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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## **THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION**

EDITOR: T.K. Viswanathan

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.

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## EDITORIAL NOTE

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Article 87 (1) of the Constitution of India provides for President's Address to members of both the Houses of Parliament assembled together at the commencement of the first session after each General Election to the Lok Sabha and at the commencement of the first session each year. This year's first Session, the Budget Session, commenced on 21 February 2011. On the same day, the President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil addressed members of both Houses of the Parliament in the Central Hall. As usual, the President's Address contained a review of the performance of the Government and its policies. We include the text of the Address in this issue of the *Journal*.

The issue of human rights of vulnerable groups requiring special protection has been critically examined by Ms. Deepali Mathur, Lecturer in B.P.S. Women's University, Sonapat, Haryana and an intern with the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, Lok Sabha, in her article "Parliamentary Oversight of Human Rights: A Case Study of Disability in India" which has been included in this issue of the *Journal*. Based on the research study during the author's Internship in Lok Sabha in 2008, the article is an attempt to understand as to where a social issue like disability stands in the agenda of the supreme legislative body of our country and how it has been addressed so far. The article also looked at parliamentary mechanisms existing in other Parliaments to address issues relating to disability. We hope our readers will find it interesting and thought-provoking.

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

In our constant pursuit of making the *Journal* more enriching and useful, we always invite and welcome suggestions for its further improvement. We also welcome practice and problem-oriented, non-partisan articles in the field of parliamentary procedures and institutions from members of Parliament and State Legislatures, scholars and all others interested in the field of parliamentary political science.

—T.K. Viswanathan  
*Editor*



## ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT TO PARLIAMENT

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

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

The President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil, addressed the members of both the Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 21 February 2011.

We reproduce below the text of the Address.

—Editor

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*Honourable members,*

I welcome you to the First Session of the new decade. I hope this will be a very productive and useful session.

*Honourable members,*

Our heart goes out to the people of Ladakh, who suffered the consequences of a severe cloud-burst, leading to an unprecedented loss of life and property. My Government has taken effective measures for the immediate relief and rehabilitation of the affected people and it stands committed to completing the remaining tasks with the utmost urgency.

Recently, we suffered a national loss in the death of Pandit Bhimsen Joshi. The void left by his death in the cultural life of our country will be difficult to fill.



The President, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil arriving in procession to address members of Parliament on 21 February 2011

*Honourable members,*

The Commonwealth Games in October last were a great success. Our sports persons secured an unprecedented medal tally. The citizens of Delhi displayed exemplary discipline and courtesy. We are proud of these achievements.

*Honourable members,*

We have gone through a difficult year for our country. Inflation has been a problem in the past year. Certain parts of the country have suffered from unacceptably high levels of violence, especially areas affected by left-wing extremism and the Kashmir Valley. There has been a grievance in some quarters that the benefits intended for the poor through anti-poverty programmes have not reached them in full measure.

My government's foremost priorities in 2011-2012 will be :

- (i) to combat inflation and, in particular, to protect the common man from the impact of rising food prices;
- (ii) to address frontally the concern regarding the lack of probity and integrity in public life;
- (iii) to sustain the momentum of economic growth, while ensuring that the poor, the weak and the disadvantaged get a fair share in the fruits of growth;
- (iv) to maintain an uncompromising vigil on the internal and external security fronts; and
- (v) to pursue a foreign policy which will ensure that our voice is heard and our interests are protected in global fora.

The Indian economy continues to be on a trajectory of high growth despite an adverse global environment. The policies we followed to handle the global financial meltdown stand vindicated. However, there is no room for complacency. We have to strive to make the domestic environment more conducive to investment, encouraging public as well as private investment, and domestic as well as foreign investment, particularly foreign direct investment. We have to maintain the momentum for reforms on a wide front.

My Government is deeply concerned over the adverse impact of inflation on the *aam aadmi* and the threat it poses to the growth momentum. It has taken a number of pro-active measures to counteract the ill-effects of inflation. The import regime has been liberalized to ease supply constraints of critical items. Exports of commodities like

edible oils and pulses have been banned. Pulses are being supplied at subsidized prices through the public distribution system. Public sector units have been directed to open more retail outlets for selling vegetables to individual consumers. The issue prices for rice and wheat for the public distribution system have not been changed for the last eight years. These steps have shown results. Cereal prices, a dominant cause of concern last year, have been in check. In fact, inflation was declining until November last when unseasonal rains in some States, led to a spurt in vegetable prices. These prices have come down again following the arrival of the fresh crop.

The long term solution lies in increasing productivity and production. My Government has provided huge incentives to our farmers to produce more. The minimum support price for paddy has been raised from ₹ 550 to ₹ 1000 per quintal and that for wheat from ₹ 630 to ₹ 1100 per quintal over a six year period. The support price for sugarcane has been increased by more than 50 per cent over the past two years. We have continued to give incentives through the supply of fertilizers at subsidized prices. The new nutrient based system is likely to enhance the rational use of fertilisers. The *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana*, has pumped in investment of around ₹ 35,000 crore in agriculture. The National Food Security Mission has taken the green revolution to Eastern India. Credit flows to agriculture have reached record levels. Nearly one crore hectares have been brought under assured irrigation since 2005-06. Water conservation measures have been taken up on a war footing under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

*Honourable members,*

My Government stands committed to ensuring that farmers get remunerative prices for their produce. They should be able to sell to the consumer without impediments being placed on them. Measures necessary to ensure this fall largely in the domain of States. Concrete steps will be taken to augment investment and provide suitable incentives to the States in this direction.

I had announced earlier my government's commitment to bring forward a Food Security Law that will entitle statutorily every family, below the poverty line, to food grains at highly subsidized prices. Important inputs in this regard have been received from the National Advisory Council. The States are being consulted as the success of the programme hinges critically on their commitment to reforms in the public distribution system.

*Honourable members,*

Our citizens deserve good governance; it is their entitlement and our obligation. My Government stands committed to improving the quality of governance and enhancing transparency, probity and integrity in public life. A Group of Ministers is considering all measures, including legislative and administrative, to tackle corruption and improve transparency. The Group will consider issues relating to the formulation of a public procurement policy and enunciation of public procurement standards, review and abolition of discretionary powers enjoyed by the Ministers, introduction of an open and competitive system of exploiting natural resources, fast tracking of cases against public servants charged with corruption, and amendments to the relevant laws to facilitate quicker action against public servants. It will also consider issues relating to the State funding of elections. The report of the Group of Ministers is expected soon. A bill to give protection to whistleblowers has been introduced in the Parliament. My Government has also decided to ratify the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

The subject of electoral reforms has been debated over the years. I am sure that all parties across the political spectrum support the need for bringing about such reforms. I am happy to share with the Honourable Members that my Government has constituted a committee on electoral reforms to fast track the process. The committee has held regional conferences with the concerned stakeholders. This will culminate in a national conference in April this year. It is expected that this process of consultation would lead to a consensus on an acceptable agenda of reforms.

My Government attaches high priority to improving the delivery of justice and reducing delays in the disposal of cases. The details of the National Mission for Delivery of Justice and Legal Reforms are expected to be finalized soon. This should result in re-engineering of procedures, improving of human resources in this sector and leveraging of information technology. The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, already introduced in the Parliament, is intended to enhance the accountability of the judiciary, thereby improving its image and efficiency.

*Honourable members,*

The issue of black money has attracted a lot of attention in the recent past, especially that allegedly stashed away in foreign banks. Government fully shares the concern about the ill-effects of black money whether generated by evasion of taxes on income earned

legitimately or through illegal activities. My government stands committed to tackling the menace frontally. It requires diligent, sustained effort by all law enforcement agencies, including those of the State governments.

My Government has taken many steps to strengthen the legal framework, build new institutions, and improve capacity to tackle this problem. A multidisciplinary study has been commissioned to study its ramifications for national security and recommend a suitable framework to tackle it. The Government is also working closely with the international community, especially through the G-20, to expedite the process of identification and recovery of such money. India is now a member of the Financial Action Task Force in recognition of its anti-money laundering and anti-tax evasion measures. India has also gained membership of the Eurasian Group and the Task Force on Financial Integrity and Economic Development. My Government has taken steps to facilitate exchange of information for tax purposes with such countries and entities where Indian citizens may have parked their money. The early results have been encouraging. These steps have led to additional collection of taxes of ₹ 34,601 crore and detection of additional income of ₹ 48,784 crore. My Government will spare no effort in bringing back to India what belongs to it and to bring the guilty to book.

*Honourable members,*

Infrastructure is critical for development. My Government has accorded the highest priority to improving infrastructure. The investment of over ₹ 20 lakh crore in the Eleventh Plan is more than twice the investment in the Tenth Plan. This is proposed to be doubled in the Twelfth Plan.

This huge quantum of investment cannot be funded by the Government alone. It needs to be supplemented by private participation. My Government has put in place the required framework for a transparent public-private partnership. The contribution of the private sector has reached 34 per cent of the total investment in infrastructure last year.

The Indian telecom network has expanded to almost 800 million connections. The wireless network is the second largest in the world. My Government is now making concerted efforts to take mobile and broadband services to the rural areas.

My Government proposes to extend the coverage of private FM radio services to all cities with a population of one lakh and above. A total of 806 new FM radio channels in 283 cities are proposed to be set up. It is also proposed to give incentives to future FM radio operations in Jammu & Kashmir, the North Eastern States and the island territories.

Electricity is vital for our rapidly growing and increasingly inclusive economy. Although the programme to add power generation capacity shows improvement, energy shortages continue. My Government is committed to enhancing the per capita consumption of electricity, especially in the rural areas. Total electrification of all villages is being accorded priority. Supply of quality power at reasonable prices to all, including farmers, will be possible if there is greater efficiency in the power sector. This requires concerted action on reforms in the power sector, particularly in improving the financial and technical capabilities of the electricity distribution companies in the States.

My Government is committed to making the coal sector more efficient, productive, environment friendly and consumer oriented. Steps are underway to augment the growth in coal production from the mines in the public sector as well as captive mines in order to meet the growing demands mainly of the power sector.

The National Solar Mission has been operationalised. The programme for adding 20,000 MW of solar capacity by 2020 has taken off.

My Government considers the mineral wealth of the country as a vital national resource which has to be harnessed towards rapid industrial development and inclusive growth. The Mines & Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act is proposed to be replaced with a new piece of legislation, which will, among other measures, ensure that local communities benefit adequately from the development process.

An efficient, reliable and safe transport system is vital for fostering rapid economic growth. My Government has set up a High Level National Transport Development Policy Committee for evolving a policy framework to provide an integrated and sustainable transport system.

Airport development is proceeding well. A state-of-the-art, integrated terminal has been operationalised in Delhi last year, making a new beginning in setting up world class infrastructure in this sector with public-private participation.

The tonnage under Indian flag crossed the 10 million mark for the first time in October, 2010. The capacity of Indian ports crossed one billion tonnes per annum in January, 2011.

The Indian Railways have prepared a roadmap for high growth, rapid expansion of their network, augmentation of capacity and modernization. Work on the Eastern & Western Dedicated Freight Corridors has commenced.

The development of highways is receiving priority attention. Almost 16,000 kms of road construction works is in progress. My Government has approved a scheme for the development of over 1,100 km of national highways and 4,300 km of state roads in left-wing extremism affected areas as a special project. The Arunachal Pradesh package for road & highways, involving development of about 2300 km length of roads, including the trans-Arunachal Highway, is expected to be completed by June, 2015.

There has been a massive growth in foreign tourist arrivals despite the global meltdown. Considering the immense potential of employment generation offered by the tourism sector, my Government proposes to provide training to at least ten thousand unemployed youth in this field.

To enhance the country's energy security, my Government is encouraging the national oil companies to aggressively pursue equity oil and gas opportunities overseas. The ninth round of the New Exploration Licensing Policy has been launched to harness the hydrocarbon potential of the country. Identification and exploitation of shale gas potential are being given priority.

Special Economic Zones have provided the requisite facilities to support production for export, with exports from such zones more than doubling last year to exceed ₹ 2 lakh crore. The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor, which is under implementation, will provide world class infrastructure for manufacturing.

The micro, small and medium enterprises sector continues to retain its dynamism in terms of production, employment generation and contribution to exports. New initiatives will be launched shortly based on the report of the Task Force on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

The *khadi* sector is a very large employer, with *khadi* and village units giving employment to over one crore persons. A comprehensive *Khadi* Reform Programme has been launched.

My Government is steadfast in the pursuit of inclusive growth and empowerment of the weaker sections of our society. More than 10 lakh titles have been distributed so far under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act. The Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and the Tribal Sub Plan guidelines have been reviewed to ensure effective fulfillment of their objectives. Works under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee



Act, designed to improve productivity, can now be taken up on private land belonging to members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other disadvantaged sections. Scholarship rates have been revised which will benefit 45 lakh students belonging to the Scheduled castes. More than 38 lakh students belonging to minority communities have benefitted from various scholarship schemes designed to assist them. Honourable members would be glad to know that close to half of these beneficiaries are girl students. The number of scholarships under the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Scheduled Caste students has been increased.

In 2004, my Government unveiled an innovative programme of *Bharat Nirman*. It was designed to improve the quality of life in our villages and small towns by addressing gaps in rural infrastructure. The second phase began in 2009.

Nearly 90,000 villages have been electrified and free electricity connections have been provided to about 1.40 crore households below the poverty line. There has been impressive progress in bringing additional area under assured irrigation and connecting rural areas with all weather roads. The target of 40 per cent rural teledensity by 2014 is likely to be exceeded. All *panchayats* will be provided with broad band connectivity in the next three years.

The original target of providing safe drinking water to more than 55,000 uncovered habitations has been nearly achieved; only 103 habitations now remain uncovered. Nearly 70 lakh houses were constructed in the first phase of *Bharat Nirman*. My Government now has an ambitious target of constructing 120 lakh houses during 2009-14 and 45 lakh houses have been constructed already.

My Government had introduced a Constitutional Amendment Bill to provide reservation for women in the Parliament and the State legislatures. This has been passed by the Rajya Sabha and I hope sincerely that it will be considered by the Lok Sabha at the earliest.

The Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill has also been introduced in the Parliament. My Government also proposes to introduce a bill regarding protection of children from sexual offences.

To address the needs of the old and the needy, my Government has launched 'Swavalamban', an old age pension scheme for workers in the unorganized sectors of the economy.

I am happy to inform you that my government has taken a series

of steps to commemorate the 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversaries of Rabindra Nath Tagore and Swami Vivekananda in a befitting manner.

*Honourable members,*

A strong and prosperous nation needs healthy and educated citizens. During the last seven years, my Government has endeavoured to ensure that our future generations are healthy, well educated and equipped to compete in the global market place. India is among the few countries with a legally guaranteed Right to Work. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act has provided an effective social security net for the poor who are assured employment for 100 days and a wage rate of ₹ 100 per day, adjusted with the cost of living index. Under this programme, employment was provided to around 5.25 crore households in 2009-10. Nearly 10 crore accounts have been opened to ensure transparency, convenience and financial inclusion.

The Right to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act is another step in my government's approach to right-based governance. The *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* has been aligned to the implementation of this Act. It has been scaled up to universalize elementary education with a universal mid-day meal programme to improve both enrolment and retention.

My Government is committed to universalizing secondary education through the *Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan*. A girls' hostel is being set up in each of the 3,500 educationally backward blocks in the country to bring secondary education within the reach of girls. The *Saakshar Bharat* programme is designed to improve adult literacy, especially among the disadvantaged sections of society. By 2012, it will extend to all 365 districts that have poor adult female literacy levels.

Our country has a huge advantage in terms of being a young nation. Our young people have to be invested with skills if we are to reap the demographic dividend. To address the skill deficit in various sectors, my Government is taking steps to effect changes in the Apprenticeship Act, to introduce a large number of modular training courses, and to make skills training bankable.

The National Rural Health Mission was introduced to address the need for comprehensive health care in rural areas. So far, more than ₹ 53,000 crore has been provided to the States for augmenting the health infrastructure. During the last five years, my Government has also approved the appointment of more than 53,500 health workers in

the health sub-centres in 235 districts considered extremely deficient in respect of health services. The coverage of beneficiaries of *Janani Suraksha Yojana* has increased from around six lakh in 2005-06 to nearly one crore in 2009-10. The benefits are already getting reflected in a decline in infant mortality rates.

My Government has initiated a new national programme for the prevention and control of cancer, diabetes, cardio-vascular diseases and stroke. It is expected that more than 15 crore people over the age of 30 and pregnant women of all age groups would be screened under this programme.

*Honourable members,*

Scientific and technological competence of a high order is essential for sustained economic growth. A significant milestone was achieved in the three-stage indigenous nuclear programme with the commissioning of the second Power Reactor Processing Plant in Tarapur. An Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research is being established to promote inter-disciplinary research and impart instruction in the frontier areas of science and technology. A Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council will be set up to augment efforts on food security, promote industrial research and development and facilitate innovation in biotechnology. A national programme for Crop Genetic Enhancement Network will be launched to develop improved varieties. A Biotechnology Regulatory Authority of India Bill is proposed to be introduced in this session. A National Science & Engineering Research Board has been notified to provide impetus for promoting basic research in the country.

Management of water resources of our country poses a major challenge. Emphasis will be given to increasing public awareness and ensuring participation of stakeholders in water management. Further, an integrated river basin approach, combining both surface and ground water, using advanced technological tools, would be adopted for water management and conservation.

My Government attaches the highest importance to the implementation of all laws relating to the protection of the environment and forests. The rapid pace of economic growth is imposing new challenges. A developing country like ours must find ways to strike an appropriate balance between environmental imperatives and developmental needs. My Government has constituted a Group of Ministers to look into all issues relating to the reconciliation of environmental concerns arising out of different kinds of developmental activities, without in any way diluting our pursuit of ecologically sustainable growth paths.

Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the central and the State Governments. Several measures have been initiated by my Government under the National Ganga River Basin Authority. A consortium of seven IITs is preparing a Basin Management Plan for the river Ganga.

My Government has established a National Green Tribunal to ensure effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources.

The maintenance of law and order is the primary responsibility of the State Governments with the support of the Central Government. Terrorism, fundamentalism, ethnic violence and left wing extremism continue to pose major challenges. My Government initiated a major revamp in the security apparatus following the terrorist attack on Mumbai. A Multi-Agency Centre and Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centres have been operationalised; the National Investigation Agency has been constituted. Regional hubs of National Security Guards have been established. Nearly a hundred new battalions of Central para-military forces have been sanctioned and many have been raised in the last two years. Coastal security has been strengthened. My Government is also committed to provide grants-in-aid of more than ₹ 2,000 crore to the States, over the next five years, to fill the gaps in training and infrastructure. Except for two incidents of terror in Pune and Varanasi, the internal security scenario has largely been under control.

The increase in police forces, with emphasis on recruitment from areas affected by left-wing extremism, has begun to show results. My Government has recently approved an Integrated Action Plan for 60 selected tribal and backward districts, in nine states, in order to address the felt needs of the local population.

The situation in Jammu & Kashmir has improved. A number of pro-active measures have been taken by the Central and the State governments. An all party delegation visited the State. The interlocutors have also been engaged fruitfully in their endeavours. Intensive engagement with various groups in the North-East has largely reduced violence in those States.

*Honourable members,*

I take this opportunity to salute the brave men and women of our armed forces. My Government will continue to ensure the welfare of servicemen and ex-servicemen and insist on the highest levels of probity and professionalism in the armed forces.

My Government is taking all necessary steps to transform our armed forces into a modern force that is equipped to meet the security challenges of the twenty first century. Special attention is being paid to the indigenous development of defence technologies, the expansion of defence production capabilities, and the creation of an environment for private industry to contribute to defence production. The indigenous multi-role light combat aircraft, *Tejas*, is being inducted into the Indian Air Force.

*Honourable members,*

My Government's foreign policy priority remains the promotion and creation of an environment that is conducive to the socio-economic transformation of India. The pursuit of peace, shared prosperity and regional cooperation within the Indian sub-continent and in our extended neighbourhood will continue to guide my government's efforts. High-level visits by the Heads of States and Governments of Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka to India during the last year have led to a qualitatively new level of understanding with our neighbours. We will continue to work for the return of stability and peace in Afghanistan and to help the Afghan people's reconstruction efforts. With Pakistan we seek a peaceful resolution of issues through a meaningful dialogue so long as Pakistan does not allow its soil to be used for terrorist activities against India.

My Government has also broadened India's economic and political relations with the countries of the Gulf, West Asia, Central Asia and East Asia. My visits to China, our neighbour, and to Laos and Cambodia, promoted our links with an area which is increasingly important to India. The President of Indonesia was the Chief Guest at our Republic Day, and our relations with Malaysia, Vietnam and Japan, which were visited by the Prime Minister, continue to develop steadily.

Millions of our fellow citizens today work in the Gulf and West Asia. Indians overseas make valuable contributions to the countries of their residence and they do us proud. We will continue to work for the welfare of our diaspora, whose contributions to India we appreciate and whose links we will foster.

We have an abiding interest in peace, stability and development of countries in our extended neighbourhood. Egypt has recently seen momentous developments. As a democracy ourselves, we welcome the dawn of democracy elsewhere. My visits to the UAE and Syria

significantly consolidated our relations, as did the Prime Minister's historic visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

In Central Asia, India is now a party to the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India Pipeline Project which could potentially transform the energy scenario in this sub-region.

My Government intends to hold the second India-Africa Forum Summit in Ethiopia later this year. As the first such initiative in Africa by India, it is a measure of the special place that Africa enjoys in the hearts of the people of India.

Our relations with the major powers also continue to develop satisfactorily. The leaders of all five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council—China, France, Russia, the UK and the United States of America—visited India during 2010. My Government will continue to work to realize the full potential of these relationships in the pursuit of India's interests.

The international economic situation continues to remain complicated by the after effects of the global financial crisis. We have worked with our international partners in the G-20, the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China), and the IBSA (Indian-Brazil-South Africa) groupings to promote an open and inclusive international trading order, resisting protectionist impulses. The Vice-President represented India at the last Asia-Europe (ASEM) Summit in Belgium. We have participated in global climate change negotiations to fulfil our responsibilities as global citizens, the demands of global equity, and the imperatives of India's rapid economic transformation. As a member of the United Nations Security Council for a two-year term starting in January this year my Government will advance the cause of peace, development and security, and uphold the values of multilateralism.

*Honourable members,*

We are blessed with the benefits of democracy. Our founding fathers gave us institutions, conventions and practices that have stood us in good stead. We owe it to ourselves and to the coming generations to strengthen these institutions, conventions and practices so that our future as a strong, free, prosperous and democratic nation is assured. I offer my best wishes to all of you in this endeavour.

*Jai Hind.*

## PARLIAMENTARY OVERSIGHT OF HUMAN RIGHTS: A CASE STUDY OF DISABILITY IN INDIA

DEEPALI MATHUR\*

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The leaders of our National Movement, cutting across ideological divisions, were great champions of, and believers in, the political and socio-economic rights of the citizens. The founding fathers of our Constitution naturally gave special attention to the Fundamental Rights and the Directives Principles of State Policy, which together spell out the “fundamental freedoms” of our people. In fact, by seeking to provide an egalitarian order on the social front also, our Constitution stands out as one of the most comprehensive and self-contained documents on human rights. All the institutional and legislative provisions established in India edify a defense of human rights and proclaim a commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights to the whole world.

The Constitution of India seeks to secure for all citizens, equality of status and of opportunity and to live with dignity and grace. While Article 21 ensures protection of life and personal liberty, Article 38 lays down the policy for the State to secure a social order for the promotion of people’s welfare. Article 41 warrants that the State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the rights to work, to education, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want. It is left to the Parliament to enact appropriate legislations and facilitate other mechanisms to preserve and protect human rights in their varied dimensions, of all citizens. This study has appraised the parliamentary oversight of human rights in the context of disability.

Disability is a challenge that confronts millions of our citizens. According to a study, there are 600 million people in the world, nearly ten per cent of the world’s population, who suffer from one disability or the other. Of these, 22 million people with disability live in India as per the 2001 Census. However, some other estimates say that India is home for 90 million persons with disability. Some studies also

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estimate that the total percentage of the disabled people in India is six per cent of its population.

In India, persons with disabilities rarely get chances to participate in the mainstream activities of the society. However, according to some other studies, 60 per cent-70 per cent of the disabled in India have only mild to moderate disabilities, which reportedly do not get reflected in the Government figures. Moreover, the definitions used by the statistical organizations of India differ with the definition in the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, which is the major legislation governing the welfare of persons with disabilities. According to the Census 2001, of the 22 million with disabilities, there are 9.3 million women with disabilities, which constitute 42.46 per cent of the total disabled population. Seventy Five per cent of persons with disabilities live in rural areas, 49 per cent of disabled population is literate and mere 34 per cent are employed.

