of such public undertakings.

Committee of privileges: When leave to raise a question of privilege is granted by the House, the House may refer it to the Committee of Privileges for consideration. The Committee examines the question of privilege and reports back to the house. In its report the Committee mentions whether or not a breach of privilege has been committed. In case of breach of privilege has been committed, it may recommend any action, if called for.

Contempt of the House: It means any act or omission which obstructs the House in the performance of its functions. For example, if a person disobeys an order to attend a committee, he is liable to be punished for contempt of the house. The person who has committed contempt of the house may apologise and it is up to the House to accept it and let him go. If the house decided to punish him, a motion has to be moved and in the motion the period of imprisonment and the place or jail where the contemner is to be placed, are mentioned. In case the offence is not serious, the person concerned may be called to the bar of the House. He may be then reprimanded or admonished by the Speaker.

Contempt of the House may be distinguished from a breach of privilege. A breach of privilege is an offence against a specific privilege of Parliament while contempt of the House is an offence amounting to an obstruction in the proceedings of the house. All breaches of privilege are contempt of the House. It is possible that a person may be guilty of a contempt of the house, but he may not have violated any specific privilege of the members.

Crossing the Floor: When a member passes between the member who is addressing the house (in possession of the house) and the speaker, he is said to have crossed the floor. This act of passing between the member and the Speaker is forbidden, because to cross the floor is a breach of parliamentary etiquette.

'Crossing the floor' also means changing one's political allegiance, i.e. changing from one political party to another.

Division: After the voice vote is taken on any item, the Speaker says, "I think the Ayes (or the Noes) have it." If his opinion is challenged by the minority, he orders division so that the exact balance of the opinion may be determined. The Speaker directs that the votes be recorded either by operating the automatic vote recorder or by using 'Aye' and 'No' slips in the House or by members going into the lobbies. In case the votes are to be recorded by members going into the lobbies the members for 'Ayes' go to the right lobby and those for 'noes' go the left lobby. Votes are recorded in the lobbies and then the Speaker announces the result. Thus division is a mode of deciding a question by recording votes for or against it.

Expunction: It means deletion of words or expressions from the proceedings of the house by the Speaker. Such expressions as are considered to be indecent or unparliamentary, are ordered to be deleted from the records.

Finance Bill: It means the Bill which is introduced each year to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government. It is a Bill to impose or alter taxes.

Financial Bills: Financial Bills are of two categories. Money bills fall in the first category. They can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.

Bills of the second category are different from Money bills. They contain proposals involving incidental expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. They may be introduced in either house. Examples of such Bills are: the All India Khadi and Village industries Commission bill, 1955; the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1957.

Gazette: It is an official newspaper containing lists of government appointments, legal notices, despatches and announcements, etc.

Guillotine: It means putting to the vote of the house all outstanding questions relating to the business on hand by the speaker on the expiry of the time allotted for the discussion of such business. Guillotine is a form of closure, but unlike closure it is applied straightway by the Speaker without any motion.

Half-an-hour Discussion: The Speaker may allow discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been the subject of a recent question and the answer to which needs elucidation of a matter of fact. Such a discussion is held in the last thirty minutes of a sitting.

Hear, Hear: It is an explanation. Members are allowed to exclaim Hear, Hear during a debate provided it is used with moderation.

Joint Sitting: Whenever there is an agreement between the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on a Bill, other than a Money Bill, the President may summon them to meet in a Joint Sitting. The Speaker presides at a Joint Sitting.

Law: Law is a body of rules given in an Act which in the form a Bill has been duly passed by the two Houses and assented to by the President. It is binding on every citizen and the courts are bound to apply it. The term 'law' covers any rule, regulation, bye-law or sub-rule made by a subordinate authority under delegated powers.

Leader of the House: He is an important functionary and exercises direct influence on the course of business. The Prime Minister who is the Leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha, usually functions as the Leader of the House in the Lok Sabha.

Leader of the Opposition: Generally the leader of the largest recognised Opposition party having at least one-tenth membership in the house is recognised as Leader of the Opposition. The Leader of the Opposition is the official spokesman of the Opposition in the House. In India he/she has been granted the same status as that of cabinet Minister.

Lobby: It is the covered corridor immediately adjoining the House. There are two lobbies in the Lok Sabha, the Inner Lobby which is also called Division lobby and the **Outer lobby**. The Outer lobby is intended for the use of members of Parliament, for members and the press representatives for informal discussion and exchange of views.

Lok Sabha: The House of the People is called the Lok Sabha because it is elected directly by the people.

Message: Under the provision of the Indian Constitution the president can send a communication to either House of Parliament. Such a communication is known as 'Message'. Messages to the Lok Sabha are sent by the President through the Speaker. The Speaker reads out the message to the house and then the house takes up the matters referred to in the message for consideration.

