

30 Diary of National Events 1987-88

1987

JANUARY

- 2 Dr HK Mahatab, 86, a former Chief Minister of Orissa, passes away in Bhubaneswar.
- Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar award for 1985 and 1986 in different fields of science and technology given to 19 scientists.
- 'Dhanwantri' award of the Indian National Science Academy for 1986 presented.
- 3 RD Birla national award for 1987 given to Prof BK Bachhawat of Delhi University.
- 6 Jaidev, 68, noted music director, passes away in Bombay.
- 7 India wins the three Test Cricket Series against Sri Lanka in Cuttack.
- 8 The two-day International Youth Conference against Apartheid opens in New Delhi.
- 10 'Trishna' led by Lt Col KS Rao finishes its round the world cruise.
- Pandit Babu Nandan Pandey, 101, an associate of Mahatma Gandhi passes away in Patna, Bihar.
- The 11th International Film Festival of India opens in New Delhi.
- 12 National Youth awards given to ten young people.
- 13 The Prime Minister of Denmark, Paul Schulerer and his wife, arrives in New Delhi on an official visit.
- 14 Jai Ram Verma, 84 a veteran freedom fighter and former UP minister, passes away in Lucknow.
- 15 The Presidential assent declined to the Indian Postal Act of 1988.
- 16 V Vishwanathan, 78, former Governor of Kerala, dies in New Delhi.
- 17 India wins the Charminar Challenge one-day Cricket Series against Sri Lanka.
- 18 Indira Gandhi memorial international gold cup lifted by the Netherlands in New Delhi.
- Hiralal Chunilal Shah, 82, freedom fighter passes away in Baroda.
- 23 The 1986 national awards for bravery to 24 children presented.
- 24 Soviet film *Farewell Green Summer* bags the Golden Peacock in the 11th International Film Festival at New Delhi.
- Union Cabinet Minister VP Singh is shifted from Finance to Defence Ministry.
- 25 The Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Sri awards announced.
- 26 Mrs Neerja Mishra who died in the Pan Am hijacking to Karachi, becomes the first woman to win Ashok Chakra.
- 27 Olaf Palme, the late Swedish Premier, awarded the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1985.

- 29 The Malaysian Prime Minister, Dr Mahattir Bin Mohammad, arrives on a four-day official visit.
- 30 The Eradi Commission on Ravi and Beas waters submits its report to the Centre.
- 31 India and Pakistan begin secretary level talks in New Delhi.

FEBRUARY

- 3 Mauno Koivisto, President of Finland arrives in New Delhi on a four-day official visit.
 - Syed Ahmed, 92, a freedom fighter and former MP dies in Hoshangabad.
 - Om Prakash Bhasin awards for science and technology for 1986 announced.
- 4 Non-aggression pact signed between India and Pakistan.
 - Tribal National Volunteers (TNV) in Tripura is declared an extremist organisation.
 - The first Indira Gandhi International Award for Peace, Disarmament and Development goes to Parliamentarians for Global Action, New York.
 - The Goa assembly passes the three language bill.
- 5 NL Ganapaiah, 85, founder president of the erstwhile Swatantra Party dies at Hassan.
- 6 India and Canada sign extradition treaty to curb terrorism.
 - The noted mathematician, Keshav Chandra Nag, 94, dies in Calcutta.
 - Singing of National Anthem is made compulsory in Kerala.
 - Lalithambika Antharjanam, 78, noted writer in Malayalam dies in Kottayam.
- 8 Kanhaiya Lal, 77, a freedom fighter dies in New Delhi.
- 9 Dr MR Srinivasan is the new chairman of Atomic Energy Commission (AEC).
- 10 The Prime Minister inaugurates the 150th birth anniversary celebrations of Sri Ramakrishna in New Delhi.
- 12 The former Chief Minister of Bihar and veteran freedom fighter Mahamaya Prasad Sinha, 79, passes away in Patna.
- 13 M Bhaktavatsalam, 90, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu passes away in Madras.
 - The Sangeet Natak Akademi awards for 1987 announced.
- 16 Prime Minister meets the opposition leaders on the Punjab situation.
 - Mizoram goes to polls for its assembly.
 - President Giani Zail Singh arrives in Srinagar on a two-day visit.
 - India's first SSK (submarine-to-submarine killer) inducted into the Navy.
- 17 Naren Das, 80, veteran freedom fighter and socialist leader dies in Calcutta.
 - Dr SV Rangauna, 89, well known Kannada litterateur passes away in Mysore.

- 18 Mizo National Front (MNF) headed by Laldenga secures absolute majority in the Mizoram assembly.
- President inaugurates the 39th World Table Tennis championships in Delhi.
- 20 The Prime Minister marks the inauguration of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh as 23rd and 24th states of the Indian Union.
- A four-member Mizo National Front (MNF) Ministry led by Laldenga is sworn in at Aizawl.
- The President gives away the Shiromani awards for 1986.
- 22 President Zia of Pakistan arrives in Jaipur to witness the third test match between India and Pakistan.
- Doordarshan launches its morning transmission.
- 23 Sahitya Akademi awards for 1986 presented.
- 25 BN Ekbote, 82, a veteran freedom fighter, passes away at Amravati
- The National Mineral awards for 1985-86 announced.
- 26 The foundation stone of Choudhary Charan Singh Rural Industrial Training Institute at Patla, Uttar Pradesh is laid by the President.
- The Mizoram Cabinet expanded.
- North Korean Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam arrives in New Delhi on an official visit.
- The final report of Kudal Commission of Inquiry into the Gandhi Peace Foundation is submitted to the Government.

MARCH

- 2 Agreement reached between India and Pakistan on troops pull-out.
- Prime Minister of Netherlands RFM Lubbers arrives on an official visit.
- 5 RD Pradhan is appointed the new Governor of Arunachal Pradesh.
- 6 The President presents the 10th Ghalib awards for 1985.
- 7 Sunit Gavaskar creates history by scoring more than 10,000 runs in Test Cricket.
- 8 International Women's Day is celebrated.
- 9 Romanian President, Nicolae Ceausescu arrives in New Delhi on a four-day visit.
- 10 India and Romania sign agreements for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.
- 15 The Madras-Tiruchirapalli Rockfort Express meets with an accident killing 22 and injuring 123.
- Veteran freedom fighter and former Rajya Sabha member Mahant Laxmi Narayan Das, 87, passes away in Raipur.
- The national awards 1986 for the welfare of the handicapped presented.
- 19 CV Ranganathan is appointed India's envoy to China.
- 23 Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal go to polls for assembly seats.

- India's first new generation rocket, the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) fails to take off at Sriharikota.
- 25 Left Front, Left Democratic Front and National Conference (F)-Congress(I) alliance secure two-third majority in West Bengal, Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir assembly elections respectively.
- Congress(I) wins all the three parliamentary by-elections from Hardwar (UP), Secunderabad (AP) and Nanded (Maharashtra).
- 26 A five-member Left Democratic Front Ministry headed by EK Nayanar and an eight-member National Conference (F)-Congress(I) coalition government led by Dr Farooq Abdulla are sworn in Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir respectively.
- Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi receives a medallion from Mexican envoy for his peace initiative.
- Pakistan wins the Charminar Challenge one-day international cricket.
- 27 Union Law Minister Ashok Sen resigns from the Union Cabinet.
- 28 Padma Vibhushan and Padma Sri awards for 1987 presented to 43 recipients in New Delhi.
- 31 A fifteen-member Left Front Ministry headed by Joyti Basu is sworn in at Calcutta.

APRIL

- 1 Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, Angolan President, arrives in New Delhi on a three-day state visit.
- 4 SH Vatsyayan Agyeya, 77 the renowned Hindi writer, poet and Jnanpith award winner, passes away in New Delhi.
- 6 Thakkar-Natarajan Commission to probe into the Fairfax affairs appointed.
- 7 V Kamentsev, Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, arrives in New Delhi on a five-day state visit to India.
- 11 Ninety five defence personnel and 13 civilians honoured with *Param Vishisht Seva Medal*, *Ati Vishisht Seva Medal* and highest peace time awards.
- 12 VP Singh, Defence Minister, resigns from the Union Cabinet.
- 14 The Prime Minister inaugurates a three km road bridge across the Brahmaputra near Tezpur in Assam.
- 20 Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar awards for 1985 and 1986 presented.
- 27 Ramesh Chander Arora is appointed ambassador to Iran.

MAY

- 1 National Film awards for 1986 announced.
- NS Varadachari, 90, veteran freedom fighter, passes away in Madras.
- Liver Cell transfusion therapy carried out for the first time in India at the Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad.

- 2 The President presents the Ahimsa award.
- 3 Dr Mankekar, 77, veteran journalist and writer, passes away in New Delhi.
- 4 ABA Ghani Khan Choudhury, Minister for Programme Implementation, resigns from the Union Cabinet.
- A 'RH-560' Sounding Rocket is successfully launched.
- 6 Gagai Ram Dale, 117, oldest freedom fighter of north-eastern region, passes away in Tezpur.
- Statehood is conferred on Goa.
- 11 President's rule is imposed in Punjab.
- 15 Surender Jha, editor 'Science Age', Bombay gets the Indian National Science Academy's first Indira Gandhi prize for popularisation of science.
- 16 Dr MV Minajgi, 86, noted painter, passes away in Hubli, Karnataka.
- The Prime Minister announces a new insurance scheme for landless and farm labourers.
- 19 Communal riots erupt in Meerut killing 50 persons.
- 22 Communal violence breaks out in Old Delhi areas, killing four and injuring 85 persons.
- 25 The African Festival 1987 opens in New Delhi.
- 26 The first SAARC countries meeting on plant genetic resources begins in New Delhi.
- 27 Amal Datta of the CPM is appointed chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament.
- 28 Archaryaratha Deshabhushanji Maharaj, 98, spiritual head of the 'Digambar' Jain community passes away in Karnataka.
- 29 Charan Singh, 85, former Prime Minister, passes away in New Delhi.
- 30 Goa becomes the 25th State of the Indian Union.
- 30 The Vice President, R Venkataraman, opens the Indian festival in Zurich.
- 31 Qamar Moradabadi, 77 noted Urdu poet, passes away in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh.

JUNE

- 1 Khwaja Ahmed Abbas, 73, noted film maker and journalist, passes away in Bombay.
- Surinder Singh Gill appointed ambassador of India to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- 2 India and Finland sign a three-year cultural exchange programme.
- 3 The 19 Indian boats carrying relief supplies to Jaffna return as Sri Lanka refuses entry.
- 4 Indian Air Force drops relief supplies in Jaffna.
- 11 The Hindi film *Paar* wins the FPRESOI award in Bulgaria.
- 15 India and Sri Lanka reach an agreement on the modalities of relief supplies to the people of Jaffna.

- Satya Narayan Majumdar, 77, former member of Rajya Sabha, trade union leader and freedom fighter, passes away in Calcutta.
- 16 Arun Kumar Banerjee is appointed high commissioner of India to Maldives.
- 17 Haryana goes to assembly elections.
- 18 SAARC ministerial meeting starts in New Delhi.
- MS Swaminathan is winner of the first World Food prize.
- 19 Mahseni Jayraj, 72, Jain Muni of the *Aradhnadham* in Jamnagar, passes away in Rajkot.
- Dr Salim Ali, 91, world renowned ornithologist, passes away in Bombay.
- 20 Devi Lal heads the Lok Dal-BJP coalition government in Haryana.
- 24 Two Indian ships carrying relief material and other essential items leave for Jaffna.