Internationally, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD) is intended as a human rights instrument with an explicit, social development dimension. It adopts a broad categorization of persons with disabilities and reaffirms that all persons with all types of disabilities must enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms. India was one of the first signatories to the UNCRPD. India is also a signatory to the Declaration on Full Participation and Equality of People with Disabilities in Asia-Pacific Region. Besides, India has signed the Biwako Millennium Framework for action towards an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society.

The self-advocacy movement of people with disabilities in India gained strength during the 1970s, but no law in this regard was enacted till the 1990s. In 1995, in tune with the needs of the times, Parliament enacted the Persons with Disabilities (PWD) Act to protect the rights of people with disability. Later, in 2005, the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities was formulated which recognizes that persons with disabilities are valuable human resources for the country. The Policy also seeks to create an environment that provides for PWDs equal opportunities, protection of their rights and full participation in society. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is the nodal Ministry coordinating all matters relating to policy implementation in respect of disability.

This study sought to understand as to where a social issue like disability stands in the agenda of the supreme legislative body of our country and how it has been addressed so far. The study also looked at parliamentary mechanisms existing in other Parliaments to address issues relating to disability. It has made earnest efforts in fulfilling wide-ranging objectives. These may be summarized as understanding the evolution and development of governmental response to disability



issues from a parliamentary perspective; bringing to light the areas on disability that warrant urgent governmental action; studying the initiatives of the Indian Parliament in addressing disability; studying parliamentary mechanisms available in other countries in respect of issues relating to disability; and studying the impact and influence of legislative systems of other countries on the Indian legislations and the National Policy on Persons with Disability.

The Study shows that the successive Governments have addressed the problems of disabled based on the inputs given by the Parliament through its various procedural devices including Questions. Over the years, devices like Rule 377, etc. have been made use of by the members to raise the issue of disability in the country and the related issues with particular reference to their constituencies. For example, in the Fourteenth Lok Sabha, members raised a large number of matters relating to disability; including: (i) providing special loans and grants to physically disabled and leprosy affected patients; (ii) protection of the rights of the disabled in the country; (iii) revision of the policies meant for the welfare of visually/physically handicapped persons; (iv) continuation of the facility of telephone booths in railway stations for physically challenged; (v) problems being faced by the deaf and dumb people in the country; (vi) ensuring assistance for the education of mentally challenged children; (vii) problems being faced by candidates who had qualified Civil Services Examination under the disabilities quota; (viii) granting travel concession in trains to handicapped persons, senior citizens and their escorts; (ix) need to open large number of middle and higher secondary schools for physically challenged children in the country; (x) problems being faced by blind people in the country; and (xi) effective implementation of "The Persons with Disabilities Act" for the benefit of disabled persons. Conscious efforts, thus, have been made by the Indian Parliament to oversee the Government programmes and other matters relating to the prevention of disabilities right from the very beginning.

In respect of Questions, the study shows that the total number of parliamentary questions asked of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as per the data available on the Fourteenth *Lok Sabha* relating to schemes and programmes and persons with disability was 250. These questions were raised to address various issues like disability schemes (6 per cent); welfare of disabled (39 per cent); polio eradication (30 per cent); blindness (8 per cent); and leprosy (16 per cent). Besides, questions were also raised to seek information from various other Ministries on the subject of disability. For example, in the Fourteenth *Lok Sabha*, apart from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (58 per cent), questions relating to disability were also asked of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (32 per cent); the Ministry of Railways (2 per cent); the Ministry of Rural Development

(1 per cent); the Ministry of Human Resource Development (2 per cent); and others (4 per cent).

One of the important mechanisms, which the Indian Parliament has resorted to address the challenge of disability is through legislations. The Parliament of India has enacted three important legislations in respect of persons with disabilities. The first was the Rehabilitation Council India Act, 1992 for regulating and monitoring the training of rehabilitation professionals and institutions and research. A more comprehensive legislation was the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, which reflects a shift from charity to right. The Act also recognizes that disability or handicap is the result of environmental restrictions and thus proposes a barrier-free environment. Another significant legislation was the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disability Act, 1999 which sought to enable and empower persons with disability to lead their lives as independently and as fully as possible within or close to their own communities.

The Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 being a path-breaking piece of legislation passed by the Indian Parliament, there remains a number of policy shortcomings in its design that are worth highlighting. While scrutinizing the Persons with Disabilities Bill, 1995, the Departmentally Related Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare noted that the effectiveness and introduction of Welfare provisions in the Bill gets diluted by limiting the entitlement as per the economic capacity and development of responsible States. The members felt that the words “within the limits of their economic capacity and development might be dropped”.

The recommendations of the Parliamentary Committees have been catalytic in the formulation of the Disability Policy in India. The role of the Estimates Committee of the Indian Parliament in this regard is very prominent as it recommended laws to ensure employment, education and rehabilitation services for disabled as early as in 1957. The study explored the recommendations of the Estimates Committee on (i) Special Education, Ministry of Scientific Research and Education (2<sup>nd</sup> Lok Sabha, 1957-58) (14<sup>th</sup> report); (ii) General Welfare, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (5<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, 1971-72) (3<sup>rd</sup> Report); and (iii) Prevention and Control of Blindness, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (6<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, 1977-78) (11<sup>th</sup> Report).

The Indian Parliament’s concern on the disability issue stands out clearly in some of the major recommendations of the Estimates Committees. The Committee laid special emphasis on the establishment of a special employment center for the disabled and ensuring employment to all categories of disabled. The Committee suggested to the Government

to formulate legislation for the promotion of education of disabled. The Committee also recommended to the Government programmes in the field of the education and rehabilitation services. The Committee strongly recommended ensuring that the money that was made available for the social welfare schemes was utilized to the full extent. It further recommended introducing a new law to repeal the Indian Lunacy Act of 1912. The Committee studied intensively the structure of the Government programmes and the recommendations were corroborated later, which set new measures to prevent disability diseases like Trachoma and Cataract in large number across the country. These efforts show a holistic approach of the Indian Parliament to the issue of disability by addressing concerns of the disabled like education, employment, health care, rehabilitation and prevention of diseases leading to disability.

The study also reveals the role of the Committee on Petitions in the matter of disability. The Committee looked into the subject of disability twice after the enforcement of the Persons with Disability Act, 1995. Following the recommendations of the Committee, the pace of implementation of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (PWD Act of 1995) acquired momentum. It has, thus, been observed that Parliamentary Committees have been instrumental in accelerating Government's response to the problems of the disabled by recommending the need of legislations to address disability in a comprehensive manner.

Other Committees which have highlighted disability issues in the recent years is Public Accounts Committee in its report on *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA) that has given enough importance to review the services and the challenges for Children with Special needs.

The Component of Disability is also reflected under the Rural Development Programme in Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), which was taken up by the parliamentary Committee in the Fourteenth Lok Sabha.

Though the word 'disabled' does not figure in context of the rights in the original Constitution nor in any of the Constitutional Amendments passed so far, but the study shows that Bills have been introduced to amend the Constitution in order to secure fundamental rights to the disabled. It is significant that individual members have raised the issues of disability in Parliament at various point of time. Interestingly, the first disability related Bill; the Blind Persons (Employment) Bill was introduced in 1980 by Professor Madhu Dandavate in the Lok Sabha long before the PWD Act of 1995. This Bill was discussed in the Lok Sabha. Similarly, another Private Member Bill, the Disabled Persons (Rehabilitation & Welfare) Bill, introduced by Shri Uttam Rathod, was also discussed in the Lok Sabha in 1990.

Though the Indian Parliament has very proactively responded towards the issue by enacting legislations for Persons with Disabilities from time to time and also ensured policy formulations by the Government, its effectiveness is still restricted in some major areas. For instance, the rural disabled is at a disadvantage when compared with their urban counterparts in respect of access to resources, employment opportunities and rehabilitation services. According to the Census of India, 2001, approximately 17 million Indians with disabilities live in rural areas while most of the country's rehabilitation centers are situated in urban areas.

While legislations are important initiatives in tackling the problems of persons with disability, it also reflects the degree of state response towards an issue, which affects millions of people in the country. But, beyond that, there are issues, which require greater accountability from the Government to address them effectively. In that context, the Parliament has an important role to play in securing governmental accountability.

The Parliament has taken noteworthy steps in addressing various issues affecting the disabled, but there are inherent challenges, as this sector requires a multi-sectoral approach. Even after the landmark legislation, the Persons with Disability Act, 1995, the type of Questions raised by the parliamentarians has remained focused more on the welfare issues but less on the rights of the disabled. There are areas where having the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MSJE) as the lead agency seems untenable and out of line with the international practice. In this context, the Estimates Committee report has rightly pointed out that since the subject of disability still falls under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and keeping in view the increased obligations in terms of the International Convention as well as the Disability Act and the changing socio-economic scenario, there is a need for consideration of a separate Department dealing with persons with disabilities.

While it is a fact that the Parliament has significantly reviewed the Government institutions and reports in appraising the implementation of programmes and schemes for ensuring the rights of the disabled, it has to be borne in mind that it makes such evaluation based on the figures given by the National Sample Survey Organization and the Census which may be at variance with actual figures of prevalence of disability. In this regard, unlike in India, in some countries like South Africa, all the national and international reports have to be debated in the Parliament and the Parliament must ensure that the reports contain a wide variety of views, including those of the civil society. Our Parliament may also consider seeking support from the civil society groups in the field of disability. In this regard, it is pertinent to note

that countries like Canada are giving more comprehensive attention to the status of the disabled through its Standing Committee on Human Resource, Social Development and the Status of Persons with Disabilities (HUMA).

As disability rights are now gaining international recognition, India has also proactively responded for the welfare of the disabled and their rights and was one of the first signatories to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD). Some areas where the Convention is likely to have implications for disability policy in India include: (i) a wider definition of “accessibility”, going beyond the physical environment which is the focus of current access policies (e.g. access to information); (ii) greater focus on what “economic capacity of states” means in practical terms; and (iii) expansion of the definition of disabilities to include some areas like developmental disorders which are not covered under the current PWD Act. In this regard, it may be mentioned that in a Workshop organized by the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disability on the Impact of the International Convention (United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability), it was pointed out that the Parliament needs to amend 122 laws related to education, industry, labour, etc., to bring it in consonance with the provisions of the UNCRPD, signed and ratified by India in December 2006. These are areas, which warrant the focused attention of our parliamentarians.

In the *Fourteenth Lok Sabha*, Honourable Speaker, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, in a significant initiative had constituted five Parliamentary Forums, which give parliamentarians a platform to enhance their knowledge and awareness on specific issues of national concern. In line with this, our Parliament may like to consider constituting a Parliamentary Forum on Disability to help the parliamentarians in recognizing their role better in reaching out to the core issues like health, education, rehabilitation and employment of the disabled. It would also provide a platform to voluntary organizations and civil society groups working in the disability sector in rural and urban areas to share their experiences for better implementation of the laws and ensuring the right of the disabled.

## PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

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### CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

*Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Conference of Speakers and Presiding Officers of the Commonwealth (CSPOC), Douglas:* The meeting of the Standing Committee of the Conference of Speakers and Presiding Officers of the Commonwealth (CSPOC) was hosted by the Parliament of the Isle of Man in Douglas from 12 to 15 January 2011. The meeting was attended by Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar being the member and past host of the Conference. She was accompanied by Shri T.K. Vishwanathan, Secretary General, Lok Sabha.

*CPA Mid-year Executive Committee Meeting, Yukon:* CPA Mid Year Executive Committee Meeting was held in Yukon, Canada from 23 to 28 February 2011. The meeting was attended by Shri Harmohinder Singh Chhatha, Minister of Cooperation and Supplies, Government of Haryana and a regional representative from India. Shri Deependra Singh Shekhawat, Speaker Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha and Member of the working party of CPA attended the Meeting as an alternate to Shri Tanka Bahadur Rai, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly and the regional representative from India Region, who could not attend the meeting due to Assembly elections in Assam.

*3<sup>rd</sup> CPA Asia Regional Conference, Colombo:* The 3<sup>rd</sup> CPA Asia Regional Conference was hosted in Colombo by the Parliament of Sri Lanka from 12 to 16 February 2011. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar attended the Conference as the Chief Guest. She was accompanied by Shri T.K. Viswanathan, Secretary General, Lok Sabha. Delegates from Bangladesh, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka also attended the Conference.

The Speaker, Lok Sabha delivered an Address at the Opening Ceremony of the Conference. Three Plenary Sessions were held during the Conference. The topics for the Plenary Sessions were 'Climate Change and National Disaster', 'Poverty Alleviation' and 'Mother and Child'. The Speaker, Lok Sabha was the lead Speaker in the Plenary Session on "Poverty Alleviation".



The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar with the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, Mr. D.M. Jayaratne; the Speaker, Parliament of Sri Lanka, Mr. Chamal Rajapaksa; and the Leader of Opposition, Parliament of Sri Lanka, Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe at the Opening Ceremony of the 3<sup>rd</sup> CPA Asia Regional Conference in Colombo on 12 February 2011



The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar with the Speaker, Parliament of Sri Lanka, Mr. Chamal Rajapaksa





The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar calling on the President of Sri Lanka, Mr. Mahinda Rajapaksa at Temple Trees at Colombo on 12 February 2011. Shri T.K. Viswanathan, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and Shri Ashok Kumar Kantha, High Commissioner of India to Sri Lanka are also in the picture



The Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, Mr. D.M. Jayaratne presenting a memento to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar. Shri T.K. Viswanathan, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and Mr. A.H.M Azwer Alhaj, Member of the Parliament of Sri Lanka are also in the picture



The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar being received by Rt. Honourable Mr. John Bercow, Speaker, House of Commons in London on 18 January 2011



The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar with the Speaker of the House of Lords Rt. Honourable Ms. Helene Valerie Hayman in London on 18 January 2011

**BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS**

On the birth anniversaries of national leaders whose portraits adorn the Central Hall of Parliament House, functions are organised 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 brought out on the occasion.

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period 1 January to 31 March 2011:

*Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose:* On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a function was held on 23 January 2011 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Chairman of the BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

*Lala Lajpat Rai:* On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai, a function was held on 28 January 2011 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Leader of the House in the Lok Sabha and Union Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee; Union Ministers; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Lala Lajpat Rai.

*Smt. Sarojini Naidu:* On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Smt. Sarojini Naidu, a function was held on 13 February 2011 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Chairman of the BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers, Smt. Krishna Tirath and Shri Ashwani Kumar; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Smt. Sarojini Naidu.

*Shri Morarji Desai:* On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Morarji Desai, a function was held on 28 February 2011 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha; and officers of

the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Shri Morarji Desai.

*Dr. Rammanohar Lohia:* On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, a function was held on 23 March 2011 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; the Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Arun Jaitely; the Chairman of the BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Dr. Rammanohar Lohia.

## **EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS**

### **Foreign Parliamentary Delegations Visiting India**

*Austria:* A 9-member Parliamentary Delegation from Austria led by Her Excellency, Mrs. Barbara Prammer, President of the National Council of the Austrian Parliament visited India from 6 to 11 February 2011.

On 7 February 2011, the Delegation had meetings with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal; the Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; the Chairman of the Standing Committee on External Affairs, Shri Ananth Kumar; and the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K. Rahman Khan. Later in the evening, the Delegation called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, who hosted a cultural programme, followed by a Banquet in honour of the Delegation. The next day, on 8 February 2011, the Delegation called on the President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil. Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra, Hyderabad and Chennai.

*Republic of Korea:* A 16-member Parliamentary Delegation from the Republic of Korea led by His Excellency, Mr. Park Hee Tae, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea visited India from 22 to 26 March 2011. On 25 March 2011, the Delegation called on the Vice-President of India and the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari. Later in the evening, the Delegation called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, who hosted a cultural programme, followed by a Banquet in honour of the Delegation. Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra and Jaipur.

**INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS VISITING ABROAD**

*United Kingdom:* A 13-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar visited the United Kingdom from 15 to 19 January 2011. The other members of the Delegation were Sarvashri Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Sanjay Nirupam, H.D. Kumaraswamy, Dushyant Singh, K. Sugumar, all Members of Parliament and Shri T.K. Viswanathan, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. Shri U.S. Saxena, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

**Visit of Foreign Dignitaries to Parliament House Estate**

*Singapore:* Ms. Indranee Rajah, Deputy Speaker, Parliament of Singapore called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha Smt. Meira Kumar on 10 January 2011.

*Nepal:* The Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar called on the President of Nepal, His Excellency, Dr. Ram Baran Yadav in New Delhi on 3 February 2011. His Excellency, Dr. Ram Baran Yadav was on a 10-day visit to India.

*Uruguay:* His Excellency, Mr. Danilo Astori, Vice-President of Uruguay called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 24 February 2011.

*Germany:* Dr. Hans-Gert Poettering, former President of the European Parliament called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 28 February 2011.

**Visit of Dignitaries from India to Parliament House Estate**

*Andhra Pradesh:* Dr. A. Chakrapani, Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 23 March 2011.

**PARLIAMENT MUSEUM**

During the period 1 January to 31 March 2011, a total of 7,601 visitors visited the Museum. Apart from 1,910 general visitors, 3,465 students from 53 schools/colleges from all over the country visited the Museum. A number of present and former members of Parliament, members of State legislatures and foreign dignitaries/delegations also visited the Museum. Among the foreign dignitaries, an Austrian Parliamentary Delegation led by Mrs. Barbara Prammer, President of the National

Council of Austrian Parliament visited the Museum. Delegations from the Parliaments of Namibia, Mauritius, Uganda and US Congressional Staffers also visited the Museum during the quarter. As many as 1,21,722 visitors have visited the Museum till 31 March 2011.

#### **BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING**

*Lecture Series for Members of Parliament:* As part of the Lecture Series for the Members of Parliament, a Lecture on “*Empowering India through Public Information Infrastructure and Innovations*” by Shri Sam Pitroda, Advisor to the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh was organised on 23 March 2011. The Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K. Rehman Khan, delivered the Introductory Remarks while the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri T.K. Viswanathan, proposed the Vote of Thanks.

*Study Visits:* During the period from 1 January to 31 March 2011, Study visits were organized for: (i) 7 student candidates of Masters in Public Policy at the Harvard Kennedy School, USA, on 5 January 2011; (ii) 69 delegates of the *Confindustria*, the nation-wide Confederation of Industries of Italy, on 5 January 2011; (iii) 50 students from the Harvard Business School, USA, on 14 January 2011; (iv) 22 foreign diplomats attending the 50<sup>th</sup> Professional Course at the Foreign Service Institute, New Delhi, on 1 February 2011; (v) 4 Members of the Parliamentary Committee on External Affairs, Defence and Security of the Parliament of Namibia, on 9 February 2011; (vi) 22 senior citizens from Mauritius, on 9 February 2011; (vii) 3 Members of the Committee on Equal Opportunities of the Parliament of Uganda, from 8 to 11 March 2011; (viii) 18 foreign students from various countries attending a Capacity Building Programme at the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi, on 11 March 2011; (ix) 16 members from the Women's Leadership Board of the Harvard Kennedy School, USA, on 14 March 2011; (x) 56 students from the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, visiting India on an Education Tour, on 14 March 2011; (xi) 3 Delegates from the Parliament of Uganda, from 23 to 25 March 2011.

Besides, 32 other Study Visits (National) were conducted for the students, teachers and officials of various schools, and organizations in India. A total of 1,696 participants attended these visits.

*Appreciation Courses:* Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for the following participants:



(i) 23 Probationers of the Indian Railway Accounts Service, Indian Railway Personnel Service and Indian Railway Transport Management Service, from 4 to 7 January 2011; (ii) 10 Probationers of the Indian Corporate Law Service, from 19 to 21 January 2011; (iii) 14 Probationers of the Indian Railway Service of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, from 17 to 18 February 2011; (iv) 42 Probationers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and Probationers of the Indian Statistical Service, from 21 to 25 February 2011; (v) 151 Probationers of the Indian Revenue Service, from 1 to 4 March 2011; (vi) 5 Probationers of the Indian Railways Protection Force, from 21 to 23 March 2011.

*Training Programmes:* A Training Programme on 'Online Filing of Tax Deducted at Source (TDS)' for Officials of Budget & Payment (B&P) and Pay & Account Officer (P&AO) Branch was organised on 3 February 2011. The Training Programme was conducted by the Manager, National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) at the BPST.

*International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting:* The 26<sup>th</sup> International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting was organized from 11 January to 11 February 2011. Fifty four participants from 35 countries attended the Programme under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC), the Special Commonwealth Assistance for Africa Programme (SCAAP) and the Colombo Plan. One officer from the Lok Sabha Secretariat, two Officers from the Rajya Sabha Secretariat and two Officers from the Kerala Legislative Assembly Secretariat also attended the Programme. The trainees were attached with the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Secretariat for 4 days as part of the Study Visit to one of the State Legislatures in India. The trainees attended the Opening Day's Session of the Commonwealth Association Legislative Council (CALC) Conference held in Hyderabad on 9 February 2011.

## PRIVILEGE ISSUES

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### LOK SABHA

During the period 1 January 2011 to 31 March 2011, the Committee of Privileges held two sittings on 13 January and 3 March 2011 while the Committee on Ethics held three sittings on 28 January, 15 February and 29 March 2011. One report each by the Committee of Privileges and the Committee on Ethics were presented during the period.

#### I. Committee of Privileges

The Committee of Privileges of the 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha presented their First Report to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 28 February 2011 on the notice of question of privilege given by Shri R.P.N. Singh, MP and the then Minister of State for Road and Transport and Highways. The Report was laid on the Table of the House on 4 March 2011. The notice was given by the Minister regarding his detention at district Raebareli (Uttar Pradesh) while he was going to inspect the construction work of a bridge at Dalamau on river Ganga by the district authorities. The Committee concluded that a Minister in the performance of his executive function does not enjoy any privileges which are admissible to members to help them in discharge of their parliamentary duties. But as the Minister was an MP in the first instance, the fact of his detention, even though informal, had to be communicated to the Speaker, Lok Sabha in terms of Rule 229 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha. The Committee observed that Shri Charanjit Singh Bakshi, the then District Magistrate, Raebareli and Shri R.K. Mishra the then Superintendent of Police, Raebareli had committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House in not intimating the detention of the Minister to the Speaker, Lok Sabha as required under the provisions of Rule 229. The Committee, therefore, recommended that their severe displeasure over this dereliction of duty by the above said officials may be communicated to the cadre controlling authorities of these officials *i.e.*, Secretary, Ministry of Personnel and Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India as well as the Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh.

The Committee also strongly deprecated the conduct of Kunwar Fateh Bahadur, Principal Secretary (Home), Government of Uttar Pradesh

in this incident and had recommended that the grave displeasure of the Committee be communicated to his cadre controlling authority *i.e.*, Secretary, Ministry of Personnel.

## **II. Committee on Ethics**

The Committee on Ethics presented their First Report to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 21 February 2011, regarding incorporation in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha the rules regarding constitution of a Committee on Ethics, its functions and procedure to be followed by the Committee for making ethics complaints. The Report was laid on the Table of the House on 24 February 2011.

The Committee in their Report had recommended that in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, a new chapter *viz.* Chapter XXA containing provision regarding 'Procedure for Ethics Complaints', may be added after Chapter XX of the Rules. The Committee further recommended the incorporation of new Rules *i.e.*, 316 A to 316 F regarding constitution, functions, procedure, Report, consideration of Report by the House, priority of consideration of Report by the House, *etc.* relating to the Committee on Ethics, in Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

## PROCEDURAL MATTERS

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### LOK SABHA

*Observation from the Chair regarding examination of Demands for Grants (Railways and General) for the year 2011-12 by the Departmentally Related Standing Committees and making of Reports after the Demands were passed by the House:* On 7 March 2011, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal moved the motion that the Rule 331G of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2011-12 and the Demands for Grants (General) for 2011-12 be suspended. The motion was adopted. Subsequently, a resolution was moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways, Shri K.H. Muniappa on behalf of the Minister of Railways, Kumari Mamata Banerjee seeking approval of the House to the recommendations contained in Paras 55, 56, 57, 58 and 62 of the First Report of the Railway Convention Committee (2009). Thereafter, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar made the following observation:—

“Honourable members, due to rescheduling of the Financial Business, the House would now take up combined discussion on the Government Resolution seeking approval of the recommendations made by the Railway Convention Committee, further discussion on the Budget (Railways) for 2011-12 and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2010-2011, and also the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2011-2012.

Although, Rule 331G of the Rules of Procedure has been suspended to facilitate passing of the Demands for Grants without being referred to the concerned Departmentally Related Standing Committees, the Committees may, however, examine the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries and make reports thereon...”