Money Bill: A Money Bill contains provisions dealing with all or any of the matters specified in the Constitutions of India. Some of these matters are the impositions or abolition of any tax, and the payment of money into or the withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund or the Consolidated Fund of India. A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

For example, a Message from the President notifying his intention to call a Joint Sitting of both the houses, in connection with the Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1959, was sent in 1961.

Motion: It means a proposal submitted to the House for its consideration and decision. When the House votes a motion, the motion becomes the opinion or the will of the whole House.

Motion fall into three broad categories : (i) Substantive motions; (ii) Substitute motions, and (iii) Subsidiary motions.

(i) A substantive motions, is a self-contained proposal submitted for the approval of the House. It is drafted in such a way that it enables the House to express its decision. The motion of thanks on the President's Address to the House, the motion of no-confidence and the motion for adjournment on a matter of public importance are some of the examples of substantive motions.

(ii) A substitute motion is moved in substitution of the original motion. As a substitute motion arises out of the original motion, it has to be moved before the discussion on the original motion commences.

(iii) A subsidiary motions is related to other motions or it emerges from some proceedings of the House.

It is further sub-divided into ancillary motions, superseding motions, and amendments. Motions made in connection with the various stages of a Bill are called ancillary motions. For example, 'That the bill be referred to a select committee,' is an ancillary motion. Superseding motions are moved in the course of a debate. They may seek recirculation of a Bill for eliciting further opinion. Amendments are the third type of subsidiary motions. An amendment may be to a Bill or a motion or even to an amendment.

Motion of No-Confidence is a motion moved in the House to express want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.

Cut Motion is a motion moved in the House during the discussion on the demands for grants to reduce the amount of demand. Cut motions are moved by the members of the Opposition only.

M.P: It means Members of Parliament. Members of Parliament can use the abbreviation 'M.P.' after their names.

'Order, Order: The Speaker uses these words to call the House to order or to ask the House to hear the Chair or a member who is in possession of the House.

Ordinance: An Ordinance can be issued by the President in exercise or the powers vested in him by Article 123 of the Constitution, when the Parliament is not in session. Such as ordinance has the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament.

Papers Laid on the Table: It means the papers or documents laid on the Table of the House for the purpose of bringing them on the record of the House. Papers can be laid on the Table by a Minister or by a Private member or by the Secretary-General with the permission of the Speaker.

Parliamentary privileges: It means the powers other than legislative, possessed by both the Houses and their members. Without these privileges the members cannot discharge their functions. Examples freedom of speech and freedom from arrest during sessions.

Point of Order: It means a point relating to the interpretation or enforcement of the Rules of Procedure or such Articles of the Indian Constitution as regulate the business of the House. A point of order is raised in the House for the attention and decision of the Chair.

It can also be raised on a matter relating to the maintenance of decency and decorum of the House.

President's Address: The President of India addresses the joint sitting of the two Houses at the commencement of the first session after each General Election to the Lok Sabha and also at the commencement of the first session of each year. His address is a statement of policy of the Government and is, therefore, discussed in the House.

Prorogation: It means the termination of a session of the House by an order of the President.

Question: The Parliamentary Question is an effective technique by which a member can elicit authentic and concrete information on programmes, policies and performance of the government.

Question Hour: The first hour of sitting of the House each day is the Question Hour during which members ask questions and the Ministers answer them. In the Lok Sabha it is from 11 a.m. to 12 noon.

Starred Question: A member who desires an oral answer to his question on the floor of the house is required to distinguish it by an asterisk and therefore such a question is known as Starred Question.

Unstarred Question: It is question which does not call for oral answer. Unstarred Questions are listed for written answers which are laid on the Table of the House.

Supplementary Question: A member can ask a supplementary question arising out of the main question and demand an answer. Supplementary Questions are asked for the purpose of further elucidation on any matter of fact.

Short Notice Question: Normally a ten days' notice is required for any Question to be answered. However, a question relating to matter of urgent public importance may be asked for oral answer, with a shorter notice. The member asking such a question has to state the reasons for shorter notice.

Quorum: It means the minimum number of members required to be present at a sitting of the House. The quorum to constitute a sitting of the Lok Sabha is one-tenth of the total number of members of the House.

Readings: There are three Readings or stages through which a bill passes. The First Reading means a motion for leave to introduce a Bill. The Second Reading consists of discussion of the principles of the Bill and also its clause-by-clause consideration. The Third Reading means discussion on the motion that the Bill be passed.

Secretary-General: The Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha is a permanent official of the secretariat of the House. He/she is appointed by the speaker. He/she performs parliamentary and administrative functions. He/she advises the Speaker on various parliamentary matters and procedures.

Session: it is the period from the day the Parliament begins its first sitting to the day the Parliament is prorogued.

