

CHAPTER—12

Oath or Affirmation by Members

Legal provisions

Before taking his seat in the House, every member of the Rajya Sabha, elected either in a biennial election or bye-election or nominated by the President, is required to make and subscribe before the President, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, oath or affirmation according to the following form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule to the Constitution¹:

“I, A.B., having been elected (or nominated) a member of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) 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 India² and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter”.

Pursuant to the provision contained in article 99, the President of India made the following Order dated 11 May 1952:

I, Rajendra Prasad, President of India, hereby appoint Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Shri S.V. Krishnamoorthy Rao to be the persons before either of whom members of the Council of States may make and subscribe the oath or affirmation in accordance with the provisions of article 99 of the Constitution of India.³

The President of India made another Order dated 21 April 1956, superseding the above Order:

I, Rajendra Prasad, President of India, hereby appoint:

- (i) the Chairman,
- (ii) the Deputy Chairman,
- (iii) the persons competent to preside over the Council of States under clause (2) of article 91 of the Constitution of India,

to be the persons before any one of whom members of the Council of States may make and subscribe the oath or affirmation in accordance with the provisions of article 99 of the Constitution of India.

The Order of 1956 which is extant was read out to the House by the Secretary, Rajya Sabha, at the commencement of the sitting of the House before members were sworn in.⁴

When a member was about to take the oath on 6 August 1962, a point of order was raised by another member that according to article 99, for the purpose of administering the oath, appointment of a person before whom a member may make oath/affirmation has to be made by the President in the case of every member, *i.e.*, every time a new member comes to take oath or makes affirmation, the Chairman has to intimate to the House that he has got the appointment from the President. The Chairman ruled out the point of order and held that the procedure being followed was absolutely regular and the appointment had been made by the President by an Order.⁵

Article 104 of the Constitution states that “If a person sits or votes as a member of either House of Parliament before he has complied with the requirements of article 99, or when he knows that he is not qualified or that he is disqualified for membership thereof, or that he is prohibited from so doing by the provisions of any law made by Parliament, he shall be liable in respect of each day on which he so sits or votes to a penalty of five hundred rupees to be recovered as a debt due to the Union.”⁶

The rule 5 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) states “A member who has not already made and subscribed an oath or affirmation in pursuance of article 99 of the Constitution may do so at the commencement of a sitting of the Council, or at such other time of the sitting as the Chairman may direct”.

The term of office of a member who is elected or nominated to the Rajya Sabha begins from the date of publication of the notification of such election or nomination, as the case may be, in the official gazette. While in case of election of a member to the Rajya Sabha notification is issued by the Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department), in case of nomination the notification is issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

When the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha gets a communication conveying the results of the biennial elections to the Rajya Sabha a congratulatory letter is sent by him/her to all the newly elected members at the addresses mentioned in the declaration of the results. In that congratulatory letter the newly elected members are informed that they should get in touch with the Notice Office on arrival in Parliament House. When they visit Table Office for submission of the certificate of their election and notification nominating him/her as a member they may also inform the language, as specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution,

in which the concerned member would make and subscribe oath/affirmation. A photocopy of the oath/affirmation form given in the Third Schedule of the Constitution, is handed over to him/her with the request to bring it at the time of making and subscribing oath/affirmation.

Rights, etc., of a member before making oath/affirmation

A member elected or nominated to the Rajya Sabha is entitled to make and subscribe the prescribed oath or affirmation and take his seat in the House only upon the commencement of his term of office under the relevant provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.⁷ He is not entitled to sit, participate and vote in the House *qua* member until he has taken the oath or made the affirmation. A member can be nominated and elected as a member of a select or other committee of the House but he cannot function as a member of such committee until he has made and subscribed the oath or affirmation and taken seat in the House. However, after the commencement of his term of office and even if he has not made and subscribed oath or affirmation, such a member is entitled to receive salary and allowances as a member.⁸ He can be nominated to the panel of Vice-Chairmen though he can function as such only after he makes and subscribes oath or affirmation and takes his seat.

