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**ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA, SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND TO THE
JOINT SITTING OF TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,
NEW DELHI, 31 JANUARY 2022**

The President of India addresses both the Houses assembled together in the Parliament, at the commencement of the first Session each year. In an election year, the President addresses the Parliament at the commencement of the First Session after each General Election (after constitution of the new Lok Sabha).

The provision for an Address by the Head of State to the Parliament goes back to the year 1921 when the Central Legislature was set up for the first time under the Government of India Act, 1919. Under article 86(1) of the Constitution, the President may address either House of Parliament or both Houses assembled together, and for that purpose require the attendance of the members. Article 87(1) provides that at the commencement of the first Session of each year, the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform the Parliament of the causes of its summons.

The Address by the President is a statement of policy of the Government. It contains a review of the activities and achievements of the Government during the previous year and sets out the policies which it wishes to pursue with regard to important national and international issues. It also indicates the main items of legislative business which are proposed to be brought before Parliament during the sessions to be held that year.

The President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind, addressed members of both the Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 31 January 2022.

We reproduce below the text of the Address.

Hon'ble members,

We are in the third year of the pandemic caused by Corona-virus. In these years, people of India have displayed profound faith in the democratic values, discipline and sense of responsibility. At a time, when India is celebrating the *Amrit Mahotsav* on the occasion of 75th year of its independence, this willpower of every Indian creates immense confidence for India's bright future. With this confidence, I extend my greetings to every Indian from this historic Central Hall of the Parliament.

Addressing both Houses of Parliament assembled together today, I salute lakhs of freedom fighters who gave highest priority to their duties and secured the rights of India. I also salute all the great personalities for their contribution in the development-journey of our Country in these 75 years of independence.

In this period of *Amrit Mahotsav*, special events related to great personalities of the country are also inspiring us. My government is celebrating the sacred occasions of the 400th *Prakash Parv* of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji, the 150th birth anniversary of Sri Aurobindo, the 150th

birth anniversary of V.O. Chidambaram Pillai and the 125th birth anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose with grandeur. From this year onwards, the government has started the Republic Day celebrations from January 23, the birth anniversary of Netaji.

My Government believes that remembering the past and learning from it are equally important for a secure future of the country. Observance of '*Veer Bal Diwas*' on 26th December in the memory of sacrifice of *Sahibzadas* and '*Vibhajan Vibhishika Smriti Diwas*' on 14th August is a reflection of this thinking. The government also decided to celebrate the birth anniversary of Bhagwan Birsa Munda on 15th November as '*Jan-jatiya Gaurav Diwas*' as a tribute to him.

Hon'ble members,

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav is a sacred occasion for all the Indians to give concrete shape to the resolutions for the next 25 years. My Government is moving fast on building a strong foundation for the next 25 years following the mantra of '*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Aur Sabka Prayas*'. The most important resolution related to this foundation is the creation of an India which includes all, benefits all, which is strong and self-reliant. The challenging period of Corona has inspired us to achieve our goals at the fastest possible pace.

Hon'ble members,

The Covid pandemic affected the entire world and in India too, many of our loved ones were snatched away from us. In these circumstances, the Central Government, State Governments, local Governments and administration, our doctors, nurses and health workers, our scientists and entrepreneurs have worked as a team. This mutual trust, coordination and cooperation between the government and citizens is an unprecedented example of the strength of our democracy. For this, I appreciate every health and front-line worker, and every citizen.

An example of India's capability in the fight against Covid-19 is evident in the ongoing Covid vaccination program. We have surpassed the record of administering more than 150 crore vaccine doses in less than a year. Today we are among the leading countries in the world with the highest vaccine doses administered. Success of this campaign has given a shield to the country providing enhanced protection to our citizens, while also boosting their morale.

Today, more than 90 percent adult citizens of the country have received the first dose of the vaccine, whereas more than 70 percent have been administered both the doses. The government is also reaching out to the rest of the population through the '*Har Ghar Dastak*' campaign. Adolescents in the age group of 15 to 18 years have also been included in the vaccination program from this month. Precautionary dose for the front-line workers and senior citizens with co-morbidities has also been started.

So far, eight vaccines have been approved for emergency use in the country. Three vaccines being manufactured in India have also got approval from the World Health Organization for emergency use. These vaccines manufactured in India are playing an important role in making the entire world free from the pandemic and in saving crores of lives.

Hon'ble members,

The efforts of the country are not limited to addressing the immediate challenges in the fight against Covid pandemic. My government is developing far-reaching solutions which would be effective and useful in future also. The launch of *Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission* with an outlay of Rupees 64,000 crore is a commendable example. This will not only help in meeting the current health requirements, but will also prepare the Country for any future crises.

Health facilities are now easily accessible to the common people because of the responsive policies of my Government. More than 80,000 health and wellness centres and crores of Ayushman Bharat cards have helped the poor immensely in getting treatment. Government has reduced the cost of treatment by providing affordable medicines through more than 8,000 *Jan Aushadhi Kendras*. 'Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission' is an important step in providing easy and accessible health services.

Hon'ble members,

The Indian pharma sector has also proved its mettle during the Corona period. Presently, products of Indian pharma companies are reaching more than 180 countries. However, there is a wide range of opportunities for India in this sector. The PLI scheme announced by my government for the pharma industry will further expand the opportunities, and will also provide impetus to research.

Yoga, Ayurveda and traditional medical practices are also becoming increasingly popular due to the efforts of the Government. The country used to export AYUSH products worth Rupees 6,600 crore in 2014. This export has now increased to more than Rupees 11,000 crore. India is going to establish the world's first 'WHO Global Centre of Traditional Medicine'.

Hon'ble members,

The chief architect of our Constitution, Baba Saheb Doctor Bhimrao Ambedkar, had said:

"My ideal would be a society based on Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity... Democracy is not merely a form of government... It is essentially an attitude of respect and reverence towards one's fellow men".

My Government considers these ideals of Baba Saheb as its motto. My Government believes in the mantra of Antyodaya, which encompasses social justice, equality, respect and equal opportunities. Therefore, in the policies of the government, top priority is being given to villages, the poor, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes and backward communities. This spirit of India is clearly reflected in the selection for Padma awards in recent years. In a diverse country like India, dedicated people across the country are engaged in the service of the nation. They reflect the strength of India.

Hon'ble members,

Several major countries have experienced scarcity of food-grains and faced starvation during the Corona crisis. But my sensitive Government ensured that nobody remained hungry during the worst pandemic in 100 years. My Government is providing free ration to each poor household every month under the *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana*. This is the world's largest food distribution program with an outlay of Rupees two lakh sixty thousand crore reaching out to 80 crore beneficiaries for 19 months. Being fully sensitive to the present circumstances, the Government has extended this scheme till March 2022.

Government is also running the PM-Seva-Nidhi scheme for enhancing the self-esteem of the poor and protection of their livelihood also during the Corona period. This scheme is proving to be very useful for the street vendors. Under this scheme, more than Rupees 2900 crores have been provided to 28 lakhs street vendors. The Government is also connecting these street vendors with online food delivery companies. Further, Government has started the e-SHRAM portal to protect the interests of labourers and more than 23 crores workers have joined it so far.

We can see the impact of Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile or JAM trinity which my government has leveraged for the empowerment of citizens. With more than 44 crore poor people joining the banking system, crores of people benefitted from direct cash transfer during the pandemic.

Amidst the progress made in respect of Digital India and Digital Economy, I also appreciate the government's vision for the success of the country's UPI platform. Transactions worth more than Rupees 8 lakh crore have taken place in the country through UPI in December 2021. This is a clear example of how fast our people are adopting technology and rapid change.

Hon'ble members,

My Government considers provision of basic amenities as a means of empowering the poor and enhancing their dignity. More than two crore *pucca* houses have been provided to the poor under the *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana* as a result of the efforts made in the last few years. Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin, 1 crore 17 lakh houses have been approved at a cost of about Rupees one and a half lakh crore in the last three years.

Launched with the aim of '*Har Ghar Jal*', the Jal Jeevan Mission has brought about a huge difference in the lives of the people. Nearly six crore rural households have been provided tap water connection despite the constraints imposed by pandemic. It has been of huge benefit for the women, sisters and daughters in our villages.

The *Svmitva* scheme, launched to provide property documents to people in rural areas, is also an extraordinary initiative. So far, more than 40 lakh property cards have been issued in 27,000 villages under this scheme. These property cards are not only preventing disputes but are also assisting rural population in accessing banking support.

Hon'ble members,

My Government is working continuously to empower the farmers and the rural economy of the country. Despite the pandemic, our farmers produced more than 30 crore tonnes of food grains and 33 crore tonnes of horticulture produce in 2020-21. The Government made record procurement to match the record production. The Government procured 433 lakh metric tonnes of wheat during the Rabi season benefiting about 50 lakh farmers. A record quantity of about 900 lakh metric tonnes of paddy was procured during Kharif season, benefiting 1 crore 30 lakh farmers.

Our agriculture exports have also reached a record level due to the efforts of the Government. Agricultural exports registered a growth of more than 25 percent in the year 2020-21, and have reached nearly Rupees 3 lakh crore.

Horticulture and honey production are important means of generating new sources of income for farmers, as also to provide them better access to markets. Because of incentives provided to honey production, domestic production of honey has reached 1 lakh 25 thousand metric tonnes in 2020-21, an increase of about 55 percent compared to 2014-15. Export volume of honey has also grown by more than 102 percent as compared to 2014-15.

In order to ensure remunerative prices to farmers for their crops, it is necessary that their products reach the right market. In this direction, the Government has endeavoured to open new avenues of prosperity for the farmers by launching *Kisan Rail Seva*. During the Corona period, Indian Railways operated over 1,900 Kisan Rails on more than 150 routes to transport perishable food items like vegetables, fruits and milk, thereby transporting about 6 lakh metric tonnes of agricultural produce. This is an example of how new avenues can be created from the existing resources if the thinking is innovative.

Hon'ble members,

I would like to give maximum credit to the small farmers of the country for this consistent success and strengthening the agriculture sector. Interests of the small farmers, who constitute 80 percent of the farmer-community, have always been central to our Government. Under the *PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi*, Rupees 1 lakh 80 thousand crores have been provided to more than 11 crores farmer families. With this investment, the agriculture sector is witnessing major transformations today. The small farmers of the country have also benefited from the new changes in the crop insurance scheme. More than Rupees one lakh crore have been given as compensation to about eight crore farmers since these changes were introduced.

Government is also making investments at an unprecedented level for developing infrastructure required near farmlands. Thousands of projects have been approved under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund having a corpus of Rupees one lakh crore. In order to ensure self-sufficiency in edible oil, my Government has also launched the National Mission on Edible

Oils – Oil Palm with an outlay of Rupees 11,000 crores. Government is also making special efforts like organic farming, natural farming and crop diversification.

All of you are aware that the United Nations has declared 2023 as the International Year of Millets. My Government will celebrate the International Year of Millets on a large scale with farmers, Self-Help Groups, FPOs, food industry and the common citizen.

My Government is also working sincerely for rain water conservation. Special campaigns are being implemented for creation of rain water harvesting infrastructure and restoration of traditional water sources in the country. Sixty-four lakh hectares of land with irrigation facilities has also been developed in the country with the help of various projects under the *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana* and *Atal Bhujal Yojana*. The Government has also taken forward the plans for interlinking of rivers. Recently, the Ken-Betwa link project to be completed at a cost of Rupees 45,000 crores has also been approved. This project will be helpful in ending the water crisis in Bundelkhand.

Hon'ble members,

Women are playing an increasingly important role in providing impetus to rural economy. Banks have extended financial help to the tune of Rupees 65,000 crores to more than 28 lakh Self-Help Groups in 2021-22. This is four times the amount extended in 2014-15. The government has also provided training to thousands of members of the women self-help groups and made them partners as 'Banking Sakhi'. These women are delivering banking services to rural households at the doorsteps.

Women's empowerment is one of the top priorities of my Government. We are all witness to the success of *Ujjwala Yojana*. Entrepreneurship and skills of the mothers and sisters of our country have been promoted through the "Mudra" scheme. "*Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*" initiative has yielded many positive results, and there has been an encouraging improvement in the number of girls enrolled in schools. Treating sons and daughters as equals, my government has also introduced a Bill to increase the minimum age of marriage for women from 18 years to 21 years at par with men.

The Government has made a beginning to liberate the society from the manifestly arbitrary practice of Triple Talaq by making it a criminal offence. Restrictions on Muslim women from performing the Haj only with Mehram have also been removed. While about three crore students from minority communities were provided scholarships prior to 2014, my government has provided scholarships to 4.5 crore such students since 2014. This has led to a significant reduction in the school dropout rate of Muslim girls and an increase in their enrolment.

A provision has also been made for Gender Inclusion Fund in the National Education Policy to promote learning capability among our daughters. It is a matter of happiness that all the existing 33 Sainik Schools have started admitting girl students. The Government has also

approved the admission of women cadets in the National Defence Academy. The first batch of women cadets will enter the NDA in June 2022. With the policy decisions and encouragement of my Government, the number of women personnel in various police forces has more than doubled as compared to 2014.

Hon'ble members,

The great saint Thiruvalluvar had said:

*Karkka kasaddar karpawai katrapin,
Nirkka adarkka taga.*

That is, what a person has learnt is reflected in his conduct.

My Government is implementing a new National Education Policy across the country to give shape to the resolve and potential of *Atmanirbhar Bharat*. Local languages are also being promoted through the National Education Policy. Emphasis is being laid on conducting important entrance examinations for undergraduate courses in Indian languages as well. This year, 19 engineering colleges in 10 states will start teaching in six Indian languages.

Under the Skill India Mission, more than 2 crores 25 lakh youth across the country have been skilled through ITIs, *Jan Shikshan Sansthan*s and *Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras*. Many changes have also been made in the UGC regulations to link skills with higher education.

In the battle against Corona, six special training programs related to health care have been launched under the Skill India Mission. These are helping the health care sector.

Eklavya Residential Model Schools are being expanded to every tribal majority block for the education of tribal youth. These schools will empower about three and half lakh tribal youth.

Hon'ble members,

We have all witnessed the potential of India's youth power during the Tokyo Olympics. In its best performance ever in this international competition, India won seven medals. In the Tokyo Paralympics too, Indian para-athletes set a record by winning 19 medals. In order to improve India's performance in the Olympics and sports, the Central Government along with the state governments is setting up hundreds of Khelo India Centres in the country. The Government has also established Centres for Disability Sports in Gwalior with modern facilities to provide training to Divyang youth in para sports.

Hon'ble members,

Accessibility, equality and a dignified life for *Divyang* people is our collective responsibility as a society. In this direction, *Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan* is a symbol of our national sensibility. The country is implementing several programs - from providing free assistive devices to Cochlear Implant surgery - in order to transform the lives of *Divyang* people. Under these

programmes, more than 25 lakh assistive devices have been provided to *Divyang* people so far and about 4,000 successful Cochlear Implant surgeries have been performed. Taking these efforts forward, the Government has also established the National Institute of Mental Health Rehabilitation in Madhya Pradesh. A 10,000-word Indian Sign Language Dictionary has also been developed for the future of *Divyang* youth.

Hon'ble members,

Our start-up industry is also an example of the infinite new possibilities that are rapidly taking shape under the leadership of our youth. Since 2016, sixty thousand new start-ups have been established in 56 different sectors in our country. More than six lakh jobs have been created by these start-ups. In 2021, during the Corona period, more than 40 unicorn start-ups have emerged in India, each with a minimum market valuation of Rupees 7,400 crores.

Because of the policies of my Government, the cost of internet connectivity and price of smartphones in India today are among the cheapest in the world. This has hugely benefitted our young generation. India is also working with great pace on 5G mobile connectivity, which will open doors to new opportunities. India's efforts on semiconductors will significantly benefit our start-up ecosystem. The Government has taken many policy decisions and opened up several new sectors so that our youth can benefit from rapidly changing technology. Through the Start-ups Intellectual Property Protection Program, the Government has simplified and accelerated the processes related to patents and trademarks. As a result, nearly 6 thousand patents and more than 20 thousand trademarks have been applied for in this financial year.

Hon'ble members,

Due to consistent endeavors of my Government, India has again emerged as one of the fastest growing economies in the world. GST collection has consistently remained above Rupees one lakh crore during the last several months. Inflow of 48 billion dollars in the first seven months of the current financial year is a testimony to the belief the global investor community has in India's growth story. India's foreign exchange reserves today exceed 630 billion dollars. Our exports are also growing rapidly, breaking several past records. During April to December 2021, our goods-exports stood at 300 billion dollars or more than Rupees 22 lakh crore, which is one and a half times more than the corresponding period of 2020.

My government has launched 14 key PLI schemes with an outlay of more than Rupees 1 lakh 97 thousand crores to fully realize the potential of the manufacturing sector and to create new opportunities for the youth. These PLI schemes will not only help transform India as a global manufacturing hub but also create over 60 lakh jobs. The domestic mobile manufacturing sector is a shining example of the success of the PLI scheme. Today India has emerged as the second largest mobile phone manufacturer in the world, generating lakhs of jobs for our youth.

In order to develop our country as a global leader in the field of electronics and technology hardware, the Government has also recently announced a package of Rupees 76,000

crores for silicon and compound semiconductor fabrication, display FAB, chip design and related ventures.

Along with developing new areas, my Government is restoring our traditional strength in domains in which we possess centuries of experience. In this direction, my Government has approved seven Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel Parks with an investment of about Rupees 4,500 crores. This will facilitate integrated textile value chain. These mega textile parks will attract both Indian and foreign investors, and create lakhs of new employment opportunities.

Hon'ble members,

Along with large companies, our small and medium enterprises have a critical role in India's prosperity. Our MSMEs have been the backbone of our economy, and a driver of *Atmanirbhar Bharat*. In order to protect MSMEs from crisis and ensure adequate availability of credit during the Corona period, the Government started a scheme for guaranteed Collateral Free Loans of Rupees 3 lakh crores. It is evident from the recent studies that this scheme has given a fresh lease of life to 13 lakhs 50 thousand MSME units and also secured 1 crore 50 lakhs jobs. In June 2021, the government has enhanced credit guarantee from Rupees 3 lakh crores to Rupees 4.5 lakh crores.

Several policy decisions have also been taken to expand the scope and opportunities for the MSME sector. The new definition of MSMEs is helping small industries to expand. The Government has also permitted wholesale and retail traders, as well as street vendors to get themselves registered on the *Udyam* portal so that they can avail benefits of Priority Sector Lending.

The success of Khadi also deserves a special mention. Khadi, which was a symbol of the country's consciousness during the freedom struggle under the leadership of Bapu, is once again becoming the mainstay of small entrepreneurs. With Government's efforts, sale of Khadi products has trebled in the country since 2014.

Hon'ble members,

Infrastructure is the foundation for development in any country. My government also views infrastructure as a bridge to address social inequality. Investment in infrastructure not only generates lakhs of new jobs, but also has a qualitative impact, enhancing ease of doing business, facilitating faster transport and promoting economic activities across sectors.

My Government has integrated different ministries to work in a synergised manner under the *Pradhan Mantri Gatishakti National Master Plan* to accelerate infrastructure development. This plan is going to usher in a new era of multi-modal transport in India. In future, the railways, highways and airways in India will no longer be separate and isolated infrastructures, but will be an integrated resource to the Country.

Construction of roads, resources and infrastructure in rural areas has opened up possibilities for the country which have been neglected for decades. The achievements of *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* are something to be proud of. In the year 2020-21, 36 thousand 5 hundred kilometres of roads have been built in rural areas, at the rate of more than 100 kms per day, and thousands of habitations have been connected with all-weather roads.

Today, the national highways too are connecting the length and breadth of the country from east to west and north to south. As against 90 thousand kilometres of national highways in March 2014, today we have more than 1 lakh 40 thousand kilometres of national highways. Under the Bharatmala Project, construction of more than 20,000 kilometres of highways is in progress with an outlay of about Rupees 6 lakh crores, including 23 green expressways and green-field corridors.

The Delhi-Mumbai Expressway is also nearing completion; it will be the longest and fastest expressway in India. It is also a matter of privilege for my Government to start widening of Sant Dnyaneshwar Marg and Sant Tukaram Palkhi Marg connecting Pandharpur temple.

Today, while on the one hand the modern infrastructure of the country is opening ways for development, on the other hand it is also providing new strength to country's security. Border Roads Organization has constructed a transport-worthy road at 19 thousand feet, the highest altitude for such a road, at Umling La Pass in Ladakh. Even the most remote villages like Demchok in Ladakh, Joling Kong in Uttarakhand and Huri in Arunachal Pradesh have been connected by modern roads.

My Government is also modernizing the Indian Railways at a fast pace. New Vande Bharat trains and new vistadome coaches have added new feathers to the Indian Railways. In the last seven years, 24,000 km of railway route has been electrified. Laying new railway tracks and double-laning are also progressing rapidly. Gandhinagar railway station in Gujarat and Rani Kamalapati railway station in Madhya Pradesh now provide new glimpse of modern India. The railway arch bridge being constructed on the Chenab River in Kashmir is also emerging as a centre of attraction.

My Government has also done remarkable work in the field of public transport, enhancing ease of living for the poor and the middle class. Eleven new metro routes have commenced, benefiting lakhs of people in 8 states every day. India is now also among the four countries in the world having largest driverless train networks. We have also developed Indigenous Automatic Train System in the country which symbolizes the growing capability of Make in India. The government has also accorded approval for the construction of 21 greenfield airports in the country, among which is the country's biggest airport coming up at Gautam Buddha Nagar district in Uttar Pradesh.

More than 80 connectivity projects are also in progress under the Sagarmala program to connect the country's important commercial hubs with ports. So far, 5 existing National Waterways and 106 new waterways in 24 States have been declared as National Waterways,

taking the total number of National Waterways to 111. Out of these, 23 waterways are viable for transportation of cargo. With the objective to modernizing infrastructure, more than 27 thousand circuit kilometers of transmission lines have also been laid by the government.

Hon'ble members,

In recent times, we have witnessed a new resolve of *Atmanirbhar Bharat* taking shape in the country. This resolve is getting further strengthened by the energy emanating from the slew of reforms. From new reforms in labour laws to reforms in banking sector, and to insolvency and bankruptcy code, this series of reforms is rolling on uninterrupted. Last year, more than 26 thousand compliance requirements have been reduced by different departments of Centre and States. Space sector has now been opened up for private sector, providing a horizon of endless possibilities. The formation of IN-SPACE last year is one such important step to enhance India's space capabilities.

My Government is also aware and proactive about the rapidly evolving drone technology and related opportunities. In this direction, the Government has notified the simplified Drone Rules 2021, and has also launched a PLI scheme for manufacturing of drones and drone-parts in the country. This will help India to secure its position in this critical technology of the future.

Hon'ble members,

My Government is working with utmost determination to ensure a safe and secure India. Due to the policies of the Government in the defence sector, especially in defence production, the country is becoming increasingly self-reliant.

Of all the approvals accorded for modernization of armed forces in the year 2020-21, 87 per cent were from 'Make in India' category. Similarly, in 2020-21, preference was accorded to 'Make in India' category in 98 per cent of equipment related contracts. Our Armed forces have also issued a list of 209 military-equipments, which will not be purchased from abroad. A list of more than 2,800 defence equipments have also been issued by defence undertakings which will be manufactured domestically.

A contract has been signed with Hindustan Aeronautics Limited for manufacture of 83 LCA Tejas fighter aircraft. The Government has also taken important steps for reorganization of Ordnance Factories into 7 defence PSUs. Besides, the Government is also committed to rapidly promote the private sector and start-ups in the defence sector. Our objective is that the products required by our Forces should be developed in India and also manufactured in India.

Hon'ble members,

India has strengthened its standing in the rapidly evolving global environment through improvement in diplomatic relations. India chaired the United Nations Security Council in August 2021 and took several path breaking decisions. Under the presidency of India, for the first time, the Security Council held a comprehensive debate on the issue of maritime security.

The Security Council, for the first time, adopted a Presidential Statement on this subject, and did so unanimously.

We have witnessed instability and volatility in our neighbouring country, Afghanistan. In spite of the prevailing situation, true to the spirit of humanity, India launched Operation Devi Shakti. Despite the challenging conditions, we successfully airlifted a number of our citizens and many Afghan Hindu and Sikh minorities from Kabul. We also brought back two swaroops of the Holy Guru Granth Sahib safely amidst difficult situations. From the humanitarian point of view, India is helping Afghanistan by delivering medical supplies and food-grain.

Hon'ble members,

Climate change is a major challenge confronting the whole world at present. India has emerged as a responsible global voice on the subject. At the CoP-26 summit, my Government has announced that by 2030 India will reduce its carbon emission by 1 billion tonnes. India has also committed to a target of becoming net zero emission economy by 2070. India has also taken the initiative of "Green Grid Initiative: One Sun, One World, One Grid" with the global community. It is the first international network of globally interconnected solar power grids. Our ambitions and resolve towards the environment are a testimony of our sensitivity towards nature.

