



**SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE
OF MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA
(1952-2002)**

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संगच्छध्वं संवदध्वं सं वो मनांसि जानताम्।
समानो मन्त्रः समितिः समानी, समानं मनः सह चित्तमेषाम्॥
(ऋग्वेद)

Meet together, talk together, let your minds think alike.
Common be the Counsel of the assembled,
Common be the association, common be
the purpose, associated be the desire.
(Rigveda)



**RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
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2003

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PREFACE

People constitute the source of success of parliamentary democracy in India. Inhabiting different States and Union territories and with their varied cultures, customs, religions, languages and ethnic identities, they periodically elect their representatives to the legislatures with a mandate for the democratic governance of our country. The Council of States which is an integral and organic part of our Parliament, represents the States and Union territories and, therefore, constitutes the federal chamber of our body polity. Capturing the federal spirit of our society, the Council of States since its inception in 1952, has had members from diverse social and economic backgrounds and varied age groups. In fact, a study of the socio-economic profile of the members of this august House enables us to understand the Council of States in proper perspective. The Council of States which has distinguished itself for its splendid contributions to our democracy, has carved a niche for itself in the annals of parliamentary democracy in the world. A proper understanding of the social and economic roots of our members helps us to appreciate the changing evolution of our society, polity, economy and democracy. In fact, the socio-economic profile of the members of the Council of States affirms the claim that in spite of the lack of high indices of human development, democracy in India has registered resounding success.

This publication seeks to analyse the varied dimensions of the socio-economic profile of the members of Rajya Sabha since its inception in 1952. Three important variables — age, education and occupation—have been chosen for this purpose. An attempt has been made to show trends in a particular category with variations over the years. Rajya Sabha is a continuous House unlike Lok Sabha, and elections to this House are held biennially. Therefore, this unique and distinctive character of the Council of States has to be kept in mind while understanding the social and economic profile of the members of this federal chamber of our constitutional apparatus.

Similar attempt has been made to analyse separately trends indicating the changing socio-economic profile of the women members of Rajya Sabha.

I hope, the readers will find this publication interesting.

New Delhi
December 2003

DR. YOGENDRA NARAIN
Secretary-General
Rajya Sabha

CONTENTS

	<i>Pages</i>
<i>Preface</i>	(i)
<i>Charts in the Booklet</i>	(iv)
I. Introduction	1
II. Age Group Composition of Members of Rajya Sabha ..	3
III. Educational Background of Members of Rajya Sabha ...	9
IV. Occupational Background of Members of Rajya Sabha ...	14
V. Nominated Members of Rajya Sabha	24
VI. Women Members of Rajya Sabha	26
VII. Rajya Sabha in 1952 and 2002—A Comparison	34
VIII. Conclusion	39

ANNEXURES

<i>Table 1</i>	<i>Age Group Composition of Members of Rajya Sabha, 1952-2002</i>	43
<i>Table 2</i>	<i>Average Age of Members of Rajya Sabha, 1952-2002</i>	46
<i>Table 3</i>	<i>Educational Background of Members of Rajya Sabha, 1952-2002</i>	47
<i>Table 4</i>	<i>Occupational Background of Members of Rajya Sabha, 1952-2002</i>	50
<i>Table 5</i>	<i>Occupational background of Nominated Members of Rajya Sabha, 1952-2002</i>	53
<i>Table 6</i>	<i>Women Members of Rajya Sabha and their percentage, 1952-2002</i>	54
<i>Table 7</i>	<i>Age Group Composition of Women Members of Rajya Sabha, 1952-2002</i>	55
<i>Table 8</i>	<i>Educational Background of Women Members of Rajya Sabha, 1952-2002</i>	58
<i>Table 9</i>	<i>Occupational Background of Women Members of Rajya Sabha, 1952-2002</i>	61

CHARTS IN THE BOOKLET

Chart-A	Age Group Composition of Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)	7
Chart-B	Members of Rajya Sabha in the Age Group of 30-40 (1952-2002)	7
Chart-C	Average Age of Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)	8
Chart-D	Educational Background of Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)	12
Chart-E	Under Matriculates and Doctorates in Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)	12
Chart-F	Graduates and Postgraduates in Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)	13
Chart-G	Occupational Background of Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)	19
Chart-H	Members of Rajya Sabha who were/are Lawyers by Profession (1952-2002)	20
Chart-I	Select Occupational Background of Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)	21
Chart-J	Select Occupational Background of Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)	22
Chart-K	Former Rulers as Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)	23
Chart-L	Occupational Background of Nominated Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)	25
Chart-M	Percentage of Women Members in Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)	32
Chart-N	Age Group Composition of Women Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)	32
Chart-O	Educational Background of Women Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)	33
Chart-P	Occupational Background of Women Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)	33
Chart-Q	Age Group Composition of Members of Rajya Sabha —A Comparison (1952 and 2002)	37
Chart-R	Educational Background of Members of Rajya Sabha —A Comparison (1952 and 2002)	37
Chart-S	Occupational Background of Members of Rajya Sabha —A Comparison (1952 and 2002)	38

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA (1952-2002)

I. Introduction

Parliament as the dynamic centre of a democratic polity, reflects the sovereign will of the people. It represents the nation in miniscule with all its social and cultural variations. And within Parliament representatives of the people through enlightened discussions on the issues of the day and timely legislations express the will of the people. As Bagehot rightly puts it, 'it pours out in characteristic words, the characteristic heart of the nation.'

Parliamentary studies generally tend to focus on its role as the harbinger of change and development in society through the study of its day-to-day functioning and its procedure. However, in this write-up an attempt has been made to study not the legislation or the rules of procedure, but the socio-economic and educational background of members of Rajya Sabha. Here, the individual legislator is the unit of analysis and the aim is to arrive at some discernable conclusions about the changing profile of the House by aggregating data regarding individual members. The study seeks to delineate the variations in the socio-economic and educational profile of the members of Rajya Sabha over the years.

An analysis of the socio-economic background of the members of Rajya Sabha since its inception, is likely to provide an interesting insight into its representative dimensions. As a vibrant democratic institution, Rajya Sabha has reflected the diversity and a comprehensive socio-economic spectrum of the country through its elected and nominated members. In the present study, the changing profile of the House has been analysed with the help of important variables namely, age, educational qualification and occupational background of the members of Rajya Sabha from 1952 to 2002 in order to draw conclusions about the general trends of representation.

Composition of the House

Article 80 of the Constitution lays down that the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) shall consist of not more than 238 representatives of the States and of the Union territories and twelve members nominated by the

President of India from amongst the persons having special knowledge or practical experience in the fields of literature, science, art and social service. In other words, the strength of Rajya Sabha shall not at any time exceed 250 members.

The representatives of the various States in Rajya Sabha are elected by their respective Assemblies on the basis of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. The Union territories which do not have an elected Assembly send their representatives to the Council of States by an electoral college constituted under a law passed for the purpose. Within the maximum strength of 250 members prescribed by the Constitution, the strength of Rajya Sabha has changed from time to time due to various reasons especially during the initial years. For instance, the total membership of the House rose from 216 in 1952 to 238 in 1954. In the year 1988, the strength of the Council of States grew up to 245 and has remained at that number since then.

Methodology

Personal profiles as provided by the members for *Who's Who Rajya Sabha* and in some rare cases *Who's Who Lok Sabha* constitute the basis of the study. However, in some cases members did not supply information regarding date of birth or educational qualification or occupation. Also, on many occasions seats have remained vacant in Rajya Sabha. Conclusions have been drawn on the basis of available information. Therefore, those members whose particulars were not available and the seats which remained vacant have not been taken into account while preparing percentage calculations. Since Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution* and one-third of the members retire every two years, and new members are elected in their place, the composition of the House undergoes a change biennially. In order to realistically reflect the changing profile of the House, the data have also been presented for every two years. (See Annexure)

The write-up is interspersed with charts which are based on tables given in the Annexure focussing on the changing profile of the members. In some of the charts, a single parameter has been taken for depiction so as to highlight the variations over the years. Composition of Rajya Sabha changes biennially. However, to understand the socio-economic profile more clearly, decade-wise information as given in the tables in the years 1952, 1962, 1972, 1982, 1992 and 2002 has been taken into account.

*Article 83

II. Age Group Composition of Members of Rajya Sabha

Indian Constitution has prescribed that any citizen of the country who is 30 years of age can be a member of Rajya Sabha. This age is five years more than the limit prescribed for the House of the People (Lok Sabha). In the Constituent Assembly, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had moved article 68A, prescribing the age of 35 years for membership of Rajya Sabha stating, "it is desirable that a candidate who actually wishes to serve in the Legislature should have some higher qualifications than merely a voter". However, in the ensuing debate*, Shrimati G. Durgabai moved an amendment to lower the age from 35 to 30 years on the premise that wisdom does not depend on age. This was supported by other members and finally adopted by the House.

To get a perspective of the age group of members, it has been classified into six categories (See Table 1, Annexure). Each category covers the span of ten years, beginning with the youngest age group of 30-40 years and ending with the oldest age group of 81-90 years (See chart 'A').

The age group of 30-40 constituted the highest, i.e., 19.23 per cent representation in the House in 1952. In 1954, this age group constituted only 15.12 per cent of the membership of the House and decreased further in the fifties. The representation of this group was only 4.42 per cent in 1968. In the seventies, per centage of members in this age group increased marginally but it remained below 10 per cent till 1984. In 1986, when Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, representation of this age-group rose to 15.35 per cent giving a youthful touch to the House. This trend, however, again did not last and in 1990 only 10.52 per cent strength of the House belongs to this age group. In 2002, only 4.48 per cent of the membership of the House belonged to this age group. Chart 'B' shows the members of Rajya Sabha in the age group of 30-40 from 1952 to 2002. The decade-wise representation clearly reflects that only in 1952, 40 members out of which 4 were women belonged to the age group of 30-40. In 2002, it has trickled down to 11 out of which only 2 are women.

Percentage of members in the age group of 41-50 years declined initially from 31.25 in 1952 to 25.43 in 1956. Between 1960 and 1968, an upward trend was noticed with the percentage in this age group going up to 37.61 in 1968. In terms of number of members in 1972, the House had 87 members belonging to this age group though it constituted only

*Constituent Assembly Debates, 18 May 1949.

36.09 per cent of the total membership of the House. A steady decline in the number of members of this age group was noticed during the subsequent years except in 1984 when the figure touched 64. However, in the ensuing years the number of members in this age group remained between 54 to 57 except in 1990 when there were 62 members. Currently, 54 members belong to this age group constituting 22.04 per cent of the membership of the House.

Percentage of members in the age group of 51-60 was 29.80 in 1952 which went up to 34.34 in 1960. From 1964 to 1972, the percentage of members in this age group hovered around 30-32. From 1974 onwards, the number of members in this age group showed an upward trend with the percentage touching 40.83 in 1978. However, in 1984, the percentage declined to 35.21 and further went down to 28.50 in 1990. In the nineties, the percentage was highest in 1992 at 33.62 with a noticeable downward trend. By 2000, the percentage of members in this age-group constituted only 26.53. In 2002, however the percentage of this age group has increased to 28.97.

Members in the age group of 61-70 years were 15.86 per cent of the total membership of the House in 1952. Percentage in this group increased up to 27.63 in 1956. A downward trend was registered in the subsequent years and the percentage remained approximately between 20 to 23 till 1970. Thereafter, a further downward trend was noticed which again touched 20.83 in the year 1978. From 1980, their percentage increased from 21.84 to 25 in 1990. The upward trend continued till 1998 when it touched 29.38 in 1998. In 2000, it came down to 28.57 and further dipped to 26.12 in 2002.

Members in the age-group of 71-80 years were around 3.36 per cent in 1952. Their percentage slightly improved thereafter and varied between 5 to 7 up to 1966. It fell down significantly in 1968 to 3.09. After a slight increase to more than 4 per cent in 1972, it diminished to just 2.57 per cent in 1976, with only 6 members belonging to this age group. Percentage of members in this age group showed a steady increase from 1982 onwards, which rose up to 8.15 in 1988 and remained approximately between 7 to 9 from 1990 to 1996. In 1998, however, this age group constituted 12.24 per cent of the membership of the House, which has increased over the years. The percentage of members in this category reached 15.10 in 2002, which is the highest so far. In the year 2002, there were 37 members in this age group. The increasing number of elderly members in Rajya Sabha is, indeed, reflective of its nomenclature as the 'House of Elders'. It is also pertinent to point out that Shri I.K. Gujral was a member of Rajya Sabha when he became the Prime Minister of India in 1997 at the age of 78 years.

Members in the age group of 81-90 years constitute the oldest age group. However, representation of members of this group in the House has remained minimal since the inception of the House. In fact, in 1952, there was only one person in this age group. In the years 1960 and 1980 to 1984, there were no members of this age group in the House. In the subsequent years a slight increase was noticed and in 1992, 1994 and 1998 there were 3 members belonging to this age group. It is, however, interesting to note that there has been a marked improvement in the number of members of the oldest age group which rose up to 8 in 2000 and 2002, constituting 3.26 per cent of the House.

As can be seen from Table 1 in the Annexure, members in the age group of 41-50 years and 51-60 years, constituted together more than 61 per cent of the total membership of the House in the year 1952. Thereafter, from 1956 to 1964, the percentage of members of the age group of 51-60 years was the highest. In 1954, and then from 1968 to 1972, the age group of 41-50 years was predominant in terms of percentage and in these years the age group of 51-60 years was relegated to the second position. However, from 1974 to 1996, members belonging to the age-group of 51-60 were present in large number. Interestingly, the age group of 61-70 years became the second largest group from 1994 to 1996 and from 1998 to 2000 it constituted the dominant group with largest numerical strength. However, in 1998, this position was shared by the age group of 51-60 years having 72 members each in the respective categories. In the year 2002, the age group of 51-60 years, again became the group with the largest representation in the House.