Acharya Narendra Deva who had not made oath or affirmation was nominated by the Chairman as one of the three members to constitute the first panel of Vice-Chairmen. His consent to serve as Vice-Chairman was received by the Chairman by a cable from him.⁹ He was, however, sworn in on 14 July 1952.¹⁰

By an order dated 11 May 1952, referred to above, the President of India appointed Shri S.V. Krishnamoorthy Rao to be one of the persons before whom members of the Rajya Sabha could make oath or affirmation. He, however, took oath on 13 May 1952.

Members can also attend the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together without making the oath or affirmation.¹¹

A member who has not taken a seat in the House can give notice of a question or a resolution and it can be included in the list of business but he cannot ask the question or move the resolution until he takes his seat after making the oath or affirmation.

A member had given notice of a calling attention. By the time it was admitted, he retired from the membership of the House. His name was dropped from the item of admitted calling attention which was listed on the day the member was sworn in. On a point of order raised by the member, the Chairman ruled that the notice lapsed on the termination of the membership of the concerned member. At the time the agenda was taken up, there was no notice by him.¹²

A member who has not taken the seat in the House has to ask for leave of absence from the sittings of the House in order to save his seat being declared vacant. A member may resign his membership of the House by addressing a letter to the Chairman before he makes and subscribes oath or affirmation and takes his seat in the House.

Dr. Zakir Husain and Shri R.K. Karanjia, nominated members and Shri Lal K. Advani and Shri Sunder Singh Bhandari, elected members were granted leave of absence though they had not taken oath or made affirmation.¹³

Shri M.C. Chagla, a member from Maharashtra resigned before making oath/affirmation, on 17 April 1962. His term of membership had commenced on 3 April 1962.¹⁴

Shri B.D. Behring, a member from Manipur resigned before making oath/affirmation on 10 April 1990, the date on which his term of office also commenced.¹⁵

Shrimati Leeladevi Renuka Prasad, a member from Karnataka resigned before making oath/affirmation, on 22 April 1996. Her term of office had commenced on 10 April 1996.¹⁶

Time limit for making oath/affirmation

As stated earlier, the first act of a member after his election or nomination to the House is to make and subscribe oath or affirmation. The Constitution or the rules do not prescribe time limit within which a member has to do so. The penalty for sitting and voting before making oath or affirmation is laid down in article 104 of the Constitution of India which has been quoted in a previous para. Members are, therefore, expected to make oath or affirmation as soon as convenient to them after their election or nomination to the House.

Shri Lal K. Advani and Shri Sunder Singh Bhandari were elected in a the biennial elections held in 1976. Their term of office commenced on 3 April 1976. They made oath on 28 February 1977, *i.e.*, nearly eleven months after they became members. After they took oath on that day a member wanted to know as to why the members concerned were taking oath after such a long time. The Deputy Chairman did not make any observation;¹⁷ nonetheless, it was the only case when there was a long interval between the date of commencement of the term of a member and the date on which he took his seat in the House.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the Madhya Bharat High Court has held that an application for *quo warranto* does not lie on the ground that a member has not taken the oath and he is not, accordingly, entitled to be a member.¹⁸

Procedure regarding oath/affirmation

(a) *Furnishing information regarding election/nomination by the member*

Before making or subscribing oath or/affirmation, a member has to furnish to the Secretary-General, the Certificate of Election granted by the Returning Officer under rule 85 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961 or in case of nominated member, a certified copy of the notification issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs nominating him/her as a member and also Form-III as required under rule 4 of the Members of Rajya Sabha (Disqualification on Ground of Defection) Rules, 1985.

(b) *Informing member about the procedure*

After biennial elections, when large number of newly elected members are required to take oath/affirmation, members are informed *vide* Parliamentary Bulletin Part-II regarding the procedure for making oath/affirmation and that they may do so on the opening day of the ensuing session of the Rajya Sabha.