Subordinate legislation: It means rules or regulations, having the force of law, They are framed by the subordinate authority in pursuance of the power delegated to it by the Parliament.

Summons: It is an official communication issued by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha under the President's order to the Lok Sabha members informing them about the place, date and time of commencement of a session of the House.

Unparliamentary words: Words or expressions which ought not to be used in debate, are known as unparliamentary words. The use of such words or expressions is a breach of order and a member using such words can be called upon to withdraw from the House or be 'named', When the Speaker so names the member to the House, the Leader of the House moves at once "that Shri/Smt. (name of the member) be suspended from the service of the House". The question on this motion is put at once without any debate."

Vote on account: It means grants in advance made by the House to enable the Government to carry on until the voting of the demands for grants and passing of the general Appropriation Bill.

Whip: In the parliamentary form of Government, a party has inside Parliament a number of officials known as Whips. The main duty of the Whips is to ensure attendance of the members at the time of important decisions at the time of important decisions. The Whips form a link between the top leadership and the ordinary members.

Zero Hour: it is of a recent origin. It starts immediately after the Question Hour. During the Zero Hour any matter not listed in the business of the House, can be raised by a member. The Zero Hour can extend to any period of time depending upon the Speaker's direction. The Government is not obliged to answer any of the questions raised in the Zero Hour

APPENDIX II

Some of the Words and Expression Declared as Unparliamentary

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Black mailing | 17. Impertinent |
| 2. Bloody | 18. Indecent |
| 3. Contemptible | 19. Insincere |
| 4. Cowardly | 20. Insinuation |
| 5. Criminal | 21. Insulting |
| 6. Damn-lie | 22. Intentionally misleading |
| 7. Definite untruth | 23. Mischievous |
| 8. Deliberately false | 24. Nonsense |
| 9. Deliberate Misrepresentation | 25. Not becoming a gentleman |
| 10. Disgraceful | 26. Not true or lie |
| 11. Dishonest | 27. Offensive |
| 12. Double-dealing | 28. Ridiculous |
| 13. False | 29. Rotten lie |
| 14. Fraudulent | 30. Scandalous |
| 15. Foolish | 31. Untrue |
| 16. Hypocritical | 32. Unworthy of the house |

To call a member as

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Barbarous | 12. Hooligan |
| 2. Blackguard | 13. Idiot |
| 3. Black-mailer | 14. Liar |
| 4. Bully | 15. Monkey |
| 5. Cheat | 16. Monster |
| 6. Corrupt | 17. Murderer |
| 7. Coward | 18. Nonsense |
| 8. Dishonest | 19. Rat |
| 9. Fraud | 20. Rogue |
| 10. Goonda | 21. Rude |
| 11. Hypocrite | |

Suggesting that another Member

1. is double dealing
2. is lacking in intelligence
3. is insincere
4. has motives
5. has no respect for womanhood
6. has no patriotic sense
7. has used ungentlemanly methods
8. was exhibiting a bad breeding
9. was ganging up
10. was kicked out of his constituency

11. was not a gentleman
12. was wanting in intelligence

Relating to the Chair or House

1. Backdoor Methods
2. Beloved Chairman
3. Imbecile (House)
4. Irresponsible sections of the House
5. Debating Society (house)
6. Monkey House
7. Partiality (Chair)
8. Unfair (ruling etc.)

APPENDIX III

**Youth parliament competition scheme
for recognized educational institutions in the**

Union Territory of Delhi

Rules and Regulations

Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi

1. The Object of the Youth Parliament

With a view to strengthen the roots of democracy, inculcate healthy habits of discipline, tolerance of views of others and to enable the student community to know something about the working of the Parliament, the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs have decided in pursuance of recommendations of the All India Whips' Conference, to hold annually a competition Youth Parliaments of such of the recognised educational institutions in Delhi as may like to take part in it.

2. Eligibility for Entry into the a Competition

All recognised Higher Secondary girls as well as boys educational institutions in Union territory of Delhi run by the Government, the Municipal and Local authorities or by Trusts and private charities can take part in the competition. They are required to send intimation to this effect through the Director of Education or direct to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, by the date which would be specified every year.

3. Period during which the Competition of the Youth Parliament will be held

The Competition of the Youth Parliament will be held every year. The detailed programme shall be drawn up by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and circulated to the institutions taking part in the annual competition starts.

4. Number of Participants in the Youth Parliament

While the number of persons constituting the Youth Parliament is not limited, it would appear desirable that there should be a limit in regard to the duration of a sitting. This would naturally mean that many of the participants may only have sitting roles and may not be required to speak.

5. Duration of the Youth Parliament Session

The duration of the Youth Parliament sitting should be not more than an hour. Of this, about 10 minutes may be devoted to questions.

