



The Journal of Parliamentary Information

VOL. LXI

NO.4

DECEMBER 2015



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
INDIA

THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

EDITOR: Anoop Mishra

The Journal of Parliamentary Information, a quarterly publication brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, aims at the dissemination of authoritative information about the practices and procedures in Indian and foreign Legislatures. The Journal serves as an authentic recorder of important parliamentary events and activities. It provides a useful forum to members of Parliament and State Legislatures and other experts for the expression of their views and opinions, thereby contributing to the development and strengthening of parliamentary democracy in the country.

The Editor would welcome articles on constitutional, parliamentary and legal subjects for publication in the Journal. A token honorarium is payable for articles, etc. accepted for publication. The articles should be type-written on only one side of the paper.

The latest books on parliamentary and constitutional subjects are reviewed in the Journal by members of Parliament and scholars. Books intended for review should be sent to the Editor.

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Price per copy: Rs.175.00
Annual Subscription: Rs.500.00

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of
**Parliamentary
Information**

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CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd.

24, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-2

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EDITORIAL NOTE

Executive accountability to the Legislature is the basic postulate of the parliamentary system of governance. The Executive emanates from the Legislature and is collectively responsible and accountable to it; the Legislature, in turn, is accountable to the people. The Parliament of India exercises control over the Executive, especially in matters relating to money and finances, and the Constitution elaborately details the manner in which this control is to be exercised. The Executive has the prerogative and the responsibility to formulate financial policies and budget, and the Parliament has the right to discuss, debate and approve or disapprove the budget and other fiscal proposals. Parliamentary control in these matters is not confined only to the budgetary process; it also extends to ensuring that every expenditure is incurred in a prudent manner and the objectives underlying the policies are achieved.

Parliamentary oversight on public finances and Government's expenditure is carried out by the Parliamentary Committees that have evolved over the years, starting with the Public Accounts Committee constituted in 1921; Estimates Committee set up in 1950; Committee on Public Undertakings established in 1964; and the Departmentally related Standing Committees created in 1993. Through these Committees, Parliament scrutinizes the manner in which the Executive raises funds and spends them. The Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General (CAG), a unique institution enjoying constitutional status, also helps the Parliament in checking financial irregularities, if any, and through its audit reports, compels the Government to take corrective measures. The reports of the Parliamentary Committees and CAG together have significantly contributed to the ever-increasing demand for greater transparency in Government's financial transactions. Periodic Conferences of Chairpersons of these Parliamentary Committees and those of the State/Union Territories Legislatures are held from time to time with a view to sharing experiences.

The All India Conference of Chairpersons of Public Accounts Committees of Parliament and State/UT Legislatures in India was held in Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi, from 8 to 9 September 2015. The Conference was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, on 8 September 2015. We include in this issue of the *Journal*, the text of the Inaugural Address delivered

by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, and the Welcome Address delivered by the Hon'ble Chairperson of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament and Chairperson of the Conference, Prof. K.V. Thomas, during the Inaugural Session.

The 10th Meeting of Women Speakers of Parliament and the Fourth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament were held in New York from 29 August to 2 September 2015. The Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, attended the events. Making a presentation on the theme *Development: Innovating for Financing for Gender Equality*, the Hon'ble Speaker urged that focal issues of women should be raised forcefully at the local and global levels. Observing that gender equality connotes equality, fairness and justice in the distribution of opportunities, Smt. Mahajan said that India has a long tradition of women empowerment and that equal access to resources and opportunities is not new to our country. In this context, she cited examples of accomplished women of ancient India, like Gargi (philosopher), Maitreyi (thinker), and Leelavati (mathematician). She emphasized that Speakers of Parliaments, and specially the Women Speakers, have a major role to play in ensuring that the gender dimension is highlighted in local and international issues, as well as in all aspects of parliamentary work.

The Hon'ble Speaker, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, while attending the Fourth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament, participated in the debate on *Placing Democracy at the Service of Peace and Sustainable Development, Building the World the People Want*. During the discussions, she observed that modern technology owes an apology to our ecology. While reiterating India's commitment to work collectively with the Speakers of Parliament, she urged the global community to strike a balance between need and greed. She stressed that a world without poverty or hunger is safer, better and fairer.

Another important inter-parliamentary meeting of the Standing Committee of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) was held in Jakarta, Indonesia, on 19 and 20 August 2015. A two-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation participated in the Meeting. A brief account of these events has been included under the feature 'Parliamentary Events and Activities'.

We also carry in this issue the other regular features, viz. Procedural Matters, Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, Documents of Constitutional and Parliamentary Interest, Sessional Reviews, Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest and Appendices.

In our constant pursuit of making the *Journal* more enriching and useful, we invite suggestions for further improvement of this publication. We would also welcome informative and original articles pertaining to parliamentary procedures and institutions from Members of Parliament and State Legislatures, scholars and all others interested in the field.

Anoop Mishra
—*Editor*

**WELCOME ADDRESS AT THE 'ALL INDIA
CONFERENCE OF CHAIRPERSONS OF PUBLIC
ACCOUNTS COMMITTEES OF PARLIAMENT AND
STATE/UNION TERRITORIES LEGISLATURES'**

On 8 September 2015, Hon'ble Chairperson, Public Accounts Committee, Lok Sabha, Prof. K.V. Thomas delivered the Welcome Address at the All India Conference of Chairpersons of Public Accounts Committees of Parliament and State/Union Territories Legislatures in Parliament House Annexe in New Delhi.

We reproduce the text of the Address delivered by the Hon'ble Chairperson, Public Accounts Committee, Lok Sabha, Prof. K.V. Thomas.

–Editor

Hon. Madam Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan; Hon. Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambi Duraiji; Hon. Secretaries-General of both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha; Hon. Chairpersons of PACs of various States and Union Territories; Hon. Members; Excellencies; distinguished guests and friends:

It is my proud privilege and great honour to extend a warm welcome to you all to the 10th Conference of the Chairpersons of Public Accounts Committees of the Parliament and State/UT Legislatures.

Many of you, in this august gathering, may not know that this Conference of Chairpersons of Public Accounts Committees of the Union and State Legislatures is being held after 15 years. The entire credit for holding this timely Conference should go to our Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan. We will be accused of ingratitude if we do not thank her for this initiative. Therefore, at the outset, let me, on behalf of all participants of this Conference and also on my own behalf, convey our deep sense of gratefulness to Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha for her most opportune initiative.

We just celebrated 69th Independence Day. There can be no two opinions that one of the greatest achievements of our nation is to have continued the tradition of the Parliamentary form of governance and in this journey, we have been strengthening all the related institutions to make them accountable to the people of this country. Our Constitution

makes the Council of Ministers accountable to the House of People, with the principle that the Legislature has the absolute control over the Executive, especially over the matters of finance. There are specific provisions in the Constitution which uphold the system of Parliamentary control over the finance.

(a) Article 265 provides that no tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of Law, a legislative prerogative over taxation; (b) Under Article 266, no expenditure can be incurred except with the authority of Legislature, a legislative control over each item of expenditure; and (c) Article 112 stipulates that the President shall, in respect of every financial year, cause to be laid before Parliament, an Annual Financial Statement, an initiative of the executive in financial matters.

The Constitution has placed restrictions over the Legislature also, for Parliament cannot increase the tax, though it can reduce or abolish the tax. Similarly, charged expenditure is not subject to Parliament voting. Thus, Parliament enjoys the constitutional mandate to make the executive accountable. The powers, privileges and immunities, enjoyed by the Legislature are also available to the Committees, especially the Public Accounts Committee, a watchdog of public finance, under Articles 105 and 122.

Despite all these powers, the PAC has been struggling to ensure its recommendations fully complied with. It is often considered to be toothless. This is despite that the position of Chairpersons of PAC had been occupied by illuminaries like Dr. John Mathai, Dr. Subbarayan, Shri Jyotimay Basu, Prof. Ranga, Shri M.R. Masani, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Shri R. Venkataraman, Dr. Murali Manohar Joshi and Sardar Buta Singh. This is an important concern that this Conference should address.

Having said that, there is also an opportunity. In the last three decades, there has been strengthening of a number of institutions. Chief Election Commissioners have become very important authorities. Similarly, the CAG himself has grown to prominence and are able to mobilize public opinion on the issues concerning the national importance. Some old institutions like Central Vigilance Commission have been provided with the statutory mandates. A number of Commissions, from Women's Commissions to Scheduled Castes and Human Rights Commissions, have got visibility they deserve. New institutions like Central Information Commissioners and Information Commissioners are in the public imagination. This has happened because the successive Governments in the past, have created a number of enabling legislations like Right to Information, Lok Pal, etc. which have all contributed in making the

Government accountable to the people directly. Hence, there is an opportunity with us. The PACs should look through the prisms of transparency and accountability.

There are three important stakeholders of the PAC—(i) Comptroller and Auditor General; (ii) Lok Sabha; and (iii) the Executive, namely the Government, especially the bureaucracy. Over the decades, with CAG transforming itself to become an institution that started focusing on performance audit, it has also provided an ample set of information for the PAC to look at the finances in a very comprehensive way. The CAG deserves a lot of congratulations from this Conference. What is important is to strengthen the relationship between PAC and the other two stakeholders.

With respect to Parliament, it is a fact that the Reports of the PACs are rarely debated in Parliament. There is no dedicated time-slot for discussion on PAC Reports and its recommendations. It is important that some of these recommendations get converted into Parliamentary Resolutions. At the end, the hard work by PAC is done on behalf of Parliament. Therefore, I would like to suggest that in each Session, at least two-and-a-half hours, should be allocated for discussion and debate on PAC recommendations *vis-à-vis* action taken by the Ministries.

The role of the PAC has come under scrutiny several times. Its role has sometimes been perceived to be of investigative nature into the leads given by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, sometimes second post-mortem, the first one having been conducted by the CAG. These perceptions have a bearing on the mindset of the Executive; and it does affect the quality of response the Committee gets from the Executive. The pendency of “Action Taken Notes” on the Reports of the PAC has a story of its own to tell; either the Executive takes the remarks of the PAC lightly, or it has something to hide even from Parliament, from whom the Executive gets grants for its functioning.

It is often seen that many of the PAC reports are not even read by the officers of the Ministries. The recommendations remain in their file, and unless PAC Secretariat reminds them, there is very little proactive interest from the bureaucracy. Many recommendations are not implemented and worse no reasons given. The bureaucracy should be made to be reminded that these are in their own best interest. I suggest that there should be separate column in the Annual Performance Appraisal Report of Chief Accounting Authority to be reported upon by Minister to indicate how many recommendations of PAC were not accepted by the Government, obviously, on his recommendations.

Owing to a lack of sufficient time, resources, and interest on the

work of PAC by the Government and the Parliament, there is reduced public debate on the issues of national importance raised by the PACs. Worse, even the hard work by CAG get rarely noticed, unless the Media, more for sensationalism than for making the system effective, picks some of them. Many wonderful recommendations remain in the shelves because they did not align with the public pressure. I would suggest that the PAC, before finalizing their reports, should provide an opportunity to the members of public to give their reactions on the recommendations. One way is, the public spirited persons and other pressure groups can be provided a separate opportunity to tender their views before the Committee, alternatively, the evidence and the feedback can be called for these recommendations through public notice.

As I understand, functioning of some State PACs are hindered for want of quorum and punctuality on the part of the Members of the Committee. Insofar as 'Quorum' is concerned, the Rules are clear, which also provide the remedy to be applied. A problem like 'lack of quorum' can certainly be addressed and successfully resolved if there is good and periodic interaction between the Chairperson and the Members and proper coordination by the Secretariat. It should also be expected that the Legislative leadership of political parties will elect most of the Members on any Committee only after ascertaining the preferences of the Honourable Members concerned. Such a procedure always provides the necessary motivation essential for any meaningful attendance and productive participation. We need to introspect on these issues.

As for the Central PAC, I must say that I am fortunate to have steady support of the Hon. Members of the Public Accounts Committee, without whose enthusiasm and a non-partisan and objective approach, it would not have been possible to hold as many as 46 sittings and to give 24 Reports within a span of one year. It is this spirit of objectivity and impartiality culminating in the unanimity of their conclusions which adds to the sanctity and weight of the Recommendations of the PAC. This precious tradition of objectivity and impartiality has to be carried forward and nurtured, being what I believe the very cornerstone of our Committee System. I hope the State/UT PACs enjoy similar cooperation from their Members.

Now, I would like to share some of my recent experiences, as the PAC Chairperson. This year, I attended 13th Biennial Conference of Australasian Council of Public Accounts Committees at Adelaide and 5th Westminster Workshop in Malta. I found the interactions and discussion in those gatherings very stimulating and enriching. I would like to emphasize that we, as Members of PACs, need to adapt successful techniques from one another and even from other countries. For this,

attention must be given to the underlying principles involved and their relationships to the contexts of particular countries. Transfer of ideas and practice from the PACs of Parliament or States/UTs or other countries with similar governance frameworks and characteristics may still produce different nuances of practices and outcome. I personally feel that there is a need to go beyond the blueprints and imbibe newer ideas institutionally, whilst working to strengthen the arrangements by which desired accountability outcomes and objectives can be achieved.

Most of the CAG Reports cover issues which have mandate before Central and State Governments. While respecting the principle of Federalism, is it not possible for us to explore a way of working together that is PAC at the Centre and those in the States? Can we develop a public communication channel or a system by which there could be frequent meetings of PAC representatives from Centre and concerned States especially if the CAG report has implications in those States as well? In this connection, I would suggest that as and when the PAC undertakes study tours to various States, the Chairman, PAC or the Members of PAC of the Union Parliament should meet the Chairman/ Members of PACs of the States and exchange views on the PAC Reports which has implications on both the institutions. At present, the PAC representatives of the States and the PAC of the Union Parliament meet only once in five years, ironically, in the present context, they have not met for the last 15 years.

It is important for us to understand that the institution of the PAC is going to be 100 years old, six years from now. This institution should not be allowed to be redundant. It should be dynamic enough to adopt changes in the way democracy is understood and the changes in technology. It is also important to understand that we do not exist in isolation, our strength lies on stronger Parliament, stronger CAG and stronger informed citizenry.

Before I conclude, I must express my hearty gratitude to the Honourable Madam Speaker for being here today with us. I am beholden to her for the due courtesy and consideration shown to me whenever I sought her guidance and support for the PAC.

I am indeed grateful to all of you and thank you, for accepting our invitation. I am also thankful to the Honourable Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, the C&AG of India and other dignitaries and distinguished guests for gracing the occasion.

Now, I request the Honourable Madam Speaker to deliver the Inaugural Address.

Thank you.

**INAUGURAL ADDRESS AT THE 'ALL INDIA
CONFERENCE OF CHAIRPERSONS OF PUBLIC
ACCOUNTS COMMITTEES OF PARLIAMENT AND
STATE/UNION TERRITORIES LEGISLATURES'**

On 8 September 2015, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, delivered the Inaugural Address at the 'All India Conference of Chairpersons of Public Accounts Committees of Parliament and State/Union Territories Legislatures' in Parliament House Annexe in New Delhi.

We reproduce the text of the Address delivered by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan.

—Editor

Hon'ble Chairperson of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament, Prof. K.V. Thomas; Hon'ble Chairpersons of the Public Accounts Committee of State and Union Territory Legislatures; Members of Public Accounts Committee; Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha; and Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a matter of great pleasure for me to be here with you all today at the inauguration of the Conference of Chairpersons of the Public Accounts Committees of Parliament and State and UT Legislatures. I am sure that this Conference, which is taking place after a gap of 15 years, as rightly said by our Chairperson, Prof. K.V. Thomas, will give you all a unique opportunity to share your individual experiences that you have gathered during this interregnum and deliberate upon common issues. He had also mentioned about so many things.

India has seen significant economic growth in recent years. Yes, there are ups and downs. This progress is in no small measure supported by the presence of a sound institutional and oversight framework.

The oversight function of Parliament in a democracy like ours is a dynamic, challenging and continuous process based on the principle of accountability of the Government to the people through their elected representatives. Indeed, there can be no democratic system of government without transparency, accountability and public participation, which are at the heart of good governance. While the Executive keeps control

over the public finance, the Parliament secures the accountability of the Executive through various mechanisms including, among others, the three Financial Committees namely the Estimates Committee, the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings. These Committees constitute a distinct group as they keep an unremitting vigil over the Government spending and performance. Thus, parliamentary control over public expenditure is not limited only to voting of moneys required for carrying on the administration of the country; but it also extends to ensuring that the expenditure is incurred in a prudent manner and that the objectives underlying the policies approved by the Parliament are achieved. The three 'Es', that is economy, efficiency and effectiveness, require spending less, spending well and spending wisely.

Friends, the Public Accounts Committee has traditionally occupied a very special status in the Legislature. One of the oldest Committees in Indian Legislature, the Public Accounts Committee in India was initially set up in 1921 as part of the recommendation of the Government of India Act of 1919. After independence, our Constitution provided that the Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India shall be submitted to the President who shall cause them to be laid before each House of Parliament, and the Parliament would appoint Public Accounts Committee for scrutinising it in detail.

Till 1966-67—whatever, I remember may be correct or incorrect. There are senior members like Ahluwaliaji, he may correct me—the Chairman belonged to a ruling party. In 1967, a convention was set to appoint a member of the opposition party nominated as the Chairman of the Committee. Mr. M.R. Masani was the first opposition member to adorn this office. This healthy convention of appointing a member of the opposition as the Chairman has been continuing thereafter. As well said by Mr. Thomas, there were so many eminent persons like Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, Shri H.N. Mukherjee, Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao, Shri R. Venkataraman and Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, who were appointed as Chairpersons of this Committee.