### II

*Observation from the Chair regarding documents of detailed Demands, the Outcome Budgets, the Annual Reports of the Ministries including the detailed Demands for Grants should be made available to the*

*members sufficiently in advance:* On 14 March 2011, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar made following observation:—

“Honourable members, before we take up the discussion on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development, I have another small observation to make. It has been brought to my notice that the detailed Demands of the Ministry of Rural Development were laid on the Table of the House on 11 March 2011. The Outcome Budget of the Ministry has been laid on the Table only today. The Annual Report of the Ministry in English version only is also being circulated to the Members today.

Although, there is no rule which bars the discussion on the Demands for Grants of a particular Ministry for want of Annual Report and Outcome Budget of that Ministry, yet, I am of the view that these documents including the detailed Demands for Grants should be made available to the member sufficiently in advance so that they get enough time to study them.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to ensure that in future the detailed Demands, the Outcome Budgets’ and also the Annual Reports of the Ministries whose demands are to be discussed in the House are made available to the members sufficiently in advance”.

### III

*Observation from the Chair regarding procedure to move Cut Motions to the Outstanding Demands for Grants:* On 17 March 2011, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar made the following observation at the commencement of the sitting:—

“Honourable members would recall that during the Budget Session, 2010, I had, for the first time, permitted the moving of the cut motions to the Demands for Grants, which were to be guillotined. Honourable members would also recall the practical difficulties faced at the time of disposal of those cut motions.

As the honourable members are aware, the further discussion on the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Mines and the discussion on the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways will be taken up by the House today. The guillotine in respect of the remaining outstanding demands will take place at 6 p.m. To facilitate smooth disposal of cut motions to the outstanding demands, I would request the honourable members present in the House whose cut motions to the outstanding demands have been circulated to send slips

to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move at the time of guillotine. It may please be noted that only those members who send slips to the Table within 15 minutes of this announcement would be permitted to move cut motions at the time of guillotine, and they will be permitted to move only those cut motions the serial numbers of which have been indicated by them in their slips.

A list showing the serial numbers of the cut motions which the members intend to move at the time of guillotine will be put on the Notice Board shortly thereafter. In case any member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officers at the Table immediately.

Honourable members are requested not to mention in their slips to be sent to the Table now the cut motions in respect of the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways which is scheduled for discussion later in the day. A separate announcement regarding moving of cut motions to that demand will be made when the discussion on that demand is taken up today”.

*Instances when the Chair allowed members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House:* On 23 February 2011, during discussion on the Motion of Thanks on President’s Address, the Chair permitted thirty four members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 24 February 2011, during discussion on the Motion of Thanks on President’s Address, the Chair permitted two members (Dr. Arvind Kumar Sharma and Shri Shivarama Gouda) to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 4 March 2011, during combined discussion on the Budget (Railways)-2011-12 and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways)-2010-11, the Chair permitted one hundred and ten members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 7 March 2011, during combined discussion on the Budget (Railways)-2011-12, the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways)-2010-11 and the Demands for Grants (Railways)-2011-12, the Chair permitted twenty seven members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 9 March 2011, during combined discussion on the Budget (General)-2011-12, and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General)-

2010-11, the Chair permitted fifty six members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 11 March 2011, during combined discussion on the Budget (General)-2011-12, and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General)-2010-11, the Chair permitted nineteen members (Sarvashri Jagdambika Pal, Bhismshankar *alias* Kushal Tiwari, Harish Chaudhary, Shripad Yesso Naik, Ijyaraj Singh, Raghuvir Singh Meena, M. Anandan, Sarvashri Khagen Das, Sukhdev Singh Libra, Premdas Katheria, Gorakh Prasad Jaiswal, Laxman Tudu, Yashbant N.S. Laguri, Datta Meghe, P.D. Rai, Rakesh Sachan, Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Kaushalendra Kumar and Dr. Kirit P. Solanki) to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 14 March 2011, during discussion on the Budget (General)-2010-11 in respect of the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Rural Development for 2011-12, the Chair permitted fourteen members (Smt. Rama Devi, Smt. Jayshreeben Patel, Dr. Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan, Sarvashri P.D. Rai, Datta Meghe, Arjun Meghwal, Jagdambika Pal, P.L. Punia, Virendra Kumar, Bhausahab R. Wakchaure, Tufani Saroj, Kaushalendra Kumar and Dr. (Smt.) Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi) to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 15 March 2011, during discussion on the Budget (General)-2011-12 in respect of the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs, the Chair permitted fifteen members (Sarvashri S.S. Ramasubbu, Naranbhai Kachhadia, Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh, Shri Bhausahab R. Wakchaure, Dr. Kirit P. Solanki, Shri Kaushalendra Kumar, Smt. Jayshreeben Patel, Dr. Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan, Sarvashri Arjun Meghwal, P.L. Punia, Jagdambika Pal, Virendra Kumar, Jagada Nand Singh, Dr. Charles Dias and Dr. (Smt.) Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi) to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 16 March 2011, during discussion on the Budget (General)-2011-12 in respect of the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Mines, the Chair permitted sixteen members (Sarvashri Satpal Maharaj, Kaushalendra Kumar, P.L. Punia, Dr. Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan, Smt. Jayshreeben Patel, Dr. Kirit P. Solanki, Sarvashri Naranbhai Kachhadia, Ganesh Singh, Dr. (Prof.) Prasanna Kumar Patasani, Smt. Jyoti Dhurve, Sarvashri S.S. Ramasubbu, Bhausahab R. Wakchaure, Shripad Yesso Naik, Arjun Meghwal, Jagdambika Pal and A.T. Nana Patil) to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

## PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2011)

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

—Editor

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### INDIA

#### DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

*Parliament Session:* The Seventh Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Twenty Second Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 21 February 2011. Both the Houses were adjourned on 25 March 2011. The President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil, prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 29 March 2011.

*Expansion of Cabinet:* On 19 January 2011, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh inducted three new Ministers namely Sarvashri Beni Prasad Verma, Ashwani Kumar and K.C. Venugopal, as Ministers of State. The Prime Minister also alleviated three Ministers namely Sarvashri Salman Khursheed, Sriprakash Jaiswal and Praful Patel to the Cabinet rank. Ministers of State Sarvashri Ajay Maken and K.V. Thomas were given independent charge. The portfolios of some Ministers were also changed.

The list of Council of Ministers with their portfolios\* is as follows: Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister, and *also in-charge of the Ministries/Departments not specifically allocated to the charge of any Minister viz.:* (i) *Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions;* (ii) *Ministry of Planning;* (iii) *Department of Atomic Energy;* and

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\* As on 21 January 2011



(iv) *Department of Space*; Sarvashri Pranab Mukherjee, *Finance*; Sharad Pawar, *Agriculture and Food Processing Industries*; A.K. Antony, *Defence*; P. Chidambaram, *Home Affairs*; Kumari Mamata Banerjee, *Railways*; Sarvashri S.M. Krishna, *External Affairs*; Virbhadra Singh, *Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises*; Vilasrao Deshmukh, *Rural Development and Panchayati Raj*; Ghulam Nabi Azad, *Health and Family Welfare*; Sushil kumar Shinde, *Power*; M. Veerappa Moily, *Law and Justice*; Dr. Farooq Abdullah, *New and Renewable Energy*; S. Jaipal Reddy, *Petroleum and Natural Gas*; Kamal Nath, *Urban Development*; Vayalar Ravi, *Indian Affairs and Civil Aviation*; Dayanidhi Maran, *Textiles*; Murlu Deora, *Corporate Affairs*; Smt. Ambika Soni, *Information and Broadcasting*; Sarvashri Mallikarjun Kharge, *Labour and Employment*; Kapil Sibal, *Human Resource Development and Communications and Information Technology*; B.K. Handique, *Development of North Eastern Region*; Anand Sharma, *Commerce and Industry*; C.P. Joshi, *Road Transport and Highways*; Kumari Selja, *Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Culture*; Sarvashri Subodh Kant Sahay, *Tourism*; Dr. M.S. Gill, *Statistics and Programme Implementation*; G.K. Vasani, *Shipping*; Pawan Kumar Bansal, *Parliamentary Affairs*; *Science and Technology and Earth Sciences*; Mukul Wasnik, *Social Justice and Empowerment*; Kantilal Bhuria, *Tribal Affairs*; M.K. Alagiri, *Chemicals and Fertilizers*; Praful Patel, *Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises*; Shriprakash Jaiswal, *Coal*; and Salman Khurshid, *Water Resources and Minority Affairs*.

The Ministers of State (Independent Charge) are: Shri Dinsha J. Patel, *Mines*; Smt. Krishna Tirath, *Women and Child Development*; Sarvashri Jairam Ramesh, *Environment and Forests*; Ajay Maken, *Youth Affairs and Sports*; Beni Prasad Verma, *Steel*; and Prof. K.V. Thomas, *Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution*.

The Ministers of State are: Sarvashri Srikant Jena, *Chemicals and Fertilizers*; E. Ahamed, *External Affairs*; Mullappally Ramachandran, *Home Affairs*; V. Narayanasamy, *Parliamentary Affairs*; *Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Prime Minister's Office*; Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia, *Commerce and Industry*; Smt. D. Purandeswari, *Human Resource Development*; Shri K.H. Muniappa, *Railways*; Smt. Panabaka Lakshmi, *Textiles*; Sarvashri Namu Narain Meena, *Finance*; M.M. Pallam Raju, *Defence*; Saugata Ray, *Urban Development*; S.S. Palanimanickam, *Finance*; Jitin Prasada, *Road Transport and Highways*; A. Sai Prathap, *Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises*; Smt. Preneet Kaur, *External Affairs*; Sarvashri Gurudas Kamat, *Home Affairs, Communications and Information*

*Technology*; Harish Rawat, *Agriculture and Food Processing Industries*; Bharatsinh Solanki, *Railways*; Mahadev S. Khandela, *Tribal Affairs*; Dinesh Trivedi, *Health and Family Welfare*; Sisir Adhikari, *Rural Development*; Sultan Ahmed, *Tourism*; Mukul Roy, *Shipping*; Choudhury Mohan Jatua, *Information and Broadcasting*; D. Napoleon, *Social Justice and Empowerment*; Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan, *Information and Broadcasting*; S. Gandhiselvan, *Health and Family Welfare*; Tusharbai Chaudhary, *Road Transport and Highways*; Sachin Pilot, *Communications and Information Technology*; Arun Yadav, *Agriculture and Food Processing Industries*; Pratik Prakashbapu Patil, *Coal*; R.P.N. Singh, *Petroleum and Natural Gas and Corporate Affairs*; Vincent Pala, *Water Resources and Minority Affairs*; Pradeep Jain, *Rural Development*; Ms. Agatha Sangma, *Rural Development*; Sarvashri Ashwani Kumar, *Planning and Parliamentary Affairs*; *Science and Technology and Earth Sciences*; and K.C. Venugopal, *Power*.

*Election to Rajya Sabha*: On 3 March 2011, Smt. Hema Malini of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) was elected to the Rajya Sabha from Karnataka. Her term commenced on 4 March 2011 and she took oath/affirmation on 8 March 2011.

*Death of Rajya Sabha Member*: On 4 March 2011, Shri Arjun Singh, Indian National Congress (INC) member from Madhya Pradesh in the Rajya Sabha, passed away.

*Resignation of Lok Sabha Member*: On 26 February 2011, Shri Arjun Munda, BJP member from Jamshedpur Lok Sabha Constituency (Jharkhand) resigned his seat.

*Death of Lok Sabha Member*: On 10 March 2011, Shri Baliram Kashyap, BJP member from Bastar Lok Sabha Constituency (Chhattisgarh) passed away.

*Death of former Speaker*: On 2 January 2011, the former Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri Baliram Bhagat passed away. He was 89.

## AROUND THE STATES

### BIHAR

*Death of MLA*: On 4 January 2011, Shri Raj Kishore Kesri, BJP MLA from Purnia was stabbed to death at his residence in Purnia.

### CHHATTISGARH

*Assembly By-election Result*: On 17 February 2011, Kumari Bai

Sahu of the BJP was declared elected from the Sanjari Balod Assembly Constituency by-elections to which were held on 14 February 2011.

### DELHI

*Cabinet Reshuffled:* On 16 February 2011, the Chief Minister, Smt. Sheila Dikshit dropped Shri Mangat Ram Singhal and inducted Shri Ramakant Goswami into her Council of Ministers.

The Chief Minister also reshuffled portfolios of Ministers. The names of the Council of Ministers with their portfolios\* are as follows: Smt. Sheila Dikshit, Chief Minister, (i) *General Administration Department* (ii) *Home Department* (iii) *Services and Vigilance Department* (iv) *Higher Education (including Training and Technical Education)* (v) *Tourism Department* (vi) *Art and Culture Department* (vii) *Environment Department* (viii) *Power Department* (ix) *All other Departments not allocated elsewhere*; Shri Arvinder Singh Lovely, *Education, Transport, Gurudwara Election and Administration*; Dr. Ashok Kumar Walia, *Health and Family Welfare, Employment, Revenue, Irrigation and Flood*; Shri Haroon Yusuf, *Power, Food and Civil Supplies, Development*; Dr. (Smt.) Kiran Walia, *Social Welfare, Women and Child Department, Languages*; Shri Raj Kumar Chauhan, *Public Works Department, SC/ST Welfare Department, Urban Development, Land and Building*; and Shri Ramakant Goswami, *Industries, Labour, and Elections*.

### GUJARAT

*Assembly By-election Result:* On 17 February 2011, Shri Bhushan Bhatt of the BJP was declared elected from the Khadia Assembly Constituency by-elections to which were held on 14 February 2011.

*New Speaker:* On 24 February 2011, Shri Ganpat Vasava was unanimously elected as the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

### HARYANA

*Resignation of Speaker:* On 28 January 2011, the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly, Shri H.S. Chatha resigned from his post.

*Expansion of Cabinet:* On 28 January 2011, Sarvashri H.S. Chatha, (Cooperation and Food and Supplies); Satpal Sangwan (Revenue and Disaster Management); Narender Singh (Health and Medical Education);

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\* As on 16 February 2011

and Smt. Kiran Chaudhary (Public Health and Engineering and Excise and Taxation) were sworn in as Cabinet Ministers.

*New Speaker:* On 4 March 2011, Shri Kuldeep Sharma of the INC was unanimously elected as the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

#### **JHARKHAND**

*Assembly By-election Result:* On 17 February 2011, Shri Arjun Munda of the BJP was declared elected from the Kharsawan Assembly Constituency by-elections to which were held on 10 February 2011.

#### **KARNATAKA**

*Disqualification of five MLAs upheld:* On 14 February 2011, a full Bench of the Karnataka High Court upheld the disqualification of five Independents from the State Legislative Assembly. It held that the legislators, by their action, formed part of the BJP and consequently their withdrawal of support to the government attracted disqualification.

In an order passed on 10 October 2010, the Speaker, Shri K.G. Bopaiah had held that Sarvashri D. Sudhakar, Venkataramanappa, Gulihatti D. Shekar, Shivaraj S. Tangadagi and P.M. Narendra Swamy, by attending the BJP legislature party meetings and by other actions (including the party whip received by them) violated the provisions of the anti-defection law.

Based on a complaint by the Government Chief Whip and after observing the requisite procedure, the Speaker disqualified the 16 legislators (including the five Independents) a day ahead of the first trust vote faced by the Chief Minister, Shri B.S. Yeddyurappa on 11 October 2010.

#### **MADHYA PRADESH**

*Assembly By-election Results:* On 17 February 2011, the BJP won both the Assembly Constituencies by-elections to which were held on 14 February 2011. The winners are Shri Mukam Singh Kirade (Kukshi) and Rajendra Verma (Sonkatch).

#### **MAHARASHTRA**

*Suspension of Party MLA:* On 26 February 2011, the Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) suspended Shri Dilip Wagh, its MLA from Pachora Constituency.

*Resignation of MLC:* On 12 March 2011, Shri Sanjay Dutt, an INC MLC resigned from the State Legislative Council.

#### **MANIPUR**

*Assembly By-election Result:* On 17 February 2011, Shri K. Sarat of the Trinamool Congress was declared elected from the Konthoujam Assembly Constituency by-elections to which were held on 14 February 2011.

#### **RAJASTHAN**

*Resignation of Minister:* On 10 February 2011, the Minister of State for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Shri Amin Khan resigned from the Council of Ministers. The Governor accepted his resignation.

#### **UTTARAKHAND**

*Expulsion of Party MLA:* On 4 January 2011, Uttarakhand Kranti Dal expelled rebel Party MLA and Revenue Minister, Shri Diwaker Bhatt for not obeying the party directive to resign from the BJP-led Government. The party had withdrawn support to the Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank Government on 27 December 2010 and had asked Shri Bhatt to resign immediately.

#### **UTTAR PRADESH**

*Suspension of Party MLA:* On 2 January 2011, the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) suspended Shri Purshottam Naresh Dwivedi, an MLA from Naraini Assembly Constituency for his alleged involvement in a criminal case.

*Minister removed:* On 20 January 2011, the Chief Minister, Sushri Mayawati removed Cabinet Minister, Shri Ashok Kumar Dhore for "undermining" the dignity of the post.

#### **WEST BENGAL**

*Disqualification of MLA:* On 5 January 2011, the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly Shri Hashim Abdul Halim disqualified Ms. Sabitri Mitra, an INC MLA from the State Legislative Assembly under the anti-defection law for joining the Trinamool Congress.

Ms. Mitra had quit the West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee on 21 July 2010 and was inducted as the Trinamool Congress' President of Malda District Committee on 21 August 2010.

## EVENTS ABROAD

### BELARUS

*New President:* The incumbent President, Mr. Alyaksandr Lukashenka was re-elected as the President for the fourth consecutive term, elections to which were held on 19 December 2010.

*New Prime Minister:* On 28 December 2010, the President, Mr. Lukashenka appointed Mr. Mikhail Myasnikovich as the new Prime Minister replacing Mr. Syarhey Sidorski.

### BRAZIL

*President Sworn in:* On 1 January 2011, Ms. Dilma Rousseff was sworn in as the Brazil's first female President.

### COMOROS

*New President:* The Vice President, Mr. Ikililou Dhoinine was elected as the President in the second round of voting in presidential elections held on 26 December 2010.

### EGYPT

*Resignation of the President:* On 11 February 2011, the President, Mr. Mohammed Hosni Mubarak resigned from his post and was succeeded as the Head of State and the Government by Field Marshal Mohammed Hussein Tantawi.

### GUINEA

*New President:* On 2 December 2010, the Supreme Court of the Guinea ratified the results of the second round of voting in multiparty presidential elections held on 7 November 2010 and declared Mr. Alpha Condé, the candidate of the Rally of the Guinean People (RPG), as the President.

### LAOS

*Resignation of Prime Minister:* On 23 December 2010, the Prime Minister, Mr. Bouason Boupphavan resigned from the post. Mr. Thongsing Thammavong was appointed as the new Prime Minister.

### MOLDOVA

*New Acting President:* On 30 December 2010, the 101-seat *Parlamentul* (the unicameral legislature) Mr. Marian Lupu, as its new Speaker and therefore acting President.

**MONTENEGRO**

*Resignation of Prime Minister:* On 21 December 2010, the Prime Minister, Mr. Milo Djukanovic resigned. The President, Mr. Filip Vujanovic named Mr. Igor Luksic as the new Prime Minister.

**NEPAL**

*New Prime Minister:* On 3 February 2011, the 601-member Constituent Assembly elected Mr. Jhala Nath Khanal, candidate of the Unified Communist Party of Nepal—Marxist and Leninist (UML), as the Nepal's 34th Prime Minister.

**PORTUGAL**

*Re-election of President:* In presidential elections held on 23 January 2011, incumbent President, Mr. Aníbal Cavaco Silva was re-elected to a second five-year term.

**SOUTH SUDAN**

*Referendum in South Sudan:* In the referendum held from 9 to 15 January 2011 and the results announced on 30 January 2011, 99.57 percent people voted to secede from the nation's northern part, North Sudan. The South Sudan becomes the new and the fifty-fourth nation in the continent of Africa.

**TUNISIA**

*President deposed:* On 14 January 2011, the President, Mr. Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali was removed in a "jasmine revolution" brought about by a mass pro-democracy movement. Mr. Fouad Mebazza was appointed as the interim President.

## DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

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*The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2011:* The Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2006 was enacted to address several orders and directions passed by the Supreme Court and the High Court of Delhi in cases pending before them regarding contentious issues which were confronting the city of Delhi, namely, unauthorised constructions, commercial use of residential premises, encroachment on public land by slum dwellers and *jhuggi-jhompri* clusters, problems relating to urban street vendors, which were affecting the lives of millions of people.

The said Act, *inter alia*, required the Central Government with a time period of one year to take all possible steps to finalise norms, policy guidelines and feasible strategies to deal with the problems of certain forms of unauthorised development with regard to mixed land use not conforming to the Master Plan, construction beyond sanctioned plans, encroachment by slum and *jhuggi-jhompri* dwellers, hawkers and urban street vendors. It also provided for status quo as on 1 January 2006 to be maintained in respect of these categories of unauthorised development, subject to certain conditions notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court. Similarly, it provided that all notices issued by the local bodies for initiating action against these categories of unauthorised developments shall be deemed to have been suspended and that no punitive action shall be taken during the said period of one year.

The Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2006 remained effective for a period of one year and lapsed on 18 May 2007. In the intervening period, the Master Plan for Delhi 2021 was notified on 7 February 2007, incorporating extensive amendments in respect of provisions governing mixed land use, and for construction beyond sanctioned plans, thus providing much needed relief in the case of unauthorised development with regard to mixed land use not conforming to the Master Plan and construction beyond sanctioned plans.

In view of the fact that the provisions of the aforesaid Act ceased to operate on and after 19 May 2007, and that some more time was needed for making policy guidelines and feasible strategies or schemes to deal with the problems of unauthorised development in certain categories, such as, slum and *jhuggi-jhompri* dwellers, urban street vendors and hawkers, farm houses, schools, dispensaries, religious institutions, cultural institutions, built in the rural areas on agricultural land, the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2007 was promulgated on 4 July 2007.

Meanwhile, in view of some important developments in regard to sealing of commercial premises in the unauthorised colonies, the scope of the proposed replacement Bill, namely, the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special



Provisions) Bill, 2007 was decided to widen to maintain *status quo* in respect of unauthorised colonies including village *abadi* and its extension, storages, warehouses and godowns meant for agricultural inputs or produce (including dairy and poultry) in rural areas built on agricultural land which could not be passed as the Parliament was adjourned *sine die* on 14 September 2007 and in view of the exigencies involved, the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2007 was promulgated on 15 September 2007, the provisions of which were in force up to 31 December 2008 to maintain *status quo* so that no punitive action was taken during this period in respect of the categories of unauthorized development as given above.

The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2007 was replaced by the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2007 on 5 December 2007 and the provisions of that Act remained in force up to 31 December 2008.

Further, the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2009 was enacted on 16 March 2009 to make special provisions for the areas of the National Capital Territory of Delhi for a further period up to 31 December 2009. Again the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2009 was enacted for a period up to 31 December 2010 to make special provisions for the areas of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and that Act ceased to operate after 31 December 2010.

Subsequent to enactment of the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2009,—(i) a strategy and scheme prepared by the local authorities in the National Capital Territory of Delhi for regulation of urban street vendors in accordance with the National Policy for Urban Street Vendors and the Master Plan for Delhi, 2021 was being implemented; (ii) in pursuance of the guidelines and regulations for regularisation of unauthorized colonies, necessary steps were being taken which *inter alia* involved scrutiny of layout plans, assessment of built-up percentage existed as on 31 March 2002, identification of mixed use streets, approval of layout plans, fixation of boundaries, change of land use and identification of colonies not eligible for regularisation; (iii) the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board, had been constituted under the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board Act, 2010 for implementation of schemes for improvement of *jhuggi-jhompri* clusters and its redevelopment with a view to bring improvement in environment and living conditions and preparing housing schemes for *jhuggi-jhompri* dwellers; (iv) the draft policy regarding farm houses was under consideration of the Delhi Development Authority; (v) pursuant to notification of Zonal Development Plans, steps for regularization of certain institutions which were rendering cultural, religious (including spiritual, health care and educational services) had been initiated and the policy framework in respect of storages, warehouses and godowns used for agricultural inputs or produce (including dairy and poultry) in rural areas built on agricultural land was under consideration in Delhi Development Authority.

In view of above, more time was needed for orderly implementation of the programmes and formulation of strategies, schemes, guidelines, policies and plans, etc. Accordingly, it was proposed to enact a law for a period beginning

from 1 January 2011 and ending on 31 December 2011 to give continued effect to the aforesaid programmes, strategies, schemes, guidelines, policies and plans, *etc.*

The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Bill, 2011 which sought to achieve the above-mentioned objects was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 18 March 2011 and 22 March 2011, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 29 March 2011.

We reproduce here the texts of the above Acts.