Average Age

Rajya Sabha is also known as the House of Elders. To figure out as to whether the House really reflects a higher average age in comparison to Lok Sabha, the lower House, an attempt has been made to calculate the average age of members of Rajya Sabha for every biennial year. To arrive at the average age, instead of adding each member's age, a simple arithmetic formula has been applied, namely, $\Sigma fx / \Sigma f$ where f is the frequency x is the mid value of various age group and Σfx stands for the total sum. Table 2 in the Annexure shows that in the year 1952, average age of members of Rajya Sabha was 50.83 years, the lowest since its inception. This was so because there were 40 members in the House who belonged to the age group of 30-40. From 1956 to 1990, it ranged around 53 and 55 years. In the subsequent years, there has been a gradual increase in the average age of members, which from 56.10 years in 1992 has risen up to 58.98 years in 2002, constituting the highest average in terms

of age in the five decades (See Chart 'C'). It is clear from the Chart that the average age of the House has shot up by nearly 8 years in the last fifty years. Today, many of the members have previous legislative experiences. Others have come to the House after long years of distinguished service in their specialized fields which may also explain the higher average age in the House.

In 1952, Lok Sabha had an average age of 46.5 which was lower than in Rajya Sabha. Again, in 1962 in Lok Sabha, the average age was 49.4, whereas in Rajya Sabha it was 53.86. A decade later, *i.e.*, in 1972, while the average age of Rajya Sabha members was 53.25 years, the corresponding figure for Lok Sabha was 49.2. Similarly, in the year 1980, *i.e.* Seventh Lok Sabha, average age was 49.9 and in Rajya Sabha it was 53.77. Again in the Eleventh Lok Sabha, *i.e.* 1996, the average age was 52.8 whereas in Rajya Sabha it was 56.25 and currently in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the average age is 55.5 which is highest in the last five decades of Lok Sabha. And currently in 2002, the average age in Rajya Sabha is 58.98 which is also the highest in the last five decades. Thus, we may categorically state that Rajya Sabha has true to its nomenclature as the House of Elders has always had a higher average age than Lok Sabha.

CHART - A

Age Group Composition of Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)

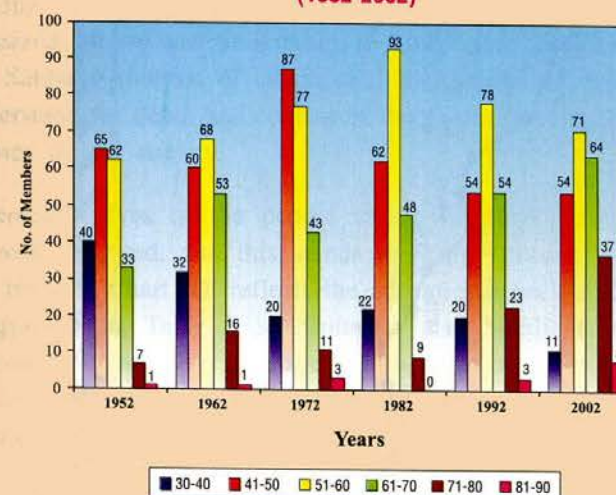


CHART - B

Members of Rajya Sabha in the Age Group of 30-40 (1952-2002)

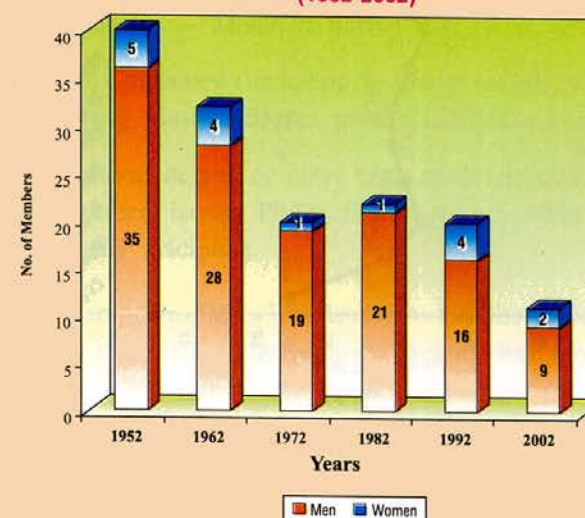
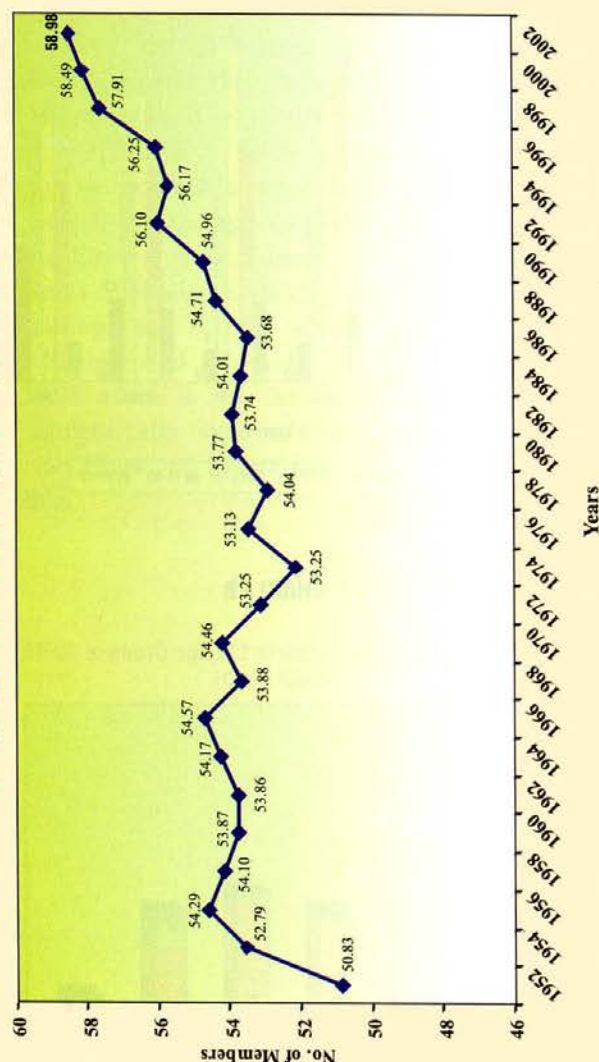


CHART - C
Average Age of Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)



III. Educational Background of Members of Rajya Sabha

Representative bodies in a democracy reflect the different hues and shades of the society. They are continuously influencing the society and are also being continually moulded by it. The need to focus on the individual member, his education, his profession cannot be over-emphasized, if we are attempting to study the changing dynamics of Rajya Sabha. Analysis of educational background of members helps us to understand the depth and content of their social profile and the changing dynamics of our society.

Representatives of the people sitting in Rajya Sabha have always been well educated, and this stands in sharp contrast to the prevailing social reality. Chart 'D' reflects the educational background of members of Rajya Sabha. Table 3 in Annexure also highlights the educational background of members of Rajya Sabha depicting their representation in specific categories and their percentage over the years. For the purpose of analysis, members have been classified into five categories namely-

1. Under Matriculates — Members who have had education below 10th standard;
2. Matriculates/Higher Secondary or Intermediate (Certificate holders) — Members who have passed 10th standard and 10+2 standard;
3. Graduates — Members having B.A., B.Sc. and any such degree;
4. Post-Graduates (including technical qualifications) — Members having Masters degree in any discipline/area;
5. Doctoral degree or other high academic qualification holders - Members having Ph.Ds, D.Litts. or any other equivalent degree in any discipline.

It is evident from Table 3 in Annexure that the percentage of members belonging to the Under Matriculates category has never touched 5 per cent of the total strength of the House. Only in the years 1958 and 1960, the percentage crossed 4 and remained below five. In 1956, there was just one member who was an Under Matriculate. In 1958, the number of Under Matriculates went up to 10 which was highest in this category. Their number was reduced in the subsequent years. In 1970, there were just 2 members in the House belonging to this category. After that only

in the years 1980, 1984 and 1990, the number of Under Matriculates touched 6 and in the rest of the years it was less. Thus, it is clear that the number of Under Matriculates in Rajya Sabha has always been minimum as is evident from Table 3 in Annexure and Chart 'E'.

The representation of members belonging to the category of Matriculates/Higher Secondary or Intermediate (Certificate Holders) registered an increase from 1952 to 1954. While in 1956, the percentage of members in this category was 12.5, it was reduced to 6.10 in 1958. However, by 1964, it rose gradually to 9.86. A marginal decline was noticed in the percentage under this category in 1966, however, again it went up to 13.30 in 1968 and touched 15.21 in 1972. In 1974, it came down to 12.32 and from 1978 to 1988, it remained between 15 and 17 with 41 members in 1988, the highest in this category up till now. In 1990, 13.53 per cent of the members of the House were Matriculates which reduced further to 9.74 per cent in 1994. After that a slight increase was noticed and in 2002, it touched 12.70 per cent.

Table 3 in Annexure shows that in 1952, graduates constituted more than half of the total membership of the House and remained more or less in the same position in 1954. *See Chart F* their percentage showed an increase till 1960 when it touched 62.67. Thereafter, it decreased marginally to 55.70 in 1966. The percentage continued to remain between 54 to 59 till 1976. It was only in 1978, that the percentage dipped to 48.26 and reduced further to 45.73 in 1982. In 1984, it again touched 50.66 but decreased to 42.35 in 1990, the lowest ever percentage in this category. In the subsequent years, though the number of members in the Graduates category increased, it crossed more than 50 per cent only in 2002 when it touched 52.04 per cent. As the data indicates, this category has remained dominant throughout.

The Post-Graduates constitute the second largest category in terms of their percentage to the total membership. Their percentage centred around 20 to 25 from 1952 to 1976 except in the years 1958, 1960, 1972 and 1974 when it was diminished to 19. From 1976, the percentage of members in this category registered an increase, however in 1984, it came down to 26.66. After that, it increased and the Post Graduates registered their highest representation in 1990, when their percentage rose to 34.49. Subsequently, it started diminishing gradually and in 2002, the representation of members in this category was only 21.72 per cent. *See Chart F.*

It is interesting to know that members having Doctoral degree or other high qualifications had 9.69 per cent representation in 1952 which remained the highest till 1994. *See Table 3 in the Annexure.* From 1954 onwards, their percentage dwindled to just 5.50 in 1962 but again in 1966, it touched 8.21 and thereafter remained around 5 and 7 till the year 1972. It increased to 7.30 in 1974 and gradually declined to 3.55 in 1984. Percentage of members in this category went up to 10.54 in 1996 showing an upward trend which further went up to 13.58 in 1998, which has been their highest representation so far. In 2002, the percentage of members having Doctoral degree or other higher academic qualifications was 12.70. In terms of sheer numbers, as is clear from Table 3 in Annexure, 31 members have Doctoral degrees which makes it amply clear that there is no dearth of highly qualified members in the Upper Chamber of the Indian Parliament.

CHART - D

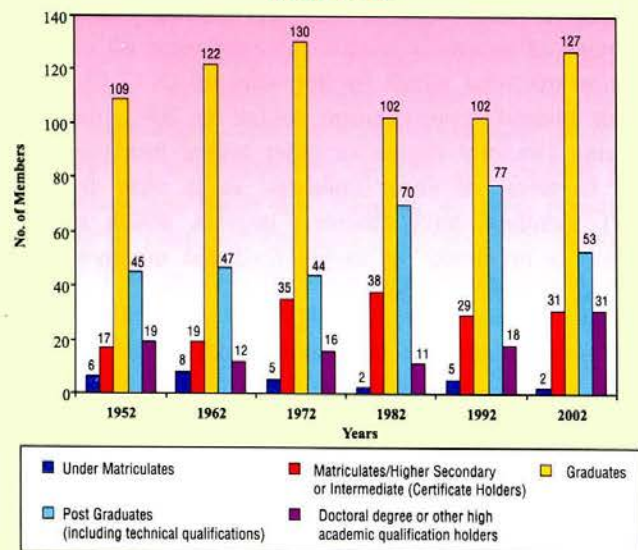
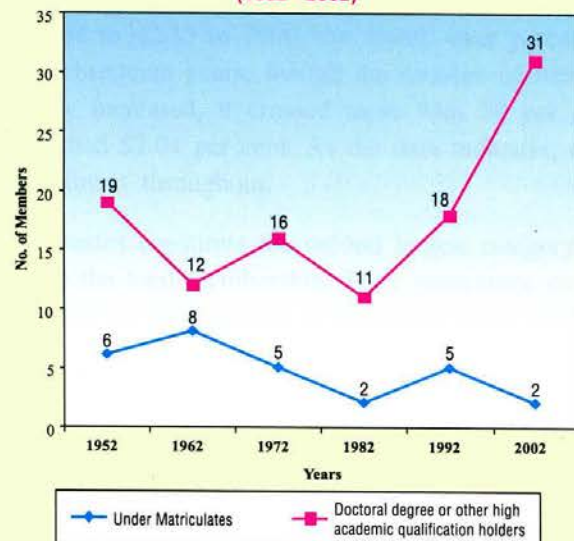
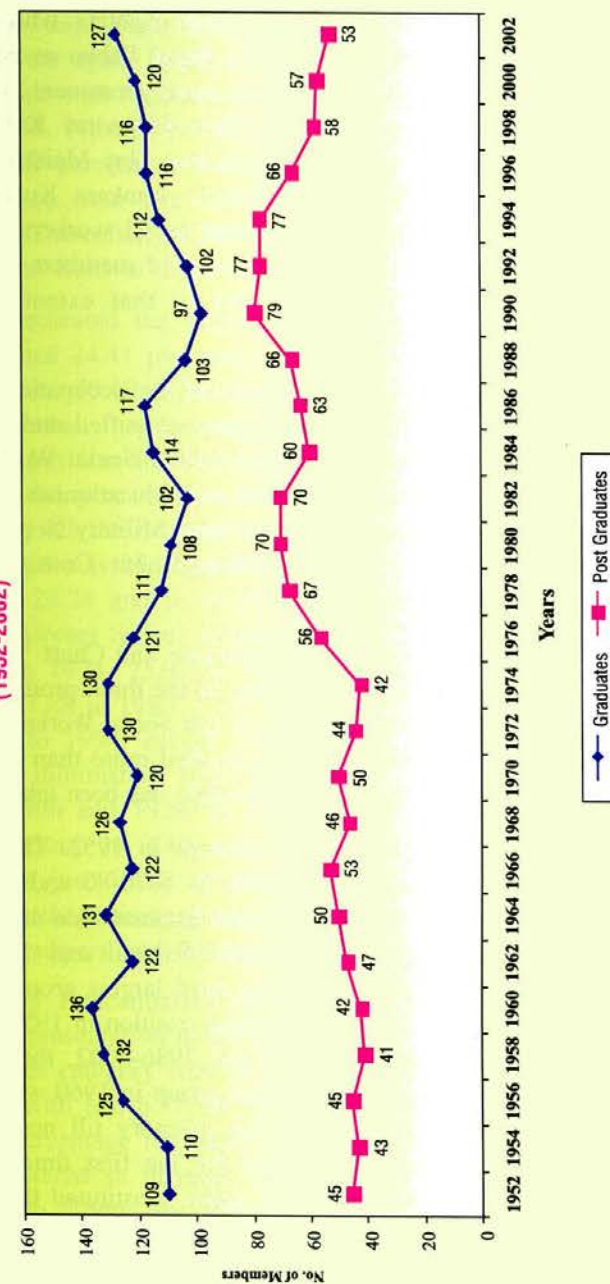
Educational Background of Members of Rajya Sabha
(1952-2002)

