

**A Brief Report on
Twenty - Seventh Appreciation Course in
Parliamentary Process and Procedure for
Professors/ Associate Professors/ Assistant
Professors of Universities/ Colleges.**

Date: 02 – 06 May, 2016

Venue: Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, Lok
Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi

Theme of the Course: The course was organised to upgrade the
knowledge of the participants in the area of Parliamentary Process and
Procedure with practical approach.

Submitted By:

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Twenty - Seventh Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Process and Procedure for Professors/ Associate Professors/ Assistant Professors of Universities/ Colleges organised by Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training at New Delhi, from 02 – 06 May, 2016. The Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training was set up with an objective to provide parliamentarians, parliamentary staff and others with institutionalized opportunities for systematic training in the various disciplines of parliamentary institutions, processes and procedures.

Day- 1: Monday, 02nd May, 2016

Session-1:

Inauguration Session.



The first day initiated with gathering of the participants at Main Lecture Hall of Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (herein after referred as BPST). BPST had invited 80 colleges/ Universities across the Country, out of which 174 participants registered themselves and finally more than 110 participants joined the Course. During the first day the study kit was distributed among the participants.

The Patron-in- Chief for the inauguration of programme was Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development in Government of India, Guest of Honour Shri. Raghunandan Sharma, Honory Advisor, BPST and Special Guest Smt. Kalpana Sharma, Joint Secretary BPST.



The session started with the welcome address by Shri Raghunandan Sharma, Honory Advisor, BPST. He explained us the importance of democratic system, he said that our country is the most successful democratic country in the world. We are held in high esteem in the world for having an extraordinary system of holding free and fair elections and peaceful change of the Government. Now we are the largest and the oldest sovereign Democratic Republic. The Constitution of India is written, well balanced and has several unique features. People have the highest regard for the supreme authority of the Constitution and hold it in high esteem. The flawless and practical form of

parliamentary system exists only in India.

The Parliament of India has made arrangements for exhaustive study of and training in Parliamentary system by establishing Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST). The

Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training was established as an integral part of the Lok Sabha Secretariat in 1976. This Bureau was set up to provide the opportunity of systematic studies and training in various disciplines of Parliamentary Institutions, Processes and procedures to the Legislators and Officers.

The Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training is a premier training institution of the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Besides other programmes, the Bureau conducts Orientation Programmes and Seminars for Members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies and Foreign Parliamentarians; Lecture Series for Members of Parliament; Computer Awareness Programmes for Members; Orientation Programmes/ Seminars for Media personnel; Training and Refreshment Programmes for officers of Parliament and State Legislative Assembly Secretariats; and Appreciation Programmes for the Scholars, Academician, Senior and Middle level officers of Government of India.

This Twenty - Seventh Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Process and Procedure was organised with the objectives to provide information of Parliamentary Studies to the present faculties of different Universities. He also request us to deliver the same to the students of the concerned college/ University.



Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development in Government of India, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani initiated her speech by welcoming all the participants of different colleges / Universities across India. She also congratulated us for becoming a mediator between information/ knowledge and students. She explained that teaching is very tough job because they have the responsibilities of student to provide knowledge on the subject, develop new ideas and kindling inspiration. Teachers always has to remain in touch with the latest development taking place in their specialized field.

This appreciation course will surely provide you the information regarding parliamentary studies. The information with regards to Question Hour, question asked by the Member of Parliament in Question Hour Session, Importance of Question Hour, Answers given by the concerned Minister to Questions asked by the concerned Member of Parliament, initiatives taken by the Government and other aspects. She also asked us share your problem regarding the necessary aspects

With regards to education system, she said that some autonomy to be given to the affiliated colleges instead of binding them by the prescribed rules and regulation of the concerned university. She also focused upon to provide education in the tribal areas especially to tribal women. She asked us to encourage students to build their career in education sector.

She also introduced the concept of Bal Sansad wherein the children will have their Parliament which is based on the line of Lok sabha and will comprise of a cabinet and opposition and also includes Prime Minister in the Sansad, selection of which will be made according to the procedure

established by the ministry. The sansad will address the problems faced by the schools and the children and try to solve them through passing bills and suggesting amendments to school authority. The main objective behind this concept is to make aware about the parliamentary system prevails in India.

Moreover, she asked the participants to organise some events such as seminar, workshop, lecture series etc based on the concept of making of Indian Constitution on 26th November, 2016. Finally, she asked us to write a feedback to Ministry HRD on existing problem faced by them in the current education system. She also asked us to discuss the same with the students of their colleges/ universities. She concluded her lecture by best wishes and with the expectation that whatever we will gain from the course, we will surely share it with the students.