JULY

- 2 Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi arrives in Moscow on a two-day official visit.
- 3 The year-long Festival of India in the Soviet Union is inaugurated in Moscow.
- Communal violence erupts again in Meerut, killing six persons.
- 5 Swamy Sreenadhanandaji Maharaj, 76, head of the Shri Ramakrishna Ashram, passes away in Trivandrum.
- 6 A memorandum of cooperation is signed in New Delhi between India and Norway.
- Terrorists kill 36 passengers of a Haryana Roadways bus near Lalru village in Patiala district.
- 7 Thirty six bus passengers gunned down and several injured by terrorists near Hisar in Haryana.
- The veteran freedom fighter and Gandhian, Shyam Sunder Das, 91, passes away at Kozhikode, Kerala.
- 9 Delhi-bound Dakshin Express washed away in flash floods near Kazipet in Andhra Pradesh, killing 53 persons.
- 13 Elections held for the eighth President of India.
- 14 Mufti Mohammad Syed, Union Minister for Tourism, resigns from the Central Cabinet.
- 15 The former Union Minister of State for Education, Dhana Singh Gulshan, 85, passes away at Bhatinda.
- Former Union Ministers Arun Nehru, VC Shukla and Arif Mohammad Khan are expelled from the Congress (I).
- 16 R Venkataraman is elected the eighth President of the Indian Union.
- VP Singh resigns from the Congress Party and the Rajya Sabha.
- 17 Amitabh Bachchan resigns from the membership of the Lok Sabha.
- 18 Arun Singh, Minister of State for Defence, resigns from the Union Council of Ministers.

- Haryana Ministry is expanded.
- Durga Ratan awards for excellence in journalism distributed.
- 19 Brijlal Verma, 71, former Union Minister. passes away in Ahmadabad.
- 23 The Minister of State for Public Enterprises, KK Tewary, resigns from the Union Council of Ministers.
- 24 PT Usha bags the first gold medal for India in the seventh Asian Track and Field meet in Singapore.
- 25 R Venkataraman is sworn in as the eighth President of the Indian Republic.
- The Union Cabinet is reshuffled.
- 29 India and Sri Lanka sign an accord in Colombo, to bring about reconciliation and normalcy in the strife-torn Island.
- 30 Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi escapes an attempt on his life by a Sri Lankan naval guard in Colombo.

AUGUST

- 2 Viswanathan Anand of India becomes the first Asian to win the World Junior Chess championship.
- Geet Sethi of India retains the World Billiards championship.
- 7 Arti Pradhan, 14, from Maharashtra swims across the English Channel.
- 9 Frontier Gandhi, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, is awarded *Bharat Ratna*.
- Joint celebrations to commemorate 40 years of India's independence and Jawaharlal Nehru's birth centenary are launched at Bombay by the Prime Minister.
- 11 Seven ministers inducted into the Haryana Cabinet.
- 20 B Shankaranand, Minister for Water Resources, resigns from the Union Cabinet.
- 21 Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma, Governor of Maharashtra, is elected the eighth Vice President of India.
- 22 Dr Balwant Rao, 86, noted freedom fighter, passes away in Udupi in Karanataka.
- Aasi, 'Ramnagri', 90, renowned Urdu poet and freedom fighter passes away in Varanasi.
- 26 Dr Satchidanand Rantroy 'Sachi', Oriya writer gets the Jnanpith award for 1986.
- 29 Prof B Reddi is selected for the Dada Saheb Phalke award for 1986.

SEPTEMBER

- 2 Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma. is sworn in as the eighth Vice President of India.
- 10 GB Pant centenary celebrations inaugurated by the President in New Delhi.

- 11 Mahadevi Verma, 80, Jnanpith award winner and Hindi poetess, passes away in Allahabad.
- 18 The 24th National Film awards presented by the President.
- 25 Maqbool Fida Hussain is awarded Kalidas Samman for 1987-88 by the Madhya Pradesh Government.
- 29 Pakistani troops retreat after failing to take control of Siachen glacier area from the Indian troops.

OCTOBER

- 1 The Rajasthan Sati (Prevention) Ordinance, 1987, promulgated.
- 'Henry Moore in India' exhibition inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 2 A new political forum 'Jan Morcha' is launched.
- 8 Indian troops repulse a Pakistani attack in the Saltoro ridge area in Siachen.
- 9 Guru Gopinath, 80, famous Kathakali artist, passes away in Cochin.
- 10 India announces suspension of trade and technical cooperation with Fiji.
- 11 Rohit Manushankar Dave, 78, freedom fighter, passes away in Bombay.
- 12 Swiss Vice President, Otto Stich, arrives in New Delhi on a six-day visit.
- Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi arrives in Vancouver in Canada to participate in the five-day Commonwealth Summit.
- 13 Kishore Kumar, 58, playback singer, passes away in Bombay.
- 14 The Canadian authorities uncover a plot to kill Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in Vancouver.
- 18 Prof N Krishna Pillai wins the Vayalar Rama Varma literary award for the year 1987.
- 21 Security forces raid the Golden Temple in Amritsar.
- 27 Vijay Merchant, 76, celebrated cricketer, passes away in Bombay.
- The Sarkaria Commission Report on Centre-State relations presented.
- 29 Dr Nalinaksha Sanyal, 90, freedom fighter and former West Bengal minister, passes away in Calcutta.
- 31 The prestigious Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration conferred on Aruna Asaf Ali.

NOVEMBER

- 2 The third summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation opens in Kathmandu, Nepal.
- 5 Dr Dasaradhi Krishnamachari, 62, former poet laureate and freedom fighter, passes away in Hyderabad.
- 6 The Sri Lankan President, JR Jayewardene, visits India.
- 7 The Rajasthan Governor, Vasant Rao Patil, resigns.
- 8 Australia wins the Reliance World Cricket Cup at Eden Gardens in Calcutta.

- 12 Twenty one children selected for the annual national awards for bravery.
- 13 Chinese Vice Foreign Minister, Liu Shuging, arrives in New Delhi on a three-day visit.
- The Soviet Land Nehru award presented by the Vice President, Dr SD Sharma, in New Delhi.
- 14 Fifth International Children's Film Festival begins at Cuttack, Orissa.
- 20 Nikolai Ryzhkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR, arrives in New Delhi on a five-day official visit.
- Congress (I) secures absolute majority in the elections to the Nagaland state assembly.
- President, R Venkataraman, inaugurates the 3rd South Asian Federation Games, 1987 at the Salt Lake Stadium in Calcutta.
- 21 The year-long Soviet Cultural Festival opens in New Delhi.
- 22 A 20-member Congress Ministry headed by Hokushe Sema is installed in Nagaland.
- 25 Mikhail Gorbachev, Soviet leader, gets the 1987 Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development.
- India tops the third South Asian Federation Games at Calcutta.
- 30 Admiral Jayant Ganpat Nadkarni takes over as new Chief of the Naval Staff.
- The report of the Thakkar—Natarajan Commission is submitted to the Government.
- The Rajasthan Sati (Prevention) Bill, 1987 becomes a law.

DECEMBER

- 12 Prafulla Dey, 73, noted freedom fighter, passes away in Calcutta.
- 15 P Ramamurthy, 80, veteran CPM leader, passes away in Madras.
- Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi arrives in Rangoon, Burma on a two-day official visit.
- 18 The first ever meeting of the Union Cabinet outside Delhi, begins in the wildlife reserve at Sariska, Rajasthan.
- 20 President R Venkataraman opens the second National Games in Trivandrum, Kerala.
- 21 The seventh Indian expedition to Antarctica lands safely on the icy continent.
- 24 Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, MG Ramachandran, 70, passes away in Madras. TVR Nedunchezhiyan is appointed the interim Chief Minister.
- President of Afghanistan, Sayid Mohammad Najibullah, visits New Delhi.
- 26 Sahitya Akademi awards for 1987 announced.
- 28 Viswanathan Anand becomes the first Indian to win the Grandmaster title in chess.

1988**JANUARY**

- 3 Ramesh Krishnan of India wins the New Zealand open tennis tournament at Wellington.
- Oil struck at Amalapuram in Andhra Pradesh.
- 4 Eleven scientists honoured by the Indian National Science Academy for their distinguished research.
- 6 Devi Lal Ministry except two, resigns in Haryana.
- 7 Janaki Ramachandran, wife of late MG Ramachandran, is sworn in as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
- Keshav Chandra Mishra, 70 a noted Hindi author, passes away in Deoria.
- 9 Three memoranda of understanding are signed in New Delhi between India and Italy.
- 10 Filmotsav 88 inaugurated in Trivandrum, Kerala.
- 11 Six non-Congress (I) Chief Ministers demand an inter-state council.
- 13 Mavelikkara Krishnan Kutty Nair, 67, one of the top mridangam players in the country, passes away in Madurai.
- Dronacharya awards announced.
- 16 Lakshmi Kant Jha, 74, noted economist passes away in New Delhi.
- Reconstituted council of ministers in Haryana sworn in.
- Pakistan wins the Second Indira Gandhi International gold cup hockey tournament in Lucknow.
- 17 Indu Dahiya wins the fifth women's car rally.
- 18 The Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Harideo Joshi, resigns.
- Leela Mishra, 80, renowned character actor of Hindi films passes away in Bombay.
- The national youth awards presented.
- 19 The Prime Minister's Shram Awards 1987 given away.
- 20 Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, 98, passes away in Peshawar, Pakistan.
- Shiv Charan Mathur is sworn in as the Chief Minister of Rajasthan.
- Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi arrives in Stockholm on a four-day visit.
- 22 GD Birla International Award for outstanding contribution to humanism is given to Baba Amte.
- Ustad Inam Ali Khan, 60, noted tabla exponent, passes away in Bombay.
- The National Akademi awards for 1988 given to 10 artists.
- 23 The 92nd birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is celebrated.
- 25 Bharat Ratna conferred posthumously on late MG Ramachandran.
- Prime Minister presents the national award for bravery to 21 children in New Delhi.
- JR Jayewardene, President of Sri Lanka, arrives in New Delhi on a six-day visit.

- 26 Ramavtar Shastri, 68, veteran CPI leader and former MP, passes away in Patna.
- Seven ministers inducted into the Rajasthan Ministry.
- 29 Tripura is declared 'disturbed area' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act.
- 30 Tamil Nadu is brought under President's rule.
- The International Gandhi Award 1988 for work in leprosy presented to Professor TN Jagdishan and Dr Ma Harde in New Delhi.
- 31 Zeeshan Ali wins the Indian Master's Satellite tennis tournament singles title in Calcutta.
- PV Akilandam, 66, well known Tamil writer, passes away in Madras.

FEBRUARY

- 1 India and the Soviet Union sign a protocol for cooperation in New Delhi.
- 2 Khan Ghazi Kabli, 99, veteran freedom fighter, passes away in New Delhi.
- Tripura and Meghalaya assembly elections are held.
- 4 Congress (I)-Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti (TUJS) coalition gets a majority in the Tripura assembly elections.
- Soviet Union wins the Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup football tournament played at Siliguri.
- 5 A sixteen-member two-tier Congress-TUJS coalition Ministry headed by Sudhir Ranjan Majumdar, is formed in Tripura.
- PA Sangma, Union Minister of Labour, is elected leader of the Meghalaya Congress (I) legislature party.
- 6 In Meghalaya an 11-member Congress Ministry led by Purno Agitok Sangma, is sworn in.
- Rajasthan Cabinet is expanded.
- 9 The Kalinga prize for 1987 for popularisation of science goes to Dr Marcel Roche of Venezuela.
- 10 The 40-day GNLF bandh begins in the town areas of Darjiling.
- 12 Ghalib Awards 1986 presented by the Vice President in New Delhi.
- 13 The Chief Ministers, Motilal Vora of Madhya Pradesh and Bindeshwari Dubey of Bihar, resign.
- 14 The Union Cabinet is reshuffled.
- Arjun Singh is sworn in as Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.
- Bhagwat Jha Azad is sworn in as Chief Minister of Bihar.
- New Governors are appointed to the states of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Bihar, Haryana and Kerala.
- 15 Debi Singh Tewatia resigns as Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court.
- 17 Karpoori Thakur, 67, former Chief Minister of Bihar, dies in Patna.
- RK Jaichandra Singh, Union Minister of State for Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals, resigns from his post.

- Dr Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya, eminent Assamese novelist, becomes the president of the Sahitya Akademi.
- 18 Li Gun Mo, Prime Minister of North Korea arrives in New Delhi.
- 20 The President's Jeevan Raksha Padak for bravery is awarded to 39 people.
- 21 Jawaharlal Nehru award for popularisation of science given to the Karnataka Rajay Svijnana Parishad, Bangalore.