CHART - E

Under Matriculates and Doctorates in Rajya Sabha
(1952 - 2002)CHART - F
Graduates and Post Graduates in Rajya Sabha
(1952-2002)

IV. Occupational Background of Members of Rajya Sabha

Rajya Sabha has always represented members hailing from different walks of life. In the initial years, freedom fighters who had, in more ways than one, led the struggle, came to Rajya Sabha as members. There were constitutional experts, one of the most prominent being Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. There were artistes like Shri Prithviraj Kapoor, Shrimati Rukmini Devi Arundale, poets/literateurs like Shri Maithilisharan Gupta, Shri Harivansh Rai Bachchan and Shri G. Sankara Kurup and so on. Many eminent administrators, lawyers and social workers were members of the House. In fact, the list of professions of members of Rajya Sabha can only be termed as exhaustive and to that extent reflective and representative of our society.

To facilitate the comparative analysis of the occupational background of members of Rajya Sabha, they have been classified under 15 categories of occupations, *viz.* Agriculturists, Political and Social Workers, Lawyers, Businessmen and Industrialists, Teachers and Educationists, Journalists and Writers, Medical Practitioners, Civil Service, Military Service, Engineers, Industrial Workers/Trade Unionists, Management Consultants/Chartered Accountants, Artistes, etc.

It is evident from Table 4 in the Annexure and Chart 'G' that majority of members belonged to one or the other of the three prominent categories of occupation, *viz.* Agriculturists, Political and Social Workers and Lawyers. In such cases, where members have mentioned more than one occupation, the profession mentioned first in their bio-data has been taken into account.

Agriculturists occupied the third position in 1952. They were in the second position in the years 1954, 1966-70, 1976-80 and 1984. While in 1954, they shared the second position with Businessmen and Industrialists, in 1980 they shared that position with Political and Social Workers. Agriculturists have mostly remained the third largest group in the House. As mentioned earlier, they were in the third position in 1952 and thereafter in the years 1956-58, 1962-64, 1974 and 1986-2002, they occupied the third position. They became the dominant group in 1960 with a percentage of 23.50, the highest percentage in this category till now. However, in 1972, their percentage fell sharply and for the first time they occupied the fourth position. Agriculturists once again constituted the largest group in 1982, having 21.83 per cent membership of the House.

Political and Social Workers have always been either in the second or the third position in the House during all these years except in 2000 and 2002. Now Political and Social Workers occupy the first position.

They constituted the second largest group in 1952 having 14.55 per cent. However, Political and Social Workers were in the third position in 1954 and after that they continued to be in the second position till 1958. They remained in the third place in the sixties except from 1962-64. From 1972-74, they were again in the second position and in 1980 they shared the second position with Agriculturists. They descended to the third position in 1976 and 1978. Though in 1982 and 1984 also they were in the third position but their percentage was much better. A marked upward trend was noticed, when from 1986-98, Political and Social Workers held the second position. Thereafter, in 2000, they occupied the first position which they continued to hold in 2002.

Lawyers constituted the largest group during the initial years from 1952-58. They had 24.41 per cent representation in 1952, which rose up to the highest, *i.e.*, 30.10 percent in 1956. Their percentage dwindled to 23.04 in 1960, when they occupied the second position. They regained their dominant position in 1962 and continued to hold that till 1998 excluding only the year 1982 when they were in the second position. However, during all these years, a wavering trend was noticed in their percentage, *e.g.*, it was 27.06 in 1962 and came down to 21.86 in 1964, in 1968 it was 24.28 and in 1970, it decreased to 23.55 and in 1972, percentage of Lawyers further diminished to 21.73. While their percentage rose to 24.33 in 1974, 25.99 in 1976 and further to 27.54 in 1978, it came down to 21.88 in 1980. Their percentage fluctuated between 21 and 25, from 1980 to 1994, except 1992 when it went up to 25.87. From 1996 onwards a diminishing trend was noticed in their percentage, which was 20.17 in 1996 and 19.50 in 1998. Though Lawyers constituted the second largest group in 2000 and 2002, their percentage continued to decline and was just 16.52 in 2002. *See* Chart H. For a comparative perspective regarding occupational background of members who were Agriculturists, Lawyers and Political and Social Workers *See* Chart-I.

Teachers and Educationists occupied the fifth position in 1952 in terms of their representation in the House, which was 12.20 per cent. The percentage of this category was on the decline thereafter, and was at the lowest in 1966 with just 6.57. In 1970, it went up to 8 and thereafter up to 1992, their percentage remained below 12 except in 1980. From 1994 to 1996, it registered an increase touching the highest percentage figure of 15.45 in 1996. There was again a slight decline in their percentage from 14.10 in 1998 to 11.15 in 2002. After remaining in the fourth position from 1982-2000, they descended to the fifth position in 2002.

Journalists and Writers constituted around 8.92 per cent in 1952. Thereafter, till 1974, their representation in the House remained around

7 to 12 per cent except in 1966 when it touched 14.06 per cent. From 1968-74, their percentage remained on the higher side, *i.e.*, around 10 to 13. A decline was noticed in their percentage in 1976, when it came down to 7.92. The representation of members belonging to this category again shot up to 10.04 per cent in 1982. From 1984-94, their percentage was around 5 and 9, which dipped to just 4.72 in 1996. There was an increase in the percentage of this category from 1998 onwards which rose from 6.22 in 1998 to 8.67 in 2002. For a comparative perspective regarding occupational background of members who were Businessmen and Industrialists, Teachers and Educationists and Journalists and Writers See Chart J.

Medical Practitioners had a representation of 7 members in 1952 which reduced to 6 and then to 5 in 1954 and 1956, respectively. It rose to 7 again in 1958. Thereafter, from 1960 to 2002, the number of medical practitioners has fluctuated between 2 and 5 except 1982 and 1996 when it increased to 6. In 1976, there was no representation of this category.

Engineers and Technologists had only one representative in 1952-56, 1960 and 1964. In 1962 and 1966 they had no representation at all. They had representation of 3 members in 1968 and by 1970 there were 4 members in the House. In 1974 and 1976, their number came down to 2 and further reduced to just one from 1978-84. In 2002, their number rose to 5, *i.e.*, 2.06 per cent. In 1986, their number again rose up to 3 and by 1990, it increased to 4. From 1992-2000, the representation of Engineers and Technologists have varied from 1 to 2. Finally in 2002 there were five members from this occupational background.

In Rajya Sabha there have always been a few members with the Civil Services background. Even in 1952 there were four members who were previously working with the Government. Their number decreased in the subsequent years and in 1960 and 1968 there was no member in the House who was previously in the Civil Services. Generally, the number of members having the Civil Services background ranged from 1 to 5 throughout, except the year 1992 when there were 6 members from this category.

The retired military personnel also had representation of two members in 1952. In 1954 also, there were two members from this occupational background. Thereafter, their representation was limited to just one member. Their maximum representation was in 1986, when there were 3 members belonging to this category. While their number remained the same in 2000, it had gone up to 3 in 1986. It had no representation in 1958, 1960, 1964, 1970, 1976, 1980-1984 and 1992-1994.

In 1952, the number of members from the category of Industrial Workers/Trade Unionists was 6. Their number remained 4 to 6 till 1964. Thereafter, it started increasing and rose up to 16 in 1970, constituting 7.11 per cent of the total membership which was the highest in this category. From 1972, their number again declined to 11 and from 1974-88, it was around 4 to 9. In 1990s, the representation of members in this category crossed 4 per cent only in 1990, when there were 11 members and dipped to the lowest, *i.e.*, 0.82 per cent in 2000 with just 2 members. In 2002, their number increased slightly to 5 constituting 2.06 per cent of the membership.

Businessmen and Industrialists have remained in the fourth or fifth position during the last five decades of the functioning of Rajya Sabha. It was only once that members of this category had the second highest representation, *i.e.*, in 1954. However, they shared this second position with Agriculturists. In 1952, Businessmen and Industrialists constituted 13.14 percent of the total membership. However, their percentage gradually decreased to 5.52 in 1960. In the subsequent decade, their percentage improved slightly and reached the highest figure of 14.78 in 1972. The percentage figures thereafter ranged around 5 to 10 during the subsequent two decades up to the year 1994, reaching 10.59 only in 1978. The representation of this category went up to 12.87 per cent in 1996 and then dipped to 9.95 per cent in 1998. In 2000, it rose to 11.11 per cent and in 2002, it has again become 12.39 per cent.

There were no religious missionaries in the House from 1952-60, 1968, 1976-1996. In all the other years except 2000, there was just one member who was a religious missionary. In the year 2000 there were three members who were religious missionaries.

Barring the year 1970, one could find representation of former rulers in Rajya Sabha till 1976. See Chart 'K'. From 1976 onwards, former Rulers have no representation in the House. There were 6 members from this background in 1952. In 2002 also, members of royal families were there, however they had preferred to indicate their specific professions. For example, Dr. Karan Singh mentioned his profession as Author, Statesman, Educationist, etc. Therefore, such members have consciously opted not to put themselves in the category of former rulers.

Management Consultants/Chartered Accountants were not there in Rajya Sabha during 1952 but subsequently the House had a couple of members from these professional backgrounds, constituting a percentage which always remained less than 3 of the total membership of the House. Numerically, there were less than 5 members representing this category,

till 1984. Their number increased to 5 during the period 1986-92 and further rose up to 7 in 1994 and 1998, the highest number of members from this background. In the year 1962 and during 1966-68 there was no representation in the House from these occupations.

Artists constituted even less than one per cent during 1952-56. They had no representation in the House from 1966 to 1968 and in 1978. Till 1984, the number of members of this category ranged between 1 and 4. It increased to 6 for the first time in 1986. Their number dipped to just one in 1992. Gradually, it increased and went up to 8 in 1998 and further rose up to 12 in 2002, the highest number of members belonging to this category so far.

In almost all the years, a couple of members had an occupation which did not fit in the 15 categories mentioned above. These members have been put under 'Others' in the Table in the Annexure.