How well a Parliament can perform its oversight functions effectively depends largely upon the efficacy and independence of the Audit. The reports of the PAC are a source of great empowerment for the citizens and provide valuable information and feedback to the various stakeholders including the policy makers. Citizens can use this report to question their representatives and hold the public servants to account.

As an effective watchdog on the Government spending and essentially working on the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, this Committee has been credited with the detection of many financial

irregularities, procedural lapses, executive delays and even cases of lack of coordination between different Government departments. This Committee has also earned a reputation for impartiality, firmness and grasp for details.

During my long parliamentary career, I had the privilege of being a member of Public Accounts Committee in 1997. On this account, I have seen the working of the Committee from a very close quarter. Reports of this Committee contain vital lessons for the Executive and are one of the chief instruments of ensuring the Executive's accountability to the people through the Parliament.

The position of Chairperson of this Committee is indeed an enormously responsible one, and requires devotion of great deal of time and high degree of commitment. I am happy to learn that the present Committee has also dwelt into various subjects of contemporary relevance and submitted as many as 24 reports under experienced guidance of its Chairman, Prof. K.V. Thomas, who has had a long parliamentary career and a wide range of experience as an academician, writer and politician. In the same manner, I am sure, all of you are also putting your varied experiences and talents to optimum use as the Chairperson of your respective Public Accounts Committee.

More than two thousand years back, Kautilya had written and I quote:

कोशपूर्वाह सर्वारंभाह. तस्मात् पुर्वाकोशमवेक्षते ।

It means that 'all enterprises depend on finance. Hence utmost care should be bestowed on matters relating to treasury' and, for that, this Committee is of very importance.

In a democratic system of governance, the State affairs run on the tax-payers' money—the appropriation of funds and implementation of policies require proper monitoring and examination to ensure that money is being utilised in accordance with the sanctioned budget and schemes. In this context, I would also like to take this opportunity to commend the organisation of Comptroller and Auditor General for carrying out detailed audit of the Government agencies and departments and for the help and cooperation that they extend to the Public Accounts Committee.

Presenting the audit report in the parliament or legislature is not an end in itself. It is very important to ensure that the government takes suitable corrective action otherwise the audit exercise may be reduced to a ritual. It is rightly said by Mr. Thomas and I agree with him. I am sure that these two days you will find how it can be and again for

that the discussion in Parliament and Vidhan Sabhas is very necessary.

So, to encourage reform and innovation PAC should also highlight the best practices and notable achievements of an organisation. There is a need to adopt a balanced approach so that while highlighting non-compliance, innovations and initiative is not discouraged.

CAG and PAC together deal with three 'A's—Accounts, Audit and Accountability. They audit the Accounts of Govt. Departments to fix accountability. I would expect, if possible, another 'A' is added to this in the form of 'Appreciation' wherever due, so that innovative good practices and projects can be replicated elsewhere. Yes, accountability is necessary, audit is necessary and accounts are also necessary, but where ever good governance and good practices are there, you have to appreciate them also.

Ladies and Gentlemen, in order to retain their eminence and usefulness, PACs need to find innovative responses to newer emerging challenges in the current world scenario. अभी मैं न्यूयार्क से आयी हूँ। वहाँ एस.डी.जी. की बात हो रही थी। Now, we talk about Sustainable Development Goals and we talk about 2030. मुझसे वहाँ पूछा गया था कि आपके देश में इसके संबंध में क्या प्रेक्टिसेज हैं? How do you see? तब मैंने वहाँ पर कहा था कि we have Public Accounts Committee so that we can oversee well the government projects and government programmes. हमारे यहाँ बहुत अच्छी तरह से एक-एक पाई देखे जाते हैं। We see to it. आगे भी हमें इन चीजों को चैलेंज के रूप में लेना चाहिए। They should scrutinise the growing volumes of information as available and give their recommendations in a judicious manner. Here, I want to point out that over the years, operations of Government have expanded and public monies are channelled into different entities. Under these circumstances, Committee Members need to acquire new skills to deal with changed circumstances. अभी कोरम की बात आ रही थी। मैं और भी कमेटी की चेयरपर्सन रही हूँ। It is very necessary that every Member should take interest so that information spreads and also whatever government projects of programmes are there, we can do their scrutiny in a proper way as well as appreciate them well.

Reiterating what I have already said, the Public Accounts Committee is indeed a pillar of parliamentary accountability and this pillar rests on your strong shoulders. It is heartening to note that through this Conference you get to discuss on a wide spectrum of subjects, while some are specifically related to the working of your Committee like 'Best Practice Standards for Public Accounts Committees', and Challenges

faced by PAC. Our eminent Members of parliament are there. They will give you guidance and also discuss with you whatever your experiences are in the States. I am told that you are also going to discuss some other general issues like Expectation of Citizens.

Friends, I am sure that the conference will review and discuss all relevant issues and—कोई एकाध रह भी गया हो। which is in your mind—and come out with recommendations to improve public administration in the country. I think, your job is more important there. For these two days, you are going to discuss and come out with how public administration in our country should go, what good governance is and how it can come into process. You have to discuss all these things. So, I wish the Conference a grand success.

I am quite sure that all the State Chairpersons are also well experienced, not only as the Opposition Members. Now the system has changed. Who are in Opposition today may come in Government tomorrow. It happens now. All of us are important and responsible not only for good governance but for the people of India, to give them whatever they want or to use their tax-money in a nice and good way. That is also important. That is the responsibility of all of us.

I am quite sure that this two day meeting—rather, I can say two day discussions—will go well and something good will come out for the future of our India

Thank you.

**PRESENTATION ON THE THEME 'DEVELOPMENT:
INNOVATING FOR FINANCING FOR GENDER
EQUALITY' DURING THE TENTH MEETING OF
WOMEN SPEAKERS OF PARLIAMENT**

The Tenth Meeting of Women Speakers of Parliament, organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), was held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 29 and 30 August 2015. On 30 August 2015, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, gave presentation on the theme 'Development: Innovating for Financing for Gender Equality'.

We reproduce the text of the Presentation delivered by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan.

—Editor

Hon'ble Chairperson and Distinguished Delegates,

We have assembled here to discuss and deliberate on a subject that has attracted a lot of attention in recent times. The topic has a direct bearing on women and how to improve their lot through innovative financial inclusion. Financial inclusion, in turn, has the potential to empower them. Today, equality entails equipping both men and women with equal access to capabilities; so that they have the freedom to choose opportunities that improve their lives. It means that women have equal access to education, health, nutrition, access to economic assets and resources, political opportunity and freedom from coercion and violence. Gender Equality connotes equality, fairness & justice in the distribution of opportunities, responsibilities and benefits in law and social situations for men and women. Gender equality is not a woman's issue, it is a human issue. It affects us all. Gender equality is at the core of sustainable development.

Equal access to resources and opportunities is not new to India. Even in Ancient times, there were many accomplished women like Gargi (philosopher), Maitreyi (thinker), and Leelavati (mathematician), who were icons of women's intellectual stature in Indian Society.

All developments are fuelled by finance and the innovations in financing can be a critical element in attaining gender equality. Institutional innovations are an integral part of any new process. The Gender Budget

initiative has opened up new vistas of channeling public expenditure in India.

The Government of India has adopted Gender Budgeting as a tool for achieving gender mainstreaming. The most important milestone towards institutionalizing the Gender Budgeting process in India has been the formation of '*Gender Budgeting Cells (GBCs)*' in 57 Ministries and Departments, which serve as focal points for coordinating Gender Budgeting initiatives, both at intra and inter-ministerial level. To facilitate the integration of gender analysis into Government budget, a '*Gender Budget Charter*' has also been drawn for guidance and implementation. It continuously maintains a gender perspective in policy and programme formulation, its implementation and review. Provision of circulating *Annual Action Plan Format* also enables the Gender Budgeting cells to look beyond mere allocation of resources for women and to track their utilization and undertakes an analysis of their impact.

The mechanism of *Gender Budget Statement* in India monitors the progress on gender equality. Herein, the Gender Budgetary allocations are reflected in a two way classified Gender Budgeting Statement—the first part, that is Part A, includes Schemes with 100 percent allocation for women while Part B of the Statement reflects where the allocation for women constitute at least 30 percent of the provision. With a happy note, I may mention that this practice of laying the Statement has emerged as an important tool for allocation for women and provides a picture of the funds flowing to them. This way the magnitude of gender budget has increased substantially from Rs. 1,43,786 million in 2005-06 to Rs. 7,92,578 million in 2015-16.

Hon'ble Chairperson, Women's economic empowerment is a pre-requisite for sustainable development and financial independence is key to women's empowerment as a whole. Our efforts to promote gender equality through financial inclusion has indeed contributed towards more sustainable growth and development. The Microfinance programmes are run with the help of Non-Government Organizations and Self-Help Groups, and have led to economic empowerment of our women. In India, it has helped in poverty alleviation, livelihood promotion, developing the local economy, building organizations and changing institutions within the society. Self-Help Groups coupled with the microfinance have linked women to the mainstream banking system in the rural areas. *Dhanlaksmi* is one such conditional cash transfer scheme being implemented to provide financial incentives for families to encourage them to retain the girl child and to educate them.

Pradhan Mantri Jan-DhanYojana is a National Mission on Financial

Inclusion encompassing an integrated approach to bring about comprehensive financial inclusion of all the households in the country. It aims to ensure access to various financial services like availability of basic savings bank account, access to need based credit, remittances facility, insurance and pension to the excluded sections i.e. weaker sections & low income groups. The plan assures universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic banking account for every household along with financial literacy, access to credit, insurance and pension facility. Overdraft facility upto Rs.5000/- is made available to each account for every household, to the lady of the household. The Cash Transfer schemes ensure direct transfer of cash for girls and women which further promote financial inclusion of women. The *Unique Identification Device (UID)* or *Aadhaar Card Scheme* in India provides the proof of identity to the poor and marginalized women. The Aadhaar Card facilitates disbursement of social security and other benefits like pensions, scholarships, *Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)* wages, etc. to women and girls. *Bhartiya Mahila Bank Ltd.*—a Bank exclusively for women, a first of its kind in the banking industry in India, has been formed with vision of economic empowerment for women. With 23 branches across the country, the bank is focusing on the entire pyramid of Indian women, with special attention to economically weak, under banked, unbanked, rural and urban women to ensure inclusive and sustainable growth. Other unique initiatives such as the *National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)* and the *National Credit Fund for Women* provide direct financial access to women.

However, there are some challenges too in the process of innovating for financing for Gender Equality. Every country is at a different stage of development and follows different path, strategies, visions and tools in accordance with their national ideologies, circumstances and priorities. Choice of financial instruments and innovativeness is determined by indigenous culture, financial habits such as informal channels of banking, cash economy and level of financial literacy.

The World has become a global village, so every country's choice of financial policies is also affected to some extent by Global imperatives. These imperatives force developing countries many times to commitments which pressurize their financial policies. The issues of subsidies, agriculture, marketing and trade which affect farmers will have direct impact on the women by increasing or decreasing the income of the rural household. It is therefore important that there should be safeguards to protect the women from getting affected by the impact of these global imperatives.

Women participation in political economic and social decision making process is absolutely critical for their empowerment and systematic influence on policy outcomes.

Needless to say, we have enacted progressive legislations and introduced programmes and schematic interventions to facilitate progress towards the goals of gender equality and women's empowerment. Our Parliament has enacted enabling legislations to provide safe environment for women to work and live and fulfil their potential. With a view to encouraging women participation in decision making at various levels, provision for at least one woman director has been included in the new Companies Act, 2013. As per this Act, every listed company and every other public company having paid up share capital of Rs. 100 crore or more or having turnover of Rs. 300 crore or more is required to appoint at least one woman director. Non-compliance with this rule has been made punishable. To empower women we have reserved 33 percent seats for them in local governance to facilitate and strengthen their position in decision-making. Encouraged by this, some of our States have raised the reservation level to 50 percent for wider participation by them. About 1.3 million women at the local governance level have been brought into the local decision making mainstream, thereby ensuring direct flow of development finance.

Friends, Speakers of Parliaments, and specially the Women Speakers, have a major role to ensure that gender dimension is highlighted in local and international issues as well as in all aspects of the parliamentary work. The Women Speakers of Parliament can take a lead for establishing gender-sensitive sustainable goals for the world. They can ensure that more and more women participate in parliamentary committees, *fora* and groups and help place them in positions of effective leadership in all parliamentary structures. The Women Speakers can also support the cause by allocating more time to debates on gender equality issues in Parliament, by setting up specialized committees on gender, and through empowered gender or women's caucuses and gender units in Parliament. Being the Speakers, they can bring a change in the working environment in Parliament by ensuring that internal policies of Parliament are reviewed from a gender perspective. The Women Chairpersons of the Parliamentary Committees and Women members of Parliaments have an important role towards gender empowerment and equality.

There is no denying the fact that the battle for gender equality has to be fought at the level of minds. Only when a particular mindset, of men as well as women, is changed to view women as an equal human being and a partner in all activities will this fight be over. In this

direction, a new initiative that we have recently launched is *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* (Save Girl Child, Educate Girl Child). Aiming at changing mindsets, this programme addresses not only declining child sex ratio but also discrimination against women in a life cycle continuum.

In conclusion, I must say that there should be growing understanding that it is not enough to have the right policies and system to fix the gender gap and promote gender parity. For real impact, it is crucial to identify and transform the deeply entrenched mindsets and behavior pattern that obstructs the change. With these words, I hope that the deliberations and exchange of experiences in this meeting will go a long way in further innovating for gender equality.

Thank You.

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

Meeting of India Region Presiding Officers and Presidents of State Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA): The 61st Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was scheduled to be held in Islamabad, Pakistan, from 30 September to 8 October 2015. However, the Pakistan CPA Branch took the unilateral decision not to extend an invitation to the Jammu & Kashmir CPA Branch to attend the Conference. This was not only in violation of the provisions of the CPA Constitution, but also against the principle that CPA is a membership organization which has constitutionally been bound for over a century to invite all its member Branches to the Annual Conference so long as the Branch is in good financial standing with the Association.

On 7 August 2015, the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, and President of the India Union CPA Branch, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, called a meeting of the Presiding Officers and Speakers of State CPA Branches of the CPA India Region in New Delhi to consider the issue. The members of the India Region, after due deliberation, resolved as under:

- (i) To call upon the Chairperson of the CPA Executive Committee to use her good offices to immediately resolve the matter and ensure issue of invitation to the Jammu & Kashmir CPA Branch, failing which, CPA India Region, including the Union and State Branches, boycott the 61st Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Islamabad, Pakistan, from 30 September to 8 October 2015, for Pakistan CPA Branch having not extended invitation to Jammu & Kashmir Branch of the CPA, which is in good financial standing with the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and fulfils all conditions of CPA membership.
- (ii) That Chairperson and members of the Executive Committee of CPA view this matter in all seriousness and insist that Pakistan CPA Branch forfeit its right to host the 61st CP Conference for not inviting Jammu & Kashmir CPA Branch to the Conference in violation of Article 8 of the CPA Constitution and that the venue of the Conference be shifted to another country.

A copy of the above Resolution adopted unanimously by the members of the India Region was forwarded to Chairperson of the International Executive Committee for further necessary action.

Teleconference of CPA Executive Committee: An emergency teleconference Meeting of the CPA Executive Committee was held on 19 August 2015 (in accordance with Article 27(2) of the CPA Constitution) to decide whether or not to proceed with the scheduled Plenary Conference in Islamabad, Pakistan, from 30 September to 8 October 2015. Given the Host Branch's inability to invite Jammu & Kashmir to the forthcoming Conference, it was unanimously decided that the planned 61st Plenary Conference and associated conferences, workshops, Executive Committee and Sub-committee meetings in Islamabad, Pakistan, from 30 September to 8 October 2015, will not take place in Pakistan. Further, it was decided that the CPA International Executive Committee would meet in London to consider the business of the normal Executive Committee. Additionally, the Executive Committee, using the special powers granted to it by the UK Charity Commission under s105 of the Charities Act, 2011 on 13 August 2015, as applied for in writing by the CPA Secretariat Headquarters, will reconstitute itself into the General Assembly to conduct the business of the General Assembly from 30 September to 6 October 2015.

CPA Workshop on *The Role of Parliamentarians and Constituency Development Funds*: The CPA Secretariat, in partnership with the State University of New York Centre for International Development (SUNY/CID), conducted a capstone Workshop on *The Role of Parliamentarians and Constituency Development Funds (CDF)* in London, United Kingdom, from 2 to 5 September 2015. This was the fourth Workshop in a series intended to make a toolbox on CDF.

Dr. M. Thambi Durai, Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, attended the Workshop from the India Union Branch. The Workshop focused on developing a CDF Tool, specially on Rules and Procedures and Impact Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Besides participating in the Workshop, the Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, chaired a session on "Review of CDFs in Practice".

CPA Executive Committee Meeting and General Assembly: The CPA Executive Committee Meeting, General Assembly and meeting of the new Executive Committee was held in London from 30 September to 6 October 2015. Shri P.P. Chaudhary, MP, Lok Sabha, and Dr. Charnjit Singh Atwal, Speaker, Punjab Vidhan Sabha, Regional Representatives in the CPA Executive Committee from CPA India Region, attended the Meeting.