(c) *Time for oath/affirmation*

A member who has not already made and subscribed an oath or affirmation in pursuance of article 99 of the Constitution may do so at the commencement of a sitting of the House or at such other time of the sitting as the Chairman may direct.¹⁹ The first item of business of a sitting of the House is oath or affirmation by members who have not already done so. When an intimation is received that a member elected/nominated in a casual vacancy has to make and subscribe oath or affirmation, an entry is made in the list of business to that effect. This practice has started since 26 August 1991. Prior to this, the list of business used to contain a general entry under the heading oath or affirmation: "Members who have not already done so, to make the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Constitution". However, when a large number of members elected/nominated biennially have to make oath/affirmation, their names are not indicated but only a general item as above is included in the list of business. Even when the item regarding oath/affirmation by a member is not included in the list of business, if intimation is received that a member wants to take oath, he is permitted to do so.²⁰ Ordinarily, the oath or affirmation is made or subscribed during a regular sitting of the House. However, on 13 May 1952 and 17 April 1962, separate sittings were held for oath/affirmation by newly elected/nominated members.

On 13 May 1952, after the members were sworn in, the Chairman made an announcement:

“...the first call is over, and some of the members who did not respond when their names were called out may kindly assemble at 3 o'clock, and they may then take the oath or make the affirmation” and accordingly three members were sworn in²¹.

On 3 April 1972, the Chairman announced, “As the notice (of session) was short, any member who comes later in the day can take oath before the House adjourns” and accordingly two members were sworn during the post-lunch period, in between two items of business²².

Similar announcements were made on 4 April 1972 and 11 April 1972. Two members were sworn in the course of the day on 4 April 1972 and two other members were sworn on 11 April 1972, before the House rose for the day.²³

Members have been permitted to make and subscribe oath or affirmation after the commencement of the sitting, at various timings such as at the fag-end of the last day of the session;²⁴ after the lunch-recess;²⁵ immediately after Question Hour was over and before the start of calling attention;²⁶ before the House adjourned for the lunch-recess²⁷ or reassembled thereafter;²⁸ at about 4 p.m.,²⁹ after mid-day (Leader of the House, Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy was sworn after 12 noon);³⁰ at 6.14 p.m. five newly nominated members were sworn on the last day of the 168th Session having been nominated earlier in the day.³¹ As the last item of the day (Shri Ejaz Ali elected in bye-election from Bihar took oath at 6.19 p.m. on 20 March 2008)³². Some of the members have also been permitted to make oath or affirmation at 2 p.m.³³; at 1.35 p.m.³⁴ and at 12 noon.³⁵

(d) *Order in which members are called*

Members elected in a biennial election are called by the Secretary-General for oath or affirmation State-wise and under each State, names of members are arranged in an alphabetical order.

On 22 April 1974, a member raised a point of order to suggest that newly elected members should be called according to alphabetical order in *Devanagari* and not English alphabets. The Chairman ruled out the point of order.³⁶

If one of the members who is to make oath/affirmation has been appointed as the Leader of the House/Leader of the Opposition, he is called first to do so.

Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar, the Leader of the House, was called first to make oath/affirmation and Shri S.V. Krishnamoorthy Rao, who was appointed as one of the members before whom also members

could make oath/affirmation, under article 99, was called next.³⁷ Shri C.C. Biswas, Leader of the Council was called first to take oath.³⁸ Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi³⁹ and Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Leaders of the House were also called first to make oath/affirmation on their election in 1968 and 1981, respectively. After oath/affirmation of members in 1981, the Chairman announced about the appointment of Shri Pranab Mukherjee as the Leader of the House by the Prime Minister.⁴⁰

On 24 May 1996, the Chairman announced about the appointment of Shri Sikander Bakht as the Leader of the House. He also announced that he had recognised Shri S.B. Chavan as the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha. Thereafter, he called Shri Sikander Bakht to make and subscribe oath. After him, Shri S.B. Chavan was called to do so. Rest of the members made and subscribed oath after them on that day.⁴¹

On 23 July 2001, the Chairman announced that he had recognised Dr. Manmohan Singh as the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha and accordingly called him first to make and subscribe oath/affirmation. After him other members made and subscribed oath/affirmation on that day.⁴²