6. Subject for Discussion at the Youth Parliament

It is not proposed to prescribe any particular subject for questions and answers or for other discussion. It would, however, be desirable that the matters raised in the Youth

Parliament relate to subjects of welfare activity, defence of the country, social justice, social reforms, economic development, communal harmony, health, student discipline, etc.

7. Language

The participants can speak in Hind or English as they like.

8. Venue of the Youth Parliament

Each institution shall hold the Youth Parliament sitting in its own building or such other place of its choice as it may like.

9. Prizes

There will be the following prizes:

- (i) Shield (Parliamentary Shield)
- (ii) One Trophy for the District, performance of which turns out to be the best on the basis of marks obtained by the schools under that District.
- (iii) Trophies for the institutions for meritorious performance in the competition, on the basis of order of merit.
- (iv) One Trophy for the institution which stands first from among the new entrants to the competition.
- (v) Individual merit prizes in the shape of medals/cups/books for some selected participants from each institution.

The Shield will be a running shield to be kept for a period of one year by the institution which stands first in the competition. However, if a particular institution wins the shield for three consecutive years, it will be retained permanently by the institution.

A certificate as in Annexure I will be issued to all the institutions who take part in the competition.

A certificate as in Annexure II will be issued to all the students who win individual merit prizes in the competition.

10. Committees of Judges

Committees of Judges shall be constituted by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs consisting of ordinarily a Member of Parliament, an officer of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and an officer of the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration.

11. Consideration for Drawing up the Merit List

The Committees of Judges shall keep in view the following points while assessing the performances of institutions.

Marks

| | | |
|-------|---|------------|
| (i) | Discipline and Decorum | 10 |
| (ii) | Observance of Parliamentary procedures | 20 |
| (iii) | Selection of Subjects for Questions and Supplementaries and Quality of Answers thereto | 20 |
| (iv) | Selection of Subjects for Debates | 10 |
| (v) | Delivery or Quality of Speeches delivered, Standard of Debate | 30 |
| (vi) | General Assessment of the Performance as a whole | <u>10</u> |
| | TOTAL | <u>100</u> |

12. Repeat Performance

The institution standing first may be required to give a repeat performance at a venue to be decided by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. To this performance may be invited guests and the public. The programme for this performance will be drawn up by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and intimated to the institution well in advance.

13. Distribution of Prizes

The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs shall fix a date and venue for the occasion. The prizes shall be distributed by a high dignitary. Invitations to the prize-winners, participating institutions and such of the other institutions etc. as are considered necessary will be sent by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

Annexure I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
"YOUTH PARLIAMENT " COMPETITION

*This is to certify that participated in "Youth Parliament"
Competition held in the year"*

New Delhi
.....19...

Secretary
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

Annexure II

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
"YOUTH PARLIAMENT " COMPETITION

*This is to certify thatstudent ofclass.....New Delhi/Delhi,
was awarded a merit prize for his/her meritorious performance in the "Youth
Parliament" Competition held in the year*

New Delhi
.....19...

Secretary
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

APPENDIX IV

**List of Business and List of Questions
For Oral Answers**

**YOUTH PARLIAMENT
XYZ SCHOOL, NEW DELHI-29**

**LIST OF BUSINESS
August 18, 1980**

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

1. Newly elected members to make the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Constitution and to take seat in the House.

OBITUARY

2. Obituary reference to the passing away of Shri Ram Mohan, an ex-member of the Youth Parliament .

QUESTIONS

3. Questions entered in a separate list are to be asked and answers given.

PAPERS TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE

4. Shri Ajay Gupta ("Minister of Information and Broadcasting") to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the report (Hindi and English version) of the Working Group on Autonomy for Akshwani and Doordarshan.

CALLING ATTENTION

5. (i)Shri Kalyan (ii) Km. Manishi (iii) Km. Harminder Kaur to call the attention of the "Prime Minister" to the nuclear Policy of India.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED

6. Shri R. Arvindan, "Minister of Finance", to move for leave of the House to introduce a Bill further to amend the "Reduction of the Salaries of Managerial Personnel Bill."

New Delhi

Navin Kumar
Secretary

YOUTH PARLIAMENT XYZ SCHOOL, NEW DELHI-29

August 18, 1980

LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWERS

Total Number of Questions : 6

(Prime Minister, Ministers of law and justice, Home Affairs, External Affairs, Health, Work and Housing)

*201 Km. Gayatri

Will the Hon'ble Minister of Law and Justice be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether many names of eligible voters were missing from the Electoral Roll during the Seventh Lok Sabha Elections?
- (b) If yes, what were the factors responsible for these omissions? And

- (c) What measures does the Government propose to take prevent such occurrence in future?

*202 Shri Sanjay Agrawal

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether the Government is aware the Pakistan is getting massive military aid from the U.S.A.? and
(b) If so, What measures has the Government taken to strengthen the national defence?

