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**ADDRESS DELIVERED BY HON'BLE SPEAKER, SHRI OM BIRLA DURING THE
SESSION ON "EFFECTIVE PARLIAMENT, VIBRANT DEMOCRACY" AT THE 8TH G-20
PARLIAMENTARY SPEAKERS' SUMMIT (P20) IN JAKARTA, INDONESIA
ON 6-7 OCTOBER 2022**

The 8th G-20 Parliamentary Speaker's Summit (P20) was held in Jakarta, Indonesia from 6 to 7 October 2022. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla attended the Summit and delivered keynote address on "*Effective Parliament, Vibrant Democracy*" on 6 October 2022. Shri Birla also delivered address during the concluding session on 7 October 2022.

We reproduce below the text of the Addresses delivered by the Speaker, Lok Sabha at the Summit.

Hon. Chairperson; Hon. Speakers of G-20 Parliaments; Ladies and Gentlemen:

First of all, I express great sorrow and deepest condolences on behalf of India on the tragic loss of lives in the accident that occurred during the football match in Java. May the departed souls rest in peace! I also pray for the speedy recovery of those who were injured in the accident.

Friends, today Parliamentary Democracy is acknowledged to be the best way of governance throughout the world. However, roots of democracy can be traced in India to ancient times. Evidences of democratic institutions have been found in our country since times immemorial. Decisions in our villages and towns were taken through collective discussions and dialogues.

Democracy is not only inherent in our cultural and political values but, is also an integral part of our ideology and is a way of life for us. That is why, India is appropriately called the 'Mother of Democracy'.

We are proud to be world's largest democracy. Our Constitution vests in the people, the power to govern and Parliament is their medium of expression. Despite widespread linguistic, social and religious diversities and a multi-party system, Parliament of our country has fulfilled its duties admirably.

The Parliament of India functions as per the provisions of Constitution. Meaningful debates and discussions take place in our Parliament on issues regarding welfare of the public and national interest to ensure rule of law and justice to all. Our Parliament has been able to ensure national security, inclusive growth and economic progress of the country and maintain social harmony and stability in the country.

During first general elections held in 1952, the voter turnout was 46 per cent, whereas, in the last general elections held in 2019, this percentage increased to more than 67 per cent. The increasing participation of the people in democratic processes in the 75 years of Independence suggest that the faith and confidence of the people in democratic system has strengthened. Our democracy has become stronger and vibrant due to positive and meaningful debates and discussions held in Parliament.

Sir, our Parliament voices the hopes and aspirations of the people. Parliament acts as a bridge between the people and the executive. It is our constant endeavor to increase the participation of people in the functioning of Parliament, reflect the aspirations of all sections of the society in the House; and ensure accountability of executive and transparency in the governance through Parliament.

Parliamentary Committees have been made more efficient to ensure accountability and bring about transparency in government functioning; and for effective review of government policies and programmes.

Friends, we have about 32 lakh (3.2 Million) directly elected representatives in our various democratic institutions including Parliament. And, the number of women representatives is about 15 lakh (1.5 Million). This significant participation of women representatives clearly reflects the effective functioning of our democracy from villages to Parliament.

In the changing scenario, technology has furthered the people's engagement with democratic institutions. Our Parliament is soon to be a paperless Parliament. With live streaming of parliamentary proceedings through Sansad TV and Digital Sansad App, we have taken a prominent initiative to take the Parliamentary proceedings closer to the people.

Our aim is to bring the present generation closer to the Parliament. Various programs have been organized in the Parliament to encourage the active participation of the youth in the Parliament.

Our Parliament has empowered citizens by enacting the Right to Information Act which has promoted transparency and accountability in governance. The implementation of this Act has paved the way for a citizen-centric governance system in the country.

Friends, not only the Parliament of our country but the government has also made dedicated efforts to establish a closer link between citizens and government. This year India is celebrating the *Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav* to mark and commemorate the 75 years of its independence.

During the glorious 75 years of democracy, our democratic system has gone from strength to strength and has become more resilient and vibrant. Our Parliament is making consistent efforts to ensure an all-inclusive, socio-economic development of our people.

Our Prime Minister has given a call from the Red Fort on Independence Day that in the next twenty five years, when India completes hundred years of independence, India will emerge as a developed and powerful nation in the world order.

Friends, as a founding member of the United Nations and other multilateral institutions, India has always supported a rule-based international order based on the objectives and principles of the United Nations charter. As a member of G-20 group India has always tried to make the organisation more effective and relevant. But we need to enhance our efforts in this direction.

With this spirit, India has called for adopting a better concept of multilateralism for global peace and stability so that we can come together against the challenges the world is facing today and find solutions according to the aspirations of the people.

Now that India is going to preside over the G-20, I reiterate India's commitment to greater solidarity and cooperation among the G-20 countries. During this one-year term starting from 1st December, Indian Parliament will work closely with the Parliaments of the G-20 member countries and will constructively contribute to fulfill the objectives of the organization in accordance with their aspirations.

Thank you.



Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla delivering Keynote Address on "*Effective Parliament, Vibrant Democracy*" during the 8th Summit of Speakers of G-20 Parliaments (P20) held in Jakarta, Indonesia on 6 October 2022

**ADDRESS DELIVERED BY HON'BLE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SHRI OM BIRLA
DURING THE CONCLUDING SESSION OF THE 8th G-20 PARLIAMENTARY SPEAKERS'
SUMMIT (P20) AT JAKARTA, INDONESIA ON 7 OCTOBER 2022**

Hon. Chairperson; Distinguished Delegates,

I am privileged to address this distinguished gathering on the successful conclusion of the 8th G-20 Parliamentary Speakers Summit (P20).

After two days of fruitful deliberations on important issues and challenges, the outcome has reaffirmed that it is the spirit of cooperation which has been the cornerstone of G-20 success. I would like to congratulate Indonesia for the excellent organization and systematic execution of all its G-20 Summit events.

Distinguished Delegates, the baton of G-20 Presidency will pass on from Indonesia to India from 1 December 2022. I believe that on the basis of the unanimous decisions that have been arrived at in the summit, we would come together to take effective action and find pragmatic solutions to global issues.

Friends, with 1.4 billion population, India is the largest democracy in the world. Our ancient democratic traditions made parliamentary democracy a natural choice for us after we gained independence in 1947. In the 75 years of our journey as a democratic nation, smooth transfer of power as per the electorate's verdict has been the distinct feature of our democracy and the Constitution. Our Parliaments protect the interests of the people and guide in formulating laws and policies.

All the countries emphasize on shared efforts, best practices and regular dialogue to deal with present and future challenges before the world. We must guide our Parliaments, with our regular dialogue and shared efforts, to innovate which are suitable to our sovereignty and to deal with the challenges.

Friends, India believes that global prosperity, economic opportunities and challenges are interlinked. We believe that Parliaments of G-20 members need to collectively contribute towards further strengthening of parliamentary and community participatory mechanisms keeping in view the shared global vision and their national approaches and sensitivities.

Now, I would like to invite you all for the 9th Summit to be hosted by India next year. India gladly looks forward to welcome all the P20 Delegates in the coming year.

Thank you.



Lok Sabha Speaker Shri Om Birla participating in the Concluding Session of P-20 Summit at Jakarta, Indonesia on 7 October 2022

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

145th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union: The 145th IPU Assembly and related meetings were held in Kigali, Rwanda from 11 to 15 October 2022. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Harivansh, Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha and consisting of Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram, Km. Diya Kumari and Smt. Aparajita Sarangi, all Members of the Lok Sabha; and Dr. Sasmit Patra and Shri Kartikeya Sharma, both Members of the Rajya Sabha attended the Assembly. Shri P. C. Mody, Secretary General, Rajya Sabha also attended the Assembly. Shri L.V. Ramana, Director, Lok Sabha Secretariat was Secretary to the Delegation.

For the Parliament of India, the Assembly was extremely productive. Smt. Aparajita Sarangi, Member, Lok Sabha was elected to the post of the member of the Executive Committee (ExCom) of IPU from Asia Pacific Group by a two-third majority. The election is a remarkable moment in the history of India's Parliamentary Diplomacy as it gives our Parliament an opportunity to be represented in the prestigious IPU ExCom after a gap of 20 years. Earlier, Dr. Najma Heptulla, the then Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha had served on the IPU ExCom from 1995-1999 as a member, and then from 1999-2002 as an ex-officio member by virtue of being the IPU President. The ExCom is the premier decision-making body of the IPU which oversees the administrative and financial matters of the organization.

Shri Harivansh, Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha addressed the Assembly during the General Debate on the theme of "*Gender Equality and Gender sensitive Parliaments or drivers of change for a more resilient and peaceful world.*" Dr. Sasmit Patra, Member, Rajya Sabha addressed the General Debate of the Assembly from the Youth's perspective.

The Assembly adopted "Kigali Declaration" on the overall theme. The Assembly also adopted the Resolution of the Standing Committee on Democracy and Human Rights *i.e.* "*Parliamentary impetus to local and regional development of countries with high levels of international migration and to stopping all forms, including state-sponsored, of human-trafficking and human rights abuses.*"

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, Committee to Promote Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Forum of Women Parliamentarians and Forum of Young Parliamentarians.

Members of the Delegation also attended the workshops organized by IPU on the three themes, namely (i) Rights of the Child, (ii) Nutrition, and (iii) Climate Change and Health, and the Panel Discussion on the theme “*Towards gender equality: Celebrating and understanding the accomplishments of women’s Parliamentary caucuses.*”

On the sidelines 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.

8th G20 Parliamentary Speakers’ Summit (P20): The 8th G20 Speakers’ Summit (P20) was held in Jakarta, Indonesia from 5 to 7 October 2022. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Om Birla, Hon’ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and consisting of Shri Harivansh, Hon’ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha attended the Summit. Shri Utpal Kumar, Secretary General, Lok Sabha and Shri P. C. Mody, Secretary General, Rajya Sabha also attended the Summit. Dr. Ajay Kumar, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was Secretary to the Delegation.

The main theme of the Summit was “*Stronger Parliaments for Sustainable Recovery*”. Under the aforesaid overall theme, four Sessions were held on various sub-themes.

During the Summit, the Hon’ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla, participated in the debate at the Session II on the theme “*Emerging Issues: Food and Energy Security, and Economic Challenges*”, He elaborated on India’s initiatives for ensuring food and energy security for its large population during the COVID-19 pandemic. Hon’ble Speaker, Lok Sabha was the Keynote Speaker for the Session III of the Summit on the theme “*Effective Parliaments, Vibrant Democracy.*” During his keynote address, he highlighted India as the Mother of Democracy, and elaborated on how democracy is not only inherent in our cultural and political values but is also an integral part of our ideology and our life style. Hon’ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Harivansh participated in Session IV of the Summit on the theme “*Social Inclusion, Gender Equality, and Women Empowerment*”.

On the sidelines of the Summit, the IPD led by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha met H.E. Duarte Pacheco, President, IPU, and held bilateral meetings with the following dignitaries:

- i. H.E. Puan Maharani, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Indonesia
- ii. H.E. Mr. Milton Dick, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Australia
- iii. H.E. Mr. Chuan Leekpai, Speaker of the Parliament of Thailand
- iv. H.E. Mr. Ratu, Epeli Nailatikau, Speaker of the Parliament of Fiji

Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha also met H.E. Ms. Kim Young Joo, Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea.

During the visit, the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha also addressed a gathering of the Indian Diaspora during a cultural event organized by the Embassy of India in Jakarta.

43rd General Assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA): The 43rd General Assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia from 20 to 25 November 2022. Dr. Satya Pal Singh, Member, Lok Sabha attended the Assembly and delivered a Statement on the theme "*Advancing together for sustainable, inclusive and resilient ASEAN*". He also participated in the dialogue session between AIPA member Parliaments and Observer Parliaments on the theme "*Investing in Peace, Sustainable Development and Post COVID-19 Recovery*".

289th Session of the IPU Executive Committee: The 289th Session of the IPU Executive Committee was held in virtual format on 5 December 2022. Smt. Aparajita Sarangi, Member, Lok Sabha and member of the IPU Executive Committee participated in the virtual Session.

Webinar on the theme "*Creating Safe Cyberspace for Democracy*" organized by IPU: A Webinar on the theme "*Creating Safe Cyberspace for Democracy*" was organized by IPU on 6 December 2022. Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram, Member, Lok Sabha participated in the above webinar.

The Second Meeting of the Committee of the Presiding Officers to Suggest Criteria for Outstanding Legislative Council /Legislative Assembly Award: The Second Meeting of the Committee of Presiding Officers to suggest criteria for Outstanding Legislative Council/

Legislative Assembly Award was held on 7 November 2022 at Vidhana Soudha, Bengaluru, Karnataka under the Chairmanship of Shri Vishweshwar Hegde Kageri, Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly. Members of the Committee that attended the Meeting included Shri Ram Niwas Goel, Speaker, Delhi Vidhan Sabha; Shri Biswajit Daimary, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly; and Shri M. Appavu, Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. The Committee deliberated on the various suggestions received from the State Legislatures. During the course of the deliberations, additions/modifications in the draft criteria were suggested for consideration. Thereafter, the Committee directed the Lok Sabha Secretariat to further look into the draft criteria for their finalization.

CPA Working Group on Governance Meeting: Virtual Meetings of the CPA Working Group on Governance were held on 10 November 2022 and 8 December 2022 to discuss the proposed Draft Benchmarks for relocation of CPA Headquarters from London, UK to any prospective country of Commonwealth. Shri Anurag Sharma, Member, Lok Sabha and a Member of the CPA Working Group attended both the Meetings.

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 the 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 October to 31 December 2022:

Shri G.M.C. Balayogi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, a function was held on 1 October 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Members of Parliament and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of the former Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi.

Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, a function was held on 2 October 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi; Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla; Members of Parliament and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a function was held on 31 October 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla; Union Ministers, Shri Rajnath Singh, Shri Piyush Goyal and Shri Dharmendra Pradhan; Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, Members of Parliament and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a function was held on 11 November 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla; Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge; Members of Parliament and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a function was held on 14 November 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla; Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge; Members of Parliament and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Smt. Indira Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Smt. Indira Gandhi, a function was held on 19 November 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla; Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge; Members of Parliament and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Smt. Indira Gandhi.

Shri Rabi Ray: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Rabi Ray, a function was held on 26 November 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Members of Parliament

and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of former Lok Sabha Speaker Shri Rabi Ray.

Shri G.V. Mavalankar: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri G.V. Mavalankar, a function was held on 27 November 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla; Minister of State in the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma and other dignitaries paid tributes at the portrait of former Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri G. V. Mavalankar.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a function was held on 3 December 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge; Members of Parliament and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Shri C. Rajagopalachari: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri C. Rajagopalachari, a function was held on 10 December 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Members of Parliament and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Shri C. Rajagopalachari.