On 5 July 2004, the Chairman announced that he had recognised Shri Jaswant Singh as the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha and accordingly called him first to make and subscribe oath/affirmation. After him other members made and subscribed oath/affirmation on that day.⁴³

On 24 April 2012, Shri Arun Jaitely, Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha was called first to make and subscribe oath/affirmation. Other members made and subscribed oath/affirmation after him on that day. After oath was made, the Chairman also made an announcement that he had recognised Shri Arun Jaitely as the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha.⁴⁴

Members who are not present for the swearing-in the first round are called again before the House proceeds to the next business. If they do not make the oath/affirmation on the first day, they may do so on the next or subsequent day whilst the House is sitting.

(e) *Form and language of oath/affirmation*

A member has to make and subscribe oath or affirmation in the prescribed form⁴⁵ which is, for convenience sake, handed over to him in advance or at the Table. The oath or affirmation may be made and subscribed by a member in any of the languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. For this purpose, the translated versions of the oath or affirmation as approved by the Ministry of Law (Official Language Wing) are adhered to.

On 22 April 1974, a member while taking oath used the Urdu word 'Hind' in place of 'India' or 'Bharat'. Another member raised a point of order that the Constitution mentioned only 'India' and 'Bharat' and, therefore, it was not proper on the part of the concerned member who took oath in Urdu to have mentioned the word 'Hind'. The Chairman observed:

'Now, I hold that all the oaths have been rightly taken⁴⁶.'

Members are requested to intimate or indicate in advance the language in which they will like to make and subscribe oath or affirmation so that appropriate form of oath or affirmation is supplied to them.

If a member omits anything from the prescribed oath or affirmation, while reading it, which however, does not affect the substance thereof, the oath or affirmation is taken as read.

A member wanted to make affirmation but used the form of oath and while making affirmation omitted the reference to God in the form. Another member objected stating that the oath was not complete. The Chairman ruled that it should be taken as read.⁴⁷

On 26 July 2010, Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy made oath twice as the oath taken by him in Bhojpuri language was nullified, since that language was not included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. He then made and subscribed oath in Hindi.

A member, while making oath or affirmation in the prescribed form, is not permitted to add or to say anything other than the prescribed oath or affirmation and if he does so, the same does not form part of the record.

When a member added something to the oath, some members raised objection that the member had taken a qualified oath and should take the oath again. The Chairman ruled:

The member has taken the oath as has been provided according to the form prescribed. After that, whatever he has said will not go on record.

So whatever that member had said was not recorded. When another member also said something while taking oath that was also not recorded.⁴⁸

However, on an occasion, before making oath/affirmation, a member made certain observations regarding non-adoption of the Constitution of India through a vote on adult suffrage. The observations were recorded.⁴⁹

On 26 July 2010, a member before making oath/affirmation made some remarks about the inclusion of Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. However, that was not recorded.

(f) *How oath or affirmation is made*

On the name of a member being called by the Secretary-General, the member proceeds from the place he is occupying to the right-hand side of the Secretary-General's Table. A copy of the form of oath or affirmation, as the case may be, in the language of the member's choice is then handed over to him. The member faces the Chairman and while standing makes the oath or affirmation, then walks upto the Chairman's seat, shakes hands with or greets the Chairman and then passes behind the Chair to the other side of the Secretary-General's Table where he or she signs the "Roll of Members."⁵⁰ Members are informed of this procedure through a bulletin also.⁵¹ When the Rajya Sabha first met on 13 May 1952, the Chairman had explained the procedure in the House.⁵² After signing the Roll, the member takes his or her seat in the House.⁵³ This enables him/her to participate in the proceedings of the House at the earliest opportunity, for instance, asking a question, if already given notice of by him or her and admitted prior to his/her oath-taking or asking a supplementary question during Question Hour, etc.

A member who is physically unable to make and subscribe the oath or affirmation standing near the Table in the pit of the House may be permitted by the Chairman to make the oath or affirmation sitting from his seat, in which case an Officer at the Table carries the Roll of Members to that member to sign after he or she has taken the oath or made affirmation.