—Editor

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**THE NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI LAWS  
(SPECIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 2011**

*An Act to make special provisions for the National Capital Territory of Delhi for a further period up to the 31<sup>st</sup> day of December, 2011 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.*

WHEREAS there had been phenomenal increase in the population of the National Capital Territory of Delhi owing to migration and other factors resulting in tremendous pressure on land and infrastructure leading to encroachment or unauthorised developments which are not in consonance with the concept of planned development as provided in the Master Plan for Delhi, 2001 and the relevant Acts and building bye-laws made thereunder;

AND WHEREAS the Master Plan for Delhi, 2001 was extensively modified and notified by the Central Government on the 7th day of February, 2007 with the perspective for the year 2021 keeping in view the emerging new dimensions in urban development *vis-a-vis* the social, financial and other ground realities;

AND WHEREAS the Master Plan for Delhi with the perspective for the year 2021 specifically provides for strategies for housing for urban poor as well as to deal with the informal sector;

AND WHEREAS a strategy and a scheme has been prepared by the local authorities in the National Capital Territory of Delhi for regulation of urban street vendors in accordance with the National Policy for Urban Street Vendors and the Master Plan for Delhi, 2021, and is being implemented;

AND WHEREAS based on the policy finalised by the Central Government regarding regularisation of unauthorised colonies, village *abadi* area and its extension, the guidelines and regulations for this purpose have been issued;

AND WHEREAS in pursuance of the guidelines and regulations necessary steps are being taken for regularisation of unauthorised colonies which, *inter alia*, involve scrutiny of layout plans, assessment of built up percentage existed as on the 31st day of March, 2002, identification of mixed use of streets, approval of layout plans, fixation of boundaries, change in land use and identification of colonies not eligible for regularisation;

AND WHEREAS more time is required for proper implementation of the scheme regarding hawkers and urban street vendors and for the regularisation of unauthorised colonies, village *abadi* area and its extension;

AND WHEREAS the revised policy for proper arrangements for relocation and rehabilitation of slum dwellers and *jhuggi-jhompri* clusters in the National Capital Territory of Delhi has been formulated and accordingly, the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board Act, 2010 has been enacted by the Governments of National Capital Territory of Delhi and notified with effect from the 1st July, 2010 to provide for implementation of schemes for improvement of slums and *jhuggi-jhompri* clusters with a view to bring improvement in environment and living conditions, and to prepare housing scheme for such persons;

AND WHEREAS the draft policy regarding farm houses is under consideration in the Delhi Development Authority;

AND WHEREAS pursuant to the Master Plan for Delhi, 2021, the Zonal Development Plans in respect of various Zones have been notified which provides for regularisation of schools, dispensaries, religious institutions and cultural institutions;

AND WHEREAS the policy with respect to storages, warehouses and godowns used for agricultural inputs or produce (including dairy and poultry) in rural areas built on agricultural land are under consideration of the Central Government in consultation with the Delhi Development Authority;

AND WHEREAS the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2007 was enacted on the 5th day of December, 2007 to make special provisions for the areas of the National Capital Territory of Delhi for a period up to the 31st day of December, 2008 which ceased to operate after the 31st December, 2008;

AND WHEREAS the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2009 was enacted in continuation of the aforesaid Act for a period up to the 31st day of December, 2009 to make special

provisions for the areas of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and that Act ceased to operate after the 31st day of December, 2009;

AND WHEREAS the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2009 was enacted in continuation of the aforesaid Act for a period up to the 31st day of December, 2010 to make special provisions for the areas of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and that Act ceased to operate after the 31st day of December, 2010;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to have a law in terms of the Master Plan for Delhi, 2021, in continuation of the said Act for a period up to the 31st day of December, 2011 to provide for temporary relief and to minimise avoidable hardships and irreparable loss to the people of the National Capital Territory of Delhi against any action by the concerned agency in respect of persons covered by the policies referred to above.

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

**1. Short title extent commencement and duration.** (1) This Act may be called the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2011.

(2) It extends to the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of January, 2011.

(4) It shall cease to have effect on the 31st day of December, 2011, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser, and upon such cesser section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply as if this Act had then been repealed by a Central Act.

**2. Definitions.** (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “building bye-laws” means bye-laws made under section 481 of the Delhi of 195 Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 or the bye-laws made under section 188, sub-section (3) of section 189 and sub-section (1) of section 190 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as in force in New Delhi or the regulations made under sub-section (1) of section 57 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, relating to buildings;

(b) “Delhi” means the entire area of the National Capital Territory of Delhi except the Delhi Cantonment as defined in clause (11) of section 2 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957;

- (c) “encroachment” means unauthorised occupation of Government land or public land by way of putting temporary, semi-permanent or permanent structure residential use or commercial use or any other use;
- (d) “local authority” means the Delhi Municipal Corporation established under the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, or the New Delhi Municipal Council established under the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994 or the Delhi Development Authority established under the Delhi Development Act, 1957, legally entitled to exercise control in respect of the areas under their respective jurisdiction;
- (e) “Master Plan” means the Master Plan for Delhi with the perspective for the year 2021, notified *vide* notification number S.O.141(E), dated the 7th day of February, 2007 under the Delhi Development Act, 1957;
- (f) “notification” means a notification published in the Official Gazette;
- (g) “punitive action” means action taken by a local authority under the relevant law against unauthorised development and shall include demolition, sealing of premises and displacement of persons or their business establishment from their existing location, whether in pursuance of court orders or otherwise;
- (h) “relevant law” means in case of—
  - (i) the Delhi Development Authority, the Delhi Development Act, 1957;
  - (ii) the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957; and
  - (iii) the New Delhi Municipal Council, the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994;
- (i) “unauthorised development” means use of land or use of building or construction of building or development of colonies carried out in contravention of the sanctioned plans or without obtaining the sanction of plans, or in contravention of the land use as permitted under the Master Plan or Zonal Plan or layout plan, as the case may be, and includes any encroachment.

(2) Words and expressions used but not defined herein shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994.

3. *Enforcement to be kept in abeyance.* (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any relevant law or any rules, regulations or bye-law's made thereunder, the Central Government shall before the expiry of this Act, take all possible measures to finalise norms, policy guidelines, feasible strategies and make orderly arrangements to deal with the problem of encroachment or unauthorised development in the form of encroachment by slum dwellers and *Jhuggi-Jhomprī* clusters, hawkers and urban street vendors, unauthorised colonies, village *abadi* area (including urban villages), and its extension, existing farm houses involving construction beyond permissible building limits and schools, dispensaries, religious institutions, cultural institutions, storages, warehouses and godowns used for agricultural inputs or produce (including dairy and poultry) in rural areas built on agricultural land, as mentioned below:

- (a) orderly arrangements for relocation and rehabilitation of slum dwellers and *Jhuggi-Jhomprī* clusters in the National Capital Territory of Delhi in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board Act, 2010 and the Master Plan for Delhi, 2021 to ensure its development in a sustainable, planned and humane manner;
- (b) scheme and orderly arrangements for regulation of urban street vendors in consonance with the national policy for urban street vendors and hawkers as provided in the Master Plan for Delhi, 2021;
- (c) orderly arrangements pursuant to guidelines and regulations for regularisation of unauthorised colonies, village *abadi* area (including urban villages) and its extension, as existed on the 31st day of March, 2002, and where construction took place even beyond that date and up to the 8th day of February, 2007;
- (d) policy regarding existing farm houses involving construction beyond permissible building limits; and
- (e) policy or plan for orderly arrangement regarding schools, dispensaries, religious institutions, cultural institutions, storages, warehouses and godowns used for agricultural inputs or produce (including dairy and poultry) in rural areas built on agricultural land.

(2) Subject to the provisions contained in sub-section (1) and notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court, *status quo*—

- (i) as on the 1st day of January, 2006 in respect of encroachment or unauthorised development; and
- (ii) in respect of unauthorised colonies, village *abadi* area (including urban villages) and its extension, which existed

on the 31st day of March, 2002 and where construction took place even beyond that date and up to the 8th day of February, 2007, mentioned in sub-section (1),

shall be maintained.

(3) All notices issued by any local authority for initiating action against encroachment or unauthorised development referred to in sub-section (1), shall be deemed to have been suspended and no punitive action shall be taken till the 31st day of December, 2011.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision contained in this Act, the Central Government may, at any time before the 31st day of December, 2011, withdraw the exemption by notification in respect of encroachment or unauthorised development mentioned in sub-section (2) or sub-section (3), as the case may be.

**4. Provisions of this Act not to apply in certain cases.** During the period of operation of this Act, no relief shall be available under the provisions of section 3 in respect of the following encroachment or unauthorised development, namely:—

- (a) encroachment on public land except in those cases which are covered under clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3;
- (b) removal of slums and *Jhuggi-Jhompri* dwellers, hawkers and urban street vendors, unauthorised colonies or part thereof, village *abadi* area (including urban villages) and its extension in accordance with the relevant policies approved by the Central Government for clearance of land required for specific public projects.

**5. Power of Central Government to give directions.** The Central Government may, from time to time, issue such directions to the local authorities as it may deem fit, for giving effect to the provisions of this Act and it shall be the duty of the local authorities, to comply with such directions.

**6. Validation of acts done or omitted to be done, etc., during 1st January, 2011 up to the date of commencement of this Act.** Notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court, all things done, or, omitted to be done, and all action taken, or, not taken, during the period beginning on or after the 1st day of January, 2011 and ending immediately before the date of commencement of this Act, shall, in so far as they are in conformity with the provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been done, or, omitted to be done, or, taken, or, not taken, under these provisions as if such provisions were in force at the time such things were done or omitted to be done and action taken or not taken during the aforesaid period.

## SESSIONAL REVIEW

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### FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

#### SEVENTH SESSION

The Seventh Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 21 February 2011 and adjourned *sine-die* on 25 March 2011. In all, there were twenty-three sittings held during the Session.

A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period 1 January 2011 to 31 March 2011 is given below:

#### A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

*Motion of Thanks on the President's Address:* Moving the Motion on 22 February 2011, Shri P.C. Chacko, (Indian National Congress) said that today India is becoming an emerging economy. The world predicts that in the next decade, India would emerge as an economic power. He laid the importance on sustaining the momentum of the economic growth as the most important thing. Commenting on the Commonwealth Games, he said that our sportsmen brought laurels to the country. Unprecedented medal tally in the Commonwealth Games made this country proud. He referred to the honourable President that combating inflation is our first priority. He pointed out that the food price inflation has come down to 8 per cent and complimented the Government for this. Emphasising on probity in the public life, he said that the Government has an open mind on this and they do not want to hide anything. Shri Chacko also said that we have to pursue a foreign policy which would ensure that our voice is heard and our interests are protected in global fora. Shri Chacko also referred to the President that in the next one year, we are going to spend ₹ 40 lakh crore on infrastructure development which is an achievement in itself. He appealed all to face our problems in a collective endeavour. He hoped that this Motion moved before this House would be adopted and accepted unanimously by all sections of the House.

Seconding the Motion, Shri Manish Tewari (INC) said that the



main challenge before us is to bring 70 crore people living in villages to the mainstream of the country. He said that the functioning of any Government is assessed on the points—political stability, economic governance, communal harmony, internal security scenario, effective foreign policy, and on all these scores, this Government has been successful during the last six and half years. He complimented the UPA Government for the communication revolution in recent times, especially around 80 crore mobile connections in the country today. He also emphasized that the UPA Government has taken effective steps to bring back the black money stashed in the foreign banks during the last 22 months. This Government has signed Tax Information Exchange Agreements with ten countries and has broadened the Dual Taxation Avoidance Agreement with 65 countries during the last 22 months. It has collected the tax of ₹ 34,601 crore by unearthing black money during the last 22 months and has detected ₹ 48,784 crore of black money.

Taking part in the discussion\*, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav (SP) said that agriculture is providing employment to 65 per cent unemployed people but still priority is not being accorded to agriculture and the farmers are not getting justice. He alleged that arrangements have not been made to provide irrigation facility to the farmers. He wanted to know as to what action has been taken on black-marketing and corruption. He wanted the name of Mahatma Gandhi to be dropped from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme because there is rampant corruption in it. He also emphasized on devising the methods for securing our borders.

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi (BJD) alleged that the Central Government has not yet announced any relief to the State of Orissa where the farmers have not only lost whole of their paddy crop but also because

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\* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Rajnath Singh, Sudip Bandyopadhyay, Anandrao Adsul, Jagdambika Pal, Sharad Yadav, Sameer Bhujbal, Sk. Saidul Haque, Satpal Maharaj, Virendra Kumar, H.D. Devegowda, Badruddin Ajmal, Haribhau Jawale, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Pralhad Joshi, Dharmendra Yadav, P.L. Punia, Ramashankar Rajbhar, S.S. Ramasubbu, Bishnu Pada Ray, S. Semmalai, Ashok Argal, Adhi Shankar, Premdas, A.T. Nana Patil, C. Sivasami, P. Kumar, Sanjay Singh Chauhan, B. Mahtab, Prabodh Panda, Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal Tiwari, Adhir Choudhury, Ramkishun, Khagen Das, Bhausahaheb Rajaram Wakchaure, Anurag Singh Thakur, Rakesh Sachan, Ram Singh Kaswan, Jagdanand Singh, S.D. Shariq, Hamdullah Sayeed, Naveen Jindal, Ramesh Viswanath Katti, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, Mohan Jena, Ghanshyam Anuragi, Gorakhnath Pandey, Ganesh Singh, Shivarama Gouda, Dr. Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq, Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg, Dr. Tarun Mandal, Dr. Bhola Singh, Dr. Arvind Kumar Sharma, Dr. Baliram, Dr. Kirit Premji bhai Solanki and Smt. Supriya Sule.

of un-seasonal rainfall, the quality of paddy has been disfigured. In the case of Polavaram Project, Shri Sethi asked when the matter is *sub judice*, how can the Union Government declare it a national project?

Sharing his views, Shri Basudeb Acharia (CPI-M) said that this year's President's Address has very little to connect with the people. He said that the deregulation and privatization have greatly enhanced the power of corporates to decide the policy; the process of liberalization has abnormally expanded the scope of venality and corruption in high places. In recent years, the country has seen many scams. He sought a reply from the hon'ble Prime Minister about the IPL corruption, about the corruption cases in the CWG and also with regard to the Adarsh Housing Society Scam.

Dr. M. Thambidurai (AIADMK) said that most of the powers of States are taken away by the Central Government. Most of the States have become glorified municipalities. Some States are getting more funds which many other States are not able to get. On Public Distribution System (PDS), he said that most of the PDS rice is not reaching the poor people.

Shri Nama Nageswara Rao (TDP) said that owing to complete failure of the programmes and policies of this Government, the inflation is not being contained and it is impacting the life of common man adversely. The farmers are being hit hard and being pushed to suicide.

Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala (SAD) thanked the Prime Minister for announcing the constitution of a JPC to probe the 2G scam. However, he wanted the JPC should probe not only the 2G Spectrum scam but also CWG scam and other such scams. The need of the hour is to black-list corrupt people, he opined.

Shri Narahari Mahato (AIFB) said that despite the issue of price rise being discussed in every Session of Parliament, till today we have not been able to devise any mechanism to control the rise in prices. He emphasized that the Public Distribution System in the country should be strengthened.

Taking part in the discussion, Shri Joseph Toppo (AGP) said that there is no mention of North-East in the President's Address. He said that lakhs of people work in tea gardens of Assam and West Bengal but there is no policy for them. He reminded the Government that extremism is rising from those areas which are dominated by tribals and backward people; ULFA and Maoists are rising in those places which are not progressing and lack basic necessities. So, he requested the Government to pay attention to it.

Shri Prem Das Rai (SDF) emphasized on churning out the collective ideas in the House. He laid stress on emphatic listening from the side of the Government and those who would like to offer a constructive debate to be allowed to do so. He also wanted the probe into the alleged scams without fear and favour.

Replying to the discussion, the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh thanked all the leaders from all the political parties for their sagacity to end the stalemate in the House. The Prime Minister admitted that inflation in the last 18 months has become a problem. He attributed this to reasons beyond their control—drought of 2009, natural calamities, rise in oil prices at the international level, deterioration of the world food situation, etc. The Government policy is to ensure that we control inflation but in a manner which do not hurt the growth of employment opportunities. He asserted that this Government stands committed to control inflation. He was hopeful that at the end of this fiscal year, the rate of inflation would come down to about seven per cent. On the need for strengthening the Public Distribution System (PDS), the Prime Minister said that PDS is the kingpin of our strategy to stabilize prices of food grains. He also wished to address the concern regarding the lack of probity and integrity in public life. With regard to telecom policy, he said that it was consistent with the advice given by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). Regarding the Commonwealth Games, the Prime Minister said that a High-Powered Committee is looking into the various aspects. The other matters are being looked into by the investigating agencies. On the Antrix-Devas deal pertaining to the transponder lease agreement, the Prime Minister clarified that no allocation of terrestrial spectrum has been made by the Government to either Antrix or Devas. He reiterated that the Government is fully committed to preserving the integrity and excellence of India's Space programme and the honest effort of our scientists. He also maintained that meaningful solutions to the problem of mass poverty could be found only in the framework of a rapidly expanding economy. The Prime Minister said that his Government is committed to re-visit various flagship programmes to find out if there are weaknesses. On the issue of black money, he said that its accumulation is not a product of the last four or five years. It has been there for a long period and attempts have been made to deal with it. The economic reforms of 1991 were one such attempt which has helped to reduce the scope of black money. He assured the House that everything would be done to bring back this money to India because it belongs to us. He said that the Left-Wing

extremism has to be dealt with firmness and great sensitivity. Sometimes, it is the economic deprivation which draws people into the folds of left-wing extremism. The Government has drawn up an Integrated Development Programme for sixty naxalite-affected districts. Referring to North-East, he said that the situation in Manipur and some parts of Assam has been a cause of concern. But overall the situation has improved. The United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) has thought it fit to give up the path of violence and to enter into discussion and dialogue with the Government. With regard to Jammu and Kashmir, the Prime Minister said that situation has improved. He requested the House to pass this Motion.

All the amendments moved were negatived.

The Motion was adopted.

*Motion for Appointment of a Joint Committee:* Moving the Motion on 24 February 2011, the Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee said that a Joint Committee consisting of 30 Members—20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha be appointed to examine policy prescriptions and their interpretation thereafter by successive Governments, including decisions of the Union Cabinet and the consequences thereof, in the allocation and pricing of telecom licenses and spectrum from 1998 to 2009; to examine irregularities and aberrations, if any, and the consequences thereof in the implementation of Government decisions and policy prescriptions from 1998 to 2009; and to make recommendations to ensure formulation of appropriate procedures for implementation of laid down policy in the allocation and pricing of telecom licences. The Joint Committee shall make a report to this House by the end of the next session of Parliament, Shri Mukherjee added.

Shri Mukherjee said that the entire Winter Session was lost because the issues could not be resolved. The impasse has now been resolved, and for this he expressed his gratitude to the Leader of Opposition and to all the Leaders of the political parties. He further informed that the accounting part of the telecom issue was first examined by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) and it was reflected in his report, which is being examined by the PAC. The criminality aspect was being investigated by the CBI. The other relevant law enforcing agencies are also examining these issues as per their legal and constitutional mandate. The new Minister appointed a one-man Commission to look into the policy aspects of allocation of 2G spectrum headed by Justice (retd.) Shivraj Patil. Urging not to disrupt the Parliament on any particular issue, Shri Mukherjee moved the Motion and requested the members of Parliament to accept it.

Taking part in the discussion\*, Smt. Sushma Swaraj (BJP) said that this House is not going to constitute the JPC for the first time. There are four instances when JPC was constituted. Whenever big scandals of corruption came to the fore, the then opposition party demanded for JPC and the then Government accepted it. The Opposition has demanded for constitution of JPC this time because a number of cases of corruption were exposed. These cases were unearthed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Smt. Swaraj said that this JPC is being constituted in extra-ordinary circumstances. She said that today, all the four pillars of democracy—Legislature, Executive, Judiciary and Press are crumbling and the crisis of mistrust is deepening. Therefore, the need of the hour is that all the Members should sit together and ponder over as to how this system can be rebuilt and as to how shortcomings crept in the system can be done away with. She demanded the expansion of its terms of reference so that it suggests the remedial measures.

The Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Communications and Information Technology, Shri Kapil Sibal said that the C&AG Report had been tabled on 16 November 2011. Before this even being tabled, the Report was being widely discussed in the newspapers. He said that the Government was not allowed to put its version across on the floor of the House on the issue.

Shri Sibal said that right from 2003 to before the 3G spectrum was auctioned, till that date no company in this country has ever paid for spectrum. He said that the policy of the Government, which was initiated by the NDA and proceeded with by the UPA-I and UPA-II, was of first-come-first-serve. If this was the policy of the Government, there was no question of an auction. He said that one cannot have a first-come-first-serve policy and also an auction. So, the C&AG has presumed that had there been an auction, and then he interpolated 3G prices as 2G prices and said that this is the kind of presumptive loss that would have been caused. That is what he said, and the Minister felt that since the question of auction does not arise and since spectrum was always given free, the question of a loss does not arise.

Shri Dara Singh Chauhan (BSP) said that his Party is of the opinion that accepting the demand for JPC is not a matter of victory

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\* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Rewati Raman Singh, Sharad Yadav, Sudip Bandyopadhyay, T.K.S. Elangovan, Pinaki Misra, Manish Tewari, Nripendranath Roy, Dr. Tarun Mandal and Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg

or defeat of any particular person or party. He emphasized that we all need to seriously work for the welfare of the people and the country.

Shri Basudeb Acharia (CPI-M) said that a JPC does not inquire into one aspect but the entire aspect of corruption and the scam. This time it is not only the question of the scam of ₹ 1,76,000 crore, but it has its wider ramifications and that is why the entire Opposition is demanding JPC. He said that had the Government brought this motion in the first week of Winter Session, this entire Session would not have been wasted.

Shri Lalu Prasad (RJD) demanded to disclose the name of leaders of political parties and members of their families, who have black money in Swiss Banks. He sought the jurisdiction of the Committee to be extended and everything must be disclosed to public. It should also be made clear whether the findings of CBI or of CVC or of PAC or of Supreme Court or of JPC would prevail at last. Otherwise, the findings would be lost in legal intricacies, Shri Prasad added.

Dr. M. Thambidurai (AIADMK) said that a wrong impression was given in the House that there was no auction at all. The Reliance got the Pan-India license in July 2001 by auction only. Afterwards in 2003 there was cabinet decision that if a fifth cellular phone company comes, they have to be given the licence through multi-bidding system only. The Minister said that the price fixed in 2001 was not based on auction, whereas it was done on the basis of auction only, Dr. Thambidurai alleged.

Shri Gurudas Dasgupta (CPI) said that the recommendations of the JPC are not obligatory for the Government, just like any other Committee. He termed the decision of constituting the JPC as a belated realization.

Shri Nama Nageswara Rao (TDP) said that he had requested to involve all those parties in the JPC which are called for the Business Advisory Committee. He emphasized that the Government should think about it in broader perspective. Out of 38 parties, only 10 parties have been involved, Shri Rao said. He demanded the proposed JPC to have broader terms of reference and future guidelines be also formulated so that such scams do not re-occur in future.

Replying to the debate, Shri Pranab Mukherjee said that the Government would address the issues discussed in the House collectively. He emphasized that we must find out a better way of expressing our grievances on the floor of the House. When we disrupt the proceedings

of the House, everything comes to an end. Shri Mukherjee said that the Parliament is supreme and it should act as a model. Therefore, we have to be careful about that. He assured that the members of various parties would have the opportunity of expressing their views and grievances and the Government would be accommodative. He requested the House to approve the Motion.

The Motion was adopted.

*The Budget (Railways)–2011-2012:* Presenting the Railway Budget for the year 2011-2012 on 25 February 2011, the Minister of Railways, Kumari Mamata Banerjee said that rail transportation is vitally interlinked with the economic development of the country. For this, she talked about a two-pronged approach: a sustainable, efficient and rapidly growing Indian Railways, and by an acute sense of social responsibility towards the common people of this nation.