Teleconference of Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP) Steering Committee: A teleconference meeting of the CWP Steering Committee was held on 10 October, 2015. Smt. Meenakshi Lekhi, MP, Lok Sabha, and CWP Steering Committee Member from India Region, participated in the teleconference. The following agenda items were discussed: (i) CWP Work Programme; (ii) CWP Communications; and (iii) Election of the Vice-Chair.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA): The Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) was held in Jakarta, Indonesia, on 19 and 20 August 2015. Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey, MP, and Dr. Kulamani Samal, MP, participated in the event. Shri Shiv Singh, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, was Secretary to the Delegation.

The following subject items were discussed during the Meeting: (i) Linking Economic Growth to Sustainable Development Goals for Peace and Prosperity; (ii) The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Time to Take Action; and (iii) Financial Affairs: Ensuring Efforts for Economic Growth.

10th Meeting of Women Speakers of Parliament and (ii) Fourth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament: The 10th Meeting of Women Speakers of Parliament and the Fourth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament were held in New York from 29 August to 2 September 2015. The Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, attended the events. The Deputy Chairperson, Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien, also participated in the Fourth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament.

The Tenth Meeting of Women Speakers of Parliament discussed the following topics: (i) *Theme 1: Democracy: Innovating for more gender inclusive decision making processes and bodies*; (ii) *Theme 2: Peace: Innovating to end violence against women and harmful practices, in particular in conflict situations*; and (iii) *Theme 3: Development: Innovating for financing for gender equality*.

The Fourth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament was held from 31 August to 2 September 2015. A General Debate was held on "*Placing Democracy at the Service of Peace and Sustainable Development, Building the World the People Want*". Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, participated in the debate. Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, participated in the Panel Discussions on "*Parliamentary Oversight: Challenges and Opportunities*" and "*Translating the SDGs into Action*". Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, also chaired the Session of the Conference from 1015 hours to 1200 hours on 2 September 2015.

The Conference culminated with the adoption of a Final declaration.

36th General Assembly of AIPA: The 36th General Assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 6 to 12 September 2015. Shri Ganesh Singh, MP, Lok Sabha, and Shri C.R Chaudhary, MP, Lok Sabha, participated in the event. Smt. Sudesh Luthra, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was Secretary to the Delegation.

During the Meeting, the delegates discussed the topic, “*Engaging a People-Oriented, People Centred ASEAN Community Towards Inclusiveness*”.

Meetings of (i) the 34th Session of the Steering Committee of Parliamentary Conference on the WTO; (ii) Parliamentary Session within the framework of WTO Public Forum 2015; and (iii) WTO Public Forum:

Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, MP, Lok Sabha, and Chairperson, Standing Committee of Information Technology and Member of the Steering Committee of Parliamentary Conference on the WTO, participated in the above meetings.

The discussions focused on the following themes:

- (i) WTO Public Forum: ‘*Trade Works*’.
- (ii) Parliamentary Panel within the framework of WTO Public Forum 2015:
 - a) ‘*Reducing trade costs: why speedy legislative action on the Trade Facilitation Agreement is of paramount importance*’; and
 - b) The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA).
- (iii) 34th Session of the Steering Committee of Parliamentary Conference on the WTO:
 - (a) *Update on recent developments at the WTO; and*
 - (b) Impressions of the WTO Public Forum, 2015.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

On the birth anniversaries of national leaders, whose portraits adorn the Central Hall of Parliament House, 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 1 July to 30 September 2015:

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, a function was held on 6 July 2015 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Raj Nath Singh; Union Minister of Finance, Corporate Affairs and Information and Broadcasting, Shri Arun Jaitley; Union Minister of Communications and Information Technology, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad; Union Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot; Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Textiles, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar; Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Shri Bandaru Dattatreya; Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, Minister of State in the PMO, Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Atomic Energy and Space, Dr. Jitendra Singh; Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Dr. Mahesh Sharma; Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; and former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee, Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani paid floral tributes to Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee. Other dignitaries who paid tributes included sitting and former Members of Parliament, and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, respectively.

Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a function was held on 23 July 2015 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi; Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Raj Nath Singh; Union Minister of Finance, Corporate Affairs and Information and Broadcasting, Shri Arun Jaitley; Union Minister for Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu; Union Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Shri Ananth Kumar; Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambi Durai; Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; and former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee, Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani paid floral tributes to Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Other dignitaries who paid floral tributes included sitting and former Members of Parliament, and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, respectively.

Dr. G.S. Dhillon: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Dr. G.S. Dhillon, a function was held on 6 August 2015 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Union Minister for Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu; Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambi Durai; Union Minister of State for Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (Independent Charge) and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy; and former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee, Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani, paid floral tributes at the portrait of Dr. G.S. Dhillon. Other dignitaries who paid tributes included several sitting and former Members of Parliament, and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, respectively.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of the former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, a function was held on 20 August 2015 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Raj Nath Singh; Union Minister of Finance, Corporate Affairs and Information & Broadcasting, Shri Arun Jaitley; former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee, Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; and UPA Chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhi paid floral tributes at the portrait. Other dignitaries who paid tributes included several sitting and former Members of Parliament; the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff; and the Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Dr. D. Bhalla.

Sardar Hukam Singh: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Sardar Hukam Singh, a function was held on 31 August 2015 in the Central Hall. Among those who paid tributes to Sardar Hukam Singh included former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee, Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; sitting and former Members of Parliament; family members of Sardar Hukam Singh; Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Dr. D. Bhalla; and senior Officers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats.

Shri Dadabhai Naoroji: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Dadabhai Naoroji, a function was held on 4 September 2015 in the Central Hall. Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson Ethics Committee, Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; and Chairperson, Public Accounts Committee, Prof. K.V. Thomas paid floral tributes at the portrait of the Shri Dadabhai

Naoroji. Among others who paid floral tributes were sitting and former Members of Parliament; Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Dr. D. Bhalla; and senior Officers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Foreign Parliamentary Delegations visiting India

Kingdom of Bhutan: A 10-member Parliamentary Delegation from Bhutan led by H.E. Mr. Jigme Zangpo, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Parliament of Bhutan, visited India from 9 to 14 August 2015.

On 10 August 2015, the Delegation witnessed the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in Session from the 'Special Box'. On the same day they called on Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India; Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha; and Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs & Urban Development. On 11 August 2015, the Delegation called on Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari, Hon'ble Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

Calls-on Meetings with the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha

Republic of Mauritius: Ms. Shantibai (Maya) Hanoomanjee, Hon'ble Speaker, National Assembly of Mauritius, called on Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, on 30 July 2015.

Japan: Mr. Takeshi Yagi, Ambassador of Japan to India, along with a delegation of the Japanese community called on the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, on 6 August 2015.

PARLIAMENT MUSEUM

During the period 1 July to 30 September 2015, a total of 12,111 visitors visited the Museum. Apart from general visitors, 7,367 students from schools and colleges from all over the country visited the Museum. A number of sitting and former members of Parliament, members of State Legislatures and foreign dignitaries/delegations also visited the Museum. Delegations from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Nepal and Uganda visited the Museum. As many as 2,71,736 visitors have visited the Museum between 5 September 2006 (*i.e.* the date of opening of the Museum for general public) and 30 September 2015.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period from 1 July to 30 September 2015, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training organized the following Courses/ Programmes for Members/Delegates/ Probationers/Journalists/Students:

I. Training Programme for Members of Parliament

Thirty-five Members of Parliament attended the 'Demonstration of a software on Constituency Management System' on 6 August 2015.

II. Appreciation Courses

Seven Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for:

- (i) Eleven Officers of Competition Commission of India from 27 to 29 July 2015;
- (ii) Forty-seven senior Accounts/Audit Officers and Audit/Accounts Officers of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India from 3 to 7 August 2015;
- (iii) Seventy-seven probationers of Indian Forest Service and Indian Ordinance Factories Service from 3 to 5 August 2015;
- (iv) Twenty-three probationers of Indian Railways Service of Mechanical Engineers (SCA-2009 Batch and IES-2012 Batch) from 11 to 13 August 2015;
- (v) One hundred and eight Officer Trainees of Indian Revenue Service (Customs & Central Excise) from 17 to 19 August 2015;
- (vi) Thirty-two probationers of Indian Railways Service of Mechanical Engineers (IES-2013 Batch) from 24 to 26 August 2015;
- (vii) Fifty-three probationers of Indian Railways Stores Service (ESE-2013 Batch); Indian Railway Personnel Service (CSE-2013 Batch); and Assistant Security Commissioners of the Indian Railway Protection Force (CSE-2012 & 2013 Batch) from 14 to 18 September 2015.

III. Professional Development Programmes for Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat

- (i) Two Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Training Programme in SOUL 2.00 Software at INFLIBNET, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, from 3 to 8 August 2015;
- (ii) Two Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat participated in the 7th Hindi Conference and Workshop organised by Rajbhasha Academy at Gangtok, Sikkim, from 4 to 6 August 2015;
- (iii) Two Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat participated in the 81st IFLA General Conference and Assembly and the Satellite Meeting of IFLA's Library and Research Services

for Parliaments Section at Cape Town, South Africa, from 12 to 21 August 2015.

IV. Training Course for Officials of Parliament and State Legislature Secretariats

- (i) Twenty-one Participants attended the Training Course for Reporters working in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats from 6 to 10 July 2015.
- (ii) Thirty-three Participants attended the Training Course for Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats on providing Research, Reference Information and Library Service from 7 to 11 September 2015.
- (iii) Forty Participants attended the Training Programme for officials of Parliament Security Service on 23 and 24 September 2015.

V. Familiarization Programme for Media Persons

Forty-eight Media Persons accredited to the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha and Sikkim Legislative Assembly attended a Familiarization Programme on Parliamentary Practices and Procedures from 10 to 12 August 2015.

VI. Study Visits (International)

1. Parliamentary Delegations

- (i) Five-Member Delegation of the Committee on Members holding Offices of Profit of the Parliament of Ghana, on 22 and 23 July 2015;
- (ii) Seventeen-Member Bangladesh Parliamentary Delegation, on 27 and 28 July 2015;
- (iii) Honourable Speaker of the National Assembly of Mauritius, accompanied by three others, from 28 and 30 July 2015;
- (iv) Four-Member Delegation of the Committee on Government Assurances from the Parliament of Ghana, on 29 and 30 July 2015;
- (v) Nine-Member Delegation of the Budget and Appropriation Committee of the National Assembly of Kenya, on 27 and 28 August 2015;
- (vi) Ten-Member Delegation of Parliamentary Committee on Catering and Health Services, Kenya, on 1 September 2015;
- (vii) Thirty-nine Member Delegation from the Singapore Civil Service on 14 September 2015;
- (viii) Four-Member Delegation from Legislature Parliament Secretariat, Nepal, on 16 September 2015;

- (ix) Seven-Member Parliamentary Delegation from Uganda, on 28 and 29 September 2015;

In all, nine Study Visit (International) by Parliamentary Delegations were organized in which there were 99 participants.

2. Other Study Visits

- (i) Thirty-three Students from the Pennsylvania State University in United States under the Student's Exchange Programme with Shri Ram College of Commerce, New Delhi, on 10 July 2015;
- (ii) Fifty-four Students from Shri Ram College of Commerce, University of Delhi, and Penn State University, U.K., on 30 July 2015;
- (iii) Thirty-four Diaspora Youth participating in the 'Know India Programme' conducted by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Delhi, on 25 August 2015;
- (iv) Eighteen Civil Servants (Deputy Commissioners) from Bangladesh attending First Mid-Career Training Programme in Field Administration at the National Centre for Good Governance, Mussoorie, on 26 August 2015;
- (v) Sixty-six Students from various Universities in the United Kingdom and Shri Ram College of Commerce, New Delhi, participating in the 'Generation UK-India Study India Programme 2015' sponsored by the British Council, on 2 September 2015;
- (vi) Twenty-nine Foreign Diplomats attending 60th Professional Course for Foreign Diplomats at the Foreign Service Institute (FSI), New Delhi, on 2 September 2015;
- (vii) Thirteen Students of Southern Oregon University, United States of America, on 11 September 2015;
- (viii) Seventeen Civil Servants (Deputy Commissioners) from Bangladesh attending Second Mid Career Training Programme in Field Administration at the National Centre for Good Governance, Mussoorie, on 16 September 2015;
- (ix) Fifteen Students of German Embassy School, New Delhi, on 29 September 2015.

In all, nine Study Visits for international groups were organised in which there were 279 participants.

(b) Study Visits (National)

- 1) Twenty-one Students of Law Universities doing Internship Programme at National Legal Services Authority, on 3 July 2015;

- 2) One hundred and eighteen direct recruit stenographers undergoing Foundation Training Programme at ISTM, New Delhi, on 3 July 2015;
- 3) Ninety-seven direct recruit Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service, undergoing training at ISTM, New Delhi, on 16 July 2015;
- 4) Fourteen elected Women Panchayat members and the Society for Integrated Developmental Activities Research and Training (SIDART) representatives from Rajasthan, on 23 July 2015;
- 5) Ninety-seven direct recruit Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service, undergoing Training at ISTM, New Delhi, on 23 July 2015;
- 6) Eighty students of Bal Bharati Public School, Pitampura, Delhi, on 24 July 2015;
- 7) Forty-three students of Bimal Chandra College of Law, Murshidabad, West Bengal, on 28 July 2015;
- 8) Forty-two students of Bharti Public School, Swasthya Vihar, Delhi on 30 July 2015;
- 9) Thirty-nine students of Vidyajyoti College of Theology, Delhi, on 30 July 2015;
- 10) Forty-nine direct recruit Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service, undergoing Training at ISTM, New Delhi, on 30 July 2015;
- 11) Twenty-six Assistant Executive Engineers (Civil & Electrical) of CPWD, undergoing Foundation Training Programme at IIPA, New Delhi, on 31 July 2015;
- 12) Twenty-two journalists from Baramati, Maharashtra, on 31 July 2015;
- 13) Seventy-eight students of Bal Bharati Public School, Pitampura, Delhi, on 31 July 2015;
- 14) Sixty-one students and teachers of Siddharth International School, Hisar, Haryana, on 4 August 2015;
- 15) Fifty-six direct recruit Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service (240th Batch), undergoing Training at ISTM, New Delhi, on 5 August 2015;
- 16) Fifty-two direct recruit Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service (241st Batch), undergoing Training at ISTM, New Delhi, on 6 August 2015;
- 17) Eighty-nine students of Bal Bharati Public School, Pitampura, Delhi, on 7 August 2015;

- 18) Sixty-six direct recruit Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service (238th Batch), undergoing Training at ISTM, New Delhi, on 12 August 2015;
- 19) Forty-six students and teachers of Bharat Group of Colleges, Sardulgarh, Mansa (Punjab), on 12 August 2015;
- 20) Eighty-eight students of Bal Bharati Public School, Pitampura, Delhi, on 12 August 2015;
- 21) Fifty-five students of Mother's International School, New Delhi, on 13 August 2015;
- 22) Eighty-one direct recruit Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service (239th Batch), undergoing Training at ISTM, New Delhi, on 13 August 2015;
- 23) Seventy-eight direct recruit Assistants undergoing Foundation Training Programme at Haryana Institute of Public Administration (HIPA), Gurgaon, Haryana, on 13 August 2015;
- 24) Twenty-nine students of MGM College of Journalism and Mass Communication, Aurangabad, on 25 August 2015;
- 25) Twenty-four Joint Directors and Deputy Directors of AFHQ Civil Service undergoing Professional Development Programme at the Defence Headquarters Training Institute, New Delhi, on 26 August 2015;
- 26) Fifty-seven delegates attending Asian University Leaders Programme organized by All India Association for Christian Higher Education (AIACHE), Janakpuri, New Delhi, on 31 August 2015;
- 27) Fifty-four students of Maharaja Agrasen Institute of Management Studies, Rohini, Delhi, on 2 September 2015;
- 28) Seventeen officers attending 'Orientation Programme for Service Officers' at the Defence Headquarters Training Institute, Delhi, on 3 September 2015;
- 29) Seventy-one students of Political Science Department of Jesus and Mary College, University of Delhi, New Delhi, on 11 September 2015;
- 30) Fifty Law students from Hooghly Mohsin College, Chinsurah, West Bengal, on 17 September 2015;
- 31) One hundred and thirty-eight direct recruit Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service undergoing Training at ISTM, New Delhi, on 17 September 2015;
- 32) Eight Flight Cadets undergoing training in Accounts Faculty

at the Air Force Academy, Hyderabad, on 18 September 2015;

- 33) Seventy-nine direct recruit Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service undergoing Training at ISTM, New Delhi, on 23 September 2015;
- 34) Thirteen elected women representatives from Panchayats and Society for Integrated Developmental Activities Research and Training Representatives from Jaipur, Rajasthan, on 23 September 2015;
- 35) Forty-eight students of Law College, Burdwan, West Bengal, on 29 September 2015;
- 36) Twenty-eight students from Greenfield Junior High School, Ghaziabad, on 30 September 2015.

In all, thirty-six Study Visits (National) were organised in which there were 2014 participants.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Observation from the Chair regarding discipline and decorum in the House: On 22 July 2015, when some members displayed flags and placards and interrupted the proceedings of the House, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:—

“Honourable Members, as soon as the House met today, sensing the prevailing situation in the House keeping in view the sanctity of the proceedings of the House, I had at the very outset observed that members may refrain from displaying of black flags, placards and resorting to other disorderly conducts. Despite that I have been deeply concerned to note that several members came to the well of the House shouting slogans, displaying placards and disrupting the proceeding of the House, which had constrained me to adjourn the House till 12 Noon.