*203 Km. Gayatri

Will the Hon'ble Minister of Law and Justice be pleased to state:

- (a) What steps have been taken to check the deterioration of law and order situation in the country as a whole? And
(b) Why the law and order situation in the capital has not been brought under control despite regular threats to the security of the people?

*204 Km. Gurpreet

Will the Hon'ble Minister of Health and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

- (a) Is it a fact that 60% of the health budget is spent on urban population although they comprise only 20% of the Indian population? and
(b) What steps does the Government propose to take to equitably distribute the money all over the country?

*205 Km. Renu Kohli

Will the Hon'ble Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- (a) What steps have been taken by the Government to get uranium from the U.S.A. for the Tarapur Atomic Plant? and
(b) Are there any differences between the two countries with regard to the supply of uranium?

*206 Km. Praveen Chauhan

Will the Hon'ble Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

- (a) How many houses were constructed by D.D.A. during this year under its various schemes? And
(b) To what extent has the housing problem in Delhi been solved by the Government?

**YOUTH PARLIAMENT
XYZ SCHOOL, MADRAS**

**LIST OF BUSINESS
August 18, 1986**

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

1. Members who have not already done so to make the prescribed oath or Affirmation of allegiance to the Constitution and to take seat in the House.

QUESTIONS

2. Question entered in a separate list to be asked and answers given.

PAPERS TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE

3. Km. Veena Ramakrishnan ("Minister of Education and Culture") to lay on Table a copy of the University Grants Commission (Disqualification, Retirement and Conditions of Service of Members) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 16 in the Gazette of India dated 6 March, 1979, under Sub-Section (3) of Section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.
4. Km. Madhu ("Minister of Industry") to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Sub-Section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd. Durgapur, for tie year 1977-78.
- (ii) Annual report of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd. Durgapur, for tie year 1977-78 alongwith the audit accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon.

CALLING ATTENTION

5. Shri Ajay Kumar Dua to call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the serious situation that has developed in the country due to the power shortage.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

6. Kum. R. Saroja to move
"That the Government of India's policy towards the right of children as spelled out in the U.N. Resolution on the international Year of the Child be taken into consideration".

C.S. SHEKHAR
Secretary

Madras

YOUTH PARLIAMENT XYZ SCHOOL, MADRAS

LIST OF BUSINESS

August 18, 1986

LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWERS

Total Number of Questions : 6

(Prime Minister, Minister of Human Resource Development Industry Defence, External Affairs and Works and Housing)

*501 Km. R. Jayashree

Will the Hon'ble Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- (a) What the salient features of the much made of Rolling Plan concept are?
and
- (b) What exactly the Government is trying to achieve through such a plan?

*502 Shri Ajay Kumar Dua

क्या माननीय शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगी कि

- (क) राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ? तथा

(ख) क्या इस कार्यक्रम पर किए गए भारी खर्च से प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा की प्रगति पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ?

*503 Shri Ramesh Sharma

Will the Hon'ble Minister of industry be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether the Government proposes to permit the BHEL-Siemens 15 years collaboration agreement under which BHEL will have to pay 1.8% royalty on all goods produced under the agreement? And
- (b) Whether it will allow such collaboration agreement in the field of electrical engineering in future?

*504 Shri Girish Chander

Will the Hon'ble Minister of industry be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the price of printing paper has gone up 50% this year as compared to the last year?
- (b) Whether this has resulted in the considerable increase in the prices of books as well? And
- (c) Whether the Government proposes to take certain steps to remedy this situation, and if so the details thereto?

*505 Shri Murli Parameswaran

Will the Hon'ble Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

- (a) What factors, if any, were taken into consideration when the decision was taken to purchase the Jaguar Aircraft?
- (b) In what way the Jaguar aircraft has an edge over French mirage and Swedish Viggen? And
- (c) When were the first Jaguars flown into India?

*506 Km. T.S. Rama

Will the Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether the Government is aware of the fact that a second U.S. aircraft carrier and a frigate have sailed into the Indian Ocean creating the highest concentration of the U.S. warships in the area since the 1973-74 oil crisis?
- (b) Whether the U.S., is contemplating to forge a new military alliance with China, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Bangladesh? And
- (c) If so, what will be stand taken by India in this matter?

*507 Shri K.R. Sriram

Will the Hon'ble Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

- (a) How the capital was allowed to go without water for several days together? And
- (b) Was it because the striking workers who belong to a Union, were supported by a section of the ruling party.

C.S. SHEKHAR
Secretary

Madras

**YOUTH PARLIAMENT
XYZ SCHOOL, JAIPUR**

**LIST OF BUSINESS
August 18, 1986**

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

1. Members who have not already done so to make the prescribed oath or Affirmation of allegiance to the Constitution and to take seat in the House.