Hon'ble members,

My Government considers it a responsibility to preserve, enrich and empower India's ancient heritage. It is a matter of pride that the Harappan site of Dholavira and the 13th century Kakatiya Rudreshwar Ramappa temple in Telangana have been declared as UNESCO World Heritage Sites. After the Kumbh Mela of Prayagraj, Kolkata's iconic Durga Puja has also been included in UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage List.

It has also been a priority of the Government that the priceless heritage of India should be brought back to the country. The idol of Maa Annapurna Devi, which was stolen from India a hundred years ago, has been brought back and installed in the Kashi Vishwanath temple. Many such historical artefacts are being brought back to India from different countries.

We are all aware that heritage and tourism are closely linked to each other. That is why, while India's spiritual heritage is being rejuvenated, modern facilities and infrastructure are also being developed for the pilgrims and tourists. *Swadesh Darshan* and PRASAD schemes started by my Government are playing a significant role in it.

The Fort Aguada Jail Complex has also been renovated and inaugurated on the occasion of Goa's 60th Liberation Day. It is a memorial to the warriors of the unforgettable struggle to liberate Goa.

Hon'ble members,

Today, in the *Amrit Kaal* of independence, our resolve of '*Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat*' is enabling us to write a new chapter of development on the basis of democratic values. Today the country is making special efforts for the states and regions hitherto left neglected.

The beginning of a new era of development in Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh region is a great example of this. My Government has started a new central sector scheme for the industrial development of Jammu & Kashmir at a cost of about Rupees 28,000 crores. Last year Qazigund-Banihal tunnel was opened to traffic. International flights between Srinagar and Sharjah have also started.

Many important steps have also been taken to provide better opportunities for education, health and employment to the people of Jammu & Kashmir. At present, works are in progress on seven medical colleges and two AIIMS, one in Jammu and another in Kashmir. Construction of IIT Jammu and IIM Jammu is also going on in full swing.

The Sindhu Infrastructure Development Corporation has been set up to accelerate infrastructure and economic development in the Union Territory of Ladakh. Another chapter in this development journey of Ladakh is being added in the form of Sindhu Central University.

Hon'ble members,

My Government is committed to sustainable development of all the states of the North East – Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. In these states, basic amenities and economic opportunities are being developed at every level. Rail and air connectivity are no longer a dream for the people of the North East, they are now able to experience them in reality. It is a matter of pride for the country that all the capitals of the North-Eastern states are now being brought on the railway map with the efforts of my Government.

A new airport is being set up at Hollongi, Itanagar. A modern new terminal has recently been opened at the Maharaja Bir Bikram Airport in Tripura. This development of North East will prove to be a golden chapter in India's growth story. Just a few days ago, January 21 marked the 50th anniversary of the creation of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura. The journey of these states, coinciding with 75 years of independence, is inspiring us for new resolves for their development.

Efforts of my Government to establish peace in the North East have attained historic success. Just a few months ago, a settlement was reached between the Central Government, the State Government of Assam and the Karbi groups to end the decades-old conflict in Karbi Anglong. This has ushered in a new chapter of peace and prosperity in the region. Due to concerted efforts of my Government, the number of Naxal affected districts in the country has also come down from 126 to 70 today.

Hon'ble members,

My Government is committed to increase accountability of Government departments towards the citizens. All Ministries of Government of India are undertaking special drive for cleanliness and disposal of pending references. Under Mission Karmayogi, the Government has established the Capacity Building Commission for Civil Servants. Mission Karmayogi will be helpful for civil servants' career, and will also prepare them for new responsibilities of nation building.

Many important steps are also being taken in the country to make delivery of justice easier and more accessible. A platform has been set up for pre-litigation advice through tele-law program. To expedite the settlement of disputes, my Government has introduced the Mediation Bill, 2021 in the Rajya Sabha.

Hon'ble members,

Today the Country's achievements and successes are as limitless as the Country's potential and possibilities. These achievements are not of one institution or establishment; these are the collective achievements of more than a billion citizens of our country. These are the fruits of the labour and sweat of billion plus people. These achievements are milestones in the long journey to achieve our ambitious goals, and are our motivations to move forward.

In the year 2047, the Country will celebrate its centenary of independence. We have to work hard now for building a grand, modern and developed India of that time. We have to ensure that our hard work leads to fruitful results in the end. We all have a stake, and an equal stake in this journey.

I appreciate the manner in which all the Members of Parliament have discharged their responsibilities, and the two Houses have functioned with all precautions during this challenging time of Corona. You are the drivers of hopes and aspirations of crores of our people. It is with the same spirit that we have to keep working in future.

I have firm belief that together we will take our great *Bharatvarsha* to the pinnacle of its glory. With the same spirit, I once again congratulate all of you. My profuse thanks to all of you!

Jai Hind!



Hon'ble President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind arriving in procession at the Central Hall of Parliament House to address the Members of both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on 31 January 2022.

**ADDRESS BY THE HON'BLE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SHRI OM BIRLA AT THE
FEDERAL NATIONAL COUNCIL OF UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, ABU DHABI,
22 FEBRUARY 2022**

His Excellency Saqr Ghobash, Speaker of the Federal National Council; Hon'ble Members of the Federal National Council of the UAE and, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is a matter of great pleasure for me to be amidst you and to address this gathering at the *Majlis Watani Itihadi* (the Federal National Council), the Parliament of the UAE. I, on behalf of the people and Parliament of India and on my own behalf, would like to convey my heartfelt greetings and good wishes to His Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed bin Al Nahyan, Hon'ble President of the United Arab Emirates and the Ruler of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.



Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla, addressing Members of the Federal National Council (FNC) of the United Arab Emirates in an Extraordinary Session during the 6th Plenary Session of FNC, in Abu Dhabi on 22 February 2022.

I also extend best wishes on behalf of the people and Parliament of India to His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Hon'ble Prime Minister and Vice President of UAE and the Ruler of Dubai; and to His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and the Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces.

Excellencies, the city of Abu Dhabi is a wonderful amalgamation of historicity and modernity. Thank you very much for your warm hospitality.

India and UAE have a long history of friendship and partnership. The two countries have shared close relations in cultural, economic and other sectors since ancient times. The regular visits of our politicians and citizens to each other's countries and the continuous people-to-people interaction has resulted in close cultural ties between us. This unbreakable bond is the foundation for the strong bilateral relations between the two countries.

The commonality of views between the two countries on bilateral and multilateral issues has further strengthened this relationship. Our two countries are cooperating on issues of mutual importance such as peace, security and regional stability.

Excellencies,

This year, India is celebrating '*Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav*' to commemorate 75 glorious years of its independence, while the UAE is celebrating the 'Year of 50th ' on completion of 50 years of its formation. In the fifty years since its formation, the UAE has reached the pinnacle of prosperity, progress and development. It is the result of your hard work and dedication. On this momentous occasion, I offer my heartfelt congratulations and best wishes to you on behalf of the people of India and Parliament of India.

It is a matter of even greater happiness that we are going to reach the milestone of 50 years of diplomatic ties between our two countries. The current year is a historic occasion for both the countries and at the same time, it is also an opportunity for both the countries to come together to further strengthen our friendship and partnership to ensure utmost benefit of the people of both the countries.

Excellencies,

The bilateral relations between India and UAE have expanded in recent years. Our strong economic-trade relations have now transformed into a comprehensive strategic partnership. The visit of our Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi to the UAE in 2015, the visit of the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi to India in 2016, and the recent virtual meeting between the leaders of the two countries on 18 February have further deepened our ties. The Comprehensive Economic

Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between two countries has given a new dimension to our bilateral relations as well as laid the foundation for future economic development.

Excellencies, during the journey of the past 75 years since independence, India has made consistent efforts for economic development and prosperity in various spheres. In the course of our journey our democracy and democratic institutions have become stronger. Owing to the efforts of our government, the economy of India has grown into one of the largest economies of the world. This is surely an extraordinary achievement for us.

Excellencies, India is the largest democracy in the world. Through their active participation in democracy, the 135 crore people of our country have consistently proved that democracy is government of the people, by the people and for the people. Over the last 75 years, we have had 17 general elections in our country in which participation of citizens has increased continuously and transfer of power is always smooth. Like the Constitution of UAE, the Constitution of India also upholds the principles of equality and civil liberties. I welcome and appreciate the decisions taken by the UAE government over the years aimed at widening the base of democracy and ensure women's participation in parliament.

Excellencies, the worldview of the Parliament of India is based on the universal principle of "*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*" (the whole world is one family) and shared values and our government's vision of "*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas*" (Everyone's support, Everyone's development, Everyone's trust, everyone's efforts). Therefore, our Parliament is constantly striving to realize the goal of all-round and inclusive development and welfare of the people of the country.

In our parliamentary form of polity, all authority emanates from people. The Parliament is the supreme representative institution of the country. It is in the Parliament that people's representatives articulate the problems and issues of their constituencies. Public welfare and public interest are of paramount importance when we frame laws in our Parliament so that we can bring about positive changes in the socio-economic condition of the people. Our parliamentary committees ensure accountability and transparency in governance through the review of the budget and functioning of the executive.

Excellencies, India looks forward to greater cooperation between the Parliaments and Members of Parliament of both the countries. We welcome regular exchange of visits of parliamentary delegations to further strengthen parliamentary diplomacy. With this goal in view, we are establishing Parliamentary Friendship Groups at the earliest. We firmly believe that such exchange of ideas at regular intervals will give both the Parliaments an opportunity to learn from each other's experiences and further strengthen the bilateral relations between both the countries.

During the Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament held in Vienna in September last year, I had the privilege of meeting Hon'ble Speaker of the Federal National Council, Saqr Ghobash. In the meeting, we discussed a number of issues of mutual interest.

Excellencies, There is a 3.5 million strong Indian community in the UAE that is lending even more strength and vibrancy to our relationship. Your country provides the most favourable work environment to immigrants that enable them to contribute to economic development. I express my sincere gratitude for this. The Indian community is the biggest expatriate community in the UAE and has made significant contribution to the economic development of the country. They form a living bridge between India and UAE, that brings us even closer.

Excellencies, the economic cooperation between India and the UAE may become an effective instrument of regional and global prosperity. Over the last few years, UAE has brought about radical changes in its economy and it has emerged as a knowledge based economy and financial hub. Dubai in particular has become a centre of innovations today. It is matter of pride for me that there are a large number of Indian start-ups in UAE.

Efforts are being made in India also for the rapid development of the economy. India has become a leading investment destination in the world due to the efforts of the government.

India and UAE along with complementing each other on many fronts are natural partners as well. The recently signed CEPA by India and UAE is an important chapter in the shared history of the two countries. This will not only enable us to increase trade between the two countries but also be helpful in bringing prosperity by generating employment opportunities.

Both the countries have immense potential to enhance cooperation in science, technology and IT sector. UAE has shown its potential in the space sector also by successfully launching its satellite 'Hope' in the orbit of Mars last year. I congratulate the people and leaders of UAE for this

remarkable achievement. India is willing to share its capabilities in the space and IT sector also with UAE and enhance mutual cooperation through this.

Excellencies, India has always played a leading role in spreading message of peace in the world. India has always opposed terrorism in all its forms. I strongly condemn the recent terror attack in UAE. I am confident that the people of our country will never submit before these terror attacks. I would like to make a special mention of the promptness with which the UAE government has provided relief to the families of the two Indians killed in this attack. It is commendable.

For ensuring global security, stability and sustainable development it is inevitable that all nations of the world come together to fight the challenges of terrorism and violent extremism.

Our common cause regarding the growing threats from terrorism and the safety and security of our people is reshaping our cooperation in the current regional and global scenario. I express my heartfelt gratitude to Crown Prince His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed for supporting demand of India for permanent membership in the UN Security Council.

Excellencies, I would like to express my gratitude to the leadership of the UAE who took exceptional care of Indians and facilitated the return of Indian nationals. We in India also ensured that Indian doctors and medical professionals were able to travel to the UAE to help in fighting the pandemic.

Excellencies, I would like to share with you all that in our Parliament, the Parliamentary Research and Training Institute for Democracies (PRIDE) organizes orientation and training programmes for parliamentarians, legislators, policy makers, civil servants and others. I invite the members and staff of the Federal National Council of UAE to avail of the facilities in the Indian Parliament. We will be very pleased to extend our support to the capacity building of parliamentarians and parliamentary officials from the UAE.

Excellencies, under your able leadership, we have been successful in creating new synergies in our bilateral ties. The success of our partnership owes greatly to the personal interest taken by His Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the UAE and His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, and our Prime

Minister, Shri Narendra Modi *ji*. Moving forward, our cooperation stands poised for a major take off.

We have shaped an ambitious road map of engagement to make our Comprehensive Strategic Partnership purposeful and action oriented. I am sure that the 3E's of our partnership - Energy, Economy and Expatriates, will further boost our relations and strengthen our ties.

Excellencies, I sincerely thank you once again for the generous and warm welcome. I am confident that this visit of our Parliamentary Delegation to the UAE will help in further intensifying parliamentary exchanges between our countries, spread enhanced awareness of each other's rich cultural heritage and encourage greater governmental and people-to-people contacts.

Thank you.



Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla and Members of Indian Parliamentary Delegation at Federal National Council, UAE on 22 February 2022 during the First visit of IPD to UAE under the bilateral Parliamentary Exchanges.

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

144th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and related meetings: The 144th Assembly of the IPU and related meetings were held in Nusa Dua (Bali), Indonesia from 20 to 24 March 2022.

An Indian Parliamentary Delegation (IPD) led by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Member of Lok Sabha and consisting of Smt. Poonamben Maadam, Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram, Smt. Raksha Nikhil Khadse, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit, all the Members of Lok Sabha and Shri Syed Zafar Islam, Member of Rajya Sabha attended the aforementioned Assembly and related meetings. Dr. Ajay Kumar, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

During the 144th IPU Assembly, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Member of Parliament and Leader of the Delegation participated in the General Debate on the overall theme “*Getting to zero: Mobilizing parliaments to act on climate change*”. After the General Debate, the Assembly adopted an Outcome Document called “Nusa Dua Declaration” on the overall theme and also organized a special accountability segment on the follow-up action taken by the members on the Resolutions adopted by IPU during the 143rd IPU Assembly. The Assembly also adopted a Resolution on theme of the Emergency item namely, “*Peaceful resolution of the war in Ukraine, respecting international law, the Charter of the United Nations and territorial integrity*”.

The Delegation attended the sessions of other IPU bodies viz. the IPU Governing Council, the Bureaux and Board Meetings of IPU Committees, and Forums and Plenary Sessions of the four Standing Committees of IPU, Forum of Women Parliamentarians, Forum of Young Parliamentarians, and Working Group on Science and Technology.

The Members of the Delegation also attended the workshop organized by IPU on Health Security preparedness, and the two Panel Discussions held during the Assembly namely on (i) “Leveraging parliamentary budgeting powers for children,” and (ii) “International cooperation to prosecute corruption and recover stolen assets”.

Further, on the sideline of the Assembly, Members of the Delegation also participated in the (i) Meeting of the Asia Pacific Geopolitical Group and (ii) Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) Coordinating Meeting.

During the Assembly, members of the Delegation met H.E. Duarte Pacheco, President, IPU and held bilateral meetings with the Parliamentary Delegation from Bahrain and Germany.

48th Session of the Steering Committee of Parliamentary Conference on WTO: Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Member of Lok Sabha and Member of the Steering Committee of Parliamentary Conference on the WTO (PCWTO) participated in the Meeting of the 48th Session of the Steering Committee in virtual format on 31 March 2022. The Session *inter-alia* held discussion on the possible activities of the PCWTO in the context of the upcoming 12th WTO Ministerial Conference to be held in Geneva in June 2022.

Visit of Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha to Bhopal to address the Members of Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha to confer the Outstanding Awards to Ministers, MLAs, Officers, Staff and Journalists of Madhya Pradesh: Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman, All India Presiding Officers Conference (AIPOC), Shri Om Birla visited Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh on 9 March 2022. He addressed the members of Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha. While addressing the gathering he emphasized that peoples' representatives should endeavour to increase further trust and confidence of the public in democratic institutions and collective efforts are needed to strengthen the traditions and dignity of the Houses.

Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha also conferred the Outstanding Awards to Ministers, Members of Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, Officers and Staff of Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat and Journalists from Madhya Pradesh.

Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, Shri Girish Gautam; Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan; Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Dr. Narottam Mishra and Chairman of the Parliamentary Excellence Awards Committee, Dr. Sitasaran Sharma also addressed the event.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

On the birth anniversaries of national leaders whose portraits adorn the Central Hall of Parliament House, and also on the birth anniversaries of former Speakers of Lok Sabha, functions are organized under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) to pay tributes to the leaders. Booklets containing the profiles of these leaders, prepared by the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, are distributed on the occasion.

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period from 1 January to 31 March 2022:

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, a function was held on 23 January 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi; Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla; Union Minister and Leader of the House in Rajya Sabha, Shri Piyush Goyal and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

Lala Lajpat Rai: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai, a function was held on 28 January 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Lala Lajpat Rai.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, a function was held on 4 February 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

Smt. Sarojini Naidu: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Smt. Sarojini Naidu, a function was held on 13 February 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Harivansh and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Smt. Sarojini Naidu.

Shri Morarji Desai: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Morarji Desai, a function was held on 28 February 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha

Speaker, Shri Om Birla and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the Portrait of Shri Morarji Desai.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, a function was held on 23 March 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla and other dignitaries paid floral tributes to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Indian Parliamentary Delegation visiting Abroad

United Arab Emirates: An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla visited the United Arab Emirates from 20 to 25 February 2022 under the bilateral exchange programme. The Members of the Delegation were Shri Sushil Kumar Modi and Dr. Fauzia Khan, both the Members of Rajya Sabha; and Sarvashri P. Ravindranath, Shankar Lalwani, , Dr. M.K. Vishnu Prasad, and Dr. Sujay Radhakrishna Vikhepatil, all the Members of Lok Sabha. Shri Utpal Kumar Singh, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and Dr. Ajay Kumar, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Secretary to the delegation also accompanied.

Foreign Parliamentary Delegation visited India

Austria: A Parliamentary Delegation from Austria led by H.E. Mr. Wolfgang Sobotka, President of the National Council of Austria visited India from 13 to 17 March 2022.

On 14 March 2022, the Delegation called on Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha. A banquet (Lunch) was hosted by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha in honour of the Delegation.

The delegation called on Dr. S. Jaishankar, Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs on 16 March 2022. The Delegation also called on Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha on the same day.

**PARLIAMENTARY RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACIES
(PRIDE)**

During the period from 1 January to 31 March 2022, the Parliamentary Research and Training Institute for Democracies (PRIDE) have organized the following Events/Courses/Programmes for Members/Delegates/ Probationers/Officials:

I. Programmes for Hon`ble Members of Parliament/Legislative Assemblies: Five programmes were held:

1. A Lecture Series was organized for the Members of Parliament on Union Budget 2022 and Sectors of Economy covered in the Union Budget on 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11 and 15 February 2022. Besides, Lectures were also organized on the subjects: (i) Social Enterprise and the Role of Government on 17 March 2022; (ii) Reform in Criminal Law- the need and way forward on 31 March 2022; (iii) Sugarcane production, sugarcane pricing and policy and advantages of ethanol production for sugarcane farmers on 31 March 2022;

2. An Orientation Programme for the Hon`ble Members of Bihar Legislature was organized by PRIDE in coordination with Bihar Legislative Assembly on 17 February 2022 at Central Hall, Bihar Legislative Assembly, Patna (Bihar);

3. An Online Training Programme was held on Magzter, a Cross-Platform Digital Newsstand, for the Hon`ble Members of Parliament on 4 February 2022. In addition, a Workshop on Digital Sansad App & Magzter was also organized by PRIDE for the Members of Parliament on 31 March 2022.

4. Interactive Sessions with the Padma Awardees were conducted for the benefit of Hon`ble Members of Parliament from 23 to 25 March 2022; and

5. Members also attended both offline and online the Celebration of International Women Day with BSF`s All Women Pipe Band on 8 March 2022.

II. Training Programmes for Ministries/Departments of Government of India: Two programmes were held: (i) Training Programme on Parliamentary Practices and Procedures for officials from different Ministries/Departments of Government of India on 7 January, 24 to 27 January and 9 March 2022; and (ii) Online Programme on Subordinate Legislation for officials from different Ministries/Departments of Government of India on 18 January 2022.

III. **Online Training Programme for PAs & PSs of Members of Parliament:** Two programmes were held: (i) Online Training Programme on MS Excel & PowerPoint from 11 to 15 January 2022; and (ii) Online Training Programme on Settlement of Medical Bills and Others related to MSA Branch on 21 January 2022.

IV. **National Youth Parliament Festival 2022:** The National Youth Parliament Festival 2022 was organized by PRIDE in coordination with the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports on 10 and 11 March 2022 at Central Hall of Parliament House, New Delhi. On the occasion, the Ministry also released a booklet covering the 3rd edition of National Youth Parliament Festival (NYPF) on the theme of '*Be the Voice of New India and Find solutions and Contribute to Policy*'.

V. **Appreciation Courses:** Three Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for: (i) Trainees Officers of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) from 24 to 25 February 2022; (ii) Probationers of Indian Railways Service of Signal Engineers (IRSSE) from 14 to 15 March 2022; and (iii) Probationers of Indian Railway Stores Service (IRSS), 2019 Batch from 28 to 30 March 2022.

VI. **Capacity Building Programme for officials of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats:** During the period five programmes were conducted: (i) Online Workshop to Create Awareness Regarding Sexual Harassment at Workplace on 12 January 2022; (ii) Online Workshop on Relevance and Importance of Style Guide on 19 January 2022; (iii) Online Workshop on Effective Creative Writing Skills on 20 January 2022; (iv) Value Addition *cum* Practical Training Programme for Attendants on 25 February 2022; and (v) Programme on Self-Defence: A Part and Parcel of Women Empowerment for women officers/staff of Lok Sabha Secretariat and Rajya Sabha Secretariat on 8 March 2022.

VII. **Study Visit (National):** Five Study Visits (National) were organized during the period.

MEMBERS' REFERENCE SERVICE

Members' Reference Service caters to the information needs of Members of Parliament, primarily in connection with their day-to-day parliamentary work. The Service brings out Reference Notes and Legislative Notes on important issues and Bills pending before the House.

During the period from 1 January 2022 to 31 March 2022, a total of 1300 references were received and disposed of, out of which 1109 references were offline and 191 references were online. 14 Reference/Legislative Notes on important topics were prepared. Three Briefing Sessions were organized during the above mentioned period.

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

During the period 1 January to 31 March 2022, the Committee on Privileges held 5 sittings on 21 January, 3 & 10 February, and 9 & 24 March 2022.

The Committee on Privilege presented one report during the period.

Committee on Privileges

I

The Fourth Report of the Committee of Privileges, 17th Lok Sabha on the 'Notices of breach of privilege dated 14 May 2020 given by Shri T. R. Baalu and Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy, Members of Parliament and subsequent notice dated 16 May 2020 against the Chief Secretary, Tamil Nadu for alleged disrespectful and insulting behaviour', was presented to the Hon'ble Speaker on 24 March 2022 and laid on the Table of the House on 30 March 2022.

In the said Report, the Committee in the light of their findings and conclusions recommended that in view of the unconditional apology tendered by the Ex-Chief Secretary of Tamil Nadu during his deposition before the Committee in the matter, no further action is called for in the matter and the same may be treated as closed.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS
(1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2022)

Events covered in this Feature are based primarily on the information available in the public domain including the Official Websites of Union and State Legislatures, Election Commission of India and also reports appearing in the daily newspapers, as such, the Lok Sabha Secretariat does not accept any responsibility for their accuracy, authenticity or veracity.

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Parliament Session: The Eighth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Fifty Sixth Session of the Rajya Sabha (the Budget Session of Parliament) commenced on 31 January 2022 with the Address by the President, Shri Ram Nath Kovind to the Members of both the Houses assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha were adjourned for recess on 11 February 2022 till 13 March 2022 to enable the Departmentally-related Parliamentary Standing Committees to examine the Demands for Grants of various Ministries/Departments assigned to them and submit their reports to the House. Both the Houses were adjourned *sine die* on 7 April 2022. The President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 8 April 2022.

Resignation from Lok Sabha: On 14 March 2022, Shri Bhagwant Mann, the Member of the Aam Aadmi Party from Sangrur Parliamentary Constituency of the Punjab resigned from the Lok Sabha.

On 22 March 2022, Sarvashri Akhilesh Yadav and Mohammad Azam Khan both the members of the Samajwadi Party from Azamgarh and Rampur Parliamentary Constituencies of Uttar Pradesh resigned from the Lok Sabha.

Resignation of Rajya Sabha Member: On 21 March 2022, Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa, Member of the Indian National Congress from Punjab, resigned.