Maintaining of discipline and decorum in the House is of utmost importance for maintaining the credibility and dignity of the Parliament. We have well settled norms of standards to be observed by members which have been provided for in our Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. These are also invariably brought to the notice of all the honourable members often through paras in Bulletin Part-II. To name a few, Rule 349 provides the norms of etiquette and standards of rules to be observed by the members in the House. Rule 351, the mode of addressing House; Rule 352 provides rules to be observed by the members while speaking in the House. Further, as per Rule 350, only the member called by the Speaker is entitled to speak while Rule 361 lays down procedure when the Speaker rises. I have been drawing the attention of the members to these provisions from time to time. I am, however, pained that none of the norms of etiquette are being observed by the members, in fact, these are being blatantly flouted. I have always provided adequate opportunity to all sections of the House to raise matters of topical interest provided the members give proper notice and seek to raise these matters within the parameters of the rules and accepted norms of

behaviour. I would also like to emphatically stress here that in the event of disorderly conducts, I would be constrained to initiate appropriate disciplinary action against the erring members. I hope that all the members would adhere to the set norms of etiquette, standards of behaviour with regard to discipline and decorum in the House.

I request all the members who are displaying placards and other exhibits to immediately refrain from doing so.”

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2015)

Events covered in this Feature are based primarily on reports appearing in the daily newspapers and internet sources; as such, the Lok Sabha Secretariat does not accept any responsibility for their accuracy, authenticity or veracity.

—Editor

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Parliament Session: The Fifth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Thirty Sixth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 21 July 2015. Both the Houses were adjourned *sine die* on 13 August 2015. The President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, prorogued the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha on 10 and 11 September 2015, respectively.

Death of Former President A.P.J. Abdul Kalam: On 27 July 2015, the former President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, passed away in Shillong (Meghalaya).

Rajya Sabha Election: On 2 July 2015, Shri M.J. Akbar of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) was declared elected to the Rajya Sabha from Jharkhand. The term of Shri Akbar commenced on 3 July 2015 and he took oath/affirmation on 21 July 2015.

Death of Rajya Sabha Member: On 25 July 2015, Shri Kalpataru Das of the Biju Janata Dal (BJD) passed away.

Two Nominated to Lok Sabha: On 23 July 2015, Prof. Richard Hay and Shri George Baker were nominated to the Lok Sabha under Article 331 of the Constitution by the President of India to represent the Anglo-Indian Community.

Prof. Richard Hay and Shri George Baker took oath on 5 and 10 August 2015, respectively.

Expulsion of Lok Sabha Member from Party: On 7 May 2015, the Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) expelled its Lok Sabha member from Madhepura, Shri Rajesh Ranjan Yadav, from the party for anti-party activities.

Suspension of two Lok Sabha Members from Party: On 29 August 2015, the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) suspended its two Lok Sabha members from the party for anti-party activities. They are: Sarvashri Dharamvira Gandhi, Patiala (Punjab) and Harinder Singh Khalsa, Fatehgarh Sahib (Punjab).

AROUND THE STATES

BIHAR

New Governor: On 8 August 2015, Shri Ram Nath Kovind was appointed as the Governor of Bihar. He was sworn in on 16 August 2015.

Manjhi Quits Assembly Seat: On 25 August 2015, former Chief Minister and member of the State Legislative Assembly Shri Jitan Ram Manjhi resigned his Assembly seat.

DELHI

Re-allocation of Portfolio: On 31 August 2015, the Chief Minister, Shri Arvind Kejriwal, divested Shri Kapil Mishra of the portfolio of Law. The same was allocated to the Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Manish Sisodia.

HARYANA

Expansion of Cabinet: On 23 July 2015, the Chief Minister, Shri Manohar Lal Khattar, inducted Shri Krishan Lal Panwar as Cabinet Minister; Shri Ghanshyam Saraf as Minister of State (Independent Charge) and Shri Nayab Singh Saini as Minister of State into his Council of Ministers.

The Chief Minister also re-allocated portfolios of some Ministers. The Council of Ministers with their portfolios are as follows*: Shri Manohar Lal Khattar, Chief Minister: *Home, Power, Town and Country Planning and Urban Estates, Mines and Geology, General Administration, Science and Technology, Administration of Justice, Architecture, Electronics and Information Technology, Jails, Information,*

* As on 15 October 2015

Public Relations and Cultural Affairs, Personnel and Training, Raj Bhawan Affairs, Renewable Energy, any Department not specifically allotted to any Minister; Shri Ram Bilas Sharma: Education and Languages, Technical Education, Tourism, Civil Aviation, Parliamentary Affairs, Archaeology and Museums, Hospitality; Captain Abhimanyu: Finance, Revenue and Disaster Management, Excise and Taxation, Planning, Environment, Industries and Commerce, Labour and Employment, Law and Legislative, Institutional Finance and Credit Control, Consolidation, Rehabilitation, E.S.I.; Shri Om Prakash Dhankar: Agriculture, Development and Panchayats, Irrigation, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Fisheries; Shri Anil Vij: Health and Medical Education, AYUSH, Election, Sports and Youth Affairs, Archives; Shri Narbir Singh: Public Works (B and R), Forests, Industrial Training; Smt. Kavita Jain: Social Justice and Empowerment, Women and Child Development, Urban Local Bodies; and Shri Krishan Lal Panwar: Transport, Housing.

The Ministers of State are: Sarvashri Bikram Singh Yadav: *Cooperation (Independent Charge), Printing and Stationery (Independent Charge), Agriculture (Attached with the Agriculture Minister); Krishan Kumar: Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes (Independent Charge), Social Justice and Empowerment (Attached with the Social Justice and Empowerment Minister), Women and Child Development (Attached with the Women and Child Development Minister); Karan Dev Kamboj, Food and Supplies (Independent Charge), Forests (Attached with the Forests Minister); Ghanshyam Saraf: Public Health Engineering (Independent Charge), Excise and Taxation (Attached with the Excise and Taxation Minister); and Nayab Singh Saini: Mines and Geology (Attached with the Chief Minister), Renewable Energy (Attached with the Chief Minister).*

New Deputy Speaker: On 4 September 2015, Smt. Santosh Yadav was elected as the Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

New Governor: On 8 August 2015, Acharya Dev Vrat was appointed as the Governor of Himachal Pradesh. He was sworn in on 12 August 2015.

Expansion of Cabinet: On 27 August 2015, the Chief Minister, Shri Virbhadra Singh, inducted Shri Karan Singh as Cabinet Minister into his Council of Ministers.

MANIPUR

Death of Governor: On 27 September 2015, the Governor, Shri Syed

Ahmed, passed away. The Governor of Meghalaya, Shri V. Shanmuganathan, was sworn in as the Governor of Manipur on 30 September 2015.

TAMIL NADU

Ms. Jayalalithaa sworn in as MLA: On 4 July 2015, Ms. J. Jayalalithaa took oath as member of the State Legislative Assembly.

UTTAR PRADESH

Four Nominated to Legislative Council: On 7 July 2015, the Governor, Shri Ram Naik, nominated four members to the State Legislative Council. They are: Shri Sri Ram Singh Yadav, Smt. Lilavati Kushwaha, Shri Ram Vriksha Singh Yadav and Shri Jitendra Yadav.

EVENTS ABROAD

AUSTRALIA

New Prime Minister: On 15 September 2015, Mr. Malcolm Turnbull was sworn in as the new Prime Minister replacing Mr. Tony Abbott.

BURUNDI

Re-election of President: The incumbent President, Mr. Pierre Nkurunziza, was re-elected for a third term as the President, elections to which were held on 21 July 2015.

GREECE

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 19 August 2015, the Prime Minister, Mr. Alexis Tsipras, resigned.

Parliamentary elections: Elections to the 300-seat Hellenic Parliament were held on 20 September 2015. The party position following the elections was as follows: Coalition of the Radical Left: 145; New Democracy: 75; Popular Association-Golden Dawn: 18; Democratic Coalition: 17; Communist Party of Greece: 15; The River: 11; Independent Greeks-National Patriotic Alliance: 10; and Union of Centrists: 9.

NEPAL

New Constitution: On 20 September 2015, the President, Mr. Ram Baran Yadav, announced the adoption of the new Constitution of Nepal in the Constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembly was transformed into a Legislative Parliament. The new Constitution established Nepal as a federal democratic country by making seven States.

SINGAPORE

Parliamentary elections: Elections to the 89-seat Parliament were held on 11 September 2015. The People's Action Party won 83 seats while the remaining 6 seats were secured by the Workers' Party of Singapore.

SRI LANKA

Parliamentary elections: Elections to the 225-seat Parliament were held on 17 August 2015. The party position following the elections was as follows: United National Front for Good Governance: 106; United People's Freedom Alliance: 95; Tamil National Alliance: 16; Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna: 6; Sri Lanka Muslim Congress: 1; and Eelam People's Democratic Party: 1.

Ranil Wickremesinghe sworn in as Prime Minister: On 20 August 2015, the United National Party (UNP) leader Mr. Ranil Wickremesinghe was sworn in as the Prime Minister for the fourth time.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Resignation of Speaker: On 26 September 2015, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. John Boehner, announced his resignation from the membership of the House with effect from 30 October 2015.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Act, 2015: Under sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Delhi High Court Act, 1966, the High Court of Delhi had ordinary original civil jurisdiction in respect of suits, the value of which exceeded Rupees twenty lakh. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the High Court of Delhi and District Courts of Delhi was last revised in the year 2003 from rupees five lakh to twenty lakh by the Delhi High Court (Amendment) Act, 2003.

At present, cases involving even a small property are required to be filed before Delhi High Court as the Delhi High Court has ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the civil suits involving value of rupees twenty lakh and above. This has increased the work load of the Delhi High Court and on the other hand, poor people living in Delhi had to cover considerable distance to approach Delhi High Court to seek justice in their cases.

The Coordination Committee of Bar Associations of Delhi at various forums had requested for enhancement of pecuniary jurisdiction of the District Courts in Delhi. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi had considered the request of the Bar Associations of Delhi and requested the Central Government for enhancement of pecuniary jurisdiction of ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court of Delhi from the existing rupees twenty lakh to rupees two crore.

Accordingly, it had been decided to increase pecuniary jurisdiction of the High Court of Delhi from rupees twenty lakh to two crore by amending the Delhi High Court Act, 1966 and the Punjab Courts Act, 1918, as in force in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 2015 which sought to achieve the above-mentioned objectives was passed by the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha on 6 May and 5 August 2015, respectively. The President assented to it on 10 August 2015.

We reproduce here the text of the above Act.

—Editor

THE DELHI HIGH COURT (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2015

An Act further to amend the Delhi High Court Act, 1966.

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

1. Short title and commencement. (1) This Act may be called the Delhi High Court (Amendment) Act, 2015.

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

2. Amendment of section 5. In sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Delhi High Court Act, 1966, for the words "rupees twenty lakhs", the words "rupees two crore" shall be substituted.

3. Amendment of Punjab Act VI of 1918, as in force in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. In the Punjab Courts Act, 1918, as in force in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, in section 25, for the words "rupees twenty lakhs", the words "rupees two crore" shall be substituted.

4. Power of Chief Justice to transfer pending suits and proceedings to subordinate courts. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Delhi may transfer any suit or other proceedings which is or are pending in the High Court immediately before the commencement of this Act to such subordinate court in the National Capital Territory of Delhi as would have jurisdiction to entertain such suit or proceedings had such suit or proceedings been instituted or filed for the first time after such commencement.

SESSIONAL REVIEW

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

FIFTH SESSION

The Fifth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 21 July 2015 and was adjourned *sine die* on 13 August 2015. In all, there were 17 sittings during the Session. The House was prorogued by the President on 10 September 2015. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period 21 July to 13 August 2015 is given below:

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

Statement by Minister regarding terror attack in Gurdaspur, Punjab: On 31 July 2015, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Rajnath Singh made a Statement and informed that three heavily armed terrorists dressed in army uniforms snatched a car from the outskirts of Dinanagar, District Gurdaspur, Punjab after opening fire at the occupant on 27 July 2015. Subsequently, these terrorists opened fire indiscriminately in the area around the Bus Stand and fired at the Punjab Roadways Bus coming from Bamial. He further said that the terrorists entered the Police Station and opened fire on the sentry standing on guard duty, and then tried to enter the Police Station building while firing in an indiscriminate manner. The Minister informed that Head Constable Ram Lal, the night *munshi* of the Police Station, grabbed the weapon of the sentry and bravely battled the terrorists. Due to the indiscriminate firing, three patients undergoing treatment at Kiran Hospital, adjoining the Police Station building, received bullet injuries and two of whom succumbed to their injuries. The terrorists thereafter went to the premises behind the Police Station and entered the building, firing indiscriminately. Three home guard officials sustained bullet injuries and succumbed to their injuries. Police reinforcements were immediately rushed and the Punjab Police engaged the terrorists effectively and made all efforts to apprehend them, prevent their escape and prevent collateral damage. All the three terrorists were neutralized in this successful operation. The Minister further said that during the operation,

Shri Baljeet Singh, Superintendent of Police (Detective), Gurdaspur, who was leading from the front, was martyred. The Punjab Police have recovered a number of incriminating materials including three AK 47 rifles, 19 magazines and two GPS from the dead terrorists, which are being analyzed for further necessary action. While expressing his appreciation for the successful operation, the Minister said that preliminary analyses of GPS data indicates that the terrorists had infiltrated from Pakistan through the area near Tash in Gurdaspur district, where the Ravi river enters Pakistan. He further informed of the suspicion that the same terrorists planted five IEDs on the Jammu–Pathankot railway track which were subsequently defused by the bomb disposal squad. He said that the Ministry of Home Affairs monitored the situation closely and was in constant touch with the Punjab Government and the Army and NSG were placed on standby to support the Punjab Police operations besides putting the BSF and the Army on high alert along the border. The Minister said that a total number of three civilians, three Home Guards and one Police Officer lost their lives, and in addition, 10 civilians and seven security force personnel were injured. Shri Singh further said that Security forces in the border are alert but the difficult terrain coupled with recent heavy rains, resulting in excess flow of water in the rivers and canals along the border, could have been a factor in this particular group sneaking into Punjab. He assured the Members that any effort by the enemies of our nation, to undermine India's territorial integrity and security, or imperil the safety and security of our citizens, would meet an effective and forceful response from our security forces. The Minister assured that the Government is firmly committed to root out terrorism from India and would do everything possible to prevent cross-border terrorism aimed against India. He offered heartfelt condolences to the families of civilians and security force personnel killed in this terror attack and wishes speedy recovery of the injured persons.

Statement by Minister regarding setting up of High Courts under the provision of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014:

On 5 August 2015, the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda made a Statement and said that the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 provide for a new High Court to be constituted for the State of Andhra Pradesh and the existing High Court would become the High Court for the State of Telangana. Until such time, the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad would serve as the common High Court for the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. The Minister informed that all necessary infrastructure such as court buildings, etc. have to be created at the place that the Andhra Pradesh Government chooses to locate the High Court, so as to enable the creation of a separate High

Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Minister said that creation of infrastructure is the primary responsibility of the State Government and it has to be done in consultation with the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad, which is the common High Court for the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. He assured that the Central Government would take immediate steps to issue the notification under the relevant provisions of the law, once the State Governments and the High Court take a decision on all relevant aspects and necessary infrastructure is made available. He informed that the Government had already addressed to the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to take all the necessary steps towards the creation of a separate High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Minister reminded that the High Court had also requested the Chief Minister and the Chief Justice to take a decision in consultation with each other to finalise the issue of setting up of the High Court building, Administrative Building, residences of the hon'ble judges and that of officers of the Court and staff quarters as early as possible.

Statement by Minister regarding terrorist attack at Udhampur in Jammu & Kashmir on 5th August, 2015: On 6 August 2015, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Rajnath Singh said that on 5 August 2015 at around 0700 hrs., terrorists attacked a BSF convoy on the Jammu-Srinagar Highway near Narsoo Nallah, Tehsil Chenani, District Udhampur, around 18 kms from Udhampur town. Two BSF personnel, namely Constable Rocky and Constable Subhendu Roy died in the attack and 14 BSF personnel were injured. One of the two militants involved in the attack was killed, while one was subsequently apprehended by the local people and the police. The Minister informed that preliminary interrogation of the captured terrorist reveal his identity as Md. Naveed yakub@Usman, r/o Faisalabad, Pakistan, and also revealed the identity of his slain accomplice as Md. Nomen@Nomin (code name) r/o Bhawalpur, Pakistan. The Minister further informed that two AK-47 rifles along with magazines, grenade and ammunition etc. have been recovered from the terrorists. While condemning the attack and the persistent attempts by terrorists from across the border to vitiate the peaceful atmosphere in Jammu & Kashmir, the Minister took the opportunity to extend heartfelt condolences to the families of the martyred BSF personnel and offered sympathies to those injured in this mindless act of violence. He further said that besides the ex-gratia compensation and jobs to be provided to the families of the martyred BSF personnel, they would also consider them and others who displayed courage and bravery in the incident for immediate award of the Gallantry medal. The Minister also lauded the courage of the unarmed villagers, who despite grave risk to their lives

overpowered a fully armed militant without consideration for their own security, and assured that they would take up the matter with the State Government for suitably recognizing their conspicuous act of valour. The Minister said that the Government remains committed to combating terrorism with a strong resolve and ensure the safety and security of our citizens and our security personnel.