CHART - G

Occupational Background of Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)

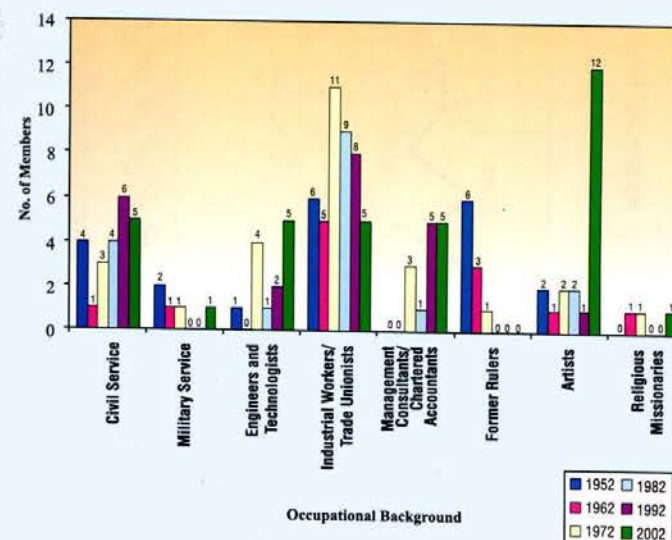
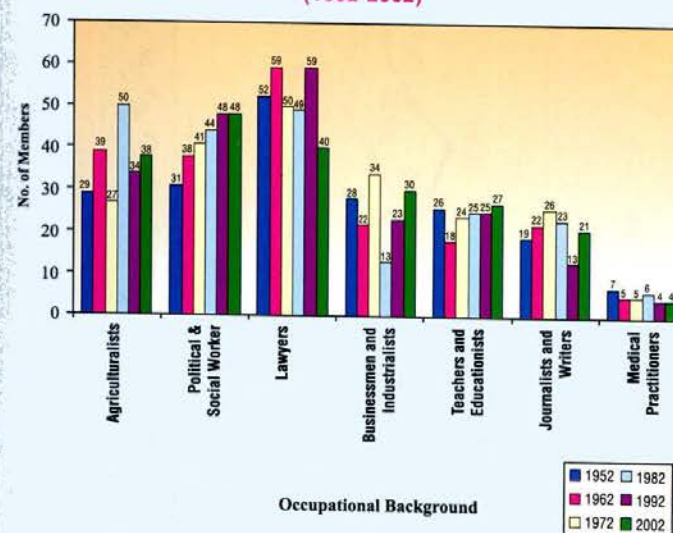
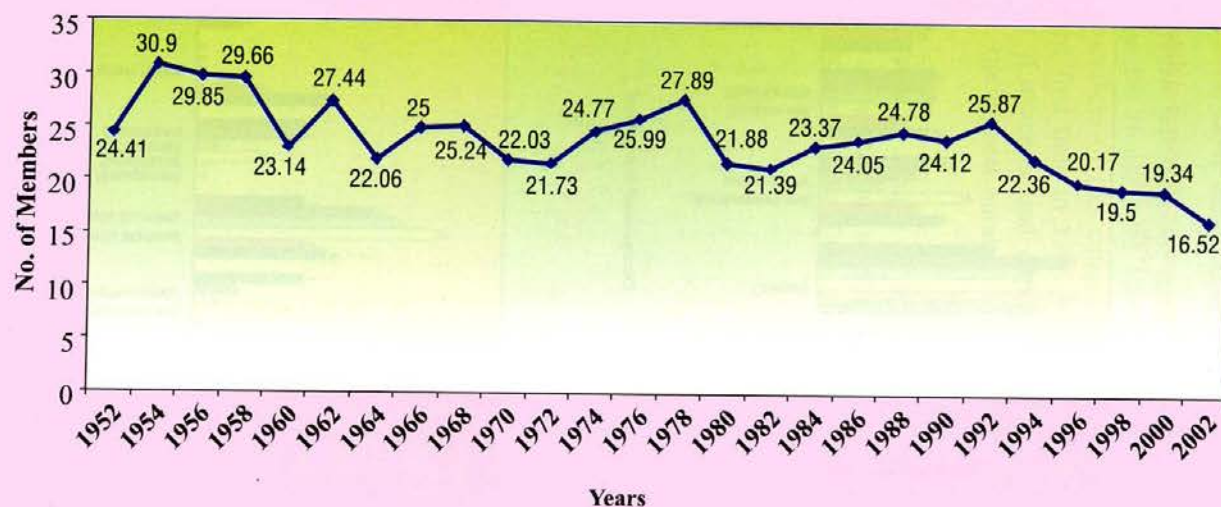


CHART - H

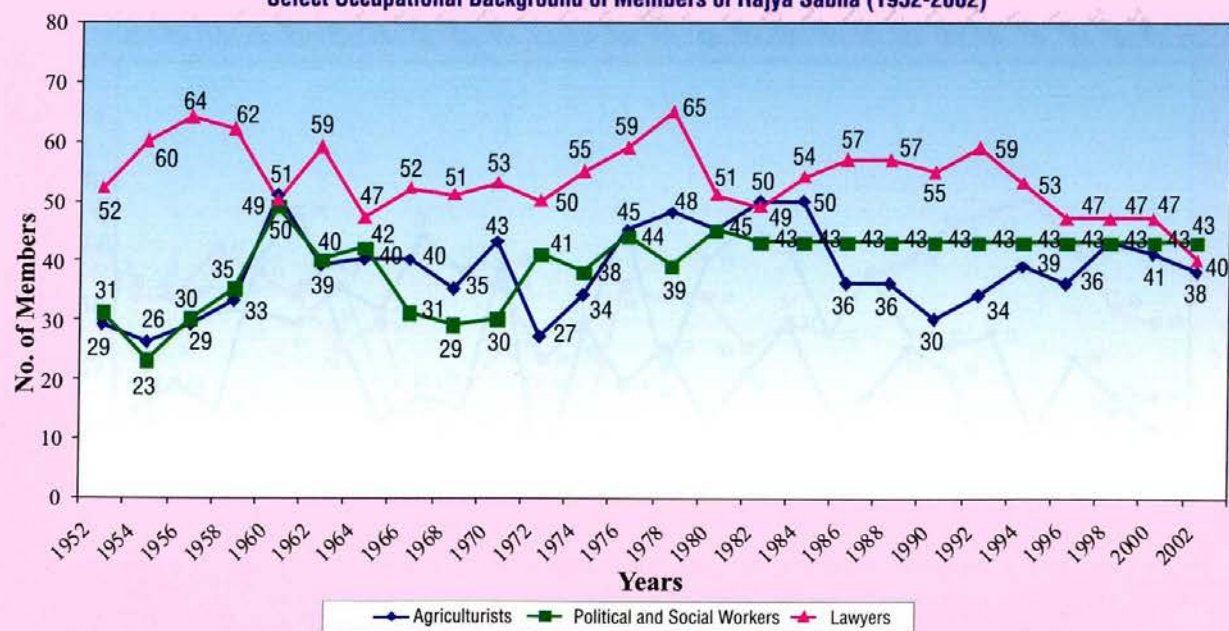
Members of Rajya Sabha who were/are Lawyers by profession
(1952-2002)



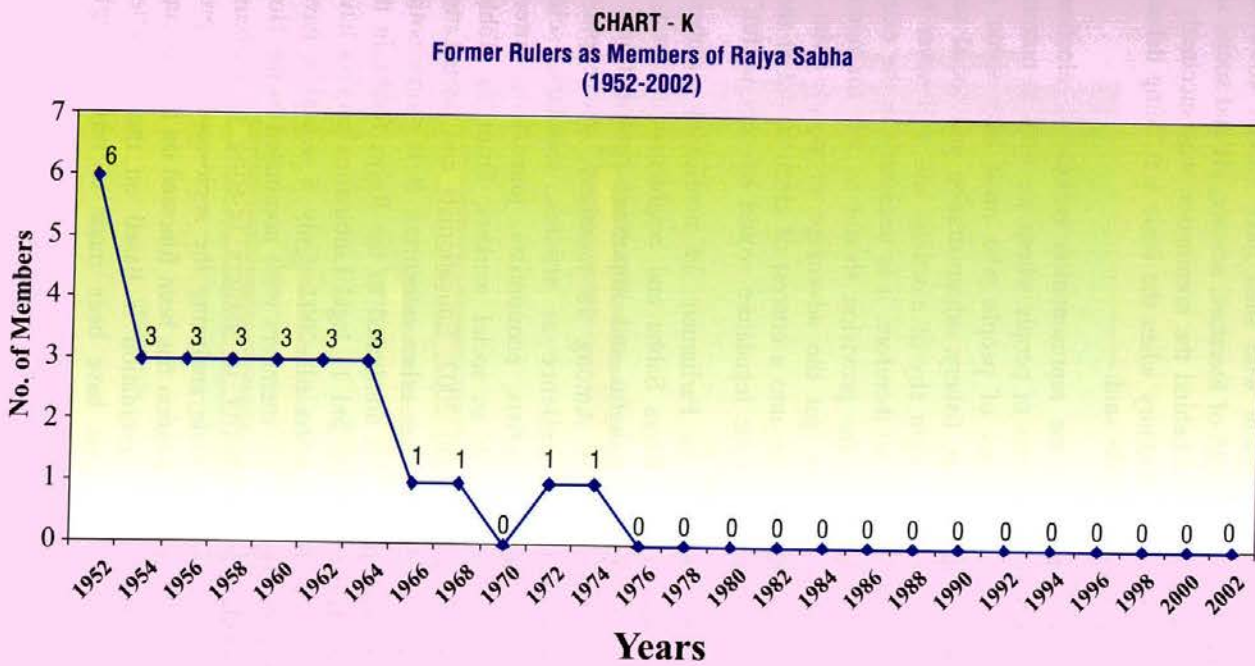
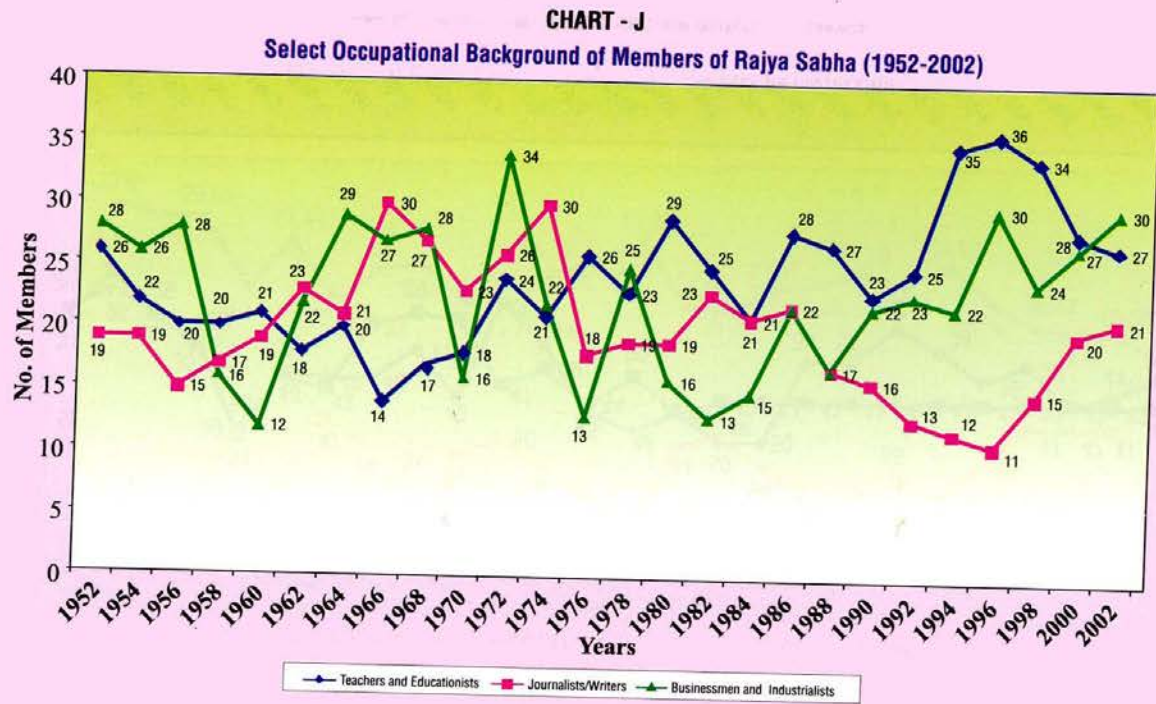
Rajya Sabha

CHART - I

Select Occupational Background of Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)



Socio-economic profile of members



V. Nominated Members of Rajya Sabha

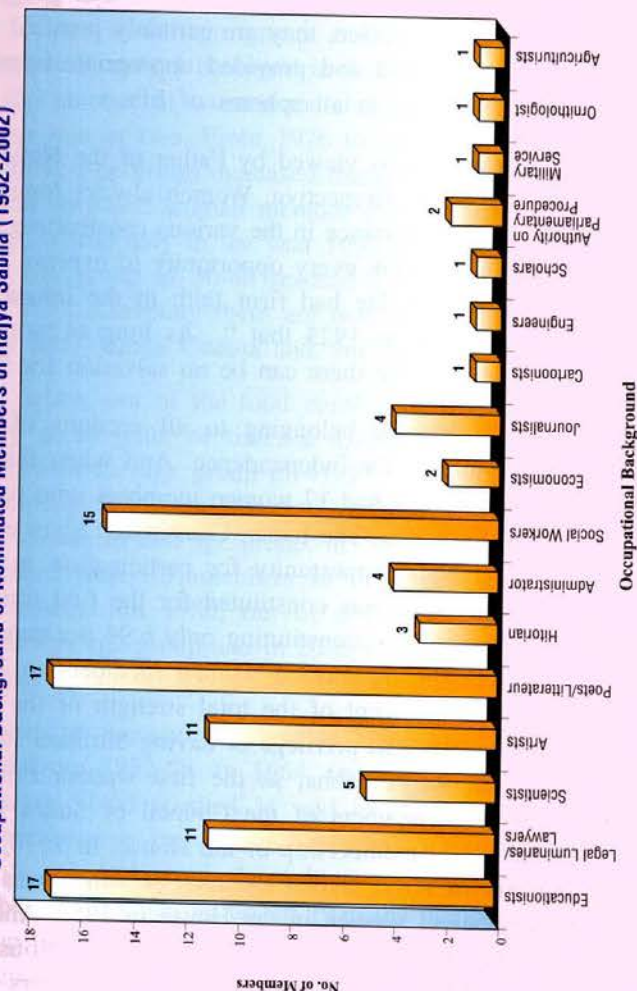
Article 80(1) (a) of the Constitution provides that twelve members are nominated by the President who shall have special knowledge or practical experience in the field of literature, science, art and social service. The philosophy and purpose behind the nomination was succinctly stated by Shri Rohini Kumar Choudhury when the issue was being debated* in the Constituent Assembly. He said:

"If you were to leave the representation entirely to election in a Council of States, the class of people whom we want to nominate by this article, *i.e.*, the class of people who must have some special knowledge in agriculture, fishery, administration and social services, these people generally fight shy of elections and will never be able to come to the House and therefore, it is necessary in the exigencies of circumstances that some provision should be left for nomination so that the House may get the advantage of people who would normally not like to enter into a contest of election and at the same time whose services to the legislature would be very useful."