Chaudhary Charan Singh: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Chaudhary Charan Singh, a function was held on 23 December 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla; Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Harivansh; Union Ministers; Members of Parliament and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of former Prime Minister, Chaudhary Charan Singh.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, a function was held on 25 December 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi; Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla; Union Ministers; Members of Parliament and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Foreign Parliamentary Delegation Visiting India

Zimbabwe: A Parliamentary Delegation from Zimbabwe led by H.E. Advocate Jacob Francis Nzwidamilimo Mudenda, Speaker of the Parliament visited India from 6 to 11 December 2022.

On 7 December 2022, the delegation called on Smt. Droupadi Murmu, Hon'ble President of India. On 8 December 2022, Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and the visiting Speaker held bilateral Parliamentary dialogue, which was followed by a banquet dinner. The delegation also witnessed the proceedings of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha from the 'Special Box' on the same day. On 9 December 2022, the delegation called on Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar, Hon'ble Vice-President of India & Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

Besides Delhi, the delegation also visited Agra.

PARLIAMENTARY RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACIES (PRIDE)

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

- I. 36th Parliamentary Internship Programme:** Forty foreign participants from seventeen countries attended the 36th Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials from 21 November to 16 December 2022.
- II. Programme for Members of Parliament:** One hundred and sixty Members of Parliament attended a series of Sensitisation Session on "G20" on 19 December 2022.
- III. Floral Tribute Programmes:** 1204 youths participated in the 6 events of Floral Tribute Programme in the Central Hall of Parliament House to pay homage to National Leaders of the Country on their Birth Anniversary on 2 & 31 October 2022; 14 & 19 November 2022; and 3 & 25 December 2022.

IV. Online Training Programme for PAs & PSs of MPs: Twelve PAs/PSs of Members of Parliament attended Online Training Programme on Members' Portal on "Submission of Online Notices" on 16 November 2022.

V. Appreciation Courses: Three Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for: (i) Twenty probationers of the Indian Railways Service of Electrical Engineers (IRSEE) and Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers (IRSME) from 28 to 30 November 2022; (ii) Fifty-three Probationers of the Indian Revenue Service (IRS) and Bhutanese Diplomats from 7 to 9 December 2022; and (iii) Sixty-six Probationers of Indian Forest Service Probationers (IFS-2021-23 course) from 19 to 21 December 2022.

VI. Capacity Building Programme for officials of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats

(i) Two hundred seventy-five Officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Online Computer Training Programme in MS-Excel and MS PowerPoint from 17 to 21 October 2022; 1 to 4 November 2022; 7 to 11 November 2022; and 14 to 18 November 2022;

(ii) Six hundred thirty-two Officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Workshop on "Professionalism and Work Ethics - A Psychological perspective" on 10 October 2022;

(iii) Thirty-nine Officers/Staff of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Workshop on Goods and Service Tax (GST) on 12 October 2022;

(iv) Sixteen Officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Pre-retirement Counseling (PRC) Workshop at Vigyan Bhawan organized by Department of Pension and Pensioner's Welfare on 18 October 2022;

(v) Twenty-six Officials/Staff of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended five days training programme on drafting of Demand for Grants (DFG) for Reporting Officers posted in Departmentally Related Standing Committee (DRSC) Branches and other Committee Branches of Lok Sabha Secretariat from 1 November to 7 November 2022;

(vi) Thirty-five Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended Management Development Programme from 9 to 11 November 2022;

- (vii) Seventy-nine Officials of Lok Sabha Secretariats attended Workshop on Rules and Procedures on CGHS on 15 December 2022; and
- (viii) Thirty-six Officials of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha and States Legislature Secretariat attended the Capacity Building Programme on Financial Management for Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislatures from 19 to 21 December 2022.

VII. Training Programme in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures for others: One hundred seventeen students and faculty of IIT Madras, Chennai attended three days training programme in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 12 to 14 December 2022.

VIII. Know Your Parliament/Samajh Sansad Ki Programme: The Programme “Know your Parliament” was launched at Kota and Bundi District (Rajasthan) on 6 September 2022. First stage of exam of the Programme “Know your Parliament” was conducted on 1 December 2022. *Samajh Sansad ki* programme at Kota and Bundi District, Rajasthan in which about 2.33 lacs students appeared under this programme. Second stage of exam of the Programme “Know your Parliament” was conducted on 12 January 2023 at the designated Centres at Kota and Bundi District (Rajasthan).

IX. Study Visit (International)

- (i) Thirty-two Member Delegates under 6th Batch of ‘Gen next Democracy Network Programme` organized by ICCR, New Delhi, attended Study Visit to Parliament on 11 October 2022;
- (ii) Thirty-five Indian Diaspora youths participating in the 61st Edition of *Know India Programme* (KIP) on attended the Study Visit on 12 October 2022;
- (iii) Thirty-eight Civil Servants of Maldives attending 17th Capacity Building Programme in field administration at MCGG, Mussoorie attended the Study Visit on 9 November 2022;
- (iv) Fifty-four International delegates from the Young President's Organisation attended the Study Visit on 11 November 2022;

- (v) Forty-two Participants of the 62nd Edition of Know India Programme, New Delhi attended the Study Visit on 15 November 2022;
- (vi) Eighty-one Civil Servants of Bangladesh attending training programme on Field Administration at NCGG, Mussoorie, Uttarakhand, attended the Study Visit on 30 November and 20 December 2022; and
- (vii) Seventy-four Members of Entrepreneurs Organisation (EO-South Asia) attended the Study Visit on 15 December 2022.

Study Visit (b) (National): Fifty-three 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 before the House. During the period from 1 October to 31 December 2022, a total of 1425 references were received and disposed off, out of which 1235 references were offline and 190 references were online. 14 Legislative Notes and 3 Reference Notes were prepared, uploaded on Parliament Library website as well as shared with Hon'ble Members through Members' Portal. Three Briefing Sessions on important legislative business for Members of Parliament were organized during the same period. The printed copies of the Publication "*Parliament of India: The Sixteenth Lok Sabha (2014-2019) – A Study*", were distributed and digital copy of the publication was uploaded on the Lok Sabha Intranet.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS
(1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 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 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 Tenth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Fifty Eighth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 7 December 2022. Both the Houses were adjourned *sine die* on 23 December 2022. The President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 24 December 2022.

Death of Lok Sabha Member: On 10 October 2022, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, member of Samajwadi Party from Mainpuri, Uttar Pradesh, passed away.

Lok Sabha Bye-election: On 8 December 2022, Smt. Dimple Yadav, member of the Samajwadi Party, was declared elected winner from the Mainpuri Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

AROUND THE STATES

BIHAR

Resignation of Minister: On 2 October 2022, the Minister of Agriculture, Shri Sudhakar Singh resigned.

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 6 November 2022, Smt. Neelam Devi, member of the Rashtriya Janata Dal and Smt. Kusum Devi, member of the Bharatiya Janata Party, were declared elected from the Mokama and the Gopalganj Assembly Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-election held on 3 November 2022.

On 8 December 2022, Shri Kedar Prasad Gupta, member of the Bharatiya Janata Party was declared elected from the Kurhani Constituency Assembly in the bye-election held on 5 December 2022.

CHHATTISGARH

Death of Deputy Speaker: On 16 October 2022, the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Shri Manoj Mandavi passed away.

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 8 December 2022, Smt. Savitri Manoj Mandavi, member of the Indian National Congress, was declared elected from the Bhanupratappur Constituency Assembly in the bye-election held on 5 December 2022.

DELHI

Resignation of Minister: On 9 October 2022, the Minister for Social Welfare, Shri Rajendra Pal Gautam resigned.

GUJARAT

Legislative Assembly Election Results: Assembly election to the 182-seat Gujarat State Legislative Assembly was held in two phases on 1 and 5 December 2022. The results were announced on 8 December 2022. The party position following the elections was as follows:

Name of the Party	Seats
Bharatiya Janata Party	156
Indian National Congress	17
Aam Aadmi Party	5
Samajwadi Party	1
Independent	3
Total	182

Oath of Chief Minister: On 12 December 2022, Shri Bhupendra Patel was sworn in as the new Chief Minister of Gujarat, along with 16 Ministers.

Appointment of New Speaker: On 20 December 2022, Shri Shankarbhai Lagdhirbhai Chaudhary was elected as the Speaker of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly.

HARYANA

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 6 November 2022, Shri Bhavya Bishnoi, member of the Bharatiya Janata Party was declared elected from the Adampur Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 3 November 2022.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Legislative Assembly Election Results: Assembly election to the 68-seat Himachal State Legislative Assembly was held 12 November 2022. The results were announced on 8 December 2022. The party position following the elections was as follows:

Name of the Party	Seats
Indian National Congress	40
Bharatiya Janata Party	25
Independent	3
Total	68

Oath of Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister: On 11 December 2022, Sarvashri Sukhvinder Singh Sukhu and Mukesh Agnihotri were sworn in as the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister, respectively.

KARNATAKA

Death of Deputy Speaker: On 22 October 2022, the Deputy Speaker of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly, Shri Anand Mamani passed away.

MAHARASHTRA

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 6 November 2022, Smt. Rutuja Ramesh Latke, member of the Shiv Sena (Uddhav Balasaheb Thackeray) was declared elected from the Andheri East Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 3 November 2022.

MEGHALAYA

Oath of new Governor: On 4 October 2022, the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh, Shri B.D. Mishra was sworn in as the new Governor of Meghalaya.

ODISHA

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 6 November 2022, Shri Suryabanshi Suraj, member of the Bharatiya Janata Party was declared elected from the Dhamnagar Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 3 November 2022.

On 8 December 2022, Smt. Barsha Singh Bariha, member of the Biju Janata Dal was declared elected from the Padampur Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 5 December 2022.

RAJASTHAN

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 8 December 2022, Shri Anil Kumar Sharma, member of the Indian National Congress was declared elected from the Sardarshahar Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 5 December 2022.

TAMIL NADU

Oath of New Minister: On 14 December 2022, the Governor, Shri R.N. Ravi, administered oath of office and secrecy to newly-inducted Minister, Shri Udhayanidhi Stalin.

TELANGANA

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 6 November 2022, Shri Koosukuntla Prabhakar Reddy, member of the Telangana Rashtra Samithi, was declared elected from the Munugode Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 3 November 2022.

UTTAR PRADESH

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 6 November 2022, Shri Aman Giri, member of the Bharatiya Janata Party was declared elected from the Gola Gokranath Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 3 November 2022.

On 8 December 2022, Shri Madan Bhैया, member of the Rashtriya Lok Dal and Shri Akash Saxena, member of the Bharatiya Janata Party, were declared elected from the Khatauli and the Rampur Assembly Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-election held on 5 December 2022.

WEST BENGAL

Oath of new Governor: On 23 November 2022, Shri C.V. Ananda Bose was sworn in as the new Governor of West Bengal.

Death of Minister: On 29 December 2022, the Minister of State for Food Processing, Shri Subrat Saha passed away.

EVENTS ABROAD

AUSTRIA

President re-elected: On 9 October 2022, Mr. Alexander Van der Bellen was elected as the President for the second term.

DOMINICA

Oath of Prime Minister: On 14 December 2022, Mr. Roosevelt Skerrit was sworn in as the Prime Minister for the sixth term.

FIJI

Oath of Prime Minister: On 24 December 2022, Mr. Sitiveni Rebuka was sworn in as the new Prime Minister.

IRAQ

New President and new Prime Minister: On 13 October 2022, Mr. Abdul Latif Rashid was elected as the new President.

On the same day, the President, Mr. Abdul Latif Rashid appointed Mohammed Shia al-Sudani as the new Prime Minister.

ISRAEL

Oath of Prime Minister: On 29 December 2022, Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu was sworn in as the Prime Minister for the sixth term.

ITALY

Oath of Prime Minister: On 22 October 2022, Ms. Giorgia Meloni was sworn in as the first women Prime Minister.

KAZAKHSTAN

New President: On 26 November 2022, Mr. Kassym-Jomart Tokayev was sworn in as the new President.

LESOTHO

Oath of Prime Minister: On 28 October 2022, Mr. Sam Mateka was sworn in as the Prime Minister.

MALAYSIA

New Prime Minister: On 24 November 2022, Mr. Anwar Ibrahim was sworn in as the new Prime Minister.

NEPAL

Oath of Prime Minister: On 26 December 2022, Mr. Pushpa Kamal Dahal "Prachanda" was sworn in as the Prime Minister.

PERU

New President: On 7 December 2022, Ms. Dina Boluarte was sworn in as the new President.

SLOVENIA

New President: On 22 December 2022, Ms. Natasa Pirc Musar was sworn in as the first female President.

UNITED KINGDOM

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 20 October 2022, the Prime Minister, Ms. Liz Truss resigned.

New Prime Minister: On 25 October 2022, Mr. Rishi Sunak was appointed as the Prime Minister.

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 October 2022 - 31 December 2022]

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Second 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. The first list of Scheduled Tribes in respect of the State of Uttar Pradesh were notified *vide* the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1967. These lists were modified from time to time. The list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the State of Uttar Pradesh has been modified, *vide* the Constitution Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002 (10 of 2003). The State Government of Uttar Pradesh had requested to exclude "Gond" Community living in the newly created districts of Sant Kabir Nagar, Kushinagar, Chandauli and Sant Ravidas Nagar from the list of Scheduled Castes and to include *Gond, Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Rajgond* communities living in the districts of Sant Kabir Nagar, Kushinagar, Chandauli and Sant Ravidas Nagar in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

On the basis of the recommendation of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, it was proposed to modify the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of the State of Uttar Pradesh by amending the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1967.

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

(A) Part XVIII—*Uttar Pradesh* of the schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 to omit "Gond" community from the districts of Sant Kabir Nagar, Kushinagar, Chandauli and Sant Ravidas Nagar in entry 36, and

(B) Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1967 to include the districts of Sant Kabir Nagar, Kushinagar, Chandauli and Sant Ravidas Nagar in entry 6.

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022, which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 1 April 2022 and 14 December 2022, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 24 December 2022.

The text of the above Act is reproduced below:

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

An Act further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1967.

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 (Second Amendment) Act, 2022.

2. Definitions. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "Scheduled Castes Order" means the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950;

(b) "Scheduled Tribes Order" means the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1967.

3. Amendment of Scheduled Castes Order. The Scheduled Castes Order is hereby amended in the manner and to the extent specified in the First Schedule.

4. Amendment of Scheduled Tribes Order. The Scheduled Tribes Order is hereby amended in the manner and to the extent specified in the Second Schedule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(See section 3)

In the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 (C.O.19), in the Schedule, in PART XVIII. —*Uttar Pradesh*, in entry 36, for the words "Mirzapur and Sonbhadra", the words "Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, Sant Kabir Nagar, Kushinagar, Chandauli and Bhadohi" shall be substituted.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 4)

In the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1967 (C.O. 78), in the Schedule, in entry 6, for the words "Mirzapur and Sonbhadra", the words "Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, Sant Kabir Nagar, Kushinagar, Chandauli and Bhadohi" shall be substituted.