In this Budget, attempt has been made to combine a strong economic focus with an equal emphasis on social inclusion with a human face. To expand Rail-based industries, Kumari Banerjee mentioned a few initiatives like the Jammu-Kashmir Rail Link project, Bridge Factory in J&K, and the Institute for Tunnel and Bridge Engineering at Jammu. She proposed to set up a metro coach factory at Singur and adjacent Polba, and a diesel locomotive centre in Manipur. A Centre of Excellence in Software at Darjeeling under the aegis of Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS), a "Rail Industrial Park" at Jellingham and New Bongaigaon, and a 700 MW gas-based power plant at Thakurli in Maharashtra were also proposed to be set up. She also announced that Imphal, the capital of Manipur would soon be connected to the railway network. For the first time ever, Railways have framed Vision 2020, providing a definite roadmap, both short-term and long-term, for the future. She said that Railways would be achieving its target of 800 km for gauge conversion, 700 km for doubling and 1,000 km of electrification. She said that Railways' efforts to provide dignity to the poor through the *Izzat scheme* in 2009-10 have benefited over four lakh disadvantaged citizens. She announced that the Annual Plan for the year 2011-12 has been proposed at ₹ 57,630 crore which is the highest ever plan investment by the Railways in a single year. The Plan is proposed to be financed through Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of ₹ 20,000 crore, diesel cess of ₹ 1041 crore, internal resources of ₹ 14,219 crore, market borrowings of ₹ 20,594 crore through Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC). A greater thrust is being given to the expansion of the rail network with a larger allocation of ₹ 9,583 crore for new lines. Apart from this, ₹ 5,406 crore and

₹ 2,470 crore has been given for doubling and gauge conversion projects to complete 867 km and 1,017 km respectively. To overcome shortages in wagons, coaches and locomotives, ₹ 13,820 crore has been earmarked for acquisition of rolling stock. Out of the 114 socially desirable new lines announced in the last Budget, 94 would be completed by March, 2011 and the remaining by December, 2011. She also proposed to create a non-lapsable fund to implement the socially desirable projects during the Twelfth Plan, named as *Pradhan Mantri Rail Vikas Yojana*. A non-lapsable Fund for railway projects in the North-East Region has been created to boost the progress of projects, Kumari Banerjee said.

She informed that the Indian Railways connect 7,083 stations, and carry 2.20 crore people and over 2.5 million tonnes of goods every day. As a result of sustained efforts, the index for train accidents has decreased significantly from 0.29 per million train km in 2004-05 to 0.17 in 2009-10. She informed that Anti Collision Device (ACD) has been extended to Eastern, East Coast, East Central and South Eastern Railways. Also, the number of incidents at unmanned level crossings, on which we are working very seriously, has come down by 36 per cent with the elimination of 1,500 unmanned crossings, construction of 172 ROBs and 240 RUBs/subways. A GPS based 'Fog Safe' device has also been deployed. An All India Security Help Line on a single number has been set up to facilitate passenger security and is likely to become operational this year. She also spelt out that Real Time Train Information System (RTIS) would provide reliable information on train running. Declaring 2011-12 as the "Year of Green Energy", She comprehended some of the green measures taken by the Railways. Out of the 584 stations already announced as Adarsh Stations, 442 stations would be completed by March 2011 and the remaining would be completed in 2011-12. The welfare measures proposed by the Minister included expanding the scope of Liberalized Active Retirement Scheme for Guaranteed Employment for safety category staff, extending medical facilities to both dependent father and mother of railway employees; increasing the scholarship for the girl child of gangmen and group 'D' employees to ₹ 1,200 per month for higher education; setting up of a Railway Vidyalaya Prabandhan Board (RVPB) to improve quality of education in the railway schools, etc. Besides, the Ministry is undertaking restructuring of all the cadres in the Railways to afford adequate promotional opportunities to the officers and staff. After the new recruitment policy being announced last year, recruitment process has already been set in motion for filling the vacancies of about 1.75 lakh in Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts. Steps have also



been taken to fill up about 13,000 posts in Railway Protection Force. These mega recruitment drives would also cover the backlog of SC/ST/physically handicapped quota. She also informed that for the first time, Railways are inducting 16,000 Ex-servicemen by end of March 2011. A training centre is also proposed at Kharagpur. She also proposed to create a separate sports cadre so that the aspirations of sports persons are fully met.

She informed the House that the Indian Railways are passing through a very difficult phase. Especially, the year 2009-10 was challenging for the Railways due to the implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission's recommendations. The testing times for the Railways continue in 2010-11 due to the impact of allowances and several post-budgetary factors. On the earnings side, disruption of train movements has resulted in a loss of about ₹ 1,500 crore and another ₹ 2,000 crore due to the ban on export of Iron ore. However, in the revised estimates, goods earnings have been retained at the Budget level based on trends of higher yield per NTKM. The total gross earnings have now been fixed at ₹ 94,742 crore which is ₹ 177 crore higher than the Budget. With the reduced traffic suspense clearance of ₹ 98 crore, Gross Traffic Receipts is higher than the budget target by ₹ 75 crore at ₹ 94,840 crore, Kumari Banerjee informed. On the expenditure side, two hikes in the rates of HSD Oil and increased electricity tariff in some states, higher DA rates and excise duty rates, as well as impact of unanticipated higher salary and allowances, raised the requirement by ₹ 5,700 crore.

Budget Estimates for Railways for 2011-12: On the basis of freight traffic projection of 993 million tonnes and passenger growth of 6.4 per cent over 2010-11, the Gross Traffic Receipts are estimated at ₹ 1,06,239 crore assuming a clearance of ₹ 200 crore from traffic suspense. For the first time, Railways' earnings are set to exceed the rupees one lakh crore mark and ordinary Working Expenses have been assessed at ₹ 73,650 crore. This represents an increase of 9.9 per cent over Revised Estimates of 2010-11 to cater to the annual increments of Salaries, DA, higher requirement for fuel and materials for increased level of activity and lease payments. The appropriation to Pension Fund is placed at ₹ 15,800 crore and to Depreciation Reserve Fund at ₹ 7,000 crore compared to ₹ 5,700 crore in the Revised Estimates, 2010-11. Total Working Expenses, therefore, are placed at ₹ 96,450 crore. A provision of ₹ 6,735 crore has been made for dividend payment leaving an "Excess" of ₹ 5,258 crore to be utilized for Development Fund and Capital Fund. The expected Operating Ratio is 91.1 per cent.

She proposed the development of integrated suburban Railway networks in large cities like Mumbai, bringing together suburban Railway, metro railway and other rail infrastructure under a single integrated system which would provide faster, efficient, affordable and comfortable transportation to the citizens. She also proposed to set up Kolkata Rail Vikas Corporation (KRVC) on the lines of Mumbai Rail Vikas Corporation (MRVC), which would raise funds through banks and other financial institutions, Municipal Corporation and other stakeholders. The Minister said that all the eleven Railway PSUs have performed well in 2009-10 with a turnover of more than ₹ 15,000 crore, earning a net profit of ₹ 1,782 crore. These PSUs paid a dividend of ₹ 311.88 crore to the Railways. The Minister announced that all the 114 socially desirable projects which have been surveyed recently, would be included in the Twelfth Plan and financed through the proposed *Pradhan Mantri Rail Vikas Yojana*. With these words, she commended the Railway Budget for 2011-12 to the House.

Initiating the discussion\*, Yogi Aditya Nath (BJP) said that it is quite regrettable that the competitive populism has pushed the Indian Railways into a dangerous era. He wanted to know as to whether those social commitments which the Minister has put before the country can be fulfilled if the finances of the Railways are not robust.

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\* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Virender Kashyap, C. Sivasami, S. Semmalai, Kaushalendra Kumar, Dhananjay Singh, M.B. Rajesh, Satpal Maharaj, Mohan Jena, P. Karunakaran, Jitendra Singh Bundela, Sanjay Dhotre, Sajjan Verma, Radhe Mohan Singh, Chandu Lal Sahu, Murari Lal Singh, Anand Prakash Paranjpe, Shivraj Bhaiya, Bhismshankar Alias Kushal Tiwari, Devendra Nagpal, Somabhai Gandadal Koli Patel, Bibhu Prasad Tarai, Harish Chaudhary, Jagdanand Singh, Kodikkunnil Suresh, Vishnu Dev Sai, Premchand Guddu, Dushyant Singh, N. Dharam Singh, Devji M. Patel, Shailendra Kumar, Jagdish Sharma, J.M. Aaron Rashid, E.G. Sugavanam, Ganesh Singh, Raghuvir Singh Meena, Vijay Mithilesh Kumar, Badri Ram Jakhar, Paban Singh Ghatowar, Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya, Uday Pratap Singh, Dharmendra Yadav, Rakesh Singh, Ijyaraj Singh, Arjun Roy, Kabindra Purkayastha, Hemanand Biswal, Ramkishun, Ghanshyam Anuragi, Deepender Singh Hooda, Kamal Kishor Commando, Jitender Singh Malik, Pratap Singh Bejwa, Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure, A.T. Nana Patil, Haribhau Jawale, Jagdambika Pal, K.C. Singh 'baba', Ramen Deka, Anantha Venkatarami Reddy, Sohan Potai, Sukhdev Singh, Dr. Ram Chandra Dome, Harishchandra Chavan, C.R. Patil, M. Venugopala Reddy, Sameer Bhujbal, R. Dhruvanarayana, K.D. Deshmukh, Brijbhushan Sharan Singh, Nilesh Narayan Rane, Yashwant Sinha, Kishanbhai V. Patel, R.K. Singh Patel, Lalu Prasad, Ramesh Bais, Neeraj Shekhar, Bhudeo Choudhary, Rajaiah Siricilla, Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, H.D. Devegowda, Francisco Cosme Sardinha, Sanjay Singh Chauhan, Shivarama Gouda, Sushil Kumar Singh, P.T. Thomas, Sanjay Dina Patil, Ganesh Naik, Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg, Kaushalendra Kumar, Danve Raosaheb Patil, Prabodh Panda, Rakesh Sachan, Madhusudan Yadav, Bhoopendra Singh, Ram Singh Kaswan, P.C. Gaddigoudar, Premdas, Harsh Vardhan, Gorakhnath Pandey, Kamlesh Paswan, Rajendra Agrawal, Gajanan D. Babar, Anto Antony, M.K. Raghavan, Gorakh Prasad

He also said that Indian Railways is becoming a dangerous proposition from the safety and security perspective.

Dr. M. Thambidurai (AIADMK) said that this is a populist Railway Budget, keeping an eye on the forthcoming elections in some States. He demanded to allocate maximum money for Anti-Collision Devices and ensure safety of passengers. He requested the Railway Minister to increase the Sr. Citizen concession to 50 per cent.

Shri Jose K. Mani [KC (M)] drew the attention of Minister to the long pending demands for upgradation of Kottayam Railway Station. He requested to include setting up of a pilgrim centre at Kottayam in the current Budget and provide allocation for it.

Shri Dara Singh Chauhan (BSP) said that for the first time the Railway Minister has fulfilled the promise of filling the quota of the poor, SCs, STs and OBC people in this Budget. He also drew the attention of the Minister to the scarcity of Trains from Poorvanchal to the Southern part of India.

Shri Prem Das Rai (SDF) emphasized on building a world-class facility for a Himalayan Mountain Railway Research Institute which could have far reaching positive ramifications in garnering and developing the scientific and engineering knowledge needed to construct world-class Railway transportation network in the Himalayas.

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Jaiswal, Charles Dias, A. Ganeshamurthi, Jagdish Singh Rana, Virendra Kumar, Shripad Yesso Naik, Radha Mohan Singh, Rakesh Pandey, Tufani Saroj, Manicka Tagore, Khiladi Lal Bairwa, Pashupati Nath Singh, S.S. Ramasubbu, Surendra Singh Nagar, Ashok Kumar Rawat, Hari Manjhi, Adhi Sankar, Datta Meghe, Marotrao Sainuji Kowase, Jayant Gangaram Awale, G.M. Siddeshwara, B. Mahtab, Kapil Muni Karwaria, Eknath Mahadeo Gaikwad, Suresh Kashinath Taware, Ashok Argal, Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar, Jose K. Mani, Bhakta Charan Das, K.P. Dhanapalan, Pradeep Kumar Singh, Makansingh Solanki, Shivkumar Udasi, Nikhil Kumar Choudhary, Pakauri Lal, N.S.V. Chitthan, Chandrakant Khaire, Sk. Saidul Haque, Pralhad Joshi, Ramsinh Rathwa, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Rewati Raman Singh, Naranbhai Kachhadia, Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan, Manikrao Hodlya Gavit, P.L. Punia, Mahesh Joshi, Mahabal Mishra, Dinesh Chandra Yadav, Sushil Kumar Singh, Vikrambhai Arjanbhai Madam, Sudarshan Bhagat, Sudip Bandyopadhyay, Anurag Singh Thakur, Kumari Saroj Pandey, Dr. Bholu Singh, Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg, Dr. Prabha Kishor Taviad, Dr. Baliram, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Dr. Nirmal Khatri, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq, Dr. Thokchom Meinya, Dr. P. Venugopal, Dr. Prasanan Kumar Patasani, Dr. Kirit Premji Bhai Solanki, Smt. J. Shantha, Dr. Sanjeev Sushant, Dr. Rajan P. Kumar, Dr. Girija Vyas, Kumari Meenakshi Natrajan, Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan, Smt. Rama Devi, Smt. Sushila Saroj, Smt. Yashodhara Raje Scindia, Smt. Kaisar Jahan, Smt. Poonam Veljibhai Jat, Smt. Susmita Bauri, Smt. Jyoti Dhurve, Smt. Supriya Sule Devi Patle, Smt. Botcha Jhanshi Lakshmi, Smt. Jayshree Ben Patil, Smt. Priya Dutt, Smt. Putul Kumari, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Smt. Darshana Jardosh, Smt. J. Helen Davidson, Smt. Kamala, Smt. Usha Verma and Prof. Ramshankar

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Railways, Kumari Mamata Banerjee said that Railways is the lifeline of the nation. Taking exception to the practice of blocking the rail due to agitation, she emphasized that there is a need for enacting a law for it and it is not proper to damage the Railway property for any movement. As regards complaints about Passenger Reservation System (PRS), she said that necessary directions have been given to complete all the pending PRSs within one month. She informed that in the formulation of the recruitment policy, priority has been given to the regional languages. Referring to the commercial as well social obligations, she said that during natural calamity, disaster, flood or drought, Railways has to carry out its operations without any cost. Further, all the socially desirable schemes announced in 2009-10 and 2010-11, would be included in the Prime Minister Rail Development Scheme in the Twelfth Plan.

*The Resolution was adopted.*

*All the Cut Motions moved, were negatived.*

*All the Demands for Grants (Railways) were voted in full.*

*All the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) were voted in full.*

*The Budget (General)– 2011-2012:* Presenting the Budget (General) for the year 2011-2012, the Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee said that this year we have moved ahead on the path of fiscal consolidation and high economic growth. Our growth in 2010-11 has been swift and broad-based. The economy is back to its pre-crisis growth trajectory. While agriculture has shown a rebound, industry is regaining its earlier momentum. Services sector continues its near double digit run. Fiscal consolidation has been impressive. This year has also seen significant progress in those critical institutional reforms that would set the pace for double-digit growth in the near future. Shri Mukherjee said that in preparing this year's Budget, he has kept in mind the needs and concerns of the *aam aadmi*. Pointing to the Economic Survey 2010-11, Shri Mukherjee said that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India is estimated to have grown at 8.6 per cent in 2010-11 in real terms. In 2010-11, Agriculture is estimated to have grown at 5.4 per cent, industry at 8.1 per cent and services at 9.6 per cent. All three sectors are contributing to the consolidation of growth. More importantly, the economy has shown remarkable resilience to both external and domestic shocks. Our principal concern this year has been the continued high food prices, he added. Shri Mukherjee

said that the developments on India's external sector in the current year have been encouraging. Exports have grown at 29.4 per cent to reach US Dollar 184.6 billion, while imports at US Dollar 273.6 billion have recorded a growth of 17.6 per cent during April-January 2010-11, over the corresponding period last year. The Minister said that the experience with Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 (FRBM Act) at Centre and the corresponding Acts at State level show that statutory fiscal consolidation targets have a positive effect on macroeconomic management of the economy. In the course of the year, the Central Government would introduce an amendment to the FRBM Act, laying down the fiscal road map for the next five years, he added.

Shri Mukherjee said that the introduction of the Direct Taxes Code (DTC) and the proposed Goods and Services Tax (GST) would mark a watershed. These reforms would result in moderation of rates, simplification of laws and better compliance.

Shri Mukherjee said that the effective management of public expenditure is an integral part of the fiscal consolidation process. He stressed that expenditure has to be oriented towards the production of public goods and services.

Shri Mukherjee said that the Government would move towards direct transfer of cash subsidy to people living below poverty line in a phased manner. A task force headed by Shri Nandan Nilekani has been set up to work out the modalities for the proposed system of direct transfer of subsidy for kerosene, LPG and fertilisers. The interim report of the task force is expected by June 2011. The system would be in place by March 2012.

The Minister said that the Government's programme to broaden the ownership of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) has received an overwhelming response. The six public issues of CPSUs in the current financial year have attracted around 50 lakh retail investors. As against a target of ₹ 40,000 crore, the Government would raise about ₹ 22,144 crore from disinvestment in 2010-11. He reiterated that the Government is committed to retain at least 51 per cent ownership and management control of the CPSUs, as stated earlier in his Budget speech for 2009-10.

To make the FDI policy more user-friendly, all prior regulations and guidelines have been consolidated into one comprehensive document, which is reviewed every six months, the Minister informed.

The financial sector reforms initiated during the early 1990s have borne good results for the Indian economy. The UPA Government is committed to take this process further.

He proposed to bring suitable legislative amendments to the Banking Regulation Act in this Session in order to provide additional licences to the private sector in consultation with the RBI.

To further stimulate growth in the housing sector, he announced interest subvention of 1 per cent on housing loans by extending it to housing loan up to ₹ 15 lakh where the cost of the house does not exceed ₹ 25 lakh. To provide housing finance to targeted groups in rural areas at competitive rates, he proposed to enhance the provision under Rural Housing Fund to ₹ 3,000 crore from the existing ₹ 2,000 crore.

Shri Mukherjee proposed to increase the allocation for Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) from ₹ 6,755 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 7,860 crore in 2011-12. He proposed to provide an amount of ₹ 300 crore to promote 60,000 pulses villages in rainfed areas for increasing crop productivity and strengthening market linkages. He also proposed to provide an amount of ₹ 300 crore to bring 60,000 hectares under oil palm plantation, by integrating the farmers with the markets. To enable the farmers access to affordable credit, Shri Mukherjee announced credit flow of ₹ 4,75,000 crore in 2011-12. To enable NABARD refinance the short-term crop loans of the cooperative credit institutions and RRBs at concessional rates, he proposed a contribution of ₹ 10,000 crore to NABARD's Short-term Rural Credit Fund for 2011-12 from the shortfall in priority sector lending by the Scheduled Commercial Banks.

The Minister said that the infrastructure is critical for our development. For 2011-12, he announced an allocation of over ₹ 2,14,000 crore for this sector, which amounts to 48.5 per cent of the Gross Budgetary Support to plan expenditure.

In order to give a boost to infrastructure development in Railways, ports, housing and highways development, he proposed to allow tax free bonds of ₹ 30,000 crore to be issued by various Government undertakings in the year 2011-12.

The generation and circulation of black money being an area of serious concern, the Government has put into operation a five-fold strategy which consists of joining the global crusade against 'black money'; creating an appropriate legislative framework; setting up institutions for dealing with illicit funds; developing systems for implementation

and imparting skills to the manpower for effective action. Shri Mukherjee announced that the Ministry of Finance has commissioned a study on unaccounted income and wealth held within and outside our country. It would suggest methods to tax and repatriate this illicit money.

Shri Mukherjee proposed allocation of ₹ 1,60,887 crore for social sector in 2011-12. The UPA Government's flagship programmes have been the principal instrument for implementing its agenda for inclusive development. For the year 2011-12, Bharat Nirman has been allocated ₹ 58,000 crore. A plan has also been finalised to provide Rural Broadband Connectivity to all 2,50,000 Panchayats in the country in three years, the Minister added. He proposed to increase the Budget allocation for primitive tribal groups from ₹ 185 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 244 crore in 2011-12. For education, he proposed an allocation of ₹ 52,057 crore, which is an increase of 24 per cent over the current year.

A National Innovation Council under Shri Sam Pitroda has been set up to prepare a road-map for innovations in India. The process of setting up State Innovation Councils in each State and Sectoral Innovation Councils aligned to Central Ministries is underway, the Minister informed.

For health, the Finance Minister proposed to step up the plan allocations in 2011-12 by 20 per cent to ₹ 26,760 crore.

*Budget Estimates for 2011-12:* The Gross Tax Receipts are estimated at ₹ 9,32,440 crore which is an increase of 24.9 per cent over the Budget Estimates for 2010-11. After devolution to States, the net tax to Centre in 2011-12 is ₹ 6,64,457 crore. The Non Tax Revenue Receipts for 2011-12 are estimated at ₹ 1,25,435 crore, Shri Mukherjee added. The total expenditure proposed for 2011-12 is ₹ 12,57,729 crore, which is an increase of 13.4 per cent over the Budget Estimates for 2010-11. The Plan Expenditure at ₹ 4,41,547 crore marks an increase of 18.3 per cent and the Non Plan Expenditure at ₹ 8,16,182 crore is an increase of 10.9 per cent over BE 2010-11. The total plan and non-plan transfers of ₹ 2,01,733 crore to States and UT Governments in 2011-12 have increased by 23 per cent over the Budget Estimates 2010-11. This includes grants of ₹ 13,713 crore in 2011-12 to local bodies as per the recommendation of the Thirteenth Finance Commission.

*Tax Proposals:* Shri Mukherjee said that in the formulation of the tax proposals, his priorities were directed towards making taxes moderate, payments simple for the taxpayer and collection of taxes easy for the tax collector.

*Direct Taxes:* He proposed to enhance the exemption limit for the general category of individual taxpayers from ₹ 1,60,000 to ₹ 1,80,000 this year. He proposed to reduce the qualifying age, from 65 years to 60 years; to enhance the exemption limit from ₹ 2,40,000 to ₹ 2,50,000 and to create a new category of Very Senior Citizens, eighty years and above, who would be eligible for a higher exemption limit of ₹ 5,00,000. In order to promote savings and raise funds for infrastructure, an additional deduction of ₹ 20,000 for investment in long-term infrastructure bonds was notified by the Central Government in 2010-11. He proposed to extend this window for one more year. The proposals on direct taxes are estimated to result in a net revenue loss of ₹ 11,500 crore for the year.

*Indirect Tax Proposals:* The Finance Minister proposed certain changes in the Central Excise rate structure to prepare the ground for the transition to GST, beginning with a reduction in the number of exemptions. He proposed to enhance the lower rate of Central Excise duty from 4 per cent to 5 per cent. In view of continued uncertainties in the global economy, he proposed to hold the peak rate of customs duty at its current level, which is 10 per cent. The proposals on direct taxes are estimated to result in a revenue loss of ₹ 11,500 crore for the year. Proposals relating to indirect taxes are estimated to result in a net revenue gain of ₹ 11,300 crore, leaving a net loss of ₹ 200 crore in the Budget.

The Finance Minister then commended the Budget to the House.

*General Discussion on Budget (General)-2011-2012:* Initiating the discussion\*, Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi (BJP) said that if we measure the Budget on the five parameters of fiscal management, growth,

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\* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Sandeep Dikshit, Akhilesh Yadav, Mangani Lal Mandal, R. Thamaraiselvan, Barsa Gopal Chowdhury, B. Mahtab, Adhalrao Patil Shivaji, Sanjay Singh Chauhan, Nishikant Dubey, Kodikkunnil Suresh, Mohd. Asrarul Haque, Pakauri Lal, Abu Hasem Khan Choudhury, Shivkumar Udasi, Ramen Deka, Ram Singh Kaswan, Ganesh Singh, Shailendra Kumar, Gajanan D. Babar, Arjun Roy, P. Kumar, Lalji Tandon, P.C. Mohan, Ashok Argal, Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure, Vijay Bahuguna, Virendra Kumar, Satpal Maharaj, C. Sivasami, Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar, A. Sampath, Vikrambhai Arjanbhai Madam, Radha Mohan Singh, Haribhau Jawale, P.L. Punia, Balkrishna Khanderao Shukla, A.T. Nana Patil, H.D. Devegowda, Ratan Singh, Rudramadhab Roy, P. Lingam, C.R. Patil, S.D. Shariq, J.M. Aaron Rashid, Pralhad Joshi, Jaiprakash Agarwal, Adhir Chowdhury, Chandu Lal Sahu, Charles Dias, Ramesh Bais, Hassan Khan, K.C. Singh 'Baba', P.T. Thomas, Ghanshyam Anuragi, L. Rajagopal, Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan, S.S. Ramasubbu, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Om Prakash Yadav, Narayan Singh Amlabe, Kamal Kishor 'Commando', Naranbhai Kachhadia, Ramsinh Rathwa,



control on inflation, development of agriculture and weeding out corruption, it is largely disappointing. He said that the Government has no control over inflation, and in such a scenario, it seems misplaced to project the total expenditure for 2011-12 at ₹ 12,57,729 crore. He urged the Government not to open the retail sector to foreign direct investment. He also criticized the Government for giving tax break of ₹ 245 crore every day for the Corporate sector. He also criticized the Government for not implementing the PDS properly and emphasized to have a good delivery system. Dr. Joshi also said that the investment in agriculture has continuously been decreasing and the Government has grossly neglected the National Farm Policy which was placed in the House in 2007, and that has not ensured a guaranteed income to the farming community. He cautioned the Government to immediately stop Future Trading in commodities. He requested the Finance Minister that the policy of the Government should be such that our farmers should be debt free and our rural youth employed, only then we can expect a hunger free and prosperous country. He also said that there is no provision of social security and health facilities for more than 58 per cent people of the country.