Elections to Rajya Sabha: The following members have been elected to the Rajya Sabha during the period from 1 January to 31 March 2022:

Sl. No.	Name	Date of Election
1.	Dr. Sikander Kumar	24.03.2022
2.	Smt. Jebi Mather Hisham	24.03.2022
3.	Shri A. A. Rahim	24.03.2022
4.	Shri Sandosh Kumar	24.03.2022
5.	Smt. S. Phangnon Knonyak	24.03.2022
6.	Shri Pabitra Margherita	31.03.2022
7.	Shri Rwngrwa Narzary	31.03.2022
8.	Shri Manik Saha	31.03.2022

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Death of Cabinet Minister: On 21 February 2022, the Minister of Industries and Information Technology, Shri Mekapati Goutham Reddy, passed away.

ASSAM

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 10 March 2022, Shri Bhuban Gam of the Bharatiya Janata Party was declared elected from Majuli Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 7 March 2022.

GOA

Legislative Assembly Election Results: Assembly elections to the 40-seat Goa State Legislative Assembly were held on 14 February 2022. The results were announced on 10 March 2022. The party position following the elections was as follows:

Name of the Party	Seats
Bharatiya Janata Party	20
Indian National Congress	11
Aam Aadmi Party	2
Maharashtrawadi Gomantak	2
Goa Forward Party	1
Revolutionary Goans Party	1
Independent	3

Total	40
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Oath of Chief Minister: On 28 March 2022, Shri Pramod Sawant was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Goa along with 8 Ministers.

Appointment of New Speaker: On 29 March 2022, Shri Ramesh Tawadkar was elected as the Speaker of the Goa Legislative Assembly.

MANIPUR

Legislative Assembly Election Results: Assembly elections to the 60-seat Manipur State Legislative Assembly were held in two phases on 28 February 2022 and 5 March 2022. The results were announced on 10 March 2022. The party position following the elections was as follows:

Name of the Party	Seats
Bharatiya Janata Party	32
National People's Party	7
Janata Dal (United)	6
Indian National Congress	5
Naga Peoples Front	5
Kuki People's Alliance	2
Independent	3
Total	60

Oath of Chief Minister: On 21 March 2022, Shri N. Biren Singh was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Manipur along with 5 Ministers.

Appointment of New Speaker: On 24 March 2022, Shri Thokchom Satyabrata was elected as the Speaker of the Manipur Legislative Assembly.

NAGALAND

Appointment of New Deputy Speaker: On 19 March 2022, Shri T. Yangseo Sangtam was elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly.

PUNJAB

Legislative Assembly Election Results: Assembly elections to the 117-seat Punjab State Legislative Assembly were held on 20 February 2022. The results were announced on 10 March 2022. The party position following the elections was as follows:

Name of the Party	Seats
Aam Aadmi Party	92
Indian National Congress	18
Shiromani Akali Dal	3
Bharatiya Janata Party	2
Bahujan Samaj Party	1
Independent	1
Total	117

Oath of Chief Minister: On 16 March 2022, Shri Bhagwant Mann was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Punjab.

Oath of New Ministers: On 19 March 2022, the Governor, Shri Banwarilal Purohit, administered oath of office and secrecy to ten newly-inducted Ministers, Sarvashri Harpal Singh Cheema, Harbhajan Singh, Vijay Singla, Lal Chand, Gurmeet Singh Meet Hayer, Kuldeep Singh Dhaliwal, Laljit Singh Bhullar, Bram Shanker Jimpa, Harjot Singh Bains and Dr. Baljit Kaur.

Appointment of New Speaker: On 21 March 2022, Shri Kultar Sandhwan was elected as the Speaker of the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

UTTAR PRADESH

Resignation of Minister(s): On 11 January 2022, the Minister of Labour, Shri Swami Prasad Maurya resigned.

On 12 January 2022, the Minister of Forest and Environment, Shri Dara Singh Chauhan resigned.

On 13 January 2022, the Minister of AYUSH, Food Security and Drug Administration, Shri Dharam Singh Saini resigned.

Legislative Assembly Election Results: Assembly elections to the 403-seat Uttar Pradesh State Legislative Assembly were held in seven phases on 10, 14, 20, 23, 27 February and 3 and 7 March 2022. The results were announced on 10 March 2022. The party position following the elections was as follows:

Name of the Party	Seats
Bharatiya Janata Party	255
Samajwadi Party	111
Apna Dal (Soneylal)	12
Rashtriya Lok Dal	8
Nirbal Indian Shoshit	6

Hamara Aam Dal	
Suheldev Bharatiya Samaj Party	6
Indian National Congress	2
Jansatta Dal Loktantrik	2
Bahujan Samaj Party	1
Total	403

Oath of Chief Minister: On 25 March 2022, Shri Yogi Adityanath was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh along with Sarvashri Keshav Prasad Maurya and Brajesh Pathak as Deputy Chief Ministers and 16 Ministers.

Appointment of New Speaker: On 29 March 2022, Shri Satish Mahana was elected as the Speaker of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

UTTARAKHAND

Expulsion of Minister: On 16 January 2022, the Chief Minister, Shri Pushkar Singh Dhama expelled the Minister of Forest and Environment, Shri Harak Singh Ravat.

Legislative Assembly Election Results: Assembly elections to the 70-seat Uttar Pradesh State Legislative Assembly were held 14 February 2022. The results were announced on 10 March 2022. The party position following the elections was as follows:

Name of the Party	Seats
Bharatiya Janata Party	47
Indian National Congress	19
Bahujan Samaj Party	2
Independent	2
Total	70

Oath of Chief Minister: On 23 March 2022, Shri Pushkar Singh Dhama was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Uttarakhand along with 8 Ministers.

Appointment of New Speaker: On 26 March 2022, Smt. Ritu Khanduri was elected as the Speaker of the Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly.

WEST BENGAL

Death of Minister: On 20 February 2022, the Minister for Consumer Affairs and Self-employment, passed away.

EVENTS ABROAD

BARBADOS

Oath of Prime Minister: On 20 January 2022, Ms. Mia Mottley was sworn in as the Prime Minister for the second term.

HONDURAS

Oath of President: On 28 January 2022, Ms. Xiomara Castro was sworn in as the first Woman President of Honduras.

MALTA

Oath of Prime Minister: On 28 March 2022, Mr. Robert Abela was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Malta.

PORTUGAL

Oath of Prime Minister: On 30 March 2022, Mr. Antonio Costa was sworn in as the Prime Minister for the second term.

SUDAN

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 2 January 2022, the Prime Minister, Mr. Abdalla Hamdok resigned.

TURKMENISTAN

Oath of President: On 19 March 2022, Mr. Serdar Berdimuhamedov was sworn in as the President of Turkmenistan.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

[The Section covers some important Bills assented to by the President of India (after the same were passed by Parliament) during the period - 1 January 2022 - 31 March 2022]

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2022:

Scheduled Castes have been defined in clause (24) of article 366 of the Constitution as "such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under article 341 to be Scheduled Castes for the purposes of this Constitution."

Scheduled Tribes have been defined in clause (25) of article 366 of the Constitution as "such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this Constitution."

Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution provide as under:—

"341. Scheduled Castes.—(1) The President may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

342. Scheduled Tribes.—(1) The President may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification."

According to the provisions of articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution, the first lists of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes were notified during the year 1950 in respect of various

States and Union territories, *vide* the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, respectively. These lists were modified from time to time. The List of the Scheduled Tribes of the State of Jharkhand has been modified, *vide*, the Constitution Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002 (10 of 2003). The State Government of Jharkhand has requested to transfer “*Bhogta*” community from the list of Scheduled Castes to the list of Scheduled Tribes and to include certain communities *i.e.* “*Bhogta, Deshwari, Ganjhu, Dautalbandi (Dwalbandi), Patbandi, Raut, Maajhia, Khairi (Kheri)*” communities in entry 16, “*Tamaria (Tamadia)*” community in entry 24 and “*Puran*” community after entry 32 in the lists of Scheduled Tribes in respect of the State of Jharkhand.

On the basis of recommendation of the State Government of Jharkhand, it was proposed to modify the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of the State of Jharkhand by amending the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2022 proposed to amend—

(A) Part VIA—Jharkhand of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 to omit “*Bhogta*” community from the list of Scheduled Castes mentioned in entry 3, and

(B) Part XXII—Jharkhand of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to include,—

(i) “*Bhogta, Deshwari, Ganjhu, Dautalbandi (Dwalbandi), Patbandi, Raut, Maajhia, Khairi (Kheri)*” communities in entry 16;

(ii) “*Tamaria (Tamadia)*” community after entry 24; and

(iii) “*Puran*” community after entry 32.

[*The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2022, which sought to achieve the above objectives was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 7 February 2022, and passed by the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha on 30 March 2022 and 5 April 2022, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 8 April 2022.*]

The text of the above Act is reproduced below:

THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDERS
(AMENDMENT) ACT, 2022

An Act further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 to omit Bhogta community from the list of Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Jharkhand and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 for inclusion of certain communities in the lists of Scheduled Tribes in relation to the State of Jharkhand.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:--

1. Short title. This Act may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Act, 2022.

2. Amendment of Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950. In the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, in Part VIA.- *Jharkhand*, entry 3 shall be omitted.

3. Amendment of Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950. In the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, in Part XXII.- *Jharkhand*,

(i) for entry 16, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:-

"16. *Kharwar, Bhogta, Deshwari, Ganjhu, Dautalbandi (Dwalbandi), Patbandi, Raut, Maajhia, Khairi (Kheri)*";

(ii) in entry 24, after "*Patar*", the following shall be inserted, namely:-

"*Tamaria (Tamadia)*";

(iii) after entry 32, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:-

"33. *Puran*".

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2022: Scheduled Tribes have been defined in clause (25) of article 366 of the Constitution as "such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this Constitution."

Article 342 of the Constitution provides as under:—

"342. Scheduled Tribes.—(1) The President may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification."

According to the provisions of article 342 of the Constitution, the first list of the Scheduled Tribes was notified during the year 1950 in respect of various States and Union territories, vide the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950. This list was modified from time to time. List of Scheduled Tribes of the State of Tripura has been modified, vide, the Constitution Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002 (10 of 2003). The State Government of Tripura has requested to include "*Darlong*" community as a sub-tribe of "*Kuki*" in entry 9 in the list of Scheduled Tribes in respect of State of Tripura.

On the basis of recommendation of the State Government of Tripura, it was proposed to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in respect of State of Tripura by amending the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2022 proposed to amend Part XV.—Tripura of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to insert "*Darlong*" community as a sub-tribe of "*Kuki*" after sub-tribe "(iii) *Chhalya*" in entry 9 in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

[The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2022, which sought to achieve the above objectives was introduced in Lok Sabha on 7 February 2022, and passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 28 March 2022 and 6 April 2022, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 18 April 2022.]

The text of the above Act is reproduced below:

THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2022

An Act further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 for inclusion of certain community in the list of Scheduled Tribes in relation to the State of Tripura.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. Short title. This Act may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2022.

2. Amendment of Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950. In the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, in the Schedule, in Part XV.- *Tripura*, in entry 9, after item (iii), the following item shall be inserted, namely:-

"(iiia) Darlong".

SESSIONAL REVIEW

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA EIGHTH SESSION

The Eighth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha, which was also the Budget Session, was held in two parts. The First Part of the Session commenced on 31 January 2022 and adjourned on 11 February 2022 to enable the Departmentally Related Standing Committees to examine the Demands for Grants of various Ministries/Departments and to submit their Reports. The Second Part of the Budget Session began on 14 March 2022 and concluded on 7 April 2022.

During the Session, the House had a total of 27 sittings spread over 177 hours and 50 minutes, out of which 10 sittings were held in the First Part of the Session and 17 sittings in the Second Part. During the Session, the House sat late for 40 hours to discuss various important issues and recorded 129 per cent productivity. The House was prorogued by the President of India on 8 April 2022.

A brief account of the important discussions and other business transacted during the Fifth Session is given below.

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

President's Address to Parliament: On 31 January 2022, the President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind addressed the Members of both the Houses assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House. As a statement of policy of the Government, the Address outlined the activities and achievements of the Government during the previous year. It also underlined the policy priorities that the Government wishes to pursue in the forthcoming year.

Motion of Thanks on President's Address to the Members of Parliament: The Motion of Thanks to the President's Address was moved by Shri Harish Dwivedi (BJP) on 2 February 2022, which was seconded by Shri Kamlesh Paswan (BJP). The discussion took place on 2, 3, 4 and 7 February 2022. As many as 117 members belonging to different political parties participated in the debate.

Moving the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, Shri Harish Dwivedi (BJP) said that the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address delivered to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on 31 January 2022.

He said that the Hon. President has highlighted many significant points in his Address. Keeping in mind the basic mantra of this government, "*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Prayas*". He also spoke about the various basic facilities being provided by this government to the villages, poor, farmers and labourers. Along with this, the Hon'ble President has also mentioned the National Education Policy of the Union Government. Apart from this, various types of welfare schemes formulated by this government for the poor have also been highlighted.

He further said that the Prime Minister has set the goal to provide electricity to every poor household in India. For this purpose, the government has completed the work of providing electricity to every village under the *Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana*. The work of providing free electricity connections and meters was done by launching '*Saubhagya Yojana*' in the homes of crores of poor.

He mentioned that the Government has formulated the *Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana* and provided free houses to more than two crore poor people under it. Apart from this, the Government has built more than ten crore toilets all over the country. Along with this, the Honorable Prime Minister has made gas connections available to more than 8 crore women all over India under the *Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana*. The Government is working towards providing free ration to every poor under the *Pradhan Mantri Garib Anna Kalyan Yojana*. Also, free medicines to more than 50 crore poor people has been provided under the *Ayushman Bharat* scheme. Not only this, 12 crore soil health cards have been made by the Government to double the income of the farmers. The Government has also done the work of providing funds to the farmers under the *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana*.

He further said that under the leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, work has been done to construct 1 lakh 40 thousand kms of National Highway during India in the last seven and a half years. The Government has constructed Purvanchal Expressway, Bundelkhand Expressway and the foundation stone of Ganga Expressway has also been laid. The government has also done the work of providing employment to 16 crores poor youth under the *Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana*. The Prime Minister has given the slogan of *Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao*. The age of marriage for girls has been increased from 18 years to 21 years. Apart from this, during the Corona epidemic, the Government has provided a package of more than 20 lakh crore rupees under the *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana*.

The Government is running the Khelo India scheme for sportspersons. Our government has provided opportunities to more than 50 thousand sportspersons from rural backgrounds in various sports. Similarly, 4621 *Shramik* trains have been operated on the occasion of Labour Day. Also, under the *Har Ghar Nal Yojana*, the Government has set a target to provide potable water to every poor household in India by the year 2024. A provision of Rs 3 lakh 50 thousand crores

has been made for this purpose. The Government has also opened the *Jan Dhan* account of 50 crores poor people free of cost.

Seconding the Motion, Dr. Kamlesh Paswan (BJP) said that the Country is celebrating the *Amrit Mahotsav* on completion of 75 years of our independence. And is also facing the severest pandemic of the century, Covid-19. Under the able leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, the Country has faced the challenges of medical facilities and food grains successfully. As many as hundred thirty crore people have been administered free vaccines. The whole country rejoiced the construction of grand Kasi Vishwanath corridor. The *Ujjawala* Scheme is the flagship scheme of the Government which has eased the difficult life of women in countryside.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Rahul Gandhi (INC) said that the Presidential Address should have been a strategic address. Unfortunately, the Presidential Address was a long list of things that the Government claims to have done but did not really contain the deeper strategic issues. Also, the Presidential Address did not touch a couple of central challenges facing by the Country. The Government continuously attacked the unorganized sector and small and medium enterprises during the last seven years. The support required during the Corona crisis was not given. As a result 84 per cent people of India saw their income declined. UPA government had alleviated poverty of 23 crore people in 10 years. There is 46 per cent drop in manufacturing jobs in India. It is because that the Government has destroyed unorganized sector. Today, top hundred richest persons of India have more assets than that possessed by 55 crore Indians. It is because of the Government. He further said that the Country is surrounded by Sri Lanka, Nepal, Burma, Pakistan, Afghanistan and China. The Chinese are very clear about what they want to do. The single biggest strategic goal of India's foreign policy has been to keep Pakistan and China separate. The Government brought them together. He said that a huge strategic mistake has been made in the Country's foreign policy.

*Joining the discussion*¹, Shri T. R. Baalu (DMK) said that the hon. Prime Minister had

¹ **Others who participated in the discussion:** Sarvashri Margani Bharat, Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, Ritesh Pandey, Jagdambika Pal, Hibi Eden, P. Ravindhranath, Ganesh Singh, Abdul Khaleque, Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan', Pinaki Misra, Nama Nageswara Rao, Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Krishanpal Singh Yadav, E.T. Mohammed Basheer, Hasnain Masoodi, B. Manickam Tagore, Sujay Vikhe Patil, Thomas Chazhikadan, Prataprao Jadhav, S.R. Parthiban, C.N. Annadurai, Sudhakar Tukaram Shrangare, Chandeshwar Prasad, Lavu Srikrishna Devarayalu, Bidyut Baran Mahato, Shrirang Appa Barne, Gopal Shetty, Dulal Chandra Goswami, Jasvantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor, Dhanush M. Kumar, Hasmukhbhai S. Patel, Ratansinh Magansinh Rathod, Mitesh Patel (Bakabhai), Gautham Sigamani Pon, Om Pavan Rajenimbalkar, Balubhau *alias* Suresh Narayan Dhanorkar, Raju Bista, Gajanan Kirtikar, D.K. Suresh, N.K. Premachandran, Rahul Ramesh Shewale, Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu, Syed Imtiaz Jaleel, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Naba Kumar Sarania, Sanjay Seth, Uttam Kumar Reddy, Shankar Lalwani, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Hanuman Beniwal, K. Navaskani, Nihal Chand Chouhan, Santosh Kumar, Ramshiromani Verma, Indra Hang Subba, Sangam Lal Gupta, Pallab Lochan Das, V.K. Sreekandan, Sunil Kumar Singh, G. Selvam, Suresh Kashyap, Talari Rangaiah, Naranbhai Kachhadiya, A. Ganeshmurthi, Kuruva Gorantla Madhav, Anto Antony, B.N. Bachegowda, Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka, Janardan Mishra, Jaydev Galla, K. Navaskani, P.P. Chaudhary, S. Venkatesan, Tapir Gao, Malook Nagar, Nayab Singh Saini, Ramcharan Bohra, Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava, Janardan Singh Sigrwal, Vinod Lakhamashi Chavda, Ravi Kishan, P.C. Mohan, Sanganna Amarappa Karadi, Raja Amareshwara Naik, Sukhbir Singh Jaunapuria, Rahul Kaswan, C.P. Joshi, Adv. A.M. Ariff, Adv. Adoor Prakash, Adv. Dean Kuriakose, Kunwar Danish Ali, Dr.

mentioned in the election manifesto that two crore jobs would be provided for the youth every year. Now, seven and a half years have been over and more than 15 crore jobs should have been created by the hon. Prime Minister, but one cannot forget that issue. one cannot forget even the thing he had promised on the floor of the House and also outside the Parliament, that Indian farmers would be provided MSP shortly. The Government, which is now coming forward through the President's Address to say that they are going to bring the local languages once again, denied the opportunity of conducting examination in the local languages in respect of competitive examination for the Railways and the Postal Department. Since the DMK agitated in both the Houses of Parliament, they have given the opportunity to write the competitive examinations in the local languages. The competitive examination, NEET is a menace to Tamil students. More than 30 young students have committed suicide in Tamil Nadu because they lost the ranks after writing the NEET examination. This matter was taken into consideration when their leader, Dr. Stalin, came to power and established a judicial committee headed by Justice A. K. Rajan. Justice A. K. Rajan decided to abolish the NEET examination forthwith. Tamil Nadu Assembly brought a resolution to abolish the NEET examination and have brought a Bill also. As a matter of fact, the Governor is sitting over the Bill for the past five months. As per articles 200 and 201, this should have been referred to the President of India for his assent. Thus, the issue of NEET is still pending. The State of Tamil Nadu was in heavy floods three times and because of the floods, many houses, many farmlands have perished. Even the paddy fields were destroyed. The farmers have lost crores and crores of rupees. The Central Committee came there, but the National Disaster Restoration and Relief Fund has not come so far. A demand of Rs. 6,230 crore has been sent to the Government of India, but so far nothing has been received by the Government of Tamil Nadu. He said that All these things should be considered properly by the hon. Prime Minister and the Home Minister.

Replying to the Discussion, Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi thanked hon. President for his Address to both Houses of Parliament. He mentioned that Hon. President had incorporated in his Address the details of all the concerted efforts made during the recent past to make India a self-reliant country as well as with regard to an aspirational India.

Speaking on Motion of Thanks, he said that history is testimony to the fact that the world witnessed a paradigm shift after the second world war. After Corona crisis also, the world is again moving towards a new world order with new systems and approaches. We should never

Amol Ramsing Kolhe, Dr. Alok Kumar Suman, Dr. D. Ravikumar, Dr. DNV Senthilkumar S., Dr. (Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Dr. Beesetti Venkata Satyavathi, Prof. Sougata Ray, Smt. Navneet Ravi Rana, Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule, Smt. Smt. Geetha Viswanath Vanga, Smt. Jaskaur Meena, Smt. Riti Pathak, Smt. Rama Devi, Smt. Sharda Anil Patel, Smt. Gitaben V. Rathva, Smt. Ranjanben Bhatt, Smt. Aparupa Poddar, Smt. Sumalatha Ambareesh, Smt. Raksha Nikhil Khadse, Smt. Sunita Duggal, Smt. Pratima Mondal, Smt. Poonamben Maadam, Sushri Mahua Moitra, Kumari Ramya Haridas and Kumari Agatha K. Sangma.

underestimate India for the global leadership role. In this context, *Amrit Mahotsava* of Independence is an inspiring example. During the past few years, Country has acquired tremendous strength in various core areas. Today, the poor have got their own bank accounts and money given by Government to poor people is credited to their bank accounts through Direct Benefit Transfer. During the *Amrit Mahotsava*, it is the most opportune time to remember those who contributed during the fight for independence. It is also an appropriate time to take some resolve to materialize their dreams.

Today, India is the fastest growing large economy among the big economies of the world. The farmers of the Country have produced record yields during the Corona crisis. The Government have provided free ration to more than 80 crore countrymen and are still doing it today. Our total exports are at historical levels and have set highest records. And this has happened during the Corona crisis. Agricultural exports are at historically top levels. Software exports are scaling new heights. There has been an unprecedented increase in mobile phone exports. Today, the Country is also making its mark in defence exports. Today, there is a record investment in terms of FDI and FPI in India. In the field of renewable energy, India is among the top five countries in the world today. In this time of crisis, if the country was to be saved, then reforms were necessary.

The Prime Minister also said that Gati Shakti Master Plan is a holistic approach. To ensure connectivity, the Government is emphasizing on this. Rural roads are being constructed at the fastest pace since independence. National highways are being constructed. Electrification of railway lines is being done. Today, the country is building a network of new airports, heliports and waterdromes. Work is underway for optical fibre network in more than 6 lakh villages of the country. All these works provide employment. Modern infrastructure is the need of the country today. Unprecedented investment is also taking place. The more the economy grows, the more employment opportunities will be created and that is the goal and we have focused on these things for the last seven years. The production in every sector is increasing. The Country is becoming a part of the global value chain because of the *Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan*. He further said that the Government's major focus is on labour incentive sectors like MSMEs and textiles. The Government has also launched a special scheme with an outlay of Rs. 3 lakh crore for MSMEs in order to protect its small industries in this critical period of Corona and our MSME sector has availed of its benefit. In the same way, our *Mudra* scheme has been very successful, due to which millions of people have moved towards self-employment.

There is a great need for better infrastructure to provide stimulus to the industry. The PM *Gatishakti* Master Plan will tremendously whittle down the logistics cost leading the delivery of goods at cheaper rates even inside the country and at the same time it will enable the exporters to

compete with the world. The Government has opened up new areas for entrepreneurs and invited the private sector in Space, Defence, Drones and Mining to become a partner in the development of the country today under the *Atmanirbhar Bharat Yojana*. Simple tax system has been introduced to create a conducive environment for entrepreneurs in the country. There were 500 start-ups in our country prior to the year 2014 and now during these seven years, 7,000 start-ups have been operating in this country.

The Government has made inflation control the primary goal of its fiscal policy. Despite Corona, inflation this year has been 5.2 percent and in that too food inflation has been less than three percent. The pious occasion of “*Amrit Kaal*” of the 75th year of independence is a time to make positive contribution to the development journey of India. He urged upon the Opposition and all the colleagues of the House and to the countrymen on the pious occasion of '*Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav*' that let us try, unitedly with new resolutions and with a resolve to make a 'Self-reliant India'.

All the amendments moved were negatived. The Motion was adopted.