During fifty years of our Parliament, 98 nominated members have adorned the seats of the Rajya Sabha and heightened its prestige and esteem through their meaningful and important contributions to the proceedings of the House. Among 98 members, one captures the magnificence of their excellence as artistes, scholars, scientists, educationists, historians, jurists, economists, journalists, litterateurs, administrators and above all as social workers. From the Table 5 in Annexure, it is clear that till 2002, Educationists and poets/Litterateurs have got nominated more than other categories. It is worth noting that 15 social workers have been nominated to the Rajya Sabha in the past five decades. Eleven artistes and 11 legal Luminaries/lawyers have been nominated to the Rajya Sabha till 2002. Only 5 scientists have been nominated to the House. Two members were nominated to the House for their knowledge and authority in matters relating to parliamentary procedure. See Chart L. While analyzing the socio-economic profile of the Nominated Members, attention has been focussed on their occupational background. Since their nomination is based on their excellence in respective professions, efforts have been made to bring to light only those indices.

*Constituent Assembly Debates, 3 January 1949.

CHART - L
Occupational Background of Nominated Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)



VI. Women Members of Rajya Sabha

Women's role and contributions for human civilization and shaping up society and state are beyond measure. Even though it is now acknowledged that women's rights are human rights, they have never been accorded their rightful place in societies across the globe. In many societies they do not enjoy even the basic human rights which are so essential for their development. In their march towards progress, if they are demanding their rightful place, they are certainly justified in doing so and they must be encouraged and provided appropriate opportunities to achieve the highest standard in all spheres of life.

Our freedom struggle, was viewed by Father of the Nation and other national leaders in a wider perspective. Women always found a place of equal responsibility and importance in the various constructive programmes launched by Gandhiji. He took every opportunity to express his views on the equal status of women. He had firm faith in the innate strength of women and wrote as early as 1925 that "...As long as women of India do not take part in public life there can be no salvation for the country."

Large number of women belonging to all sections of our society participated in our struggle for independence. And when the Constituent Assembly was constituted, it had 17 women members who participated in the making of the Constitution. The Indian Constitution gives equal political rights to women and equal opportunity for participation in the political process. When Rajya Sabha was constituted for the first time in 1952 it had only 15 women members, constituting only 6.94 per cent of the total membership. In 1960, the number of women members in Rajya Sabha touched 24, i.e., 10.25 per cent of the total strength of the House. And in 1966, when the country had privilege of having Shrimati Indira Gandhi, a leading Member of Rajya Sabha, as the first woman Prime Minister, the strength of women members of the Council of States was 23, i.e., 9.82 per cent of the total membership of the House. In 1970, the strength of women members in Rajya Sabha touched 14 which was incidentally lower than the number of women in the House in 1952. And from 1972 onwards, the strength of women members in the House increased consistently and in 1980 the number of women members reached 29, which is the highest since the inception of Rajya Sabha. Currently, Rajya Sabha has 25 women members. The details regarding the number of women members in Rajya Sabha since 1952 and their percentage of the total membership of the House calculated biennially is placed at Table 6 in Annexure. Chart 'M' gives a graphic representation of the percentage of women members in Rajya Sabha from 1952-2002.

Age Group Composition

In order to discern the trends in the age profile of the women members of Rajya Sabha since 1952, they have been broadly classified into age groups of 30-40, 41-50, 51-60, etc. and the data is placed in Table 7 in Annexure. It is evident from the Table that at the inception of Rajya Sabha in 1952, out of 15 women members of the House 5 belonged to the 30-40 age group; in 1956, out of a total of 20 women members, 4 belonged to the 30-40 age group and in 1962, out of a total of 18 women members, only 4 belonged to the 30-40 age group. From 1966 up to 1974 the number of women members in the age group of 30-40 remained either one or two. From 1976 to 1980, the strength of women members in 30-40 age group increased marginally but again in 1982 and 1984 there was only one woman member in the House who belonged to this age group. It was only in the year 1990 that women members of the House in the age group of 30-40 reached a figure of 8, which was the highest since 1952. Currently there are two women members in this age group namely Smt. Vanga Geetha and Smt. S.G. Indira. See Chart 'N'.

In Rajya Sabha, out of the total number of women members in the House, at any given point of time, a sizeable number of women have always belonged to the age group of 41-50. In 1954, out of the total of 17 women members 6 women belonged to this age group. While in 1966 there were 9 women in this age group, in 1968, their number was 10. In 1980 again there were 10 members in this age group out of a total 29 women members. In 1986, out of a total of 28 women members 11 belonged to this age group and in 2002 there were 5 women members in the same age group.

The number of women members in the age group of 51-60 was around 4 to 6 from 1952-58. In 1964, the strength of women members in the age group 51-60 reached 11 and in 1966, 10 out of a total of 23 women members in the House belonged to this age group. While there was a slight decline in the subsequent years in the number of women members in this age group, in 1976 the number of women in the said age group increased to 12 which was the highest since 1952. In the year 1990 there were only 2 women members in this age group. In 2002 again, 10 women members belonged to this age group.

There were no women members in the age group of 61-70 till 1954. In 1956, there were 4 women members in this age group and from 1958 to 1966 the number of women members in this age group was between 2 to 3. In 1968 again, 4 women members of the House belonged to this age group. In 1974, only one woman member of the House belonged to

this age group of 61-70. In 1976, it rose to 3 and in 1982, the number of women members of the House in the age group of 61-70 rose to 8. However, in 1990, there were just 2 women members in this age group and no woman member in the House belonged to this age group in 1992. Thereafter, it has remained between 4-7 and currently there are 7 women members in the House belonging to this age group.

In 1952, there was just one woman member named Shrimati Shoila Bala Das who was beyond 70 years and in 1954, 1956 and 1958, there was no woman member beyond the age of 70 years. In 1962, Shrimati Uma Nehru was elected to the House and along with the continuing member Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the strength of women members in the age group of 71-80 rose to two. Thereafter, there was no woman member of this age group in the House till 1972, when Shrimati Narayani Devi Varma who was 70 years of age was elected. Again in 1976, there was no woman member in 71-80 age group. In 1978, Shrimati Fatima Ismail was elected to Rajya Sabha at the age of 75 years. In 1984, Shrimati Ratan Kumari, was the only woman member in the age group of 71-80. In 1988, for the first time, three women members in the House belonged to the age group of 71-80. Currently, in 2002 again, there is just one woman member namely, Ms. Lata Mangeshkar in the age group of 71-80.

It is apparent from Table 6 in the Annexure, that the strength of women members in Rajya Sabha has never reached 30 or 12 percent of the total strength of the House. However, it is worth mentioning that once elected to this august House, women members have held important positions. In 1962, Shrimati Violet Alva was elected Deputy Chairman of the House and held that position till 1969. While in 1985, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla was elected Deputy Chairperson of the House, in 1986, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil was elected to that position. Again in 1988, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla was elected as Deputy Chairperson and continues to hold that office till today. She is now acknowledged or acclaimed as the longest serving Presiding Officer in the world.

Educational Qualifications

In India, at the time of independence, literacy was barely 15 per cent and female literacy was abysmally low. However, in Rajya Sabha, the Upper House of the Indian Parliament had very well educated and qualified women as is apparent from Table 8 in Annexure. In 1952, the Upper House had 15 women members out of which 4 were Graduates, 5 Postgraduates and 1 held Doctoral degree. Only one woman member

was not a Matriculate. And in 2002 also, only one woman member does not possess a formal Matriculation certificate. See Chart 'O'.

There was just one woman member with only Matriculation or Higher Secondary qualifications in 1952. In 1954, it rose to 3 and subsequently became nil in 1962. In 1976 again, it rose to 3 and further to 7 in 1980. In 1982 and 1984, 5 women members had only Matriculation/Higher Secondary qualification. After that it has shown a downward trend with some variations as is evident from Table 8. In 2002, the number of women members with only Matriculation or equivalent qualifications has come down to 2.

A reasonably large number of women members of Rajya Sabha since 1952 has been Graduates or had some other higher qualifications. It was only in 1956, that out of a total number of 20 women members only 4 had Graduate degrees. Subsequently, their number increased to 11 in 1964. In 1978 and 1980, out of a total of 25 and 29 women members respectively in the House, 16 were Graduates. In 1990's, number of women members with only Graduate degrees, at any point of time in the House, has remained between 6 and 9. And in 2002, the House had 7 women members with education up to Graduation.

The number of women members having Post Graduate qualifications remained below 10, except in the year 1990 when their number rose to 10. There were 9 women members in this category in 2002.

Only one woman member had a Doctoral Degree or other high academic qualifications in 1952. It remained at either one or two till 1972. No woman member had such high qualifications in the year 1974 and 1976. There were either one or two women members with such qualifications till 1992. It rose to 5 in 1998. In the year 2000, there were 7 women members holding Doctoral Degree or other high academic qualifications. They constituted the highest number of women in fifty years of Rajya Sabha. In 2002, there were 6 members in this category.

Occupational Background

Though India is largely an agricultural society representation of women in the Council of States professing Agriculture has not been significant. In fact, till 1956 Rajya Sabha had no such woman member representing that profession. First woman from this category got elected to the House in 1958 and till 1962, there was only one woman member from that profession. From 1964 to 1974, their number remained either 1 or 2, except in the year 1968 when it rose to 3. In fact, the highest number

of women members from the category of Agriculturists was 4 in 1976, 1978 and 1990. During the years 1980 and 1982, there were 3 women members in this category. From 1996 to 1998, no woman member of the Council of States had represented this profession in the House. However, in 2002, there were 2 members in the category of Agriculturists. See Chart 'P'.

As is evident from Table 9 in Annexure, the highest number of women in the House represented the profession of political and social work since the inception of Rajya Sabha. From 1952 till 1990 their number ranged between 7 and 11 except for the years 1954 and 1970, when their number was 5. From 1992 to 2000, a decline in the number of women members in this category was noticed, which remained below 7. In 2002, their number again increased to 9, indicating their high representation in this category.

The number of women members in the category of Lawyers has always remained between 1 to 4 except in the year 1972 when there was no woman member representing this profession. From 1990 to 1994, their number was stabilized at 4, which so far, remained the highest number in this category. Thereafter, a slight downward trend was noticed. In 2002, again, there were 4 women members in category of Lawyers.

The number of women members belonging to the category of Teachers and Educationists was 3 in 1952 and 5 in 1954. Their number went up to 6 in 1960. In the subsequent years, it showed a decline and from 1966 to 1970 there were just 2 women members from this category. From 1974 till 1986, it showed an upward trend and touched 8, except in the year 1984 when it was 4. In 2000 also, there were 8 women members in this category. In 2002, the number of women representing this category was 7.

In the category of Journalists and Writers, the number of women members was 2 in 1952 and then it remained just 1 from 1954 to 1960. In 1964, 1970 and 1980 they had no representation at all in this category. Only in 1986 and 1988 there were 3 women in this category. From 1992 till 2002 no woman member from the category of Journalists and Writers represented in the House.

In the category of Medical Practitioners, there was no woman member till 1964. From 1966-68, two women members represented this category. There was just one member from 1970 to 1974 and 1978 to 1982. In 1976, there was no woman member belonging to that category. Again from 1984 onwards, the representation of women members with this professional background has been nil.

As indicated in Table 9 in Annexure, the category 'Others' includes members from Civil Services, Former Rulers and Artists. It may be mentioned that from the category of Artists, women members had a better representation in the House. Occasionally, women members from the category of Former Rulers were also represented. In the years 1954-56, 1962, 1966-68, 1978, 1982 and in 1990 no woman member has featured in 'Others'. In 1994 and 1998, there were 4 women members and in 2002, 3 women members featured in 'Others'.

CHART - M

Percentage of Women Members in Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)

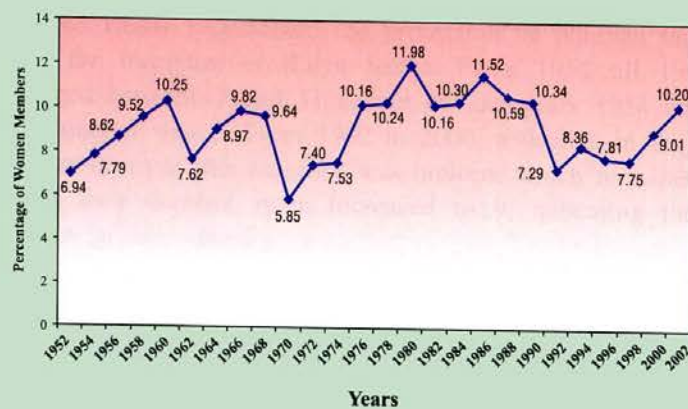


CHART - N

Age Group Composition of Women Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)

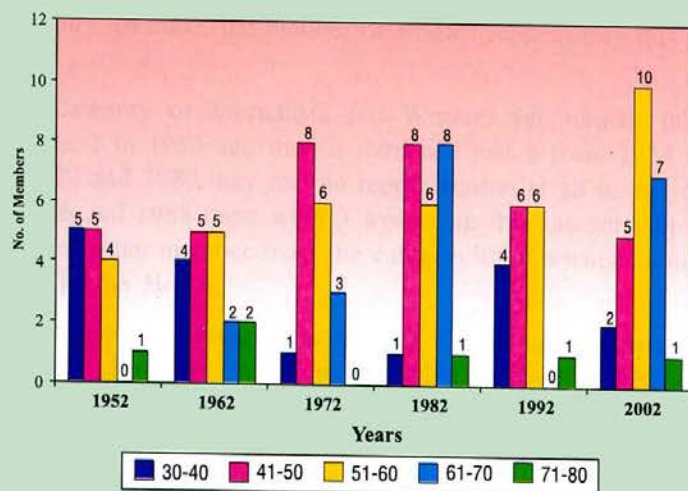


CHART - O

Educational Background of Women Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)