Shri Lalu Prasad (RJD) said that the Government's effort to impose less taxation on agriculture and other items is commendable. But a lot of more efforts are needed in this direction.

Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala (SAD) said that this is a pro-corporate Budget. He said that approximately 5,000 tonnes of food grains rots in Government godowns and this never reaches the needy and the poor. He demanded that the system of Minimum Support Price (MSP) should be done away with and it should be linked to the price-index. Stating that MSP is a loss-making venture for the farmers, he said that only the middlemen reap all the profits and the Government

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Virender Kashyap, Gorakhnath Pandey, Rajaram Pal, Jitender Singh Malik, Vijay Bahadur Singh, Kapil Muni Karwaria, Hansraj G. Ahir, Bhudeo Choudhary, Jagdambika Pal, Bhismshankar alias Kushal Tiwari, Harish Choudhary, Shripad Yesso Naik, Ijyaraj Singh, Raghuvir Singh Meena, M. Anandan, Khagen Das, Sukhdev Singh, Premdas, Gorakh Prasad Jaiswal, Laxman Tudu, Yashbant Laguri, Datta Meghe Rakesh Sachan, Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Kaushalendra Kumar, Prof. Ram Shankar, Dr. Ratna De, Dr. Baliram, Dr. Jyoti Mirdha, Dr. Bholu Singh, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar, Dr. P. Venugopal, Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg, Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik, Dr. Tarun Mandal, Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey, Dr. Thokchom Meinya, Dr. Kirit Premji Bhai Solanki, Smt. Supriya Sule, Smt. Jayshree Ben Patel, Smt. Priya Dutt, Smt. Jyoti Dhurve, Smt. Darshna Jardosh, Smt. Anu Tandon, Smt. Shruti Choudhry, Smt. Botcha Jhanshi Lakshmi and Smt. Rama Devi.

conveniently looks the other way. Dr. Ajnala said that our entire Budget can become tax-free if the entire amount of black money stashed in foreign banks is brought back to India and utilized judiciously.

Shri Nama Nageswara Rao (TDP) said that the country is showcased as a growing country but there is the shadow of high inflation, high fiscal deficit of GDP ratio, and skyrocketing commodity prices. The GDP is growing not because of the efficient Government policies or increase in productivity, but due to the huge budgetary deficit, increased borrowings, and massive short-term foreign funds flow. Shri Rao said that share of agriculture in GDP growth is reducing. He demanded to have a separate agriculture Budget. Also, the Wealth Migration Tax should be introduced.

Shri Dara Singh Chauhan (BJP) said that the Finance Minister has not paid any attention to the welfare of a vast number of farmers and unorganized workers of our country. The Government has also not paid any attention to contain the rising inflation in the country. This government has been indulging in self praise for long that it has waived off ₹ 60,000 crore loans of farmers. He alleged that the government announced this scheme of loan waiver to take a political mileage in the elections and loans of only big farmers have been waived off. He said that the marginal farmers or the small farmers have not got any benefit under this scheme. The Finance Minister has not given any scheme in the Budget to bring the black money back, Shri Chauhan said.

Shri Narahari Mahato (AIFB) said that the attempt to impose less taxes on agriculture and other items is commendable. But this Budget is a Budget meant for the corporate houses. He said that the whole country is facing serious problems like rise in prices and spiralling inflation. There are no concrete measures to check these. He also said that there is no Budgetary provision for the Food Security Bill. He requested the Finance Minister to formulate a policy so that our farmers could be debt free and rural youth could be employed.

Shri Asaduddin Owaisi (AIMIM) said that the hopes of minorities have been belied as the Budgetary allocation has not been increased for the Ministry of Minority Affairs. There should have been at least a ten per cent increase and the allocation for the Ministry of Minority Affairs should have been at least ₹ 4,000 crore as against the present ₹ 2,866 crore, Shri Owaisi said.

Shri Sansuma Khungur Bwiswmuthiary (BPF) said that when the Budget of the country and the States is increasing year by year, it is

very astonishing and painful that the allocation for the Bodoland has been reduced from ₹ 100 crore to ₹ 50 crore during the year 2009 and even for the year 2011-12, merely ₹ 50 crore has been allocated.

Shri Prem Das Rai (SDF) requested the Finance Minister to withdraw the concession given for import of bamboo sticks. He demanded that bamboo must be brought within the ambit of the agriculture domain which would enable more bamboo industry to come up.

Replying to the discussion on 11 March 2011, the Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee said that no doubt inflation is the most important issue which needs to be addressed adequately. Shri Mukherjee said that the inflationary pressure is visible all over the world. It is because there is an apprehension that the surplus liquidity is being converted into commodity. It is happening in the case of oil and certain other essential commodities. Though the Government wanted to wish them away, they cannot be wished away because of global linkages, he added. Shri Mukherjee also announced a series of initiatives taken in the agricultural sector. He said that despite tremendous pressures, the Government increased the support price to the farmers. As regards storage capacity, Shri Mukherjee said that now process to create new storage capacity of 150 lakh metric tonnes through private entrepreneurs and warehousing corporations has already been done. It is also proposed to recognize cold chains and post-harvest storage as the infrastructure sub-sector, and they would get all these benefits. Referring to power, Shri Mukherjee said that we have added a capacity of 32,762 MW and 10,460 MW during this year itself in the current Plan and hope to add 15,000 MW by the end of the current financial year. As regards employment, during the UPA period, from 31 March 2005 to 31 March, 2008, the total number of persons engaged in the organized sector increased from 2,64,00,000 to 2,75,00,000. In the rural sector, in the four years, employment has been given to 15,26,00,000 households. Keeping in mind the inclusive growth, substantial allocations have been increased to rural sectors, rural infrastructures and social sectors. Referring to black money, he said that he has appointed a Group to quantify it. Speaking on how to deal with the black money, he said that, we have to first go with the legal framework. Out of 65 countries, we have been able to complete the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement with 23 countries, including Switzerland. He informed that this year we have intensified the search and seizure, and got undisclosed income of ₹ 25,000 crore in the last 24 months. Out of that, ₹ 7,000 crore additional taxes have been realized. Regarding the demand for increase in the allocation under the

MPLADS, he announced its increase from ₹ 2 crore to ₹ 5 crore, which would be effective from the 1 of April this year. Emphasizing that investment in education and health sector has a high priority in our policy framework, he said that henceforth capital stock in educational institutions and hospitals would be treated as infrastructure sub-sector. Detailed guidelines in this matter would be announced shortly.

All the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) were voted in full.

The Appropriation Bill, 2011 was passed.

*Statement regarding Appointment of the Central Vigilance Commissioner:* Making a Statement on 7 March 2011, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh said that the post of the Central Vigilance Commissioner was due to fall vacant on 8 September 2010 on the completion of term of Shri Pratyush Sinha. Under the CVC Act, 2003, the appointment of the Central Vigilance Commissioner is required to be made by the President by Warrant under her hand and seal, and on the basis of the recommendation of a Committee consisting of the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People. The meeting of the Committee took place on 3 September 2010. The Leader of the Opposition gave a dissenting note. In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Committee, the President appointed Shri P.J. Thomas as the CVC and he was sworn in on 7 September 2010. After the appointment of Shri Thomas, two public interest litigation petitions were filed in the Supreme Court challenging the appointment of Shri Thomas as the CVC. The Hon'ble Supreme Court declared the recommendation of the Committee as *non-est* in law and quashed the appointment of Shri P.J. Thomas as the Chief Vigilance Commissioner. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has pronounced its decision. The Prime Minister said that he accepts and respects the verdict of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. He assured that the Government would take into consideration the guidelines/directions given by the Court while appointing the new CVC.

*Statement regarding Plight of Indians living in Libya:* Making a Statement on 4 March 2011, the Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs and Minister of Civil Aviation, Shri Vayalar Ravi said that the Government has made all arrangements for Indian citizens stranded in Libya to come back to India. The Minister informed that the Government is giving them food packets, water and cold drinks. Further, all the State Governments are also cooperating with the Government of India's effort in ensuring that these people reach their destinations. Besides, the Railways are also doing their best to help those people.

*Statement regarding Conduct of Anti-piracy Operations in the Gulf of Aden and off the Coast of Somalia:* Making a Statement on 11 March 2011, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri S.M. Krishna informed the House that the Cabinet Committee on Security considered the proposals with regard to conduct of anti-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden and off the Coast of Somalia. The Committee approved a series of measures which would be taken by the Government of India to address the legal, administrative and operational aspects of combating piracy. A broad policy framework covering all these aspects was approved. This would involve actions that would be taken in the medium and long term by the Ministries of Shipping, External Affairs and Defence, the Minister said.

The Committee also specifically considered the immediate situation arising out of holding of Indian hostages by pirates. It noted that as of now 53 Indian seafarers remained in captivity on five different ships. The Committee expressed its sympathy with the families of the hostages, and decided that the Government would take all appropriate action to safeguard their welfare.

*Statement regarding Newspaper Report on payment of 'Cash for Votes':* Making a Statement on 18 March 2011, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh said that several Members raised allegations based on reports in a newspaper of what purport to be 'cables' from the US Embassy in New Delhi to their authorities in Washington. However, the Prime Minister said that the Government of India could not confirm the veracity, contents or even the existence of such communication. Further, he cited the cases of persons referred to in those reports as having stoutly denied the veracity of the contents. An issue was raised that the offence of bribery was committed in India. However, the Government rejected the allegation absolutely and firmly. Referring to the July 2008 Motion of Confidence in the Fourteenth Lok Sabha, Shri Singh said that the Government won the confidence of the Lok Sabha by 275 votes for and 256 votes against. Moreover, the allegations of bribery were investigated by a Committee constituted by the Fourteenth Lok Sabha. The Committee had concluded that there was insufficient evidence to draw any conclusion of bribery. The Prime Minister opined that it was unfortunate that the Opposition continued to raise old charges that had been debated, discussed and rejected by the people of India. He made it clear that no one from the Congress Party nor the Government indulged in any unlawful act during the trust vote during July 2008.

*Discussion Under Rule 193 regarding Statement made by Prime Minister on 18 March 2011 concerning the newspaper report on payment of 'Cash for Votes':* Initiating the discussion on 23 March 2011, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta (CPI) said that this time the Prime Minister was very firm in rejecting the complaints of 'Cash for Votes' during the last Confidence Motion. He pointed out that the linguistic fervour is sometimes resorted to conceal the facts. The Hon'ble Prime Minister's Statement has answered a few questions, but has provoked a large number of questions, Shri Dasgupta said. He said that the Prime Minister's Statement has not cleared the air of suspicion.

Participating in the discussion\*, Smt. Sushma Swaraj (BJP) said that based on the revelation made by Wikileaks, a news item had been published in 'The Hindu', dated 17<sup>th</sup> March, 2011 that a number of members of Parliament were offered money to vote in favour of the Government during the Confidence Motion in 2008. It had also been pointed out in the news item that a Political Counsellor of the American Embassy had seen two chests carrying currency notes in the house of a politician who was a Minister at that time. Smt. Swaraj said that the Confidence Motion was taken up on 22 July 2008 and the Cable in question was sent on 17 July 2008. But, the Prime Minister in his statement termed this Cable as speculative, unverified and unverifiable. However, the Wikileaks has stated in a television interview that the Prime Minister of India had given a misleading statement. She also pointed out that the Prime Minister while referring to the report of the Committee constituted during the Fourteenth Lok Sabha to look into the issue, had said that the Committee had concluded that there were insufficient evidence to draw any conclusion of bribe, whereas it has been pointed out in Para 141 of the said report that Shri Saxena was a bribe giver, wittingly or unwittingly. She demanded Shri Saxena's role in the matter to be further investigated. Smt. Swaraj said that there is a variance in what the Prime Minister has stated and what is contained in the Committee Report. She regretted that no significant progress has been made in this case even after a lapse of three years. She demanded the names of persons exposed in the Wikileaks also to be included in the FIR and then this case should be handed over to the CBI for investigation. She disagreed with the Statement of

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\* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Sharad Yadav, Pinaki Misra, Ajit Singh, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, Yashwant Sinha, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg and Smt. Putul Kumari

the Prime Minister that he wished to make it clear that no one from the Congress Party or the Government indulged in any unlawful act during the trust vote during July, 2008.

Intervening in the debate, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Minister of Science and Technology and Minister of Earth Sciences, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal said that following the report in the Hindu of dated 17 March, 2011 quoting Wikileaks and the subsequent demand by the Leader of Opposition for the Statement from the Prime Minister on it, the Prime Minister gave a Statement the very next day. Shri Bansal opined that it is not fair to level allegations on the basis of a newspaper report. The Hon'ble Prime Minister had mentioned three words 'speculative, unverified and unverifiable' as regards the Wikileaks. He further said that no country in the world except India has raised any issue on the Wikileaks. The Minister said that the Prime Minister has worked for so many years with complete transparency. Terming that levelling allegation and counter-allegations in the democracy is all right, but not allowing the entire session to run was not good for the country. He appealed all to run the House smoothly.

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav (SP) said that he did not agree with the debate being held on the basis of Wikileaks. As far as the Samajwadi Party was concerned, Shri Yadav said that it had one issue and that was the nation. He said that the decision to vote for the Confidence Motion did not bring any political benefits rather caused a heavy political loss to his party. But he was not disappointed at this.

Shri Dara Singh Chauhan (BSP) said that if the information on Wikileaks is false, then strong action should be initiated against it. He said that he did not have any doubt about the honesty of the Prime Minister but this question impinges itself with corruption, and if we are committed to root out corruption, we should thoroughly investigate into the facts disclosed by the Wikileaks so that truth prevails.

Shri Basudeb Acharia (CPI-M) said that arranging majority in the Trust Vote by using money-power was the blackest day in the history of the Indian Parliament. He wanted to know how the Prime Minister arrived on the conclusion that no one from the Congress Party or the Government indulged in any unlawful act during the Trust Vote on 22 July 2008. The Prime Minister has referred to the Committee which was constituted during the Fourteenth Lok Sabha that the matter may be probed further by an appropriate investigating agency. He wanted to know from the Prime Minister as to what is the appropriate agency which is investigating it further.

Shri Nama Nageswara Rao (TDP) said that the Prime Minister making a statement that no one from the Congress Party or the Government indulged in any unlawful act during the Trust Vote in July 2008 was wrong. Regarding the talk about mandate, he said that the Congress has only got 22 per cent votes in its favour and 78 per cent against them.

Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala (SAD) said that at the time of the Confidence Vote, three Members of his Party were approached and allurements and inducements were given to them to cross over who refused the offer.

Shri Asaduddin Owaisi (AIMIM) said that Wikileaks is an unverified document which would not stand a scrutiny of law.

Intervening in the discussion, the Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Communications and Information Technology, Shri Kapil Sibal said that the Opposition seeks to take political advantage of every step. The Prime Minister's statement is candid; it enunciates that neither the Government at any level nor the Congress Party at any level was involved in the alleged transactions that the Opposition is talking about. The statements made in Wikileaks are unverified and unverifiable. Denigrating institutions in this country is not good, Shri Sibal said.

Replying to the debate, the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh said that in response to the request from the Leader of the Opposition on Wikileaks, he had made a Statement on this subject in this august House on 18 March 2011. He reiterated that it was not possible for the Government of India to confirm the veracity or the contents of such communications. If they exist, they would be communications from the US diplomats stationed in New Delhi to their Government in Washington which is not open to the Government of India to inquire. Rejecting the allegations of bribery, he said that these allegations were investigated by a Committee constituted by the Fourteenth Lok Sabha and the Committee had concluded that there was insufficient evidence to draw a conclusion of bribery. The Prime Minister said that he had studied the Committee Report and he arrived at the conclusion that there was no conclusive evidence of bribery. As recommended by the Committee, the matter was referred to the Delhi Police for investigation. Further investigation is in progress. He wanted to make it clear, once again, that none from the Congress Party or the Government indulged in any such unlawful act during the Trust Vote in 2008.

The discussion was concluded.



Submission by Members: (a) *Regarding Issues of Sikhs in foreign countries leading to widespread discrimination of Sikhs worldwide:* The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri E. Ahamed responding to the points raised by several Members on 23 March 2011 said that he entirely shared the sentiments expressed by the Members about the incident at the Milan Airport the day before. The incident has been condemned and the Minister assured that our sentiments had effectively been conveyed to the Italian authorities. He informed the House that our Ambassador in Italy had already taken up the matter with the Italian authorities and the Ministry has summoned the Italian Ambassador in Delhi and expressed our great distress and unhappiness over what has happened through this incident. The Italian Ambassador promised that it would be conveyed to their Government which would also be taking steps to probe this matter.

(b) *Regarding need to introduce rehabilitation package for Indians who have returned from Libya:* The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri E. Ahamed responding to the points raised in the House on 23 March 2011 said that the Ministry has already issued instructions to all the Regional Passport Offices that they should extend all possible help in respect of passports to all those who have come back from Libya. He informed the House that the Prime Minister is overseeing and also monitoring all the efforts of the Ministry of External Affairs in this respect.

*Statement Regarding Constitution of Joint Parliamentary Committee on Policy and Allocation of 2G Spectrum:* The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh making a Statement on 22 February 2011 said that his Government is committed to root out corruption and has acted expeditiously and transparently in this direction. A CBI investigation into the allocation of 2G spectrum is being supervised by the Supreme Court. Also, the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament is seized of the matter and the Government is fully cooperating with it. Besides, the report of the Independent Inquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice Shivraj Patil is in the public domain. The Prime Minister believed that as all effective steps were being taken by his Government, it might have been able to persuade the Opposition not to insist on a JPC, but it could not succeed in spite of sincere efforts in this regard. He said that he could ill-afford a situation of Parliament not being allowed to function during the crucial Budget Session. It is in these special circumstances that his Government agreed to the setting up of a Joint Parliamentary Committee, the Prime Minister said. He requested the Speaker to proceed with the formation of a Joint Parliamentary

Committee. A formal Motion in this regard would be moved soon, the Prime Minister informed.

*Statement regarding the intent of the government to initiate a national debate on the need to have legislation for the development of sports at the national level and to deal with all matters connected therewith:* The Minister of State of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Shri Ajay Maken making a Statement on 22 February 2011 on the issue on the floor of the House, said that the Government proposed to place in public domain an exposure draft paper on the proposed national sports legislation. This draft paper contains some of the core principles enunciated in the 'Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance' proposed by the IOC and endorsed by the XIII Olympic Congress, which include fair and transparent election process; age and tenure limit in respect of office bearers; and participation of athletes in the decision-making process. Anti-Doping regulations compliant with World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Code are to be given legislative backing. As a signatory to the UNESCO convention, India has shown highest commitment to movement against doping, the Minister said. He announced measures to prevent sexual harassment of women by following the guidelines enunciated by the Supreme Court in the *Vishakha judgement*; foolproof guidelines for detection and prevention of age fraud in sports; and effective and speedy resolution of sport-related disputes, including redressal of athletes' grievances, through conciliation and mediation process by appointing a National Sports Ombudsman. He informed the House of this proposal and sought their support and cooperation in furthering this initiative.

*Regarding Situation arising out of move of the Government to liberalize the FDI in retail sector and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto:* Shri Gurudas Dasgupta (CPI) called the attention of the Minister of Finance to the situation arising out of move of the Government to liberalize the FDI in retail sector and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto.

The Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee said that it has been stated in para 31 of the Budget Speech 2011-12 that to make the FDI policy more user-friendly, all prior regulations and guidelines have been consolidated into one comprehensive document, which is reviewed every six months. He put the status of FDI Policy in respect of Multi-Brand Retail Trading as follows: the existing policy allows for 51 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), in only single brand retail trade, subject to specified conditions. Government has received

representations and suggestions from trade bodies and investors for allowing FDI in multi-brand retail. Towards this end, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion had released a Discussion Paper titled “Foreign Direct Investment in Multi-Brand Retail Trading”, with the aim of generating informed discussion on the subject and obtaining the views and comments of various stakeholders. Comments were received from a number of stakeholders, including Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India. An inter-Ministerial Committee headed by the Senior Economic Advisor, Department of Consumer Affairs was constituted to examine the comments received on the Discussion Paper. The Committee has since submitted its report to the Government but has not made any recommendation relating to FDI in Multi-Brand Retail Trading. It has analysed the responses received to the Discussion Paper, collated and summarized them and the Government has not taken any decision in this regard. The Minister further stated that from 1997 onwards, series of Governments have formulated different policies in respect of FDI in different sectors. Still much more needs to be done, but efforts are being made to evolve broad consensus on major economic policy. The Discussion Paper was circulated by the Ministry of Commerce and various studies are being made by the developed countries and developing economies. The Minister said that a Discussion Paper was floated and the Committee itself has stated that those who interacted with the Committee belonged mostly to the category of farmers, small traders, villagers and Self-Help Groups. They stated that retail should not be introduced in multi-brand. Others have suggested contrary to that and have said that it would improve the situation. The Minister opined that this is a problem on which the States should be taken into confidence. He assured that he would build up the larger consensus to have FDI in retail trade.

*Discussion under Rule 193 regarding need to uplift the socio-economic and educational status of Minorities in the country:* S.K. Saidul Haque (CPI-M ) speaking on the issue\* on 24 March 2011 said that Muslims ranked somewhat above SCs/STs, but below Hindu General, Hindu OBCs and other minorities. He referred to the Gopal

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\* Others who participated in the discussion were Sarvashri Mohd. Asrarul Haque, Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, Dharmendra Yadav, B. Mahtab, Chandrakant Khaire, Sanjay Singh Chauhan, Prabodh Panda, Sanjay Dina Patil, Jagdambika Pal, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, Rajaram Pal, Charles Dias, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Ramkishun, Chaudhary Lal Singh, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq, Dr. Monazir Hassan, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh and Dr. Baliram.

Singh Committee Report that a 'sense of discrimination prevailing among the minorities must be eliminated if we want the minorities to form an effective part of the mainstream.' He said that 14 Departments are related with the development of minorities, but there is a lack of coordination among them at the Centre. He demanded that there should be a Minority Sub-Plan. He said that while the Muslim population in the country is 13.4 per cent, their share in Government jobs is only 4.9 percent. He referred to the *Rangnath Mishra Commission* recommendation that ten per cent reservation be kept for Muslims and five per cent for other minorities besides its advocacy for according the SC status to all communities irrespective of religion. He demanded that the Government should move to make an amendment to the Constitution to provide such reservation above fifty per cent. He also deplored that the Union Government has so far not taken any positive action on the recommendations of different Commissions like *Srikrishana Commission*, *Liberhan Commission* and a sense of insecurity is prevailing among the Muslims in the country. He appealed to the Union Government to take positive action to uplift the socio-economic and educational status of the minorities in the country, particularly the Muslim minorities in order to eliminate the sense of discrimination prevailing among them.

Shri Asaduddin Owaisi (AIMIM) demanded that the merit-cum-means schemes announced in this year's Budget to be demand-driven. Referring to the Outcome Budget—'Multi-sectoral development' plan for the minority concentrated districts, he said that out of an allocation of sum of ₹ 1,399 crore, ₹ 572.38 crore was spent up to 31 December 2010. He wanted to know why the Planning Commission had refused interest subsidy to education loan for overseas students belonging to minorities. He also demanded the sanitary condition of the shrine of *Khwaja Garib Nawaz* to be improved. He demanded an amendment to be made in the Presidential Order, 1950 for reservation for muslims as per the *Rangnath Mishra's Report*. He also wanted the *Corpus Fund of Maulana Azad* to be increased from ₹ 700 crore to ₹ 2,000 crore.

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Water Resources and Minister of Minority Affairs, Shri Salman Khursheed said that the Government has formulated the 15-point programme and 15 per cent of the funds meant for development in various schemes and programmes are being allocated for minorities. He informed that with the completion of the current Five Year Plan, we would be able to implement schemes

and programmes, for minorities worth 7,000 crores of rupees. A sum of ₹ 2,850 crore has been earmarked in the Budget estimates of this year. He announced that a sum of ₹ 700 crore has been provided for *Maulana Azad Education Foundation*. He urged the members that their participation and monitoring is needed for the 15-point programme.