The Union Budget - 2022-2023: On 1 February 2022, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman presented the Union Budget 2022-2023.

While presenting the Budget, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman said that India's economic growth is estimated to be 9.2 per cent, highest among large economies. She said that we are marking *Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav*, and have entered into *AmritKaal*, the 25-year-long leadup to *India@100*. She said that by achieving certain goals during the *AmritKaal*, the government aims to attain the vision set by Hon'ble Prime Minister for *India@100*. They are:

- Complementing the macro-economic level growth focus with a micro-economic level all-inclusive welfare focus,
- Promoting digital economy & fintech, technology enabled development, energy transition, and climate action, and
- Relying on virtuous cycle starting from private investment with public capital investment helping to crowd-in private investment.

General Discussion on the Budget

General Discussion on the Union Budget for 2022-2023 took place on 07, 08, 09 and 10 February 2022 and lasted for 15 hours and 35 minutes. In all, 143 Members took part in

the debate.

Initiating the discussion on the Union Budget 2022-2023 on 7 February 2022, Dr. Shashi Tharoor (INC) said that India has moved beyond the horrors of the destructive second wave of the COVID and is coping reasonably well with the current Omicron wave. In spite of this, the presentation of the Budget annually cannot merely be seen as a purely routine economic exercise. The Government should have presented a political vision to manage the economy, heal the country and set it on a path to recovery. The nation is today facing unprecedented levels of unemployment. One-fifth of India's population has plunged below the poverty line. Indian middle-class has been facing inflation, shrinking incomes and the acceleration of household debt. There is distress and anguish in the agrarian economy. The Government should have strengthened existing employment guarantee schemes like MGNREGA, provide life support for the MSME sector and reduce Income-Tax. He further added that the Government has not provided support for the Armed Forces to accelerated urgent modernization requirements. The Government has not increased allocations to education. The hon. Finance Minister in the address spoke about how the Government constantly strives to provide the necessary ecosystem for the middle-class. After seeing the contents of the budget, the Indian middle-class would like to know what is in this ecosystem. The disruptive policy of demonetisation caused widespread economic havoc. The Government has repeatedly increased excise duties on fuel, pulses and edible oil. The rapid expansion in income inequality in our country is grave source of concern. He said to forget developing an urban version of MGNREGA to address rising urban poverty, the current allocations will mean that the Government will at best be able to provide 16 to 20 days of work not 100. He further said that the Budget talks about the creation of 60 lakh jobs over five years. But it is not a kind of solution in a country where 5.3 crore are currently unemployed and 47.5 lakh job seekers enter the job market each year. One concrete measure to boost employment generation would have been to support the ailing MSMEs. The Budget has done very little to recognize and support this extraordinary need. Sixty lakh MSMEs went out of business after demonetization. He added that SIDBI says that 67 per cent of the remaining MSMEs that they surveyed closed last year. The Government has failed to provide basic interventions such as the restoration of the Interest Subvention Scheme or a reduction in GST rates. The share of farm allocations has declined from last year. The funding for key schemes like the *Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana*, subsidies for fertilisers and petroleum has been slashed. The number of beneficiaries of the MSP regime and the quantity procured has fallen. The Government is not raising money for the National Health Mission. CAPEX has fallen in each of the last three Quarters along with a decline in new project announcements in the last Quarter. There is a lack of consistency in the Government's approach on privatisation.

Participating in the discussion, Dr. Nishikant Dubey (BJP) said that the budget supports

the poor, farmer, women, *dalit*, backward, and tribals. Provision has been made in this budget for interlinking of rivers. The climatic condition of the country is such that somewhere it is dry, and somewhere it rains a lot. By making a provision for interlinking of rivers in this budget, Ken-Betwa, Daman Ganga-Pinjal, Godavari - Krishna, Krishna-Pennar, Pennar - Kaveri rivers will be interlinked and lakhs of hectares of land will be irrigated in such states, which will benefit the farmers. In the budget, the Government has committed to organic farming. PM Gati Shakti will bring multi-modal connectivity. In regard to the discussion about drones he said that drones are needed in defence and civil aviation. Farmers should also be encouraged for drone technology, so that they can protect their crops, can spray fertilizers and pesticides on their crops. Quality education is also mentioned in the budget. Education in villages has come to a standstill for two years because physical classes were not going on during Corona period. Universalization of quality education and the manners to provide education in the regional language through digital university and TV has also been kept in mind for the first time in the Budget. The Country is celebrating *Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav*. 75 years have passed and the Hon. Prime Minister has visioned the condition of villages, poor and backward classes after 100 years. In this Budget, the Government has tried to give relief to everyone whether it is a matter of tax, start-up, MNREGA and PM Gati Shakti .

*Joining the discussion*², Shri Dayanidhi Maran (DMK) said that the Budget is as an anti-federal and anti-people Budget and the Government has completely ignored the welfare of the people. The middle classes were expecting a lot. For the last two years, it has been very bad for the

² **Others who participated in the discussion:** Sarvashri Sudip Bandyopadhyay, Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao Mane, Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu, Dinesh Chandra Yadav, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Ramshiromani Verma, Sunil Dattatray Tatkar, Jayant Sinha, Syed Imtiaz Jaleel, K. Muraleedharan, N.K. Premachandran, Sushil Kumar Singh, V.K. Sreekandan, S.R. Parthiban, Sudhakar Tukaram Shrangare, P.R. Natarajan, Vishnu Dayal Ram, Gajanan Kirtikar, B.B. Patil, Kalyan Banerjee, Arvind Sawant, Kesineni Srinivas, Ganesh Singh, Dulal Chandra Goswami, Shyam Singh Yadav, Thomas Chazikadan, Jagdambika Pal, Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava, Anto Antony, D.K. Suresh, P. Ravindhranath, Dilip Ghosh, D.M. Kathir Anand, M.K. Raghavan, N. Reddeppa, Mahabali Singh, Tejasvi Surya, M. Selvaraj, Pradyut Bordoloi, Ramesh Bidhuri, Hanuman Beniwal, Vijay Kumar Hansdak, Janardan Singh Sigrwal, Devaji Patel, Naranbhai Kachhadiya, C.N. Annadurai, Janardan Mishra, Sudarshan Bhagat, A. Ganeshamurthi, Jsvantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor, Nalin Kumar Kateel, S. Muniswamy, Sanjay Seth, Gautham Sigamani Pon, N. Reddeppa, Hasmukhbhai S. Patel, Ratansinh Magansinh Rathod, Dhanush M. Kumar, Naba Kumar Sarania, Suresh Kashyap, Gopal Shetty, Bidyut Baran Mahato, Shrirang Appa Barne, Ritesh Pandey, Benny Behanan, P.P Chaudhary, Hemant Tukaram Godse, Rakesh Singh, Chandeshwar Prasad, Kuruva Gorantla Madhav, K. Navaskani, Rahul Ramesh Shewale, Kanakmal Katara, Kripal Balaji Tumane, Jamyang Tsering Namgyal, Balubhau *alias* Suresh Narayan Dhanorkar, Rahul Kaswan, Shankar Lalwani, Malook Nagar, Deepak Baij, Choudhary Mehboob Ali Kaiser, Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Dipsinh Shankarsinh Rathod, Sukhbir Singh Jaunapuria, T.N. Prathapan, Uday Pratap Singh, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Sunil Kumar Singh, Sanjay Kumar Bandi, Ram Kripal Yadav, Y. Devendrappa, Mitesh Rameshbhai Patel, Arjunlal Meena, Rattan Lal Kataria, Manoj Tiwari, Ramcharan Bohra, Santosh Kumar, Mohanbhai Kalyanji Kundariya, Raju Bisht, Nihal Chand Chauhan, Kuldeep Rai Sharma, Unmesh Bhaiyyasaheb Patil, C.P. Joshi, Adv. A.M. Ariff, Adv. Adoor Prakash, Adv. Dean Kuriakose, Kunwar Danish Ali, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Dr. G. Ranjith Reddy, Dr. K. Jayakumar, Dr. M.P. Abdussamad Samadani, Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde, Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe, Dr. K. Jayakumar, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit, Dr. Thol Thirumaavalavan, Dr. Alok Kumar Suman, Dr. Dhal Singh Bisen, Dr. Mohammad Jawed, Dr. Rajdeep Roy, Dr. Dnv Senthilkumar S., Dr. Talari Rangaiah, Dr. Sujay Vikhe Patil, Dr. T.R. Paarivendhar, Dr. Bhartiben D. Shiyal, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Prof. Sougata Ray, Smt. Aparupa Poddar, Smt. Sharda Anil Patel, Smt. Gitaben V. Rathva, Smt. Riti Pathak, Smt. Navneet Ravi Rana, Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule, Smt. Jaskaur Meena, Smt. Sumalatha Ambareesh, Smt. Ranjanben Bhatt, Smt. Rama Devi, Smt. Poonamben Maadam, Smt. Pratima Mondal, Smt. Geetha Viswanath Vanga, Kumari Ramya Haridas, Kumari Agatha K. Sangma, Sushri Diya Kumari and Sushri Sunita Duggal.

middle classes. The Economic Survey and the Budget have failed to address the elephant in the room; the Government has failed to address agriculture. In this Budget, the allocation for rural development as percentage of GDP has declined from 0.62 per cent to 0.54 per cent this year. The allocation for food subsidy has been slashed. He said that they have been voicing their opinion that Chennai has been facing the worst climate change. Their State has been getting unseasonal rains. There is no data available and there are no funds available. There is no fund allocation for any project proposed by the Tamil Nadu Government, especially for new railway schemes in Tamil Nadu. The Union Government has not made any effort regarding fiscal deficit of the States. The States should be allowed a fiscal deficit of 5 per cent of GSDP without any condition. This is the need of the hour. The Finance Minister has said that India's economic growth in the current year, is estimated at 9.2 per cent, the highest among all the large economies. Indian billionaires increased their wealth by 35 per cent during the lockdown, whereas the middle-class India is estimated to have shrunk by 3.2 crore people, and 12 crore people were pushed back into poverty. The Government propose to divest stake in many profitable PSUs like BPCL, Shipping Corporation of India, Concor, BEML, Project & Development India Limited, Engineering Project (India) Limited, and Container Corporation of India Limited. The Rafale deal has cost the Country Rs. 58,891 crore. The IT golden triangle in South India is Bengaluru-Hyderabad-Chennai. This is the golden IT Triangle which creates a lot of money. He said that States make India. Prosperous States make a prosperous India. I urged the Central Government not to be biased against the States.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman said that the Budget projections 2022-23 are looking at a nominal GDP growth of 11.1 per cent. To limit the damage inflicted by the pandemic, the Government had announced a special economic and comprehensive package of Rs. 29.87 lakh crore through *Atma Nirbhar Bharat* and that includes the measures taken by the RBI also. Under *Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana*, Rs.32.11 crore loans have been given with a sanctioned amount of Rs.17 lakh crore. This has created 1.2 crore additional employment opportunities between 2015 and 2018. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund has been created with a size of Rs. 1 lakh crore. Infrastructure is one of the main critical points and we want to keep strengthening it.

She tried to reply to all the questions that were raised about the budget. She concluded with thanking the members for their patient listening.

Discussion on Demands for Grants

Demands for Grants of Ministries were discussed and voted during the Second Part of the Session that began on 15 March 2022: (i) Ministry of Railways on 15 and 16 March 2022; (ii) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways on 16, 21 and 22 March 2022 ; (iii) Ministry of Civil Aviation on 22 and 23 March 2022; (iv) Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 23 and 24 March

2022; (v) and Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways on 24 March 2022. Thirteen cut motions were moved in respect of Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, twenty eight in respect of Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of Civil Aviation, three in respect of Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and twenty one in respect of Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways. All the cut motions were negatived. All other remaining outstanding Demands for Grants in respect of the Union Budget for the year 2022-2023 were submitted to the vote of the House and voted on 24 March 2022. The related Appropriation Bill was passed the same day.

The discussion was concluded.

Appropriation and Finance Bills: The relevant Appropriation Bills were passed on 24 March 2022. Later, on 25 March 2022, the Finance Bill, 2022 was passed by the Lok Sabha. The Rajya Sabha also returned all the Appropriation Bills and the Finance Bill, 2022 on 30 March 2022. As such, the entire Financial Business was completed before 31 March 2022.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

During the Session, 12 Government Bills were introduced and 13 Bills were passed. As many as 154 Bills on different subjects were introduced by Private Members during the Session. Some of the important Bills passed were:

The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022: On 25 March 2022, The Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah moving the motion for consideration of the Bill said that the Delhi Municipal Corporation caters to 95 per cent share of civic amenities in the whole capital territory region. In all three Corporations, about 1 lakh 20 thousand employees work. Being the capital territory region, the President House, The Parliament House, the Prime Minister Residence, the Central Secretariat, a number of embassies and premises for important international meetings are situated here. Therefore, it is all the more necessary that the three Corporations of Delhi could discharge the responsibility of looking after the civic amenities in an efficient manner. There is no uniformity in terms of policy in all three Corporations. All three Corporations act and function following different set of policies because each Corporation has exclusive power for formulation of policies for itself. There is no uniformity in the conditions of service of the employees leading to wide spread resentment among them. The resources and the responsibilities were also not divided with proper diligence. As a result, the Corporations are not able to mobilize the necessary resources for discharging their duties and essential functions. The Government is proposing some amendments to ensure that these Municipal Corporations could discharge their duties with more efficiency and transparency.

The number of councilors is also proposed to be brought down from 272 to maximum 250. He hoped that after passage of the Bill, conditions in Delhi will improve to a large extent.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Manish Tewari (INC) said that in the year 1991, the then Congress government started the process of giving political autonomy to the people of Delhi. In the year 1991, the law relating to the National Capital Territory of Delhi was passed. Last year, the Central Government made an attempt to have the control of Delhi by amending the NCT of Delhi law. The Bill to merge the MCDs is also a step in this direction. The provisions of the Constitution also intend that the scope of local bodies should vest in the state Governments. Legislative competence to amend this law is vested in the Delhi Assembly and not the Parliament. It is told that there was huge gap in the resources of the three corporations. If this was the reason, the Union Government could provide funds to the Government of Delhi as grants to bridge that gap. The Bill does not give any clarity as to after which delimitation the new corporation will be constituted. Apart from this, Clause 13 of the Bill says that the Central Government may appoint a special officer till the constitution of the new corporation.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Ramesh Bidhuri (BJP) said that Provision of Municipal bodies was made in the Constitution through the 74th amendment in 1992 with a view to strengthening the democracy at the grassroot level. In 2011-12, MCD was trifurcated without thinking of the resources of revenue for the North MCD and the East MCD. The Delhi finance commission had recommended that approximately Rs. 40,500 crore should be provided for running the corporations. However, the Government of Delhi got only Rs. 17,000 crore approved from Delhi Assembly for running the MCD. However, they released only Rs. 6,129 crore. All the three corporations gave three proposals to the Delhi Government to increase their revenue. The first was to increase the commercial tax but the Delhi Government did not grant its permission. Then, the three corporations sought permission from the Government to issue Bonds but that has also been kept pending. All the three corporations have undertaken numerous development works. They have established 95 new schools whereas the Delhi Government has not established even a single new school during the last seven years.

Joining the discussion, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy (DMK) asked that the urgency to bring in a Bill in this form and the justification for reducing the number of Councilors from 272 to 250. He further said that the Supreme Court had already made an observation saying that the Government is bringing in Bills without putting in much thought into it. He said that when the

* **Others who participated in the discussion:** Sarvashri Dileshwar Kamait, Lavu Srikrishna Devarayalu, Arvind Sawant, Gaurav Gogoi, Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma, Manoj Tiwari, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Ravneet Singh, Adv. A.M. Ariff, Dr. M. P. Abdussamad Samadani, Dr. D. Ravikumar, Dr. Nishikant Dubey, Prof. Saugata Ray, Kunwar Danish Ali, Kumari Chandrani Murmu, Sushri Mahua Moitra and Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule.

Delhi Government had trifurcated it, probably there must have been a reason behind that. The biggest problems which these municipal corporations face is with regard to the garbage dump yard. The Government of India should create a separate fund for modernization of the garbage disposal mechanism. He suggested adoption of a process called bio-mining for disposal of the garbage.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah said that the Fifth Finance Commission of Delhi had recommended to provide Rs. 40,561 crore to the three Municipal Corporations. The government of Delhi provided even less than Rs. 7,000 crore. Now, they contend that the Municipal Corporations are not functioning. However, the Municipal Corporations have done a better job than them. They got more hospitals and schools constructed. The deficit accruing today in the aftermath of the creation of so many Municipal Corporations is to the tune of Rs. 11,000 crore, while Rs. 32,000 crore were not provided. If these Rs. 32,000 crore had been provided, this deficit of Rs. 11,000 crore would not have accrued and there would have been a surplus of Rs. 20,000 crore resulting in the fulfillment of people's wishes. The Municipal Corporations requested for loan waivers, full reimbursement of expenses in the education sector, funding for expenses on sanitation etc. However, the Government of Delhi did not accede to even one recommendation. In March, 2020, a request was forwarded with regard to commercial tax. Today it is March, 2022, no one knows where that request is lying pending? Requests for increasing parking charges were rejected. The SDMC had also sent a proposal for amending the case transfer charges, that is pending till date. The RBI had permitted the Corporations to issue bonds for implementation of various projects and there was permission for raising loan up to a permitted quantity for financial inclusion. The Corporations sought permission of the Delhi Government for issuing bond but it was rejected. The approved Budget by the State Government was also curtailed. The integrated Municipal Corporations will have one Mayor instead of three Mayors, there will be 25 committees instead of 75 committees. Instead of three Municipal Commissioners, there will be one Municipal Commissioner. Instead of three Headquarters, there would be one Headquarters. There would be uniformity in decisions and two types of tax structures would not be there in one city. It would lead to better financial condition. About Rs. 150 crore expenses would be reduced per annum. The Government has brought this Bill with an objective of streamlining the services of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, to further strengthen the infrastructure facilities and make the Municipal Corporations self reliant.

The Bill was passed.

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2022: On 28 March 2022 the Minister of Tribal Affairs, Shri Arjun Munda moved the motion for consideration of the Bill. He said that the Government is striving for the maximum development of the tribal community. This Ministry is continuously working for the development of tribal people through

various schemes. It is a matter of great pleasure that this House is pondering over the welfare of the Darlong community of Tripura which has been neglected for many years.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Pradyut Bordoloi (INC) said that the Tripura has 19 very distinct, recognised tribal groups and among these 19 distinct tribal groups, there are also 9 distinct tribal languages used by these tribal people. The current Bill has not estimated the expenditure for the welfare of the proposed inclusion of these tribes. There is a need to commit funds and formulate concrete policies for this purpose.

There is a need to meaningfully implement the Bezbaruah Committee Report for the safety and security of the North-East Tribal communities. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has been dysfunctional for the last four years. It is needed to expedite its working and presentation of reports and address the Commission's manpower and budget shortages, so that it can actively work towards the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes community. He requested that justice should be given to these communities, including the six communities of Assam.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Tapir Gao (BJP) said that since the merger of Tripura with in the year 1949, it has been a tribal state till now. In Tripura, Darlong people are only 2.15 per cent of the total population now. Their cultural traditions differ from their main caste Kuki. That is why, today, Darlong is being recognised. He further said that after the inclusion of any tribe into the list, full attention should also be paid to improve the socio-economic status and literacy of those people. In Tripura, many rural areas dominated by tribal people also require living facilities and other facilities related to medical treatment, children's education and road and communication.

Joining the discussion, Smt. Goddeti Madhavi (YSRCP) said that the Scheduled Tribes have been one of the most deprived and neglected sections of India for thousands of years. It is a progressive Bill, as it ensures that the tribal Darlong community are recognised under Article 342 of the Constitution. It will attract several benefits including reservation in jobs and education. He also requested the Central Government to consider the setting up of Special Educational Zones in scheduled areas. There has been a successive decrease in the funds released to the State of Andhra Pradesh under the Grants-in-aid. He further requested the Government to support the tribal communities in all the States and especially ensure that the budget allocated for welfare programmes do not get lapsed and are implemented effectively.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Arjun Munda said that the bill is related to Tripura, in which the Darlong community as a sub-caste of Kuki has been brought for amendment. He said that the Government of India is committed to tribal development. He emphasised that from the

* **Others who participated in the discussion:** Sarvashri A. Raja, Arvind Sawant, Faizal P.P. Mohammed, Hasnain Masoodi, Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka, Rebati Tripura, Indra Hang Subba, Naba Kumar Sarania, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Girish Chandra, Kodikunnil Suresh, Kunar Hembram, E. T. Mohammed Basheer, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Smt. Pratima Mondal, Smt. Jaskaur Meena and Kumari Agatha K. Sangma.

year 2014-15 to the year 2021-22, there has been a manifold increase in the STC component. Therefore, where there was an allocation of Rs 16 thousand 111 crore in the year 2014-15, in the year 2021-22, Rs 87 thousand 585 crore has been allocated. The Government made an action plan, *Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana*, in which it targeted that gaps should not be there in education and health and there should not be any lack of infrastructure also. In this scheme, by including 36,000 villages, through the Ministry of *Jal Shakti*, it is being ensured that there is proper arrangement of drinking water, because in most of the tribal areas diseases are caused by water. He further said that the budget provision for *Eklavya Model Schools* was only Rs 278 crore. But now, Rs 1418 crore has been allocated to operate them. He said that all hon. members have supported this bill, and requested that this bill be passed by the House.

The Motion was adopted. The bill was passed.

The Chartered Accountants, the Cost and Works Accountants and Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2021: On 29 March 2022, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; Minister of State of the Ministry of Planning and Minister of State in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Shri Rao Inderjit Singh moved that the Bill further to amend the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 and the Company Secretaries Act, 1980, be taken into consideration.

Initiating the discussion, Dr. M. K. Vishnu Prasad (INC) said that the Bill revolves around Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), and the Disciplinary Committee which is one of the arms of this Institute. The earlier Disciplinary Committee had five members, out of which three are from ICAI, two are Government nominees. Now, the Government is appointing one more nominee, thereby increasing from two Government nominees to three Government nominees in the Disciplinary Committee. He further said that the President of the Disciplinary Committee has to be from among the Government nominees. The Government is going to dilute the powers of ICAI, and asked why the Government has to give another parallel body called the Indian Institute of Chartered Accountants?

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria (BJP) said that the member will be appointed by the Government on the basis of the recommendation of the panel. Also, through this amendment, a provision has also been made that the disciplinary process will be completed within a period of one year *i.e.* 365 days. Apart from this, now the Disciplinary Director will also have to submit his report in respect of any complaint so as to ascertain it is actionable or not. He further said that now there is no need to even get a primary opinion in any

* **Others who participated in the discussion:** Sarvashri A. Raja, Rahul Ramesh Shewale, Kaushlendra Kumar, Bhartruhari Mahtab, E.T. Mohammed Basheer, Balubhau *alias* Suresh Narayan Dhanorkar, Gopal Shetty, N. K. Premachandran, Girish Chandra, Hanuman Beniwal, P. Ravindhranath, Thomas Chazhikadan, Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka, Anurag Sharma, Arvind Sawant, Ravi Kishan, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Dr. Beesetti Venkata Satyavathi, Kunwar Danish Ali, Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule and Smt. Navneet Ravi Rana.

complaint related matter. If any authorized person makes a complaint with evidence, that complaint will be treated as a report. Along with this, another provision has been made that if disciplinary action is going on against anyone, then its full details will be put on the portal. Also, a Coordination Committee will be set up for these three institutes. And, this Committee will not interfere in the functioning of all the institutes. Earlier there was no provision that any action could be taken against a chartered accountant firm, so the person who signed was responsible for it. The firm was not responsible. A new chapter has been added so that the firm can also be registered.

Joining the discussion, Prof. Sougata Ray (TMC) said that the Bill was referred to the Standing Committee but the ultimate Bill has not followed certain things mentioned by the said Committee. The Standing Committee mentioned that the autonomy of these institutes should not be hampered. The Bill aims at bringing discipline to the professions but the Disciplinary Authority will be headed by a non-chartered accountant and the Disciplinary Committee would have more non-CA members than CA members. He further said that it is alright to bring in some small changes like increasing the term of the Council from three years to four years; the penalties can be enhanced; there could be fines imposed in case of misconduct. The Government has not accepted the recommendation of setting up an Indian Institute of Accounting akin to IITs and IIMs. He urged upon the Government to give some independence and autonomy, improve the disciplinary mechanism by all means and bring in people from outside to judge the chartered accountants.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman said that the current set of amendments is for three Institutes, the Chartered Accountants Institute, the Cost and Works Accountants Institute, and also the Institute of Company Secretaries. There is no proposal at all to have a single legislation for all the three Institutes. The amendments have been brought in to make sure that there is a greater comparability between the functioning of the three institutes.