Shri Tridib Chaudhuri who was physically unable to go to the Table of the House made affirmation from one of the front benches, sitting, on 24 August 1993, and an Officer at the Table carried the Roll of Members to him for his signature.⁵⁴

Shri George Fernandes who was physically unable to go to the Table of the House, took oath from his seat on 4 August, 2009, and an Officer at the Table carried the Roll of Members to him for his signature. Similarly, Shri Pankaj Bora also took oath from seat No. 62 on 27 December 2011 on medical grounds. An Officer at the Table carried the Roll of Members to him for his signature.

Oath/affirmation in the Chairman's Chamber

As stated above, oath or affirmation is made and subscribed during a regular sitting of the House. A departure was, however, made from this practice in 1994. The 170th Session (**Budget Session**) of the Rajya Sabha was adjourned on 18 March 1994, to meet again on 18 April 1994. During the recess, the Department-related Standing Committees were meeting for consideration of Demands for Grants of various Ministries. Biennial elections to the Rajya Sabha were held between February and March that year.

The term of office of the members so elected was to commence on 3 April 1994. Unless these members made and subscribed the oath or affirmation they could not have participated in the meetings of the Committees, to which they could be nominated. A proposal was, therefore, mooted that the newly elected members of the Rajya Sabha could make and subscribe the oath or affirmation in the Chairman's Chamber so as to enable them to participate in the meetings of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committees.

The proposal was placed before the General Purposes Committee of the Rajya Sabha. The Committee, after a detailed discussion, recommended that the newly elected members could make and subscribe the oath or affirmation on 4 April 1994, in the Chairman's Chamber. The option whether to make and subscribe the oath or affirmation in the Chairman's Chamber on 4 April 1994 or at a regular sitting of the House from 18 April 1994 was given to the members.⁵⁵

Necessary intimation in this regard was accordingly sent to the concerned members as well as the leaders of various parties to which the members belonged.⁵⁶ A Parliamentary Bulletin was also issued for the purpose.⁵⁷ Accordingly, forty-six newly elected members out of fifty-seven made and subscribed the oath or affirmation on 4 April 1994, before the Chairman in his Chamber.⁵⁸ The procedure followed on this occasion was the same as described above, *i.e.*, names of members were called State-wise and alphabetically from each State by the Secretary-General. They took the oath or made affirmation in the language of their choice, shook hands with the Chairman and signed the Roll of Members at the Table of the Chairman. Leaders of some parties were also present. It was the first time that the oath or affirmation by members took place in the Chairman's Chamber. The oath-taking ceremony was televised and a press communique was also issued. The remaining members made and subscribed the oath or affirmation in the House on 18 April 1994, when it re-assembled after the recess.

Again, a member from Kerala who was re-elected in a biennial election from that State made affirmation before the Chairman on 5 July 1994 (at 5.00 p.m.).⁵⁹ The Prime Minister, Shri H.D. Deve Gowda took oath on 26 September 1996 (at 8.30 a.m.) on his election to the Rajya Sabha from Karnataka. Some members were present on those occasions which were covered by television and a press communiqué was also issued on each occasion.⁶⁰

In 1997, five members, who were elected from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Union territory of Puducherry, made and subscribed

oath or affirmation before the Chairman, Rajya Sabha in his Chamber. Similarly, Shrimati Shabana Azmi, nominated member, subscribed affirmation in the Chairman's Chamber on 27 October 1997.⁶¹

On 3 April 2002, thirteen members, who were elected from the States of Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, made and subscribed oath or affirmation in the Chairman's Chamber.⁶² On 30 May 2002, four members, elected from the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh made and subscribed oath or affirmation in the Chairman's Chamber.⁶³

On 13 June 2002⁶⁴ and 8 July 2002⁶⁵, two members from the State of Jharkhand made and subscribed oath in the Chairman's Chamber.