The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre (Amendment) Act, 2022: The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Act, 2019 provides for the establishment of the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre. Accordingly, the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre has been established for creating an independent and autonomous regime for institutionalised arbitration in the country. Sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Act declares the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre as an institution of national importance.

However, it has been felt that the Centre, being an institution of national importance, gives an impression of being city centric whereas it should be reflective of the aspirations to promote India as a hub of institutional arbitration and establish itself as a centre of international commercial arbitration. Therefore, it was considered imperative to change the name of the Centre from New Delhi International Arbitration Centre to India International Arbitration Centre so that a unique identity of the institute of national importance as conferred on it by law is evident and reflects its true objective. It was also proposed to make certain consequential amendments under the Act.

The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre (Amendment) Bill, 2022, which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 8 August 2022 and 14 December 2022, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 30 December 2022.

The text of the above Act is reproduced below:

THE NEW DELHI INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION CENTRE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2022

An Act to amend the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Act, 2019.

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

1. Short title and commencement.(1) This Act may be called the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre (Amendment) Act, 2022.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. Amendment of long title. In the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Act, 2019 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in the long title, for the words "New Delhi International Arbitration Centre", wherever they occur, the words "India International Arbitration Centre" shall be substituted.

3. Amendment of Preamble. In the principal Act, in the Preamble, for the words "New Delhi International Arbitration Centre" at both the places where they occur, the words "India International Arbitration Centre" shall be substituted.

4. Amendment of section 1. In section 1 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words "New Delhi International Arbitration Centre", the words "India International Arbitration Centre" shall be substituted.

5. Amendment of section 2. In section 2 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), in clause (a), for the words "New Delhi International Arbitration Centre", the words "India International Arbitration Centre" shall be substituted.

6. Amendment of chapter heading. In the principal Act, in Chapter II, in the chapter heading, for the words "NEW DELHI INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION CENTRE", the words "INDIA INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION CENTRE" shall be substituted.

7. Amendment of section 3. In section 3 of the principal Act, —

(i) in the marginal heading, for the words "New Delhi International Arbitration Centre", the words "India International Arbitration Centre" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (1), for the words "New Delhi International Arbitration Centre", the words "India International Arbitration Centre" shall be substituted.

8. Amendment of section 4. In section 4 of the principal Act, —

(i) in the marginal heading, for the words "New Delhi International Arbitration Centre", the words "India International Arbitration Centre" shall be substituted.

(ii) in sub-section (1), for the words "New Delhi Arbitration Centre" at both the places where they occur, the words "Indian International Arbitration Centre" shall be substituted.

9. Amendment of section 15. In section 15 of the principal Act, for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely: —

"(a) to facilitate the conduct of arbitration and other forms of alternative dispute resolution mechanism, both international and domestic, in the manner as may be specified by the regulations;"

10. Amendment of section 20. In section 20 of the principal Act, in sub-section (5), in the proviso, for the word "application" at both the places where they occur, the word "question" shall be substituted.

11. Amendment of section 23. In section 23 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), clause (a), for the word "Centre", the word "Secretariat" shall be substituted.

12. Amendment of section 25. In section 25 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), after the words "allowances of Members", the words ", Registrar, Counsel and other officers and employees of the Centre" shall be inserted.

13. Amendment of section 28. In section 28 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words "which shall", the word "to" shall be substituted.

14. Amendment of section 31. In section 31 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for clause (a), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely: —

"(a) the manner of the conduct of arbitration and other forms of alternative dispute resolution mechanism under clause (a) of section 15.;

(aa) the time and place and the rules of procedure to be observed in regard to the transaction of business of the Committee at the meetings including the quorum under sub-section (3) of section 19;"

15. Amendment of section 34. In section 34 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), in the proviso, for the words "two years", the words "five years" shall be substituted.

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second 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 the 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."

In accordance with the said Constitutional provisions, the first list of Scheduled Tribes was notified in respect of various States and Union territories *vide* the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950. Subsequently, the list of Scheduled Tribes in respect of the State of Tamil Nadu was amended *vide* the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002.

The Government of Tamil Nadu had requested to include *Narikoravan* along with *Kurivikkaran* communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes in respect of the State of Tamil Nadu. On the basis of the recommendation of the State of Tamil Nadu and after consultation with the Registrar General of India, and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, it was proposed to amend Part XIV of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

Accordingly, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022 proposed to insert entry "37. *Narikoravan, Kurivikkaran*" in Part XIV of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 in respect of the State of Tamil Nadu.

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022, which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 15 December 2022 and 22 December 2022, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 2 January 2023.

The text of the above Act is reproduced below:

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

An Act further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Tamil Nadu.

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 (Second Amendment) Act, 2022.

2. Amendment of Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, in the Schedule, in Part XIV.—*Tamil Nadu*, after entry 36, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"37. Narikoravan, Kurivikkaran."

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Fourth 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 the 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 Karnataka has been modified, *vide* the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2020 (4 of 2020). The State Government of Karnataka had requested to include "Betta-Kuruba" community as synonym of "Kadu Kuruba" in entry 16 in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Karnataka.

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

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2022 proposed to amend Part VI.—*Karnataka* of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 by substituting entry 16 to include “Betta-Kuruba” alongwith “Kadu Kuruba”.

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2022, which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 19 December 2022 and 22 December 2022, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 2 January 2023.

The text of the above Act is reproduced below:

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

An Act further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Karnataka.

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 (Fourth Amendment) Act, 2022.

2. Amendment of Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950. In the Scheduled to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, in PART VI.—*Karnataka*, for the entry 16, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"16. Kadu Kuruba, Betta-Kuruba".

SESSIONAL REVIEW

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

TENTHSESSION

The Tenth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha commenced on 7 December 2022 and concluded on 23 December 2022, six days ahead of the declared schedule.

On the opening day of the Session on 7 December 2022, the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla, congratulated the Government and the people of India on behalf of the House, on India's assumption of the G20 Presidency since 1 December 2022. The Hon'ble Speaker said that such a global responsibility during the *Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav* was a matter of pride for the country. He informed that when the G20 Heads of State Summit would be held in 2023 under the leadership of India, the Presiding Officers of the Parliaments of G20 countries would also meet under the leadership of the Parliament of India and that the conference would mark an important chapter in India's diplomatic history. He further said that the theme, "*One Earth, One Family, One Future*" was in line with India's philosophy of "*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*" and India would present to the world, the power of its rich multi-coloured cultural heritage and vibrant democracy.

The Tenth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha had a total of 13 sittings spread over 68 hours and 42 minutes and transacted important Financial, Legislative, and other Businesses. The overall productivity of the House stood at 97 percent during the Session. Two hours and 26 minutes were lost due to interruptions/forced adjournments and the House sat late for 3 hours and 7 minutes to complete the listed business.

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

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

Short Duration Discussion regarding the need to promote sports in India: On 31 March, 3 August, and 8 & 9 December 2022, a Short Duration discussion with regard to the need to promote sports in India was held in the House.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Gaurav Gogoi (INC) spoke about the sports ecosystem and said that sports federations are extremely important. He further said that there are certain federations that are doing well, and lamented about the many sports federations that are not run professionally. He asked the Ministry about the steps taken in order to ensure that the

federations are run professionally. He also felt that sports federations cannot solely be dependent on Government's funding and stressed on the need for collaboration between federations, businesses, social enterprises, universities, schools, sports academies, and sports clubs. He further said that even today, there is a need for improvement and evolution in top schemes. He reminded that after the Beijing Olympics, it was stated that the Government of India and the various sports federations need to do a lot more and asked if the Government has taken any steps to take cognizance of it. He said that the most important thing is to keep the athletes busy and for this, there is a need to take collective responsibility. While pointing out the importance of annual calendar for training and competition, he asked whether any step have been taken to increase the funding. He also suggested that sports should not be politicized. While pointing out the few States that have taken concrete steps with the collaboration of the Union Government, he also requested the Union Government not to host more international events in the country and suggested that States should instead be encouraged to host international events in large numbers. He further enquires the measures being taken by the Government to improve the coaching standards.

¹*Participating in the discussion*, Col. (Retd.) Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore (BJP) said that the country has witnessed a major change in the sports arena after the year 2014. He recalled the Hon'ble Prime Minister constituting an Olympic Task Force after taking charge, the slogan of 'Fit India, Fitness and Health' and said that it was a matter of pride that one thousand players are selected every year in *Khelo India Games* and they are offered scholarship of Rs. five lakh every year continuously over the next eight years, so that they can prepare themselves. He thanked the Ministry for arranging a complete training programme for the junior players as well. He also complimented the Ministry for launching a 'Khelo App' called Khelo India, which includes 13,000 stadiums and playgrounds, and that sports scientists are being associated with the team. He also pointed out that earlier, the amount of the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna

¹**Others who participated in the discussion were:** *Sarvashri* Anubhav Mohanty, Prasun Banerjee, Gautham Sigamani Pon, Maddila Gurumoorthy, Nihal Chand Chouhan, K. Navaskani, Gajanan Kirtikar, Ramcharan Bohra, Shyam Singh Yadav, C. N. Annadurai, Dhanush M. Kumar, Hasnain Masoodi, Vijay Kumar, Jagdambika Pal, Gopal Shetty, B. Manickam Tagore, Sumedhanand Saraswati, Lavu SrikrishnaDevarayalu, Ravi Kishan, B.B. Patil, Manoj Tiwari, Malook Nagar, Rajendra Agarwal, Gurjit Singh Aujla, Srinivas Dadasaheb Patil, Karti P. Chidambaram, S. Gnanathiraviam, Margani Bharat, Janardan Singh Sigriwal, Abdul Khaleque, N.K. Premachandran, M. Selvaraj, Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu, Syed Imtiaz Jaleel, Soumitra Khan, Shrirang Appa Barne, M. Badaruddin Ajmal, Sunil Dattatray Tatkare, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Hanuman Beniwal, Ritesh Pandey, Kodikunnil Suresh, Sanjay Seth, Kaushlendra Kumar, S. Muniswamy, Mohammed Faizal P.P., Dr. Umesh G. Jadav, Dr. Alok Kumar Suman, Dr. Nishikant Dubey, Dr. Satya Pal Singh, Dr. M. P. Abdussamad Samadani, Dr. S.T. Hasan, Adv. Dean Kuriakose, Adv. A. M. Ariff, Kunwar Danish Ali, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Kumari Goddeti Madhavi, *Shrimati* Jaskaur Meena, *Shrimati* Supriya Sadanand Sule, *Shrimati* Navneet Ravi Rana, *Shrimati* Kanimozhi Karunanidhi, *Shrimati* Rama Devi and *Sushri* Sunita Duggal.

Award was Rs 7.5 lakh, and today, it has been enhanced to Rs 25 lakh. He further said that sports promotion is taking place on a large scale in India today.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur said that the total budget of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports was Rs 1219 crores, which has increased to Rs 3062 crores in the year 2022-23. He further said that be it Paralympics, Deaflympics or the Summer Olympics, the Country has won the maximum number of medals in all these games till date. The Government has implemented the National Sports Development Code and selected Sports Persons of Merit. He informed that the Hon'ble Prime Minister asked the medal winning players to create awareness amongst children about sports and nutrition through the program of *Meet the Champions* and also to stay away from drugs. The Minister further informed that the Government has started two types of programmes in Khelo India. One is Khelo India Youth Games and another is Khelo India University Games. He said that four editions of Khelo India Youth Games and two editions of University Games have been held so far, in which more than 27 thousand players have participated. 12 national records were broken and among them 11 national records were broken by daughters of India. The Government is creating 298 sports infrastructure across the country. About 2736 crore rupees are being spent on this. At present, the Government is running the Khelo India Centres of Excellence. It is the Government's effort to run it in every State. The Government has started opening one thousand Khelo India Centres in rural areas and by August 15 next year, it will also complete the work in respect of one thousand Khelo India Centres. He further said that a new law was enacted by bringing a Bill for the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA). He informed that the Government had entered into an agreement with the National Forensic Science University (NFSU) and will also try to provide safe and dope free supplements to the sports person. *Fit India movement* has been initiated keeping in mind, a dose of fitness, and an exercise for half an hour daily. The Minister further informed that the Government has made five traditional games a part of the 'Khelo India Youth Games'. He also informed that there are 298 new projects in 34 States for sports infrastructure, for which Rs 2736 crores is being spent, and that fund has been increased manifold for the National Games as well. Earlier, Rs 17 lakhs and Rs 22 lakhs were spent, now the Government increased it to Rs 51 lakhs. The Minister further said that the National Sports Federation used to get only Rs 30 lakh for conducting international tournaments. The Government has also increased this more than three times to Rs 1 crore. Even such sports associations, which work towards organising games like *Mallakhamb*, *Kalaripayattu*, *Thang-ta* and *Gatka* were also helped by the Government of India with crores of rupees so that they could give their players an

opportunity to excel. He assured that the Government would make every possible effort to promote sports in the country.

The discussion was concluded.

Short Duration Discussion regarding the problem of drug abuse in the country and steps taken by the Government: On 20 December 2022, a Short Duration discussion regarding the country and steps taken by the Government was held in the House.

Initiating the discussion, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal (SAD) said that the situation in Punjab has become worse in the last 10 months. She said that promises were made for checking corruption and illegal sand mining in Punjab, but that has not happened. The promises of providing jobs and waiving loans also turned out to be false. Drugs, extortion, hooliganism and loot have increased to such an extent in Punjab that no one is feeling safe there. She mentioned that the Hon'ble Supreme Court was of the view that Punjab is collapsing due to drugs and alcohol. She felt that the present situation in Punjab is like a burning volcano and is on the brink of civil war. She further said that drug addiction is not confined to Punjab only, but is also spreading its tentacles across the different parts of the country, be it Haryana, Rajasthan, Maharashtra or Gujarat. Large consignments of drugs are being seized in Gujarat. She said that this narco terrorism will destroy not only Punjab but the whole country.