She said that there is no proposal here to impinge upon the autonomy of these three institutions. She informed that the Council is being given full autonomy to decide the fee as regards registration of Members and certificate of practice and will also be continuing to administer the funds. In the proposed amendment, the Council shall continue to constitute these bodies -- the Board of Discipline and the Disciplinary Committee -- as per the existing practice. There will also be no change in the number of members in these bodies. However, majority will be of non-members of the Institute. This again falls back on the Council itself to propose the names and give the panel from which the Government appoints somebody. This brings in greater transparency and a greater fresh outsider's approach to the issue. The constitution of a Coordination Committee has been proposed for the development and harmonisation of the three professions. The Coordination Committee will not be issuing directives at all. It is more to manage the funds of the Institute and other things. Globally, the conduct of Chartered Accountants, particularly those who are auditors of public interest entities, is regulated. So, even in India, on

similar lines we set up the NFRA, the National Financial Reporting Authority.

She further informed that the term of the Council is being enhanced to four years from three years; the term of a member is being restricted from three terms to two terms. In course of review of Quality Audit Reports, sometimes the QRB comes across irregularities in audit reports. Through this amendment, the QRB may refer such matters to the Disciplinary Directorate to proceed against the members of such auditors.

The Motion was adopted. The Bill, as amended, was passed.

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes)Orders (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022: On 01 April 2022, the Minister of Tribal Affairs, Shri Arjun Munda moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that *Gond, Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari and Rajgond* communities should be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes of the four new districts of the State of Uttar Pradesh namely Sant Kabir Nagar, Kushinagar, Chandauli and Sant Ravidas Nagar and the *Gond* community should be deleted from the list of Scheduled Castes of the said districts.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Deepak Bajj (INC) said that through the Bill, the Government is including the Gond community living in Uttar Pradesh into the Scheduled Tribe list, that is a welcome step. The several States have sent proposals to the Union Government for providing reservations to certain castes. The Government should pay attention to it also. The Chhattisgarh government has also sent a proposal to the Union Government in this regard. He further said that there are about 42 tribes in Chhattisgarh. The *Mahaar* and *Maahra* castes residing in Bastar district are economically backward and have long been struggling to get included in the Scheduled Tribes list. The traditions of the tribal people, their dialects, their ways of living create a distinct identity in this country. Therefore, it is also very important to protect and conserve the tribals. He also said that it is painful to know about the conditions of the tribal people in Bastar. The Central Government should take it seriously. There have been mining in Bastar for almost 60 years, but the local tribals there have not been benefited. He said that in the recruitments there, the local people should be given priority and reservation too.

Participating in the discussion,* Shri Jagdambika Pal (BJP) said that the subject of inclusion of the *Gond* community, *Dhuria* community and *Kharwar* castes from the Scheduled Caste to the Scheduled Tribe list was pending for years. It is the priority of the Government that the culture and heritage of the tribal communities of the country are conserved. To fulfil the resolve of the welfare of tribal people and for bringing them into the mainstream of the country,

* **Others who participated in the discussion:** Sarvashri K. Subbarayan, Thomas Chazhikadan, Rajendra Dhedy Gavit, B.B. Patil, Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka, Er. Guman Singh Damor, Hanuman Beniwal, N.K. Premachandran, Sunil Kumar Singh, Raju Bista, Girish Chandra, Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Singari, Dr. Alok Kumar Suman, Dr. D. Ravikumar, Dr. Thol Thirumaavalavan, Prof. Sougata Ray, Smt. Lockett Chatterjee, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Smt. Sarmistha Sethi, Smt. Sangeeta Azad and Smt. Navneet Ravi Rana.

the Government has increased the budget for them by 12.32 per cent. After this Amendment, the people belonging to *Gond* and *Dhuria* communities in these four districts, will get all the benefits of the Scheduled Tribes. The *Gond* community is divided into its four sub-castes. The people of the *Gond* community are found not only in Uttar Pradesh, but they are in large numbers in Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh too. People from the Gond community are found in at least 62 districts of Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, the people belonging to the *Gond* community living in all these districts should also be considered to be included in this said list. The intention of the government is that the people belonging to *Dhuria*, *Gond* caste, should get the benefit of reservation of ST caste but that intention is not being fulfilled due to lack of knowledge of the lower-level officials. A clear order came from the government and GO was issued, but despite this, caste certificates are not being issued in all the districts. He supported the Bill.

Joining the discussion, Smt. Pratima Mondal (TMC) said that According to the NCRB, the crime rate against SC, ST communities has increased from 22.8 per lakh population to 25 per lakh population in 2020. Uttar Pradesh stands at the top with 10,138 cases in 2016 to 10,430 cases in 2020. In different Departments of Government and bodies funds allocated for the development of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe are lying unutilized and then diverted to other areas. Proper steps should be taken to prevent this. She further said that the inclusion of more categories and making regulations is not enough. Allocation of more funds, implementation and real change through education are the need of the hour. Chapter on inclusivity and equality must be included in school curriculum to build a better generation, and thus their future. She support the Bill.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Tribal Affairs, Shri Arjun Munda said that the resolution of the '*Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav*' should be that the tribals of the country should be seen connected to the mainstream of the country and move forward in all areas once we complete 100 years of independence. The budgeting policy for tribals was made in the 70s as to, how the state would make provision for the budget, what kind of developmental programs would be planned and on the basis of tribal sub-plan, the state would spend those amounts and implement identify or prioritize the plans or will. But that was never followed. Even after the Lokur Committee was formed in the year 1965, the then government did not comply with that recommendation. On the basis of the report that came, the Government asked all the states to give their recommendations. Those recommendations are received by the Union Government through the states and the Union Government refers to the RGI waiting for it to be taken from the anthropological site, because the work of the census data is looked after by the RGI. After that the Commission visits the field and re- evaluates everything. The government is seriously looking into all the caste related matters of honorable members, how to bring everything on the basis of merit.

The Bill was passed.

The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Bill, 2022: On 4 April 2022, the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah moving the Bill said that the Bill will replace the Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920. Along with this, the government is also framing a new Model 'Prison Manual'. The Model Prison Manual focuses on rehabilitation of prisoners, restricting the powers of jail authorities, provision of separate prisons to open jails for women prisoners, etc.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Manish Tewari (INC) said that the Bill seeks to contravene the three important articles of the Constitution - Article 14, Article 19 and Article 21. In the year 1973, the Supreme Court of India gave an order. The Supreme Court had said that the basic feature of the Constitution cannot be modified by this House whereas this Bill violates fundamental rights. He further said there is a need to think with great seriousness into the issue of whether there is any justification for having Section 107, Section 108, Section 109 and Section 110 in the law today. He said that if a person is arrested for a crime for which sentence is less than seven years, then he will not be required to give this sample. In the previous law, this period was one year, the government increased it to seven years.

*Participating** in the discussion Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram (BJP) said that the officials of the Investigating Agency will get a huge success in securing the conviction. This Bill has been brought to replace the 102 years old law. This Bill will not only help in achieving higher conviction rate but will also help in curbing criminals and crime. If the Investigating Agencies are not enabled then it will be a very difficult task to control the crime. He further said that it is the need of the hour that the Investigating Agency should use new techniques and collect the evidence in a scientific manner. On the report of the Law Commission and in the light of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, this task was given to NCRB and was asked to review the proposal. It submitted such a report that all are of the same view in expanding the scope of measurement and increasing the number of persons whose measurements can be taken. This Bill has been introduced in this House to make it a Comprehensive and Uniform Law.

Joining the discussion, Shri P.V. Midhun Reddy (YSRCP) said that the Bill is in line with the global standards and it basically provides the necessary statutory backing for the agencies to go ahead with investigation. This Bill can also protect the innocent people. It can save resources of the Government. The Bill mentions biological samples and their analysis. He suggested that the

* **Others who participated in the discussion:** Sarvshri Dayanidhi Maran, Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Gaurav Gogoi, E. T. Mohammed Basheer, N. K. Premachandran, Syed Imtiaz Jaleel, Brijendra Singh, K. Subbarayan, P. Ravindhranath, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Dr. Satya Pal Singh, Dr Nishikant Dubey, Prof. Sougata Ray, Kunwar Danish Ali, Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule, Smt. Aparajita Sarangi, Smt. Navneet Ravi Rana and Sushri Mahua Moitra.

Government should go ahead with the central DNA database. This will deter the serial offenders from committing more heinous crimes and will also help in solving the cases faster.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah said that the Bill has not been introduced for any misuse. This Bill has been introduced with the sole objective of augmenting the rate of conviction within the country so as to send a strict message to the society. He said that as per the data of the National Crime Record Bureau for the year 2020, we are able to get conviction only for 44 per cent cases of murder, 39 per cent in cases of rape, 24 per cent in attempt to murder, 29 per cent in case of dacoity and 38 per cent in case of robbery. In comparison to it, conviction rate is more in South Africa, Australia and the USA. All these countries are champions of human rights and have more stringent laws available with them.

He further said that a Modus Operandi Bureau has also been constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs in the year 2020 in which modus operandi will be studied. The Government has carried out a big exercise to improve the IPC and the CRPC. He said that today 99 per cent FIRs are being registered in Police Stations on the basis of CCTNS. This makes available data and on the basis of that data crime analysis is done for the entire country, strategy to check crimes is formulated and the Home Ministry gives its advisory thereon to the states.

He further said to safeguard this country, ensure conviction of alleged culprits and to make the internal security of the country impregnable, all sorts of techniques should be used.

The motion was adopted, The Bill was passed.

The Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Amendment Bill, 2022: On 6 April 2022 the Minister of External Affairs, Dr. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar *moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said* that India implements its international obligations responsibly and this is recognized by the international community. Weapons of Mass Destruction and Delivery Systems Act, 2005 prohibits unlawful activities in respect of biological, chemical, and nuclear weapons, and their delivery systems. The initial focus was on export controls of goods technologies because we thought at that time in 2005 mainly in terms of trade. In recent year, however, international regulations relating to weapons of mass destruction have been strengthened. So, the proposed Bill is intended to prohibit financing of prohibited activities under the Act or any relevant Act in relation to weapons of mass destruction.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Uttam Kumar Reddy (INC) said that the new legislation prohibits the financing of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. The entire Bill speaks about a person who finances weapons of mass destruction. But, organizations and countries also finance them. This Act applies to foreign citizen share we have extradition agreements with the

foreign countries. The government of India needs to do more about countries financing weapons of mass destruction against India. The Government of India must take appropriate measures on that. From its inception, the institution of the National Security Advisor and the Deputy National Security Advisor is being somehow restricted to the Indian Foreign Services or Indian Police Service. It would be very appropriate if a military expert will also be the NSA or, at least, the Deputy NSA of this country.

Participating in the discussion*, Col. (Retd.) Rajyavardhan Rathore (BJP) said that the weapons of mass destruction create havoc on a large scale. These can be chemical weapons, biological weapons, radiological weapons and nuclear weapons. The bill has been brought to keep an eye on manufacturing as well as financing of the said weapons and the people involved therein. India is constantly motivating the forces of the world to make such laws so that the terrorist does not find a place to hide anywhere. The law of 2005 was very limited. It was just focused on manufacturing thereby applying to the manufacturers of the said weapons. Money laundering and funding of weapons of mass destruction are connected to each other and that is why it is very important to focus on who is financing it.

Joining the discussion, Shri A. Raja (DMK) said that Keeping in view the rising menace of weapons of mass destruction all over the world this Bill is aimed to fulfil a limited purpose, namely, to prohibit financing of any activity in relation to weapons of mass destruction and freeze such accounts if any. He further said that Just making legislations, cannot be a holistic approach to curb the menace. State-wise legislation is essentially needed. But what is needed more is a collective and holistic mechanism through the United Nations or any other forum not only to curb the menace but to implement this type of legislation in a proper manner irrespective of State boundaries. A few years back, the United Nations Security Council requested all the States to adopt measures to criminalise the assistance of acquiring weapons of mass destruction. The Bill has been brought to fulfil this obligation of United Nations Security Council.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of External Affairs, Dr. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar said that the FATF has a recommendation number 7 which says that countries should implement targeted financial action to comply with Security Council Resolution and that they should freeze without delay funds and assets and ensure no funds and assets are made available, directly or indirectly, to any person or entity dealing with WMD. In this Bill the Government is referring to persons not to entities. He informed that 'persons' is defined to include any company or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not and it covers entities, companies and organizations. He stated that FATF and the current requirements need a very specific reference

* **Others who participated in the discussion:** Sarvshri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, Chandra Sekhar Sahu, Ritesh Pandey, Jayadev Galla, Manish Tewari, E.T. Mohammed Basheer, N.K. Premachandran, P. Ravindhranath, Hanuman Beniwal, Kuruva Gorantla Madhav, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Kunwar Danish Ali, Prof. Sougata Ray, Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Singari, Dr. Satya Pal Singh, Dr. Nishikant Dubey, Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule and Smt. Aparupa Poddar.

to financing. The Government's effort is to give legislative backing so that this is not a one-by-one *ad hoc* measure, but there is a legal statutory way of dealing with what is a continuous problem. He emphasised that the whole purpose of this exercise is to make a very specific change in additionality in law so that this country's record, this country's reputation, and the country's security is ensured by financial measures which the Government is in a position to take.

The motion was adopted. The Bill was passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

The Eight Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha commenced on 31 January 2022. It was scheduled to conclude on 8 April 2022. The Session was curtailed by a day and the House was adjourned *sine-die* on 7 April 2022. However, the Questions listed for 7 April and 8 April 2022 were treated as lapsed as no Business was transacted in the House on these days.

A chart showing Grouping of Ministries, Dates of Sittings, Dates of Ballots and last dates of receipt of notices of Questions during the Session was circulated to Members through Members' Portal along with Bulletin Part-II dated 14 January 2022. Notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions for the Session were received from 14 January 2022 itself. The last date for receiving notices of Questions was 23 March 2022. However, the last date for receiving notices of Questions for the Sitting on 6 April 2022 i.e. the last Sitting on which the Questions were taken up in the House was 21 March 2022.

The actual number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions tabled by Members were 34697 (SQ 15349 + USQ 19348). However, as a result of splitting few questions, where two or more Ministries were involved, the number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions increased to 34976 (SQ 15451 + USQ 19525). Seven (07) Short Notice Questions (SNQs) were also received from the Members. The maximum number of notices of Questions included for Ballot in a day was 1420 (SQ 638 + USQ 782) for the Sitting held on 25 March 2022. The minimum number of notices of Questions included for ballot in a day was 1124 (SQ 494 + USQ 630) for the Sitting held on 8 April 2022 (Statement-II). The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included for the Ballot were 337 and 268 for Sittings held on 25 March 2022 and 5 April 2022, respectively.

Notices were examined in the light of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, Directions by the Speaker, Parliamentary conventions and past precedents to decide their admissibility. Out of 34983 notices of Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice Questions received (including split questions), 500 Questions were included in the lists of Starred Questions and 5750³ Questions in the lists of Unstarred Questions.

Seven (07) Short Notice Question notices were received during the Session and all such

³ Including two USQ No. 1296 dated 09/02/2022 and 4085 dated 28/03/2022 deleted from the list.

notices were disallowed. The Ministry-wise break-up of admitted notices of Questions shows that the Minister of Railway answered the maximum number of questions (Starred and Unstarred), *i.e.* 372, followed by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare who answered 337 Questions (both Starred and Unstarred). Names of 399 Members were included in the Lists of Starred and Unstarred Questions. The maximum number of Questions by any Member admitted/clubbed were 60 against the name of Shri C.N. Annadurai.

The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names appeared in the Lists of Questions were 325 and 270 on 25 March 2022 and 5 April 2022, respectively. Twelve (12) Half-an-Hour Discussion Notices were received during the Session. One notice of Half-an-Hour Discussion was admitted and discussed and (Eleven) 11 were disallowed. Three (3) Statement were made by the Ministers correcting the reply already given to a Question in Lok Sabha.

A total of 182 Starred Questions were orally replied during the Session. The average number of Starred Questions answered orally per Sitting was 7.58. All the 20 Questions in the Starred List were taken up on 10 February 2022. However, supplementary questions were asked and replied on 14 Questions. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was 14 on 10 February 2022 and the minimum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was Zero on 7 February 2022. The average number of Unstarred Questions appearing in the Lists was 229.92 per day during the Session. 6066 (318+5748) written replies to Starred and Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, Obituary References were made to the passing away of fifteen former members of Lok Sabha, *viz.* Sarvashri P.T. Thomas, Rajveer Singh, Tilak Raj Singh, A.G.S. Ram Babu, Ganga Ram Koli, D.N. Patodia, Brijraj Singh Kotah, Gajanan D. Babar, C. Janga Reddy, S. Singaravadivel, H.B. Patil, Hemanand Biswal, Smt. Shakuntala Devi, Dr. G.S. Rajhans and Dr. Mahendra Prasad.

References were also made to the passing away of legendary singer Lata Mangeshkar, Bharat Ratna Awardee and former Rajya Sabha Member; Pandit Birju Maharaj, renowned Kathak dancer of the Lucknow Gharana; Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Mpilo Tutu, a global leader and human right activist and Nobel Peace Prize Awardee; and H.E. Mr. David Sassoli, the then President of the European Parliament. Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

RAJYA SABHA

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH SESSION*

The Two Hundred and Fifty-sixth Session of the Rajya Sabha was held in two parts. The first part of the Session commenced on 31 January 2022 and was adjourned on 11 February 2022. The House re-assembled on 14 March 2022 for the second part of the Session. However, the second part of the Session which was scheduled to end on 8 April 2022 came to an end on 7 April 2022. The sitting of the House scheduled for 17 March 2022 was cancelled during the second part of the Session. The House sat for 27 days and the actual hours of sittings were 127 hours and 34 minutes (excluding recess intervals). The House was prorogued by the President on the 8 April 2022.

A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below:

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

Motion of Thanks on the President's Address to the Members of Parliament: On 31 January 2022, the President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind addressed the Members of both Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament. The Motion of Thanks to the President's Address was moved by Shrimati Geeta *alias* Chandrababha (BJP) on 2 February 2022 and seconded by Shri Shwait Malik (BJP). The discussion took place on 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8 February 2022.

Moving the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, Shrimati Geeta *alias* Chandrababha stated that the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has delivered to both Houses of the Parliament assembled together on January 31, 2022. Quoting the President's Address as an inspiration, she stated that the focus of the President's Address on the policies determining the country's growth as well as solutions to the challenges being faced by the country reflects the people's confidence in the Government. She *inter alia* talked about the Government's focus on social equality and constitutional protection measures taken for the upliftment of all, including the downtrodden, backward, exploited and deprived classes. Through the Government's motto of '*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas and Sabka Vishwas*', many schemes have been implemented for the SC/ST, OBC and other backward sections of the society for their education, entrepreneurship and employment. The Schemes like '*Van-Dhan*' run for the economic development of the tribal community, Eklavya Model Schools established to provide education to tribals and tribal community giving them their rights on water, forest and life are some of the few to be cited.

* Contributed by the General Research Unit, LARRDIS, Rajya Sabha Secretariat

Talking about the successful implementation of various schemes for the benefits of the underprivileged sections of society like 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana', 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan', 'Ayushman Bharat Yojana', 'Ujjwala Yojana' and 'Gramin Ujala Yojana', she highlighted the decisions and steps taken by the Government to tackle the multitude of challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic situation across the country. Appreciating the efforts made by the Government towards women empowerment, she *inter alia* informed the House that many schemes have been brought in for the education, safety and employment of women. She also added that development cannot be imagined without the development of villages and due to the Government's scheme for the development of villages, people are again returning to the villages and she strongly supported the address of the Hon'ble President.

Seconding the motion, Shri Shwait Malik (BJP) expressed his appreciation on the achievements of the Modi Government since 2014 till date and reflected on the President's Address that on the completion of 100 years of independence, in the year 2047, a modern India would be built up through the hands of Modi Ji. He *inter alia* mentioned about the quantifiable accomplishments of the Government under the influential leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi like vision behind the motto of *Atmanirbhar Bharat*, repealment of Articles 370 and 35 (A), measures taken during the Covid-19 global pandemic, large scale vaccination drive, infrastructure and agriculture sector developments done in Punjab and other states and implementation of many schemes like 'Kisan Samman Nidhi', 'Crop Insurance Scheme', 'Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana' and 'Ayushman Bharat' which has benefitted the needy at large. He thanked the Prime Minister for the work done in various domains.

*Participating in the discussion*¹, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, the Leader of the Opposition, shared his views mentioning that the President's Address is considered as a vision statement, however, it has been on similar format from the last eight years with some changes only and has not addressed the economic challenges including inflation, unemployment, the pitiable condition of farmers and labourers and the excesses happening against the SCs and STs. He *inter alia* raised his concerns over the increasing prices of petrol & diesel, pulses & grains, LPG and other essential items. He informed that India ranks 101 out of 116 countries in the Global Hunger Index (GHI). He was of the view that this economic inequality is unprecedented and expressed dismay over the increase in imports from China, slow pace of 'Make in India', disinvestments and privatization of airports and other PSUs and consequent job insecurities. He also pointed out that the issues of farmers protest on the Minimum Support Price (MSP), increase in prices of

¹ **Other Members who took part in the discussion were:** Sarvashri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, Tiruchi Siva, Bikash Ranjan Bhattacharyya, A.D. Singh, Birendra Prasad Baishya, Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, Abdul Wahab, Ram Nath Thakur, Ajit Kumar Bhuyan, Ripun Bora, Jawhar Sircar, R.S. Bharathi, Digvijaya Singh, Kamakhya Prasad Tasa, Prasanna Acharya, K. Somaprasad, Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, Anand Sharma, Prakash Javadekar, Ramdas Athawale, Rakesh Sinha, H. D. Devegowda, Sanjay Singh, Binoy Viswam, Ahmad Ashfaque Karim, Jaiprakash Nishad, V. Vijayasai Reddy, Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Dr. M. Thambidurai, Dr. Sasmit Patra, Dr. K. Keshava Rao, Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. Fauzia Khan, Smt. Priyanka Chaturvedi and Smt. Seema Dwivedi.

seeds, fertilizers, diesel, water and electricity found no mention in the President's Address. He further spoke about the atrocities against the Dalits and Christians, unclean Ganga river even after spending lot of money under 'Namami Gange', ambiguity on PM Cares Funds, issues related to labour welfare and suggested to take back the three labour laws.

Replying to the discussion, the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi stated that the Hon'ble President has presented a brief blueprint of the initiatives taken in the country for the empowerment of Dalits, victims, poor, exploited, women, and youth in which there is hope, faith, determination and dedication. He also informed the House that during the period of 75 years of independence, efforts have been made at many levels to give direction and momentum to the country, carrying forward what is good, correcting the shortcomings and taking new initiatives wherever needed. Today, the country is celebrating the *Amrit Mahotsav* of freedom and this is a very important time for us to decide as to where we have to take the country, how to take it and the schemes with the help of which we can take it ahead. Talking about the global crisis during the Covid-19 pandemic, he appreciated the work of the frontline workers, health care workers, scientists and the disciplined and appropriate behaviour adopted by the countrymen to avert this global crisis. He further mentioned about the work completed during the Corona period that included giving pucca houses, tap water, free ration for poor families and infrastructure development especially in Jammu & Kashmir and in the North-East. He also acknowledged the achievements of youth in Sports and Start-ups, MSMEs and agriculture sectors and appreciated the leadership role played by India during the Covid times. Talking about the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme, he informed that the encouraging results of the PLI Scheme showcased the skills of the people and strength of MSMEs which has given a boost to the employment opportunities. Discussing about the inflation rates and economic growth, he was of the view that the potential of the country should not be underestimated and it should be glorified with an open mind in front of the whole world. The entire Corona period is a good example of federal system in a way where suggestions of the Chief Ministers were also considered and action was taken together. The inclination of the world towards the traditional Indian system of medicine and export of AYUSH products had also increased. He also talked about the success of *Ayushman Bharat* and the '*Pradhan Mantri Aatmanirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana*'. Further, he *inter alia* stated that all political parties should inculcate democratic ideals and values and India will progress only when regional aspirations are addressed keeping in mind the development of the country.