Statement by Minister regarding her alleged role on the issue of request made to the British Government for issuing travel document to former IPL Chief: On 6 August 2015, the Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs, Smt. Sushma Swaraj said that she would like to make it categorical that she had not risen to preempt or scuttle the discussion concerning her, but rather with a request on her own behalf, to have a discussion on the issue in the House. The Minister said that for about the last two months, a misinformation campaign was being launched in media against her but she kept waiting for the Monsoon Session of the Parliament to commence, in order that the issue would be discussed and debated and she would give reply to all the questions in detail. The Minister said that allegations have been leveled against her that she made a request or recommendation to the British Government to grant travel documents to Lalit Modi. She further said that she would like to say in the House with full authority at her command that these allegations are absolutely false, baseless and untrue. While clarifying that she never made any request or recommendation to the British Government to facilitate travel documents to Lalit Modi, she reminded that there is a set language for making any request or recommendation. The Minister explained that while making a recommendation, we write that in our opinion this work should be done. The Minister further said that in case she had made a request, then she would have written to the British Government to kindly give travel documents to Lalit Modi, or if she had recommended, she would have written that she recommend that travel documents should be given to Lalit Modi. She challenged if anybody can produce any paper, slip or a letter or e-mail to level any charge against her where she would have written saying that Lalit Modi should be given travel documents. The Minister produced a news report clipping published by the Economic Times. The Economic Times newspaper wrote to the Ministry of Home Affairs of Britain as to on what basis they gave travel documents to Lalit Modi. The Ministry of Home Affairs of Britain sent a reply to the Economic Times stating that: "The UK Home Department on Monday claimed that travel documents issued to former IPL boss, Lalit Modi, to travel to Portugal to assist his ailing wife was determined in accordance with the appropriate rules." The Minister said that this was

neither a reply drafted by her nor a question raised by her. She further clarified that had she made a request or recommendation to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Britain, they would have written that they had given these travel documents to Lalit Modi on the request or recommendation of the Minister of External Affairs of India. However, they replied that they had granted the travel documents in accordance with their rules. She requested that with this reply, this issue should have been settled once for all as this issue has become a non-issue.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2014: On 4 August 2015, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot moved the motion for consideration of the Bill. The Minister said that this Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha in 2013, but it could not be passed, and was introduced again in the year 2014. He further said that this Bill was also referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee and the Committee submitted its report after due deliberations, and some new definitions have been included in this Bill. The Minister said that once this Bill becomes a law, it would be in the interest of the country and it would also be effective to put an end to the atmosphere of untouchability. He further said that our country needs harmony and to ensure the harmony we need legal provisions and also an atmosphere of coordination.

Initiating the discussion*, Shri Virender Kashyap (BJP) said that the Prime Minister had said the Government would work in the interest of the poor and keeping this in view, this Bill has been introduced. He further said that this Bill is meant for the people of the country which constitutes 25 percent of our population and has been oppressed for thousands of years. Shri Kashyap said that the *Jan Dhan Yojana* scheme is primarily targeted at those people particularly for the Dalits, deprived and economically weak. He further said that approximately 15 to 17 crore people have opened their accounts with zero balance and 60 percent out of them belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. He further said that under the *Suraksha Bima Yojana*, one has to deposit Rs. 12 per annum, and he gets an insurance cover of Rs. 2

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Malyadri Sriram; Varaprasad Rao Velagapalli; Rattan Lal Kataria; Arvind Sawant; Ajay Misra Teni; Nana Patole; Dr. Kirit P. Solanki; Dr. Ravindra Babu; Dr. Yashwant Singh; Sadhvi Savitri Bai Phule and Shrimati Rama Devi.

lakh in case any accident happen to him. By establishing Mudra Bank, the facility of loan is provided to those people who are engaged in their own small businesses like pottery, shoemakers, etc. While thanking the Prime Minister for framing policies for the benefit of the dalits, he lamented that incidents of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by anti-social elements are on the rise, and there is a constant increase in such incidents. He further said that anti-social elements continuously target the poor people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and the rate of conviction is decreasing. Shri Kashyap felt that this Bill would help in removing the procedural hurdles, and with the passage of this Bill, he hope that incidents of atrocities against dalits in the society would come down and the long awaited demand of dalit community would be fulfilled and the perpetrators of atrocities would be punished, and the victims would get justice.

Participating in the discussion, Dr. K. Gopal (AIADMK) said that Article 17 of the Constitution outlaws the practice of 'untouchability'. However, SCs and STs continue to face untouchability as well as social, economic and institutional deprivations. He further said that though the Constitution of India guarantees every citizen, equality of status and opportunity, yet people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes face persistent discrimination and serious crimes. Dr. Gopal said that the Bill amends certain existing categories and adds new categories of actions to be treated as offences, and added that occupying land belonging to SCs or STs wrongfully is an offence under the Act, and this provision was not there in the 1989 Act. Further, assaulting or sexual exploiting of SC or ST women is an offence under the Act. Dr. Gopal felt that to empower the nation, women needs to be empowered and there should be special courts for women, and atrocities against women belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe should be tried by special courts for women with women judges and women public prosecutors preferably belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe community. He requested that the recommendations of the Standing Committee be included in the Bill. While stating that the increasing number of atrocities on the dalits and tribals leads to gross violation of their Human Rights, he said the present Bill was committed to protect basic human rights and principles of justice, equality, liberty, and fraternity.

Joining the discussion, Shri Balbhadra Majhi (BJD) said that the provision of reservation for harijans and tribals was enforced in the year 1950. He further said that this reservation was not only for jobs, and the intention of providing reservation was that, after some years, adivasis

and harijans would come at par socially, economically, culturally and educationally. While lamenting that atrocities against harijans are increasing day by day, he said ill-will has been created in the society due to reservation, and atrocities cannot be removed until there is economic, educational, cultural and social equality. While lauding the efforts made to bring amendment in the law, he felt that it was not adequate. Shri Majhi further said that there is yet another sort of atrocity, i.e. institutional atrocity and it is imperative to remove it. We cannot achieve anything until institutional atrocity is done away with. He suggested that amendment should be brought in the law enacted in the year 1956 because this law was proving to be an obstacle for the adivasis, and there should also be a provision that in case anyone files a false case, he should also be punished.

Replying to the discussion on 4 August 2015, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot, thanked the Members who have put forth their views, and said that the Government, in the last one year, had taken several efforts to keep a check on the atrocities committed against the people belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. The Minister further said that the practice of manual scavenging night soil has been completely abolished, and the *Swachata Abhiyan* launched by the Prime Minister was a forward step to protect the interest of the *safai karamcharies*. On the suggestion that action should be taken against the persons lodging false FIR's, the Minister explained that there are so many Sections in the IPC to deal with such people and actions has been taken many times. Therefore, he does not feel the need to bring any amendment or making any efforts separately in this regard. As far as filling up of the reserved posts are concerned, the Minister informed that the Government have taken decision in this regard and a committee had also been set up to fill up the reserved posts by launching a special drive. With regard to the issue of setting up of special police stations and special courts, the Minister said that the provision is already in existence, and they have also formulated various action plans to change the mindset of the people and bring harmony, which are being implemented.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

Disapproval of Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 (No. 6 of 2015) and the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2015: On 6 August 2015, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Jayant Sinha, moved the motion for consideration of the Bill and said that the Bill had been moved to address the difficulties faced by the payee or the lender of the money in filing the case under

Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act and the jurisdiction for offence under Section 138 has been proposed to be clearly defined. The Minister also said that this would help the trade and commerce in general and allow the lending institutions, including banks to continue to extend financing to the economy. Shri Sinha further said that the Negotiable Instrument (Amendment) Bill, 2015 which proposed a principle for determination of the place of jurisdiction for cheque bouncing cases under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, was introduced in Lok Sabha on 6 May 2015 and considered and passed by the Lok Sabha on 13 May 2015. The Ordinance is similar to the Bill No. 151 of 2015, in the sense that the substantive principle for determination of the jurisdiction of the cases under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act remains the same, except that the two distinct situations of payment of cheque, first by submitting the same for collection through an account, or secondly payment of a cheque otherwise through an account, that is, when cheques are presented across the counter of any branch of a drawee bank for payment, are explicitly covered under the Ordinance.

The Minister said that Ordinance provides for various amendments to the Negotiable Instruments Act such as filing of cases only in a court within whose local jurisdiction the bank branch of the payee where a complaint has been filed against the drawer jurisdiction, all subsequent complaints shall be filed before the same court. If more than one prosecution is filed against the same drawer of cheques before different courts, the court shall transfer the case to the court having jurisdiction as per the new scheme of jurisdiction. He said that a new definition of a cheque in the electronic form has also been provided. Shri Sinha informed that the present bill is identical to the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 except for an addition of Repeal and Savings Clause and it repeals the Ordinance.

Initiating the discussion*, Shri Prahlad Singh Patel (BJP) said that the Government has put forward an aspect through this Ordinance which is beneficial to all. Elaborating further, he said if a person commits an offence of cheque bounce involving a few crore of rupees, then it might be possible that he may file the litigation by going to that jurisdiction. Whereas, when the case involves only ten thousand rupees, then nobody thinks of going to that place to file the case. While congratulating the Government for deciding the procedure for both the

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Anandrao Adsul; Jayadev Galla; Varaprasad Rao Velagapalli; Dr. Boora Narsaiah Goud and Shrimati Rama Devi.

cases under Cr. PC, 1973 or section 138 that cases will be filed only under section 142, he said that it was his firm belief that government will take care of the interest of every person by simplifying these laws.

Participating in the discussion, Shri B. Senguttuvan (AIADMK) said that with a view to encouraging the practice of using cheques in commercial transactions, and in order to give cheques some more measure of credibility, the Parliament thought it fit to bring about the first amendment to the Negotiable Instruments Act way back in 1988, whereby Sections 138 to 142 were added into the Act. He said that under the provision of Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, the person who issues the cheque is deemed to have committed the offence under Section 138 of the Act when the cheque is dishonoured for the reason of insufficiency of funds in the account. Later on, it was felt that the provisions were a little bit inadequate and there was difficulty in implementation. Therefore, in 2002, a second amendment was brought about by which the provisions of Section 138 was amended and also Sections 143 to 147 were incorporated into the Act. He said that the amendments include Section 6(a) wherein the definition of cheque in the electronic form has been given a new context and meaning and the second amendments, is to amend Section 142. By this amendment, the Government seeks to create a new subsection (2) in which Clauses A and B are incorporated. The present amendment tries to seek a balance between the rights of the complainant and that of the accused. Shri Senguttuvan felt that this, by itself, would not redress the situation prevailing in the courts today, and added that there are as many as five to six lakh cases relating to an offence under Section 138 which are pending even today. Thus, an expeditious trial is one of the mandates of law particularly in the Negotiable Instruments Act under Section 143(3). He felt the need to give more teeth to the Act to make it serve the commercial purpose for which it has been introduced in the beginning.

Joining the discussion, Shri Tathagata Satpathy (BJD) said that India has virtually an economy which is 50:50 and there is a banked economy and there is an unbanked economy. He said that this problem pertains to may be 40 or 50 per cent of the banked economy where not only big corporates, but even small businessmen and small individuals suffer because of this cheque bounce issue. He further said that there are a lot of people in this country today who are very keen for plastic money. He lamented that plastic money also have had a very bad record as has been visible in the recent past, although it could have a certain good impact because there would be probably less black money

in that system. He felt that a balance should be found in this system also. Shri Satpathy felt that the process before filing the cheque is complicated and cumbersome, and people say that it is not a question of money, but it is a question of principles. He said that when confrontation takes place between money and principles, invariably it is money that wins and not principles, and so felt that when a small businessman, a small entrepreneur is involved, the protection has to be there because a small businessman can never come to the Supreme Court. He requested that the Government have to consider if something can be done in this Act itself through an amendment in this regard. He felt that there should be an attachment of property when a cheque bounces and it is certified by his or her bank to be regularly becoming a defaulter. He further suggested that more teeth could be given so that it is effective and small and petty businessmen are protected and habitual offenders are severely punished.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Jayant Sinha said that there are some intricate legal things that have been placed into the Act and have further been refined in the amendment that provide the foundation for contracts to work in the economy. He further stated that if we do not have a sound legal foundation for the enforcement of contracts and for the contracts to be actually worked through, we would end up as far as the market economy was concerned. The Minister said that we have something like 18.27 lakh cases pending in District and Subordinate Courts associated with bounced cheques. In addition to that, we have 38,379 cases in the High Courts, he added. He explained that though it was a very small and short Bill, it actually has profound significant implications for the functioning of the market economy. Elaborating further, he said these two amendments (1) in terms of the cheque collection through an account and (2) the new definition of the cheque in electronic form would enable us to be able to deal with this very large backlog of cases and be able to expedite the handling of these cases in such a fashion that we can really give a boost to commerce and the economy through this Act. He also informed that penalty has also been increased if the cheque is dishonoured, and one can face up to two years imprisonment. He informed that there are already 349 Special Courts operating in the States and Union Territories to deal with these cases. The Minister expressed hope that these steps would enable us to be able to resolve many of these pending cases quickly and be able to streamline these problems that are being faced now.

The Bill was passed.

The Repealing and Amending (Fourth) Bill, 2015: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 6 August 2015, the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda said that repealing and amending Bill is one of the periodical measures by which enactments, which have ceased to be enforced or have become obsolete or the retention, whereof in the Statue Book has become unnecessary are repealed and removed from the Statue Book. He further said that the Union Government is committed to bring reforms in the legal system of the country to make it more accessible to the common man. In this direction, he informed that the Prime Minister's Office had set up a two-member committee for repeal of obsolete laws and after taking into consideration various reports of the Law Commission and the report of the two-member Committee, they have identified as many as 1,863 Acts for repeal. He said that the present Bill is for repeal of 295 Acts. While requesting that the Bill be taken up for consideration and passing, he said that this being a periodical measure to clean the statue book, it is necessary that the repealing be done.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda said that all the Members have supported the Bill with certain observations. He informed that they are also trying to see that all the obsolete laws should be repealed as early as possible. He further said that for repealing an Act, the administrative Ministry has to be consulted, and on certain subjects which are in the Concurrent List, they have to write to the State Governments to get their opinion. The Minister assured the Members that all the 1,863 Acts which have been identified as obsolete and redundant would be taken care as soon as they get the concurrence from the State Government and Ministries concerned. Shri Gowda also informed that from this year onwards, there would be a sunset clause in all the Appropriation Bills. While stating that automatic repeal clause is the need of the hour, he said they would need to study further as to how it can be done because it should not have any impact in subsequent days. While reminding that dead laws create confusion with the living laws, an observation made by the Supreme Court, he said that this is the fourth repealing and amending Bill that he had placed before this House in short span of six months, and assured that all the 1,863 obsolete laws would be repealed.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

C. QUESTIONS HOUR

The Fifth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 21 July 2015 and concluded on 13 August 2015.

A chart showing the dates of ballots and last dates of receipt of notices of questions during the Session was circulated to Members along with Bulletin Part-II dated 27 June 2015. The notices of Starred Questions (SQ) and Unstarred Questions (USQ) for the Session were entertained *w.e.f.* 29 June 2015, the day following issuance of Summons. The last date of receiving notices of Questions was 28 July 2015.

The actual number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions tabled by the Members were 33,252 (SQ 21191+USQ 12061). However, as a result of splitting few questions, where two or more Ministries were involved, the number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions increased to 33,865 (33252+613) (SQ 21605 + USQ 12260). One Short Notice Question was also received. The maximum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot in a day, were 1,327 and 752 respectively on 4 August 2015 and 11 August 2015. The minimum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot in a day were 1,004 and 541 for 13 August 2015 and 21 July 2015 respectively. The maximum and minimum number of Members whose name included in the ballot were 310 for 3 August 2015 and 247 for 21 July 2015, respectively.

All 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, with a view to decide their admissibility or otherwise. Out of 33865 notices of questions received including split questions, 360* notices were included in the lists of Starred Questions and 4,140** in the lists of Unstarred Questions.

Only One Short Notice Question was received during the Session and it was disallowed.

The Ministry-wise break-up of admitted Notices of Questions shows that the Minister of Human Resource Development answered the maximum number of Questions (both Starred and Unstarred), i.e., 321 followed by the Minister of Railways which answered 268 questions (both Starred and Unstarred). The minimum number of questions (both Starred and Unstarred) was two, and answered by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

* including 5 starred questions deleted from Starred List of Questions on account of suspension of Members from the service of the House under Rule 374A.

** including 46 Unstarred Questions deleted from the Unstarred Lists on account of suspension of Members from the service of the House under Rule 374A; and 1 USQ (No.1332) deleted on account of request by the Member for withdrawal of Question.

Names of 390 Members were included in the Lists of Starred and Unstarred Questions. The maximum number of questions admitted/clubbed were 80 against the name of Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit, MP, and Shri Mohite Patil Vijaysinh Shankarrao, MP.

The maximum and minimum number of Members, whose names were included in the Lists of Questions was 317, on 28 July 2015 and 227 on 13 August 2015, respectively.

Only one notice for raising Half-an-Hour Discussion was received during the Session and the same was disallowed.

Only one statement was made by the Minister of Civil Aviation, correcting the reply already given to a previous question in Lok Sabha.

A total of 48 Starred Questions were orally replied during the Session. The average number of Starred Questions answered orally was 2.82. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered orally on a single day were 6, on 31 July, 2015 and 3 August, 2015.

The average number of Unstarred Questions appearing in the Lists was 230 per day during the entire Session.