*The discussion was concluded.*

## **B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS**

*State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Bill, 2010:* Moving the Motion for consideration of the Bill on 1 March 2011, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Namo Narain Meena said that in view of the recent developments in international banking scenario and for better functioning, the State Bank of India had, with the sanction of the Central Government and in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, entered into negotiations for acquiring the business, including the assets and liabilities of the State Bank of Indore. After the acquisition of the State Bank of Indore by the State Bank of India, the former ceases to exist and references to the State Bank of Indore in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 have become redundant. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 to omit such references. The present Bill seeks to achieve these objects.

Taking part in the discussion\*, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan (BJP) observed that merger of State Bank of Indore with the State Bank of India aims at expanding the latter to strengthen it financially which could compete in the changing times. Smt. Mahajan said that the merger process has been completed but the things stated before the merger are not being honoured. She told that the State Bank of India Pension Fund Rules were promised to be amended but nothing has been done in this direction. Besides, there were about 350 to 400 muster roll and daily wages employees who have lost their jobs. She emphasized that their jobs should not be taken away in such a manner because these

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\* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Shailendra Kumar, Mangani Lal Mandal, B. Mahtab, Vijay Bahadur Singh, S. Semmalai, Arjun Ram Meghwal, S.S. Ramasubbu, Naranbhai Kachhadia, Jagdish Sharma, Ramkishun, Dr. K.S. Rao, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh and Smt. Susmita Bauri.

employees were working for last 10-15 years on daily basis. Smt. Mahajan also said that the officers and staff of both the Banks are not being treated at par.

Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh (BSP) said that this merger of the Banks has been delayed. He appealed that all the small banks in the country should be merged so that they can have a branded image.

Shri S. Semmalai (AIADMK) welcomed the move of merger of the State Bank of Indore with the State Bank of India and emphasized that the interest of employees and officers of the State Bank of Indore should be adequately protected and safeguarded. He stressed on inclusive banking as the guiding factor in the functioning of banks.

Replying to the discussion on 1 March 2011, Shri Namo Narain Meena said that under the State Bank of India Act, the Bank is authorized for the merger. In the State Bank of India, the word '*Indore*' is there. Hence, he has come for the approval of the House for deleting this word. The SBI is holding 98.05 per cent of the shareholding of the State Bank of Indore. The State Bank of Indore was the smallest associate Bank having majority of its branches roughly 472 located in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. This is a localized bank, whereas the State Bank of India has a total of 13,475 branches. All the stakeholders, shareholders, customers and employees would benefit from the proposed acquisition. Suitable clauses have been incorporated in the Acquisition of the State Bank of Indore Order, 2010 so that the pay and allowances or the compensation to the employees of merging entity are not altered to their disadvantage. When the country became free, there were 5,200 branches of banks all over the country. At the time of the nationalization of Banks in 1969, the number rose to 8,200. Today we have over 86,000 branches all over the country. Out of 86,000, 32000 branches are working in rural areas and rest in urban areas. Thus, the previous imbalance has been set right. Shri Meena went on in comprehending how the expansion of banks in 6 lakh villages of our country have expeditiously taken place. He also highlighted the pivotal role the banking sector has played in our national development.

*The Bill, as amended, was passed.*

### C. QUESTION HOUR

The Seventh Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 21 February 2011 and adjourned *sine-die* on 25 March 2011. Originally, the Session was scheduled to be held in two parts *i.e.* from 21 February to 16 March 2011 and 4 April to 21 April 2011. However, Lok Sabha in its sitting held on 8 March 2011 agreed that the first part of the session of the Lok Sabha might be extended up to 25 March, 2011 (*i.e.* from 17 March to 25 March, 2011) and the sittings of the second part of the Session was cancelled. As agreed, there was no Question Hour during the extended period of the session.

In all, 20,690 notices of Questions were received, out of which 14,752 were starred, 5,936 Unstarred and 2 Short Notice Questions. The maximum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot were 1,204 and 493 for 7 and 4 March, 2011 respectively. The minimum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included in ballot were 730 and 270 for 22 February 2011. The maximum number of members whose name were included in ballot process was 429 for 7 March 2011 and the minimum number of members included in ballot was 257 for 22 February 2011.

Due to interruption in the House only one Starred Question was called for oral answer on 23 February, 1, 3, 7 and 14 March, 2011.

The Lok Sabha unanimously agreed on 23 February 2011 that sitting of the House fixed for the Monday, 4 April 2011 might be cancelled on account of *Chaitra Suklad/Gudi Padava/Ugadi/Cheti Chand* festival.

On 10 March 2011, the House was adjourned for the day after making obituary reference with regard to passing away of a sitting member. Starred Questions were not called for oral answer. Replies to Starred Questions were treated as Unstarred and their answers together with the answers to Unstarred Questions were printed in the Official Report for the day.

The maximum number of Starred Questions answered orally on a single day was eight on 16 March 2011 and the average of the Starred Questions orally answered during the Session came to 3.2 Questions per day.

The average number of Unstarred Questions which appeared in the List was 230 questions per day.

In all, 23 notices of Half-an-Hour discussion were received during the session. Out of them, 20 notices were admitted for discussion. However, only 2 notices, which gained priority in ballot, actually came up for discussion. Three notices were disallowed.

Three correcting reply statements were made by the Ministers each on 14, 22 and 24 March, 2011.

The Lok Sabha was adjourned *sine-die* on 25 March 2011.

#### **D. OBITUARY REFERENCES**

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, former Speaker, Lok Sabha and former Governor and Shri Latafat Ali Khan, K Karunakaran, T.S. Shrangare, Arjun Singh, Baliram Kashyap, S.B.P.B.K Satyanarayana Rao, S. Benjamin and Smt. Prabhawati Gupta—all former members.

Obituary References were also made for the victims of massive earthquake and *tsunami* in Japan's north-eastern coast on 11 March 2011 and the tragedy caused due to injection of contaminated intravenous fluid in Rajasthan. References were also made for the sad demise of Pandit Bhimsen Joshi, the legendary classical singer. The House also paid homage to the martyrs of freedom struggle like Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Shaheed Raj Guru, Shaheed Sukh Dev and all others who laid down their lives for our country.

Later, members stood in silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.



## RAJYA SABHA

### TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY SECOND SESSION\*

The Rajya Sabha met on 21 February 2011 for its Two Hundred and Twenty Second Session and was adjourned *sine die* on 25 March 2011. The Rajya Sabha was then prorogued by the President on 29 March 2011. In all, the House sat for 23 days during the Session.

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

#### A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

*Motion of Thanks to the President for her Address to the Members of the Parliament:* On 21 February 2011, the President of India Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil addressed the Members of both the Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The discussion on Motion of Thanks to the President's Address took place on 22, 23 and 24 February 2011.

Moving the motion of Thanks to the President's Address, Shri Janardan Dwivedi of the Indian National Congress supported the Hon'ble President's view that farmers should get opportunity and facilities to sell their produce directly to consumers so that they could get suitable price for that. He stated that States were being consulted on the Food Security Bill. He lauded the steps taken by the Government for Right to Information, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), constitution of Group of Ministers in order to devise measures to check corruption, Electoral Reforms procedure, resolution to act against Black Money, Right to Free and Compulsory Education etc. and termed them as historic ones. Recounting the achievements of the Government he informed that the targets like 'Schedule Tribes and Traditional Forest Dwellers Act', 'Bharat Nirman', electricity in 90 thousand villages, free electricity connection to about 1.5 crore families, clean drinking water connections in 55 thousand colonies (*basties*) had been achieved. Regarding Women's Reservation Bill he said that though it had been supported by all, the difference of opinion remained about the procedure of its implementation. He hoped that the consensus would be built in this regard and the Bill would be passed.

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

Seconding the motion, Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan of the Indian National Congress said that the President's Address reflected her courage and conviction in recognizing the fact that although governance programmes initiated by the Government (UPA I & II) were successful, they could not settle all problems of the society. She stated that the Government was proud of such transparency. Regarding, corruption Smt. Natarajan said that in UPA Government highly placed persons were also being investigated and punished after due process of law. She said that the Government took an innovative and path breaking step to fight corruption by passing the Right to Information Act. She, further, requested the Finance Minister for more allocation of funds to the States to build infrastructure and for certain other measures *viz.* implementation of Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, constitution of high level committee to conduct a review of self-help groups, and to set up a national task force on relief and rehabilitation of women in violence and conflict zones such as riot hit or terrorism hit areas.

Opposing the motion, Shri Arun Jaitley, Leader of the Opposition, expressed doubt over the propriety as also the integrity of the Government. Regarding sky-rocketing food inflation he said that there had been no action from the Government side in last three years except intermittent subtle assurances to control it. He further, urged that India should be made an attractive investment destination which in turn would increase economic activity and generate jobs, leading to reasonable profitability and more revenue for the Government. He stated that the Government should create such environment in all States in bipartisan manner moving above the narrow constraints of politics. He said that the lack of institutional mechanisms in the Government in detecting black money and assets held by Indians abroad had been a disturbing issue. On the issue of Jammu & Kashmir he mentioned that the Government should take pro-active steps to resolve the problems of the people and remove inter-regional imbalances in the State. He accused the Government of abandoning the battle against Maoists by stating that the law and order was a State subject and giving support in terms of security forces only. He said that in this battle India needed to be together and appealed the Central Government to be pro-active. He conveyed his concern for various institutions *viz.* the Election Commission, the C&AG, which required functioning independently in a democracy. He further added that there was serious need for structured political parties to avoid dynastic democracy and leadership deficit.

Participating in the discussion\*, Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya of Asom Gana Parishad complemented the Government for the handsome growth of economy in the country. He added that though the poor people are not getting any benefit from that, he agreed with the Hon'ble President's view of improving the Public Distribution System in the country. He said that there is nexus between the officers of the Food Corporation of India and the black marketeers and requested the Government of India to take strong measures against the culprits. He welcomed the talks with insurgent groups of the North-Eastern Region, though he urged that they should be based on permanent solution to the problem. He criticized the Government for sanctioning 168 hydroelectric power projects in lower Arunachal Pradesh without getting environmental clearance. He expressed concern for the infiltration of Bangladeshi people into Assam and requested the Government to seal the Indo-Bangladesh border to maintain integrity and sovereignty of the country.

Replying to the discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh clarified that the allegation regarding distancing himself from the key policy decisions with respect to allocation of 2G Spectrum was based on misinterpretation of facts. In support, he gave account of all the facts, communications and subsequent developments in this regard. He added that impatience in public minds was understandable for the extensive wrong doings, though Government had to act with due process of law. He assured the House that those found guilty of manipulating the system unfairly would be severely dealt with. With regard to Commonwealth Games he said that he stood by his commitment made on 15 August 2010 from the ramparts of the Red Fort that in any instance of malpractice, the culprit would not be spared. He informed that the first Report of the high-powered Committee was available and the action had been initiated on the basis of its findings. On the issue of inflation he said that it had to be dealt with

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\* Others who took part in the discussion: Sarvashri Moinul Hassan, Prabhat Jha, Prasanta Chatterjee, Shreegopal Vyas, Salim Ansari, Mohan Singh, Rajeev Chandrasekhar, Shantaram Laxman Naik, Sitaram Yechury, Rajeev Shukla, Shanta Kumar, Narendra Kumar Kashyap, Ali Anwar Ansari, Tariq Anwar, Shashi Bhushan Behera, D. Raja, H.K.Dua, Praveen Rashtrapal, Ram Jethmalani, Brajesh Pathak, Raashid Alvi, Ram Kripal Yadav, Tarun Vijay, Upendra Kushwaha, Baishnab Parida, Y.S. Chowdary, Biswajit Daimary, Jesudasu Seelam, Khekiho Zhimomi, Mohammed Adeeb, Mohammad Shafi, Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa, Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, Dr. V. Maitreyan, Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly, Dr. Manohar Joshi, Dr. Janardhan Waghmare, Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania, Dr. Barun Mukherji, Shrimati Maya Singh, Shrimati Brinda Karat, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya, Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley, Shrimati B. Jayashree, and Dr.(Shrimati) Prabha Thakur.

without hurting the growth process which was foundation of increasing jobs in the country. He mentioned that despite international crisis, the Indian economy continued to grow at the rate of 8.5 per cent. He, further, admitted that the Public Distribution System needed to be strengthened. He hoped that the National Food Security Bill would be brought in the coming Mansoon Session (2011) which would ensure right to food as Constitutional right. He expressed relief and gratitude to farmers for their efforts and affirmed that the country had adequate stocks of food grain. He expressed confidence that the inflation rate would go down to 7 per cent by the year end.

He informed that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme had provided jobs to over five crore workers which include women, Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes. He said that it had been made obligatory to link agricultural base wage rate with Consumer Price Index which was being fixed at the base rate of ₹ 100/-, till now. He further informed that the number of post-matric scholarships this year was increased to 46 lakhs and scholarships for Schedule Caste and minority children were also increased in a big way. As regards internal security, he said, that large number of preventive measure had been taken—intelligence and police were strengthened, counter-terror mechanisms were put in place and best practices being followed in the world regarding internal security were being tried to be incorporated. On the issue of external security he said that the country had good relations with all the major countries of the world. He concluded by saying that growth in economy at the rate of 8 to 9 per cent per annum would double the National Income in 8 years which in turn would generate resources, private saving, more money to spend on education, health, welfare activities and environment protection measures.

*The Budget (General) 2011-2012:* The Budget (General) 2011-12 was laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, on 28 February 2011. General discussion on the Budget (General) 2011-2012 took place on 9, 10, 11 and 14 March, 2011.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad of Bharatiya Janata Party stated that the price rise is a problem not only for the poor but also for the middle class and with three years of continued inflation, price rise had created a havoc in the system of governance. He pointed out that the figures of inflation, quoted in the Economic Survey, were based on Wholesale Price Index and not the Consumer Price Index. He also mentioned that in the UNICEF's Report on State

of World's Children 2011, India has the largest population of adolescents in the world, but it was a painful fact that India also has the largest proportion of underweight adolescent girls, which implied that there was undernourishment among them. He further mentioned that the Economic Survey had pointed out about the faster economic growth leading to inflation but this was not the case in the countries like China, South Korea, Europe, etc. He also cited that there was a mismatch between the amount of foodgrains that Central pool had and India's food storage capacity which indicated a clear sign of gross mismanagement. He said that the Government had not followed any roadmap in curtailing inflation and slapping of five per cent service tax on healthcare was the worst component. The problems of unemployment and the rising fiscal deficit were not addressed to by the Government properly. He further stated that appropriate action needed to be taken by the Government on the issue of black money, and was skeptical as to why India had not ratified the UN Convention Against Corruption. He mentioned that though the Goods and Service Tax generated revenue for the country, it must be ensured that the fiscal interests of the States were safeguarded. He concluded by saying that the Budget did not reveal any large schemes and vision for propelling growth and concern for equity was lacking.

Participating in the discussion<sup>®</sup>, Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi of the Indian National Congress, stated that the genetic code of Budget could be coded as an acronym DIRECT (D-Discipline, I-Inclusive R-Reform, E-Expenditure Growth reduction, C-Creative and T-Transformative). He stated that the figures in the Budget at a Glance showed discipline, with the effective revenue budget decreasing from 3.5 per cent to 2.3 per cent and the fiscal deficit has decreased to per centage terms from 5.5 per cent to 5.1 per cent from last year. Inclusivity in the Budget is reflected by the schemes such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), which has generated employment for 4.6 crore people. He stated that the engines of reform were the Goods and Services Tax (GST) initiative, Direct Taxes Code and the accelerated emphasis on disinvestment.

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<sup>®</sup> Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Naresh Chander Agrawal, Mahendra Mohan, A. Elavarasan, D.Raja, Naresh Gujral, Vikram Verma, Birender Singh, Ranjitsinh Vijaysinh Mohite-Patil, Mangala Kisan, Kumar Deepak Das, M. Rama Jois, Ram Kripal Yadav, Vijay Kumar Rupani, Sabir Ali, Prabhat Jha, M.V. Mysura Reddy, Rajniti Prasad, Piyush Goyal, Shantaram Laxman Naik, Mohammed Adeeb, Om Prakash Mathur, Shadi Lal Batra, Prof. Saif-Ud-Din Soz, Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, Prof. Alka Balram Kshatriya, Dr. Bharatkumat Raut, Dr. Barun Mukherji, Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar, Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly, Dr. K.P. Ramalingam, Shrimati Shobhana Bhartia

He pointed out that the total expenditure growth projected for the future year is only 3.3 per cent. He stated that there has been 5.2–5.4 per cent increase in agriculture related expenditure in the proposed Budget, in addition to the proposal of 24 lakh metric tonnes additional storage capacity for the rural godowns. He stated the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM) and expenditure growth reduction will play a major role in curtailing inflation, furthermore he stated that there was a worldwide inflation being experienced in the present scenario. He concluded by saying that the Budget reflected the core organizational values of integrity, honesty, accountability, team work, diversity and balance.

Smt. Brinda Karat of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) was not in favour of the neo-liberal agenda set out in the Economic Survey and the direction and intent of the Budget. She stated that the Budget favoured the rich, corporates and their interest as opposed to the interests of the common people. She stated that untenable reasons, like increase in food consumption have been quoted for price rise. She stated that the resource mobilization technique being followed by the Government was faulty and in the presented Budget not even one-third were direct taxes, and the rest were indirect taxes. She alluded to the fact that concentration of wealth would take place due to the policies being followed by the Government. She stated that reducing the corporate taxes from 7.5 per cent to five per cent, decreased tax-GDP ratio of 10.4 per cent being projected in the Budget, taxation on health care, are all indicative that the Government was not following a policy of inclusive growth. She further mentioned that the private participation in the fertilizer sector would prove to be an anti farmer step. She stated that the petroleum tax and cutting of subsidies was unwarranted because the revenue of the Petroleum Ministry has shown an increase of ₹ 25,000 crores over the last years. She vehemently opposed the direct cash transfer principle under the Poverty Alleviation Programmes as a substitute and replacement for the Government's responsibility of providing essential services. She commented on the decrease of expenditure on social sectors from 7.27 per cent in 2009-2010 to 6.63 per cent in 2010-2011. She also informed that there were 50 lakh women employed by the Government in different areas viz. Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHAs), Mid-day Meal Scheme Workers, etc. and they find no place in this Budget and steps needed to be taken by the Government to include them in the social security schemes. She concluded by saying that the Government had to reverse its deeply flawed policies based within the neo-liberal framework, which had created huge social inequalities and

concentration of wealth, if India is to advance towards realizing its full potential.

Shri N.K. Singh of Janata Dal (United), pointed out the critical features of the Budget and complimented the government on the revenue expenditure part of the Budget which was productive and towards positive growth. He mentioned that direct cash transfer could not be substituted for the poverty alleviation programmes of the Government. He pointed out the under provisioning in the Budgetary support for the Central Plan, as there was only an increase of 12 per cent whereas the nominal GDP had grown by 14 per cent. He stated that recommendation of the Swaminathan Committee needs to be revived in order to bring changes in the agro-processing industries. He stated that coherent strategy ought to be followed by the Government for development of backward regions. He also said that a new strategy had to be designed to bring a change in trends of negative growth of manufacturing sector. About unemployment, he mentioned that India had a staggering rate of 9.4 per cent rural unemployment and 10.1 per cent unemployment in the urban sector. He urged the Government to come up with a White Paper on unemployment so that effective steps could be taken to tackle the problem.

The Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee while replying to the debate said that growth rate which had come down from 9 per cent in 2008-2009 to 5.8 per cent in the last years had been experienced not only in India but in the countries worldwide, but the deceleration in growth has now been reversed with the achievement of 8.6 per cent as indicated in the latest Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) Report. He stated that the fiscal consolidation was underway and the nominal growth in development planning was being sustained. He mentioned that the current Account Deficit will have to be financed by a predictable resource flow such as Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs). He added that the supply bottlenecks have resulted in inflation, the basic reason for this being non availability of necessary market mechanisms, and market linkage from farm to market. To check the wastage of the food stock substantial increase in the warehousing capacities have been undertaken, he said. In connection with the meager figures in regard to subsidies towards oil sector, petrol, diesel, kerosene and LPG, he stated that the volatility of the oil prices in the international market makes it highly unpredictable. Regarding the handling of issue of black money, he stated that the quantum of money stashed away is not yet available, further to offset the setbacks in the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements, Tax Information

Exchange Agreements have been entered to with 10 countries. He stressed that Gadgil-Mukherjee formula regarding the ratio of distribution of Central resources for Special category States needed to be revised by the National Development Council, for extension of this facility to the other States. He mentioned that the allocations for the education and health sectors have been raised substantially. He announced that henceforth capital stock in educational institutions and hospitals will be treated as infrastructure subsector projects, and accordingly, viability gap funding will also be made available to these sub-sectors. He concluded by clarifying the queries about the cases registered under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, and informed the House 1200 cases have been registered under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act which were at various stages of investigation.

*The Budget (Railways) 2011-2012:* The Budget (Railways) 2011-12 was laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of Railways, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, on 25 February 2011. The General discussion on the Budget (Railways) 2011-2012 took place on 3, 4 and 8 March 2011.

Initiating the discussion, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu of the Bharatiya Janata Party, described the Budget a populist Budget without any fresh and pragmatic ideas. He said that the Budget lacks focus on expansion and modernisation. Many Chief Ministers were unhappy because interests of their States were not taken care of. He stated that the Railways should focus on the core issues rather than the commercial activities viz. opening restaurants, medical colleges, nursing colleges, etc. He added that the finances of Indian Railways had gone from bad to worse and an economically unviable organization could not afford the social responsibility. He welcomed the Minister's proposal to set up a diesel locomotive unit in Manipur, a bridge manufacturing factory in Kashmir and an Institute of Tunnel and Bridge Engineering at Jammu. However, he showed skepticism over their materialisation, while expressing disappointment on many projects and trains announced in the earlier two Budgets which were either not started yet or had not moved beyond the laying of Foundation Stone ceremony. He was disturbed about the non approval of many projects by the Planning Commission. He said that the Railways had not made any headway in achieving the Vision 2020 goals. The target of 25,000 kms of new lines for the next ten years, i.e., 2500 kms per year, was set and work done, till date, was nowhere near the target. The targets of gauge conversion doubling, electrification, etc. had also fallen short of targets. He stated that there was decline in internal resource



mobilization and the Government was depending on gross Budgetary support and external debt which was not a healthy symptom. The Budget skirted various issues vital for restoring the financial health of the organisation. Operational costs had risen. The dividend had also been reduced. There was no money in the Railway Safety Fund. He enquired the Government regarding the status of the implementation of Khanna Commission recommendations. He urged the Railway Minister to concentrate on cleaning of the stations, toilets, providing safe drinking water and on safety and security of passengers. He appealed not to spoil the health of the Indian Railways for the sake of short-term political gains and requested to act upon the White Paper and Vision 2020 documents which were for the future guidance of the Railways.

Participating in the discussion\*, Shri Motilal Vora of the Indian National Congress said that the Minister of Railways had covered all the important aspects in her third Budget. He congratulated the Minister for her reference regarding filling up of 1.75 lakh vacancies in Railways and provision of jobs to 16 thousand Ex-military service men. He also appreciated the decision to build 10 thousand houses for people residing alongside the Railway tracks. He said that even after bearing the extra burden of ₹ 74,000 crores during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, due to implementation of 6<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission the Railway Minister chose not to increase the freight charges and passenger fare, which was commendable. He welcomed the announcement of starting 128 new trains. He also praised the steps taken by the Government to stop rail accidents through installation of anti-collision device. He expressed his concern for Railways that had become the first target of agitators. Incidents of bomb explosion, track tampering needed to be dealt with sternly and State Governments should also be warned to remain attentive in this regard. He mentioned about the *Sanskriti* Express, started on the occasion of 150<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Guru Rabindra Nath Tagore which would pass through 18 states reflecting his teachings and philosophy. He further brought to the notice of the

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\* Others who took part in the discussion : Sarvashri Naresh Chandra Agrawal, P. Rajeeve, Ramachandra Prasad Singh, A.A. Jinnah, R.C. Singh, Kumar Deepak Das, Bhagat Singh Koshyari, Rama Chandra Khuntia, Shreegopal Vyas, Sanjay Raut, Raghunandan Sharma, Narendra Budania, Ganga Charan, Baishnab Parida, A.Elavarasan, Rajniti Prasad, Jai Prakash Narayan Singh, Kishore Kumar Mohanty, Mahendra Mohan, Khekiho Zhimomij, Mohd. Ali Khan, Avinash Rai Khanna, Sabir Ali, Vijay Jawaharlal Darda, Ranbir Singh Prajapti, Nandi Yellaiah, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Dr. Janardhan Waghmare, Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap Sood, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani, Shrimati Maya Singh and Miss Sushila Tiriyá.

Minister that Chhattisgarh had been largest contributor in the revenue of the Railways but it had not got its legitimate dues. He stated that development should also reach the tribal areas and for that they should be connected with Railway services.