Smt. Kalpana Sharma, Joint Secretary BPST, gave vote of thanks wherein she thanks Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani and Shri Raghunandan Sharma. She gave information about the course.

After completion of Inaugural ceremony we had a group photo session with these dignitaries



Session- 2:

Visit to Parliament Museum

Visit to Parliament Museum was followed by the inaugural ceremony. The Parliament Museum was inaugurated by Prof. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, the then President of India, in the presence of Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, then Vice-President, Dr. Manmohan Singh Prime Minister, Somnath Chatterjee, Speaker of Lok Sabha and many other distinguished guests. The Parliament Museum was inaugurated on 14th August, 2006.

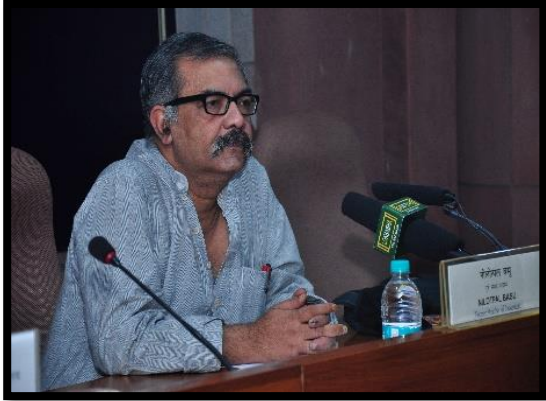
The museum tells us the story of freedom struggle of India. It also has rare collection of gifts from foreign delegates to the past Speakers of Lok Sabha.



Day- 2: Tuesday, 03rd May, 2016

Session- 1: Parliament in the Indian Polity

- Shri Nilotpal Basu



Shri Nilotpal Basu is a senior leader of Communist Party of India (Marxist), (CPM) and Former Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) since 3rd April, 1994 till 02nd April, 2006. Sir has delivered a lecture on the given topic of Parliament in the Indian Polity. The session started at 10:30AM and completed at 11:30AM.

Sir, initiated his lecture by giving us a historical background of the making of Indian Constitution. He talked about the debates taken place in the Constituent Assembly and issues raised during the debates such as Independency of Constitution, Decolonization, Economic Equality, Secularism, Social Justice, Independence of Judiciary and other important issues.

He also explained us the role of legislator in the parliament. He focused on two important contribution of legislator like:

- 1) Legislator is responsible for making a Provisions/ Laws for the betterment of the society and
- 2) Accountable to the People.

He discussed the above mentioned concepts by sharing his wide experience of Rajya Sabha.

Further, he continued by make us understand the role of Parliament in solving the Social and Natural issues such as Education, Poverty, Water Facilities and others.

Session- 2: Witnessing the proceedings of Lok Sabha

After completion of session-1 and Tea- break, our group went for a visit to Lok Sabha to attend Zero Hour session. The time immediately following the Question Hour has come to be known as “Zero Hour”. It starts at 12:00PM, in this session member (MP) can raises the important issues with prior notice to the Speaker. We have noticed that, several MP’s has raised the issues related to their Constituency. We came back to BPST at 1:15PM then we have a lunch break.



Group Photo outside the Parliament.

Session- 3: Parliamentary Questions and Other Procedural Devices for Raising Matters of Urgent Public Importance on the Floor of the House

- Shri Prem Das Rai, MP



Shri Prem Das Rai is a senior leader of Sikkim Democratic Front (SDF). He is a current Member of Parliament of Sixteen Lok Sabha, from Sikkim Constituency. He is the First Member of Parliament who has both Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur and Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad degrees. Currently, he is a member of several parliamentary committees such as Committee on Subordinate Legislation, Standing Committee on Finance, Consultative Committee, Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Sir has started lecture with importance of questions raised in Lok Sabha. He said that Members (MP) have a right to ask questions to elicit information on matters of public importance within the special cognizance of the concerned Ministers. He explained us the types of Questions raised in Parliament such as:

- 1) Starred Questions
- 2) Unstarred Questions
- 3) Short Notice Questions
- 4) Questions to Private Members (raised on Friday)

He discussed the allotted days for raising the said questions to the concerned Ministries and Departments of Government of India. He further explained us that Ministries and Departments have been divided into five groups like Group A, B,C,D and E and fixed days have been allotted to the various groups of Ministers for answering questions from Monday to Friday.

Apart from raised questions, he also explained us several other parliamentary devices available to the members for raising urgent matters of public importance. These devices includes discussion on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, Adjournment Motion, No- Day- Yet- Named Motion, Short Duration Discussion, Calling Attention etc. The interactive session starts from 2:30PM and continued till 3:30PM.