²*Participating in the discussion, Dr. Satya Pal Singh (BJP)* said that for the first time in the country, in the year 2018, a very comprehensive survey was conducted by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Empowerment called "National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India". The findings of this survey indicate that around 16 crore people consume alcohol in the country, out of which about 6 crore people are addicted to it. By an estimate, currently these psychotropic drugs are being increasingly consumed in almost 270 districts of the country. He said that the government has opened 380 Integrated Rehabilitation Centers. De-addiction centres have been opened in every district. Alongside, other than 80 community-based intervention centres, 93 outreach and testing centres have also been set up. The 'Drug Free India

²**Others who participated in the discussion were:** Sarvashri Gurjit Singh Aujla, Kalyan Banerjee, P.V. Midhun Reddy, Mahabali Singh, Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, Hibi Eden, Vishnu Dayal Ram, Prince Raj, Hasnain Masoodi, E.T. Mohammed Basheer, Gopal Shetty, Santokh Singh Chaudhary, B.B. Patil, Asaduddin Owaisi, M. Badruddin Ajmal, Hanuman Beniwal, Ram Kripal Yadav, Jasbir Singh Gill, Thomas Chazhikadan, S. Venkatesan, Tejasvi Surya, N.K. Premachandran, Gaurav Gogoi, Manoj Tiwari, Ritesh Pandey, Pratap Chandra Sarangi, Benny Behanan, Som Parkash, Rahul Ramesh Shewale, P. Ravindhranath, Jagdambika Pal, Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu, Rattan Lal Kataria, Rajmohan Unnithan, Jugal Kishore Sharma, Lavu Srikrishna Devarayalu, Shriniwas Dadasaheb Pati, Amit Shah, Sardar Simranjit Singh Mann, Kunwar Danish Ali, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy, Dr. S.T. Hasan, Dr. Amar Singh, Dr. Rajdeep Roy, Prof. Achyutananda Samanta, Prof. Sougata Ray, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule, Shrimati Navneet Ravi Rana and Sushri Sunita Duggal.

Campaign' has been launched in 272 districts of the country. The Central Bureau of Narcotics under the aegis of the Ministry of Finance is keeping a constant watch on the developments relating to the trade and commerce of drugs in the country, which allegedly involves transaction of the order of a whopping sum of around Rs 360 billion. Its tentacles are spreading immeasurably in the Metropolitan cities like Mumbai and Delhi. He further said that it has an adverse impact on the mental and physical health profile, causing disorders of varying kinds. Drug addiction and alcohol happens to be the main reasons behind the occurrence of road accidents. The Supreme Court of India had in a judgment held that no liquor shops should be allowed to be opened within the peripheral radius of 100 kilometres abutting highways. He further said that it was for the first time that moral education has been substantially focused upon in the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020. He also mentioned about the suggestion to lay emphasis on imparting moral teaching in the classroom environment in order that children may be enabled to adopt right path of living.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah said that the profits earned from this drug trade are being utilised for funding terrorism. He informed that in the year of *Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav*, the Hon'ble Prime Minister has put forward the resolve of a drug-free India. He assured the House that the Government has a zero-tolerance policy on the drug trade and funding of terrorism through it. The Minister also said that the spread of drugs not only hollows out our future generations, but also destroys millions of families and creates many types of social disturbances with regard to law and order. The presence of this dirty money within the country's economy hollows out the country's economy. He further said that the Union Government, all the State Governments and the Union Territories will have to fight this battle together. The entry of drugs will also have to be checked from the borders; the entry of drugs will also have to be stopped from airports and ports. The Department of Revenue will also have to act aggressively as part of the in toto plan vigilantly. The Narcotics Control Bureau and all the State's anti-narcotics agencies will also have to work on the same lines. Along with this, the Department of Social Welfare and the Department of Health will also have to stay together for rehabilitation and de-addiction efforts. The Minister informed that as far as the fight against drugs is concerned, all the State governments of the country have fought this battle seriously by extending full cooperation to the Union Government. He further said that those who consume drugs are victims. One ought to be sympathetic to them. At the same time, one must turn severe on all those involved in drug trafficking. He is of the view that even if a small packet of drugs is seized, the point of its origin must be investigated, only then the entire network will collapse. Sometimes there are inland borders and inter-State borders; it has to be investigated across the border as well. NCB and NIA

are two such agencies for that purpose. NCB is empowered to conduct investigation across India without any territorial restriction. If that investigation goes beyond the borders of the country, the NIA is ready to help. All the three agencies *i.e.* State agencies, NCB and NIA are successfully taking steps to demolish the entire network. The Minister further said that there is a need to launch a comprehensive campaign aimed at the dual purpose of creating mass awareness and putting in place, a close coordination of all the agencies meant for monitoring the peddling of drugs. Unless there is co-operation, coordination and collaboration, the Country cannot win this battle.

The discussion was concluded.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022: On 14 December 2022, the Minister of Tribal Affairs, Shri Arjun Munda moved the Bill for consideration.

Initiating the discussion, Dr. K. Jayakumar (INC) said that in the Bill there has been a mention about the financial memorandum. It says that the expenditure will be there, but it is not possible to estimate that. He said that the statement is very vague, and this should be taken into consideration. He further said that there is a guideline from the NITI Aayog on the formula or the method to be followed in allotting funds for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He pointed out that even in the current Budget, that formula has not been adopted. As a result, the amount of funds has been reduced for the Scheduled Castes and for the Scheduled Tribes. He further pointed out that in the current Budget, the pre-matric scholarship for the Scheduled Castes has been reduced to an extent of Rs. 225 crore, as compared to the previous year, and the national fellowship Rs. 127 crore has been reduced, as compared to the last year's Budget, and no remedial measure has been taken. He requested the Hon'ble. Minister to look into this matter. He also noted that no regular staff is available in Eklavya Model Residential Schools, which were set up to take care of the Scheduled Tribe people. He also pointed out that the health of the Scheduled Tribe people is far low, and about 42 per cent of the children are anemic, and about 65 per cent of women among the Scheduled Castes are anemic. He requested that necessary corrective measures should be taken.

³*Participating in the discussion,* Shrimati Pratima Mondal (AITC) said that the Bill seeks to include *Narikoravan* and *Kuruvikaran* Tribes of Tamil Nadu into the List of Scheduled

³**Others who participated in the discussion were:** *Sarvashri* Ranjeetsinha Hindurao Nimbalkar, Maddila Gurumoorthy, Ramesh Chandra Majhi, Hasnain Masoodi, K. Subbarayan, V.K. Sreekandan, Shri Raju Bista,

Tribes. While noting that the Scheduled Tribes are among the most disadvantaged socio-economic groups in India, she said that about 89.97 per cent of them live in rural areas and 10.03 percent of them live in urban areas. While welcoming the inclusion of more tribes into the List of Scheduled Tribes, she pointed out that the need of the hour is to provide the youth with a platform for free education and skill development in order to help in their upliftment and better future. She said that there is a lack of proper health centres in areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribes. She further said that amongst the ST population, Infant Mortality Rate stands at 84 per thousand and this is a horrifying picture. While noting that in States like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Chhattisgarh, the figure is beyond 100, she requested that the Government should try to resolve this problem. She also said that thousands of posts are lying vacant, but ST and SC people are not employed and this needs immediate attention of the Government. While saying that forests are one of the major resources of livelihood for the Scheduled Tribes. She also noted that due to Government actions, these are being taken away from them. *Narikoravans* are traditional hunters and as hunting was outlawed in the country, these people have been pushed into dire poverty. Due to this, education is a big problem of the community. Thus, the main thrust should be given on providing education facilities for them. She said that the Government of West Bengal has also sent a proposal for the inclusion of 11 tribal groups namely the *Khas*, *Bhujel*, *Newar*, etc. into the list of Scheduled Tribes. She requested the Hon'ble Minister to look into this matter and take immediate steps for the inclusion of these tribes into the Scheduled Tribes list.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Tribal Affairs, Shri Arjun Munda said that the attention of the Government has always been on such subjects that justice should be meted out to the tribals, society and people of such sections living in remote areas. He further said that it is a matter of happiness that those who were involved in such cases for a long time, and such people who were always untouched by the constitutional provisions, are getting justice today. One of them is the *Narikoravan*, *Kurivikkaran* community. The Minister further said that according to the 2011 census, the population of Tamil Nadu is 7 crore 21 lakh, and the population of this community is about 27,000. This number is not high. He said that in a way, the *Kurivikkaran* community can well be termed as partly itinerant and partly nomadic attribute-wise. The Minister informed that there was a provision of Rs. 400 crores for pre-matric scholarship in the year 2021-22, out of which an allocation of Rs. 394 crores have been made to the States in DBT mode. He further informed that the Government has made a provision of Rs.

Hanuman Beniwal, P. Ravindhranath, S. Venkatesan, Nav Kumar Sarniya, V. Vaithlingam, Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, Sunil Dattatray Tatkar, Syed Imtiaz Jaleel, Malook Nagar, Dr. D. Ravikumar, Dr. Thol Thirumaavalavan, Dr. Nishikant Dubey, Dr. Dnv Senthilkumar S., Prof. Sougata Ray and *Shrimati* Supriya Sadanand Sule.

419 crores in the year 2022-23 and now it is going to remit that amount available subject to producing utilisation certificates. The Minister further informed that in the year 2021-22, the Government gave scholarships to 15 lakh students, and the Government has not put any restriction on pre-matric scholarship, post-matric scholarship as well as overseas scholarship or any other scholarship for that matter. Apart from this, he also informed that the Government is providing scholarships to another 30 lakh children, and infrastructure development work is being undertaken in the health and education sectors too. The Minister further said that steps are also being taken for providing livelihood, employment generation, wildlife conservation and protection of culture. While noting that some Hon'ble Members have spoken about certain communities of their respective States, he assured that those will be done on the basis of the prescribed modalities only.

The Bill was passed.

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, (Third Amendment) Bill, 2022: On 15 December 2022, the Minister of Tribal Affairs, Shri Arjun Munda moved the Bill for consideration.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka (INC) said that the Bill seeks to accord the status of Scheduled Tribe to the *Hatee* community. But the Scheduled Caste people of the *Hatee* community have not been included in it. He pointed out that if tribals are displaced due to the construction of a project, they are not properly rehabilitated. While speaking about the Bharatmala project which passes through the constituency of Koraput, he said that neither a single tribal got a job there nor has he got any contract work. He further said that in Koraput, Rs 50,000 for one acre has been given for the land which was acquired for the Bharatmala Highway project, while in Andhra Pradesh, the amount given was four times- as much as Rs 2 lakh has been given for the same area of land. He said that if the Government wants to bring a Bill for tribals then it should bring a comprehensive Bill. He requested that *Duruwa* and *Dora* tribes should also be included in the ST List. While making a demand with regard to the State of Odisha, he said that the *Jhodia* tribe is not there in Kashipur but it is there in Nabarangpur and Kalahandi. While stating that the State government has sent several recommendations, he request that those recommendations should be considered, and requested the government to bring a Bill in respect of Odisha at the earliest.

⁴*Participating in the discussion*, Shri Suresh Kashyap (BJP) said that it has been a long pending demand of the *Hatee* community in his parliamentary constituency to be given the status of a tribe. He informed that Reports were also sent to the Union Government from time to time by the State Government. Tribal people are also found in Kinnaur, Lahaul Spiti and Chamba districts of Himachal Pradesh as well as Pangi and Bharmour areas. Besides, a large number of tribals live in other districts of the State as well. He noted that the total population of 70 lakhs in the State, out of which the population of tribals is 3 lakh 92 thousand. There was a demand from the Scheduled Castes to be kept in the Scheduled Caste category only. Respecting their feelings, they will be kept in the Scheduled Caste category only. He congratulated the *Hatee* community for getting the status of a tribe.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Tribal Affairs, Shri Arjun Munda said that the Constitution Amendment Bill, 2022 was moved in respect of the State of Himachal Pradesh, and provision has been made in this Bill for the people living in those areas of Himachal Pradesh. He said that Trans-Giri of Himachal Pradesh is a region, and there is a provision for limited people in those areas, as they have been carrying forward their traditions since ancient times. The Minister informed that the Government included people living in four blocks of the Trans-Giri area, and that this motion was designed to take care of injustice and the degree of inconvenience that they have for long been subjected to for years together. He further said that the States should ensure that there is no tribal land alienation, And the Government is always considering and reviewing this at the central level and talks are going on. The Minister also informed that on tribal health, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is working in tandem on an action plan in a unified spirit to find ways as to how to address such sickle cell problems, and blood tests are also being carried out. While noting the good progress made on that front, He said that the Government is constantly working to provide educational facilities in these areas.

The Bill was passed.

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2022: On 19 December 2022, the Minister of Tribal Affairs, Shri Arjun Munda moved the Bill for consideration.

⁴**Others who participated in the discussion were:** *Sarvashri* Arvind Sawant, Girish Chandra, Virendra Singh, Hanuman Beniwal, P. Ravindhranath, Indra Hang Subba, Naba Kumar Sarania, Ram Kripal Yadav, Abdul Khaleque, Hasnain Masoodi, B.B. Patil, Dr. S.T. Hasan, Kumari Goddeti Madhavi, Kumari Chandrani Murmu, Sadhvi Pragya Singh Thakur, *Shrimati* Aparupa Poddar, *Shrimati* Supriya Sadanand Sule and *Shrimati* Navneet Ravi Rana.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Kodikunnil Suresh (INC) said that the Bill seeks to include *Betta-Kuruba* community as a synonym of *Kadu Kuruba* in entry 16 in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Karnataka. He said that the population of both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has increased, but their quota has not increased and the existing tribal communities are not getting sufficient reservations. While stating that allocation under either the Union Budget, TSP or Department has not been increased, he also pointed that crime against the Scheduled Tribe communities has increased by 6.4 per cent, violence against *Adivasi* women has also risen, and women from the Scheduled Tribe communities account for 15 per cent of the total cases of violence against women. He also said that according to the guidelines of the NITI Aayog, it is mandatory to allocate an amount that is proportionate to the tribal population. However, the allocation in FY 2022-23 was not proportionate and the SC/ST Budgets have a shortfall of Rs.40,634 crores and Rs.9,399 crores respectively. The Budget for schemes aimed at creating jobs for the Scheduled Tribes in the Union Budget 2022-23 has been substantially decreased from Rs.89.5 crore last year to Rs.11.3 crore this year. While noting that Karnataka is the third highest State with the forest under encroachment in India, the Government's disregard for tribal concerns threatens the process of resettlement of many tribal families in Karnataka. He said that the process of resettlement faced multiple setbacks especially due to the mismanagement of funds, and tribals that live in forests do not have access to education or employment opportunities. Therefore, these tribes are demanding for an internal reservation among Scheduled Tribes to ensure their representation. He further said that the tribal community, throughout the country, is facing a severe crisis, but the Government is not addressing such issues, particularly in Karnataka.