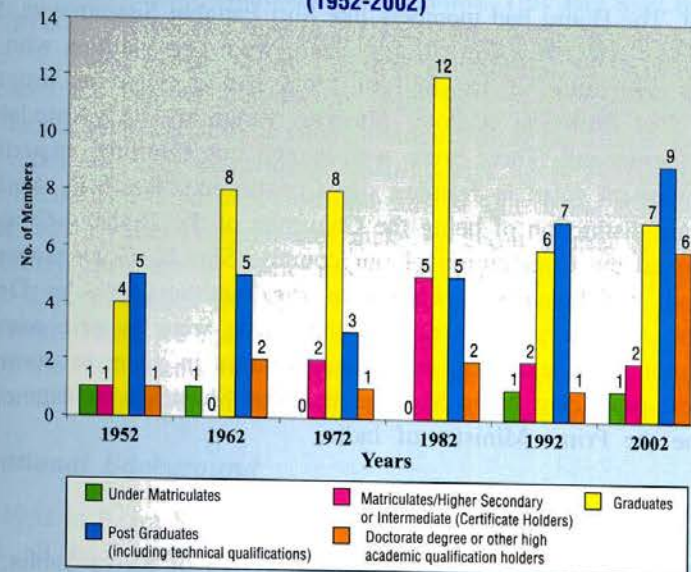
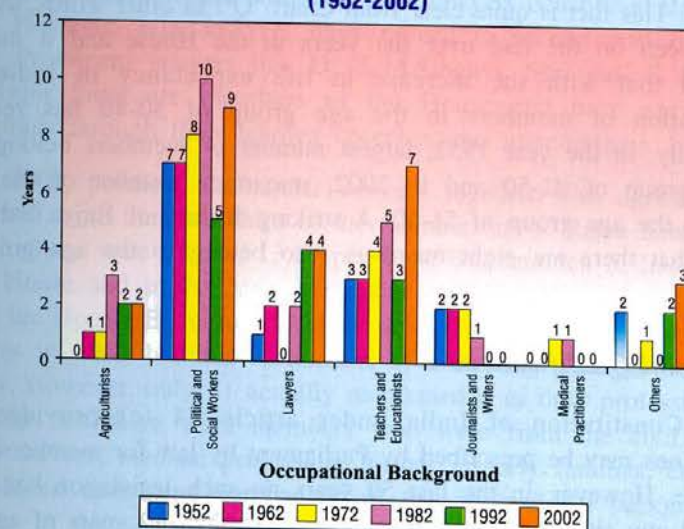


CHART - P

Occupational Background of Women Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)



*Others include Civil Service, Military Service, Businessmen and Industrialists, Engineers and Technologists, Former Rulers, Industrial Workers, Trade Unionists and Labour Leaders and Artists

VII. Rajya Sabha in 1952 and 2002 — A Comparison

Rajya Sabha in 1952 had outstanding members in its record. The House was constituted after the heady days of our freedom struggle and true to the times the members in the House were stalwarts of our freedom movement. The House had members like Shri Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Sardar Swaran Singh and Dr. Zakir Husain. There were personalities who while expressing the cause of freedom of India had excelled as artists, for instance, Shri Prithviraj Kapoor, Shrimati Rukmini Devi Arundale and Dr. Sita Parmanand. There were well-known constitutional experts who played important roles in framing our Constitution. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had the rare distinction of being the Chairman of the Drafting Committee which framed the Constitution of our country. Shri N. Gopalaswami and Shri Alladi Krishnaswami were also the members of the Drafting Committee. And there were several others who were to gain name and fame as prominent legislators and administrators in years to come. One of the most prominent being Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, who later on rose to become the Prime Minister of India.

Age

In fact, in 1952, out of the total membership of Rajya Sabha, about 40 members were in the age group of 30-40 which is the highest in all these years. In order to point out the uniqueness of this fact, it may be mentioned that in 2002, only 11 members in Rajya Sabha belong to this age group. This fact is quite clear from Chart 'Q'. In other words, average age has been on the rise over the years in the House and it may be suggested that with the increase in life expectancy in India, the representation of members in the age group of 30-40 has reduced substantially. In the year 1952, largest number of members belonged to the age group of 41-50 and in 2002, maximum number of members belong to the age group of 51-60. A striking feature of Rajya Sabha in 2002 is that there are eight members who belong to the age group of 81-90.

Educational Qualifications

The Constitution of India under article 84 (c) provides that qualifications may be prescribed by Parliament by law for membership of the House. However, in the last 50 years no such legislation has come about and any citizen of India who is not less than 30 years of age and not otherwise disqualified can become a member of Rajya Sabha. In spite of not prescribing any other higher qualifications for membership of Rajya

Sabha, a close analysis of the membership of the House since 1952 reveals that majority of the members have been quite well educated. In fact, it is a matter of great prestige for the country that even in 1952, the House had 109 graduates, 45 post-graduates and 19 members with Doctoral degrees or other higher academic qualifications. This fact may be viewed in the broader perspective that in the year 1952, India had a literacy rate of 18.33%. Thus, it may not be incorrect to state that in 1952 the House represented the best of our society. And fifty years later, in 2002, in Rajya Sabha, there are only 2 under matriculates in the House and a total of 31 members with educational qualifications upto Matriculation and Higher Secondary. Graduates constitute almost half of the Rajya Sabha in the year 2002, while Postgraduates make up about quarter of the House. Significantly, there are 31 Doctorates in the House and noted personalities like Dr. Raja Ramanna, Dr. M.N. Das, Dr. A.K. Patel, etc. have adorned its chamber. Thus, we may say that Rajya Sabha continues to represent some of the best talents of our country. Chart 'R' gives the comparative educational background of members of Rajya Sabha in 1952 and 2002.

Occupational Background

In 1952 in Rajya Sabha, many notable personalities were in the House. Almost all had participated in various movements and contributed immeasurably to the freedom of India. Additionally, these stalwarts of our freedom struggle were professing one profession or the other. As is apparent from the Chart 'S', almost all professions had more or less equal representation in the House and the lawyers constituted the biggest group. However, now lawyers have moved to second position in the House. Prominent lawyers like Dr. L.M. Singhvi, Shri Fali S. Nariman, Shri Kapil Sibal are members of the House and have enriched its proceedings through their learned speeches and interventions.

In 2002, political and social workers together with agriculturalists constituted more than one-third of the membership of Rajya Sabha. Even in 1952, there were 28 i.e., 13.14 per cent, Businessmen & Industrialists in the House and in 2002, their number was 30 constituting 12.39 per cent of the House. By virtue of their role in freedom struggle most of the members in 1952 had the distinction of becoming political and social workers. However, only 31 actually mentioned it as their profession. It is noticeable that there were members who were from the civil service, military service, medical profession, former princely families, etc. Chart 'S' gives an interesting comparison of the occupational background of members in the years 1952 and 2002. The comparisons make it very clear that there were more doctors, trade unionists and former rulers in the House in 1952 than five decades later.

From Chart 'S', it is apparent that in 2002 as compared to 1952, there are more artistes in the Council of States who have given a new perspective to the House and its discussions. One finds now quite a number of retired civil servants/bureaucrats and even retired army personnel in the House. In this respect, General Shankar Roy Chowdhury is a notable example. Similarly, senior members of the judiciary such as former Chief Justice of India, Shri Ranganath Misra have also joined Rajya Sabha. Noted constitutional expert and former High Commissioner of India to United Kingdom, Dr. L.M. Singhvi is also a member of the House. Dr. P.C. Alexander, former Governor of Maharashtra, is currently a member of Rajya Sabha. Thus, it is apparent that the position of the Council of States in terms of the quality and distinction of its members has gone up over five decades.

CHART - Q

Age Group composition of Members of Rajya Sabha - A Comparison (1952 and 2002)

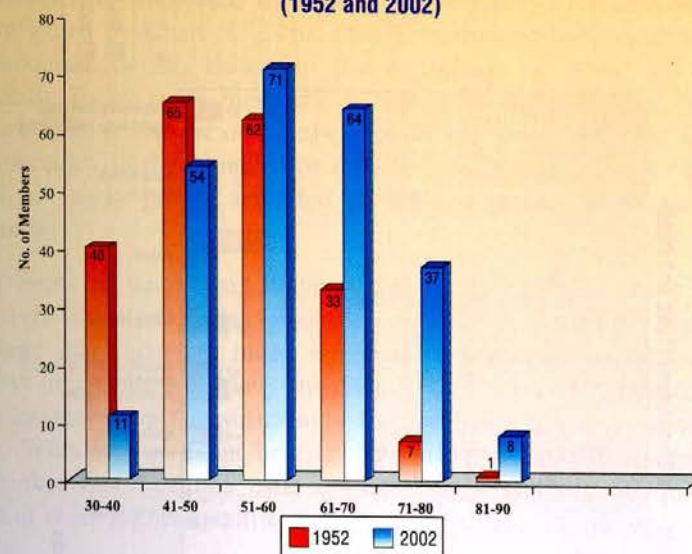


CHART - R

Educational Background of Members of Rajya Sabha - A Comparison (1952 and 2002)

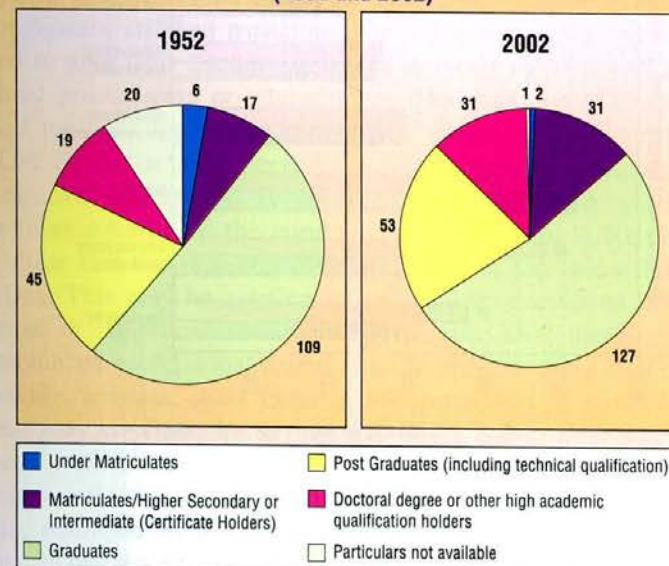
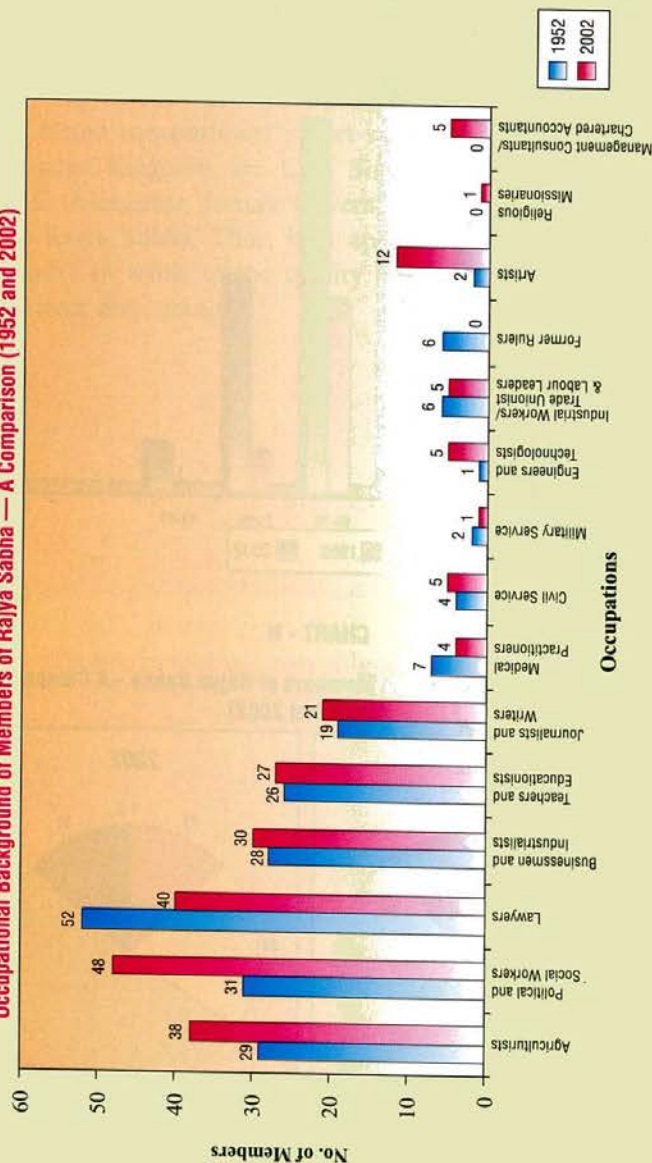


CHART - S
Occupational Background of Members of Rajya Sabha — A Comparison (1952 and 2002)



VIII. Conclusion

An overview of the socio-economic profile of the members of Rajya Sabha brings to light some interesting factors. Average age in the past five decades has increased by eight years which is a substantial increase as is reflected by Chart 'C'. This may be attributed to the fact that today representation in the House in the age-group of 30-40 has declined noticeably. Today more members belong to the age group of 51-60 and there are quite a number of members in the age group of 81-90. Increasing life expectancy in the country due to better health care and other associated factors, is surely getting reflected on the age profile of the members of the House.

In terms of education, 50 years ago in Rajya Sabha, most members were well educated. Today also they are well educated with the added advantage that there are many members with professional degrees other than law and medicine. Many members with Chartered Accountant, MBA and other specialized qualifications are occupying the seats of the august House. What is significant here is that earlier many of the members had their higher qualifications from abroad. Today, majority of the members have had their higher qualifications from academic institutions within the country.