4,400 Statements were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to Starred and Unstarred Questions during the Session and 80 copies each of the relevant Statements were sent half-an-hour before the commencement of the Question Hour to the Parliamentary Notice Office for the use of Members.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made to the passing away of Sarvashri Dileep Singh Bhuria, sitting Member, Ismail Hussain, Denzil B. Atkinson, Sheshrao Deshmukh, Rana Vir Singh, Manoranjan Bhakta, Shashi Prakash, Chand Ram, Rajkeshar Singh, Pratapsinh Shankar Rao Mohite Patil, S.M. Bhattam, Moreshwar Save, Namdeo Harbaji Diwathe, Sriballav Panigrahi, R.S. Gavai, Bijoy Handique, Baleshwar Ram, Jagannath Singh, Smt. Sheila Kaul, all former Members and Bharat Ratna and former President of India Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

15 passengers who were killed and 31 others injured when an electric wire fell on a bus in Tonk district of Rajasthan on 13 June 2015.

12 people who were killed and 22 others injured when a bus fell into a deep gorge in Almora district of Uttarakhand on 20 June 2015.

More than 32 people who were killed and several others injured

when incessant rains caused landslide in Darjeeling which was like a natural calamity on 1 July 2015.

Approximately 70 people who were killed and many other injured in the floods in Gujarat.

29 people who were killed and several others injured in a stampede during 'Godavari Pushkaram' festival in Rajamundry in Andhra Pradesh on 14 July 2015.

Death of over 440 people as a result of a cruise ship which capsized on Yangtze River in China on 1 June 2015.

20 army personnel who were killed and 11 others injured in a terrorist attack on an army convoy in Chandel district of Manipur on 4 June 2015.

Victims of terror attacks which took place in separate incidents on 26 June 2015 in France, Kuwait and Tunisia.

7 persons including Shri Baljeet Singh, Superintendent of Police and three Home Guard officials *Sarvashri* Sukhdev Singh, Bodh Raj and Des Raj who were killed and 17 others injured in a terrorist attack on a police station and a bus in Dinanagar, District Gurdaspur, Punjab on 27 July 2015.

About 75 persons who were reported to have been killed and lakhs of people displaced due to incessant rains due to Cyclone *Komen* causing landslides and floods in eastern parts of the country particularly, West Bengal, Manipur and Odisha.

RAJYA SABHA

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY SIXTH SESSION*

The Rajya Sabha met on 21 July 2015 for its Two Hundred and Thirty Sixth Session and was adjourned *sine die* on 13 August 2015. The Rajya Sabha was prorogued by the President on 10 September 2015. The sitting of the House fixed for the 29 July 2015 was cancelled to enable Members to attend the funeral of the former President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, as decided in a meeting of the Leaders of all parties with the Chairman, Rajya Sabha held on the 28 July 2015. In all, the House sat for 17 days.

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

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

Statement regarding Declaration of 7 August as 'Rashtriya Hathkarga Diwas': On 31 July 2015, the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Textiles, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, made a statement and informed the House that in recognition of the Swadeshi Movement, which was launched on 7 August 1905, and to encourage indigenous industries, particularly handloom weavers, the Government of India had decided to celebrate 7 August as the National Handloom Day, every year. The Minister said that the objective behind this was to create awareness about the importance of handloom and its contribution to the socio-economic development of the country in general, and to promote handlooms, to increase income of weavers and to enhance their pride in particular.

Statement regarding Terrorist Attack in Gurdaspur, Punjab: On 30 July 2015, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Raj Nath Singh, made a statement regarding the recent terrorist attack in Gurdaspur, Punjab. Informing about the incident, the Minister said that on 27 July 2015 at around 05.30 hrs, three heavily armed terrorists, dressed in army uniforms, took over Maruti Car No. PB 09B 7743 of Shri Kamaljit Singh after firing from the outskirts of Dinanagar, District Gurdaspur, Punjab. Subsequently, these terrorists opened indiscriminate firing around Dinanagar Bus Stand and also targeted the Punjab Roadways Bus No. PB 06G

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

9569 coming from Bamial. Thereafter, the terrorists attacked the Police Station at Dinanagar and opened fire on the sentry standing on its guard duty. During this firing, Home Guards, Shri Rajinder Kumar and Shri Ashok Kumar were injured. Sub-Inspector Shri Mukhtiar Singh, SHO, also got injured as he rushed out of the police station. As the terrorists were trying to enter the Police Station, Havildar Ram Lal took over the weapon of the sentry, battled with the terrorists bravely, ran inside the Police Station and bolted the door. Due to the indiscriminate firing, three patients, who were undergoing treatment at Kiran Hospital, adjoining the Police Station building, received bullet injuries, and two of them died. The terrorists thereafter barged into the building behind the Police Station, being used as the office of the local detachment of the Punjab Home Guards, firing indiscriminately. Three home guards present there were caught in the firing and lost their lives.

The Minister informed that police reinforcements were rushed to the Police Station, Dinanagar immediately and to supervise the Operation against the terrorists, team of Senior Police Officers, including the Director General of Police, Punjab, also reached there. In the end, all the three terrorists were neutralized in this successful operation. Unfortunately, during the operation Shri Baljeet Singh, Superintendent of Police (Detective), Gurdaspur, lost life while combating the terrorists. He informed that the Punjab Police recovered three AK 47 rifles, 19 magazines and two GPS from the dead terrorists among other illegal things, which were being examined for further necessary action. He appreciated the Punjab Police for the successful operation.

The Minister further explained that the preliminary analyses of GPS data indicated that the terrorists had infiltrated from Pakistan through Tash area in Gurdaspur district, where Ravi river enters Pakistan. It was suspected that the same terrorists had planted five IEDs on the railway track near Village Talwandi, between Dinanagar and Jhakoladi which were subsequently defused by the bomb disposal squad. He informed that while monitoring the situation, the Ministry of Home Affairs remained in constant touch with the Punjab Government. The Army and NSG were placed on standby to support the Punjab Police operation. The Chief Minister of Punjab was also assured of all assistance from the Central Government. In this terror attack, a total of seven persons, including three civilians, three Home Guards and a Police Officer lost their lives. In addition, ten civilians and seven security force personnel were also injured.

The Minister informed the House that in the last one month, of five attempts of infiltration through the J&K border, four were interdicted and

eight terrorists were neutralized. In the remaining one instance, the terrorists had to retract as a result of retaliatory attack of the Indian Forces. He further said that though the security forces at the border remained alert always, terrorists, however, have been able to sneak into the Indian territory as a result of difficult topography, coupled with heavy rains, resulting in high flow in the rivers and canals along the border. The Minister assured the Members that any attempt to undermine India's integrity and security of citizens would be thwarted by the country's security forces. While stating that the Government was committed to tackle terrorism with firm action, he offered his condolences to the families of the civilians and security personnel killed in the terror attack and wished for speedy recovery of the injured persons.

B. QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, 8760 notices of Questions [6094 Starred (SQ) and 2666 Unstarred (USQ)] were received. Out of these, 270 Questions were admitted as Starred and 2880 Questions were admitted as Unstarred. Six Starred Questions were orally answered. The total number of Questions received in Hindi was 1569.

Daily average of Questions: All the lists of Starred Questions contained 15 Questions each. On an average, 0.35 Questions were orally answered, for all the sittings having Question Hour. One Question each was orally answered on 23 July 2015 and 3, 6, 10, 11 and 12 August 2015.

All the lists of Unstarred Questions contained 160 Questions each.

Half-an-Hour Discussions: Five notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received, however none of them was discussed.

Short Notice Questions: Twelve notices of Short Notice Questions were received; however, none of them was admitted.

C. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Govindrao Adik; Ghulam Mohammad Mir; Surendra Kumar Singh; Jagjit Singh Anand; Chand Ram; R.S. Gavai; Bijoy Krishna Handique; Sarada Mohanty; Jagannath Singh, all former Members of Rajya Sabha; Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, former President of India and Shri Kalpataru Das, sitting Member of Rajya Sabha.

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

STATE LEGISLATURES

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Sixth Goa Legislative Assembly which commenced its Tenth Session on 27 July 2015 was adjourned *sine die* on 14 August 2015. The House was prorogued by the Governor on 26 August 2015. There were 15 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following 14 Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Goa Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2015; (ii) The Goa Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2015; (iii) The Goa Industrial Development (Amendment) Bill, 2015; (iv) The Goa State Guarantees (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2015; (v) The Goa Mundkars (Protection from Eviction) (Amendment) Bill, 2015; (vi) The Goa Agricultural Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 2015; (vii) The Goa Land Revenue Code (Amendment and Validation of Proceedings and Orders) Bill, 2015; (viii) The Goa Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2015; (ix) The Goa Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2015; (x) The Goa Contingency Fund (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2015; (xi) The Goa Value Added Tax (Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2015; (xii) The Goa Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2015 (Relating to the Budget for the year 2015-16); (xiii) The Goa Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2015 [Relating to the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2015-16 (First Batch)]; and (xiv) The Goa Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2015.

Financial business: The General Discussion on the Budget for the year 2015-16 was held on 27 and 29 July 2015. Thereafter, the Chief Minister, Shri Laxmikant Parsekar replied to the debate.

87 Demands for Grants for the year 2015-16 were moved, discussed, voted and passed on 30 and 31 July 2015 and 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 August 2015. Thereafter the Goa Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2015 (Relating to the Budget for the year 2015-16) was introduced, considered and passed by the House on 14 August 2015.

Later, the Supplementary Demands for the Grants for the year 2015-16 (First Batch) were presented, discussed, voted and passed and the corresponding—The Goa Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2015 [Relating to the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2015-16 (First Batch)] was introduced, considered and passed by the House on the same day.

* Material contributed by the Goa Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of former President of India, 'Bharat Ratna' Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam; Smt. Sheila Kaul, former Governor of Himachal Pradesh, former member of the Lok Sabha and former Union Minister; Shri Govindrao Adik, former member of Rajya Sabha and former Minister of Agriculture of Maharashtra; Shri R.S. Gavai, veteran Leader of the Republican Party and a former Rajya Sabha member; Smt. Bimba Modak, veteran Marathi film actress and theatre artiste; Shri Mahadev Shamba Naik, veteran litterateur, author and playwright; Shri Ninad Bedekar, a renowned historian and author; Shri Bindumadhav Joshi, Founder of the Indian Consumer Movement of India; Shri Ashok Patole, veteran Marathi actor, director, playwright and theatre artiste; Shri Damodar Babol Shet Parkar, veteran freedom fighter; Shri Emiliano Da Cruz, a renowned musician and violinist; Smt. Sudha Shivpuri, veteran film, television and theater artiste; Smt. Meenaltai Pai, noted social worker; Shri Prakash Korgaonkar, eminent Bhajani Kalakar, singer and musician; Shri Hemant Kanitkar, a cricket legend; Shri Nek Chand, a Padma Shri awardee and creator of the Rock Garden at Chandigarh; Shri Charles Correa, an acclaimed architect and an awardee of the prestigious Padma Shri, Padma Vibhushan and Gomant Vibhushan; Shri Pandurang Sonar Bhendalkar, veteran freedom fighter; Sadguru Shri Parwadeshwar Maharaj of Bethoda Math at Gayatri Peeth; Sister Nirmala, former Superior General Head of the Missionaries of Charity and a Padma Vibhushan awardee; Ms. Manorama Kotnis, a noted social worker; Shri Deepak Walve, an eminent Goan educationist and theatre artiste; Shri Carl D'Silva, a renowned Goan wildlife artiste; Smt. Vasundhara Komkali, a veteran Hindustani classical singer and vocalist; Shri Kanta Ghatwal, a veteran freedom fighter from Shirgao; Smt. Pramila Vishwanath Lawande, wife of late Shri Vishwanath Lawande, freedom fighter, who also took part in the Goa freedom struggle; Shri Jose D'Souza, a photo journalist of 'Goa Today' magazine; Shri Balchandra (Anna) Pendharkar, an eminent stage artiste, director, musician; and Shri Lavuchandra Raghuvir Keni, a veteran freedom fighter.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

The Second Session of the year 2015 of the Maharashtra Legislative Council commenced on 13 July 2015 and was adjourned on 31 July 2015. The House was prorogued by the Governor on the same day. There were 14 sittings in all.

* Material contributed by the Maharashtra Legislative Council Secretariat

Legislative business: During the Session, the following three Bills were introduced, considered and passed by the House: (i) The Maharashtra Marine Fishing Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2015; (ii) The Maharashtra Fisheries (Amendment) Bill, 2015; and (iii) The Maharashtra Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 2015.

The following Bills as passed by the State Legislative Assembly were considered and passed by the House: (i) The Maharashtra Right to Public Services Bill, 2015; (ii) The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams and Cash Grants (Amendment) Bill, 2015; (iii) The Maharashtra Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2015; (iv) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2015; (v) The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2015; (vi) The Mumbai Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2015; (vii) The Maharashtra Unaided Private Professional Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions and Fees) Bill, 2015; (viii) The Maharashtra Universities (Temporary postponement of elections of members of university authorities and other bodies) Bill, 2015; (ix) The Factories (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2015; (x) The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2015; (xi) The Maharashtra Official Languages (Amendment) Bill, 2015; (xii) The Sandip University Bill, 2015; and (xiii) The MIT Art, Design and Technology University Bill, 2015.

The following Bills as passed by the Legislative Assembly were considered and returned without any recommendations: (i) The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (Second Amendment) Bill, 2015; (ii) The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2015; and (iii) The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Second Amendment) Bill, 2015.

Financial business: On 14 July 2015, the Minister of State for Finance presented the Supplementary Demands for the year 2015-2016 and the General Discussion was held on 22 and 23 July 2015, respectively.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of 'Bharat Ratna' Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, former President of India; Shri Ramkrushna Suryabhan Gavai, former Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Council and former Governor; Shri Govindrao Wamanrao Adik, Dr. Baliram Waman Hire and Shri Pratapsinh Shankar Raoji Mohite-Patil, all former members of the State Legislative Council and Minister; Shri Shantaram Pandurang Karmalkar and Shri Shivajirao Marutrao Patil, both former members of the State Legislative Council.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Second Session for the year 2015 of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly commenced on 13 July 2015 and was prorogued by the Governor on 31 July 2015. There were 14 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following 18 Bills were considered and passed by the House: (i) The Maharashtra Right to Public Services Bill, 2015; (ii) The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams and Cash Grants (Amendment) Bill, 2015; (iii) The Maharashtra Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2015; (iv) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2015; (v) The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2015; (vi) The Mumbai Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2015; (vii) The Maharashtra Unaided Private Professional Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions and Fees) Bill, 2015; (viii) The Maharashtra Universities (Temporary postponement of elections of members of university authorities and other bodies) Bill, 2015; (ix) The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (Second Amendment) Bill, 2015; (x) The Factories (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2015; (xi) The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2015; (xii) The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2015; (xiii) The Maharashtra Official Languages (Amendment) Bill, 2015; (xiv) The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Second Amendment) Bill, 2015; (xv) The Sandip University Bill, 2015; (xvi) The MIT Art, Design and Technology University Bill, 2015; (xvii) The Maharashtra Marine Fishing Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2015; and (xviii) The Maharashtra Fisheries (Amendment) Bill, 2015.

Financial business: On 13 July 2015, the Finance Minister, Shri Sudhir Mungantiwar presented the Supplementary Demands for the year 2015-2016.

The Motion was carried and the discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands of nine departments was held on 20 and 21 July 2015. A total of 388 Cut Motions were received, out of which 305 were admitted, while 81 were disallowed and 2 Cut Motions were on the Department which were not in priority. No Cut Motion was moved in the House.

The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2015 was passed by the House on 22 July 2015.

* Material contributed by the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of 'Bharat Ratna' Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, former President of India; Shri Ramkrushna Suryabhan Gavai, former Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Council and former Governor; Shri Krushna Arjun Ghoda, member of the State Legislative Assembly; Shri Govindrao Wamanrao Adik, Dr. Baliram Waman Hire, Shri Salim Zakeria, all former members of the State Legislative Assembly and Minister; Sarvashri Sheshrao Apparao Deshmukh, Madhavrao Shivajirao Pawar, Vikramsingh Jaysinghrao Ghatge, Narayan Kanhoba Bhagat, Sampatrao Annasaheb Chavan, Kisanrao Laxmanrao Kale, Shankar Marya Chavan, Rameshbhai Thikya Pawara and Namdevrao Harbaji Divathe, all former members of the State Legislative Assembly.

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Ninth Session of the Twelfth Nagaland Legislative Assembly commenced on 21 July 2015 and was adjourned *sine die* on 27 July 2015. The House was prorogued by the Governor on the same day. There were 4 sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: On 21 July 2015, the Governor, Shri Padmanabha Balakrishna Acharya delivered his Address to the House. Dr. Longrineken moved the Motion of Vote of Thanks to the Governor for his Address to the House. Shri Namri Nchang seconded the Motion. Five members participated in the discussion and following the reply by the Chief Minister, Shri T.R. Zeliang, the Motion was adopted by voice vote.

Election of Deputy Speaker: On 21 July 2015, Shri Imtikunzuk was elected unopposed as the Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following Bills were introduced, considered and passed by the House. (i) The Nagaland Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishment) Bill, 2014; and (ii) The Nagaland State Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualification) First Amendment Bill, 2015; and (iii) The Nagaland Appropriation (No. 8) Bill, 2015.

Financial business: The Chief Minister, Shri T.R. Zeliang who also holds the Finance portfolio presented the Annual Budget for the year

* Material contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat

2015-16. The General Discussion on the Budget was taken up in which 7 members participated.

The discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants for the year 2015-16 was taken up. Demand Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81 and 82 were put to vote without discussion and passed.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri B.K. Handique, former Union Minister of State; Smt. Rano M. Shaiza, former member of Parliament from Nagaland; Shri Bangdi Iheilung, Dr. V.C. Kanito and Shri K. Yeshito, all former members of the State Legislative Assembly.