On 18 September 2003, two nominated members namely, Shri Dara Singh and Dr. Bimal Jalan made and subscribed oath before the Chairman in his Chamber. Two other nominated members namely, Shri Vidya Nivas Misra and Shrimati Hema Malini made and subscribed oath before the Chairman in his Chamber along with two other elected members, Shrimati Kamla Manhar and Shri V. Narayansamy on 16 October 2003. Dr. K. Kasturirangan, a nominated member made and subscribed oath before the Chairman in his Chamber on 20 November 2003.⁶⁶

Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Prime Minister and Shri Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar took oath in the Chairman's Chamber on 15 June 2007 and 4 June 2012, respectively⁶⁷.

A practice has now evolved wherein newly elected/nominated members make and subscribe oath/affirmation in the Chairman's Chamber in Parliament House, when the Rajya Sabha is not in session, subject to the convenience of the Chairman. If permitted by the Chairman, Table Office informs concerned member(s), the Deputy Chairman, Leader of the House/Prime Minister, Leader of the Opposition, Leaders of Parties concerned, Minister(s) in-charge of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs about the oath taking ceremony. Concerned Branches/Sections of the Secretariat are also requested by the Table Office to make the necessary arrangements for the ceremony. A press release is issued after the ceremony. A Parliamentary Bulletin (Part-II) is also issued on the occasion.

Solemnity of the occasion

Swearing of members is a solemn occasion. It is expected that nothing should be done by members in the House to mar or disturb the solemnity of the occasion. There were, however, occasions when members made observations when newly elected/nominated members were to make and subscribe oath or affirmation. Some such instances were:

When a newly elected member was about to take the oath, another member raising a point of order asked how those who violated the Constitution, spent money, indulged in cross-voting, bribing in the election, could be allowed to take the oath. The Chairman ruled that the concerned members whose election was duly notified were entitled to make the oath or affirmation. Thereafter, the member raising the point of order staged a walk-out.⁶⁸

On an occasion when a member who was disqualified by the High Court for being a member on account of corrupt practice at the General Election to the Legislative Assembly, was about to take the oath on his election to the Rajya Sabha, a point of order was raised that because of the stay granted by the Supreme Court he should not participate in the proceedings of the House and that he should not be allowed to take the oath. The Deputy Chairman ruling out the point of order read the following portion of the Supreme Court's ruling:

“The petitioner/appellant is hereby permitted to take the oath of membership of Rajya Sabha on the condition that the petitioner/appellant...will attend the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha and sign the Register to mark his presence only to avoid disqualification of membership but shall not take part in the proceedings or voting and shall not draw any salary or allowances...”

Thereafter he was allowed to take oath.⁶⁹

When two members were about to take the oath and another member wanted to say something, the Chairman did not permit and ordered that whatever the member had said was not to be recorded.⁷⁰

On another occasion when a nominated member was about to be sworn, the Leader of the Opposition made certain observations and staged a walk-out along with his party members.⁷¹ Again, when another member was about to take the oath, the Leader of the Opposition made certain observations and then staged a walk-out.⁷²