Speaking on cooperative competitive federalism, he claimed that it is the job of the Government to encourage competition for the development among the states, no matter which party rules in the state. He added that the composition of the GST Council is a model of a good structure for a strong federalism in India where all the important decisions on revenue are taken based on consensus of the Finance Minister of India and Finance Ministers of all the States

together. He asserted that like social justice, regional justice is equally important for the country to progress. For this purpose, aspirational districts were selected in consultation with the States and the Central Government. He also added that changes in the States bring changes in the policy which is a good example of a federal structure. He stated that with reforms in the coal and mining sector and auctioning of mineral resources in a transparent process, not only the natural resources are filling the treasury of the nation but the States have benefitted by receiving revenue from implementing these reforms. Taking lessons from history, he claimed that the effort of the Government is to instil a belief to take the country to new heights in the coming twenty five years. In *Amrit Kaal Khand*, he opined that the country should move forward with the contribution and participation of every section of the society. He reflected back on the contribution made by the tribals in the freedom struggle of 1857 and questioned how those golden pages could be forgotten. Emphasizing on empowerment of women as a priority, he said that the biggest partners in the growth journey are the mothers and sisters. He claimed that the Government had extended maternity leave to empower women and family and had launched the '*Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao*' scheme to restore the imbalance in the gender ratio. He further stated that the Government had ended the practice of triple talaq for the welfare of the entire society. The removal of Article 370 from Kashmir has empowered the mothers and sisters and their power has increased due to their rights. He also said that standards have been set in the age of marriage. Speaking on the liberation of Goa, he claimed that Goa would not have remained in slavery for 15 years after India's independence if the same kind of strategy made by Sardar Patel for Hyderabad had been made for Goa. He requested all the Members of the House to have trust in the bright future of India, strength of the countrymen and to be determined to take the country to new heights by making big goals and walk together with one view, one sentiment and one goal.

All the amendments moved were negated. The Motion of Thanks on the President's Address was adopted.

The Union Budget, 2022-2023: The Union Budget 2022-23 was laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, on 1 February 2022. The General Discussion on the Union Budget 2022- 2023 took place on 8, 9, 10 and 11 February 2022.

Initiating the discussion, Shri P. Chidambaram (INC Party) said that disruption is present in every activity as it creates both innovation as well as the urge to bring about a change. Calling the Government as a no-data-available Government, he blamed the Government for the non-availability of data on oxygen shortage deaths, bodies floating on the rivers, number of migrants who walked back to their homes and on doubling of farmers' income. He said that though the Budget laid great emphasis on capital expenditure which would drive growth and

crowd in private investment, he cautioned the importance of controlling capital expenditure properly. He pointed out that the Government has not mentioned the progress made by it in privatizing BPCL, Container Corporation of India, Shipping Corporation of India, National Monetization Pipeline, etc. in the Budget. He further expressed his disappointment with the Budget stating it to be only announcements with no executing capacity on the part of the Government. Citing the Congress's Party Manifesto in 2019 that was based on 3Ws: work, welfare and wealth, he emphasized that with the creation of wealth; work and welfare must also be created and promoted. He pointed out that out of a population of 94 crores workforce, labour force participation both regular and irregular is only 52 crores. He also spoke about the creation of 60 lakh jobs in five years and questioned how jobs could be provided to the rest of the labour work force when the annual addition to the labour work force is 47.5 lakhs every year. Stating that every Budget and economic policy is contextual, he provided the data on India's GDP in 2016-17, 2019-20, 2020-21, and pointed out that India can be considered as growing only when it hits the benchmark of 145 lakh crores in constant prices and above. He sought a clarification from the Finance Minister regarding the prediction of nominal growth in 2022-23 and pointed out that India's economy has not yet recovered to the level of pre-pandemic year as millions have lost their jobs in the last two years, sixty lakh MSMEs have been closed, eighty four per cent of households have lost income, per capita income and expenditure has declined, and 4.6 crore people have been pushed into extreme poverty. He added that there has been a huge learning loss among the school children, especially children who live in rural India and are enrolled in Government schools and have no access to devices. Malnutrition, stunting and wasting among children has increased according to the World Health Report. He also pointed out that India's rank in the Global Hunger Index has fallen to 101 out of 116 countries and WPI and CPI inflation estimated by the Government stands over 12 per cent and at 5.3 per cent respectively. He claimed there is flight of talent and expressed concern on the existence of crony capitalism where the top-ten per cent of India garner 57 per cent of the national income and hold 77 per cent of the nation's wealth. He questioned what the Budget has done for the welfare of people when the subsidy for petroleum, fertilizer, food, agriculture, crop insurance and MGNREGA had been reduced. Stating that work has not been created and welfare has been thrown to the wind, he blamed the Government for creating wealth for the crony capitalists and questioned the reason for creating wealth when it is not to be shared.

*Participating in the discussion,*² Dr. M. Thambidurai of AIADMK while expressing the support of his party to the Budget said that though a few individuals and enterprises have

² **Other Members who participated in the discussion were:** Sarvashri Arun Singh, H.D. Devegowda, Jawhar Sircar, M. Mohamed Abdulla, K.R. Suresh Reddy, V. Vijayasai Reddy, A.D. Singh, Birendra Prasad Baishya, Binoy Viswam, Kapil Sibal, Sushil Kumar Modi, Elamaram Kareem, Sanjay Singh, Syed Zafar Islam, Ajit Kumar Bhuyan, Jose K. Mani, Ram Nath Thakur, M. V. Shreyams Kumar, Akhilesh Prasad Singh, K. J. Alphons, Mahesh Poddar, Rajmani Patel, Ramkumar Verma, Syed Nasir Hussain, Abdul Wahab, G.V.L. Narasimha Rao, Ajay Pratap Singh, Ramdas Athawale, Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, K.C. Ramamurthy, Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav,

gained, almost 90 per cent of all industries and manufacturing units including the agriculture sector have been terribly affected. However, in spite of gloom and despair, he appreciated the enormous measures taken by the Government to protect the economic interests of the country during the fearful pandemic. Coming to the Budget 2022-23, he inter alia mentioned about a survey where the absence of any personal tax relief had been disappointing to a sizable percentage of the survey participants and therefore, appealed to the Finance Minister to give more concessions to the taxpayers. Referring to the Productivity Linked Incentives, he stated that it has received an excellent response for achieving the mission of '*Atmanirbhar Bharat*'. He spoke on the creation of 60 lakh new jobs and additional production worth Rs.30 lakhs crores during the next five years and urged the Minister to complete the target and create new mechanisms to find job opportunities for the youth. He opined that the seven engines of Prime Minister *Gati Shakti* namely roads, railways, airports, ports, mass transport, waterways and logistic infrastructure would transform the economy only when they are effectively and timely implemented. He stated that since implementation is a perennial problem in India, even though large sums are allocated and grand schemes are announced, they do not get spent as budgeted. Apart from these, he urged the Minister to allocate more money to the State Governments to improve the law and order situation and for modernization of police force. He welcomed the extension of Emergency Credit Linked Guarantee Scheme up to March 2023 and stated that the two lakh crore rupees additional credit for MSME was very much needed during the pandemic situation. He concluded by requesting the Minister to keep the target and time schedule to complete and fulfill all the promises.

Joining in the discussion, Shri Sujeet Kumar (BJD) lauded the increased capital expenditure by 24.5 per cent, setting up of multi-modal logistics park, focus on leveraging technology to make India a leader in the digital space, reduction of tax for cooperatives and the steps taken by the Government to boost green energy and also for coming out with policies such as battery swapping policy for EVs and Sovereign Green Bonds to mobilize resources for green infrastructure. However, he was concerned about the abysmal spending on R&D in India. He pointed out that the spending on Defence is roughly 2 per cent of the GDP which has not yet reached the recommendation of 3 per cent of GDP by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence in 2017-2018. Besides, he was disappointed on the reduction of budget for Defence and omission of dedicated non-lapsable fund for modernization of the Defence Forces as recommended by the 15th Finance Commission. With regard to fiscal federalism, he stated that though the indivisible pool of taxes had increased from 2021-22 Budget Estimates (BE), yet, they were not shared with the States. He further added that the continuing expansion of the

Centrally-Sponsored Schemes and shifting the fiscal burden on the States had a huge negative impact on States like Odisha and other poor States and also impinged on the fiscal liberty of the States. Speaking on the inadequate spending on the social sector, he stated that there was no mention of price rise or inflation, unemployment and the allocation for MGNREGA had been reduced by 25 per cent in the Budget. Quoting the Kothari Commission's recommendation of spending 6 per cent of the GDP for education in 1964, he pointed out that the spending on education is still only 3 per cent of India's GDP despite the announcement of the New Education Policy. He also expressed his concern regarding the reduction in allocation to the health sector in the Covid pandemic year.

Contributing in the discussion, Shri Anil Desai of Shiv Sena Party pointed out that while the Budget mentioned about India celebrating *Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav* and entering into *Amrit Kaal* to attain the vision of the Prime Minister and to pave the way to make India a five trillion dollar economy, however, the expectations and hopes of the common people had been belied completely in the Budget. Though the agriculture sector has been allocated fairly in the Budget, he stated that the budgetary provisions on rural development, especially MNREGA, have been reduced which would affect the various schemes being implemented for farmers. Similarly, he opined that the agro-processing industry needed greater thrust than the provisions that have been made to boost the rural economy to double the income of farmers. He lauded the introduction of schemes like *Ayushman Bharat*, Digital Mission, National Mental Health Programme and extension from 12 to 100 channels under 'One Class One TV Channel' programme. However, he felt that the allocation made in the healthcare sector and education should have been much more than provided for in the Budget. Speaking on the objective of building houses for identified eligible beneficiaries under the PM Awas Yojana and allocation of Rs. 4,800 crores under the head 'Housing for All', he suggested that the Government should devise special schemes to give a boost to the real estate sector which has been performing at its lowest since the onslaught of Covid-19. He spoke about the heavy losses faced by the MSME Sector during the Covid pandemic and opined that even though the Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme gave the much-needed support to the sector, yet, the MSME sector needs more support from the Government by way of unrestrained lending through banks and NBFCs. He further said that the promise of creating modern infrastructure, National Infrastructure Pipeline and Gati Shakti Programmes needed effective implementation. The outlay for the Scheme for Financial Assistance to States for capital investment in catalysing overall investment in the economy would be meaningful only if these loan facilities are free of onerous conditions. He blamed the Government for favouring the corporates while the middle class and small tax payers battling the soaring inflation and high medical expenses are left disappointed with no tax relief and no extra support to the small businesses. He pointed out that the creation of two crore jobs every year announced by the Government has come down to creating sixty

lakh jobs in the Budget. He also blamed the Government for dismantling the profit-making public sector while investing sizeable capital to support the private sector. He concluded that the demand by the States to extend the five year period of GST compensation by another three years was not mentioned in the Budget and no benefits were also given to the States from the GST collection in January 2022.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Finance, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman thanked all the Members who contributed in this discussion. She said that the Government has prepared a Budget that stands for continuity, stability in the economy, predictability in taxation and also a vision for India @100. She stated that the Government would undertake public expenditure in building infrastructure for a modern India in 25 years, the *Amrit Kaal* under the guiding principle of PM Gati Shakti on infrastructure spending from the public hands to bring in greater synergy and complementarity between the various infrastructures spending undertaken by the Government. She informed that technology has been prioritized in the Budget: whether getting good access to the remote areas; or digital related financial inclusion; or digital inclusion for the sake of medical and health facilities and also for education. She added that technology and digital adaptation would lead to greater transparency in governance and accountability. She further informed that start-ups were encouraged because of access to and support from India's own funds, PE funds and VCs funds. Admitting that the Indian economy suffered terribly because of the global pandemic, she referred to the four important global crises that triggered contraction in the Indian economy and stated that the contraction in 2020-2021 was one of the biggest contractions which the Indian economy had to go through. She argued that in spite of the supply-side disruptions, the Government took care of inflation which remained at 6.2 per cent compared to a lesser crisis when the inflation was at 9.1 per cent. She reiterated that in order to revive and sustain the economy, the Government chose to go through public expenditure over revenue expenditure on infrastructure building because spending through public capital expenditure gives better multiplier than through revenue expenditure. She added that this was also the reason, the allocation was increased from Rs.5.54 lakh crores to Rs.7.50 lakh crores in the Budget for capital expenditure for building infrastructure.

As for the prediction on different nominal growth figures, she clarified that numbers could be slightly at variance with one another when the sources of calculation and data are different. Coming to unemployment, she clarified that 60 lakh jobs mentioned in the Budget are jobs related to the PLI Scheme which had been given for 14 sectors. Besides these, she argued that various other steps have been undertaken by the Government at improving employment. She gave an example of how the usage of drones has actually generated more employment in many districts. She further claimed that spending Rs. 7.5 lakh crore on building public infrastructure would also generate employment. She also clarified that the increased allocation to Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs was not because of Central Vista but mainly on

account of increased allocation from Rs. 8000 crores to Rs. 28,000 crores in PM Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission. She highlighted that MNREGA, being a demand-driven programme, is meant to serve the rural unemployed, particularly, in the lean season of agriculture. She argued that this is exactly what the Government is doing in a proper and transparent manner. She informed that total money given for MNREGA has crossed Rs. 1,11,000 crores and the Budget Estimate (BE) of Rs. 73,000 crores have been given with an understanding that if the demand rises, the Government would provide more through the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

As regards the questions raised on whether the health sector was getting adequate funds, she mentioned that the budget allocated in 2019-20 to 2022-23 instead of coming down, has really been increased. She also highlighted that in the B.E. 2022- 23, Rs.5,846 crores had been allocated under PM-Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission, (PMABHIM), a scheme to develop capacities in health systems and institutions for responding effectively to the current as well as future pandemic. She stated that the reason for an increase of over 75 per cent between the B.E. and the R.E. (Revised estimate) on food and fertilizer subsidy was due to increase in global fertilizer prices and highlighted that the food subsidy allocation of Rs.2.07 lakh crores for 2022-23 is the best estimate of requirement at this point in time. In order to clarify the questions on doubling of farmers' income, she quoted the expenditure of the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare in 2013-14 and informed that it has been increased 6.6 times in 2022-23 and about 10,000 Farmer Produce Organisations and Agricultural Infrastructure Fund (AIF) have also been formed and funded. She highlighted that several schemes such as disbursing money and few others have been brought under the MSMEs during the Covid pandemic and clarified that 67 per cent of MSMEs were temporarily shut because of the lockdown due to Covid pandemic.

She stated that the recommendations of the Malhotra Committee which was formed in 1991-1992 were being followed for privatization of the Insurance Sector in divestment. She also said that the size of the GDP, exports, Foreign exchange reserves, National Highways' length have increased in the last seven to eight years. She added that in the international Matrix, India's position has also climbed up in 'Global Competitiveness', 'Access to Electricity', 'Ease of Doing Business', 'Global Innovation Index' and in Logistics Performance Index. She further stated that the allocation of funds have been increased for food processing, animal husbandry and dairy, fisheries, wheat, paddy and oilseeds procurement. Regarding the questions on legitimizing crypto currencies, she stated that the process to legalize or not has not started, however, the profits emanating from such transactions are being taxed. Speaking on GST collections, she highlighted that one lakh crore rupees had been given for 50 years without any interest burden to assist the States in catalyzing overall investments in the economy of the States. She further stated that it is the vision of the Government to provide the same access to

e-services, communication facilities and digital resources to villages and their residents, as in urban areas.

Discussion on the working of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs: A discussion on the Working of Ministry of Tribal Affairs took place on 15 and 16 March 2022.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Ram Vichar Netam (BJP) said that the Scheduled Tribe population in the entire country is about 22 crores. He added that some states in India have 100% Scheduled Tribe population and though less in numbers, the tribal population is present in other States as well. He stated that not only the houses of the poor now have electricity, pucca houses with toilets but also pucca roads in the villages. He also informed that a lot of work is being done in the health sector for the tribals. He also mentioned about the people belonging to Scheduled Tribes who have not got ST status in Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. He expressed his gratitude for the decision taken by the Government by selecting and especially overseeing about 100 aspirational districts and taking forward the development works in the remote areas which have more tribal population.

*Participating in the discussion,*³ Shri Naran Bhai J. Rathwa (INC) expressed his disappointment in the amount allocated for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and stated that *Dalits* and *Adivasis* have been deprived of their economic entitlements. He pointed out that due to non-availability of data, the number of beneficiaries cannot be confirmed on the amount allocated to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes under the Crop Insurance Scheme. He further added that there has also been a huge reduction in the allocation for employment generation for the Scheduled Tribes in the Union Budget. Besides these, the allocation under the *Shram Kalyan Yojana* for the Scheduled Tribes and the allocation of budget under MNREGA have been reduced. He said that the Government announced many schemes for the welfare of the weak and vulnerable tribal people, but is not implementing them with promptness. There is a severe lack of infrastructural facilities in the tribal dominated areas of the country. While a large number of Eklavya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas with a huge budget of 35-40,000 crores have been established, yet there is a dearth of teachers to teach the children. There are lack of healthcare facilities and water for irrigation in the tribal areas. He demanded that the BSNL facility should be provided in the whole country including the tribal areas of Gujarat. He demanded that the tribals should get double the price of food grains under '*Van Dhan Yojana*' and the Birsa Munda Regiment should be established and tribal people should be given an opportunity of employment. He also demanded that the work of railway projects to facilitate the

³ **Other Members who took part in the discussion were:** Sarvashri Venkataramana Rao Mopidevi, Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, Ram Nath Thakur, Suresh Gopi, G.K. Vasani, Brijlal, Binoy Viswam, Kiren Rijju, Samir Oraon, Jairam Ramesh, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu, Dr. V. Sivadasan, Dr. M. Thambidurai, Dr. Sumer Singh Solanki, Dr. Prashanta Nanda, Smt. Phulo Devi Netam, Smt. Sampatiya Uikey and Smt. Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara.

movement of tribal people, provision of electricity during the day and approval for construction of roads in the tribal areas under the '*Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna*' should be given at the earliest.

Contributing in the discussion, Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas (AITC) said that out of the total population of primary school students, the dropout among the tribal students is maximum. In spite of the constitutional mandates and the safeguards that have been provided, the Government failed to deliver on the promises and to accommodate the ST population as was mandated by the Constitution. He stated that despite the allocation being reduced, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs could not even fully spend the Revised Estimate allocation in 2020-21. He stated that only half of the total allocated Special Central Assistance to the Tribal Sub-Scheme was utilized in 2020-21. He stated that the Standing Committee found that overseas scholarship of 55 tribal students lapsed in the last five years due to the irresponsible approach of the Government. The Committee also noted that for most of these scholarships, the number of beneficiaries and funds allocated has not increased over the year. He requested the Parliament to note with urgency that the National Commission on Scheduled Tribes is short staffed and the Reports of the Commission since 2018 have still not been presented to the Parliament. He urged the House to unite for a sincere discussion focused on the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, without which, all progress would only be a limited progress and the goals of the welfare of the country as a whole would not be achieved.

Participating in the discussion, Dr. Amar Patnaik (BJD) placed on record that though the allocation to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has always increased over a period of time, however, the absorption capacity has not matched up to the allocations made. The Revised Estimates have invariably been less than the Budget Estimates. He pointed out that, traditionally, the biggest problem in the strategy of tribal development by the Tribal Affairs Ministry has been on three counts: lack of convergence, lack of institutional championship and lack of awareness. The convergence which is supposed to take place between the various schemes of the Government is lacking in the tribal pockets, even though a number of schemes have been introduced in the current Budget allocation. He emphasized that they would not succeed unless there is a convergence established and this convergence can be established only if there is an institutional championship. Speaking about lack of championship, he explained that championship would not happen if it is left to Government officials alone, and it is necessary to groom the community motivators and community champions to bring about convergence. Further he spoke about the third aspect on making the tribal people aware, so that they participate in the schemes meant for them. He opined that development would not take place unless these are achieved. He further pointed out that even though more number of schools under the Eklavya Model Residential School have been planned in the current Budget allocation, unfortunately, the operationalisation of these schools is lacking to the extent that was expected. He requested the

Minister to make these Eklavya Model Schools functional, operational and tech savvy. Technology has to be brought into practice to manage these Eklavya Model Schools and they are actually going to be the agents of change in the tribal areas as far as education is concerned.

Joining in the discussion, Shrimati Vandana Chavan (NCP) said that India is home to the world's largest population of tribals, who are scattered across the length and breadth of the Country. The tribal people, accounting for 8.6 per cent of India's population, face several issues and challenges ranging from health and nutrition to lack of education, erosion of identity, alienation, etc. She said that education for tribals is required not only for economic development but also for building their inner strength in meeting the new challenges of life. Education forms the basis of development and empowerment, and therefore all efforts need to be made to increase the percentage of the educated amongst the tribals. She pointed out that the Ministry needs to create massive awareness amongst the uneducated adult population in the tribal areas to make sure that they understand the potential of education and send their children to school. Secondly, she added that the course material needs to be prepared and teachers need to be trained so that children can be taught in their particular dialect to prevent them from dropping out of schools. Thirdly, in order to avoid long absenteeism by teachers, she suggested the need to train and select teachers from the tribal areas who understand not only the culture but also the language and therefore could connect with the children better. Further, she stressed that vocational training and skill development need to be taken up with topmost priority. Traditional art and craft, famous in all Adivasi areas have to be supplemented with better material and technology that can also be sold online wherever possible. She further suggested that the Ministry should make special efforts to pass on the inherent knowledge of the forest goods, the forest produce and the natural or the medicinal value of the plants amongst the Adivasi adult population to the younger generation. She also urged the Ministry to take special efforts to develop leadership qualities in young men and women who can promote educational, economic interest and also lead and protect their communities from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Coming to the health component, she pointed out that there is no reliable data available on tribal health. She added that the tribal healthcare which falls within the ambit of rural healthcare has to be separated because the assumption that the problems and needs of the tribal people are same as the rural population is absolutely incorrect. Referring to a Report called 'Tribal Health in India - Bridging the Gap and a Roadmap for the Future', she spoke on four important recommendations: allocation and spending of an annual budget equalling 2.5 per cent of GDP on per capita basis on tribal healthcare; Constitution of a tribal health council and directorate for tribal health at both the Centre and States; Restructuring of service delivery needs to make 70 per cent of its resources target primary healthcare, providing a wider basket of healthcare services at the lower level; and to match all the recommendations with adequate

human resources and infrastructure. She pointed out that the Report has not seen the light of the day even though it was tabled way back in 2018.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Arjun Munda, the Minister of Tribal Affairs thanked the Chair as well as all the Members who participated in the discussion on the functioning of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. He stated that the Budget for the Ministry had not only increased continuously over the years but 106 percent of the Budget allocation had also been spent in 2019-20. However, the States could not spend their allotted amount in 2020-21 and 2021-22 because of Covid-19 pandemic, due to which further allocation could not be made. He highlighted the Prime Minister's decision to formulate and conduct programs in a mission mode to protect the interests of tribal areas, tribal communities and tribal families. He added that the Government had been making efforts to implement the resolution of '*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas and Sabka Prayas*' especially in tribal areas since the last many years. He pointed out that an attempt was made to persuade the tribals, but no attempt was made to understand them which is the root cause of their problems. As regards community leases, he informed that the Ministry is in constant dialogue with all the States and a portal has been kept in open domain for this purpose. He admitted that historical injustice has been done to the tribal people, which the Government has taken the responsibility of converting it into justice. He explained that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the custodian which supervises, and all the arrangements have been made under the law at the State level so that the State Governments may ensure their role to implement these laws. He stated that a total amount of Rs.1,64,873 crores had been spent by the Central Government for the tribal development in the last six years. Apart from this, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland have also been included under the Special Central Assistance Scheme and special emphasis has also been given to girl child education. He highlighted that the number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools have increased and more than Rs 28,000 crores budget allocation have been made available to open schools in places with a population of at least 20,000. Like the Navodaya Vidyalayas, a special tournament is organized every year in the Eklavya Model Residential Schools to get maximum projection of players. Emphasizing on the intention of the Government, he stated that the Government has sanctioned Eklavya Model Residential Schools from Ladakh to Tamil Nadu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman-Diu to Arunachal Pradesh to maximize the spread of education in tribal areas. Coming to digital technology, he said that not only efforts are being made to ensure digital education in all the schools, but also states are being asked to work more on such projects so that the current needs of the students can be met. He further stated that the Government is continuously allocating funds for pre-matric scholarship, post-matric scholarship and to the students who want to study abroad through scholarships. The Government has implemented '*Ayushman Bharat Yojana*' and the Ministry is constantly formulating new policies in consultation with the ICMR, Health Ministry and haematologists to eradicate sickle cell

anemia which is a major problem in the tribal areas. He informed that Rs. 6,466 crores have been arranged under a special plan to bring 4G mobiles to 7,287 villages in the tribal areas. Along with this, he assured that 12 Ministries have been specifically asked to ensure the availability of post offices, banks, and medical centers etc. in the villages. He also informed that the Government is ensuring to integrate and employ people who are still living in forest areas or are forest dependent through TRIFED. He also added that the Ministry is working in the direction of developing skills and finding ways in which people from the tribal areas could get better employment opportunities.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022:*⁴ On 5 April 2022, Shri Amit Shah, the Minister of Home Affairs; and the Minister of Cooperation moved the motion for consideration of the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022. He stated that the Bill has been brought for the purpose of integrating the three Municipal Corporations of the Capital Delhi. Speaking on the background of the Bill, he explained that the Municipal Corporation functioned under the Punjab District Board Act from the year 1883. The Municipal Administration of Delhi was established by law in 1957 and it was amended in 1993 and in 2011. In 2012, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi passed the Municipal Corporation of Delhi Amendment Act, through which the Municipal Corporation of Delhi was divided into three Municipal Units, namely the North Delhi Municipal Corporation, the South Delhi Municipal Corporation and the East Delhi Municipal Corporation. He argued that it is very important to bring uniformity in the policies of the Corporations, conditions of service of the employees, strike a balance between the receipt of financial resources and their obligations. He claimed that all these could happen only when the three Corporations are united and therefore, he appealed to the Members to rise above party lines and discuss the Bill on the basis of its merits.