OBITUARY

2. Obituary reference to the passing away of Shri Ram Vilas Sharma, Member, Youth Parliament .

QUESTIONS

3. Questions entered in a separate list to be asked and answers given.

PAPERS TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE

4. (i) Minister of Information and Broadcasting – To lay on the Table a copy of the report on Akashwani and Doordarshan (Volumes i and ii)
- (ii) Minister of Labour - To lay on the Table a copy of the Employees Family (Amendment) Scheme 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 201 in the Gazette of India under Sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952.

CALLING ATTENTION

5. Shri Sudesh Kumar to call the attention of the Agriculture Minister to the continuously rising price of sugar in the country.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Bill for introduction

Shri Anjan Kumar ("Minister of Education") to move for leave to introduce the Child Labour Welfare Bill, 1980, and also to introduce the Bill.

PRIVATE MEMBER RESOLUTION

Shri Hari Prasad to move the following resolution:

"This house is of the opinion that the voting age be reduced from 21 to 18 years."

Secretary

Jaipur

APPENDIX IV

राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक कन्या विद्यालय, जयपुर
युवा संसद

मंगलवार, 19 अगस्त 1986

मौखिक उत्तरों के लिए प्रश्नों की सूची
कुल प्रश्न संख्या 5

*501 श्री सुशील कुमार

क्या माननीय गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में पिछले दो वर्षों से शान्ति और व्यवस्था कि स्थिति निरंतर बिगड़ती जा रही है ।
- (ख) यदि हां तो नागरिकों की जान तथा माल की रक्षा हेतु सरकार ने क्या ठोस कदम उठाए हैं । तथा
- (ग) शान्ति और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने में जो कि सरकार का प्राथमिक कर्तव्य है, सरकार की असफलता का मुख्य कारण क्या है ।

*502 श्री हरि प्रसाद

क्या माननीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि सत्ताधारी दल ने चुनाव से पूर्व अपने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में पब्लिक स्कूलों को समाप्त करने का वायदा किया था । तथा

(ख) यदि हां तो सरकार ने अपने इस वायदे को पूरा करने की दिशा में क्या कदम उठाए हैं ।

*503 श्री माधव प्रसाद

क्या माननीय वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) गत वर्षों की अपेक्षा अनिवार्य वस्तुओं की कीमतें दिन पर दिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं, ऐसा क्यों ।
- (ख) सरकार ने इस बढ़ती हुई महंगाई को कम करने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किए हैं । तथा
- (ग) जमाखोरों एवं मिलावट करने वालों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ।

*504 श्री रमाकान्त

क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पिछले कई महीनों से दिल्ली में लगातार बिजली की कटौती की जा रही है, ऐसा क्यों । तथा
- (ख) यह देखा गया है कि यह बिजली की कटौती प्रायः शाम के समय ही होती है जिससे बच्चों की पढाई की बहुत हानि होती है ।

*505 कु आशा नैयर

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान तथा बंगला देश की ओर से समय-समय पर हमारी सीमाओं में गोलाबारी होती रहती है ?
- (ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तान तथा बंगला देश ने हाल में अपनी ओर सीमा पर सैनिक जमाव किया है ? और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो देश की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

APPENDIX IV

Some More Questions

- *1 क्या माननीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:
- (क) राजधानी में कितने स्कूलों में बच्चों के बैठने के लिए कोई फर्नीचर नहीं हैं ?
- (ख) यह स्थिति कितने वर्षों से चली आ रही है ? तथा
- (ग) क्या सरकार का इरादा यह है कि राजधानी में गुरुकुल व्यवस्था पुनः स्थापित कर कक्षाओं को पेडों के नीचे लगवाया जाएगा ?
- *2 क्या माननीय यातायात मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:
- (क) क्या राजधानी की मिनी बसों में यात्रियों की संख्या की अधिकतम सीमा है ? तथा
- (ख) यदि सीमा है तो फिर उन बसों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जाती है जो यात्रियों को भेड़-बकरियों की तरह मिनी बसों में भरते हैं ?
- *3. Will the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state:
- (a) Whether the Joint Council of Delhi Teachers have sent a Memorandum for the revision of their pay scales?
- (b) Whether it is also a fact that the teachers went on strike during the Janata Regime to press their demands?
- (c) Whether it is also a fact that the present Prime Minister visited the striking teachers and assured that their demands were justified and should be accepted? And
- (d) If the reply to (a), (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, why no decision in this regard has so far been taken?
- *4 Will the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state:
- (a) How many schools in Delhi are holding their classes in tents?
- (b) Whether the Government has taken a decision to construct buildings for all such schools? And
- (c) If so, by what time these schools will have their own buildings?
- *5. Will the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state:

- (a) How many Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) are there in India and abroad?
- (b) What are the admission rules for different classes in these schools?
- (c) Are these rules strictly followed or some relaxation in the shape of special dispensation is available to authorities of KVS? And
- (d) If some special dispensation powers are permitted, are there any guidelines for judicious exercise of these powers?
- *6 क्या माननीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:
- (क) विदेशों में विभिन्न छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के अधीन भेजे जाने वाले छात्रों की इस वर्ष कितनी संख्या थी ?
- (ख) इन छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के अधीन भेजे जाने वाले शिक्षार्थियों की चयन प्रणाली क्या है ?
- (ग) क्या सबका चयन निर्धारित प्रणाली के अनुसार ही होता है ? तथा
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?
- *7 क्या माननीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:
- (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के विद्यालयों में टेलिविजन सैटों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ?
- (ख) क्या सभी विद्यालयों में यह सुविधा उपलब्ध है ? तथा
- (ग) क्या कभी यह सर्वेक्षण किया गया है कि कितने टेलिविजन सैटों का वास्तविक प्रयोग हो रहा है ?
- *8 Will the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state:
- (a) How much damage has been done to the Taj Mahal by the Mathura Refinery? and
- (b) What measures have been taken by the Archaeological Department to save this national monument for destruction?
- *9 Will the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state:
- (a) How many teachers are participating in the recent strike of teachers in the schools of Delhi?

- (b) What efforts were made by the government to avert this strike which is the third during the last six years?
- (c) Is it true that pay scales of schools teachers in U.P., Haryana and Punjab are higher than those of the school teachers of the capital of India? And
- (d) If so, what steps is the Government taking to remove this disparity?
- *10 क्या माननीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:
- (क) जनवरी 1981 से अब तक सरकार ने उनके मंत्रालय तथा उनसे सम्बन्धित कार्यालयों तथा स्कूलों में अनुसूचित जाति तथा जनजातियों को कितने पद दिए गए हैं और कितनों को पदोन्नत किया गया है ? और
- (ख) शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में इन जातियों के आरक्षण के लिए सरकार की क्या नीति है ?
- *11 Will the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state:
- (a) The reasons why the traditional game of hockey is deteriorating in quality in the country? And
- (b) What steps are being taken by the Government to restore the status of Indian hockey in the international field?
- *12 Will the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:
- (a) How many cases of chain-snatchers were apprehended and prosecuted? And
- (b) What steps are being taken by the Government to prevent recurrence of such crimes?
- *13 Will the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:
- (a) The number of dacoities and murders committed in Delhi in the last three months.
- (b) The number of criminals arrested and action taken against them, and
- (c) What steps the Government are taking to minimise the recurrence of such cases to improve law and order in Delhi?
- *14. Will the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:
- (a) The number of cases of eve-teasing in Delhi.

- (b) Is it a fact that most of the cases are held at the bus stops and in the buses?
 - (c) Out of them how many are the University students?
 - (d) What steps the Government have taken to stop such incidents?
- *15. Will the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:
- (a) What is the total number of beggars in the country?
 - (b) Is the government seriously thinking to do away with this social problem? And
 - (c) If yes, What are its proposals to solve the problem?
- *16 कया माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:
- (क) अल्प संख्यकों तथा मुसलमानों की पुलिस तथा अन्य विभागों में कितने प्रतिशत संख्या है ? तथा
 - (ख) यदि सरकार की दृष्टि में यह प्रतिशत कम है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ? और इन कारणों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार कौन से कदम उठा रही है ?
- *17. Will the Hon'ble Minister of Law and Justice be pleased to state:
- (a) How many cases are pending in the Supreme Court and High Courts of various states in India? And
 - (b) What steps are being taken by the Government to provide speedy trial of cases in our judicial courts?
- *18 Will the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:
- (a) Whether on the pretext of foreign National issue agitators in Assam and Mizoram have killed many outstanding Indian Scientists who were working in the public undertaking in these States?
 - (b) Whether the police administration in these States has secretly collaborated with the agitators in annihilating the linguistic minorities?
 - (c) Whether the agitators are being helped with finance and arms by foreign agencies/ and
 - (d) What steps are being taken by the Government to identify and repatriate the foreigners settled in the eastern States?
- *19 Will the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:
- (a) Whether the recent communal riots in Nalanda were the offshoot of election rivalry of certain political leaders?