There have been occasions when swearing-in proceedings had been interrupted by members who made submissions not connected with the oath or affirmation and thereby causing delay in the oath-taking. For instance, on one occasion before a member could be called to make affirmation, some members raised points regarding killings in Assam. The Chair expressed sorrow, the House observed silence and thereafter the member could make oath/affirmation.⁷³ On two occasions, the Chairman interrupted the proceedings to welcome the President, Inter-Parliamentary Council⁷⁴ and members of a Canadian Parliamentary Delegation⁷⁵ seated in the Special Box.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. Art. 99.
2. The form of oath was substituted by the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, to include, *inter alia*, the words "that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India.
3. Bn. (I), 13.5.1952.
4. R.S. Deb., 23.4.1956, c.1.
5. *Ibid.*, 6.8.1962, c. 1-3
6. Art. 104.
7. Ss. 154 and 155.
8. Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, s. 3 read with s. 2(c)(b)(i) and (iii).
9. C.S. Deb., 16.5.1952, c. 45-46.
10. *Ibid.*, 14.7.1952, c. 991.
11. Bn. (II), 14.5.1952, 12.2.1954 and 22.5.1996.
12. R.S. Deb., 3.4.1970, c. 4-15.
13. C.S. Deb., 14.7.1952, c. 993; R.S. Deb., 22.2.1991, c. 166-67; 18.5.1976, c. 81-82; 24.8.1976, c. 104; and 12.11.1976, c. 2.
14. R.S. Deb., 19.4.1962, c. 91.
15. *Ibid.*, 10.4.1990, c. 4.
16. Bn. (I), 24.5.1996.
17. R.S. Deb., 28.2.1977, c. 3.
18. *Anand v. Ram Sahay*, AIR 1952 MB 31.
19. R. 5.
20. R.S. Deb., 21.3.1983, c.1; 3.9.1991 and 16.12.2013.
21. C.S. Deb., 13.5.1952, c. 8.
22. R.S. Deb., 3.4.1972, c. 1 and 185.
23. *Ibid.*, 4.4.1972, c. 2 and 166; and 11.4.1972, c. 1 and 182.
24. *Ibid.*, 31.8.1968, c. 5719.
25. *Ibid.*, 14.8.1969, c. 4198.
26. *Ibid.*, 31.3.1970, c. 111.
27. *Ibid.*, 3.4.1970, c. 15 and 50; and 22.4.1970, c. 103.
28. *Ibid.*, 4.4.1970, c. 68.
29. *Ibid.*, 14.5.1986, c. 138.
30. *Ibid.*, 10.4.1990, c. 24.
31. *Ibid.*, 27.8.1993, c. 544.
32. Bn. (I), 20.3.2008.
33. *Ibid.*, 2.7.2009.
34. *Ibid.*, 4.8.2009.
35. *Ibid.*, 6.8.2009.
36. R.S. Deb., 22.4.1974, c. 4-6.
37. C.S. Deb., 13.5.1952, c. 2.
38. *Ibid.*, 19.4.1954, c. 3303.
39. R.S. Deb., 29.4.1968, c. 1.
40. *Ibid.*, 17.8.1981, c. 1-2.
41. Bn. (I), 24.5.1996.
42. *Ibid.*, 23.7.2001.
43. *Ibid.*, 5.7.2004.
44. *Ibid.*, 24.4.2012.
45. Art. 99. and Third Sch.
46. R.S. Deb., 22.4.1974, c. 4-6.
47. *Ibid.*, 18.7.1986, c. 1.

48. R.S. Deb., 25.4.1988, c. 1-9
49. *Ibid.*, 17.4.1962, c. 3.
50. HB, 2002, para. 4(iv).
51. Bn. (II), 9.4.1990.
52. C.S. Deb., 13.5.1952, c. 1-2.
53. R. 6.
54. *The Statesman*, New Delhi, 25.8.1993.
55. GPC mts., 17.3.1994.
56. F. No. RS. 6/94-T.
57. Bn. (II), 21.3.1994.
58. *Ibid.*, 4.4.1994.
59. *Ibid.*, 5.7.1994; and F. No. RS. 6/94-T.
60. *Ibid.*, 26.9.1996; and F. No. RS. 6/96-T.
61. *Ibid.*, 15.10.1997 and 27.10.1997.
62. *Ibid.*, 3.4.2002.
63. *Ibid.*, 30.5.2002.
64. *Ibid.*, 13.6.2002.
65. *Ibid.*, 8.7.2002.
66. F. No. RS. 6/2003-T.
67. Bn. (II), 15.6.2007 and 4.6.2012.
68. R.S. Deb., 29.4.1968, c. 1-2.
69. *Ibid.*, 1.8.1968, c. 1565-71.
70. *Ibid.*, 4.8.1986, c. 1.
71. *Ibid.*, 29.5.1990, c. 1-2.
72. *Ibid.*, 7.8.1990, c. 1-2.
73. *Ibid.*, 21.2.1983, c. 2.
74. *Ibid.*, 26.4.1982, c. 3.
75. *Ibid.*, 23.4.1984, c. 2-3.