*Replying to the discussion,*⁵ Shri Amit Shah, the Minister of Home Affairs; and the Minister of Cooperation welcomed the views and suggestions put forth by the Members on the Bill. Clarifying the question on the constitutional capacity of the Government to bring the Bill, he stated that the Bill has been brought in accordance with the powers of the Parliament as provided in Article 239AA of the Constitution. As per Article 239AA as well as Article 239AA(3B), Parliament is empowered to make laws on any matter in respect of the Union territory of Delhi or any part thereof. In addition, under Article 239AA (3C), Parliament has the

⁴ The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 25 March 2022 and was passed on 30 March 2022. As passed by the Lok Sabha it was laid on the Table of the House on 31 March 2022.

⁵ **Other Members who took part in the discussion were:** Sarvashri Jawhar Sircar, R.S. Bharathi, Prasanna Acharya, Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla, John Brittas, Abdul Wahab, G.K. Vasani, Sanjay Singh, Ramji, Binoy Viswam, Naresh Gujral, Shaktisinh Gohil, G.V.L. Narasimha Rao, Vivek Thakur, Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi, Dr. Sudhanshu, Dr. M. Thambidurai, Dr. Fauzia Khan, Smt. Jaya Bachchan and Smt. Priyanka Chaturvedi.

power to amend, vary or repeal any law made by the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Speaking on the federal structure, he explained that the federal structure would have been hit if the Bill had been brought in respect of a full state. The National Capital Territory of Delhi is not a full-fledged state and also has a different status than a Union Territory and there are separate laws and provisions within the Constitution for the capital region. Further, he stated that the Delhi Government had completely rejected the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission and also did not comply completely with the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission of Delhi. He also pointed out that the proposals sent by the three Corporations to increase professional tax, parking charges, revision of transfer fee etc. were not responded to by the Delhi Government. He also said that the income of the three Corporations is not uniform. He stated that if the three Corporations are unified, there would be one commissioner, one headquarter and one chief engineer which would in turn reduce the administrative difficulty and expenses, etc. He added that there would be a Special Officer under the Act and elections would also be held on time. He concluded by requesting the Members to support the Bill that had been brought up with a proposal to integrate these Corporations.

The amendment moved for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was negatived. The motion for consideration of the Bill and Clauses etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed.

The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Bill, 2022:⁶ On 6 April 2022, Shri Amit Shah, the Minister of Home Affairs; and the Minister of Cooperation, moved the motion for consideration of the Bill. He stated that the aim of the Bill is to incorporate changes in the one hundred year old law and make laws according to the present era. He said that it is imperative to increase the percentage of conviction rate to improve the law and order situation. He stated that the Law Commission in its 27th Report on the 'Prisoners Identification Act, 1920' in 1980, had said that the data to be collected for identification purpose should not be restricted. The Law Commission also recommended that the list of all the measurements taken by advanced scientific discovery should be increased and the scope of the persons whose measurements are being taken should also be expanded. He added that similar sentiments have been expressed before the State Governments and the Central Government. He stated that, after considering the Bill holistically regarding data storage of measurement with the help of modern techniques and analysing with the best software, a strategy would be formulated for the police to stop crime in the district and state level. He informed that the Bill has been brought forward to give a legal form to such a system.

⁶ The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 28 March 2022 and was passed on 4 April 2022. As passed by the Lok Sabha it was laid on the Table of the House on 5 April 2022.

*Replying to the discussion,*⁷ the Minister, Shri Amit Shah clarified before the House that that the main objective of the Bill was to increase the quantum of conviction. He said that a system has to be made wherein scientific evidence for conviction is available to the prosecuting agency while protecting the privacy of the citizens. Referring to the low conviction rate in India, he explained that only 44 per cent of the people are punished for murder, 39 per cent for rape, 38 per cent for theft, 29 per cent for robbery and only 37 per cent for juvenile delinquency. He added that some countries have strict laws with high conviction percentage because the prosecuting agency uses scientific evidences making it difficult for the guilty to escape from the clutches of the law. He reiterated that the only intention behind bringing the Bill was to reduce the magnitude of crimes, increase the quantum of punishment, improve the law and order situation and strengthen the internal security of the country. He assured that other than NCRB, no third party or private agencies would have any role in the data storage and a Committee of forensic experts and other experts would also be formed to examine the data. He further explained that unless the policing system in the country is changed and there is an increase in the number of convicted, the magnitude of crimes cannot be reduced. For this purpose, he said that police officers of all prisons across the country would be trained. He informed that the Ministry of Home Affairs is working on eight points given by the Prime Minister and the University of Forensic Science has been established to prepare students to help the prosecuting agency by strengthening the scientific basis of forensic science and bring the culprits to justice. He also informed that since many disciplines are associated with the field of defence, the Raksha Shakti University has been established in 2020. He further elaborated that the Government has created a Modus Operandi Bureau to deal with the next generation crimes by adopting next generation technology and equipping the police with the new technology. He pointed out that the IPC, CrPC and Evidence Act are also very old and suggested that these should be revised. He informed that several e-governance initiatives have been undertaken by the Government and mentioned that the acquittal of the accused due to lack of evidence by the courts would be greatly simplified by adding data of criminals, investigation and prosecution. He assured that the Bill has been brought not to violate the privacy or human rights of anyone but to formulate a good and strong system which would definitely help to strengthen the law.

The amendments moved for reference to a Select Committee were negatived. The motion for consideration of the Bill and Clauses etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed.

⁷ **Other Members who took part in the discussion were:** Sarvashri P. Chidambaram, Mahesh Jethmalani, Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, Tiruchi Siva, Sujeet Kumar, V. Vijayasai Reddy, A. Navaneethakrishnan, A.D. Singh, Ram Nath Thakur, Abdul Wahab, G.K. Vasan, Sanjay Raut, Sanjay Singh, Binoy Viswam, Brijljal, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav and Dr. Fauzia Khan.

C. QUESTIONS

During the 256th Session, 11,293 notices of Questions (6241 Starred and 5052 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 389 Questions were listed as Starred and 4160 Questions were listed as Unstarred. 141 Starred Questions were orally answered. The total number of Questions received in Hindi was 1819.

Daily average of Questions: The list of Starred Questions for 09.02.2022 contained 14 Questions. Rest of the lists of Starred Questions contained 15 Questions each.

The list of Unstarred Questions for all dates contained 160 Questions each.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: One notice of Half-an-Hour Discussion was received and lapsed due to *sine-die* adjournment of the House.

Short Notice Questions: Four notices of Short Notice Questions were received and three were disallowed and one was admitted.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the 256th Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Joyanta Roy, Debendra Nath Barman, M. Moses, Ganeshwar Kusum, Nabin Chandra Buragohain, Rahul Bajaj, Yadlapati Venkat Rao, Prof. D.P. Chattopadhyaya, Shrimati Jamana Devi Barupal, Shrimati Lata Mangeshkar, Legendary Playback Singer, all former Members; Dr. Mahendra Prasad, sitting Member; Pandit Birju Maharaj, Legendary Kathak Dancer; Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Mpilo Tutu of South Africa and His Excellency Mr. David Sassoli, the then serving President of the European Parliament.

Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

SESSIONAL REVIEW
STATE LEGISLATURES

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Budget Session of the Fifteenth Assam Legislative Assembly commenced on 14 March 2022 and was adjourned *sine die* on 1 April 2022. There were 10 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following twenty Bills were introduced, considered and passed:- (i) The Assam Taxation (Liquidation of Arrear Dues) (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (ii) The Assam State Commission for Minorities (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (iii) The Assam Borstal Institution (Repealing) Bill, 2022; (iv) The Assam Children (Repealing) Bill, 2022; (v) The Guwahati Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (vi) The Assam Municipal Corporation Bill, 2022; (vii) The Assam Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (viii) The Assam Repealing Bill, 2022; (ix) The Assam Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (x) The Assam Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xi) The Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill, 2022; (xii) The Assam Direct Recruitment Commission for Analogous Posts in Class III and Class IV (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xiii) The Assam Aid to Industries (Small and Cottage Industries) (Repealing) Bill, 2022; (xiv) The Assam Elementary Education (Provincialisation) (Repealing) Bill, 2022; (xv) The Assam State Higher Education Council (Repealing) Bill, 2022; (xvi) The Assam Venture Sanskrit and Pali Educational Institution (Provincialisation of Services) (Repealing) Bill, 2022; (xvii) The Assam Classical Institution (Sanskrit and Pali - Prakrit) (Provincialisation) (Repealing) Bill, 2022; (xviii) The Assam State Youth Commission Bill, 2022; (xix) The Assam Consolidation of Holding (Repealing) Bill, 2022; and (xx) The Assam Famine Relief and Insurance Fund (Repealing) Bill, 2022.

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

Fourth Part of the Second Session of the Seventh Legislative Assembly

The Fourth part of Second Session of the Seventh Legislative Assembly of NCT of Delhi commenced on 3 January 2022 and was adjourned *sine die* on 4 January 2022. There were 2 sittings in all.

* Material contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Legislative Business: During the Session the following three Bills were introduced, considered and passed: (i) The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (ii) The Delhi Teacher University Bill, 2022; and (iii) The Delhi Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2022.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Bipin Rawat, first Chief of Defence Staff; Smt. Madhulika Rawat, wife of Shri Bipin Rawat (CDS); Brig. L.S. Lidder, Lt. Col. H. Singh; Wg. Cdr. P.S. Chauhan; Sqn. Ldr. K. Singh; JWO Das; JWO Pradeep A.; Hav. Satpal; Nk Gursewak Singh; Nk Jitender; L/Nk Vivek; L/Nk S. Teja; and Capt. Varun Singh, who died in a Helicopter crash at Coonoor, Tamil Nadu on 8 December 2021 and Pilgrims visiting Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine at Katra, Jammu and Kashmir who died in a stampede on 1 January 2022.

Third Session (Budget Session) of the Seventh Legislative Assembly

The Third Session (Budget Session) of the Seventh Legislative Assembly of NCT of Delhi commenced on 23 March 2022 and was adjourned *sine die* on 29 March 2022. There were 6 sittings in all.

Address by the Lieutenant Governor: On 23 March 2022, the Lieutenant Governor, Shri Anil Baijal, addressed the Members of the Legislative Assembly. Shri Gopal Rai, Minister, moved the Motion of Thanks. Ten Members participated in the discussion and following the reply by the Chief Minister, Shri Arvind Kejriwal, the motion was adopted after the voting.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following three Bills were introduced, considered and passed: (i) The Delhi Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2022; (ii) The Delhi Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2022; and (iii) The Delhi Electricity Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2022.

Financial Business: On 26 March 2022, the Finance Minister, Shri Manish Sisodia, presented the Budget for the Financial Year 2022-2023. 23 Members participated in the discussion. The Finance Minister replied to the discussion. The Budget was passed on 29 March 2022.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Ms. Lata Mangeshkar, iconic Singer of India on 06.02.2022 and death of persons due to a fire incident in Gokalpur, Delhi on 11.03.2022.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Fourth Session of the Fifteenth Kerala Legislative Assembly commenced on 18 February 2022 and was adjourned *sine die* on 18 March 2022. There were 11 sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: On 18 February 2022, the Governor, Shri Arif Mohammed Khan, addressed the Members of the State Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following seven Bills were introduced, considered and passed: (i) The Kerala Appropriation Bill, 2022; (ii) The Kerala Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2022; (iii) The Kerala Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2022; (iv) The Kerala Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2022; (v) The Kerala Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2022; (vi) The Kerala Appropriation (No.6) Bill, 2022; and (vii) The Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2022

Financial Business: On 11 March 2022, the Finance Minister, Shri K. N. Balagopal, presented the Budget for the Financial Year 2022-2023.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri P.T. Thomas, sitting member elected from Thrikkakkara Assembly Constituency.

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APPENDIX – I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	31.01.2022 to 07.04.2022
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	27
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	177 Hours 52 Minutes
4. TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/ FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	02 Hours 49 Minutes
5. HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS	40 Hours and 00 Minutes
6. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	09
(ii) Introduced	12
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha	01
(iv) Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ Recommendation and laid on the Table	Nil
(v) Discussed	13
(vi) Passed	13
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
(viii) Negatived	Nil
(ix) Part-discussed	Nil
(x) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	06
(xi) Pending at the end of the Session	09
7. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	279
(ii) Introduced	154
(iii) Discussed	01
(iv) Passed	Nil
(v) Withdrawn	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	01
(viii) Pending at the end of the Session	433
8. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD	

UNDER RULE 184	
(i) Notice received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Discussed	Nil
9. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	486
10. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	696
11. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
(i) Notice received	45
(ii) Admitted	02
(iii) Discussion held	03*
(iv) Part-discussed	01
12. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	Nil
13. STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	35
14. ADJOURNMENT MOTION	
(i) Notice received	282
(ii) Brought before the House	Nil
(iii) Admitted	Nil
15. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED BY WAY OF CALLING ATTENTION	Nil
16. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	Nil
17. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	09

* One Calling Attention converted into Short Duration Discussion under rule 193.

(ii) Admitted	09
(iii) Discussed	01
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	01
18. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	01
(ii) Admitted	01
(iii) Moved & Discussed	01
(iv) Adopted	01
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
19. PRIVILEGES MOTIONS	
(i) Notice received	22
(ii) Brought before the House	05
(iii) Consent withheld by Speaker	Nil
(iv) Observation made by Speaker	03
20. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITOR PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	--
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION	--
22. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	500
(ii) Un-starred	5750
(iii) Short Notice Questions	01
(iv) Half-an-Hour discussions	Nil

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	5	5
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	-	-
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	3	-
iv)	Committee on Estimates	2	-
v)	Committee on Ethics	-	-
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	2	8
vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	-	-
viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	5	4
ix)	Committee on Petitions	-	6
x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	-	-
xi)	Committee of Privileges	5	1
xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	6	4
xiii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	7	7
xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	13	4
xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	2	-
xvi)	General Purposes Committee	-	-
xvii)	House Committee (a) Accommodation Sub-Committee (b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	1	-
xviii)	Library Committee	1	-
xix)	Railway Convention Committee	-	-
xx)	Rules Committee	-	-

JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE

1	2		
i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	2	1
ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	2	-

DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

i)	Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing	8	6
ii)	Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	4	4
iii)	Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel	4	4
iv)	Committee on Defence	4	4
v)	Committee on Energy	3	5
vi)	Committee on External Affairs	3	2
vii)	Committee on Finance	9	6
viii)	Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	3	2
ix)	Committee on Information Technology	9	5
x)	Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development	4	3
xi)	Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas	5	4
xii)	Committee on Railways	2	2
xiii)	Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj	6	5
xiv)	Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment	7	4
xv)	Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs	3	1
xvi)	Committee on Water Resources	4	2

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SIXTH SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	31.01.2022 to 11.02.2022 & 14.03.2022 to 07.04.2022
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	27
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	127 Hours and 34 Minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	01
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	24
(ii)	Introduced	01
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	12
(iv)	Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	Nil
(v)	Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
(vi)	Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
(vii)	Referred to the Department-related Standing Committees	Nil
(viii)	Reported by Select Committee	Nil
(ix)	Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(x)	Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	Nil
(xi)	Discussed	11
(xii)	Passed	11
(xiii)	Withdrawn	Nil
(xiv)	Negatived	Nil
(xv)	Part-discussed	Nil
(xvi)	Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	06
(xvii)	Discussion postponed	Nil
(xviii)	Pending at the end of the Session	26

6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	103
(ii)	Introduced	31
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	Nil
(iv)	Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
(v)	Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(vi)	Discussed	03
(vii)	Withdrawn	02
(viii)	Passed	Nil
(ix)	Negatived	Nil
(x)	Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi)	Part-discussed	01
(xii)	Discussion postponed/adjourned/deferred/terminated	Nil
(xiii)	Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv)	Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv)	Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	07*
(xvi)	Pending at the end of the Session	125 [#]
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of urgent public importance)	
(i)	Notices received	13
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Discussions held	Nil
8.	NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance)	
(i)	Statement made by Ministers	Nil
(ii)	Half-an-hour discussions held	Nil
9.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	Nil
(ii)	Admitted	Nil

* 5 pending Bills of Shri Ripun Bora, 1 Bill of Shri Partap Singh Bajwa and 1 Bill of Shri K. Somaprasad.

[#] Including 1 part-discussed Bill of Dr. Susmit Patra.

	(iii)	Moved	Nil
	(iv)	Adopted	Nil
	(v)	Negatived	Nil
	(vi)	Withdrawn	Nil
10.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS		
	(i)	Notices received	Nil
	(ii)	Admitted	Nil
	(iii)	Moved	Nil
	(iv)	Adopted	Nil
11.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION		
	(i)	Received	05
	(ii)	Admitted	05
	(iii)	Discussed	01
	(iv)	Withdrawn	Nil
	(v)	Negatived	Nil
	(vi)	Adopted	Nil
	(vii)	Part-discussed	01
	(viii)	Discussion Postponed	Nil
12.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS		
	(i)	Notices received	Nil
	(ii)	Admitted	Nil
	(iii)	Moved & discussed	Nil
	(iv)	Adopted	Nil
	(v)	Part-discussed	Nil
13.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS		
	(i)	Received	04
	(ii)	Admitted	02
	(iii)	Moved	Nil
	(iv)	Adopted	Nil
	(v)	Part-discussed	Nil
	(vi)	Negatived	Nil
	(vii)	Withdrawn	Nil

14.	MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i)	Received	01
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Moved	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	Nil
(v)	Negatived	Nil
(vi)	Withdrawn	Nil
(vii)	Part-discussed	Nil
(viii)	Lapsed	Nil
15.	NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY.	Nil
16.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	Nil
17.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	Nil
18.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	Nil
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	Nil
20.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i)	Starred	389
(ii)	Unstarred	4160
(iii)	Short-Notice Questions	01
21.	DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	
	(i) Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	
	(ii) Ministry of Tribal Affairs	
	(iii) Ministry of Railways	
	(iv) Ministry of Labour & Employment (The reply by the Minister concerned could not be taken up)	

22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

	Name of Committee	No. of Meetings held between 1 st January to 31 st March 2022	No. of Reports presented during 256 th Session of the Rajya Sabha
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	05	Nil
(ii)	Committee of Privileges	01	01

(iii)	Committee on Ethics	Nil	Nil
(iv)	Committee on Government Assurances	01	Nil
(v)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	Nil	Nil
(vi)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	04	02
(vii)	Committee on Petitions	02	Nil
(viii)	Committee on Information and Communication Technology Management in Rajya Sabha	01	Nil
(ix)	Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	01	01
(xi)	General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
(xii)	House Committee	01	Nil

DEPARTMENT RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

(i)	Commerce	08	03
(ii)	Health and Family Welfare	03	04
(iii)	Home Affairs	06	03
(iv)	Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports	10	07
(v)	Industry	03	04
(vi)	Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	09	05
(vii)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	06	07
(viii)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	08	19

23. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE 03

24. PETITIONS PRESENTED Nil

25. NAMES OF NEW MEMBER SWORN IN

Sl. No.	Name of Members Sworn	Party Affiliation	Date on which Sworn
1.	Shri Pabitra Margherita	BJP	04.04.2022
2.	Shri Rwngrwa Narzary	UPP(L)	04.04.2022
3.	Smt. Jebi Mather Hisham	INC	04.04.2022
4.	Shri Sandosh Kumar P.	CPI	04.04.2022
5.	Shri A. A. Rahim	CPI(M)	04.04.2022
6.	Smt. S. Phangnon Konyak	BJP	04.04.2022
7.	Dr. Sikander Kumar	BJP	05.04.2022
8.	Shri Manik Saha	BJP	05.04.2022

26. OBITUARY REFERENCES

Sl. No.	Name	Sitting Member/Ex-Member
1.	Dr. Mahendra Prasad	Sitting Member
2.	Shri K. Joyanta Roy	ex-Member
3.	Shri Debendra Nath Barman	ex-Member
4.	Shri M. Moses	ex-Member
5.	Shri Ganeshwar Kusum	ex-Member
6.	Shri Nabin Chandra Buragohain	ex-Member
7.	Shri Rahul Bajaj	ex-Member
8.	Prof. D.P. Chattopadhyaya	ex-Member
9.	Shri Yadlapati Venkat Rao	ex-Member
10.	Smt. Jamana Devi Barupal	ex-Member
11.	Ms. Lata Mangeshkar, Legendary Playback Singer	ex-Member
12.	Pandit Birju Maharaj, Legendary Kathak Dancer	Eminent Personality
13.	Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Mpilo Tutu of South Africa	Foreign Dignitary
14.	H.E. Mr. David Sassoli, the then serving President of the European Parliament	Foreign Dignitary

APPENDIX III
STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2022

Legislatures	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills [Introduced (passed)]	Private Bills [Introduced (passed)]	Starred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Unstarred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Short Notice Questions [Received (admitted)]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	14.03.2022 to 01.04.2022	10	20(20)	2	731(731)	328(328)	19(7)
Bihar L.A.	25.02.2022 to 31.03.2022	22	11(11)	-	5108(3885)	(671)	352(137)
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.	07.03.2022 to 22.03.2022	10	4(4)	1	854(674)	828(690)	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	02.03.2022 to 01.04.2022	26	8(8)	1	5383(4376)	342(294)	2
Haryana L.A.	02.03.2022 to 22.03.2022	12	17(15)	-	502(388)	296(231)	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	23.02.2022 to 15.03.2022	15	6(6)	-	825(616)	472(362)	-
Jharkhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.A.	14.02.2022 to 30.03.2022	26	13(13)	-	405(405)	4264(4264)	-
Karnataka L.C.	14.02.2022 to 30.03.2022	26	13(13)	-	1992(405)	852(2439)	-
Kerala L.A.	18.02.2022 to 18.03.2022	11	9(7)	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	07.03.2022 to 16.03.2022	8	5(5)	-	2258(2188)	2260(2130)	-
Maharashtra L.A.	03.03.2022 to 25.03.2022	15	2(17)	-	6698(696)	125(56)	3(1)
Maharashtra L.C.	03.03.2022 to 25.03.2022	15	2(17)	-	1755(775)	124(3)	5
Manipur L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature.

Meghalaya L.A.	04.03.2022 to 17.03.2022	10	8(8)	2	167(153)	46(46)	-
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha L.A.	25.03.2022 to 31.03.2022	6	5(5)	-	352(329)	542(685)	-
Punjab L.A.	17.03.2022 to 22.03.2022	4	2(2)	-	2	-	-
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	28.01.2022 to 28.03.2022	9	11(11)	-	21(15)	22(25)	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	05.01.2022 to 24.03.2022	9	22(22)	-	(1285)	(4755)	-
Telangana L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura L.A.	17.03.2022 to 24.03.2022	5	12(12)	-	246(128)	202(321)	1
Uttar Pradesh L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	07.03.2022 to 28.03.2022	15	7(7)	-	189(148)	2(2)	-
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.	23.03.2022 to 29.03.2022	6	3(3)	-	60(60)	225(205)	-
Puducherry L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature.

* Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislature Contained Nil Report

**COMMITTEES AT WORK/ NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2022**

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
State/ Union Territory	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	3(3)	-	3(1)	-	-	5(5)	-	-	-	-	1	-	3(1)	-	-	1 ^(a)
Bihar L.A.	2(1)	7(13)	13	6	5	8(1)	14	7	7	-	6	7(1)	8	1	-	85(4) ^(b)
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.	1(1)	1(10)	1(1)	-	1	1(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(21)	-	-	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	4(4)	1(1)	-	4(4)	-	2(2)	-	1(2)	2(2)	-	2	-	2(1)	-	-	3(1) ^(c)
Haryana L.A.	1(1)	9(1)	14(1)	-	1	12(1)	12(1)	19(1)	13(1)	-	-	-	10(1)	1(1)	1(1)	39(11) ^(d)
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	2(2)	-	-	-	3	9(10)	3(2)	-	9(3)	-	-	-	9(16)	-	-	33(21) ^(e)
Jharkhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.A.	2	6(1)	5(1)	1	4	4	4	4	7	-	5	1	6	-	-	19(2) ^(f)
Karnataka L.C.	1	5	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	8 ^(g)
Kerala L.A.	1(1)	4	-	6(1)	2	8(4)	3(5)	7(2)	5(2)	-	5	2	5(13)	-	1	67(10) ^(h)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	4(3)	4(7)	1(1)	4	-	3(2)	2	1	-	2	-	3	(1)	-	9(2) ⁽ⁱ⁾

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature.