⁵*Participating in the discussion*, Shrimati Pratima Mondal (AITC) said that in the post-Independence era, tribal land has gradually been taken away by industries, dams, railways, transport and for such other purposes. She lamented that once proud communities living self-sufficiently have now been reduced to landless refugees, struggling to survive. She said that to come under the purview of rehabilitation and getting compensation, the land deed is one of the most important documents. But the majority of the tribal communities do not have land records to establish their claim. Though the Government had sanctioned a record number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools, these institutions have been suffering from a severe lack of teaching

⁵**Others who participated in the discussion were:** Sarvashri Rahul Ramesh Shewale, Dileshwar Kamait, Tapir Gao, Hasnain Masoodi, E.T. Mohammed Basheer, S.C. Udasi, N.K. Premachandran, Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka, Hanuman Beniwal, Jual Oram, Arvind Sawant, Naba Kumar Sarania, Saumitra Khan, Raghu Rama Krishna Raju, Adv. A.M. Ariff, Dr. Umesh G. Jadhav, Prof. Achyutananda Samanta, Kunwar Danish Ali, Shrimati Chinta Anuradha and Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule.

staff and poor infrastructure. She further said that on 28 February 2022, the Government of West Bengal had sent a proposal to the Union Government for the inclusion of 11 tribal communities. However no action has been taken and requested the Hon'ble Minister to look into the matter and take the necessary steps at the earliest.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Tribal Affairs, Shri Arjun Munda said that it has been 75 years since we became independent but these 5 thousand people are yet to be afforded justice. The Constitution says that every citizen of the country deserves to be treated with equity and everyone may be enabled to move forward in democracy. The Minister further said that the day when there would be a discussion on extending benefits to every citizen of the country, the democratic culture of India shall be amply reflected the world over. He also said that every State has its own respective list of castes and necessary provisions are made by the State by following due procedure. He explained that the State Government of Karnataka shall include them in the State at the first place. Subsequently it shall find inclusion in the Central list. In terms of scholarship, he informed the House that there has been an incremental increase in the Pre-Metric Scholarship, and pointed that the Budgetary provision has been enhanced from Rs. 19 thousand crores in the year 2013-14 to Rs. 87 thousand crores in the current year. He also said that the Government has been dedicated to Employment generation, self-employment, educational needs of the tribals, particularly in the median of time between the year 2019 and 2024.

The Bill was passed.

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2022: On 21 December 2022, the Minister of Tribal Affairs, Shri Arjun Munda moved the Bill for consideration.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Deepak Baij (INC) said that according to the 2011 census, the tribal population in Chhattisgarh is around 78 to 80 lakhs. After the inclusion of 12 castes in the list, Chhattisgarh has now 42 tribes. After the frequent meetings with the Government and the Hon'ble Chief Minister, a major decision was taken by the Chhattisgarh Government by calling a special session of the Legislative Assembly and presenting the reservation Bill and passing it after an extensive discussion. He further said that in that reservation Bill, provisions were made to provide 32 percent reservation to tribals, 27 percent to Other Backward Classes, 13 percent to Scheduled Castes and 4 percent to General. But till date the reservation Bill is pending in the Raj Bhavan. Terming the reservation a serious issue, he said that it must be signed and the Union Government should assist the State on this issue. While stating that the Nagarnar Steel Plant in Bastar is privatized, he asked as to where the people go for getting the

jobs even after having the reservation policy. While recalling that seven types of minor produce were procured in tribal areas like Bastar, now Chhattisgarh Government is procuring 65 types of forest produce on support price, he requested that *Mehra* and *Mahara* castes of Bastar should be included in the list of Scheduled Castes. He also said that Bastar, being a tribal dominated area, a central university and a tribal university should be set up there.

⁶*Participating in the discussion*, Shri Arun Sao (BJP) said that the struggle was going on for 25-30 years regarding the proposal to include 12 castes in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Apart from Bastar and Surguja divisions, he said that people of this community also live in the districts of Gariaband, Mahasamund, Dhamtari, Balod, Rajnandgaon etc. He further said that the government is working to nurture the talent of the tribals through TRIFED. He noted that when the BJP government was in the State for 15 years, it had established a separate authority for the systematic development of Surguja and Bastar. The then government had also done a lot of work in the field of education. It started Malkhamb Academy in Narayanpur. It also created facilities for the children for big games. With the passage of this Bill, he expressed his hope that lakhs of tribal brothers and sisters will get justice.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Tribal Affairs, Shri Arjun Munda said that the House is constantly having meaningful discussions on the subject of tribal affairs. While stating that the Bill is related to the State of Chhattisgarh, He informed that the Government of India has framed the modalities with a view to solve all the tribal problems of the country. On their basis, this matter of Chhattisgarh State has been brought for consideration in the House. The House and the Government are also considering the issue of those communities whose population is only five thousand. The Minister further informed that the Government is working on this issue on the basis of a holistic approach and comprehensive planning. While stating that the previous governments also did not implement the recommendations of the Lokur Committee, he said that the Government is working on the issue of several tribes of different States.

The discussion was concluded.

⁶**Others who participated in the discussion were:** Sarvashri Rajendra Dhedya Gavit, Pinaki Misra, Girish Chandra, Nama Nageshwar Rao, Sunil Kumar Soni, Vincent H. Pala, K. Navaskani, Hasnain Masoodi, P. Ravindhranath, Pradyut Bordoloi, Francisco Sardinha, Chunnilal Sahu, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Rahul Ramesh Shewale, Malook Nagar, Santosh Pandey, Er. Guman Singh Damor, Dr. Dnv Senthil kumar S., Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Singari, Dr. Nishikant Dubey, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit, *Shrimati* Aparupa Poddar, *Shrimati* Supriya Sadanand Sule and *Shrimati* Gomati Sai.

C. QUESTION HOUR

The Tenth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha commenced on 7 December 2022. It was scheduled to conclude on 29 December 2022. The Session was curtailed by five days and the House adjourned *sine-die* on 23 December 2022.

The actual number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions tabled by Members were 23170 (SQ 10998 + USQ 12172). However, as a result of splitting a few questions, where two or more Ministries were involved, the number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions increased to 23267. Nine (09) Short Notice Questions (SNQs) were also received from the Members. The maximum number of notices of Questions included for Ballot in a day was 1442 (SQ 693+ USQ 749) for the Sitting held on 15 December 2022. The minimum number of notices of Questions included for ballot in a day was 1120 (SQ 508 + USQ 612) for the Sitting held on 29 December 2022. The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included for the Ballot were 348 and 277 for Sittings held on 15 December 2022 and 29 December 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 23276 notices of Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice Questions received (including split questions), 239⁷ Questions were included in the lists of Starred Questions and 2759⁸ Questions in the lists of Unstarred Questions.

Nine (09) Short Notice Question notices were received during the Session and all the notices were disallowed/lapsed.

The Ministry-wise break-up of admitted notices of Questions shows that the Minister of Railways answered the maximum number of questions (Starred and Unstarred), *i.e.* 182, followed by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, who answered 148 Questions (both Starred and Unstarred).

Names of 392 Members were included in the Lists of Starred and Unstarred Questions. The maximum number of Questions by any Members admitted/clubbed were 28 against the name of Ms. Locket Chatterjee, Shri Dileshwar Kamait, Dr. Sukanta Majumdar and Shri Sunil Kumar Pintu.

The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names appeared in the Lists of Questions were 325 and 291 on 16 December 2022 and 7 December 2022, respectively.

⁷Excluding one SQ No. 74 dated 12/12/2022 deleted from the list.

⁸Excluding one USQ No. 1369 dated 14/12/2022 deleted from the list.

One (01) Half-an-Hour Discussion Notice was received during the Session and the same was disallowed.

One Statement was made by the Minister correcting the reply already given to Question in Lok Sabha.

A total of 56 Starred Questions were orally replied during the Session. The average number of Starred Questions answered orally per Sitting was 4.667%. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was Nine (09) on 14 December 2022 and the minimum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was One (01) on 13 and 22 December 2022.

The average number of Unstarred Questions appearing in the Lists was 229.9 per day during the Session.

2942 (239⁷ +2759⁸) written replies to Starred and Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of sitting member, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and 15 former members of Lok Sabha, viz. *Sarvashri* Jhadu Sunder Lal, Debi Ghosal, Rupchand Pal, Gobinda Chandra Naskar, Than Singh Jatav, Manikrao H. Gavit, G. Krishna, Krishnamaraju, Dhanik Lal Mandal, Phoolchand Verma, Gadakh Tukaram Gangadhar, T. Radhakrishnan, Mohan Jena, Ranjit Singh Brahmpura and Smt. Jayanti Patnaik.

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-EIGHTH SESSION*

The Two Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Session (Winter Session) of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 7 December 2022 and was scheduled to conclude on 29 December 2022. The Session, however, came to an early end on 23 December 2022. The House sat for 13 days. The actual hours of sittings were 38 hours and 36 minutes (excluding recess intervals). The House was prorogued by the President of India on the 24 December 2022.

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

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

Statement regarding Latest Developments in India's Foreign Policy: Making a statement in the House on 7 December 2022 regarding latest developments in India's Foreign Policy, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri S. Jaishankar apprised the House of the key foreign policy engagements and initiatives taken by India since the Monsoon Session, which ended on 8 August 2022. He informed that the Prime Minister attended the Bali G-20 Summit and India thereafter, assumed its Presidency. He explained about the G-20 and mentioned that the Prime Minister had noted India's Presidency during the year of *Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav* as a matter of pride for every Indian. The G-20 Summit is to be held in 2023 and it would be one of the most important international gatherings to be hosted by India. He said that the Prime Minister also held discussions with his counterpart leaders on key issues of global concern, such as on reviving global growth, ensuring food and energy security, promoting technology, preserving environment, and addressing public health and digital transformation. He added that the G-20 is taking place in the larger context of a geopolitical crisis, food and energy insecurity, slow progress on Sustainable Development Goals, mounting debt burden and challenges to climate action and climate justice. He also said that the G-20 Presidency would be an occasion to highlight the 3Ds of India: Development, Democracy and Diversity and to showcase India to the world through cultural activities, regional festivals, technology programmes, sustainability initiatives, Millet's promotion, One District One Product promotion, community engagement and civil society activities. He highlighted that India will provide a stronger voice to issues of interest of the Global South. He also stated that the Prime Minister's initiatives on 'LiFE' - Lifestyle for Environment Movement and India's Millet initiative which has resulted in UN declaration of the year 2023 as International Year of Millets, would also be prominent in India's

*As provided by the General Research Unit, LARRDIS, Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

approach towards addressing the Sustainable Development Goals. Apart from the G-20 Presidency, he said that India is a member of a growing number of groups and mechanisms like the BRICS, Commonwealth, Quad, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), I2U2 and Indo-Pacific Economic Framework. He further informed that India is also increasingly engaging the world in group formats, reflecting the growing interest on their part in cooperating with India in the ASEAN, Africa or the Pacific Islands, or the Nordic nations, Caricom, CELAC or Central Asia. He shared that the Ministry of External Affairs has been equally active in hosting foreign Ministers of different countries and also outgoing visits to various countries and forums. He pointed out that as Chair of the Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) of the UNSC, India hosted its Special Meeting in October, and for the first time, all members participated and paid homage to the victims of the 26/11 Mumbai terrorist attack at the Memorial Wall in the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel. He also informed the House that India will be hosting the 17th Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas at Indore from 8 to 10 January 2023. The theme acknowledges the contributions of Indian diaspora as ‘Diaspora: Reliable Partners for India’s Progress in *Amrit Kaal*’ and India’s 4C commitment of *Care, Connect, Celebrate and Contribute* would be on display during the celebrations. He informed that the 12th World Hindi Conference will be jointly organized by India and Fiji from 15 to 17 February 2023 at Fiji, which is the first occasion of hosting the event in Pacific region. He stated that foreign policy is to serve the Indian people and assured that the Ministry will do whatever it takes to discharge that responsibility. He also said that the Ministry demonstrate that as much through the activities of the Embassies abroad as in India, through improved passport and emigration services. He concluded with the expectation that the House will continue to extend its fullest support to the efforts and encourage the success in the G-20 Presidency in particular and foreign policy in general.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri S. Jaishankar clarified the queries raised by several Members. He said that the question of cross-border digital flows is not a direct Foreign Policy issue, and it is a matter on which Government’s views have been put in the public domain for comments. He also said that India will speak up for Africa’s cause and interest and regarding inequality in the G-20. He also clarified about India’s abstention in the UN Human Rights Commission and the standing position of India with regard to addressing and advancing the interests of the Tamil community in Sri Lanka. He disagreed with the view that Foreign Policy is 2014-centric and explained that the Foreign Policy has changed and become more dynamic, more effective and more prominent after 2014. On the Gaza and the Palestine issue, he clarified that India supports a two-State solution with the two States living peacefully side by side. While refuting the view that support or empathy for the Palestinians had changed, he stated that financial support for the Palestinian Refugee Welfare Agency has gone up during the tenure of the present Government. On the Ukraine situation, he said that it is not an era of war, but of consistent dialogue and diplomacy in the interests of the Indian public for fuel,

fertilizer and food. He also clarified that the G-20 would be celebrated across the States of India at multiple cities and that would be the greatest statement of proof of diversity and commitment to diversity without discrimination across the country. He further said that there is a no clean and simple answer relating to the students in Ukraine. On clarification about the India-Sri Lanka agreement of 1987, he stated that it is still an agreement that continues to remain the foundation of how both the relationship with Sri Lanka is conducted, and how Sri Lanka itself looks at its own future. He assured that the interests of the Indian ex-servicemen under detention in Qatar are at the foremost priorities of the Government. Regarding clarification request on China, the Minister *inter-alia* stated that the Government is very clear that it will not tolerate and not countenance attempts to unilaterally change the Line of Actual Control. He pointed out that the South Asian University is an international university and it is not the policy of the Government of India to interfere in the workings of an international university. Nevertheless, he assured that whatever influence and counsel available would be provided to them to sort out any problems in an amicable and non-stressful way. On the issue of agenda of the G-20, he said that women-led development would certainly be high among the priorities as will be a set of sustainability issues. He also assured that the concerns about study visa have been taken up with many countries, and facilitating faster issue of visas is high among the priorities of the Government. Finally, on the MT Heroic Idun ship in Nigeria, he informed that they have been given counselor support and has been ensured that they are not unjustly treated, have full access to all recourse of law and have the ability to communicate with their families. Lastly, he informed that as per the estimate of the Government, there are 3.2 crore persons of Indian origin and Indian nationals living abroad. He concluded that he cannot answer the question regarding job loss figures during Covid because data was not maintained by the Government of India.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre (Amendment) Bill, 2022*¹: On 14 December 2022, the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri Kiren Rijiju moved the motion for consideration of the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre (Amendment) Bill, 2022. He *inter alia* stated that it is a limited Amendment proposed to further amend the provisions in the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Act, 2019, which was unanimously passed by the Lok Sabha and taken up in the Rajya Sabha. He said that there are many arbitration centres in the country carrying the name of the city, such as the Delhi International Arbitration Centre under the aegis of the Delhi High Court. He was of the view that this similarity in the names of the two different Centres *viz.* the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre and Delhi International Arbitration Centre would create confusion. Besides this, he stated that the New

¹The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 5 August 2022 and was passed on 8 August 2022. As passed by the Lok Sabha, it was laid on the Table of the House on 7 December 2022.