MARCH

- 1 Eminent Hindi scholar Sohan Lal Dwivedi passes away in Kanpur.
- Justice Guman Mal Lodha is sworn in as Chief Justice of the Guwahati High Court.
- 2 Dada Shewak Bhojraj, 82, freedom fighter and educationist, passes away in Bombay.
- 3 Government orders the release of five Sikh head priests.
- 5 A three-member new Manipur Ministry headed by RK Jaichandra Singh assumes office.
- 6 The Punjab assembly, kept under suspended animation, is dissolved.
- 8 Fifteen persons are killed when an Indian Air Force plane crashes near Cuttack in Orissa.
- 9 Bhai Jasbir Singh Rode takes over as the Akal Takht Jathedar.
- MB Srinivasan, noted film music director, passes away in Lakshadweep.
- 11 Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi arrives in Ahmadabad on a two-day visit.
- 12 Samarendra Bose, 64, eminent litterateur passes away in Calcutta.
- Acharya Vaidyanath Sastri, 72 veteran freedom fighter and Vedic scholar, passes away in New Delhi.
- 15 Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore Prime Minister, arrives in New Delhi on a three-day official visit.
- 16 About 130 people, including 40 children, are charred to death in a bus fire near Raipur, Madhya Pradesh.
- 17 India's sophisticated remote sensing satellite IRS-IA is launched from the Baikonour cosmodrome in the Soviet Union.
- 18 The Chief Ministers' Conference is held in New Delhi.
- The Akashvani annual awards for 1987 announced.
- 19 The Bharat Ratna award conferred on the late MG Ramachandran posthumously, is presented in New Delhi.
- 24 Sirkazhi Govindarajan, 55, Carnatic musician, dies in Madras.
- 26 Oil and gas is discovered in the Cauveri basin at Nannilam in Tamil Nadu.
- 30 Presidential assent given to the 59th Constitutional Amendment Bill to extend President's rule and impose emergency along with suspension of Article 21 in Punjab.

APRIL

- 1 Thirty seven people, including 14 women and seven children, are massacred by terrorists in Punjab.
- India wins the Sharjah cup Cricket tournament at Sharjah.
- 2 Oil and gas are discovered in the Krishna-Godavari offshore area.
- President R Venkataraman gives away 92 gallantry awards to defence personnel and civilians, in New Delhi.
- 4 The US Defence Secretary, Frank Carlucci, arrives in New Delhi on a three-day visit to India.
- Mohinder Singh Saathi and Anjana Kanwar are re-elected Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Delhi, respectively.
- 7 Dinanath Nadim, 72, noted Kashmiri poet, dies in Srinagar.
- 10 The Jawaharlal Nehru awards presented to seven Soviet citizens and a puppet theatre in Moscow.
- 11 The 35th national film awards announced.
- 12 Ramanand Yadav, Minister of State for Mines, resigns from the Union Council of Ministers.
- 14 Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi arrives in Tokyo on a two-day official visit to Japan.
- 15 The six-month long Festival of India in Japan, begins.
- 23 Nehru Literacy award for 1987 presented to Prof NG Ranga.
- 25 Crown Prince of Jordan, El Hassan Bin Talal, arrives in New Delhi on a five-day state visit to India.
- 26 The Joint Parliamentary Committee report on the controversial Bofors-Howitzer deal, is presented to both the Houses of Parliament.
- Justice Amitav Banerjee takes over as Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court.
- 27 Palestinian poet, Mahmoud Darwish, is awarded the Kumaranasan World prize for literature for 1988.
- 29 Thirty two people are killed and 82 injured near the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar.
- 30 Vice President Dr SD Sharma leaves on a 12-day tour of the three Caribbean nations.
- General K Sundarji retires as Chief of the Army staff.

MAY

- 1 General Vishwanath Sharma takes over as Chief of the Army Staff.
- Dr YS Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry at Solan in Himachal Pradesh, inaugurated.
- The 1988 Rabindra Memorial awards announced by West Bengal government.
- 2 A three-storey children's hospital in Jammu collapses killing 30 person including a number of children.

- President R Venkataraman presents the 35th National Film awards in New Delhi.
- Raj Kapoor receives the Dada Saheb Phalke award for 1987.
- Vasudeva Pannicker, 47, AICC general secretary and member of Lok Sabha, dies in New Delhi.
- 3 Premendra Mitra, 84, noted litterateur, dies in Calcutta.
- 4 'National Council of Khalistan' and 'Dal Khalsa' are declared unlawful associations.
- Dr Najibullah, President of Afghanistan, arrives in New Delhi on a three-day state visit.
- 9 Sushila Rohatgi, Minister of State for Power, resigns from the Council of Ministers.
- Hariprasad Dwivedi 'Vyogihari', 93, close associate of Mahatma Gandhi, dies in New Delhi.
- 10 Khostar Abdur Rahman, 96, noted Urdu poet of Gujarat, dies in Dhaka.
- BN Birla Planetarium is opened in Madras.
- 11 The birth centenary of Asaf Ali, freedom fighter, is celebrated in New Delhi.
- Indian troops repulse a Pakistani attempt to encroach upon the Bana post in Belafondla area of Siachen glacier
- 12 The centenary celebrations of the Victoria Technical Institute, Madras, inaugurated.
- 14 Major General Joaquim Alberto Chissani, President of Mozambique, arrives in New Delhi.
- The first round of talks between the Home Secretaries of India and Pakistan begins in New Delhi
- 15 One hundred and forty six persons, many of them terrorists, surrender to the security forces in the Golden Temple complex, Amritsar.
- 18 All the terrorists in the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar, surrender to the security forces.
- Forty five people including 35 migrant labourers, are killed and 27 injured in an orgy of terrorist violence in Ropar district in Punjab.
- The first-ever national channel of All India Radio begins its broadcast.
- 19 Justice Ravindra Nath Pyne is appointed Chief Justice of Delhi High Court.
- The Benami Transactions (Prohibition of the Right to Recover Property) Ordinance, 1988 is promulgated.
- 20 Forty Five persons are killed and more than 100 injured in a series of bomb blasts in several areas in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.
- 26 The Religious Institution (Prevention of Misuse) Ordinance, 1988 promulgated.
- The Delhi Urdu Academy award for 1987 announced.
- 28 India and China sign their first cultural agreement in Beijing.

- ✓ 30 India's Gautam Ghosh wins the *Golden Semurg* award for the best film at the Tenth International Tashkent Film Festival in Russia.
- 31 Dr Aryendra Sharma, 77, noted Hindi and Sanskrit scholar, dies in Hyderabad.
- Twenty nine medical professionals receive BC Roy national awards for the year 1985.

JUNE

- 2 Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan meet in New Delhi and hold discussions on all aspects of bilateral relations.
- Raj Kapoor, 64, doyen of Indian Cinema, dies in New Delhi.
- 4 Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi leaves on an eight-day four-nation tour.
- 7 The first batch of 400 soldiers of the Indian Peace Keeping Force are withdrawn from Sri Lanka.
- 8 India and China sign an annual trade protocol.
- 9 Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi addresses the third special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.
- 13 Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, 78, former deputy Chief Minister of Orissa and veteran freedom fighter, dies in Bhubaneswar.
- 16 Girish Karnad is appointed the chairman of Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi.
- 17 The National Citizen's awards 1987 presented.
- 18 VP Singh, Jan Morcha leader, wins the by-election from the Allahabad Lok Sabha constituency.
- 21 Thirty persons are killed and 75 injured in a bomb blast in Amritsar city.
- 25 The Union Cabinet is reshuffled.
- A 13-member Ministry headed by ND Tiwari, is sworn in at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
- A seven member Ministry headed by Sharad Pawar is sworn in at Bombay, Maharashtra.
- 27 The Maharashtra Cabinet is expanded.
- 30 Jain Muni Acharya Acharyashree, 80, passes away in Kolhapur district.

JULY

- 2 Indira Gandhi National awards for 1987-88 for social service, instituted by the Madhya Pradesh government, are announced.
- 5 Ramnarayan Pathak, 92, prominent Gujarati writer and freedom fighter, dies in Bhavnagar.
- The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Ordinance, 1988 is promulgated.
- 6 R Venkataraman, President, leaves for Moscow on a 11-day visit to the Soviet Union and Mongolia.

- 8 Four hundred people are feared killed in the Island Express train accident jumping the rails near Quilon in Kerala.
- The Festival of India in Moscow ends.
- 13 The second development flight of the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV-D2) crashes into the sea.
- 17 Gastro-enteritis and cholera kill 46 persons in Delhi.
- 19 Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi pays a visit to Turkey.
- 20 Adoor Gopalakrishnan's *Anantaram* is awarded the International Film Critics prize in Prague.
- 22 INSAT-1C is placed in a geosynchronous orbit by an Aviane-3 rocket launched from Kourou (French Guyana).
- Revised pay scales for college and university teachers throughout the country, announced.
- 28 National badminton champion, Syed Modi, 28, is shot dead in Lucknow.
- Jamnalal Bajaj awards for 1988 are given away.
- 29 Lt Governor of Delhi, H.L. Kapur, quits in the wake of widespread epidemic in the capital.
- 31 Air Chief Marshal SK Mehra assumes office as Chief of the Air Staff.
- The Uttar Pradesh Cabinet is expanded.

AUGUST

- 3 The Supreme Court acquits sub inspector Balbir Singh in the Indira Gandhi assassination case and confirms the death sentence on Satwant Singh and Kehar Singh.
- Romesh Bhandari is appointed Delhi's Lieutenant Governor.
- 6 About 400 people are feared killed when a motor launch capsized in Katihar, Bihar.
- Seven opposition parties form a National People's Front called the Rashtriya Morcha.
- Several parts of north, north-eastern and eastern India are rocked by an earthquake.
- 7 The eight-month old Nagaland assembly is dissolved and the State is put under President's rule.
- 8 Taranath Shenoy of India becomes the first deaf and dumb swimmer in the world to swim the Strait of Gibraltar from Tarifa to Ceuta.
- Prof Satish Dhawan gets the first GM Modi award in space technology.
- 10 RK Hegde, Chief Minister of Karnataka, resigns.
- 11 Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN Secretary General, is selected for the 1987 Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding.
- A Technology Mission on dairy development is set up.
- 12 A tripartite agreement is signed in New Delhi by the Centre, the Government of Tripura and the Tripura National Volunteers, to end the insurgency in Tripura.

- Indian National Science Academy honours 10 scientists in the field of science and technology.
- The Indira Gandhi award for popularisation of science for 1988 announced.
- 13 SR Bommai is sworn in as the 11th Chief Minister of Karnataka in Bangalore.
- 14 Pakistan confers its highest civil award, Nishan-e-Pakistan, on Morarji Desai.
- The Government orders the release of all the Akali Dal leaders and head priests.
- 18 GK Reddy Memorial award for journalism for 1988 announced.
- 21 Earthquake rocks several parts of north-eastern India, Nepal and parts of Bangladesh killing about 750 including more than 450 in Bihar.
- 22 The accord for creating the Darjiling Gorkha Hill Council is signed in Calcutta.
- 24 Floods in Uttar Pradesh claim 59 lives; the total death toll goes to 486.
- 26 Government decides to abolish the export duty on coffee.
- National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission set up.
- 30 Lok Sabha passes the Defamation Bill.

SEPTEMBER

- 1 Fatehsinhrao Gaekwad, 58, former ruler of Baroda, dies in Bombay.
- Bima Niwas Yojana of the Life Insurance Corporation is launched.
- Former Union Law Minister, Shyam Nath Kacker, 65, dies in New Delhi.
- The ninth Finance Commission presents its first report to the Parliament.
- 5 RD Bhandari, 72, former Governor of Bihar and Andhra Pradesh, dies in Bombay.
- West Bengal legislative assembly passes the Darjiling Gorkha Hill Council Bill, 1988.
- 6 A one-day nationwide strike is organised by newsmen against the proposed Defamation Bill.
- 7 Mizoram is brought under President's rule and the State assembly is dissolved.
- 8 Vijaypat Singhani creates aviation history by flying in his micro-light single engine aircraft from London to Ahmadabad in 21 days.
- 9 Eleven Indians including ambassador to Vietnam, Arun Patwardhan, are among 74 people killed in a Vietnamese airline crash near Bangkok.
- 12 President R Venkataraman arrives in Amsterdam on a state visit.
- 13 Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi visits the flood-hit areas of Assam.
- 16 The Official Language Conference is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 17 The 24th Olympic Games begin in Seoul, South Korea.
- VV Shirwadkar, noted Marathi poet and dramatist, awarded the 1987 Jnanpith award.