Session- 4: Parliamentary Committee System with Special Reference to Departmentally Related to Standing Committees

- Shri Oscar Fernandes, MP



Shri Oscar Fernandes is veteran leader of Indian National Congress (INC). Currently, he is Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha). He remained as Union Cabinet Minister for Transport, Road & Highways and Labour and Employment in UPA Government.

The lecture started with the importance of Committees in the Parliament. Committees are the backbone of the Parliament, Parliament has to work during the session but the committees has to work continuously. Committees perform those functions which are delegated to them such as finding out the facts of a case, examining witnesses, suggesting recommendation on the asked subject etc. Sir has explained us the types of committees such as:

- 1) Parliamentary Committee
- 2) Consultative Committee
- 3) Government Committee

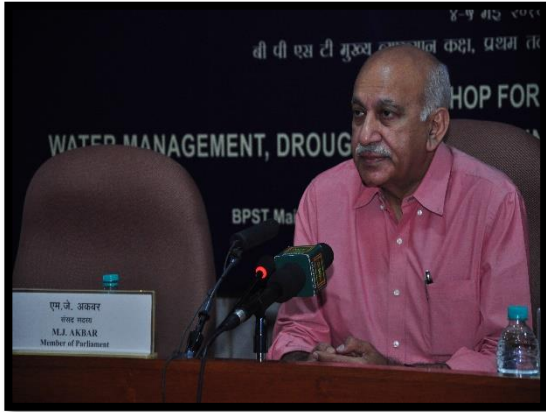
As the lecture was based upon the Parliamentary Committee System, Sir had explained in depth about the parliamentary committee only. There are 55 Parliamentary Committees out of which 31 are Joint Committees of the two Houses and 24 are Single House Standing Committees. Out of 24 Single House Standing, 12 belong to the Rajya Sabha and other 12 to the Lok Sabha.

Sir, further explained that 24 of the 31 Joint Committees are Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs). The main functions of DRSCs is to examine Demands for Grants, Bill, Annual Reports and National Basic Long Term Policy Documents. The session starts from 3:45PM and continued till 5:00PM.

Day- 3: Wednesday, 04th May, 2016

Session-1:

Meeting with Shri. M.J. Akbar, MP



Shri M.J.Akbar is renowned Indian Journalist, author, national spokesperson of the Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP) and Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha). He was the Editor-in-Chief and then Editorial Director of The Sunday Guardian, a weekly newspaper. He has remained associated with the leading magazines such as India Today, Headlines Today etc.

Sir had expressed his views on Fundamental Rights which are enshrined in the Indian Constitution and Parliament proceedings. He said that Parliament had become a chamber of noise rather than a chamber of debates. His lecture was focused on freedom of speech and expression (Article- 19 (i)), he said that freedom of speech and expression written in the constitution is different from the reality exist in the current scenario. Today, freedom of speech and expression is being pressurize during the time of election. He remembered first amendment which was proposed by Pandit Nehru to put some limitation on freedom of speech and expression. Therefore, it is not an absolute right. He shared his experiences with regards to freedom of speech and expression during the period of 1970s and 80s. He also discussed about the available writs as per the Indian Constitution. The session starts from 10:30AM to 11:30PM.

Session- 2:

Visit to Parliamentary Library

After the Tea- Break, our group had a visit Parliamentary Library where we observed the replica of Indian Constitution. We had also seen the collection of books on Mahatma Gandhi at Gandhiana (A hall where the books are written on Mahatma Gandhi) and Pandit Nehru at Nehruana (A hall where the books are written on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru).

Parliament Library, one of the richest repositories of books in India, was established in the year 1921 to assist members of the Indian Legislature. This is the largest library in Delhi and second largest library in India after the National Library.

The Library has a collection of approximately 1.38 million volumes of books, reports, governmental publications, U.N. Reports, debates, Gazettes and other documents, including periodicals, newspapers and publications. Parliament Library is rich with all the modern amenities like Centrally WIFI connection etc. and good infrastructure facilities like sitting arrangement, books section etc.

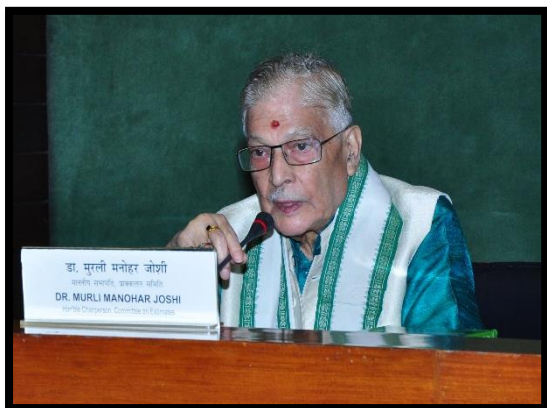
During the past six decades, the Library as well as Research and Reference Services for members of Parliament have gradually developed into what is now referred to as the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service, more familiar by its acronym, LARRDIS.