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
State/ Union Territory	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Maharashtra L.A.	1(1)	1(1)	-	2(2)	-	-	-	2(2)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11(7) ^(d)
Maharashtra L.C.	1	1(1)	-	2	-	-	-	2(2)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11(6) ^(k)
Manipur L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya L.A.	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha L.A.	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2 ^(l)
Punjab L.A.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3 ^(m)
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(7)	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	3	1(1)	1(2)	-	-	3(10)	1(2)	-	6	-	1	-	7(16)	-	-	1(1) ⁽ⁿ⁾
Telangana L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura L.A.	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	4(4)	1	-	-	1	1(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 ^(o)
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi L.A.	1(1)					1										1 ^(p)
Puducherry L.A.																

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature.

- (a) Local Fund Committee-1
- (b) Question and Calling Attention Committee-7, Zila Parishad & Panchayati Raj Committee-7, Nivedan Committee-7(3), Internal Resource Committee-10, Women & Child Welfare Committee-7, Agricultural Development Industries Committee-7, Tourism Development Committee-7, Zero Hour Committee-7(1), Ethics Committee-7, Bihar Heritage Development Committee-7, Minority Welfare Committee-7 and Environment Conservation and Pollution Control Committee-5
- (c) Panchayati Raj Committee-1, Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-1 and Absence of Members Committee-1(1)
- (d) Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-5(1), Committee on Public Health, Irrigation, Power and Public Works-8(1) Press Advisory Committees-1, Subject Committee on Education, Technical Education, Vocational Education, Medical Education, and Health Services-7(1), Ad-hoc Committee 1-2(1), Ad-hoc Committee 2-3(1), Ad-hoc Committee 3- 3(1), Ad-hoc Committee 4- 2(1), Ad-hoc Committee 5- 2(1), Ad-hoc Committee 6-2(1), Ad-hoc Committee 7-2(1) and Ad-hoc Committee 8-2(1)
- (e) Welfare Committee-9(8), Members Amenities Committee-3, Public Administration Committee-6(2), Human Development Committee-5(4), General Development Committee-6(3), Rural Planning Committee-4(3) and Select Committee-(1)
- (f) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-5, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-6(1), Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities-3 and Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-5(1)
- (g) House Committee Regarding Functioning of Clubs in the State-4 and Ganga Kalyana House Committee-4
- (h) Committee on the Welfare of Senior Citizens-7, Committee on Environment-9(2), Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-5(4), Committee on the Welfare of the Backward Class Communities-6(1), Committee on the Welfare of Women, Transgenders, Children & Differently Abled-4(2), Committee on the Welfare of Fishermen and Allied Workers-7(1), Committee on the Welfare of Youth and Youth Affairs-4, Committee on Official Language-4(2), Committee on Local Fund Accounts-6(3), Committee on the Welfare of Non-Resident Keralites-5(1) and Subject Committee-10
- (i) Question and Reference Committees-3, Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-1, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-3(1) and Agriculture Development Committee-2(1)
- (j) Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-1(1), Committee on Panchayati Raj-4(4), Catering Committee-1, Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women and Children-1(1), Committee on Welfare of other Backward Classes-1, Committee on Minority Welfare-1, Committee on Inspection of Private Charity Hospitals-1(1) and Marathi Language Committee-1
- (k) Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-1(1), Committee on Panchayati Raj-4(4), Catering Committee-1, Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women and Children-1(1), Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-1,

Committee on Minority Welfare-1, Committee on Inspection of Private Charity Hospitals-1(1) and Marathi Language Committee-1

- (l) House Committee on Women and Child Welfare-2
- (m) Committee on Question & References-1, Committee on Local Bodies-1 and Committee on Panchayati Raj Institutions-1
- (n) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-1(1)
- (o) Standing Committee on Environment, Forests and Tourism-1, Standing Committee on Finance and Planning-1, Standing Committee on Home, Personnel & Administrative Reforms, Correctional Administration, Law and Judicial-2, Standing Committee on Housing, Fire & Emergency Services & Disaster Management-1, Standing Committee on Information & Cultural Affairs and Youth Services and Sports-1, Standing Committee on Public Works and Public Health Engineering-1, Standing Committee on Women & Child Development and Social Welfare-1, and Standing Committee on Co-operation & Consumer Affairs-1
- (p) Department Related Standing Committee on Development-1

Joint/Select Committees:

Karnataka LA- Joint House Committee Constituted to Inquire into the Irregularities in Installation and Maintenance of Pure Drinking Water Units in the State-2

Uttar Pradesh L.A.- Joint Committee Relating to Women & Child Welfare-4(5)

APPENDIX – IV

**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO
BY THE PRESIDENT
DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2022**

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1.	The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2022	23.03.2022
2.	The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2022	23.3.2022
3.	The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, 2022	25.03.2022
4.	The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2022	25.03.2022
5.	The Finance Bill, 2022	30.03.2022
6.	The Appropriation Bill, 2022	30.03.2022
7.	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2022	08.04.2022
8.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2022	18.04.2022
9.	The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022	18.04.2022
10.	The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Bill, 2022	18.04.2022
11.	The Chartered Accountants, the Cost and Works Accountants and the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2022	18.04.2022

APPENDIX-V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2022

ASSAM

1. The Assam Taxation (Liquidation of Arrear Dues) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Assam State Commission for Minorities (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Assam Borstal Institution (Repealing) Bill, 2022
4. The Assam Children (Repealing) Bill, 2022
5. The Guwahati Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022
6. The Assam Municipal Corporation Bill, 2022
7. The Assam Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022
8. The Assam Repealing Bill, 2022
9. The Assam Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2022
10. The Assam Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2022
11. The Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill, 2022
12. The Assam Direct Recruitment Commission for Analogous Posts in Class III and Class IV (Amendment) Bill, 2022
13. The Assam Aid to Industries (Small and Cottage Industries) (Repealing) Bill, 2022
14. The Assam Elementary Education (Provincialisation) (Repealing) Bill, 2022
15. The Assam State Higher Education Council (Repealing) Bill, 2022
16. The Assam Venture Sanskrit and Pali Educational Institution (Provincialisation of Services) (Repealing) Bill, 2022
17. The Assam Classical Institution (Sanskrit and Pali - Prakrit) (Provincialisation) (Repealing) Bill, 2022
18. The Assam State Youth Commission Bill, 2022
19. The Assam Consolidation of Holding (Repealing) Bill, 2022

20. The Assam Famine Relief and Insurance Fund (Repealing) Bill, 2022

BIHAR

1. *Bihar Viniyog Vidheyak, 2022*
2. *Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-2) Vidheyak, 2022*
3. *Bihar Karadhan Vidhi (Samay-Samay Pravdhano ka Shithilikaran) Vidheyak, 2022*
4. *Bihar Shahari Aayojana tatha Vikas (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022*
5. *Bihar Rajya Vishwavidyalaya Seva Aayog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022*
6. *Bihar Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022*
7. *Bihar Eekh (Apurti evam Kharid ka Viniyaman) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022*
8. *Bihar Police (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022*
9. *Bihar Rajkoshiya Uttardayitva evam Budget Prabandhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022*
10. *Bihar Nagarpalika (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022*
11. *Bihar Madyanishedh aur Utpad (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022*

CHHATTISGARH

1. *Chhattisgarh Anadhikrit Vikas ka Niymitikanan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022*
2. *Chhattisgarh Viniyog (Kramank-1) Vidheyak, 2022*
3. *Chhattisgarh Bhu-Rajaswa Sanhita (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022*
4. *Chhattisgarh Viniyog (Kramank-2) Vidheyak, 2022*

DELHI

1. The Delhi Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2022
2. The Delhi Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2022
3. The Delhi Electricity Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2022

GUJARAT

1. The Gujarat Land Grabbing (Prohibition) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Gujarat Organic Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 2022

3. The Gujarat Unprotected Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) (Repeal) Bill, 2022
4. The Gujarat (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2022
5. The Gujarat Public Safety (Measures) Enforcement Bill, 2022
6. The Gujarat Cattle Control (Keeping and Moving) in Urban Areas Bill, 2022
7. The Gujarat Private Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2022
8. The Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 2022

HARYANA

1. The Haryana Prevention of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Bill, 2022
2. The Haryana Prohibition of Change of Public Utilities Bill, 2022
3. The Haryana Laws (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 2022
4. The Haryana Repealing Bill, 2022
5. The Haryana Fire and Emergency Services Bill, 2022
6. The Haryana Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2022
7. The Haryana *Kisan Kalyan Pradhikaran* (Amendment) Bill, 2022
8. The Haryana Mechanical Vehicles (Levy of Tolls) Amendment Bill, 2022
9. The Haryana Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2022
10. The Haryana Water Resources (Conservation, Regulation and Management) Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2022
11. The Haryana Good Conduct Prisoners (Temporary Release) Bill, 2022
12. The Transplantation of Human Organs (Haryana Validation) Bill, 2022
13. The Haryana Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2022
14. The Haryana Legislative Assembly (Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members) Amendment Bill, 2022
15. The Sports University of Haryana Bill, 2021

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2022
2. The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022

3. The Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2022
5. The Himachal Pradesh Slum Dwellers (Proprietary Rights) Bill, 2022
6. The Himachal Pradesh Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 2021

KARNATAKA

1. The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944 (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Karnataka Stamp (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Karnataka Civil Services (Validation of Selection and Appointment of 2011 batch Gazetted Probationers) Bill, 2022
5. The Karnataka Ministers Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2022
6. The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pension and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2022
7. The Karnataka Prisons (Amendment) Bill, 2022
8. The Karnataka Industrial Areas Development (Amendment) Bill, 2022
9. The Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility (Amendment) Bill, 2022
10. The Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2022
11. The Karnataka Appropriation Bill, 2022
12. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2022
13. The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2022

KERALA

1. The Kerala Appropriation Bill, 2022
2. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2022
3. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2022
4. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2022
5. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2022
6. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 2022
7. The Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2022

MADHYA PRADESH

1. *Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Raj evam Gram Swaraj (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022*
2. *Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Raj evam Gram Swaraj (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022*
3. *Madhya Pradesh Viniyog Vidheyak, 2022*
4. *Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank-2) Vidheyak, 2022*
5. *Madhya Pradesh Vitta Vidheyak, 2022*

MAHARASHTRA

1. The Maharashtra Exclusive Special Courts (for certain Offences against Women and Children under SHAKTI Law) Bill, 2020
2. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Third Amendment) Bill, 2021
3. The Maharashtra Shops and Establishments (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation, Maharashtra Education and Employment Guarantee (Cess) and Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Bill, 2022
5. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022
6. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation, Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2022
7. The Maharashtra Village Panchayats and the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 2022
8. The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2022
9. The Maharashtra Settlement of Arrears of Tax, Interest, Penalty or Late Fee Bill, 2022
10. The Maharashtra Public Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2022
11. The Maharashtra Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2022
12. The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2022
13. The Maharashtra Local Authorities (Official Languages) Bill, 2022

14. The Maharashtra Educational Institutions (Regulation of Fee) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
15. The Maharashtra COEP Technological University Bill, 2022
16. The NICMAR University, Pune Bill, 2022
17. Dr. P.A. INAMDAR University, Pune Bill, 2022

MEGHALAYA

1. The Meghalaya Compulsory Registration of Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Meghalaya Settlement of Arrears (Under the State Taxation Acts) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Registration (Meghalaya Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Meghalaya Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2022
5. The Contingency Fund of Meghalaya (Amendment) Bill, 2022
6. The Meghalaya Agricultural Land (Regulation) Bill, 2022
7. The Meghalaya Compulsory Protection of Welfare of Children with Special Needs Bill, 2022
8. The Meghalaya State Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
9. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2022
10. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2022

ODISHA

1. The Odisha Appropriation (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Odisha Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Odisha Panchayat Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Odisha Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022
5. The Shri Jagannath Temple (Amendment) Bill, 2022

PUNJAB

1. The Punjab Appropriation Bill, 2022

2. The Punjab Appropriation (Vote-on-Account) Bill, 2022

SIKKIM

1. The Sikkim Appropriation Bill, 2022
2. The Sikkim Police (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Sikkim (Re-Organization of Districts) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Sikkim Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2022
5. The Sikkim Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2022
6. The Sikkim Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2022
7. The Sikkim Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2022
8. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2022
9. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University of Excellence Bill, 2022
10. The Capital University Bill, 2022
11. The Sikkim Board of Indigenous Languages (SBIL), Sikkim Bill, 2022

TAMIL NADU

1. The Cuddalore City Municipal Corporation Bill, 2022
2. The Kancheepuram City Municipal Corporation Bill, 2022
3. The Sivakasi City Municipal Corporation Bill, 2022
4. The Karur City Municipal Corporation Bill, 2022
5. The Tambaram City Municipal Corporation Bill, 2022
6. The Kumbakonam City Municipal Corporation Bill, 2022
7. The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2022
8. The Chennai City Police (Extension to the cities of Avadi and Tambaram) Bill, 2022
9. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2022
10. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2022
11. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022
12. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2022
13. The Tamil Nadu National Law University (Amendment) Bill, 2022

14. The Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission (Additional Functions) Bill, 2022
15. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Bill, 2022
16. The Tamil Nadu Admission to Undergraduate Medical Degree Courses Bill, 2022
17. The Chikkaiah Naicker College, Erode (Transfer and Vesting) Bill, 2022
18. The Tamil Nadu Regulation of Rights and Responsibility of Landlords and Tenants (Amendment) Bill, 2022
19. The Tamil Nadu Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Bill, 2022
20. The Tamil Nadu Document Writers' Welfare Fund Bill, 2022
21. The Tamil Nadu Non-Resident Tamils' Welfare (Amendment) Bill, 2022
22. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2022
23. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2022

TRIPURA

1. The Tripura Appropriation Bill, 2022
2. The Tripura Police (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Tripura Protection of Interest of Depositors (in Financial Establishment) (Repeal) Bill, 2022
5. The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2022
6. The Tripura Repealing and Saving Bill, 2022
7. The Salaries, Allowances, Pension and other Benefits of the Ministers Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Leader of Opposition, Government Chief Whip and the Members of the Legislative Assembly (Tripura) (Seventh Amendment) Bill, 2022
8. The National Law University, Tripura Bill, 2022
9. The Tripura Municipal (Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2022
10. The Tripura Fire and Emergency Service Bill, 2022
11. The Factories (Tripura Amendment) Bill, 2022
12. The Tripura Appropriation Bill, 2022

WEST BENGAL

1. The West Bengal Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2022
2. The West Bengal Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2022
3. The West Bengal Finance Bill, 2022
4. The West Bengal Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2022
5. The Contingency Fund of West Bengal (Amendment) Bill, 2022
6. The West Bengal University of Teachers' Training, Education, Planning and Administration (Amendment) Bill, 2022
7. The West Bengal Cement Control (Repealing) Bill, 2022

APPENDIX-VI

**ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND
STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD
1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2022**

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
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STATE GOVERNMENTS

BIHAR

1.	<i>Bihar Nagarpalika (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2022</i>	12.01.2022	25.02.2022	--	--
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GUJARAT

1.	The Gujarat Land Grabbing (Prohibition) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	11.01.2022	02.03.2022	02.03.2022	Replaced by Legislation
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KERALA

1.	The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	--	--	--	--
2.	The Kerala Maritime Board (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	--	--	--	--
3.	The Kerala Lokayukta (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	--	--	--	--

MAHARASHTRA

1.	The Mumbai Municipal Corporation, Maharashtra Education and Employment Guarantee (Cess) and Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	02.02.2022	03.03.2022	13.04.2022	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Mumbai Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	17.02.2022	03.03.2022	13.04.2022	Replaced by Legislation

MEGHALAYA

1.	The Meghalaya Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	--	--	--	--
2.	The Meghalaya Compulsory Registration of Marriage (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	--	--	--	--
3.	The Meghalaya Settlement of Arrears (Under the State Taxation Acts) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	--	--	--	--
4.	The Contingency Fund of Meghalaya (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	--	--	--	--
5.	The Meghalaya Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	--	--	--	--

ODISHA

1.	The Odisha Municipal Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	--	--	--	--
2.	The Odisha Panchayat Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	--	--	--	--
3.	The Odisha Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	--	--	--	--
4.	The Shri Jagannath Temple (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU

1.	The Chennai City Police (Extension to the Cities of Avadi and Tambaram) Ordinance, 2022	--	--	--	--
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TRIPURA

1.	The Salaries, Allowances, Pension and other Benefits of the Ministers, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Leader of Opposition, Government Chief Whip and the Members of the Legislative Assembly (Tripura) (Seventh Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	03.11.2021	21.03.2022	23.03.2022	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Factories (Tripura Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	01.02.2022	21.03.2022	23.03.2022	Replaced by Legislation

UTTAR PRADESH

1.	The Bhatkhande Rajya Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya Ordinance, 2022	06.01.2022	--	--	--
2.	The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	07.01.2022	--	--	--
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Industrial Area Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	07.01.2022	--	--	--
4.	The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	08.01.2022	--	--	--

A. PARTY POSITION IN 17TH LOK SABHA (STATE/UT-WISE) (AS ON 31.03.2022)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Seats	BJP	INC	DMK	AITC	YSRCP	SS	JD(U)	BJD	BSP	TRS	LJSP	NCP	SP	CPI(M)	IUML	JKNC	TDP	AD(S)	AIMEIM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	14	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	40	17	1	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir §	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	14	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	28	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	20	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	48	23	1	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16.	Manipur	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	21	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	13	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	25	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	39	-	8	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Telangana	17	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
26.	Tripura	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	80	62	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-
28.	Uttarakhand	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	West Bengal	42	17	2	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	A & N Islands	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman & Diu #	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	NCT of Delhi	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	543	301*	53	24	22	22	19	16	12	10	9	6	5	3	3	3	3	3	2	2

§ Bifurcated into Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

Merged into one Union Territory of Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

* including Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CPI	SAD	AIADMK	AAP	AIUDF	AJSU	NPF	MNF	JD (S)	JMM	VCK	SKM	KC (M)	NDPP	NPP	RSP	RLP	Ind.	Nom.	Total	Vacancies
(1)	(2)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
12.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	28	-
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	20	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	48	-
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
21.	Punjab	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	25	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	2
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
29.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	1
30.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
33.	Daman & Diu #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
34.	NCT of Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	TOTAL	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	-	539	4

\$ Bifurcated into Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh

Merged into one Union Territory of Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

Abbreviations Used For Parties:

Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP); Indian National Congress (INC); Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK); All India Trinamool Congress (AITC); Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party (YSRCP); Shiv Sena (SS); Janata Dal (United) [JD(U)]; Biju Janata Dal (BJD); Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP); Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS); Lok Jan Shakti Party (LJSP); Nationalist Congress Party (NCP); Samajwadi Party (SP); Communist Party of India (Marxist) [CPI(M)]; Indian Union Muslim League (IUML); Jammu & Kashmir National Conference (JKNC); Telugu Desam Party (TDP); Apna Dal (Soneylal) [AD(S)]; All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen (AIMEIM); Communist Party of India (CPI); Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD); All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK); Aam Aadmi Party (AAP); All India United Democratic Front (AIUDF); Ajsu Party (AJSU); Naga Peoples Front (NPF); Mizo National Front (MNF); Janta Dal (Secular) [JD(S)]; Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM); Viduthalai Chairuthaigal Katchi (VCK); Sikkim Krantikari Morcha (SKM); Kerala Congress (M) [KC(M)]; Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party (NDPP); National People's Party (NPP); Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP); Rashtriya Loktantrik Party (RLP) & Independents (IND).

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 9 MAY 2022)

Sl. No.	State/ Union	Seats	INC	BJP	SP	CPI(M)	JD(U)	AIADMK	BSP	CPI	*Others	IND.	Total	Vacancies
	Territory													
	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 ^(a)	-	11	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.	Assam	7	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ^(b)	1	7	-
4.	Bihar	16	1	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	5 ^(c)	-	14	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
6.	Goa	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7.	Gujarat	11	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
8.	Haryana	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
10.	Jharkhand	6	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(d)	-	6	-
11.	Karnataka	12	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(e)	-	11	1
12.	Kerala	9	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	2 ^(f)	-	9	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
14.	Maharashtra	19	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 ^(g)	-	19	-

15.	Manipur	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
16.	Meghalaya	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(h)	-	1	-
17.	Mizoram	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	-	1	-
18.	Nagaland	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
19.	Odisha	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 ^(l)	-	9	-
20.	Punjab	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 ^(k)	-	7	-
21.	Rajasthan	10	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
22.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(l)	-	1	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	18	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	13 ^(m)	-	18	-
24.	Telangana	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 ⁽ⁿ⁾	-	6	1
25.	Tripura	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
26.	Uttarakhand	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31	1	22	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	31	-
28.	West Bengal	16	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13 ^(o)	-	16	-
Union Territories														
29.	The NCT of Delhi	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 ^(p)	-	3	-
30.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
31.	Puducherry	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Nominated	12	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	7

TOTAL	245	29	94	5	6	4	5	3	2	78	3	229	16
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Others

(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

- (a) TDP-1, YSRCP-6
- (b) AGP-1, UPP(L)-1
- (c) RJD-5
- (d) JMM-1
- (e) JD(S)-1
- (f) IUML-1, KC(M)-1
- (g) NCP-4, SS-3, RPI(ATWL)-1
- (h) NPP-1
- (i) MNF-1
- (j) BJD-8
- (k) SAD-1, AAP-5
- (l) SDF-1
- (m) DMK-10, MDMK-1, PMK-1, TMC(M)-1
- (n) TRS-6
- (o) AITC-13
- (p) AAP-3

C. PARTY POSITION IN THE STATE/ UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar L.A.	243	19	77	2	2	-	-	45	-	96 ^(a)	1	242	1
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.	90	70	14	-	-	-	2	-	-	3 ^(b)	-	89	1
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	182	64	111	-	-	1	-	-	-	2 ^(c)	1	179	3
Haryana L.A.	90	31	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 ^(d)	7	90	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	68	22	43	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	68	-
Jharkhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature.

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Karnataka L.A.	225	69	119	-	-	-	1	-	32	2 ^(e)	2	225	-
Karnataka L.C.	75	25	37	-	-	-	-	-	10	1 ^(f)	1	74	1
Kerala L.A.	140	20	-	62	17	2	-	-	2	36 ^(g)	-	139	1
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	230	96	127	-	-	-	2	-	-	1 ^(h)	4	230	-
Maharashtra L.A.	288	43	106	1	-	53	-	-	-	71 ⁽ⁱ⁾	13	287	1
Maharashtra L.C.	78	9	24	-	-	10	-	-	-	16 ^(j)	4	63	15
Manipur L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha L.A.	147	9	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	113 ^(k)	1	146	1
Punjab L.A.	117	18	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	95 ^(l)	1	117	-
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature.

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sikkim L.A.** -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	234	18	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	208 ^(m)	-	234	-
Telangana L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura L.A.	60	-	33	15	-	-	-	-	-	8 ⁽ⁿ⁾	-	56	4
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	403	2	255	-	-	-	1	-	-	145 ^(o)	-	403	-
Uttar Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	294	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(p)	1	292	2
UNION TERRITORIES													
Delhi L.A.	70	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	61 ^(q)	-	69	1
Puducherry L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- a) Rashtriya Janata Dal-75, Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)-12, Hindustani Awaam Morcha (Secular)-4, and All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen-5
b) Janta Congress Chhattisgarh (Jogi)-3
c) Bharatiya Tribal Party-2

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature.

- d) Speaker-1, Jannayak Janta Party-10 Indian National Lok Dal-1 and Haryana Lokhit Party-1
- e) Speaker-1 and Nominated Member-1
- f) Chairman-1
- g) Kerala Congress (M)-5, Congress (Secular)-1, Kerala Congress (B)-1, Loktantrik Janatha Dal-1, Janadhipathya Kerala Congress-1, Indian National League-1, National Secular Conference-1, LDF Independents-5, Indian Union Muslim League-15, Kerala Congress-2, Kerala Congress (Jacob)-1, Revolutionary Marxist Party of India-1 and UDF Independents-1
- h) Samajwadi Party-1
- i) Shivsena Party-56, Peasant's and Workers Party of India-1, Bahujan Vikas Aghadi-3, All India Majalis-A-Ittehadul Muslimin-2, Prahar Janshakti Party-2, Maharashtra Navnirman Sena-1, Samajwadi Party-2, Rashtriya Samaj Party-1, Swabhimani Party-1, Jansuraj Shakti Party-1 and Krantikari Shatkari Party-1
- j) Shivsena-13, Lokbharti-1, Peasants and Workers Party of India-1 and Rashtriya Samaj Paksha-1
- k) B.J.D.-113
- l) Aam Aadmi Party-92 and Shiromani Akali Dal-3
- m) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-132, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-66, Pattali Makkal Katchi-5, Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi-4 and Speaker-1
- n) I.P.F.T.-8
- o) Samajwadi Party-111, Apna Dal (S)-12, Suheldev Bharatiya Samaj Party-6, Rashtriya Lok Dal-8, Nirbal Indian Shoshit Humara Aam Dal-6 and Jansatta Dal Loktantrik-2
- p) All India Trinamool Congress-215 and Rashtriya Secular Majlis Party-1
- q) Aam Aadmi Party-61