- Yogendra Makwana, Minister of State for Steel and Mines, resigns.
- 19 Vishnu Krishna Joshi, 69, renowned exponent of Indian classical music dies in Raipur.
- The Madhya Pradesh Cabinet is expanded.
- Supreme Court hands over the sick Kamani Tubes Limited, Bombay to the employees.
- 20 One hundred and thirty eight detenus of the Operation Blue Star are released from Jodhpur Fort.
- 22 Twenty five artistes are selected for Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards 1988.
- Government drops the Defamation Bill, 1988.
- 23 Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi holds talks with Bhutan King at Thimpu.
- 29 The unpublished manuscripts of Maulana Azad's biography are to be made public.
- Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial award for 1987 given to Satyajit Ray.
- 30 King Birendra of Nepal pays a visit to India.

OCTOBER

- 2 The 24th Olympiad concludes in Seoul, South Korea and India drawing a blank.
- More than 5,000 Gorkha National Liberation Front activists surrender their arms.
- 5 *Satanic Verses* by Salman Rushdie is banned in India.
- Law Commission is reconstituted.
- 7 England cancels their cricket tour of India.
- Urdu poet and author, Akhtar Ansari, 79, dies in Aligarh.
- The Darjiling Gorkha Hill Council Bill, 1988 is given the Presidential assent.
- 11 AP Sharma, 69, former Governor of Punjab and West Bengal, dies in New Delhi.
- Janata Dal, a new party, is launched in Bangalore.
- 12 The National Commission on Urbanisation presents its final report to the Government.
- 17 SS Bhatnagar awards for science and technology presented.
- 19 One hundred and sixty four people are killed in two separate air disasters at Ahmadabad and Guwahati.
- 23 The Assam Cabinet is reconstituted.
- 29 Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, 85, dies in Bombay.
- 30 Japan's Kengiro Shinozuka wins the ninth Himalayan car rally.
- 31 The 1987 Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration is presented to the Bharat Scouts and Guides in New Delhi.

NOVEMBER

- 1 The Orissa Governor, BN Pande, resigns.

- 2 The birth centenary celebrations of CV Raman and the diamond jubilee celebrations of the discovery of Raman Effect are held in Calcutta.
- 3 Indian troops crush a coup attempt in Maldives.
- 4 Atleast 50 persons die and 54 injured in escalated terrorist violence in Punjab.
- India wins the third Asia Cup cricket tournament at Dhaka.
- 6 The 1988 Dhanvantri award presented.
- 8 Twenty four children's books are given awards.
- 11 The birth centenary celebrations of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad are inaugurated by the President.
- 14 The year-long birth centenary celebrations of Jawaharlal Nehru, begin.
- 15 Twenty two persons are given the Soviet Land Nehru awards.
- 16 India recognises the newly declared State of Palestine.
- A three-day International Conference on Nuclear Disarmament is held in New Delhi.
- 18 Soviet President, Mikhail Gorbachev, pays an official visit to India.
- Dr Najme Heptulla is unanimously elected the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- 19 The year-long Festival of the USSR in India, ends in New Delhi.
- 20 India and the Soviet Union sign six agreements and a summit statement.
- Justice MH Beg, 73, former Chief Justice of India and former chairman of the Minorities Commission, dies in New Delhi.
- 24 The Pay Committee for the employees of public sector undertakings submits its report to the Government.
- The seventieth congress of Afro-Asian Peace and Solidarity Organisation is held in New Delhi.
- 26 The birth centenary of GV Mavalankar is celebrated
- 28 The eighth Indian expedition to Antarctica sails off from Marmugao port.
- 30 More than 870 people are killed in severe cyclonic storm in Bangladesh and West Bengal.

DECEMBER

- 1 Goswami Girdhari Lal, 69, eminent Sanskrit scholar, dies in New Delhi.
- 11 Dr Nagendra Singh, 74, former President of the International Court of Justice, dies in the Hague.
- 15 The Gorkha National Liberation Front sweeps the Darjiling Gorkha Hill Council elections.
- 16 Ka Naa Subramanyam, 77, noted Tamil writer and critic, dies in New Delhi.
- 18 Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi leaves for China on a five-day state visit.
- 22 India and China sign agreements on inter-governmental cooperation.
- 24 Jainendra Kumar Jain, 84, noted Hindi litterateur, dies in New Delhi.

- Eminent Urdu poet, Manoharlal Talib Chakwal, 88, passes away in New Delhi.
- 26 Twenty five people are killed and more than 100 injured in violence in Vijayawada and elsewhere in Andhra Pradesh.
- 29 The fourth SAARC summit of the seven heads of State and Government in the region, opens in Islamabad.
- 31 India and Pakistan sign three agreements in Islamabad.
- Zeeshan Ali lifts the national tennis title.

31 General Information

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE

(Published on 26 July 1979)

1. President
2. Vice President
3. Prime Minister
4. Governors of states within their respective states
5. Former Presidents
6. Chief Justice of India
Speaker of the Lok Sabha
7. Cabinet Ministers of the Union
Chief Ministers of states within their respective states
Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission
Leaders of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha
Holders of the Bharat Ratna decoration
8. Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries accredited to India
Chief Ministers of states outside their respective states
Governors of states outside their respective states
9. Judges of the Supreme Court
10. Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha
Deputy Chief Ministers of states
Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha
Members of the Planning Commission
Ministers of State of the Union and any other Minister in the Ministry of Defence for defence matters.
11. Attorney General of India
Cabinet Secretary
Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
Lieutenant Governors within their respective union territories
12. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank
13. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to India
14. Chairmen and Speakers of state legislatures within their respective states
Chief Justices of High Courts within their respective jurisdiction states
15. Cabinet Ministers in states within their respective states
Chief Ministers of union territories and Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, within their respective union territories
Deputy Ministers of the Union
16. Officiating Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Lieutenant General or equivalent rank
17. Chairman, Minorities Commission
Chairman, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission
Chairman, Union Public Service Commission
Chief Election Commissioner
Chief Justices of High Courts outside their respective jurisdictions
Puisne Judges of High Courts within their respective jurisdictions
18. Cabinet Ministers in states outside their respective states
Chairmen and Speakers of state legislatures outside their respective states
Chairman, Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission
Deputy Chairmen and Deputy Speakers of state legislatures within their respective states
Ministers of State in states within their respective states
Ministers of union territories and Executive Councillors, Delhi, within their respective union territories

- Speakers of legislative assemblies in union territories and Chairman of Delhi Metropolitan Council, within their respective union territories
19. Chief Commissioners of union territories not having Councils of Ministers, within their respective union territories
 - Deputy Ministers in states within their respective states
 - Deputy Speakers of legislative assemblies in union territories and Deputy Chairman of Metropolitan Council, Delhi, within their respective union territories
 20. Deputy Chairmen and Deputy Speakers of state legislatures, outside their respective states
 - Ministers of State in states outside their respective states
 - Puisne Judges of High Courts outside their respective jurisdictions
 21. Members of Parliament
 22. Deputy Ministers in states outside their respective states
 23. Army Commanders/Vice Chief of the Army Staff or equivalent in other services
 - Chief Secretaries to state governments within their respective states
 - Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities
 - Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
 - Members, Minorities Commission
 - Members, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission
 - Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank
 - Secretaries to the Government of India (including officers holding this office ex-officio)
 - Secretary, Minorities Commission
 - Secretary, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission
 - Secretary to the President
 - Secretary to the Prime Minister
 - Secretary, Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha
 - Solicitor General
 24. Officers of the rank of Lieutenant General or equivalent rank
 25. Additional Secretaries to the Government of India
 - Additional Solicitor General
 - Advocate Generals of states
 - Chairman, Tariff Commission
 - Charge d' Affairs and Acting High Commissioners a pied and ad interim
 - Chief Ministers of union territories and Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi outside their respective union territories
 - Chief Secretaries of state governments outside their respective states
 - Deputy Comptroller and Auditor-General
 - Deputy Speakers of legislative assemblies in union territories and Deputy Chairman, Delhi Metropolitan Council, outside their respective union territories
 - Director, Central Bureau of Investigation
 - Director General, Border Security Force
 - Director General, Central Reserve Police
 - Director, Intelligence Bureau
 - Lieutenant Governors outside their respective union territories
 - Members, Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission
 - Members, Union Public Service Commission
 - Ministers of union territories and Executive Councillor, Delhi, outside their respective union territories
 - Principal Staff Officers of the Armed Forces of the rank of Major General or equivalent rank
 - Speakers of legislative assemblies in union territories and Chairman of Delhi Metropolitan Council, outside their respective union territories
 26. Joint Secretaries to the Government of India and officers of equivalent rank, Officers of the rank of Major General or equivalent rank

PRESIDENTS OF INDIA

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Tenure</i> |
|--|---|
| Dr Rajendra Prasad (1884-1963) | 26 January 1950—13 May 1962 |
| Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (1888-1975) | 13 May 1962—13 May 1967 |
| Dr Zakir Husain (1897-1969) | 13 May 1967—3 May 1969 |
| Varahagiri Venkatagiri (1894-1980) | 3 May 1969—20 July 1969 (Acting) |
| Justice Mohammad Hidayatullah (b—1905) | 20 July 1969—24 August 1969 (Acting) |
| Varahagiri Venkatagiri | 24 August 1969—24 August 1974 |
| Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (1905-1977) | 24 August 1974—11 February 1977 |
| BD Jatti (b—1913) | 11 February 1977—25 July 1977 (Acting) |
| Neelam Sanjiva Reddy (b—1913) | 25 July 1977—25 July 1982 |
| Giani Zail Singh (b—1916) | 25 July 1982—25 July 1987 |
| R Venkataraman (b—1910) | 25 July 1987—Till Date |

VICE PRESIDENTS OF INDIA

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Tenure</i> |
|---|----------------|
| Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan | 1952—1962 |
| Dr Zakir Husain | 1962—1967 |
| Varahagiri Venkatagiri | 1967—1969 |
| Gopal Swarup Pathak (1896—1982) | 1969—1974 |
| BD Jatti | 1974—1979 |
| Justice Mohammad Hidayatullah | 1979—1984 |
| R Venkataraman | 1984—1987 |
| Dr Shanker Dayal Sharma (b—1918) | 1987—Till Date |

PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Tenure</i> |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Jawaharlal Nehru (1889—1964) | 15 August 1947—27 May 1964 |
| Gulzari Lal Nanda (b—1898) | 27 May 1964—9 June 1964 (Acting) |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Tenure</i> |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Lal Bahadur Shastri (1904—1966) | 9 June 1964—11 January 1966 |
| Gulzari Lal Nanda (Acting) | 11 January 1966—24 January 1966 |
| Indira Gandhi (1917—1984) | 24 January 1966—24 March 1977 |
| Morarji Desai (b—1896) | 24 March 1977—28 July 1979 |
| Charan Singh (1902—1987) | 28 July 1979—14 January 1980 |
| Indira Gandhi | 14 January 1980—31 October 1984 |
| Rajiv Gandhi (b—1944) | 31 October 1984—Till Date |

CHIEF JUSTICES OF INDIA

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Tenure</i> |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Harilal J Kania | 26 January 1950—6 November 1951 |
| M Patanjali Sastri | 7 November—3 January 1954 |
| Mehar Chand Mahajan | 4 January 1954—22 December 1954 |
| BK Mukherjea | 23 December 1954—31 January 1956 |
| SR Das | 1 February 1956—30 September 1959 |
| Bhuvaneshwar Prasad Sinha | 1 October 1959—31 January 1964 |
| PB Gajendragadkar | 1 February 1964—15 March 1966 |
| AK Sarkar | 16 March 1966—29 June 1966 |
| K Subba Rao | 30 June 1966—11 April 1967 |
| KN Wanchoo | 12 April 1967—24 February 1968 |
| M Hidayatullah | 25 February 1968—16 December 1970 |
| JC Shah | 17 December 1970—21 January 1971 |
| SM Sikri | 22 January 1971—25 April 1973 |
| AN Ray | 26 April 1973—27 January 1977 |
| MH Beg | 28 January 1977—21 February 1978 |
| YV Chandrachud | 22 February 1978—11 July 1985 |
| Prafullachandra Natvarlal Bhagwati | 12 July 1985—20 December 1986 |
| RS Pathak | 21 December 1986—16 June 1989 |
| ES Venkataramiah | 17 June - Till date |

CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS OF INDIA

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Tenure</i> |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Sukumar Sen | 21 March 1950-- 19 December 1958 |
| KVK Sundaram | 20 December 1958—30 September 1967 |
| SP Sen Verma | 1 October 1967—30 September 1972 |
| Dr Nagendra Singh | 1 October 1972—6 February 1973 |
| T. Swaminathan | 7 February 1973—17 June 1977 |
| SL Shaktihar | 18 June 1977—17 June 1982 |
| RK Trivedi | 18 June 1982—31 December 1985 |
| RVS Peri Sastri | 1 January 1986—Till date |

RECIPIENTS OF BHARAT RATNA

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Awarded in</i> |
|---|-------------------|
| Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (1888-1975) | 1954 |
| Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (1878-1972) | 1954 |
| Dr Chandrasekhar Venkat Raman (1888-1970) | 1954 |
| Dr Bhagwan Das (1869-1958) | 1955 |
| Dr Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya (1861-1962) | 1955 |
| Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964) | 1955 |
| Govind Ballabh Pant (1887-1961) | 1957 |
| Dr Dhondo Keshav Karve (1858-1962) | 1958 |
| Dr Bidhan Chandra Roy (1882-1962) | 1961 |
| Purushottam Das Tandon (1882-1962) | 1961 |
| Dr Rajendra Prasad (1884-1963) | 1962 |
| Dr Zakir Husain (1897-1969) | 1963 |
| Dr Pandurang Vaman Kane (1880-1972) | 1963 |
| Lal Bahadur Shastri (Posthumous) (1904-1966) | 1966 |
| Indira Gandhi (1917-1984) | 1971 |
| Varahagiri Venkatagiri (1894-1980) | 1975 |
| Kumaraswami Kamraj (Posthumous) (1903-1975) | 1976 |
| Mary Teresa Bojaxhiu (Mother Teresa) (b-1910) | 1980 |
| Acharya Vinoba Bhave (Posthumous) (1895-1982) | 1983 |
| Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (1890-1988) | 1987 |
| Marudur Gopalan Ramachandran (Posthumous) (1917-1987) | 1988 |

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Tenure</i> |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| General Sir Roy Bucher | 1 January 1948—14 January 1949 |
| General (Now Field Marshal) KM Chopra | 15 January 1949—14 January 1953 |
| General Maharaj Rajendra Sinhji | 14 January 1953—31 March 1955 |

CHIEFS OF ARMY STAFF

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Tenure</i> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| General Maharaj Rajendra Sinhji | 1 April 1955—14 May 1955 |
| General SM Srinagesh | 15 May 1955—7 May 1957 |
| General KS Thimayya | 8 May 1957—7 May 1961 |
| General RN Thapar | 8 May 1961—19 November 1962 |
| General JN Choudhuri | 20 November 1962—7 June 1966 |
| General PP Kumaramangalam | 8 June 1966—7 June 1969 |
| General SHFJ Manekshaw | 8 June 1969—31 December 1972 |
| Field Marshal SHFJ Manekshaw | 1 January 1972—15 January 1973 |
| General GG Bewoor | 15 January 1973—31 May 1975 |
| General TN Raina | 1 June 1975—31 May 1978 |
| General OP Malhotra | 1 June 1978—31 May 1981 |
| General KV Krishna Rao | 1 June 1981—31 July 1983 |
| General AS Vaidya | 1 August 1983—31 January 1986 |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Tenure</i> |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| General K Sunderji | .1 February 1986—30 April 1988 |
| General VN Sharma | .1 May 1988—Till date |

CHIEFS OF NAVAL STAFF

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Tenure</i> |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Vice Admiral RD Katari | 22 April 1958—4 June 1962 |
| Vice Admiral BS Soman | 5 June 1962—3 March 1966 |
| Admiral AK Chatterjee | 4 March 1966—27 February 1970 |
| Admiral SM Nanda | 28 February 1970—28 February 1973 |
| Admiral SN Kohli | 1 March 1973—28 February 1976 |
| Admiral JL Cursetji | 1 March 1976—28 February 1979 |
| Admiral RI. Pereira | 1 March 1979—28 February 1982 |
| Admiral OS Dawson | 1 March 1982—30 November 1984 |
| Admiral RH Tahliani | 30 November 1984—30 November 1987 |
| Admiral JG Nadkarni | 1 December 1987—Till date |

CHIEFS OF AIR STAFF

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Tenure</i> |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Air Marshal Sir Thomas Elmhirst . . . | 15 August 1947—21 February 1950 |
| Air Marshal Sir Ronald Lvelaw Chapnam | 22 February 1950—9 December 1951 |
| Air Marshal Sir Geraid Gibbs | 10 December 1951—31 March 1954 |
| Air Marshal S Mukherjee | 1 April 1954—8 November 1960 |
| Air Marshal AM Engineer | 1 December 1960—31 July 1964 |
| Air Chief Marshal Arjan Singh | 1 August 1964—15 July 1969 |
| Air Chief Marshal PC Lal | 16 July 1969—15 January 1973 |
| Air Chief Marshal OP Mehra | 16 January 1973—1 February 1976 |
| Air Chief Marshal H Moolgavkar . . . | 1 February 1976—31 August 1978 |
| Air Chief Marshal IH Latif | 1 September 1978—31 August 1981 |
| Air Chief Marshal Dilbagh Singh . . . | 1 September 1981—3 September 1984 |
| Air Chief Marshal LM Katre | 4 September 1984—1 July 1985 |
| Air Chief Marshal DA La Fontaine . . . | 3 July 1985—31 July 1988 |
| Air Chief Marshal SK Mehra | 1 August 1988—Till date |

WINNERS OF PARAM VIR CHAKRA

Major Somnath Sharma, Kumaon Regiment
Posthumous—November 1947 (Kashmir Operations 1947-48)

2nd Lt RR Rane, Corps of Engineers
April 1948 (Kashmir Operations 1947-48)

Company Havildar Major Piru Singh, Rajputana Rifles
Posthumous—July 1948 (Kashmir Operations 1947-48)

L/NK Karan Singh, Sikh Regiment
October 1948 (Kashmir Operations 1947-48)

Naik Jadunath Singh, Rajput Regiment

Posthumous—December 1948 (Kashmir Operations 1947-48)

Captain Gurbachan Singh Salaria, Gorkha Rifles

Posthumous—December 1961 (Congo)

Major Dhan Singh Thapa, Gorkha Rifles

October 1962 (Ladakh)

Subedar Joginder Singh, Sikh Regiment

Posthumous—October 1962 (NEFA)

Major Shaitan Singh, Kumaon Regiment

Posthumous—November 1962 (Ladakh)

Comb Abdul Hamid, Grenadiers

Posthumous—September 1965 (Operation against Pakistan)

Lt Col AB Tarapore, Poona Horse

Posthumous—September 1965 (Operation against Pakistan)

Major Hoshiar Singh, Grenadiers

December 1971 (Indo-Pakistan conflict)

2/Lt Arun Khetarpal, 17 Poona Horse

Posthumous—December 1971 (Indo-Pakistan conflict)

L/NK Albert Ekka, Brigade of the Guards

Posthumous—December 1971 (Indo-Pakistan conflict)

Flying Officer Nirmal Jit Singh Sekhon, Flying Branch (Pilot)

Posthumous—December 1971 (Indo-Pakistan conflict)

Naib Subedar Bana Singh, J and K Light Infantry,

June 1987 (Operations in Siachen Glacier)

Major Ramaswamy Parameswaran, Mahar Regiment

Posthumous—November 1987 (IPKF Operations in Sri Lanka)

HEIGHT OF SOME IMPORTANT INDIAN PEAKS

| <i>Peak</i> | <i>Height in metre above Mean Sea Level</i> |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. K ² | 8,611 |
| 2. Kanchen Junga | 8,598 |
| 3. Nanga Parbat | 8,126 |
| 4. Gasher Brum | 8,068 In Pak—occupied territory |
| 5. Broad Peak | 8,047 -do- |
| 6. Disteghil Sar | 7,885 -do- |
| 7. Masher Brum E | 7,821 |
| 8. Nanda Devi | 7,817 |
| 9. Masher Brum W | 7,806 In Pak—occupied territory |
| 10. Rakaposhi | 7,788 -do- |
| 11. Kamet | 7,756 |
| 12. Saser Kangri | 7,672 |

| <i>Peak</i> | <i>Height in metre above Mean Sea Level</i> |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 13. Skyang Kangri | 7,544 In Pak—occupied territory |
| 14. Sia Kangri | 7,422 -do- |
| 15. Chaukhamba (Badrinath Peak) | 7,138 |
| 16. Trisul West | 7,138 |
| 17. Nunkun | 7,135 |
| 18. Pauhunri | 7,128 |
| 19. Kangto | 7,090 |
| 20. Dunagiri | 7,066 |

LENGTH OF SOME IMPORTANT INDIAN RIVERS

| <i>River</i> | <i>Length (km)</i> |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Indus | 2,900 |
| 2. Brahmaputra | 2,900 |
| 3. Ganga | 2,510 |
| 4. Godavari | 1,450 |
| 5. Narmada | 1,290 |
| 6. Krishna | 1,290 |
| 7. Mahanadi | 890 |
| 8. Cauveri | 760 |

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AND THEIR LENGTHS

| <i>National Highway No.</i> | <i>Route</i> | <i>State through which passing and length (km)</i> |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. 1 | Delhi-Ambala-Jalandhar-Delhi-Amritsar-Indo-Pak Border | Delhi (22), Haryana (180) Punjab (254); Total 456 |
| 2. 1A | Jalandhar-Madhopur-Jammu-Banihal-Srinagar-Baramula-Uri | Punjab (108), Himachal Pradesh (14), Jammu and Kashmir (541); Total 663 |
| 3. 1B | Batote-Doda-Kishtwar | Jammu and Kashmir (107); Total 107 |
| 4. 2 | Delhi-Mathura-Agra-Kanpur-Alahabad-Varanasi-Mohana-Barhi-Palsit-Baidyabati-Bara-Calcutta | Delhi (19), Haryana (74), Uttar Pradesh (770), Bihar (392), West Bengal (235); Total 1,490 |
| 5. 3 | Agra-Gwalior-Shivpuri-Indore-Dhule-Nasik-Thane-Bombay | Uttar Pradesh (26), Rajasthan (32), Madhya Pradesh (712), Maharashtra (391); Total 1,161 |
| 6. 4 | Junction with National Highway No 3 near Thane-Pune-Belgaum-Hubli-Bangalore-Ranipet-Madras | Maharashtra (371), Karnataka (658), Andhra Pradesh, (83), Tamil Nadu (123); Total 1,235 |
| 7. 4A | Belgaum-Anmod-Ponda-Panaji | Karnataka (82), Goa (71); Total 153 |