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APPENDIX I

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED
DURING THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE
SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA**

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	21.7.2015 to 13.8.2015
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	17
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	47 Hours 27 Minutes
4. TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/ FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	34 Hours 4 Minutes
5. HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS	5 Hours 27 Minutes
6. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	12
(ii) Introduced	10
(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	Nil
(v) Discussed	6
(vi) Passed	6
(vii) Withdrawn	1
(viii) Negatived	Nil
(ix) Part-discussed	Nil
(x) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	2
(xi) Pending at the end of the Session	15
7. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	248
(ii) Introduced	45
(iii) Discussed	1
(iv) Passed	Nil
(v) Withdrawn	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	1
(viii) Pending at the end of the Session	293

Appendices

485

8. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	
(i) Notice received	2
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Discussed	Nil
9. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	195
10. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	253
11. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
(i) Notice received	134
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Discussion held	2
(iv) Part-discussed	2
12. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	1
13. STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	46
14. ADJOURNMENT MOTION	
(i) Notice received	158
(ii) Brought before the House	Nil
(iii) Admitted	1
15. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED BY WAY OF CALLING ATTENTION UNDER RULE 197	1
16. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	1
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	Nil
17. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	6
(ii) Admitted	6
(iii) Discussed	1
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	1
18. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	Nil
(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	Nil
(ii) Brought before the House	Nil
(iii) Consent withheld by Speaker	Nil
(iv) Observation made by Speaker	Nil
20. NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CONSTITUTED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION	Nil
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITOR PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	13,183
22. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION	12,111
23. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	360*
(ii) Un-starred	4,140**
(iii) Short Notice Questions	Nil
(iv) Half-an-Hour discussions	Nil

24. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee during the period	No. of sittings held presented	No. of Reports
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	5	5
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	–	–
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	4	1

* Including 5 starred questions deleted from Starred List of Questions on account of suspension of Members from the service of the House under Rule 374A.

** Including 46 Unstarred Questions deleted from the Unstarred Lists on account of suspension of Members from the service of the House under Rule 374A; and 1 USQ (No.1332) deleted on account of request by the Member for withdrawal of Question.

1	2	3	4
iv)	Committee on Estimates	4+6*	1
v)	Committee on Ethics	–	–
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	6	–
vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	1	–
viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	–	–
ix)	Committee on Petitions	4	5
x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	3	3
xi)	Committee of Privileges	4	–
xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	6+10	4
xiii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	6	1
xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	7	4
xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	8	–
xvi)	General Purposes Committee	–	–
xvii)	Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes	4	2
xviii)	Library Committee	1	–
xix)	Railway Convention Committee	3	–
xx)	Rules Committee	–	1
xxi)	House Committee	–	–
JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE			
i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	7	3
ii)	Joint Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	4	2
iii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	2	–
DEPARTMENTALLY-RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES			
i)	Committee on Agriculture	7	4
ii)	Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	5	5
iii)	Committee on Coal & Steel	5	1
iv)	Committee on Defence	3	2
v)	Committee on Energy	9	2
vi)	Committee on External Affairs	2	–
vii)	Committee on Finance	5	4

* Sitting of Sub-Committee

1	2	3	4
viii)	Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	5	2
ix)	Committee on Information Technology	4	8
x)	Committee on Labour	7	2
xi)	Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas	6	2
xii)	Committee on Railways	4	1
xiii)	Committee on Rural Development	4	6
xiv)	Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment	6	5
xv)	Committee on Urban Development	6	2
xvi)	Committee on Water Resources	3	–

25. CELL ON PARLIAMENTARY FORUM

Sl. No.	Name of Forum	No. of Meetings held during the period	No. of lectures held
1.	Parliamentary Forum on Artisans & Craftspeople	Nil	Nil
2.	Parliamentary Forum on Children	Nil	Nil
3.	Parliamentary Forum on Water Conservation and Management	Nil	Nil
4.	Parliamentary Forum on Youth	Nil	Nil
5.	Parliamentary Forum on Disaster Management	Nil	Nil
6.	Parliamentary Forum on Millennium		

APPENDIX II

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED
DURING THE 236TH SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA**

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	21.7.2015 to 13.8.2015
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	17
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	9 Hours and 1 Minute
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	Nil
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	53
(ii) Introduced	Nil
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	6
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	Nil
(v) Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
(vii) Referred to the Department-related Standing Committees	1*
(viii) Reported by Select Committee	2
(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(x) Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	3**
(xi) Discussed	2
(xii) Passed	Nil
(xiii) Withdrawn	3
(xiv) Negatived	Nil
(xv) Part-discussed	Nil
(xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	2

* The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2015 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 10 August 2015 and referred by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha in consultation with Speaker to the Department related Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on 25 August 2015.

** Of the three Bills, one Bill, namely the National Waterways Bill, 2015 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 5 May 2015. The report of the Department related Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the Bill presented on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on 12 August 2015.

(xvii) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	53
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	97
(ii) Introduced	6
(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	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
(viii) Passed	Nil
(ix) Negatived	Nil
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi) Part-discussed	Nil
(xii) Discussion postponed/adjourned	Nil
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv) Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	Nil
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	103
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
(i) Notices received	19
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Discussions held	Nil
8. NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
9. STATEMENT MADE BY MINISTERS	Nil
10. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	Nil
11. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	2
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil

12. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	1
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
13. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION	
(i) Received	5
(ii) Admitted	5
(iii) Discussed	Nil
(iv) Withdrawn	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Adopted	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
(viii) Discussion Postponed	Nil
14. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved & discussed	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
15. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i) Received	22
(ii) Admitted	22
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
16. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i) Received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
(viii) Lapsed	Nil

17. NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY.	NIL
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	1,816
19. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	3,309
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	119 passes issued on 6 August 2015
21. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	368 visitors visited on 10 August 2015
22. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	270
(ii) Unstarred	2,880
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	Nil
23. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	Nil
24. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES	

Sl. No.	Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period from 1 July to 30 Sept. 2015	No. of Reports presented during the 236 th Session
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	3	Nil
(ii)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	6	3
(iii)	Committee on Petitions	3	1
(iv)	Committee of Privileges	1	Nil
(v)	Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	2	Nil
(vii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	2	Nil
(viii)	General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
(ix)	House Committee	1	Nil
Department-related Standing Committees:			
(x)	Commerce	4	1
(xi)	Home Affairs	5	2
(xii)	Human Resource Development	4	1
(xiii)	Industry	5	2
(xiv)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	7	8
(xv)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	4	1
(xvi)	Health and Family Welfare	3	6
(xvii)	Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	7	Nil

Other Committees:

(xviii) Committee on Ethics	1	Nil
(xix) Committee on Provision of Computer Equipment to Members of Rajya Sabha	1	Nil
(xx) Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	Nil	Nil

25. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	3	
26. PETITIONS PRESENTED	Nil	
27. NAME OF NEW MEMBER SWORN-IN WITH DATE		

Sl. No.	Name of Members sworn-in	Party Affiliation	Date on sworn
1.	Shri M.J. Akbar	BJP	21.7.2015

28. OBITUARY REFERENCES

Sl. No.	Name	Sitting Member/ Ex-Member
1.	Shri Govindrao Adik	ex-Member
2.	Shri Ghulam Mohammad Mir	-do-
3.	Shri Surendra Kumar Singh	-do-
4.	Shri Jagjit Singh Anand	-do-
5.	Shri Chand Ram	-do-
6.	Shri R.S. Gavai	-do-
7.	Shri Kalpataru Das	Sitting Member
8.	Shri Bijoy Krishna Handique	ex-Member
9.	Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam	Former President of India
10.	Shri Sarada Mohanty	ex-Member
11.	Shri Jagannath Singh	-do-

APPENDIX III
STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND
UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

Legislature	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
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.	3.8.2015 to 7.8.2015	5	8*	N.A.	346(238)	78(78)	404
Bihar L.C.	3.8.2015 to 7.8.2015	5	8*	N.A.	273(255)	Nil	52(45)
Chhattisgarh L.A.	20.7.2015 to 25.7.2015	6	6(6)	Nil	964(561)	732(573)	Nil
Goa L.A.	27.7.2015 to 14.8.2015	15	15 (14)	2	1,000(856)	1,953(1,930)	Nil
Gujarat L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	21.8.2015 to 31.8.2015	7	8	Nil	413(302)	130(91)	Nil
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.	21.8.2015 to 28.8.2015	6	16(14)	Nil	373(167)	180(242)	(111)
Karnataka L.A.	29.6.2015 to 31.7.2015	22	16(15)	Nil	300(300)	3,407(3,407)	Nil
Karnataka L.C.	29.6.2015 to 1.8.2015	23	(14)	Nil	1,640(300)	525(1,865)	Nil

APPENDIX III (Contd.)
**COMMITTEES AT WORK / NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS
 PRESENTED DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2015**

Business Advisory Committee	9		
Committee on Government Assurances	10		
Committee on Petitions	11		
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	12		
Committee of Privileges	13		
Committee on Public Undertakings	14		
Committee on Subordinate Legislation	15		
Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	16		
Committee on Estimates	17		
General Purposes Committee	18		
House/Accommodation Committee	19		
Library Committee	20		
Public Accounts Committee	21		
Rules Committee	22		
Joint/Select Committee	23		
Other Committees	24		
STATES			
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	—		
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	—		

- (h) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes-7(3), Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-13(1), Committee on Leave of Absence of Members from Sitings of the House-1(1), Panchayati Raj-15(2), Committee on Rights & Welfare of Women-9(2), Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-5, Committee on Minority Welfare-5, Paper Laid on Table Committee-2, Committee on Inspection on Private Charity Hospitals-1
- (i) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta jatis & Nomadic Tribes-7(3), Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-13(1), Committee on Leave of Absence of Members from Sitings of the House-1(1), Panchayati Raj-15(2), Committee on Rights & Welfare of Women-9(2), Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-5, Committee on Minority Welfare-5 and Committee on Inspection on Private Charity Hospital-1
- (j) Ethics Committee-5, Norms of Protocol Committee of Violation-6, Standing Committee-I-5, Standing Committee-II-5, Standing Committee-III-3, Standing Committee-IV-5, Standing Committee-V-7, Standing Committee-VI-5, Standing Committee-VII-6, Standing Committee-VIII-7, Standing Committee-IX-4, Standing Committee-X-6, House Committee on Environment-9, House Committee on Railway-1, House Committee on Women & Child Welfare-3 and Submission Committee-6
- (k) Committee on Papers Laid / to be laid on the Table of the House-9, Committee on Questions & References-11 and Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-11
- (l) Other Committee-1
- (m) Ethics Committee-1, Committee Relating to Examination of Audit Reports of the Local Bodies of the State-18(4), Inquiry Committee on Sting Operation-8 and Panchayati Raj Committee-3(2)
- (n) Committee on Reference & Question-3, Committee on Financial & Administrative Delayed-4, Committee on Rules Revision-4, Committee on Parliamentary Study-6, Committee on Enquiry of Housing Complaints of U.P. Legislature-5, Parliamentary & Social Welfare Committee-2, Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchayats & Municipal Corporation-5, Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-12, Committee on Regulation Review-12, Daivee Aapada Prabandhan Janch Samiti-3, Committee on Commercialization of Education-3 and Vidhai Samadhihar Samiti-1
- (o) Committee on Welfare of OBC-1, Committee on Welfare of Minorities-1, Committee on Women & Child Welfare-2, Committee on Environment-1, Committee on Member Salary & Allowance-1 and Ethic-3

APPENDIX IV**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF
PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE
PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD****1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2015**

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1.	The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 2015	10.8.2015
2.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2015	20.8.2015
3.	The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2015	20.8.2015

APPENDIX V**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES
OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES
DURING THE PERIOD****1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2015****BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

1. Bihar Lok Sikayat Nivaran Adhikar Vidheyak, 2015
2. Bihar Mulyavardhit Kar (Sanshodhan evam Vidhimanyakaran) Vidheyak, 2015
3. Bihar Karadhaan Vibaad Samadhan Vidheyak, 2015
4. Bihar Bhumi Vibaad Nirakaran (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2015
5. Bihar Rajya Viswavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2015
6. Aaryabhatta Gyan Viswavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2015
7. Bihar Panchayat Raj (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2015
8. Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-3) Vidheyak, 2015

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Bihar Lok Sikayat Nivaran Adhikar Vidheyak, 2015
2. Bihar Mulyavardhit Kar (Sanshodhan evam Vidhimanyakaran) Vidheyak, 2015
3. Bihar Karadhaan Vibaad Samadhan Vidheyak, 2015
4. Bihar Bhumi Vibaad Nirakaran (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2015
5. Bihar Rajya Viswavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2015
6. Aaryabhatta Gyan Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2015
7. Bihar Panchayat Raj (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2015
8. Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-3) Vidheyak, 2015

CHHATTISGARH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Indira Kala Sangeet Vishvavidyalaya (Amendment) Vidheyak, 2015
2. Chhattisgarh Mulya Samvardhit Kar (Amendment) Vidheyak, 2015
3. Antarrashtriya Suchana Prodyogiki Sansthan (I.I.I.T.) Vishvavidyalaya (Amendment) Vidheyak, 2015
4. Chhattisgarh Nagar Palika Nigam (Amendment) Vidheyak, 2015
5. Chhattisgarh Nagar Palika (Amendment) Vidheyak, 2015
6. Chhattisgarh Viniyog (No. 3) Vidheyak, 2015

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Goa Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2015*

* Bills awaiting for assent.

2. The Goa Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2015
3. The Goa Industrial Development (Amendment) Bill, 2015
4. The Goa State Guarantees (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2015
5. The Goa Mundkars (Protection from Eviction) (Amendment) Bill, 2015
6. The Goa Agricultural Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 2015
7. The Goa Land Revenue Code (Amendment and Validation of Proceedings and Orders) Bill, 2015
8. The Goa Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2015*
9. The Goa Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2015*
10. The Goa Contingency Fund (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2015*
11. The Goa Value Added Tax (Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2015
12. The Goa Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2015
13. The Goa Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2015
14. The Goa Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2015*

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2015
2. The Himachal Pradesh Advocate's Clerks Welfare Fund Bill, 2015
3. The Himachal Pradesh Universities of Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry (Amendment) Bill, 2015
4. The Himachal Pradesh Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2015
5. The Himachal Pradesh Taxation (On Certain Goods Carried by Road) (Amendment) Bill, 2015
6. The Himachal Pradesh Fruit Nurseries Registration and Regulation Bill, 2015
7. The Himachal Pradesh Tax on Luxuries (In Hotel and Lodging Houses) Amendment Bill, 2015
8. The Himachal Pradesh Private Medical Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Fixation of Fee) Amendment Bill, 2015

JHARKHAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Jharkhand Viniyog (Sankhya-4) Vidheyak, 2015
2. Jharkhand aur Odisha Lok Maang Wasooly (Jharkhand-Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2015
3. Jharkhand Sahkari Society (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2015
4. Jharkhand Swavalambi Sahkari Sammitiyain (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2015
5. Jharkhand Karamchari Chayan Aayog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2015
6. Jharkhand Krishi Upaj Bazaar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2015
7. Jharkhand Paryatan Vikas aur Nibandhan Vidheyak, 2015
8. Jharkhand Paryatan Asthal (Sangrakshan evam Rakh Rakhwao) Vidheyak, 2015
9. Jharkhand Lok Sewa Aayog Attirikta Karya Vistarana Vidheyak, 2015

* Bills awaiting assent.