Delhi International Arbitration Centre would be of national importance, with its own standards, to cater to the whole country as well as to people and parties coming from abroad. Therefore, he added that the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre must carry the name of the country and proposed to rename the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre to the India International Arbitration Centre. While speaking about creation of an international standard Arbitration Centre, he stated that it must have the inherent character, ability to function independently and efficiently. He further explained about the authorities in the Bill, which will make the Centre truly a world-class. Referring to India as an emerging economic power, he said that it is the responsibility of the Government to empower the entire system and all the institutions to function well. He opined that the proposed India International Arbitration Centre can come at par with the renowned arbitration centres of the world if the Amendment is passed and requested all the Members to unanimously support and pass the Bill.

*Replying to the discussion*², the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri Kiren Rijiju thanked and welcomed the suggestions of all the Members who participated in the discussion. He *inter-alia* pointed out that India, being the fifth biggest economy in the world, is yet to become the international hub of arbitration. He clarified that the Bill was not brought under the pressure of the World Bank, but it was the Government's considered opinion and decision to bring the Bill. He stated that the Central Government has already appointed its officer as a custodian for the undertaking of the International Centre for Alternate Dispute Resolution (ICADR) under Section 11 of the Act *vide* Order dated 3.3.2019. He also said that the terms and conditions, salaries, allowances, recruitment rules, and other many steps have already been taken in setting up of the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre (NDIAC). He concurred with the suggestions to maintain the Arbitration Centre as an independent Centre, and assured that the authority and the independent credibility of the India International Arbitration Centre will not be compromised. He spoke on the advantage of having an institutionalized arbitration that will help in creating and enhancing the level of the situation in 'Ease of Doing Business'. He was of the view that without the support of the Judiciary, the efforts would fail or remain half-hearted. He stated that there is lack of credible arbitral institutions, misconceptions relating to institutional arbitration and lack of Government support. He said that the Government is fulfilling that legislative support which was lacking. He also stated that the main problem in *ad-hoc* arbitration is the delay in proceedings and the treatment of arbitrators as non-professionals. He also said that there is a question of credibility if the arbitral awards are not of high quality, and therefore, the arbitral awards must stand the scrutiny of the law. Speaking of pending cases, he said that more than 4,25,00,000 cases are pending in the lower courts where the Government

²**Other Members who took part in the discussion were:** Sarvashri Vivek K. Tankha, Sushil Kumar Modi, Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, P. Wilson, Sushil Kumar Gupta, V. Vijayasai Reddy, Bikash Ranjan Bhattacharyya, Binoy Viswam, Ram Nath Thakur, Rakesh Sinha, Ghanshyam Tiwari, Sakaldeep Rajbhar, G.K. Vasani, Ramji, Mahesh Jethmalani, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Dr. Prashanta Nanda, Dr. M. Thambidurai, *Shrimati* Vandana Chavan and *Shrimati* Priyanka Chaturvedi.

of India has a stake and has given financial support to create better infrastructure. While stating that the main duty of the court is to deliver justice, he requested the Judiciary to ensure that the deserving people are given justice and unnecessary burden are taken care of while discharging its duties. He informed that series of steps have been taken and number of initiatives has been started by the Government to reduce pendency of cases. He thanked the Members and assured that all the queries and points raised by the Members have been registered and would be responded privately or separately.

The motion that the Bill be passed was adopted and the Bill was passed.

The Maritime Anti-Piracy Bill, 2022³: On 21 December 2022, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri S. Jaishankar moved the Bill to make special provisions for repression of piracy on high seas, and to provide for punishment for the offence of piracy and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration. He informed that the Bill was initially introduced in the Lok Sabha on 9th December, 2019; was referred to the Standing Committee on External Affairs, 2019-20 for examination and report; and was passed by the Lok Sabha on 19th December 2022. He stated that the Standing Committee carefully examined the Bill, and out of the 18 recommendations of the Standing Committee, 14 of them have been incorporated suitably in the Bill, and three observations have also been duly noted. He also informed that several rounds of extensive inter-Ministerial consultations with the concerned Departments of the Government of India were held by the Ministry of External Affairs to incorporate all the recommendations of the Standing Committee in the Bill, and the Amendments were also drafted and finalized in concurrence with the Ministry of Law and Justice. He also stated that for the establishment of a coordination mechanism, it called for designing standard operating procedures for deportation and extradition of pirates by the Ministry of Home Affairs. He further explained that the Bill addressed the issue of death penalty as an exceptional case and the quantum of punishments envisaged are in line with the gravity of the offences. He explained that in the absence of a specific law in the Indian Penal Code or the Criminal Procedure Code on piracy, the Bill would provide an effective legal instrument to combat maritime piracy. The Bill would fulfill all the expectations of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which India is a signatory, for cooperation and in Repression of Piracy in high seas. He concluded by saying that passing of the Bill would enhance not only the global credentials and standing of India in the Comity of Nations, but would also strengthen the maritime security, including the safety of our maritime trade routes and the well-being of Indian sea-farers in the international borders.

³The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 9 December 2019 and was passed on 19 December 2022. As passed by the Lok Sabha, it was laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on 19 December 2022.

*Replying to the discussion*⁴, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri S. Jaishankar welcomed the views of all the Members who contributed during the discussion and supported the Bill. He underlined the importance of the Bill in the national interest of the country and said that today there are more Indian ships in waters, more Indian trade being done, more Indian crews, not only in our own ships but in other people's ships. He mentioned the case of *M.V. Alondra Rainbow*, where India could not successfully prosecute a case of piracy because India did not have a law. He stated that India has an obligation under UNCLOS and though it has taken 27 years to do, the Bill was timely, and was widely recognized. He provided clarifications on certain individual points which the Members had raised. With reference to seaplane and other aircraft in the Bill, he clarified that a provision had to be made because ships do carry planes and there could be seaplane piracy. He informed that the procedure for restitution and forfeiture is very clear under Clause 7(ii) of the Bill *i.e.* by court order. He explained that a provision has been made for possible death penalty in the rarest of rare cases, and regarding extradition issue with countries, where death penalty is outlawed, flexibility to the court and both extradition provision and reciprocity provision have been provided. He also gave clarifications on Article 7, regarding Designated Courts, Article 11 (a), Clause 3, Clause 4 and Clause 5. He stated that the Bill is applicable to any ship in the jurisdiction where piracy is committed, and where the authorized personnel from India have taken action. With regard to numbers of cases of piracy, he informed that 288 Indian nationals were involved in 27 incidents between 2008 and 2011, and 155 Indian crew members were involved in 19 cases between 2014 and 2022. He further informed that the most serious case was in 2017, when an Indian Ship called '*Al-Kausar*' had been pirated off the Island of Socotra. The numbers, he argued, showed why we need the Bill so badly at this point of time. He also informed that the Fusion Centre in Gurugram is helping with coordination. With regards to fishermen, sailors and their families, he assured that the Government is completely and fully committed to the interests of its citizens. Coming to the issue of developing skills after the Bill becomes law, he said that training would be provided and with the setting up of Designated Courts, any prosecution involved, would be addressed in a professional manner. He asserted that piracy has become a global problem and the Bill is not only about protecting Indian ships, but also the protection of Indian crew in any ship under attack anywhere in the world from pirates. He also argued that the ship breaking industry ought to be protected through strong anti-piracy laws. He also pointed out that the Security Council Meeting on Maritime Security which was chaired by the Prime Minister had sent a very strong message about the seriousness of India in this domain. He also clarified Clause 15 and informed

⁴Other Members who took part in the discussion were: *Sarvashri* Vivek K. Tankha, Prakash Javadekar, Jawhar Sircar, N.R. Elango, Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla, G.K. Vasan, Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, Mahesh Jethmalani, Bikash Ranjan Bhattacharyya, Ramji, G.V.L. Narasimha Rao, Sandosh Kumar, Syed Nasir Hussain, Lt. Gen. (Dr.) D.P. Vats (Retd.), Dr. Sasmit Patra, Dr. M. Thambidurai, Dr. Ameer Yajnik, Dr. Fauzia Khan and Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi.

that the SOPs of the Navy, Coast Guard and the Ministry of Shipping, which lacked a legislative umbrella would be strengthened to enforce these laws and make them effective. Finally, he concluded by saying that it is the obligation of the country to ensure that the forces are properly equipped to their duty in terms of providing protection and immunity to the authorized personnel.

The motion that the Bill be passed was adopted and the Bill was passed.

C. QUESTIONS

During the 258th Session, 8547 notices of Questions (4836 Starred and 3711 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 194 Questions were listed as Starred and 2080 Questions were listed as Unstarred. 82 Starred Questions were orally answered. The total number of Questions received in Hindi was 1478.

Daily average of Questions: The list of Starred Questions for 7 December 2022 contained 14 Questions. Rest of the lists of Starred Questions contained 15 Questions each.

All the lists of Unstarred Questions contained 160 Questions each.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: Four notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received and lapsed.

Short Notice Questions: One notice of Short Notice Question was received and lapsed

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the 258th Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of *Sarvashri* K.R. Jayadevappa, Syed Sibtey Razi, Ahmad Saeed Malihabadi, A.A. Jinnah, Yoginder K. Alagh, R.C. Singh, *Shrimati* Jayanti Patnaik and *Shrimati* Ela Ramesh Bhatt, all former Members.

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 Seventh Session of the Fifteenth Assam Legislative Assembly commenced on 20 December 2022 and was adjourned *sine die* on 24 December 2022. There were 5 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following forty three Bills were introduced, considered and passed:- (i) The Assam Evacuee Property (Repealing) Bill, 2022; (ii) The Assam Jute (Control of Prices) (Repealing) Bill, 2022; (iii) The Public Gambling (Extension to Mizo District) (Repealing) Bill, 2022; (iv) The Assam Darrang and Lakhimpur Districts (Assimilation of Laws on State Subjects) (Repealing) Bill, 2022; (v) The Assam Farmers (Group Irrigation) (Repealing) Bill, 2022; (vi) The Tinsukia and Dibrugarh Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) (Repealing) Bill, 2022; (vii) The Assam Local Authorities Grants (Charged) (Repealing) Bill, 2022; (viii) The Assam Taxation Law Validation (Repealing) Bill, 2022; (ix) The Assam Taxation (Procedure for Rounding Off) (Repealing) Bill, 2022; (x) The Assam Taxation (Transfer of Reference Application) (Repealing) Bill, 2022; (xi) The Assam Rural Development Cess (Repealing) Bill, 2022; (xii) The Assam Protection of Interest of Depositors (in Financial Establishments (Repealing) Bill, 2022; (xiii) The Minimum Wages (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xiv) The Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xv) The Plantations Labour (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xvi) The Industrial Disputes (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xvii) The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xviii) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xix) The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xx) The Equal Remuneration (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xxi) The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xxii) The Payment of Gratuity (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xxiii) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xxiv) The Assam Maintenance of Public Order (Autonomous Districts) (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xxv) The Assam Prevention of Begging (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xxvi) The Assam Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayukta (Amendment) bill, 2022; (xxvii) The Assam State Youth Commission (Amendment)

* Material provided by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

Bill, 2022; (xxviii) The Assam Land and Revenue (Second Amendment) Regulation, 2022; (xxix) The Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xxx) The Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xxxi) The Assam (Temporarily Settled Areas) Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xxxii) The Assam Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xxxiii) The Factories (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xxxiv) The Assam Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporations (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xxxv) The Assam Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xxxvi) The Assam Irrigation (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xxxvii) The Assam Irrigation Water Users (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xxxviii) The Assam Regulated and Licensed Warehouses (Amendment), Bill, 2022; (xxxix) The Assam Cinema (Regulation) (Amendment), Bill, 2022; (xl) The Assam Money Lenders' (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xli) The Assam Forest (Removal and Storage of Forest Produce) Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xlii) The Assam Shops and Establishment Bill, 2022; (xliii) The Assam State Transport Corporation (Prevention of Unauthorised Travel) Bill, 2022.

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APPENDIX-I

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE TENTH
SESSION OF THE SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA**

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	07.12.2022 to 23.12.2022
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	12
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	68 Hours 42 Minutes
4.	TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	2 Hours 36 Minutes
5.	HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS	4 Hours and 14 Minutes
6.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	07
(ii)	Introduced	09
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
(iv)	Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ Recommendation and laid on the Table	01
(v)	Discussed	07
(vi)	Passed	07
(vii)	Withdrawn	Nil
(viii)	Negatived	Nil
(ix)	Part-discussed	Nil
(x)	Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	02
(xi)	Pending at the end of the Session	09
7.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	523
(ii)	Introduced	59
(iii)	Discussed	01
(iv)	Passed	Nil
(v)	Withdrawn	Nil
(vi)	Negatived	Nil
(vii)	Part-discussed	01
(viii)	Pending at the end of the Session	582
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	298
10.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	374
11.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	

(i)	Notice received	42
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Discussion held ¹	02
(iv)	Part-discussed	Nil
12.	NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	Nil
13.	STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	43
14.	ADJOURNMENT MOTION	
(i)	Notice received	--
(ii)	Brought before the House	--
(iii)	Admitted	--
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	06
(ii)	Admitted	06
(iii)	Discussed	02
(iv)	Adopted	Nil
(v)	Negatived	01
(vi)	Part-discussed	01
18.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	Nil
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Moved & Discussed	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	Nil
(v)	Negatived	Nil
(vi)	Withdrawn	Nil
(vii)	Part-discussed	Nil
19.	PRIVILEGES MOTIONS	
(i)	Notice received	04
(ii)	Brought before the House	Nil
(iii)	Consent withheld by Speaker	Nil
(iv)	Observation made by Speaker	Nil
20.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITER PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	4963
21.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION	--

¹ Two Calling Attention converted into Short Duration Discussions.

22.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i)	Starred ²	240
(ii)	Unstarred ³	2760
(iii)	Short Notice Questions	Nil
(iv)	Half-an-Hour discussions	Nil

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

S.N.	Name of the Committee	No. of Sittings	No. of Reports
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	3	3
(ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitting of the House	-	-
(iii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	1	-
(iv)	Committee on Estimates	3	3
(v)	Committee on Ethics	-	-
(vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	3	5
(vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	-	-
(viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	1	3
(ix)	Committee on Petitions	3	7
(x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	-	-
(xi)	Committee on Privileges	1	-
(xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	8	7
(xiii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	9	1
(xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	6	2
(xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	4	4
(xvi)	General Purpose Committee	-	-
(xvii)	House Committee	-	-
(xviii)	Library Committee	-	-
(xix)	Railway Convention Committee	-	-
(xx)	Rules Committee	1	-

JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE

S.N.	Name of the Committee	No. of Sittings	No. of Reports
(i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	2	1
(ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	-	-

² Including 01 Starred Question deleted from list.