| <i>National Highway No.</i> | <i>Route</i> | <i>State through which passing and length (km)</i> |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 8. 4B | Nhava Sheva-Kalamboli-Palspe | Maharashtra (27); Total 27 |
| 9. 5 | Junction with National Highway No 6 near Baharagofa-Cuttack-Bhubaneshwar-Vishakhapatnam-Vijayawada-Madras | Orissa (488), Andhra Pradesh (1,000), Tamil Nadu (45), Total 1,533 |
| 10. 5A | Junction with National Highway No 6 near Haridaspur-Paradip Port | Orissa (77), Total 77 |
| 11. 6 | Dhule-Nagpur-Raipur-Sambalpur-Baharagora-Calcutta | Maharashtra (686), Madhya Pradesh (314), Orissa (462), Bihar (22) West Bengal (161), Total 1,645 |
| 12. 7 | Varanasi-Mangawan-Rewa-Jabalpur-Lakhnadon-Nagpur-Hyderabad-Kurnool-Bangalore-Krishnagiri-Salem-Dindigul-Madurai-Cape Comorin (Kanniyakumari) | Uttar Pradesh (128), Madhya Pradesh (504), Maharashtra (232), Andhra Pradesh (753), Karnataka (125), Tamil Nadu (627); Total 2,369 |
| 13. 7A | Palyankotta-Tuticorin Port | Tamil Nadu (51); Total 51 |
| 14. 8 | Delhi-Jaipur-Ajmer-Udaipur-Ahmadabad-Vadodara-Bombay | Delhi (13), Haryana (101), Rajasthan (688), Gujarat (498), Maharashtra (128); Total 1,428 |
| 15. 8A | Ahmadabad-Limbdi-Morvi-Kandla | Gujarat (378); Total 378 |
| 16. 8B | Bamanbore-Rajkot-Porbander | Gujarat (206), Total 206 |
| 17. 8C | Chiloda-Gandhinagar-Sarkhej | Gujarat (46); Total 46 |
| 18. 9 | Pune-Sholapur-Hyderabad-Vijayawada | Maharashtra (336), Karnataka (75), Andhra Pradesh (380); Total 791 |
| 19. 10 | Delhi-Fazilka-Indo-Pak Border | Delhi (18), Haryana (313), Punjab (72); Total 403 |
| 20. 11 | Agra-Jaipur-Bikaner | Uttar Pradesh (51), Rajasthan (531), Total 582 |
| 21. 12 | Jabalpur-Bhopal-Biaora-Rajgarh-Khilchipur-Aklara-Jhalawar-Kota-Bundi-Devlī-Tonk-Jaipur | Madhya Pradesh (490), Rajasthan (400); Total 890 |
| 22. 13 | Sholapur-Chitradurga | Maharashtra (43), Karnataka (448), Total 491 |
| 23. 15 | Pathankot-Amritsar-Bhatinda-Ganganagar-Bikaner-Jaisalmer-Barmer-Samakhiali (near Kandla) | Punjab (350), Rajasthan (906), Gujarat (270); Total 1,526 |
| 24. 17 | Panvel-Mahad-Panaji-Karwar-Mangalore-Cannanore-Calicut (Kozhikode)-Ferokeh-Kuttipuram-Pudu Ponnani-Chowghat-Cranganur-Junction with National Highway No 47 near Edapally | Maharashtra (482), Goa (139), Karnataka (280), Kerala (368); Total 1,269 |
| 25. 17A | Junction with National Highway No 17 Near Cortalin-Marmugao | Goa (19); Total 19 |
| 26. 21 | Junction with National Highway No 22 near Chandigarh-Ropar-Bilaspur-Mandi-Kulu-Manali | Chandigarh (24), Punjab (67), Himachal Pradesh (232); Total 323 |
| 27. 22 | Ambala-Kalka-Shimla-Narkanda-Rampur-Chini-Indo-Tibet Border near Shipkila | Haryana (30), Punjab (31), Himachal Pradesh (398); Total 459 |
| 28. 23 | Chas-Ranchi-Rourkela-Talcher Junction with National Highway No 42 | Bihar (250), Orissa (209); Total 459 |

| <i>National Highway No.</i> | <i>Route</i> | <i>State through which passing and length (km)</i> |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| 29. 24 | Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow | Delhi (8), Uttar Pradesh (430); Total 438 |
| 30. 25 | Lucknow-Kanpur-Jhansi-Shivpuri | Uttar Pradesh (237), Madhya Pradesh (82); Total 319 |
| 31. 26 | Jhansi-Lakhnadon | Uttar Pradesh (128), Madhya Pradesh (268); Total 396 |
| 32. 27 | Allahabad-Mangawan | Uttar Pradesh (43), Madhya Pradesh (50); Total 93 |
| 33. 28 | Junction with National Highway No 31 near Barauni-Muzaffarpur-Pipra-Gorakhpur-Lucknow | Bihar (259), Uttar Pradesh (311); Total 570 |
| 34. 28A | Junction with National Highway No 28 near Pipra-Sagauli-Raxaul-Indo-Nepal Border | Bihar (68); Total 68 |
| 35. 29 | Gorakhpur-Ghazipur-Varanasi | Uttar Pradesh (196); Total 196 |
| 36. 30 | Junction with National Highway No 2 near Mohania-Patna-Bakhtiyarpur | Bihar (230); Total 230 |
| 37. 31 | Junction with National Highway No 2 near Barhi-Bakhtiyarpur-Mokameh-Purne-Dalkola-Siliguri-Sivok-Koch Bihar-North Salmara-Nalbari-Charali Amingaon-Junction with National Highway No 37 | Bihar (437), West Bengal (366), Assam (322); Total 1,125 |
| 38. 31A | Sivok-Gangtok | West Bengal (30), Sikkim (62); Total 92 |
| 39. 31B | North Salmara-Junction with National Highway No 37 near Jogigopa. | Assam (19); Total 19 |
| 40. 31C | Near Galgalia-Baghdogra-Chalsa-Nagrakata-Goyerkata-Dalgaon-Hasimara-Rajabhat-Khawa-Kochugaon-Sidili-Junction with National Highway No 31 near Bijni | West Bengal (142), Assam (93); Total 235 |
| 41. 32 | Junction with National Highway No 2 near Gobindpur-Dhanbad-Jamshedpur | Bihar (107), West Bengal (72); Total 179 |
| 42. 33 | Junction with National Highway No 2 near Barhi-Ranchi-Junction with National Highway No 6 near Baharagora | Bihar (352); Total 352 |
| 43. 34 | Junction with National Highway No 31 near Dalkola-Berhampore-Barasat-Calcutta | West Bengal (443); Total 443 |
| 44. 35 | Barasat-Bangaon-Indo-Bangladesh Border | West Bengal (61); Total 61 |
| 45. 36 | Nowgong-Debaka-Dimapur (Manipur Road) | Assam (167), Nagaland (3); Total 170 |
| 46. 37 | Junction with National Highway No 31 near Goalpara-Guwahati-Jorabat-Kamargaon-Mukum-Saikhoaghat | Assam (680); Total 680 |
| 47. 37A | Kuarital-Junction with National Highway No 52 near Tezpur | Assam (23); Total 23 |
| 48. 38 | Mukum-Ledo-Lekhapani | Assam (54); Total 54 |
| 49. 39 | Numaligarh-Imphal-Pale-Indo-Burma Border | Assam (115), Nagaland (110), Manipur (211); Total 436 |

| <i>National Highway No.</i> | <i>Route</i> | <i>State through which passing and length (km)</i> |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 50. 40 | Jorabat-Shillong-Indo-Bangladesh Border near Dawki | Meghalaya (161); Total 161 |
| 51. 41 | Junction with National Highway No 6 near Kolaghat-Haldia Port | West Bengal (51); Total 51 |
| 52. 42 | Junction with National Highway No 6 near Sambalpur-Angul-Junction with National Highway No 5 near Cuttack | Orissa (261); Total 261 |
| 53. 43 | Raipur-Vizianagaram-Junction with National Highway No 5 | Madhya Pradesh (316), Orissa (152), Andhra Pradesh (83); Total 551 |
| 54. 44 | Shillong-Passi Badarpur-Agartala | Meghalaya (184), Assam (111), Tripura (200); Total 495 |
| 55. 45 | Madras-Tiruchirapalli-Dindigul | Tamil Nadu (387); Total 387 |
| 56. 45A | Link to Pondicherry(Villupuram-Pondicherry) | Tamil Nadu (17), Pondicherry (23), Total 40 |
| 57. 46 | Krishnagiri-Ranipet | Tamil Nadu (132); Total 132 |
| 58. 47 | Salem-Coimbatore-Trichur-Ernakulam-Trivandrum-Cape Comorin (Kanniyakumari) | Tamil Nadu (224), Kerala (416); Total 640 |
| 59. 47A | Junction with National Highway No 47 Willington Island | Kerala (6), Total 6 |
| 60. 48 | Bangalore-Hassan-Mangalore | Karnataka (328), Total 328 |
| 61. 49 | Madurai-Dhanushkodi | Tamil Nadu (160), Total 160 |
| 62. 50 | Nasik-Junction with National Highway No 4 near Pune | Maharashtra (192), Total 192 |
| 63. 51 | Paikan-Tura-Dalu | Assam (22), Meghalaya (127); Total 149 |
| 64. 52 | Bahata Charali-Tezpur-Bander Dewa-North Lakhimpur-Pasighat-Teza-Sitapani-Junction with National Highway No 37 near Saikhoaghat | Assam (540), Arunachal Pradesh (310) Total 850 |
| 65. 52 | Bander Dewa-Itanagar | Assam (5); Arunachal Pradesh (20), Total |
| 66. 53 | Junction with National Highway No 44 near Badarpur-Jirighat-Imphal-Silchar | Assam (100), Manipur (220); Total 320 |
| 67. 54 | Silchar-Aizawl-Tuipang | Assam (45), Mizoram (515), Total 560 |
| 68. 54A | Theriat-Lunglei | Mizoram (9); Total 9 |
| 69. 54B | Venus Saddle Saiha | Mizoram (27); Total 27 |
| 70. 56 | Lucknow-Varanasi | Uttar Pradesh (285); Total 285 |
| 71. NE 1 | Ahmadabad-Vadodara | Gujarat (93); Total 93 |
| Total Length | | 32,138 km |

IMPORTANT LONG DISTANCE TRAINS

The Indian Railways run on an average about 900 Mail/Express trains connecting important cities, state capitals, pilgrim centres, etc. Some of the trains cover distance of over 3,000 km in one scheduled trip. The important long distance trains between selected pair of points are:

| <i>Number and Name of the Train</i> | <i>Pair of stations between which it runs</i> | <i>Distance (km)</i> |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. 907/908 Himsagar Express | Kanniyakumari-Jammu (weekly) | 3,787 |
| 2. 901/902 Express | Guwahati-Trivandrum (weekly) | 3,574 |
| 3. 125/126 Kerala Express | New Delhi-Trivandrum | 3,054 |
| 4. 911/912 Express | Gorakhpur-Cochin (weekly) | 2,991 |
| 5. 903/904 Express | Ahmadabad-Trivandrum (weekly) | 2,720 |
| 6. 945/946 Express | Bombay-Guwahati (weekly) | 2,684 |
| 7. 127/128 Karnataka Express | New Delhi-Bangalore | 2,444 |
| 8. 915/916 New Delhi-Puri Express | New Delhi-Puri (4 days a week) | 1,782 |
| 9. 81/82 Kanniyakumari Express | Bombay VT-Kanniyakumari | 2,149 |
| 10. 15/16 GT Express | New Delhi-Madras | 2,194 |
| 11. 121/122 Tamil Nadu Express | New Delhi-Madras | 2,194 |
| 12. 171/172 Express | Jammu Tawi-Bombay Central | 1,973 |
| 13. 59/60 Gitanjali Express | Bombay VT-Howrah (5 days a week) | 1,968 |
| 14. 173/174 Himgiri Express | Jammu Tawi-Howrah (tri-weekly) | 2,063 |
| 15. 921/922 North-East Express | New Delhi-Guwahati | 2,048 |
| 16. 3/4 Frontier Mail | Amritsar-Bombay Central | 1,900 |
| 17. 25/26 Deluxe Express | Amritsar-Bombay Central | 1,835 |
| 18. 1/2 Kalka Mail | Kalka-Howrah | 1,719 |
| 19. 123/124 AP Express | New Delhi-Secunderabad | 1,665 |
| 20. 141/142 Coromandal Express | Howrah-Madras | 1,663 |
| 21. 101/102 Rajdhani Express | New Delhi-Howrah (5 days a week) | 1,441 |
| 22. 151/152 Rajdhani Express | New Delhi-Bombay Central (5 days a week) | 1,384 |
| 23. 11/12 Express | Dadar-Madras | 1,270 |
| 24. 19/20 Konark Express | Bhubaneshwar-Secunderabad | 1,144 |
| 25. 181/182 Sarvodaya Express | New Delhi-Ahmadabad (bi-weekly) | 1,092 |
| 26. 191/192 Magadh Express | New Delhi-Patna | 992 |
| 27. 167/168 Malwa Express | New Delhi-Indore | 969 |
| 28. 505/506 Ashram Express (MG) | Delhi-Ahmadabad (4 days a week) | 934 |
| 29. 101/102 Minar Express | Secunderabad-Bombay VT | 800 |
| 30. 15/16 Chetak Express | Delhi—Udaipur | 739 |
| 31. 57/58 Kanchenjunga Express | Howrah-New Jalpaiguri (3 days a week) | 639 |
| 32. 91/92 Prayagraj Express | New Delhi-Allahabad | 627 |
| 33. 509/510 Mandor Express (MG) | Jodhpur-Delhi | 626 |
| 34. 119/120 Gomti Express | New Delhi-Lucknow | 503 |
| 35. 135/136 Vaigai Express (MG) | Madras Egmore-Madurai | 492 |
| 36. 507/508 Marwar Express (MG) | Ahmadabad-Jodhpur | 455 |
| 37. 79/80 Taj Express | New Delhi-Gwalior (6 days a week) | 317 |
| 38. 501/502 Pink City Express (MG) | Delhi-Jaipur | 308 |
| 39. 39/40 Brindavan Express | Madras-Bangalore | 358 |
| 40. 103/104 Pearl City Express (MG) | Madras-Tuticorin | 655 |
| 41. 305/306 Deccan Express | Bombay VT—Pune | 192 |
| 42. 21/22 Flying Ranee Express | Bombay Central-Surat | 262 |

| <i>Number and Name of the Train</i> | <i>Pair of stations between which it runs</i> | <i>Distance (km)</i> |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 43. 197/198 Shan-e-Panjab | Amritsar-New Delhi | 447 |
| 44. 11/12 Barak Valley Express | Guwahati-Silchar | 397 |
| 45. 2001/2002 Shatabdi Express | New Delhi-Jhansi | 414 |