Group Photo at Parliament Library

Session- 3: Budgetary Process – Demands for Grants- Finance Committee

**- Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, MP
Hon'ble Chairperson,
Estimate committee.**



Shri Murli Manohar Joshi is a very popular Politician, a veteran leader and former president of Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP). He remained as Union Cabinet Minister for Human Resources Development in previous NDA government. Currently, he is the Member of sixteen Lok Sabha and Chairperson of Estimate Committee.

Sir has initiated his lecture by giving the overview of democracy and role of committee in the parliament. The lecture was totally based on the Financial Committee of the Parliament. Sir said that when Parliament is in session, the game is between Government and Opposition and when committee is in session, the game is between the Parliament and Bureaucracy.

Sir had explained that Lok Sabha has set up three Financial Committees such as Public Account Committee, Estimates Committee and Committee on Public Undertakings to exercise effective control over public expenditure. The Ministries and Departments of Governments and Statutory bodies are governed under the control of the Public Account Committee and the Estimates

Committee while Public Undertaking Committee directs its attention to the working of Public Undertakings of the Central Government.

Public Accounts Committee and Public Undertaking Committee, each committees consists of 22 Members (15 Lok Sabha and 07 Rajya Sabha) while Estimates Committees consists of 30 Members exclusively drawn from the Lok Sabha.

Sir, has also highlighted the functions of each committees, he said Public Accounts Committee examines examination of accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by Parliament for expenditure of Government of India, the Annual Finance Accounts of Government of India, and such other Accounts laid before Parliament as the Committee may deem fit. Estimates Committee examine such of the estimates as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker and to report what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform that may be effected in the Ministries or Departments of the Central Government or statutory and other Governmental bodies under its control, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates. Lastly, Public Undertaking Committee examines the reports and accounts of the public undertaking specified in the Fourth Schedule to the Rules of Procedure and Conducts of Business in Lok Sabha including the Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General. The session was very interactive.



Day- 4: Thursday, 05th May, 2016

Session-1:

The Legislative Process

- *Shri T. Jayakumar,*
Director of Lok Sabha Secretariat



Sir has started lecture by introducing one of the feature (Bicameral and Unitary) of Indian Constitution then after he explain us about Schedule- VII of Constitution which talks about subjects included in Union List where Parliament can exclusively legislate on the mentioned subject matters, State List where State Legislature can only makes Law on the matters and Concurrent List which specifies matters on which both Parliament and State Legislatures can enact Laws. Further Sir added that in the event of conflict between a law

made by Parliament and a law made by a State Legislature on a matter in the Concurrent List, the law made by Parliament would prevail. There was detail discussion on distribution of legislative powers between the Union and State Legislatures.

Sir had also discussed types of Bills i.e. Government Bills and Private Bills, moreover on the basis of financial implications involved, Bills may be classified into Money Bills, Financial Bills and Ordinary Bills. Then after, Sir has explained different stage of procedure of Government bills such as Initiation, Drafting of Bills, Approval of Cabinet, and Statement of objects and Reason. Sir has also explain the stages of Bills i.e. First Reading, Second Reading and Third Reading. In case of Private Bills, sir has informed us that as of today 14 private bill were passed where bills were proposed by only the Member of Parliament. The session starts from 10:30AM to 11:30AM.

Session-2:

Meeting with Shri D.P. Tripathi



Shri D.P Tripathi is senior leader and General Secretary of National Congress Party (NCP) and Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha), previously he was a professor of Politics.

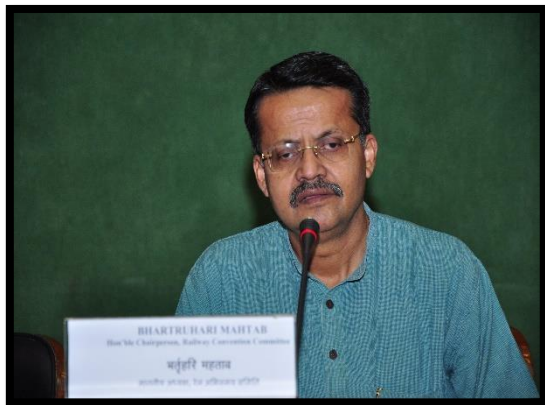
Sir has delivered a lecture by giving an overview of first Democracy Revolution held on 11th Dec, 1688 and impact of the same on Indian Politics. He recall those days when one single dominant party (Congress) used to rule in India but now the

scenario has changed, today is the time of coalition government. Previously, UPA government was there and now NDA government rules the Country. This concept was also seen in Europe. Today, Young people are taking interest in Indian Parliamentary system, the youth is also aware about the responsibilities towards the nations which leads to development of State and Nation at large. The lecture was totally based upon Indian Parliamentary System. The session duration was from 11:45AM to 12:30PM.