10. Jharkhand Nagar Palika (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2015
11. Jharkhand Mulya vardhit Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2015
12. Jharkhand Krishi Viswavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2015
13. Jharkhand Utpad (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2015
14. Jharkhand Dukaan evam Pratisthan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2015

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Karnataka Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2015
2. The Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2015
3. The Karnataka Professional Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Determination of fee) (Amendment) Bill, 2015
4. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2015
5. The Karnataka Small Cause Courts and Certain Other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2015
6. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2015
7. The Karnataka Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2015
8. The Vishveshwariah Technical University (Amendment) Bill, 2015
9. The Karnataka Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2015
10. The Karnataka State Civil Services (Regulation Amendment) Bill, 2015
11. The Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2015
12. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2015
13. The Karnataka Transgenic and Genetically Modified Cotton Seeds (Fixation of Sale Price and Payment of Compensation) Bill, 2015
14. The Karnataka State Motor Vehicle (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2015
2. The Karnataka Professional Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Determination of Fee) Bill, 2015
3. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2015
4. The Karnataka Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2015
5. The Karnataka Small Cause Courts and Certain Other Law Bill, 2015
6. The Karnataka State Civil Services (Regulation of Transfer of Agriculture Department Officers and Other Staff) Bill, 2015
7. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2015
8. The Karnataka Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2015
9. The Vishveshwariah Technical University (Amendment) Bill, 2015
10. The Karnataka Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2015
11. The Karnataka State Civil Services (Regulation of Transfer of Teachers) (Second Amendment) Bill, 2015
12. The Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2015
13. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2015
14. The Karnataka Transgenic and Genetically Modified Cotton Seeds (Fixation of Sale Price and payment of Compensation) Bill, 2015

15. The Karnataka State Motor Vehicles (Special Provision) Bill, 2015
16. The Karnataka Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2015

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Madhya Pradesh Adhoshanrachna Vinirman Nidhi Board (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2015
2. Madhya Pradesh Tang Karne Wali Mukadme Bazzi (Nivaran) Vidheyak, 2015
3. Madhya Pradesh Audhoyogic Suraksha Bal Vidheyak, 2015
4. Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank-3) Vidheyak, 2015
5. Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank-4) Vidheyak, 2015
6. Madhya Pradesh Nigee Viswavidyalaya (Sthapana tatha Sanchalan) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2015
7. Madhya Pradesh Sharam Vidhiyan (Sanshodhan) evam Prakeern Upbandh Vidheyak, 2015
8. Madhya Pradesh Vat (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2015

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Maharashtra Marine Fishing Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2015
2. The Maharashtra Fisheries (Amendment) Bill, 2015
3. The Maharashtra Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 2015
4. The Maharashtra Right to Public Services Bill, 2015
5. The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams and Cash Grants (Amendment) Bill, 2015
6. The Maharashtra Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2015
7. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2015
8. The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2015
9. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2015
10. The Maharashtra Unaided Private Professional Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions and Fees) Bill, 2015
11. The Maharashtra Universities (Temporary postponement of Elections of Members of University Authorities and Other Bodies) Bill, 2015
12. The Factories (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2015
13. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2015
14. The Maharashtra Official Languages (Amendment) Bill, 2015
15. The Sandip University Bill, 2015
16. The MIT Art, Design and Technology University Bill, 2015
17. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (Second Amendment) Bill, 2015
18. The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2015
19. The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Second Amendment) Bill, 2015

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Maharashtra Right to Public Services Bill, 2015
2. The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams and Cash Grants (Amendment) Bill, 2015
3. The Maharashtra Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2015

4. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2015
5. The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2015
6. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2015
7. The Maharashtra Unaided Private Professional Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions and Fees) Bill, 2015
8. The Maharashtra Universities (Temporary postponement of Elections of Members of University Authorities and Other Bodies) Bill, 2015
9. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (Second Amendment) Bill, 2015
10. The Factories (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2015
11. The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2015
12. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2015
13. The Maharashtra Official Languages (Amendment) Bill, 2015
14. The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Second Amendment) Bill, 2015
15. The Sandip University Bill, 2015
16. The MIT Art, Design and Technology University Bill, 2015
17. The Maharashtra Marine Fishing Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2015
18. The Maharashtra Fisheries (Amendment) Bill, 2015

MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Prevention of Disqualification (Members of Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya) (Amendment) Bill, 2015
2. The Meghalaya Special Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2015
3. The Meghalaya Co-operative Societies Bill, 2015
4. The Meghalaya Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2015
5. The Meghalaya Fiscal Responsibilities and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2015
6. The Meghalaya Legislators Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2015
7. The Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya (Members' Pension) (Amendment) Bill, 2015
8. The Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya (Members' Family Pension) (Amendment) Bill, 2015

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Nagaland Protection of Interests of Depositors (In Financial Establishment) Bill, 2014
2. The Nagaland State Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualification) First Amendment Bill, 2015
3. The Nagaland Appropriation (No.8) Bill, 2015

ODISHA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Odisha Land Grabbing (Prohibition) Bill, 2015
2. The Odisha Police Bill, 2015
3. The Odisha Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2015
4. The Odisha Apartment Ownership (Amendment) Bill, 2015

5. The Odisha underground Pipe Lines Cable and Duct Acquisition of Right of User in Law) Bill, 2015
6. The Odisha Education (Amendment) Bill, 2015
7. The Odisha Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2015
8. The Odisha Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015
9. The Odisha Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2015

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The RIMT University Bill, 2015*
2. The Punjab Infrastructure (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015*
3. The Punjab Protection of Interests of Depositors (In Financial Establishments) Bill, 2015*
4. The Punjab Good Conduct Prisoners (Temporary Release) Amendment Bill, 2015*
5. The Punjab State Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 2015*
6. The Punjab School Teachers' Extension in Service Bill, 2015*
7. The Punjab State Commission for Non-Resident Indians (Amendment) Bill, 2015*
8. The Punjab Ancient, Historical Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Cultural Heritage Maintenance Board (Second Amendment) Bill, 2015*

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on account) (No.2) Bill, 2015
2. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015
3. The Tamil Nadu Value Added Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2015
4. The Tamil Nadu Value Added Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 2015
5. The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2015
6. The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2015
7. The Tamil Nadu Tax on Entry of Motor Vehicles into Local Areas (Amendment) Bill, 2015
8. The Chennai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2015
9. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2015
10. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2015
11. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2015
12. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2015
13. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 2015
14. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 2015
15. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 8) Bill, 2015
16. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 9) Bill, 2015
17. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 10) Bill, 2015

* Bills awaiting assent.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Supplementary 2015-16) Bill, 2015
2. The Uttar Pradesh Higher Education Service Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2015
3. The Uttar Pradesh Civil Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015
4. Uttar Pradesh Pravidhik Vishvavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2015
5. The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi (Dwitiya Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2015
6. The Era University Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh Bill, 2015
7. The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2015
8. The Uttar Pradesh Indian Medicine (Amendment) Bill, 2015
9. The Indian Stamp (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2015
10. The Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas (Amendment) Bill, 2015
11. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Institute of Medical Science Bill, 2015
12. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University, Uttar Pradesh (Amendment) Bill, 2015

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Uttar Pradesh Higher Education Service Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2015
2. The Uttar Pradesh Civil Law (Amendment) Bill, 2015
3. The Uttar Pradesh Technical University (Amendment) Bill, 2015
4. The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi (Switiya Sanshodhan) Bill, 2015
5. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Supplementary 2015-16) Bill, 2015
6. The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2015
7. The Era University Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh Bill, 2015
8. The Uttar Pradesh Indian Medicine (Amendment) Bill, 2015
9. The Indian Stamp (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2015
10. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Institute of Medical Science Bill, 2015
11. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University,*Bills awaiting for assent. Uttar Pradesh (Amendment) Bill, 2015
12. The Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas (Amendment) Bill, 2015

APPENDIX VI
ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING
THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2015

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
UNION GOVERNMENT					
1.	The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2015	22.9.2015	Yet to be laid	—	—
CHHATTISGARH					
1.	Antarrashtriya Suchna Prodyogiki (I.I.I.T.) Vishvavidyalaya (Amendment) Adhyadesh, 2015	—	—	—	—
GOA					
1.	The Goa Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015	—	27.7.2015	—	This Bill was passed with an amendment to the Bill on 5.8.2015
2.	The Goa Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015	—	27.7.2015	—	This Bill was passed on 14.8.2015
HIMACHAL PRADESH					
1.	The Himachal Pradesh Tax on Luxuries (In Hotels and Lodging Houses) Amendment, Ordinance, 2015	24.6.2015	21.8.2015	Assent awaited	Replaced by "The Himachal Pradesh Tax on Luxuries (In Hotels and Lodging Houses) Amendment Bill, 2015"

	JHARKHAND				
1.	Jharkhand Krishi Upaj Bazaar (Sanshodhan), Adhyadesh, 2015	—	20.5.2015	21.8.2015	—
2.	Jharkhand Krishi Vishvavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2015	—	21.8.2015	—	—
3.	Jharkhand Krishi Upaj Bazaar (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2015	—	21.8.2015	—	—
	MEGHALAYA				
1.	The Meghalaya Local Administration (Empowerment of Traditional Institutions, Traditional Bodies and Headmen in Governance and Public Delivery System) Ordinance, 2015	29.5.2015	16.9.2015	—	—
	ODISHA				
1.	The Odisha Land Grabbing (Prohibition) Bill, 2015	26.5.2015	19.8.2015	—	—
	PUNJAB				
1.	The Punjab Infrastructure (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2015	9.6.2015	23.9.2015	—	Replaced by Legislation on 23.9.2015
2.	The Punjab State Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Ordinance, 2015	9.6.2015	23.9.2015	—	Replaced by Legislation on 23.9.2015
	MAHARASHTRA				
1.	The Maharashtra Right to Public Services Ordinance, 2015	28.4.2015	16.7.2015	16.7.2015	Replaced by Legislation

2.	The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015	28.4.2015	16.7.2015	16.7.2015	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Maharashtra Unaided Private Professional Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions and Fees) Ordinance, 2015	12.5.2015	14.7.2015	14.7.2015	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Maharashtra Marine Fishing Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015	1.6.2015	14.7.2015	14.7.2015	Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Maharashtra Contingency Fund (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2015	8.6.2015	14.7.2015	14.7.2015	Replaced by Legislation
6.	The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015	11.6.2015	14.7.2015	14.7.2015	Replaced by Legislation
7.	The Maharashtra Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015	12.6.2015	16.7.2015	16.7.2015	Replaced by Legislation
8.	The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015	12.6.2015	16.7.2015	16.7.2015	Replaced by Legislation
9.	The Mumbai Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015	15.6.2015	16.7.2015	16.7.2015	Replaced by Legislation
10.	The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015	16.6.2015	14.7.2015	14.7.2015	—
11.	The Maharashtra Fisheries (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015	22.6.2015	16.7.2015	16.7.2015	Replaced by Legislation

APPENDIX VII
A. PARTY POSITION IN 16TH LOK SABHA (STATE-WISE), (AS ON 30.9.2015)

States	No. of Seats	BJP	INC	AIA DMK	AITC	BJD	SS	TDP	TRS	CPI (M)	YSR CP	LJSP	NCP	SP	AAP	RJD	SAD	AIU DF	JKP DP	RLSP	AD
Andhra Pradesh	25	2	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	14	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Bihar	40	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-
Chhattisgarh	11	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	10	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Jharkhand	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	28	17	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	29	25*	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	48	23	2	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	21	1	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	13	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	39	1	1	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana	17	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	80	71	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
West Bengal	42	2	4	-	34	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNION TERRITORIES																					
A & N Islands	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NCT of Delhi	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	543	280*	44	37	34	20	18	16	10	9	9	6	6	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	2

* Excluding Speaker, LS

§ Includes one member (Shri Rajesh Ranjan Yadav) who has been expelled from the party with effect from 7.5.2015

APPENDIX VII (CONTD.)

States	INLD	IU ML	JD(S)	JD(U)	JMM	CPI	AIN PC	KC (M)	NPF	NPP	PMK	RSP	SDF	AIM EIM	SWP	IND	TOTAL	VACAN- CIES
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-
Bihar	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
Haryana	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
Karnataka	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	28	-
Kerala	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	27*	1
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	48	-
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	39	-
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	16	1
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
UNION TERRITORIES																		
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NCT of Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	540*	2

* Excluding Speaker, LS

Abbreviations used for Parties:

AAP–Aam Aadmi Party; AIADMK–All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; AIMEIM–All India Majlis–E–Ittehadul Muslimeen; AINRC–All India N.R. Congress; AITC–All India Trinamool Congress; AIUDF–All India United Democratic Front; AD–Apna Dal; BJD–Biju Janata Dal; BJP–Bharatiya Janata Party; CPI(M)–Communist Party of India (Marxist); CPI–Communist Party of India; INC–Indian National Congress; IND–Independents; INLD–Indian National Lok Dal; IUML–Indian Union Muslim League; JKDPDP–Jammu & Kashmir People's Democratic Party; JD(S)–Janata Dal (Secular); JD(U)–Janata Dal (United); JMM–Jharkhand Mukti Morcha; KC(M)–Kerala Congress(M); LJSP–Lok Jan Shakti Party; NCP–Nationalist Congress Party; NPF–Nagaland People's Front; NPP–Nationalist People's Party; PMK–Pattali Makkal Katchi; RJD–Rashtriya Janata Dal; RLSP–Rashtriya Lok Samta Party; RSP–Revolutionary Socialist Party; SAD–Shiromani Akali Dal; SDF–Sikkim Democratic Front; SP–Samajwadi Party; SWP–Swabhimani Paksha; SS–Shiv Sena; TDP–Telugu Desam Party; TRS–Telangana Rashtra Samithi; YSRCP–Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 13 OCTOBER 2015)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Seats	INC	BJP	SP	CPI (M)	JD (U)	AIA-DMK	BSP	CPI	*Others	IND	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
STATES														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 ^(e)	—	11	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3.	Assam	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ^(b)	—	7	—
4.	Bihar	16	—	4	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
6.	Goa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7.	Gujarat	11	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
8.	Haryana	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ^(e)	—	5	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 ^(d)	—	4	—
11.	Jharkhand	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 ^(e)	1	6	—
12.	Karnataka	12	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ^(f)	2	12	—
13.	Kerala	9	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2 ^(g)	—	9	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
15.	Maharashtra	19	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 ^(h)	1	19	—
16.	Manipur	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
18.	Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
19.	Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	1	—
20.	Odisha	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 ^(j)	2	9	1
21.	Punjab	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 ^(k)	—	7	—
22.	Rajasthan	10	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—

23.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
25.	Telangana	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
26.	Tripura	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
27.	Uttarakhand	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
28.	Uttar Pradesh	31	3	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—
29.	West Bengal	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES																						
30.	The NCT of Delhi	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
31.	Puducherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
32.	Nominated	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
TOTAL		245	68	48	15	8	12	11	10	1	63	7	244	1								

Others

(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

- (a) TDP-3, TRS-1
- (b) BPF-1
- (c) INLD-1
- (d) J&K PDP-2
- (e) RJD-1, JMM-1
- (f) JD(S)-1
- (g) KC(M)-1, IUML-1
- (h) NCP-6, SS-3, RPI(A)-1
- (i) NPF-1
- (j) BJD-7
- (k) SAD-3
- (l) SDF-1
- (m) DMK-4
- (n) TDP-3
- (o) AITC-12
- (p) Nominated-10

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE / UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURES

States/Union territories	Seats (Actual)	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total (Present)	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.	243	5	85	—	1	—	—	—	—	121 ^(a)	5	217	26
Bihar L.C.	75	5	22	—	2	—	—	—	—	40 ^(b)	4	75	2
Chhattisgarh L.A.	91	39	49	—	—	—	1	—	—	1 ^(c)	1	91	—
Goa L.A.	40	9	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 ^(d)	5	40	—
Gujarat L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	68	36	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ^(e)	4	68	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.	81	6	43	—	1	—	1	—	—	30 ^(f)	—	81	—
Karnataka L.A.	225	122	44	—	—	—	—	—	40	9 ^(g)	9	224	1
Karnataka L.C.	75	28	30	—	—	—	—	—	12	1 ^(h)	4	75	—
Kerala L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	231	57	163	—	—	—	4	—	—	2 ⁽ⁱ⁾	3	229	2
Maharashtra L.A.	289	42	122	1	—	41	—	—	—	74 ^(j)	7	287	2
Maharashtra L.C.	78	21	12	—	—	28	—	—	—	10 ^(k)	7	78	—
Manipur L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.	59	30	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	14 ^(l)	13	59	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mizoram L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	60	8	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	38 ^(m)	8	60	—
Orissa L.A.	147	16	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	118 ⁽ⁿ⁾	2	147	—
Punjab L.A.	117	43	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	59 ^(o)	3	117	—
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	235	5	—	10	8	—	—	—	—	211 ^(p)	—	234	1
Telangana L.A.	119	20	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	91 ^(q)	1	119 ^(r)	1
Telangana L.C.	40	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 ^(s)	—	28	12
Tripura L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand L.A.	71	36	28	—	—	—	2	—	—	5 ^(s)	—	71	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	404	28	40	—	—	1	80	—	—	247 ^(t)	6	402 ^(u)	2
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	100	2	7	—	—	—	46	—	—	35 ^(u)	4	94	6
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES													
Delhi L.A.	70	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	67 ^(v)	—	70	—
Puducherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Including one nominated member.

a) Janata Dal (United)-97 and Rashtriya Janata Dal-24

b) Janata Dal (United)-33, Rashtriya Janata Dal-6, Lok Jan Shakti Party-1, Chairman-1 and Deputy Chairman-1

c) Nominated-1

d) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-3 and Goa Vikas Party-2

e) Himachal Lokhit Party-1

f) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-19, Jharkhand Vikas Morcha(P)-2, All India Jharkhand Student's Union-4, Marxist Co-ordination-1, Jai Bharat

Samanta Party-1, Jharkhand Party-1, Nau Jawan Sangharsh Morcha-1 and Speaker-1

- g) Badavara Shramikara Raitara Congress Party-3, Karnataka Janata Paksha-2, Sarvodaya Karnataka Paksha-1, Karnataka Makkala Paksha-1, Speaker-1 and Nominated-1
Chairman-1
- h) Speaker-1 and Nominated-1
- i) Shivsena Party-62, Peasant's and Workers Party-3, Bahujan Vikas Aghadi-3, All India Majalis-a-Ittehadul Muslimeen-2, Maharashtra Navnirman Sena-1, Samajwadi Party-1, Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh-1, Rashtriya Samaj Party-1
- j) Shivsena-7, Lokbharti-1, Peasants and Workers Party of India-1, People Republican Party-1
- k) United Democratic Party-8, Hill State People's Democratic Party-3, National people's Party-2 and North East Social Democratic Party-2
- l) Naga People's Front-38
- m) Biju Janata Dal-117 and Samatakaranti Dal-1
- n) Shiromani Akali Dal-59
- o) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-150, Desia Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam-28, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-23, Pattali Makkal Katchi-3, Manithaneyya Makkal Katchi-2, Puthiya Thamizhagam-2, All India Forward Bloc-1, Nominated Member-1 and Hon'ble Speaker-1
- q) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-65, Telugu Desam Party-15, All India Majlis Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen-7, YSR Congress Party-3 and Nominated-1
- r) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-11, All India Majlis Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-2, Progressive Recognised Teachers Union-2 and Nominated-6.
- s) Others-3, U.K.D.-1 and Nominated-1
- t) Samajwadi Party-229, Rashtriya Lok Dal-8, Peace Party-4, Quami Ekta Dal-2, Apna Dal-1, Ittehad-E-Millait Council-1, All India Trinamool Congress-1 and Nominated-1
- u) Samajwadi Party-29, Shikashak Dal (Non-Political)-5 and Rastriya Lok Dal-1 (UP Leg. Council)
- v) Aam Aadmi Party-67

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