³ Including 01 Unstarred Question deleted from the list.

DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

S.N.	Name of the Committee	No. of Sittings	No. of Reports
(i)	Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing	3	8
(ii)	Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	3	-
(iii)	Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel	2	1
(iv)	Committee on Defence	3	1
(v)	Committee on Energy	11	2
(vi)	Committee on External Affairs	8	4
(vii)	Committee on Finance	7	2
(viii)	Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	6	2
(ix)	Committee on Information Technology	5	-
(x)	Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development	8	5
(xi)	Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas	6	2
(xii)	Committee on Railways	3	1
(xiii)	Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj	4	-
(xiv)	Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment	4	6
(xv)	Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs	4	1
(xvi)	Committee on Water Resources	3	1

APPENDIX-II

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

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	07.12.2022 to 23.12.2022
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	13
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	71 Hours 01 Minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	One (09.12.2022)
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	28
(ii)	Introduced	Nil
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	08
(iv)	Returned by the 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 Department-related Standing Committee	Nil
(viii)	Reported by Select Committee	Nil
(ix)	Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(x)	Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	Nil
(xi)	Discussed	09
(xii)	Passed/Returned	09
(xiii)	Withdrawn	Nil
(xiv)	Negatived	Nil
(xv)	Part-discussed	Nil
(xvi)	Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	02
(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	100
(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	01
(vii)	Withdrawn	01
(viii)	Passed	Nil
(ix)	Negatived	Nil
(x)	Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi)	Part-discussed	01
(xii)	Discussion postponed/adjournment/deferred/terminated	Nil
(xiii)	Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil

(xiv)	Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv)	Lapsed due to retirement/resignation/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	Nil
(xvi)	Pending at the end of the Session (upto 08.08.2022)	130
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)	
(i)	Notice received	19
(ii)	Admitted	01
(iii)	Discussions held	01
8.	NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)	
(i)	Statement made/laid on the Table by Ministers	Nil
(ii)	Half-an-hour discussions held	Nil
9.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	01
(ii)	Admitted	01
(iii)	Moved	01
(iv)	Adopted	01
(v)	Negatived	--
(vi)	Withdrawn	--
10.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	Nil
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Moved	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	Nil
11.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(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	02
(ii)	Admitted	01
(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	01
(iii)	Moved	--
(iv)	Adopted	--
(v)	Negatived	--
(vi)	Withdrawn	--
(vii)	Part-discussed	--
(viii)	Lapsed	--
15.	NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY	
(i)	Joint Committee of the Houses on the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2022 consisting of 31 Members - 21 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha was created <i>w.e.f.</i> 23.12.2022	
(ii)	Joint Committee of the Houses on the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provision) Bill, 2022 consisting of 31 Members - 21 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha was created <i>w.e.f.</i> 27.12.2022	
16.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	661
17.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	105 on 21.12.2022
18.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i)	Starred	194
(ii)	Unstarred	2080
(iii)	Short-Notice Questions	Nil
19.	DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF MINISTRIES	

20.	WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES		
S.N.	Name of the Committee	No. of Sittings	No. of Reports
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	03	--
(ii)	Committee on Ethics	01	Nil
(iii)	Committee on Government Assurances	03	01
(iv)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	Nil	Nil
(v)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	02	01
(vi)	Committee on Petitions	02	Nil
(vii)	Committee on Privileges	Nil	Nil
(viii)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Nil	Nil
(ix)	General Purpose Committee	Nil	Nil
(x)	House Committee	01	Nil
(xi)	Committee on Information and Communication	Nil	--

	Technology Management in Rajya Sabha		
(xii)	Rules Committee	02	Nil

21.	DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES		
S.N.	Name of the Committee	No. of Sittings	No. of Reports
(i)	Commerce	03	03
(ii)	Home Affairs	04	02
(iii)	Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports	05	06
(iv)	Industry	02	01
(v)	Science and Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change	02	Nil
(vi)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	06	16
(vii)	Health and Family Welfare	05	06
(viii)	Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	08	06

22.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	03
23.	PETITIONS PRESENTED	Nil

24.	NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATES		
S.N.	Name of Members sworn	Party Affiliation	Date on which sworn
	Nil	--	--

25.	OBITUARY REFERENCES	
S.N.	Name	Sitting Member/ex-Member
1.	Shri K.R. Jayadevappa	ex-Member
2.	Shri Syed Sibtey Razi	ex-Member
3.	Smt. Jayanti Patnaik	ex-Member
4.	Shri Ahmad Saeed Malihabadi	ex-Member
5.	Smt. Ela Ramesh Bhatt	ex-Member
6.	Shri A.A. Jinnah	ex-Member
7.	Shri Yoginder K. Alagh	ex-Member
8.	Shri R.C. Singh	ex-Member

APPENDIX - III

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 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.	20.12.2022 to 24.12.2022	5	44(43)	-	410(410)	198(198)	10(8)
Bihar L.A.	13.12.2022 to 19.12.2022	5	7(7)	-	693(543)	(105)	150(30)
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.	01.12.2022 to 04.12.2022	5	5(5)	-	361(333)	354(321)	1
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	20.12.2022 to 20.12.2022	2	1(1)	-	-	-	-
Haryana L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.	11.11.2022 to 11.11.2022 19.12.2022 to 23.12.2022	6	12	-	19(56)	(41)	306(174)
Karnataka L.A.	19.12.2022 to 29.12.2022	9	12(9)	-	150(150)	1923(1923)	-
Karnataka L.C.	19.12.2022 to 29.12.2022	9	9(9)	-	992(150)	455(1297)	-
Kerala L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.A.	19.12.2022 to 30.12.2022	10	12(15)	-	6845(422)	194(96)	6(1)

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

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

Maharashtra L.C.	19.12.2022 to 30.12.2022	10	3(11)	-	1825(596)	14(11)	2
Manipur L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.	04.11.2022 to 04.11.2022	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha L.A.	24.11.2022 to 02.11.2022	8	2(3)	-	628(601)	898(1221)	-
Punjab L.A.	-	-	-	-	58(6)	6(1)	-
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	17.10.2022 to 19.10.2022	3	12(12)	-	(252)	554	-
Telangana L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.C.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	05.12.2022 to 06.12.2022	2	6(6)	-	869(403)	1719(1584)	73
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	05.12.2022 to 06.12.2022	2	6(6)	-	126(113)	265(260)	3(3)
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	18.12.2022 to 30.12.2022	9	7(7)	-	217(150)	5(5)	-
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

**COMMITTEES AT WORK/ NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 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.	2(2)	1	2	-	3(1)	2(4)	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2(2) ^(a)
Bihar L.A.	-	10(14)	11	10	-	11(5)	22(1)	10(1)	32(1)	-	10	11	-	-	-	125 ^(b)
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5(11)	-	-	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	2 ^(c)
Haryana L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.	-	-	3	-	-	12(1)	11	7	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	17 ^(d)
Karnataka L.A.	1	10(1)	8(1)	-	8	8	8(1)	8(1)	10	-	7	-	8(2)	-	7	35(2) ^(e)
Karnataka L.C.	1	10	9(1)	2(1)	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	5 ^(f)
Kerala L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** 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.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.C.	2	5	2(1)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1) ^(g)
Manipur L.A.	-	2	1	-	2	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	6	1	-	3 ^(h)
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Odisha L.A.	2(2)	4	3	-	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	2	3	-	-	40 ⁽ⁱ⁾
Punjab L.A.	-	8	3	-	13	9	4	8	6	-	6	4	7	-	-	29 ⁽ⁱ⁾
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	1	6(5)	3(8)	-	-	4(14)	(2)	-	4(1)	-	-	-	15(30)	-	-	2 ^(k)
Telangana L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1 ^(l)
Telangana L.C.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura L.A.	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	2(2)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2 ^(m)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 ⁽ⁿ⁾
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	3(3)	11	6	-	6	8	6	-	12	-	11	6	6	1	-	245 ^(o)
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi L.A.	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 ^(p)
Puducherry L.A.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

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

(a)	Local Fund Committee-1(1) and Committee on Welfare of Women & Children- 1(1)
(b)	Question & Calling Attention Committee-10, Zila Parishad & Panchayati Raj Committee-10, Nivedan Committee-3, Internal Resource Committee-10, Women & Child Welfare Committee-11, Agricultural Development Industries Committee-19, Tourism Development Committee-10, Zero Hour Committee-10, Ethic Committee-11, Bihar Heritage Development Committee-11, Minority Welfare Committee-10 and Environment Conservation and Pollution Control Committee-10
(c)	Internal Resources Revenue and Central Aid Committee-3, Environment and Pollution Control Committee-9 and Woman Welfare & Children Development Committee-5
(d)	Welfare of Socially & Educationally Backward Classes Committee-1 and Papers Laid on the Table Committee-1
(e)	Committee on Welfare of Women & Children-10, Committee on Papers Laid on The Table-9, Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities-8(1) and Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions-8(1)
(f)	RDPR Committee-1, Club Committee-2 and Ganga Kalyana House Committee-2
(g)	Committee on Leave of Absence from Sitzings of the House-1(1)
(h)	Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-2 and Delegated Committee-1
(i)	Member's Amenities Committee-2, House Committee on Environment-7, House Committee on Power Generation-5, House Committee on Women and Child Welfare-1, House Committee on Rehabilitation-2, House Committee on Submission-3, House Committee on Ethics-3, Standing Committee-I-1, Standing Committee-II-2, Standing Committee-III-3, Standing Committee-IV-6, Standing Committee-VII-1, Standing Committee-VII-1, Standing Committee-IX-2 and Standing Committee-X-1
(j)	Committee on Question & References-7, Committee on Local Bodies-2, Committee on Panchayati Raj Insitutions-8, Committee on Co-Operation and Its Allied Activites-5, Committee of Agriculture and its Allied Activities for the Year 2022-2023-2 and Committee on Budda Nala and Ghaggar River for the Year 2022-2023-5
(k)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-2
(l)	Joint Committee Relating to Women & Child Welfare-1 and Panchayati Raj Committee-1
(m)	Committee on Financial & Administrative Delayed- 1, Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Zila Panchayats & Municipal Corporation-6, Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-3 and Committee on Commercialization of Education-1
(n)	Committee on Welfare of Women, Children, Disabled and Old Aged-1

(o)	Committee on Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa-6, Committee on Local Fund Accounts-12, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-6, Committee on the Entitlements of the Members-1, Committee on Reforms and Functioning of the Committee System-6, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing and Food Processing Industries & Horticulture-6, Standing Committee on Industry, Commerce and Enterprises-11, Standing Committee on Fisheries and Animal Resources Development-7, Standing Committee on Higher Education-10, Standing Committee on School Education-6(1), Standing Committee on Environment, Forests and Tourism-10, Standing Committee on Finance and Planning-6, Standing Committee on Food& Supplies-7, Standing Committee on Health & Family Welfare-8, Standing Committee on Home, Personnel & Administrative Reforms, Correctional Administration, Law and Judicial-6, Standing Committee on Housing, Fire & Emergency Services and Disaster Management-9, Standing Committee on Information & Cultural Affairs and Youth Services & Sports-6, Standing Committee on Irrigation & Waterways and Water Resources Investigation & Development-9, Standing Committee on Labour-11, Standing Committee on Urban Development and Municipal Affairs-7, Standing Committee on Panchayats and Rural Development and Sunderban Affairs-9, Standing Committee on Power & Non-Conventional Energy Sources-7, Standing Committee on Public Works and Public Health Engineering-9, Standing Committee on Information Technology and Technical Education-12, Standing Committee on Self Help Group & Self Employment-12, Standing Committee on Women & Child Development and Social Welfare-7, Standing Committee on Transport-11, Standing Committee on Backward Classes Welfare-6, Standing Committee on Minority Affairs-6, Standing Committee on Land & Land Reforms-10 and Standing Committee on Co-Operation and Consumer Affairs-6
(p)	Department Related Standing Committee on Development-2, Department Related Standing Committee on Finance and Transport-1 and Committee on Municipal Corporation of Delhi-1
Select/Joint Committees:	
Karnataka LA	Joint House Committee Constituted to Inquire into the Irregularities in Installation and Maintenance of Pure Drinking Water Units in the State-7

APPENDIX – IV

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

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1.	The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Bill, 2022	19.12.2022
2.	The Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022	19.12.2022
3.	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022	24.12.2022
4.	The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2022	24.12.2022
5.	The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2022	24.12.2022
6.	The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre (Amendment) Bill, 2022	30.12.2022
7.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022	02.01.2023
8.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2022	02.01.2023
9.	¹ The Maritime Anti-Piracy Bill, 2022	31.01.2023

¹ The Bill was introduced as 'The Anti-Maritime Piracy Bill, 2019'. The short title of the Bill was changed as 'The Maritime Anti-Piracy Bill, 2022' by Lok Sabha through an amendment to Clause 1.

APPENDIX-V

**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE
UNION TERRITORIES
DURING THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2022**

ASSAM	
1.	The Assam Evacuee Property (Repealing) Bill, 2022.
2.	The Assam Jute (Control of Prices) (Repealing) Bill, 2022.
3.	The Public Gambling (Extension to Mizo District) (Repealing) Bill, 2022.
4.	The Assam Darrang and Lakhimpur Districts (Assimilation of Laws on State Subjects) (Repealing) Bill, 2022.
5.	The Assam Farmers (Group Irrigation) (Repealing) Bill, 2022.
6.	The Tinsukia and Dibrugarh Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) (Repealing) Bill, 2022.
7.	The Assam Local Authorities Grants (Charged) (Repealing) Bill, 2022.
8.	The Assam Taxation Law Validation (Repealing) Bill, 2022.
9.	The Assam Taxation (Procedure for Rounding Off) (Repealing) Bill, 2022.
10.	The Assam Taxation (Transfer of Reference Application) (Repealing) Bill, 2022.
11.	The Assam Rural Development Cess (Repealing) Bill, 2022.
12.	The Assam Protection of Interest of Depositors (In Financial Establishments) (Repealing) Bill, 2022.
13.	The Minimum Wages (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022.
14.	The Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022.
15.	The Plantations Labour (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022.
16.	The Industrial Disputes (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022.
17.	The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022.
18.	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022.
19.	The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022.
20.	The Equal Remuneration (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022.
21.	The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition

	of Services) (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022.
22.	The Payment of Gratuity (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022.
23.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022.
24.	The Assam Maintenance of Public Order (Autonomous Districts) (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
25.	The Assam Prevention of Begging (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
26.	The Assam Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayukta (Amendment) bill, 2022.
27.	The Assam State Youth Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
28.	The Assam Land and Revenue (Second Amendment) Regulation, 2022.
29.	The Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
30.	The Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
31.	The Assam (Temporarily Settled Areas) Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
32.	The Assam Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance ³) (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
33.	The Factories (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2022.
34.	The Assam Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporations (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022.
35.	The Assam Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
36.	The Assam Irrigation (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
37.	The Assam Irrigation Water Users (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
38.	The Assam Regulated and Licensed Warehouses (Amendment), Bill, 2022.
39.	The Assam Cinema (Regulation) (Amendment), Bill, 2022.
40.	The Assam Money Lenders' (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
41.	The Assam Forest (Removal and Storage of Forest Produce) Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
42.	The Assam Shops and Establishment Bill, 2022.
43.	The Assam State Transport Corporation (Prevention of Unauthorised Travel) Bill, 2022.