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

1. *The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1950.*— This amendment provided for several new grounds of restrictions to the right to freedom of speech and expression and the right to practise any profession or to carry on any trade or business as contained in article 19 of the Constitution. These restrictions related to public order, friendly relations with foreign States or incitement to an offence in relation to the right to freedom of speech, and to the prescribing of professional or technical qualifications or the carrying on by the State, etc., of any trade, business, industry or service in relation to the right to carry on any trade or business. The amendment also inserted two new articles, 31 A and 31B and the Ninth Schedule to give protection from challenge to land reforms laws.

2. *The Constitution (Second Amendment) Act, 1952.*—By this amendment, the scale of representation for election to Lok Sabha was readjusted.

3. *The Constitution (Third Amendment) Act, 1954.*—This amendment substituted entry 33 of List III (Concurrent List) of the Seventh Schedule to make it correspond to article 369.

4. *The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955.*—Article 31 (2) of the Constitution was amended to re-state more precisely the State's power of compulsory acquisition and requisitioning of private property and distinguish it from cases where the operation of regulatory or prohibitory laws of the State results in "deprivation of property". Article 31 A of the Constitution was also amended to extend its scope to cover categories of essential welfare legislation like abolition of *zamindaris*, proper planning of urban and rural areas and for effecting a full control over the mineral and oil resources of the country, etc. Six Acts were also included in the Ninth Schedule. Article 305 was also amended to save certain laws providing for State monopolies.

5. *The Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1955.*— This amendment made a change in article 3 so as to empower the President to specify a time limit for the State Legislatures to convey their views on the proposed Central laws affecting the areas, boundaries, etc., of their States.

6. *The Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1956.*—This amendment made some changes in articles 269 and 286 relating to taxes on sale and purchase of goods in the course of inter-State trade and commerce. A new entry 92A was added to the Union List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution.

7. *The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956.*—This amendment Act purported to give effect to the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission and the necessary consequential changes. Broadly the then existing States and territories were changed to have two-fold classification of States and Union Territories. The amendments also provided for composition of the House of the People, re-adjustment after every census, provisions regarding the establishment of new High Courts, High Court Judges, etc.

8. *The Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Act, 1960.*—Article 334 was amended with a view to extending the period of reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to the Anglo-Indian community by nomination, in Parliament and in the State Legislatures for a further period of ten years.

9. *The Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Act, 1960.*—The purport of this amendment is to give effect to the transfer of certain territories to Pakistan in pursuance of the agreement entered into between the Governments of India and Pakistan. This amendment was necessitated in view of the judgment of the Supreme Court in "In re Berubari Union" by which it was held that any agreement

to cede a territory to another country could not be implemented by a law made under article 3 but would only be implemented by an amendment of the Constitution.

10. *The Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Act, 1961.*—This Act amended article 240 and the First Schedule in order to include the areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli as a union territory and to provide for its administration under the regulation making powers of the President.

11. *The Constitution (Eleventh Amendment) Act, 1961.*—The purpose of this amendment was to amend articles 66 and 71 of the Constitution to provide that the election of the President or the Vice President could not be challenged on the ground of any vacancy in the appropriate electoral college.

12. *The Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Act, 1962.*—This amendment sought to include Goa, Daman and Diu as a Union Territory and to amend article 240 for the purpose.

13. *The Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Act, 1962.*—By this amendment, a new article 371A was added to make special provisions with respect to the State of Nagaland in pursuance of an agreement between the Government of India and the Naga People's Convention.

14. *The Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Act, 1962.*—By this Act Pondicherry was included in the First Schedule as a Union Territory, and this Act had also enabled the creation of legislature by Parliamentary law for the union territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry.

15. *The Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act, 1963.*—This amendment provided for the increase in the age of retirement of High Court Judge and for the provision of compensatory allowance to judges who are transferred from one High Court to another. The Act also provided for the appointment of retired Judges to act as Judges of the High Court. Article 226 was also enlarged to empower the High Courts to issue directions, orders or writs to any Government authority, etc., if the cause of action for the exercise of such power arose in the territories wherein the High Court exercises jurisdiction notwithstanding that the seat of such Government authority is not within those territories. The Act also provided for the exercise of the powers of the Chairmen of the Service Commissions, in their absence, by one of their Members.

16. *The Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Act, 1963.*—Article 19 was amended by this Act to impose further restrictions on the rights to freedom of speech and expression, to assemble peaceably and without arms and to form associations, in the interests of sovereignty and integrity of India. The oath of affirmation to be subscribed by candidates seeking election to Parliament and the State legislatures have been amended to include as one of the conditions that they will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India. The amendments are intended to promote national integration.

17. *The Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act, 1964.*—Article 31A was further amended to prohibit the acquisition of land under personal cultivation unless the market value of the land is paid as compensation and the definition of "estate" as contained in that article had also been enlarged with retrospective effect. The Ninth Schedule had also been amended to include 44 more Acts.

18. *The Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 1966.*—Article 3 was amended by this Act to specify that the expression "State" will include a union territory also and to make it clear that the power to form a new state under this article includes a power to form a new state or union territory by uniting a part of a state or a union territory to another state or union territory.

19. *The Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Act, 1966.*—Article 324 was amended to effect a consequential change as a result of the decision to abolish Election Tribunals and to hear election petitions by High Courts.

20. *The Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Act, 1966.*—This amendment was necessitated by the decision of the Supreme Court in *Chadramohan vs. State of Uttar Pradesh* in which certain appointments of District Judges in the State of Uttar Pradesh were declared void by the Supreme Court. A new article 233A was added and the appointments made by the Governor were validated.

21. *The Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Act, 1967.*—By this amendment, Sindhi language was included in the Eighth Schedule.

22. *The Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Act, 1969.*—This Act was enacted to facilitate the formation of a new autonomous State of Meghalaya within the State of Assam.

23. *The Constitution (Twenty-third Amendment) Act, 1969.*—Article 334 was amended so as to extend the safeguards in respect of reservation of seats in Parliament and State Legislatures for the

Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes as well as for the Anglo-Indians for a further period of ten years.

24. *The Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1971.*—This amendment was passed in the context of a situation that emerged with the verdict in Golaknath's case by the Supreme Court. Accordingly, this Act amended article 13 and article 368 to remove all doubts regarding the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution including the Fundamental Rights.

25. *The Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1971.*—This amendment further amended article 31 in the wake of the Bank Nationalisation case. The word 'amount' was substituted in place of 'compensation' in the light of the judicial interpretation of the word 'compensation' meaning "adequate compensation".

26. *The Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971.*—By this amendment, the privy and privileges of the former rulers of Indian States were abolished. This amendment was passed as a result of the Supreme Court decision in Madhav Rao's case.

27. *The Constitution (Twenty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1971.*—This amendment was passed to provide for certain matters necessitated by the reorganisation of the North-Eastern States. A new article 239B was inserted which enabled the promulgation of Ordinances by the Administrators of certain union territories.

28. *The Constitution (Twenty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1972.*—The amendment was enacted to abolish the special privileges of the members of the Indian Civil Service in matters of leave, pension and rights as regard to disciplinary matters.

29. *The Constitution (Twenty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1972.*—The Ninth Schedule to the Constitution was amended to include therein two Kerala Acts on Land Reforms.

30. *The Constitution (Thirtieth Amendment) Act, 1972.*—The purpose of the amendment was to amend article 133 in order to do away with the valuation test of Rs 20,000 as fixed therein, and to provide instead for an appeal to the Supreme Court in civil proceedings only on a certificate issued by the High Court that the case involves a substantial question of law of general importance and that in the opinion of the High Court, the question needs to be decided by the Supreme Court.

31. *The Constitution (Thirty-first Amendment) Act, 1973.*—This Act *inter alia* raises the upper limit for the representation of the states in the Lok Sabha from 500 to 525 and reducing the upper limit for the representation of the union territories from 25 members to 20.

32. *The Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Act, 1973.*—This Act provided the necessary constitutional authority for giving effect to the provision of equal opportunities to different areas of the State of Andhra Pradesh and for the constitution of an Administrative Tribunal with jurisdiction to deal with grievances relating to public services. It also empowered Parliament to legislate for the establishment of a Central University in that State.

33. *The Constitution (Thirty-third Amendment) Act, 1974.*—By this amendment, articles 101 and 190 were amended in order to streamline the procedure for resignation by Members of Parliament and State Legislatures.

34. *The Constitution (Thirty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1974.*—By this Act twenty more land tenure and land reforms laws enacted by various State Legislatures were included in the Ninth Schedule.

35. *The Constitution (Thirty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1974.*—By this Act, a new article 2A was added thereby conferring on Sikkim the status of an associate State of the Indian Union. Consequent amendments were made to articles 80 and 81. A new Schedule *i.e.*, Tenth Schedule, was added laying down the terms and conditions of association of Sikkim with the Union.

36. *The Constitution (Thirty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1975.*—This was enacted to make Sikkim a full-fledged State of the Indian Union and to include it in the First Schedule to the Constitution and to allot to Sikkim one seat each in the Council of State and in the House of the People. Article 2A and the Tenth Schedule inserted by the Constitution (Thirty-fifth Amendment) Act were omitted and articles 80 and 81 were suitably amended.

37. *The Constitution (Thirty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1975.*—By this Act, the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh was provided with a Legislative Assembly. Article 240 of the Constitution was also amended to provide that as in the case of other Union Territories with legislatures, the power of

President to make regulations for the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh may be exercised only when the assembly is either dissolved or its functions remain suspended.

38. *The Constitution (Thirty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1975.*—This Act amended articles 123, 213 and 352 of the Constitution to provide that the satisfaction of the President or the Governor contained in these articles would be called in question in any court of law.

39. *The Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1975.*—By this Act, disputes relating to the election of the President, Vice President, Prime Minister and the Speaker are to be determined by such authority as may be determined by Parliamentary law. Certain Central enactments were also included in the Ninth Schedule by this Act.

40. *The Constitution (Fortieth Amendment) Act, 1976.*—This Act provided for vesting in the Union of all mines, minerals and other things of value underlying the ocean within the territorial waters, or the continental shelf or the exclusive economic zone of India. It further provided that all other resources of the exclusive economic zone of India shall also vest in the Union. This Act also provided that the limits of the territorial waters, the continental shelf, the exclusive economic zone and the maritime zones of India shall be as specified from time to time by or under any law made by Parliament. Also some more Acts were added to the Ninth Schedule.