The occupational background has reflected a marked change in the last 50 years. Earlier, lawyers constituted a major group in the House. Today, maximum number of members have preferred to put their profession as 'Political and Social Workers'. In 1952, almost all the members were freedom fighters and had participated in the freedom movement, but they preferred to give their chosen profession as either agriculturists or lawyers or medical practitioners or educationists. However, today many members have had previous legislative experiences either in the State Assemblies or in Lok Sabha or have served the Government or judiciary at fairly high positions. Further, as is apparent from Chart 'K' which gives a graphic representation of the number of former rulers in Rajya Sabha, it is very clear that the representation of royalty in the House has been on the decline. This may be a reflection of the democratization of our polity and spread of republican values among people. Also, there are members with specialized professional experiences in wide range of fields including film making, tourism, hotel industry and protection of environment, etc. Thus, we may conclude by saying that Rajya Sabha members with their higher age profile, varied educational qualifications and diverse professional experiences reflect the changing profile of our nation and to that extent are better equipped to discharge their responsibilities effectively and face mounting challenges of modern India irreversibly moving forward to attain the status of a developed country.

S.No.	Age group	1952	1954	1956	1957	1959	1962	1965
1	0-4	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
2	5-9	43	43	34	35	25	16	11
3	10-14	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
4	15-19	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
5	20-24	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
6	25-29	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
7	30-34	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
8	35-39	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
9	40-44	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
10	45-49	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
11	50-54	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
12	55-59	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
13	60-64	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
14	65-69	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
15	70-74	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
16	75-79	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
17	80-84	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
18	85-89	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
19	90-94	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
20	95-99	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
21	100-104	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
22	105-109	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
23	110-114	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
24	115-119	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
25	120-124	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
26	125-129	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
27	130-134	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
28	135-139	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
29	140-144	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
30	145-149	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
31	150-154	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
32	155-159	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
33	160-164	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
34	165-169	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
35	170-174	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
36	175-179	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
37	180-184	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
38	185-189	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
39	190-194	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
40	195-199	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
41	200-204	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
42	205-209	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
43	210-214	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
44	215-219	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
45	220-224	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
46	225-229	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
47	230-234	41	41	31	32	23	15	10
48	235-239	41	41	31	32	23</		

TABLE-1
Age Group Composition of Members of Rajya Sabha (1952—2002)

Sl.No.	Age group	Number of Members in each category*								
		1952	1954 [□]	1956**	1958	1960	1962	1964	1966	1968
1.	30 - 40	40 <i>19.23</i>	31 <i>15.12</i>	29 <i>12.71</i>	27 <i>11.89</i>	29 <i>12.60</i>	32 <i>13.91</i>	23 <i>10.13</i>	19 <i>8.37</i>	10 <i>4.42</i>
2.	41 - 50	65 <i>31.25</i>	60 <i>29.26</i>	58 <i>25.43</i>	62 <i>27.31</i>	58 <i>25.21</i>	60 <i>26.08</i>	67 <i>29.51</i>	70 <i>30.83</i>	85 <i>37.61</i>
3.	51 - 60	62 <i>29.80</i>	58 <i>28.29</i>	65 <i>28.50</i>	67 <i>29.51</i>	79 <i>34.34</i>	68 <i>29.56</i>	69 <i>30.39</i>	70 <i>30.83</i>	73 <i>32.30</i>
4.	61 - 70	33 <i>15.86</i>	46 <i>22.43</i>	63 <i>27.63</i>	57 <i>25.11</i>	48 <i>20.86</i>	53 <i>23.04</i>	53 <i>23.34</i>	50 <i>22.02</i>	49 <i>21.68</i>
5.	71 - 80	7 <i>3.36</i>	8 <i>3.90</i>	12 <i>5.26</i>	13 <i>5.72</i>	16 <i>6.95</i>	16 <i>6.95</i>	14 <i>6.16</i>	16 <i>7.04</i>	7 <i>3.09</i>
6.	81 - 90	1 <i>0.48</i>	2 <i>0.97</i>	1 <i>0.43</i>	1 <i>0.44</i>	-	1 <i>0.43</i>	1 <i>0.44</i>	2 <i>0.88</i>	2 <i>0.88</i>
7.	Particulars not available	8	12	4	4	4	6	7	7	2
8.	Number of seats vacant	-	2	-	1	2	-	4	4	12
TOTAL:		216	219	232	232	236	236	238	238	240

*Figures in italics indicate the percentage. While calculating percentages, vacant seats and for which particulars are not available have been excluded.

[□]Who's Who Rajya Sabha 1955.

** Who's Who Rajya Sabha 1957.

Age Group		1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986
1.	30 - 40	12 5.06	20 8.29	22 9.32	23 9.87	20 8.33	21 8.82	22 9.40	21 9.13	37 15.35
2.	41 - 50	83 35.02	87 36.09	74 31.35	65 27.89	63 26.25	62 26.05	62 26.49	64 27.82	57 23.65
3.	51 - 60	74 31.22	77 31.95	89 37.71	96 41.20	99 41.25	97 40.75	93 39.74	81 35.21	75 31.12
4.	61 - 70	56 23.62	43 17.84	39 16.52	42 18.02	50 20.83	52 21.84	48 20.51	53 23.04	56 23.23
5.	71 - 80	9 3.79	11 4.56	9 3.81	6 2.57	8 3.33	6 2.52	9 3.84	11 4.78	15 6.22
6.	81 - 90	3 1.26	3 1.24	3 1.27	1 0.42	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 0.41
7.	Particulars not available	2	2	3	3	4	4	2	3	2
8.	Number of seats vacant	1	-	4	8	-	2	8	11	1
TOTAL:		240	243	243	244	244	244	244	244	244

Rajya Sabha

Age group

		1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
1.	30 - 40	28 12.01	24 10.52	20 8.62	21 8.82	21 8.82	13 5.30	14 5.71	11 4.48
2.	41 - 50	55 23.60	62 27.19	54 23.27	54 22.68	56 23.52	55 22.44	56 22.85	54 22.04
3.	51 - 60	77 33.04	65 28.50	78 33.62	75 31.35	71 29.83	72 29.38	65 26.53	71 28.97
4.	61 - 70	53 22.74	57 25.00	54 23.27	66 27.73	65 27.37	72 29.38	70 28.57	64 26.12
5.	71 - 80	19 8.15	18 7.89	23 9.91	19 7.98	23 9.63	30 12.24	32 13.06	37 15.10
6.	81 - 90	1 0.42	2 0.87	3 1.29	3 1.26	2 0.84	3 1.22	8 3.26	8 3.26
7.	Particulars not available	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
8.	Number of seats vacant	9	13	12	6	7	-	-	-
TOTAL:		245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245

Socio-economic profile of members

TABLE-2
Average Age* of Members of Rajya Sabha (1952—2002)

Year	Average Age
1952	50.83
1954 [□]	52.79
1956+	54.29
1958	54.1
1960	53.87
1962	53.86
1964	54.17
1966	54.57
1968	53.88
1970	54.46
1972	53.25
1974	53.25
1976	53.13
1978	54.04
1980	53.77
1982	53.74
1984	54.01
1986	53.68
1988	54.71
1990	54.96
1992	56.10
1994	56.17
1996	56.25
1998	57.91
2000	58.49
2002	58.98

*In order to find the average age, the mid-value (x) of the various age groups are multiplied with the number of members in that age group, i.e., frequency (f).

Average age is arrived at by the formula $\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$ where $\sum fx$ stands for the sum.

While calculating percentage, vacant seats and for which particulars are not available, have been excluded.

□ Who's Who Rajya Sabha 1955.

+ Who's Who Rajya Sabha 1957.

TABLE-3

Educational Background of Members of Rajya Sabha (1952—2002)

Sl.No.	Category	Number of Members in each category*								
		1952	1954**	1956***	1958	1960	1962	1964	1966	1968
1.	Under Matriculates	6 3.06	4 2.01	1 0.46	10 4.69	9 4.14	8 3.66	5 2.24	7 3.19	4 1.83
2.	Matriculates/Higher Secondary or Intermediate (Certificate Holders)	17 8.67	26 13.06	27 12.5	13 6.10	13 5.99	19 8.71	22 9.86	19 8.67	29 13.30
3.	Graduates	109 55.61	110 55.27	125 57.87	132 61.97	136 62.67	122 60.55	131 58.74	122 55.70	126 57.79
4.	Post Graduates (including technical qualifications)	45 22.95	43 21.60	45 20.83	41 19.24	42 19.35	47 21.55	50 22.42	53 24.20	46 21.10
5.	Doctoral degree or other high academic qualification holders	19 9.69	16 8.04	18 8.33	17 7.98	17 7.83	12 5.50	15 6.72	18 8.21	13 5.96
6.	Particulars not available	20	18	16	18	17	18	11	15	10
7.	Number of seats vacant	-	2	-	1	2	-	4	4	12
TOTAL:		216	219	232	232	236	236	238	238	240

*Figures in italics indicate the percentage. While calculating percentage, vacant seats and for which particulars are not available have been excluded.

**From Who's Who Rajya Sabha 1955.

*** From Who's Who Rajya Sabha 1957.

Sl.No.	Category	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986
1.	Under Matriculates	2 1.83	5 2.17	4 1.82	3 1.36	2 0.88	6 2.60	2 0.89	6 2.66	4 1.68
2.	Matriculates/Higher Secondary or Intermediate (Certificate Holders)	35 15.76	35 15.21	27 12.32	28 12.72	38 16.52	35 15.21	38 17.04	37 16.44	38 16.03
3.	Graduates	120 54.05	130 56.52	130 59.36	121 55.00	111 48.26	108 46.95	102 45.73	114 50.66	117 49.36
4.	Post Graduates (including technical qualifications)	50 22.52	44 19.13	42 19.17	56 25.45	67 29.13	70 30.43	70 31.39	60 26.66	63 26.80
5.	Doctoral degree or other high academic qualification holders	15 6.75	16 6.95	16 7.30	12 5.45	12 5.28	11 4.78	11 4.93	8 3.55	13 5.48
6.	Particulars not available	17	13	20	16	14	12	13	8	8
7.	Number of seats vacant	1	-	4	8	-	2	8	11	1
TOTAL:		240	243	243	244	244	244	244	244	244

Sl.No.	Category	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
1.	Under Matriculates	5 2.17	6 2.62	5 2.16	2 0.84	3 1.26	4 1.64	3 1.23	2 0.81
2.	Matriculates/Higher Secondary or Intermediate (Certificate Holders)	41 17.82	31 13.53	29 12.55	23 9.74	27 11.39	32 13.16	31 12.75	31 12.70
3.	Graduates	103 44.78	97 42.35	102 44.15	112 47.45	116 48.94	116 47.73	120 49.38	127 52.04
4.	Post Graduates (including technical qualifications)	66 28.69	79 34.49	77 33.33	77 32.62	66 27.84	58 23.86	57 23.45	53 21.72
5.	Doctoral degree or other high academic qualification holders	15 6.52	16 6.98	18 7.79	22 9.32	25 10.54	33 13.58	32 13.16	31 12.70
6.	Particulars not available	6	3	2	3	1	2	2	1
7.	Number of seats vacant	9	13	12	6	7	-	-	-
TOTAL:		245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245

TABLE-4
Occupational Background of Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)

Sl.No.	Occupations	Number of Members in each category*								
		1952	1954**	1956***	1958	1960	1962	1964	1966	1968
1.	Agriculturists	29 (13.61)	26 (13)	29 (13.67)	33 (15.78)	51 (23.50)	39 (17.88)	40 (18.60)	40 (18.77)	35 (16.66)
2.	Political and Social Workers	31 (14.55)	23 (11.5)	30 (14.15)	35 (16.74)	49 (22.58)	40 (18.34)	42 (19.53)	33 (15.49)	33 (15.71)
3.	Lawyers	52 (24.41)	60 (30)	64 (30.10)	62 (29.66)	50 (23.04)	59 (27.06)	47 (21.86)	52 (24.41)	51 (24.28)
4.	Teachers and Educationists	26 (12.20)	22 (11.5)	20 (9.43)	20 (9.56)	21 (9.67)	18 (8.25)	20 (9.30)	14 (6.57)	17 (8.09)
5.	Journalists/Writers	19 (8.92)	19 (9.5)	15 (7.07)	17 (8.13)	19 (8.75)	23 (10.55)	21 (9.76)	30 (14.08)	27 (12.85)
6.	Medical Practitioners	7 (3.28)	6 (3)	5 (2.35)	7 (3.34)	3 (1.38)	5 (2.29)	2 (0.93)	4 (1.87)	3 (1.42)
7.	Engineers/Scientists/Technologists	1 (0.46)	1 (0.5)	1 (0.47)	2 (0.95)	1 (0.46)	-	1 (0.46)	-	3 (1.42)
8.	Civil Services	4 (1.87)	2 (1)	3 (1.41)	3 (1.43)	-	1 (0.45)	1 (0.46)	1 (0.46)	-
9.	Military Services	2 (0.93)	2 (1)	1 (0.47)	-	-	1 (0.45)	-	1 (0.46)	1 (0.47)
10.	Industrial Workers/Trade Unionists	6 (2.81)	4 (2)	6 (2.83)	5 (2.39)	4 (1.84)	5 (2.29)	6 (2.79)	8 (3.75)	9 (4.28)
11.	Businessmen and Industrialists	28 (13.14)	26 (13)	28 (13.20)	16 (7.65)	12 (5.52)	22 (10.09)	29 (13.48)	27 (12.67)	28 (13.33)
12.	Religious Missionaries	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.45)	1 (0.46)	1 (0.46)	-
13.	Former Rulers	6 (2.81)	3 (1.5)	3 (1.41)	3 (1.43)	3 (1.38)	3 (1.37)	3 (1.39)	1 (0.46)	1 (0.47)
14.	Management Consultants/Chartered Accountants, etc.	-	4 (2)	4 (1.88)	2 (0.95)	1 (0.46)	-	1 (0.46)	-	-
15.	Artists	2 (0.93)	1 (0.5)	2 (0.94)	3 (1.43)	3 (1.38)	1 (0.45)	1 (0.46)	-	-
16.	Others	-	1 (0.5)	1 (0.47)	1 (0.47)	-	-	-	1 (0.46)	2 (0.95)
17.	Particulars not available	3	17	18	22	17	18	19	21	18
18.	Number of seats vacant	-	2	2	1	2	-	4	4	12
TOTAL :		216	219	232	232	236	236	238	238	240

* Figures in italics indicate the percentage. While calculating percentages, vacant seats and for which particulars are not available have been excluded.