BIHAR	
1.	<i>Bihar Vishesh Nyayalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022</i>
2.	<i>Bihar Lokayukta (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022</i>
3.	<i>Bihar Maal aur Seva Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022</i>
4.	<i>Bihar Viniyog Adhikayi Vyay (1989-90) Vidheyak, 2022</i>

5.	<i>Bihar Takniki Seva Aayog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022</i>
6.	<i>Bihar Nagarpalika (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022</i>
7.	<i>Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-4) Vidheyak, 2022</i>

CHHATTISGARH

1.	<i>Chhattisgarh Lok Seva (Anusuchit Jatiyon, Anusuchit Janjatiyon, aur anya pichhade vargon ke liye Aarakshan) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022</i>
2.	<i>Chhattisgarh Shaikshnik Sanstha (pravesh mein Aarakshan) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022</i>
3.	<i>Chhattisgarh Viniyog (Kramank-4) Vidheyak, 2022</i>
4.	<i>Chhattisgarh Jua (Pratishedh) Vidheyak, 2022</i>
5.	<i>Chhattisgarh Anadhikrit Vikas ka Niyamitikan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022</i>

GUJARAT

1.	<i>The Gujarat Regularisation of Unauthorised Development Bill, 2022</i>
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JHARKHAND

1.	<i>Jharkhand Padon evam Sevaon ki Rikhtiyon Mein Aarakshan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022</i>
2.	<i>Jharkhand Sthaniya Vyaktiyon ki Paribhasha aur Parinami Samajik, Sanskritik aur Anya Laabhon ko Aise Sthaniya Vyaktiyon tak Vistaarit karne ke liye Vidheyak, 2022</i>
3.	<i>Jharkhand Viniyog (Sankhya-04) Vidheyak, 2022</i>
4.	<i>Babu Dinesh Singh Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyak, 2022</i>
5.	<i>Sona Devi Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyak, 2022</i>
6.	<i>Jharkhand Nagarpalika (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022</i>
7.	<i>Court Fees (Jharkhand Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022</i>
8.	<i>Jharkhand Aakasmikta Nidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022</i>
9.	<i>Jharkhand Karadhan Adhinyamon ki Bakaya Raashi ka Samadhaan Vidheyak, 2022</i>
10.	<i>Jharkhand Rajya Krishi Upaj aur Pashudhan Vipanan (Samvardhan aur Suvidha) Vidheyak, 2022</i>
11.	<i>Jharkhand Vitt Vidheyak, 2022</i>

KARNATAKA	
1.	The Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022
2.	The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions and of Appointments or Posts in the Services under the State) Bill, 2022
3.	The Karnataka Special Investment Bill, 2022
4.	The Karnataka Border Area Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2022
5.	The Karnataka Stamp (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2022
6.	The Karnataka Appropriation Bill, 2022
7.	Rajya Vokkaligara Sangha University Bill, 2022
8.	The Kishkinda University Bill, 2022
9.	The G.M. University Bill, 2022
10.	The T. John University Bill, 2022
11.	The Sapthagiri NPS University Bill, 2022
12.	The Acharya University Bill, 2022
13.	The Bengaluru Metropolitan Land Transport Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2022
14.	The Karnataka Protection of Right to Freedom of Religion Bill, 2021
15.	The Karnataka Protection of Right to Freedom of Religion Bill, 2021
16.	The Karnataka Private Medical Establishments (Amendments) Bill, 2022
17.	The Karnataka Land Revenue (Third Amendment) Bill, 2022

MAHARASHTRA	
1.	The Mumbai Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022
2.	The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill 2022
3.	The Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University. Kavi Kulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya (University) and Maharashtra Public Universities (Amendment) Bill 2022
4.	The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Third Amendment) Bill 2022
5.	The Maharashtra Police and Maharashtra Cinemas (Regulations) (Amendment) Bill 2022
6.	The Regularisation of Unauthorised Development in the City of Ulhasnagar

	(Amendment) Bill 2022
7.	The Maharashtra Creation of Supernumerary Posts and Appointment of Selected Candidates (Amendment) Bill 2022
8.	The ITM Skills University, Navi Mumbai Bill 2022
9.	The Maharashtra (Third Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2022
10.	The Maharashtra Labour Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2022
11.	The Maharashtra Lokayukta Bill, 2022
12.	The Self-financed Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2022
13.	The Maharashtra Creation of Supernumerary Post and Appointment of Selected Candidates (Amendment) Bill, 2022
14.	The JSPM University, Pune Bill, 2022
15.	The Pimpri Chinchwad University, Pune Bill, 2022
16.	The Universal AI University, Karjat Bill, 2022

ODISHA

1.	The Odisha Fire Service (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2.	The Odisha District Planning Committee (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3.	The Odisha Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2022

TAMIL NADU

1.	The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2.	The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022
3.	The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Third Amendment) Bill, 2022
4.	The Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2022
5.	The Tamil Nadu Business Facilitation (Amendment) Bill, 2022
6.	The Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders (Amendment) Bill, 2022
7.	The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Online Gambling and Regulation of Online Games Bill, 2022
8.	The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2022
9.	The Tamil University (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022
10.	The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 2022
11.	The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Tamil Nadu Amendment

	Bill, 2022
12.	The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No.VI) Bill, 2022

UTTAR PRADESH	
1.	<i>Uttar Pradesh Kshetra Panchayat evam Zila Panchayat (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022</i>
2.	The Intermediate Education (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Fire and Emergency Services Bill, 2022
4.	The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Supplementary 2022-2023) Bill, 2022
5.	The Uttar Pradesh Repealing Bill, 2022
6.	The Uttar Pradesh Shree Naimisharnya Dham Teerth Vikas Parishad Bill, 2022

WEST BENGAL	
1.	The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2.	The West Bengal Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3.	The West Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2022
4.	The Private Fisheries Protection (Repealing) Bill, 2022
5.	The Kolkata Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022
6.	The Bengal Juvenile Smoking (Repealing) Bill, 2022
7.	The Bengal Districts (Repealing) Bill, 2022

APPENDIX-VI

**ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND
STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD
1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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

1.	<i>Bihar Maal aur Seva (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2022</i>	27.09.2022	13.12.2022	02.01.2023	--
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GUJARAT

1.	The Gujarat Regularisation of Unauthorised Development Ordinance, 2022.	17.10.2022	20.12.2022	20.12.2022	Replaced by Legislation
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KARNATAKA

1.	The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions and of Appointment or Posts in the Services under the State) Ordinance, 2022	23.10.2022	--	--	--
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MAHARASHTRA

1.	The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	12.09.2022	19.12.2022	24.10.2022	Replaced by Legislation
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2.	The Maharashtra Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	01.11.2022	19.12.2022	12.12.2022	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	22.11.2022	19.12.2022	03.01.2023	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Mumbai Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	24.11.2022	19.12.2022	05.01.2023	Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Kavi Kulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya (University) and Maharashtra Public Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	24.11.2022	19.12.2022	05.01.2023	Replaced by Legislation

UTTAR PRADESH

1.	The Uttar Pradesh Kshetra Panchayat and Zila Panchayat (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	04.10.2022	05.12.2022	--	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Intermediate Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	04.10.2022	05.12.2022	--	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Fire and Emergency Services Ordinance, 2022	28.11.2022	05.12.2022	--	Replaced by Legislation

A. PARTY POSITION IN 17TH LOK SABHA (STATE/UT-WISE) (AS ON 31.12.2022)

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)	AIMIM
(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 ¹	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	64	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
28.	Uttarakhand	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	West Bengal	42	17	2	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	A & N Islands	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli ²	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman & Diu ²	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	NCT of Delhi	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	543	303³	53	24	23	22	19	16	12	10	9	6	5	3	3	3	3	3	2	2

¹ Bifurcated into Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh

² Merged into one Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

³ Including Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CPI	SAD	AIADMK	SAD (A) (SSM)	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 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	25	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
29.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
30.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
33.	Daman & Diu ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	1	3	-	543	-

¹ Bifurcated into Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh

² Merged into one Union Territory of Dadra 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 (AIMIM); Communist Party of India (CPI); Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD); All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK); Shiromani Akali Dal (Amritsar) (Simranjit Singh Mann) – [SAD (A) (SSM)]; 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 23 JANUARY 2023)

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	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 ^(a)	-	11	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.	Assam	7	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ^(b)	1	7	-
4.	Bihar	16	1	4	-	-	5	-	-	-	6 ^(c)	-	16	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ^(d)	-	6	-
11.	Karnataka	12	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(e)	-	12	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 ^(j)	-	10	-
20.	Punjab	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 ^(k)	-	7	-
21.	Rajasthan	10	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
22.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(l)	-	1	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	18	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	13 ^(m)	-	18	-
24.	Telangana	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 ⁽ⁿ⁾	-	7	-
25.	Tripura	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
26.	Uttarakhand	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31	-	25	3	-	-	-	1	-	1 ^(o)	1	31	-
28.	West Bengal	16	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13 ^(p)	-	16	-
Union Territories														
29.	The NCT of Delhi	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 ^(q)	-	3	-
30.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
31.	Puducherry	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Nominated	12	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	2

	TOTAL	245	31	92	3	5	5	4	1	2	87	9	239	6
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Others (Break-up of Parties/Groups)	
(a)	TDP-1, YSRCP-9
(b)	AGP-1, UPP (L)-1
(c)	RJD-6
(d)	JMM-2
(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 -9
(k)	AAP-7
(l)	SDF-1
(m)	DMK-10, MDMK-1, PMK-1, TMC(M)-1
(n)	TRS-7
(o)	RLD-1
(p)	AITC-13
(q)	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.	126	27	63	1	-	-	-	-	-	34 ^(a)	1	126	-
Bihar L.A.	243	19	78	2	2	-	-	45	-	96 ^(b)	1	243	-
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.	90	71	14	-	-	-	2	-	-	2 ^(c)	1	90	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	182	17	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 ^(d)	3	182	-
Haryana L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.	82	15	25	-	-	1	-	-	-	38 ^(e)	2	81	1

** 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	117	-	-	-	1	-	32	2 ^(f)	2	223	2
Karnataka L.C.	75	26	39	-	-	-	-	-	8	1 ^(g)	1	75	-
Kerala L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.A.	288	44	104	1	-	53	-	-	-	71 ^(h)	13	286	2
Maharashtra L.C.	78	8	22	-	-	9	-	1	-	13 ⁽ⁱ⁾	4	57	21
Manipur L.A.	60	5	37	-	-	-	-	1	-	14 ^(j)	3	46	-
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.	40	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 ^(k)	6	40	-
Nagaland L.A.	60	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	46 ^(l)	2	60	-
Odisha L.A.	147	9	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	114 ^(m)	1	147	-
Punjab L.A.	117	18	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	95 ⁽ⁿ⁾	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 ^(o)	-	234	-
Telangana L.A.	120	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	111 ^(p)	1	120	-
Telangana L.C.	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38 ^(q)	1	40	-
Tripura L.A.	60	1	34	15	-	-	-	-	-	5 ^(r)	-	55	5
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	403	2	255	-	-	-	1	-	-	145 ^(s)	-	403	-
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	100	-	75	-	-	-	1	-	-	16 ^(t)	2	94	6
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	294	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	215 ^(u)	1	292	2
UNION TERRITORIES													
Delhi L.A.	70	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	62 ^(v)	-	70	-
Puducherry L.A.	33	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 ^(w)	6	33	-

(a)	AGP-9, UPPL-7, AIUDF-15 and BPF-3
(b)	Rashtriya Janata Dal-79, Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)-12, All India Majalis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen-1 and Hindustani Aavam Morcha (Secular)-4
(c)	Janta Congress Chhattisgarh (Jogi) (J.C.C.) (J.)- 2
(d)	Aam Adami Party-5 and Samajvadi Party-1

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

(e)	Speaker-1, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-29, Jharkhand Vikas Morcha-3, Aajsu Party-2, Nationalist Party of India- (Marxist Leninist) (Liberation)-1, Rashtriya Janta Dal-1 and Nominated-1
(f)	Speaker-1 and Nominated Member-1
(g)	Chairman-1
(h)	Shivsena Party- 56, Peasant's and Workers Party-1, Bahujan Vikas Aaghadi-3, All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen-2, Prahar Janshkti Party-2, Maharashtra Navnirman Sena-1, Samajwadi Party-2, Rashtriya Samaj Party-1, Swabhiman Party-1, Jansurajya Shakti Party-1 and Krantikari Shetkari Party-1
(i)	Shivsena-11, Peasants and Workers Party of India-1 and Rashtriya Samaj Paksh-1
(j)	National People's Party (NPP)- 7, Naga People's Front (NPF)-5 and Kuki People's Alliance (KPA)- 2
(k)	Mizo National Front (MNF)-27 and Zoram People Movement (ZPM)-1
(l)	Naga Peoples Front (NPF)-4 and Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party (NDPP)-42
(m)	B.J.D.-114
(n)	Aam Aadmi Party-92 and Shiromani Akali Dal-3
(o)	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-132, All India Anna Dravida Mummetra Kazhagam-66, Pattali Makkal Katchi-5, Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi-4 and Hon'ble Speaker-1
(p)	Telangana Rashtra Smaithi-102, All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen-7, All India Forward Block-1 and Nominated-1
(q)	Telangana Rashtra Samithi-28, All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen-2, Independents (PRTU)-2 and Nominated-6
(r)	I.P.F.T.-5
(s)	Samajwadi Party-110, Apna Dal (Soneylal)-12, Rashtriya Lok Dal-9, Nirbal Indian Shoshit Humara Aam Dal-6, Suheldev Bhartiya Samaj Party-6, and Jansatta Dal Loktantrik-2
(t)	Samajwadi Party-9, Apna Dal (Soneylal) Party-1, Nirbal Indian Shoshit Hamara Aam Dal-1, Jansatta Dal Loktantrik-1 Shikshak Dal (Non-Political)-2 and Independent Group-2
(u)	All India Trinamool Congess-215 and Rashtriya Secular Majlis Party-1
(v)	Aam Aadmi Pary-62
(w)	All India N.R. Congress-10 and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-6