- (b) Whether hired goondas who were brought from outside, used unlicensed guns freely? And
 - (c) What steps are being taken by the Government to restore confidence in the minority in Nalanda?
- *20 Will the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:
- (a) Whether the recent massacre of Harijan villagers in Jalaun district by the dacoits is the result of caste hatred prevalent in U.P.?
 - (b) What is the extent of damage of life, property and honour of the Harijans in this incident? And
 - (c) Whether the Government is considering to reorganise the police force to give more representation to the Harijans in the police force?
- *21. Will the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:
- (a) How many girls in the Government Rescue Homes in Agra are suffering from T.B.
 - (b) Whether unhealthy conditions in these Rescue Homes, substandard food and hard work taken from the inmates are responsible for it? And
 - (c) What measures are proposed to be taken by the Government to rehabilitate these unfortunate girls?
- *22. Will the Hon'ble Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:
- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines has been ordered to provide direct air link between New Delhi and minister's constituent? And
 - (b) If yes, how many passengers besides the Minister's family and staff are likely to use this service?
- *23. Will the Hon'ble Minister of Civil Supply be pleased to state:
- (a) Whether the attention of the Government has been invited to the news items captioned "ADULTERATED WHEAT SUPPLY AT AIR PRICE SHOP IN DELHI" in the Indian Express dated 24 September 1979? And
 - (b) If so, the reaction of the Government thereto.
- *24. Will the Hon'ble Minister of Shipping and Transport be pleased to state:
- (a) Whether every year a fleet of buses is added to raise the strength of buses in D.T.C.?
 - (b) If so, why are there long queues of commuters at most of the bus stops?
 - (c) How is the Government going to solve this never-ending problem?

- *25. Will the Hon'ble Minister of Shipping and Transport be pleased to state:
- (a) Whether complaints against D.T.C. (Delhi Transport Corporation) drivers for not stopping the buses at the regular bus stops have been received.
 - (b) Whether the D.T.C. Inspectors are performing their duties to check these violations? And
 - (c) If so, what action have the Government taken during the last three years (year-wise) to rectify the situation?

- *26. Will the Hon'ble Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:
- (a) What are the causes that led to the collapse of a water tank in J.J. Colony in Delhi last months?
 - (b) How many persons died or were seriously injured as a result of the collapse of this water tank?
 - (c) What help or compensation has been offered to the injured or the next of kins of the deceased? And
 - (d) What steps does the Government propose to take to prevent recurrence of such incidents in the Government buildings?

- *27. क्या माननीय रेल मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:
- (क) इस वर्ष कितनी रेल दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं और उनको रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं ?
 - (ख) रेलों में जंजीर खींचने की आये दिन वारदातों पर रो लगाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है ? तथा
 - (ग) रेलों में डाकुओं और गुण्डों से यात्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

- *28. Will the Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state:
- (a) Whether it is fact that a tribal of Banswara village in Rajasthan killed his wife on 26th April for as childish a reasons as delay in serving him good?
 - (b) If it is so, what steps is the Government taking to educate such tribals?

- *29. Will the Hon'ble Minister of Steel, Mines and Coal be pleased to state:
- (a) Whether owners of unauthorised mica mines in Bihar are ignoring minimum safety measures causing frequent accidental deaths of mine worker?
 - (b) Whether lack of minimum health and medical facilities for these miners, have spread the deadly diseases of T.B. in the area? And

- (c) What steps are being taken by the Government to rectify the situation?

APPENDIX V

**Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution
Languages**

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Assamese | 10. Marathi |
| 2. Bengali | 11. Nepali |
| 3. Gujarati | 12. Oriya |
| 4. Hindi | 13. Punjabi |
| 5. Kannada | 14. Sanskrit |
| 6. Kashmiri | 15. Sindhi |
| 7. Konkani | 16. Tamil |
| 8. Manipuri | 17. Telugu |
| 9. Malayalam | 18. Urdu |
| 10. Marathi | |

APPENDIX VI

Suggested Reading

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2. Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi, 1980
3. Handbook for Members-Lok Sabha, Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi, 1980.
4. Jain, D.C: Parliamentary Privileges under the Indian Constitution, Sterling Publisher, New Delhi, 1978.
5. Kaul, M.N. and Shakhder, S.L.: Practice and Procedure of Parliament, Metropolitan Book Co. Private Ltd., Delhi, 1972.
6. Mallya, N.N.: Indian Parliament, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 1970.
7. Practice and Procedure for Conducting Youth Parliament Competitions in the Educational Institutions, Government of India, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, New Delhi, 1974.
8. Proceedings of All India Whips Conference (Fourth) 1962, Government of India, , Department of Parliamentary Affairs, February, 1963.
9. Proceedings of Eight All India Whips Conference 1972, Government of India, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, November, 1972.
10. Ray S. K.: Democracy in India, Bookland Private Ltd., Calcutta, March, 1960.
11. Rules of procedure and Conduct of Members in Lok Sabha, Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi, 1980.
12. Rules of procedure and Conduct of Members in Lok Sabha, Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi, Sixth Edition, 1977
13. Singhvi, L.M.: Students' Model Parliament, A Guide, The Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, 1976.

Films

1. Youth Parliament (Documentary, 16 minutes), Films Division, Government of India, 1973 (English and Hindi)
2. Youth Parliament (Documentary, Colour, 35 mm, 32 minutes, Films Division Video Cassettes are also available.