** Who's Who Rajya Sabha, 1955.

*** Who's Who Rajya Sabha, 1957.

Rajya Sabha

Sl.No.	Occupations	Number of Members in each category*								
		1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986
1.	Agriculturists	43 (19.11)	27 (11.73)	34 (15.04)	45 (19.82)	48 (20.33)	45 (19.31)	50 (21.83)	50 (21.64)	36 (15.18)
2.	Political and Social Workers	30 (13.33)	41 (17.82)	40 (17.69)	44 (19.38)	39 (16.52)	45 (19.31)	44 (19.21)	47 (20.34)	40 (16.87)
3.	Lawyers	53 (23.55)	50 (21.73)	55 (24.33)	59 (25.99)	65 (27.54)	51 (21.88)	49 (21.39)	54 (23.37)	57 (24.05)
4.	Teachers and Educationists	18 (8)	24 (10.43)	21 (9.45)	26 (11.45)	23 (9.78)	29 (12.44)	25 (10.91)	21 (9.09)	28 (11.81)
5.	Journalists/Writers	23 (10.22)	26 (11.30)	30 (13.27)	18 (7.92)	19 (8.08)	19 (8.15)	23 (10.04)	21 (9.09)	22 (9.28)
6.	Medical Practitioners	3 (1.33)	2 (0.66)	2 (0.88)	-	4 (1.70)	5 (2.14)	6 (2.62)	3 (1.29)	3 (1.26)
7.	Engineers/Scientists/Technologists	4 (1.77)	4 (1.73)	2 (0.88)	2 (0.88)	1 (0.42)	1 (0.42)	1 (0.43)	1 (0.43)	3 (1.26)
8.	Civil Services	3 (1.33)	3 (1.30)	4 (1.76)	3 (1.32)	5 (2.11)	2 (0.85)	4 (1.74)	3 (1.29)	2 (0.84)
9.	Military Services	-	1 (0.43)	1 (0.44)	-	1 (0.42)	-	-	-	3 (1.26)
10.	Industrial Workers/Trade Unionists	16 (7.11)	11 (4.78)	9 (3.98)	5 (2.20)	4 (1.70)	9 (3.86)	9 (3.93)	4 (1.73)	9 (3.79)
11.	Businessmen and Industrialists	16 (7.11)	34 (14.78)	22 (9.73)	13 (5.72)	25 (10.59)	16 (6.86)	13 (5.67)	15 (6.49)	22 (9.28)
12.	Religious Missionaries	1 (0.44)	1 (0.43)	1 (0.44)	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Former Rulers	-	1 (0.43)	1 (0.44)	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Management Consultants/Chartered Accountants, etc.	2 (0.42)	3 (1.30)	2 (0.88)	1 (0.44)	2 (0.84)	2 (0.85)	1 (0.43)	4 (1.73)	5 (2.10)
15.	Artists	2 (0.88)	2 (0.86)	2 (0.88)	3 (1.32)	-	1 (0.42)	2 (0.87)	4 (1.73)	6 (2.53)
16.	Others	11 (4.88)	-	-	8 (3.52)	-	8 (3.43)	2 (0.87)	4 (1.73)	1 (0.42)
17.	Particulars not available	14	13	13	9	8	9	7	2	6
18.	Number of seats vacant	1	-	4	8	-	2	8	11	1
TOTAL :		240	243	243	244	244	244	244	244	244

Socio-economic profile of members

Sl.No.	Occupations	Number of Members in each category*							
		1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
1.	Agriculturists	36 (15.65)	30 (13.15)	34 (14.91)	39 (16.45)	36 (15.45)	43 (17.84)	41 (17.01)	38 (15.70)
2.	Political and Social Workers	40 (17.39)	48 (21.05)	48 (21.05)	51 (21.51)	46 (19.74)	44 (18.25)	50 (20.57)	48 (19.83)
3.	Lawyers	57 (24.78)	55 (24.12)	59 (25.87)	53 (22.36)	47 (20.17)	47 (19.50)	47 (19.34)	40 (16.52)
4.	Teachers and Educationists	27 (11.73)	23 (10.08)	25 (10.96)	35 (14.76)	36 (15.45)	34 (14.10)	28 (11.52)	27 (11.15)
5.	Journalists/Writers	17 (7.39)	16 (7.01)	13 (5.70)	12 (5.06)	11 (4.72)	15 (6.22)	20 (8.23)	21 (8.67)
6.	Medical Practitioners	5 (2.17)	4 (1.75)	4 (1.75)	3 (1.26)	6 (2.57)	5 (2.07)	5 (2.05)	4 (1.65)
7.	Engineers/Scientists/Technologists	3 (1.30)	4 (1.75)	2 (0.87)	1 (0.42)	1 (0.42)	2 (0.82)	2 (0.82)	5 (2.06)
8.	Civil Services	5 (2.17)	3 (1.31)	6 (2.63)	4 (1.68)	5 (2.14)	4 (1.65)	3 (1.23)	5 (2.06)
9.	Military Services	2 (0.86)	2 (0.87)	-	-	1 (0.42)	1 (0.41)	2 (0.82)	1 (0.41)
10.	Industrial Workers/Trade Unionists	9 (3.91)	11 (4.82)	8 (3.50)	5 (2.10)	3 (1.28)	6 (2.48)	2 (0.82)	5 (2.06)
11.	Businessmen and Industrialists	17 (7.39)	22 (9.64)	23 (10.08)	22 (9.28)	30 (12.87)	24 (9.95)	27 (11.11)	30 (12.39)
12.	Religious Missionaries	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.41)	3 (1.23)	1 (0.41)
13.	Former Rulers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Management Consultants/Chartered Accountants, etc.	5 (2.17)	5 (2.19)	5 (2.19)	7 (2.95)	5 (2.14)	7 (2.90)	6 (2.46)	5 (2.06)
15.	Artists	6 (2.60)	5 (2.19)	1 (0.43)	2 (0.84)	6 (2.57)	8 (3.31)	7 (2.88)	12 (4.95)
16.	Others	1 (0.43)	-	-	3 (1.26)	-	-	-	-
17.	Particulars not available	6	4	5	2	5	4	2	3
18.	Number of seats vacant	9	13	12	6	7	-	-	-
TOTAL :		245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245

TABLE-5
Occupational background of Nominated Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)

Occupations	No. of Members
Educationists	17
Legal luminaries/Lawyers	11
Scientists	5
Artists	11
Poets/Literateurs	17
Historians	3
Administrators	4
Social Workers	15
Economists	2
Journalists	4
Cartoonist	1
Engineer	1
Scholar	1
Authority on Parliamentary Procedure	2
Military Service	1
Ornithologist	1
Agriculturist	1
TOTAL :	98

TABLE-6
Women Members of Rajya Sabha and their percentage
(1952-2002)

Year	Number	Percentage
1952	15	6.94
1954*	17	7.79
1956**	20	8.62
1958	22	9.52
1960	24	10.25
1962	18	7.62
1964	21	8.97
1966	23	9.82
1968	22	9.64
1970	14	5.85
1972	18	7.40
1974	18	7.53
1976	24	10.16
1978	25	10.24
1980	29	11.98
1982	24	10.16
1984	24	10.30
1986	28	11.52
1988	25	10.59
1990	24	10.34
1992	17	7.29
1994	20	8.36
1996	19	7.81
1998	19	7.75
2000	22	9.01
2002	25	10.20

*Who's Who Rajya Sabha 1955.
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TABLE-7
Age Group Composition of Women Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)

Sl.No.	Year	Number of Women Members in each category							
		1952	1954*	1956**	1958	1960	1962	1964	1966
1.	30 - 40	5	5	4	6	6	4	3	1
2.	41 - 50	5	6	8	7	8	5	5	9
3.	51 - 60	4	6	4	6	7	5	11	10
4.	61 - 70	-	-	4	3	2	2	2	3
5.	71 - 80	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
6.	81 - 90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Particulars not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Total number of women :	15	17	20	22	24	18	21	23
9.	Total number of seats :	216	219	232	232	236	236	238	238

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Sl.No.	Year	Number of Women Members in each category								
		1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986
1.	30 - 40	1	1	2	4	5	3	1	1	5
2.	41 - 50	5	8	6	5	7	10	8	10	11
3.	51 - 60	5	6	8	12	9	10	6	6	4
4.	61 - 70	3	3	1	3	3	5	8	6	7
5.	71 - 80	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1
6.	81 - 90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Particulars not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Total number of women :	14	18	18	24	25	29	24	24	28
9.	Total number of seats :	240	243	243	244	244	244	244	244	244

Sl.No.	Year	Number of Women Members in each category							
		1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
1.	30 - 40	5	8	4	4	2	1	3	2
2.	41 - 50	9	11	6	4	2	3	6	5
3.	51 - 60	4	2	6	8	9	8	6	10
4.	61 - 70	4	2	-	4	6	6	5	7
5.	71 - 80	3	1	1	-	-	1	2	1
6.	81 - 90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Particulars not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Total number of women :	25	24	17	20	19	19	22	25
9.	Total number of seats :	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245

TABLE-8
Educational Background of Women Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)

Sl.No.	Category	Number of Women Members in each category								
		1952	1954*	1956**	1958	1960	1962	1964	1966	1968
1.	Under Matriculates	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
2.	Matriculates/Higher Secondary or Intermediate (Certificate Holders)	1	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	1
3.	Graduates	4	5	4	7	8	8	11	11	9
4.	Post Graduates (including technical qualifications)	5	6	7	7	9	5	8	8	8
5.	Doctoral degree or other high academic qualification holders	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
6.	Particulars not available	3	2	5	4	3	2	1	2	2
7.	Total number of Women Members :	15	17	20	22	24	18	21	23	22
8.	Total number of seats :	216	219	232	232	236	236	238	238	240

*Who's Who Rajya Sabha 1955.

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Rajya Sabha

Sl.No.	Category	Number of Women Members in each category								
		1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986
1.	Under Matriculates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
2.	Matriculates/Higher Secondary or Intermediate (Certificate Holders)	1	2	1	3	5	7	5	5	4
3.	Graduates	5	8	10	15	16	16	12	10	12
4.	Post Graduates (including technical qualifications)	5	3	2	3	2	4	5	6	9
5.	Doctoral degree or other high academic qualification holders	1	1	-	-	1	2	2	2	2
6.	Particulars not available	2	4	5	3	1	-	-	-	-
7.	Total number of Women Members :	14	18	18	24	25	29	24	24	28
8.	Total number of seats :	240	243	243	244	244	244	244	244	244

Socio-economic profile of members

Sl.No.	Category	Number of Women Members in each category							
		1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
1.	Under Matriculates	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
2.	Matriculates/Higher Secondary or Intermediate (Certificate Holders)	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	2
3.	Graduates	10	9	6	7	6	6	7	7
4.	Post Graduates (including technical qualifications)	9	10	7	8	6	6	5	9
5.	Doctoral degree or other high academic qualification holders	2	2	1	3	4	5	7	6
6.	Particulars not available	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
7.	Total number of Women Members :	25	24	17	20	19	19	22	25
8.	Total number of seats :	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245

TABLE-9
Occupational Background of Women Members of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002)

Sl.No.	Occupations	Number of Women Members in the each category								
		1952	1954*	1956**	1958	1960	1962	1964	1966	1968
1.	Agriculturists	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	3
2.	Political and Social Workers	7	5	8	8	10	7	9	8	8
3.	Lawyers	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3
4.	Teachers and Educationists	3	5	5	5	6	3	4	2	2
5.	Journalists and Writers	2	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	2
6.	Medical Practitioners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
7.	Others±	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
8.	Particulars not available	-	4	3	4	2	3	3	5	2
9.	Total number of women members :	15	17	20	22	24	18	21	23	22
10.	Total number of seats :	216	219	232	232	236	236	238	238	240

* Who's Who Rajya Sabha 1955.

** Who's Who Rajya Sabha 1957.

± Others include Civil Service, Military Service, Businessmen and Industrialists, Engineers and Technologists, Former Rulers, Industrial Workers, Trade Unionists & Labour Leaders and Artists.

Sl.No.	Occupations	Number of Women Members in the each category								
		1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986
1.	Agriculturists	1	1	1	4	4	3	3	2	2
2.	Political and Social Workers	5	8	8	11	10	11	10	11	8
3.	Lawyers	3	-	1	2	3	3	2	1	2
4.	Teachers and Educationists	2	4	2	3	3	4	5	4	8
5.	Journalists and Writers	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	3
6.	Medical Practitioners	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
7.	Others	2	1	1	-	-	5	-	4	3
8.	Particulars not available	-	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	2
9.	Total number of women members :	14	18	18	24	25	29	24	24	28
10.	Total number of seats :	240	243	243	244	244	244	244	244	244

Rajya Sabha

Sl.No.	Occupations	Number of Women Members in the each category							
		1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
1.	Agriculturists	1	4	2	1	-	-	1	2
2.	Political and Social Workers	8	7	5	6	5	5	6	9
3.	Lawyers	2	4	4	4	2	1	3	4
4.	Teachers and Educationists	7	5	3	5	6	7	8	7
5.	Journalists and Writers	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Medical Practitioners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Others	2	-	2	4	3	4	3	3
8.	Particulars not available	2	2	1	-	3	2	1	-
9.	Total number of women members :	25	24	17	20	19	19	22	25
10.	Total number of seats :	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245

Socio-economic profile of members