41. *The Constitution (Forty-first Amendment) Act, 1976.*—By this Act, article 316 was amended to raise the retirement age of Members of the State Public Service Commissions and Joint Public Service Commissions from 60 to 62 years.

42. *The Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976.*—This Act made a number of important amendments in the Constitution. These amendments were mainly for purpose of giving effect to the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.

Some of the important amendments made are for the purpose of spelling out expressly the high ideals of socialism, secularism and the integrity of the nation, to make the Directive Principles more comprehensive and giving them precedence over those Fundamental Rights which have been allowed to be relied upon to frustrate socio-economic reforms. The amendment Act also inserted a new chapter on the Fundamental Duties of the citizens and made special provisions for dealing with anti-national activities, whether by individuals or by associations. The judiciary provisions were also amended by providing for a requirement as to the minimum number of Judges for determining question as to the constitutional validity of laws and for a special majority of not less than two-third for declaring any law to be constitutionally invalid.

To reduce the mounting arrears in High Courts and to secure the speedy disposal of service matters, revenue matters and certain other matters of special importance in the context of the socio-economic development and progress, this amendment Act provided for the creation of Administrative and other Tribunals for dealing with such matters while preserving the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in regard to such matters under article 136 of the Constitution. Certain modifications in the writ jurisdiction of the High Courts under article 226 were also made.

43. *The Constitution (Forty-third Amendment) Act, 1977.*—This Act *inter alia* provided for the restoration of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts, curtailed by the enactment of the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976 and accordingly articles, 32A, 131A, 144A, 226A and 228A included in the Constitution by the said amendment, were omitted by this Act. The Act also provided for the omission of article 31 D which conferred special powers on Parliament to enact certain laws in respect of anti-national activities.

44. *The Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978.*—The right to property which had been the occasion for more than one amendment of Constitution was omitted as a Fundamental Right and it was made only as a legal right. It was, however, ensured that the removal of the right to property from the list of Fundamental Rights would not affect the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. Article 352 of the Constitution was amended to provide "armed rebellion" as one of the circumstances for the declaration of emergency. Internal disturbance not amounting to armed rebellion would not be a ground for the issuance of a Proclamation. The right to personal liberty as contained in articles 21 and 22 is further strengthened by the provision that a law for preventive detention cannot authorise, in any case, detention for a longer period than two months unless an Advisory Board has reported that there is sufficient cause

for such detention. The additional safeguard has also been provided by the requirement that the Chairman of an Advisory Board shall be a serving judge of the appropriate High Court and that Board shall be constituted in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief Justice of that High Court.

With a view to avoiding delays, articles 132, 133 and 134 were amended and a new article 134 A was inserted to provide that a High Court should consider the question of granting a certificate for appeal to Supreme Court immediately after the delivery of the judgment, final order or sentence concerned on the basis of an oral application by a party or, if the High Court deems fit so to do, on its own. The other amendments made by the Act are mainly for removing or correcting the distortions which came into the Constitution by reason of the amendments initiated during the period of internal emergency.

45. *The Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1980.*—This was passed to extend safeguards in respect of reservation of seats in Parliament and State Assemblies for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes as well as for Anglo-Indians for a further period of ten years.

46. *The Constitution (Forty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1982.*—Article 269 was amended so that the tax levied on the consignment of goods in the course of inter-State trade or commerce shall be assigned to the states. This article was also amended to enable Parliament to formulate by law principles for determining when a consignment of goods takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. A new entry 92B was also inserted in the Union List to enable the levy of tax on the consignment of goods where such consignment takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.

Clause (3) of article 286 was amended to enable Parliament to specify, by law, restrictions and conditions in regard to the system of levy, rates and other incidence of tax on the transfer of goods involved in the execution of a works contract, on the delivery of goods on hire-purchase or any system of payment by instalments etc.

Article 366 was also suitably amended to insert a definition of "tax on the sale or purchase of goods" to include transfer for consideration of controlled commodities, transfer of property in goods involved in the execution of a works contract, delivery of goods on hire-purchase or any system of payment by instalments etc.

47. *The Constitution (Forty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1984.*—This amendment is intended to provide for the inclusion of certain land reforms Acts in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution with a view to obviating the scope of litigation hampering the implementation process of those Acts.

48. *The Constitution (Forty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1984.*—The proclamation issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution with respect to the State of Punjab cannot be continued in force for more than one year unless the special conditions mentioned in clause (5) of the said article are satisfied. As it is felt that the continued force of the said proclamation is necessary, therefore, the present amendment has been effected so as to make the conditions mentioned in clause (5) of article 356 inapplicable in the instant case.

49. *The Constitution (Forty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1984.*—The Government of Tripura recommended that the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution may be made applicable to the tribal areas of that State. The amendment involved in this Act is intended to give a constitutional security to the autonomous District Council functioning in the State.

50. *The Constitution (Fiftieth Amendment) Act, 1984.*—By article 33 of the Constitution, Parliament is empowered to enact laws determining to what extent any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution shall, in their application to the members of the Armed Forces or the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order, be restricted or abrogated so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them.

It is proposed to amend article 33 so as to bring within its ambit—

- (i) the members of the Forces charged with the protection of property belonging to, or in the charge or possession, of the State; or
- (ii) persons employed in any bureau or other organisation established by the State for purposes of intelligence or counter-intelligence; or

(iii) persons employed in, or in connection with, the telecommunication systems set up for the purposes of any Force, bureau or organisation.

Experience has revealed that the need for ensuring proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them is of paramount importance in the national interest.

51. *The Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) Act, 1984.*—Article 330 has been amended by this Act for providing reservation of seats for the scheduled tribes in Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram in the Parliament and article 332 has been amended to provide similar reservation in the legislative assemblies of Nagaland and Meghalaya to meet the aspirations of the local tribal population.

52. *The Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Act, 1985.*—It amends Constitution to provide that a member of Parliament or a State Legislature who defects or is expelled from the Party which set him up as a candidate in the election or if an independent member of the House joins a political party after expiry of six months from the date on which he takes seat in the House shall be disqualified to remain a member of the House. The Act also makes suitable provisions with respect to splits in, and merger of political parties.

53. *The Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Act, 1986.*—This has been enacted to give effect to the Memorandum of Settlement of Mizoram which was signed by the Government of India and the Government of Mizoram with the Mizoram National Front on 30 June 1986. For this purpose, a new article 371G has been inserted in the Constitution *inter alia* preventing application of any Act of Parliament in the State of Mizoram in respect of religious or social practices of the Mizos, Mizos' Customary law and procedure. Administration of civil and criminal practice involving decisions according to Mizos' Customary law and ownership and transfer of land unless a resolution is passed in the Legislative Assembly to that effect. This, however, will not apply to any Central Act already in force in the State of Mizoram before the commencement of this amendment. The new article also provides that the Legislative Assembly of Mizoram shall consist of not less than forty members.

54. *The Constitution (Fifty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1986.*—The Act increases the salaries of the Supreme Court and High Court Judges as detailed below:—

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|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Chief Justice of India . . . | Rs 10,000 per month |
| Judges of the Supreme Court . . . | Rs 9,000 per month |
| Chief Justice of the High Court . | Rs 9,000 per month |
| Judges of a High Court . . . | Rs 8,000 per month |

This Act amended Part 'D' of the Second Schedule to the Constitution to give effect to the above increases in the salaries of Judges and to make an enabling provision in articles 125 and 221 to provide for changes in the salaries of Judges in future by Parliament by law.

55. *The Constitution (Fifty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1986.*—This seeks to give effect to the proposal of the Government of India to confer statehood on the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh and for this purpose, a new article 371H has been inserted which, *inter alia*, confers, having regard to the sensitive location of Arunachal Pradesh, to vest special responsibility on the Governor of the new State of Arunachal Pradesh with respect to law and order in the State and in the discharge of his functions, the Governor shall after consulting the Council of Ministers, exercise his individual judgment, as to the action to be taken and this responsibility shall cease when the President so directs. The new article also provides that the new Legislative Assembly of the new State of Arunachal Pradesh shall consist of not less than thirty members.

56. *The Constitution (Fifty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1987.*—The Government of India has proposed to constitute the territories comprised in the Goa District of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu as the State of Goa and the territories comprised in the Daman and Diu districts of that Union Territory as a new Union Territory of Daman and Diu. In this context, it was proposed that the Legislative Assembly of the new State of Goa shall consist of forty members. The existing

Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu has thirty elected members and three nominated members. It was intended to make this Assembly with the exclusion of two members representing Daman and Diu Districts the provisional Legislative Assembly for the new State of Goa until elections are held on the expiry of the five year term of the existing Assembly. It was, therefore, decided to provide that the Legislative Assembly of the new State of Goa shall consist of not less than 30 members. The special provision required to be made to give effect to this proposal is carried out by this amendment.

57. *The Constitution (Fifty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1987* — The Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) Act, 1984 was enacted to provide for reservation of seats in the House of the People for the Scheduled Tribes in Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh and also for reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of Nagaland and Meghalaya by suitably amending articles 330 and 332. Even though these States are predominantly tribal, the underlying objective of the aforesaid Act was to ensure that the members of the scheduled tribes in these areas do not fail to secure a minimal representation because of their inability to compete with the advanced sections of the people. The Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) Act, though formally enforced, could not be fully implemented unless parallel action is taken to determine the seats which are to be reserved for Scheduled Tribes in these areas. The number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of any State under article 332 of the Constitution will have to be determined having regard to the provisions of article 332(3) of the Constitution. However, in view of the historical background with respect to the areas comprised in the North-Eastern States, the circumstances obtaining in these areas in the state of development of the Scheduled Tribes and other relevant considerations, it was considered necessary to provide for special arrangements with regard to the reservation for Scheduled Tribes in these areas for a temporary period so as to facilitate easy transition to these areas to the normal arrangements as envisaged in the Constitution. Article 332 of the Constitution was further amended for making a temporary provision, until the re-adjustment of seats on the basis of the first census after the year 2000 under article 170 of the Constitution for these States, for the determination of the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes. This amendment seeks to provide that if all the seats in the Legislative Assembly of such States in existence on the date of coming into force of this Constitution Amendment Act are held by the members of the Scheduled Tribes, all the seats except one shall be reserved for Scheduled Tribes and in any other case such number of seats as bears to the total number of seats a proportion not less than the number of members belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the existing Assembly bears to the total number of seats in the existing Assembly. The Act achieves these objectives.

58. *The Constitution (Fifty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1987* — There has been a general demand for the publication of authoritative text of the Constitution in Hindi. It is imperative to have an authoritative text of the Constitution for facilitating its use in the legal process. Any Hindi version of the Constitution should not only conform to the Hindi translation published by the Constituent Assembly, but should be in conformity with the language, style and terminology adopted in the authoritative texts of Central Acts in Hindi. The Constitution has been amended to empower the President of India to publish under his authority the translation of the Constitution in Hindi signed by the Members of the Constituent Assembly with such modifications as may be necessary to bring it in conformity with the language, style and terminology adopted in the authoritative texts of Central Acts in Hindi language. The President has also been authorised to publish the translation in Hindi of every amendment of the Constitution made in English.

59. *The Constitution (Fifty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1988*. — The Act amends article 356 (5) of the Constitution so as to facilitate the extension of a Presidential Proclamation issued under clause (1) of article 356 beyond a period of one year, if necessary up to a period of three years, as permissible under clause (4) of article 356 with respect to the State of Punjab because of the continued disturbed situation there. The Act also amends article 352 of the Constitution pertaining to the Proclamation of Emergency in its application to the State of Punjab and includes "internal disturbance" as one of the grounds for making a proclamation in respect of the State of Punjab only. As a consequence of amendment in article 352, articles 358 and 359 have also been amended. The amendments in articles

352, 358 and 359 in relation to the State of Punjab will be operative only for a period of two years from 30 March 1988, which is the date of commencement of the amendment.

60. *The Constitution (Sixtieth Amendment) Act, 1988.*—The Act amends clause (2) of article 276 of the Constitution so as to increase the ceiling of taxes on professions, trades, callings and employment from two hundred and fifty rupees per annum to two thousand and five hundred rupees per annum. The upward revision of this tax will help the State Governments in raising additional resources. The proviso to clause (2) has been omitted.