Session- 3:

The Budgetary Process

*- Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, MP
Hon'ble Chairperson,
Railway Convention Committee.*



Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab is a member of Biju Janta Dal (BJD). Currently he is a Member of Sixteen Lok Sabha and Hon'ble Chairperson of Railway Convention Committee.

Sir, has explained us the concept of Financial Business in Parliament consists of the Budget comprising General Budget and Railway Budget, Demands for Grants, Vote on Account, Supplementary Demands for Grants and Excess Demands for Grants, Appropriation Bill and

Finance Bill. Sir, further explained that once the Budget is presented, Lok Sabha has opportunity for discussing the financial proposals at several stages from the presentation of the Budget to the passing of Appropriation Bill and Finance Bill. The Stages are:

- i) General Discussion on the Budget.
- ii) Vote on Account
- iii) Consideration of Demands for Grants by Departmentally Related Standing Committees
- iv) Discussion and Voting on Demands for Grants
- v) Consideration and passing of Appropriation Bill
- vi) Consideration and passing of Finance Bill.

Then, the proposal move to the Rajya Sabha for further discussion. The session was very interactive, it starts from 2:30PM to 3:30PM.

Day- 5: Friday, 06th May, 2016

Session-1:

Parliamentary Privileges

- Shri S.S.Ahluwalia,
Hon'ble Chairperson,
Committee on Privileges, Lok Sabha.



Shri S.S.Ahluwalia is a National Vice President of Bharatiya Janta Party (BJP). Currently he is a Member of Sixteen Lok Sabha and Hon'ble Chairperson of Committee on Privileges, Lok Sabha.

Sir, has initiated lecture by giving the overview of duties and responsibilities of Member of Parliament. He also highlights the Honorarium and Perks received by them. Then he shared his views over the concern topic i.e Parliamentary Privileges. He said privilege is an exceptional rights or exemption, which are provided by the Parliament to their Members. In legal terms, it means an exemption from some duty, burden, attendance or liability which others are subjected to. They received mainly two privileges such as i) Freedom of Speech and ii) Freedom of publication of proceedings.

Sir, further explained that the object of parliamentary privileges is to safeguard the freedom, the authority and the dignity of Parliament. Privileges are necessary for the proper exercise of the functions entrusted to the Parliament by the Constitution. They are enjoyed by the individual members, because house cannot performs its functions without unimpeded use of the services of its members, and by each House collectively for the protection of its members and the vindication of its own authority and dignity. Sir explained the concept of privileges in detail by sharing his political experience. The session was very interactive started from 12:00PM to 1:30PM

Session-2:

Valedictory Session



Lunch was followed by the Valedictory Ceremony wherein the chief guest was Smt. Kalpana Sharma, Joint Secretary BPST. While addressing the session madam expressed her views regarding the successful completion of the programme. She praised and congratulated the sincerity of the participants towards the Programme. She requested the participants to spread the knowledge, what they have gained from this programme to the students of their Institutes/ Colleges/ Universities. Madam has also expressed her gratitude to participants for attending this knowledge enhancement programme. After the keynotes speech, madam has awarded the certificate of appreciation and photographs to each participants.

The programme was organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training officials mainly, Smt. Kalpana Sharma, Joint Secretary, Shri Naushad Alam, Additional Director, Dr. Seema Kual Singh, Additional Director and other officials.

Our participation at this Appreciation Course has been a very fruitful and insightful experience and exchanging views and sharing knowledge regarding Parliamentary Processes and Procedures. These five days programme, help us to establish professional as well as personal relationship with the participants coming from different states across the Nation. We got an opportunity to meet few resources persons where we had drawn their kind attention regarding our University academic as well as extension activities and the Centre for Constitutional and Administrative Law (CCAL), we have also provided them CCAL's Information Booklet for the same.

We take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to Prof. (Dr.) Bimal Patel, Director of GNLU for giving us an opportunity to interact with the resource persons and to acquire knowledge regarding parliamentary procedure.