Shri Shyamal Chakraborty of Communist Party of India (Marxist) said that though there was no proposal to increase the freight charges in the Budget, but just before the Budget Session the freight charges of some essential items like sugar, salt and manufacturing items like iron ore, steel, coal, etc. were increased. Regarding financial health of Railways he stated that the Railways had gone bankrupt and for the last few months suppliers had not been paid their Bills. He mentioned that recruitments were being conducted in unscrupulous manner for various posts. He said that the foundation of the dedicated Freight Corridor was laid in 2006 but no progress had since been made in this regard. Regarding performance of Railways he stated that many projects for gauge conversion, upgradation of the stations to match world class standards and to make them multi-functional complex were pending. He pointed that a large amount of expenditure was being incurred on the inaugural ceremonies of projects flouting the austerity norms.

Shri Tariq Anwar of the Nationalist Congress Party said that the Budget was quite balanced. Keeping in view the Vision 2020, both short term and long term roadmaps had been prepared for future. He stated that proposal to establish rail factories in Kashmir and Manipur was a welcome step to bring the youth of the region into mainstream of the country. He further called the attention of the Minister towards 109 acres of land lying unutilised in Katihar by the North-Eastern Railway. The land was in close proximity to national highway, railway line and a river. He said that the effective utilization of the area would provide employment to the youth. He appreciated the proposal to create a fund under the Prime Minister Railways Development Scheme for implementing the socially neglected projects of the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Railways, Kumari Mamata Banerjee thanked all the Members for their valuable suggestions, appreciation of the Railway Budget, constructive criticism and also for their good advice. Regarding financial position of the Railways she said that Railways employees had managed the operation ratio better from 98.3 per cent in 2000 to 92.1 per cent at present despite expenditure of ₹ 73,000 crores towards the Sixth Pay Commission Report implementation. She admitted that the financial performance

had not been very good because of the world wide economic problems, though it had been the only cheaper passenger-friendly mode of transport in the country. On the issue of comparison with China's performance she stated that responsibilities to the people in our country were different as China has no social obligation like India. As a democratic country interests of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, minorities and other weaker sections were to be taken care of.

The Minister informed that in order to increase the network base of Railways earnings, passengers and freight loading had to be relied only. She admitted that the demands of the Members for more trains, more rail lines and more coaches were genuine. But the coach production capacity of the country was just 5,000 per year. She informed that 16 rail-based industries had been set up in the country within a year. Current Budget also included proposal for setting up 4-5 industries. She asserted that the country needed more coach manufacturing factories. She stated that 50 per cent of the Government employees belonged to the Railways and under 6<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission ₹ 73,000 crores were paid through internal generation. Despite this the dividend was, also, paid. For the Dedicated Freight Corridor land was being provided from the Land Bank. Out of 17 zones, Anti-Collision Devices would now be available in eight Zones. The remaining nine zones would be covered in a phased manner. The Minister thanked the researchers who helped in devising and using the fog device which worked very well. She further added that for the last 63 years, achievement for new lines had been 180 kilometers to 200 kilometers per year and during the year 700 kilometers were successfully covered. She informed that for implementation of the pending targets a Committee had been set up. She said that decision had been taken to get sponsors for 8000 stations of Railways to improve their condition. She further announced that all the girls up to college level would get free monthly season ticket up to their vocational training centers.

*Statement made by the Prime Minister regarding setting up of Joint Parliamentary Committee on 2G Spectrum Allocation:* The Prime Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh while making a statement in this regard in the House, on 22 February 2011, informed that on account of the controversy relating to the allocation of 2G Spectrum, the whole Winter Session was stalled. He said that the country can ill afford a situation where Parliament was paralyzed and important legislative business was not allowed to be held. While affirming Government's

commitment to root out corruption he said that the Government had acted expeditiously and transparently in that direction. He informed that a CBI investigation into the allocation of 2G spectrum was being supervised by the Supreme Court and the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament was also seized of the matter. Also, the report of the Independent Inquiry Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Justice Shivraj Patil was out and the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology had acted promptly. He said that despite all the sincere efforts of Government, Opposition could not be persuaded for not insisting on a JPC. Under these special circumstances the Government had agreed to set up a Joint Parliamentary Committee. He appealed that as a democracy they must strive to resolve differences in a spirit of accommodation and collaboration, and not confrontation. He concluded by declaring that a formal motion for the formation of a JPC would be moved soon.

*Statement made by the Prime Minister on newspaper report on payment of cash for votes:* Making a statement on this issue on 18 March 2011, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh disagreed with the allegations raised by several members stating that the Government could not confirm veracity, contents or even the existence of the 'WikiLeak cables' reported to be received by the authorities in Washington from the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi. He pointed that many of the persons referred to in these reports had stoutly denied the veracity of the contents. He absolutely and firmly rejected the allegation of bribery levelled against the Government. He reminded everybody of the Motion of Confidence moved by the Government in July 2008, during the Fourteenth Lok Sabha. He stated that in an open vote that was taken on the floor of the House, the Government won the confidence of the Lok Sabha by 275 votes for and 256 votes against. He said that the allegations of bribery were investigated by a Committee constituted by the Fourteenth Lok Sabha which had concluded that there was insufficient evidence to draw any conclusion. He recalled that after the conclusion of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha, during the General Elections, the opposition parties had repeated their allegations, however, people still elected the Congress Party with highest tally of votes. He expressed surprise over the fact that such speculative, unverified and unverifiable communications being given dignity and seized upon by the Opposition parties to revive old charges which had already been rejected and also reiterated that no one from the Congress Party or the Government had indulged in any unlawful act during the Trust Vote of July, 2008. He said that the UPA-I Government had always enjoyed the confidence of the people

and UPA-II Government, also, enjoyed the confidence of the Lok Sabha and the people of India.

*Statement made by the Prime Minister on the appointment of Central Vigilance Commissioner:* Making a statement on this issue on 8 March 2011, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh stated that consequent upon the completion of the term of Shri Pratyush Sinha, the post of Central Vigilance Commissioner was due to fall vacant on 8 September, 2010. Under the CVC Act, 2003, the appointment of Central Vigilance Commissioner was required to be made by the President by Warrant, under her hand and seal, and on the basis of the recommendation of a Committee consisting of the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People. He informed that the meeting of the Committee took place on 3.9.2010. The Leader of the Opposition gave a dissenting note. In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Committee, the President appointed Shri P.J. Thomas as the CVC and he was sworn in on 7.9.2010. After the appointment of Shri Thomas, two Public Interest Litigation petitions were filed in the Supreme Court challenging the appointment of Shri Thomas as CVC. The Supreme Court declared the recommendation of the Committee *non-est* (non-existent) by law and quashed the appointment of Shri P.J. Thomas as CVC. He said that the Government accepted and respected the verdict of the hon'ble Supreme Court. He, further, confessed that there had been an error of judgment on their part and accepted full responsibility for it. He assured that the Government would take into consideration the guidelines/ directions given by the Court while appointing a new CVC.

Replying to the points raised by the Members, the Prime Minister initially gave clarification on whether he was aware about the pendency of the chargesheet against Shri P.J. Thomas or not. He said that, in this regard, note was prepared under the guidance of the Minister of State in charge of Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) and it did not contain any information regarding the chargesheet. He stated that he came to know about the issue only when the Leader of Opposition raised it in the meeting itself. He said that, since Mr. Thomas had been the Chief Secretary of the Government of Kerala and was appointed Secretary of the Government of India, he felt that all legitimate vigilance angles had been looked into. Regarding responsibility for the preparation of the shortlist of candidates for the post, he mentioned that it came through normal channels and had the approval of the Minister of State, Department of Personnel and

Training. On the question of accountability also, he took the responsibility as the Minister in-charge of the Department of Personnel and Training.

*Statement made by the Prime Minister on the earthquake and tsunami in Japan:* Making a statement on this issue on 14 March 2011, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh termed the massive earthquake and *Tsunami*, which hit the North-Eastern part of Japan, a great tragedy. He said that from the heart rending images of destruction and human misery being flashed on the television channels it seemed that the scale of destruction and loss of human lives would go much higher than expected. He informed that he had conveyed the deepest condolences to the Prime Minister of Japan on behalf of the Government and people of India. He said that India had been the largest recipient of Japan's overseas development assistance and had best relations with the country. He informed that they were in touch with the Government of Japan to ascertain the kind of assistance they needed. As an immediate step, 25,000 blankets were airlifted to Japan. He said that they were ready to help in the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase. He conveyed that there were about 25,000 Indian nationals in Japan and most of them were not living in the areas affected by the *Tsunami*. About 70 Indians were in the shelters established by Japanese authorities in the tsunami affected areas and their welfare was being monitored. He said that the disaster had affected some of the nuclear power plants in Japan. The Government of India was in constant touch with the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Japanese Atomic Industrial Forum, and the World Association of Nuclear Operators.

He further informed that in India, there were 20 nuclear power reactors in operation out of which two reactors, at Tarapur, were Boiling Water Reactors of the type being operated in Japan. A safety audit of them had been completed recently. He stated that the Indian nuclear plants had met their safety standards in the past. Following the earthquake in Bhuj on 26 January 2002 the Kakrapar Atomic Power Station continued to operate safely without interruption. Following the 2004 *Tsunami*, the Madras Atomic Power Station was safely shutdown without any radiological consequences. It was restarted in a few days after regulatory review. He assured the Members of the House that the Government gave highest importance to nuclear safety. The Department of Atomic Energy and its agencies including the Nuclear Power Corporation of India had been instructed to undertake an immediate technical review of all safety systems of nuclear power plants, particularly with a view to ensure that they would be able to withstand the impact of large natural disasters such as *Tsunamis* and

earthquakes. He informed that the work was underway in the Department of Atomic Energy towards further strengthening India's national nuclear safety regulatory authority.

*Short Duration Discussion on the issues arising out of the Statement by the Prime Minister, on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2011, on the newspaper report on payment of 'Cash-for-Votes': A Short Duration Discussion on the issues arising out of Statement by the Prime Minister, on 18 March 2011, on the newspaper report on payment of 'Cash-for-Votes' took place on 23 March 2011.*

Initiating the discussion, the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley, of Bharatiya Janata Party stated that the issue came to the centre stage after publication of a report quoting a WikiLeaks cable sent by a U.S. diplomat to his Government. He said that such incident had happened twice (1993 and 2008) in the past and, therefore, should neither be under-estimated nor under-stated. He added, on both the time Government of the day was not in majority in the House and bribes and inducements were offered to the MPs to cross floor. He claimed that it was not mere allegation, but extremely hard evidence which was sustainable in any court of law. Money was displayed in one of the Houses of Parliament. Counteracting the statement of the Prime Minister that the WikiLeaks Cable was unverifiable, he said that, if willing, Government of India could verify the contents on the strength of agreements with several countries, including the United States, for legal co-operation. He alleged that efforts were being made to cover up the whole incident by arguing that it was a tainted operation made by the three MPs who, actually, acted as whistle blowers at personal risk. He alleged that beside video recordings there were documentary and telephonic proofs also.

Participating in the discussion\*, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram supported the Prime Minister's statement that in an open vote taken on the floor of the House, the Government had won the confidence of the Lok Sabha by 275 votes for and 256 votes against. He said that the allegations of bribery were investigated by a Committee constituted by the 14<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha which had concluded that there was insufficient evidence to draw any conclusion of bribery. He stated that the Committee had taken ample care to follow the basic principles of jurisprudence and no one questioned the procedure

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\* Others who took part in the discussion: Sarvashri Satish Chandra Misra, Sitaram Yechury, Shivanand Tiwari, Syed Azeez Pasha, Amar Singh and Rajneeti Prasad.

followed by the Committee. However, the Committee finally concluded that the matter needs further investigation. He informed that further investigation had started and FIR had been registered in the case. Legal opinion had been taken from the Director of Prosecution and a case had been filed, accordingly. The money had been seized and several journalists of the CNN-IBN were being examined. He claimed that there were allegations in the public domain that it was not a sting operation rather it was a deliberate attempt to destabilize a sitting Government through engineering a situation.

Dr. Manohar Joshi of Shiv Sena mentioned that the statement made by the Prime Minister in this regard on 18<sup>th</sup> March was not satisfactory, at all. He expressed disbelief on the Prime Minister's statement that the Government could not confirm the veracity, contents or existence of such news. He said that after going through the report he personally felt that some sort of bribery had taken place. He stated that it was the responsibility of the Government to ensure that people involved in corruption were brought to the book.

Replying to the discussion, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh reiterated that it was not possible for the Government to confirm the veracity of the contents of the reports in the newspaper about purported WikiLeaks cables from the US Embassy in New Delhi to their authorities in Washington. He said that such communications, if exist, were between US diplomats stationed in Delhi and their Government in Washington and, thus, were not open to anybody. He also stated that many persons referred to in those communications had strongly denied their veracity. He repeated that the matter had been investigated by the Committee constituted by the Fourteenth Lok Sabha which had concluded that there was insufficient evidence to draw any conclusion of bribery. He also pointed out that paragraph 168 of the report of the Committee, which observed that the matter may be probed further by an appropriate investigating agency. He stated that the matter had been referred to the Delhi Police and investigations were in progress. He again asserted that none of the Members from Congress Party or from the Government was indulged in any unlawful act during the Trust Vote in 2008.

*Discussion on the working of the Ministry of Minority Affairs: A discussion on the working of the Ministry of Minority Affairs took place on 14 and 15 March, 2011.*

Initiating the discussion, Shri Parvez Hashmi of the Indian National Congress, stated that the Ministry of Minority Affairs was created in January, 2006 with a Budget of ₹ 130.89 crores which had increased



to ₹ 2,600 crores in 2010-11. He complimented the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister for this. He mentioned that as per 15 point Programme prepared by the Government for minorities, many *Aanganwadi* Centres had been opened in minority areas under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). The Kasturba Gandhi Girls Schools had been opened under *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*. He appreciated the efforts of Government to promote Urdu language by opening Urdu schools in Muslim dominated areas and for making provision of ₹ 325 crores to incorporate modern education in Madarsas. He thanked the Finance Minister for providing ₹ 3,000 crores for waving of the loans of weavers. He demanded that the properties of Wakf should be handed over to the Muslims. He requested the Minister of Minority Affairs that the stipend of ₹ 100/- being provided to students of first to fifth class securing 50 per cent or higher marks, should be doubled. Thirty eight thousand and two hundred thirty scholarships were given during the year 2010-2011 for technical and professional courses which was an achievement. He said that the loan of ₹ 753.86 crores had been disbursed through the Minorities Development Corporation benefiting 3,51,742 people. New branches of 211 Banks were opened in Minority dominated areas. In all, 60 ITIs had been upgraded and 24 new ITIs were approved. Under the Indira Awas Yojana 5.43 million families were benefitted. Two thousand four hundred and forty six Primary Health Centres were opened. The Member requested that minimum per centage of minorities for the selection of Minority Districts may be reduced from 25 to 15 per cent.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi of the Bharatiya Janata Party said that according to the Government's view religion and caste seemed more important basis for development than the economic and social backwardness. He pointed that the policy as well as intention of any Government played an important role to include a section of the society in the mainstream of development. In this context he stated that the provision of ₹ 58,000 crores had been made for providing broad-band services in 2.5 crore Panchayats of the country when 60 per cent Panchayats had no buildings, whereas Budget of ₹ 2,850 crores had been sanctioned for the minorities exceeding 20 crores in number which meant less than ₹ 140/- for the development of per person in a year. He said that in the last six years large number of innocent people belonging to minority community of the country had been put behind the bars on the pretext of terrorism. Such people even on being released could not progress and live normal life. The Member questioned about the number of Navodaya schools and Central schools opened in minority areas and whether any

incentive scheme had been prepared to admit people belonging to minority community in the schools of such areas. He said that the Government had not made the people of such areas aware that they could progress only through mainstream education and not through the education which was provided in Madarsas. He brought to the notice of the Minister the reality about the Haj subsidy. He informed that the distance between India and Jeddah was just half of the distance from London and still Haj passengers had to pay more fare than that of the London flights.

While speaking on the matter, the Deputy Chairman, Shri K. Rehman Khan said that the purpose of the Ministry was to see that social justice was provided to every citizen, including the minorities. He stated that the Government had taken several measures to implement the recommendations of the Sachar Committee, but the implementation process was slow and tardy. He urged the Government to implement the Report in letter and spirit. He said that it was constitutionally valid to have reservation under Article 15(4) and 16(4) to remove the discrimination or unequal treatment. He added that the Government should take an early decision regarding the recommendations of the Ranganath Misra Commission Report. He stated that the requirement of scholarships should be demand driven. The Government should consider and extend whatever was applicable to the SCs and STs in the field of education to the minority community also. Regarding Wakf properties, he mentioned that it consisted of more than 4 lakh acres of land out of which 2 lakh acres were under dispute. He said that if these properties were developed, Muslim community would not need help from anywhere. He urged the Government to set up institutional mechanism to garner savings through Mutual Funds or Venture Capital Fund for the Muslim Community, as was being done in the United States and European countries.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Water Resources and Minister of Minority Affairs, Shri Salman Khurshid said that when Sachar Committee found that despite accomplishing abundant work, minorities were not getting full participation and share in the country, this Ministry was made to focus particularly in this direction. He stated that the Ministry presents all the facts before the Government and Cabinet regarding efforts made in this regard and a report is being presented before the Cabinet, once a year. 40 to 45 per cent of scholarships of the Ministry were being provided to girls every year. The enrolment of Muslims had increased in education as compared to the past. He claimed that till the time of the completion of the Five

Years Plan of the Ministry, ₹ 7,875 crores could have been spent which would be more than 100 per cent of the targeted expenditure.

Members of some States raised questions about why their State had not been selected for Muslim Dominated Districts (MCDs), to which the Minister replied that the selection was being done on the basis of 25 per cent minority population and their growth should be less than the average of national growth rate. Regarding 123 old disputed Wakf properties in Delhi, he informed that action would be taken soon, as per the order of the High Court. He further stated that the National Minorities Development Finance Corporation (NMDFC) was being restructured and stress was focussed on making the credit more accessible, apart from low interest rates. As regards minority reservation, he said that it was a serious issue and the matter was under scrutiny in various High Courts. He informed that the study was being conducted to ascertain that where it was needed and in what way it should be implicated. On the issue of selection of minority dominated areas on the basis of 15 per cent population, instead of 25 per cent, under the Multi-Sectoral Development programme (MSDP), he said that the matter pertained to the Planning Commission and it could be discussed during the drafting of 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

## **B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS**

*The Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010 and The Constitution (One Hundred and Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010:* On 24 March, 2011, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram moved the Motion for consideration of The Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010 and The Constitution (One Hundred and Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010, as passed by the Lok Sabha. He stated that the Orissa Legislative Assembly had adopted a resolution on 28 August 2008 that the name of the State specified as Orissa in the First Schedule of the Constitution be changed as *Odisha* and the translation of the word *Odisha* in Hindi language should be revised as ओड़िशा as also to change the language of the State. The Government of Orissa had requested the Central Government to take further necessary steps to alter the name of the State in English and Hindi translation as *Odisha*. Government of India decided to accept the request of the Legislative Assembly of Orissa and the State Government. The Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010 seeks to alter the name of the State of Orissa to the State of *Odisha* and its Hindi translation as ओड़िशा by amending the relevant provisions of the Constitution and also providing for consequential provisions. The Constitution (One Hundred and Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010 (called The Constitution (Ninety-Sixth Amendment)

Act, 2010) was introduced to amend the entry 15 of the Eighth Schedule, to substitute 'Odia' for the 'Oriya'.

Replying to the debate<sup>+</sup>, the Minister thanked the Members of all the political parties represented in the House for extending support to the Bill. The motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed.

*The Repatriation of Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, 2011*<sup>§</sup>: On 23 March 2011, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram moved the motion for consideration of The Repatriation of Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, 2011. Elaborating the need for the Bill, he stated that the Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003, provided for the transfer of certain prisoners from India to a country or places outside India and from a country or a place outside India into India. The Act had come into force on the 1 January 2004 and under Section 5, sub-section 2 clause 3 of the Act, such prisoners who have been convicted for an offence on the martial law, are not be considered for repatriation. The phrase 'martial law' was inappropriate and the correct phrase should have been 'military law'. He also mentioned that the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs had examined the matter and in its 147<sup>th</sup> Report, submitted on 10 November, 2010, agreed to the proposed amendment.

Replying to the debate<sup>++</sup>, the Minister stated that the scope of the Bill was extremely limited, since the Bill dealt with only the repatriation of prisoners between countries who have treaty among them. The Repatriation of Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, 2003 had become an Act on 1 January 2004 and in the last 6-7 years India has negotiated treaties with 11 countries and further talks were being concluded with five other countries namely, Canada, Israel, Hong Kong, Brazil and Italy, He informed the House that the Act applied only to a prisoner who had been convicted in the other country by a competent criminal court. Moreover, he mentioned that the Act does not apply voluntarily, meaning that the prisoner had to apply for transfer back to his own

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<sup>+</sup> Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Rudra Narayan Pany, Rama Chandra Khuntia, Shivanand Tiwari, Pyarimohan Mohapatra, Ramdas Agarwal, Syed Azeez Pasha, Rajniti Prasad, Abani Roy, Dr. Janardhan Waghmare, Dr. Chandan Mitra, Dr. Bharatkumar Raut and Miss Sushila Tiriya.

<sup>§</sup> The Bill as passed by Lok Sabha was laid on the Table of the House on 1 March, 2011.

<sup>++</sup> Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Avinash Rai Khanna, Mohammed Amin, R.C. Singh and Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz.

home country and there are several elaborate procedures described under the Sections of the Act. He stated that larger questions such as espionage cases, political detainees and fishermen being taken into custody by the neighbouring countries had to be dealt with in a substantive and structured discussion.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed.

### **C. QUESTION HOUR**

During the Session, 7638 notices of Questions (5636 Starred and 2002 Unstarred) were received. Out of these 299<sup>§</sup> Questions were admitted as Starred and 2325 Questions were admitted as Unstarred. The total number of Questions received in Hindi was 1628.

*Daily average of Questions:* All the lists of Starred Questions contained 20 Questions each. Fifty four Starred Questions were orally answered. The average number of Starred Questions orally answered comes to 3.6.

All the lists of Unstarred Questions also contained 155 Questions.

*Half-an-Hour Discussion:* Eight notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received but none was admitted.

*Short Notice Questions:* Eighteen notices of Short Notice Questions were received; however, only three of them were admitted and answered on the floor of the House.

### **D. OBITUARY REFERENCES**

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri I.T. Lohani, Shri P.A. Solomon, Shri Surendra Mohan, Shri K. Karunakaran, Shri Mohd. Khaleelur Rahman, Pandit Bhimsen Joshi, Shri Kishor Mehta all former Members, and Shri Arjun Singh, a sitting Member.

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

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<sup>§</sup> One Question was listed twice because of postponement of SQ 171 from the list of 8 March, 2011 to that of 15 March, 2011 as SQ 280.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

### ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*

The Fifth Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Fifth Session on 3 March 2011, was adjourned *sine die* on 24 March 2011. There were six sittings in all.

*Address by the Governor:* The Governor, Gen. (Retd.) J.J. Singh addressed the members of the House on 3 March 2011. Shri Tenzing Norbu Thongdok, member of the State Legislative Assembly moved the Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address. Shri Pasang Dorjee Sona, MLA seconded the Motion. Shri Thongdok initiated the discussion on 18 March 2011 in which 15 other members participated. The Motion was adopted by Voice Vote following a reply by the Chief Minister, Shri Dorjee Khandu.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, the following five Bills were introduced, considered and passed by the House: (i) The Arunachal Pradesh Municipal Elections (Amendment) Bill, 2011; (ii) The Arunachal Pradesh Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2011; (iii) The Arunachal Pradesh Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2011; (iv) The Arunachal Pradesh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2011; and (v) The Arunachal Pradesh District Planning Committees Bill, 2011.

*Financial business:* On 18 March 2011, the Minister of Finance, Shri Setong Sena presented the Supplementary Demands for the Grants for the year 2010-2011; the Budget Estimates for the year 2011-2012; and the Annual Financial Statement for the year 2011-2012.

On 23 March 2011, the Supplementary Demands for the Grants for the year 2010-2011 were moved by the Minister-in-Charge of the respective Departments.

All the Supplementary Demands Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 and 72 were moved and all the Demands were accepted by Voice Vote.

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\* Material contributed by the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

The General Discussion on the Budget Estimates for the year 2011-2012 was held on 23 March 2011, in which fourteen members participated. The Minister of Finance replied to the debate.

The Demands for the Grants for the year 2011-2012 were moved by the Minister-in-Charge of the respective Departments.

All the Demands Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 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, 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 and 72 were moved and all the Demands were accepted by Voice Vote.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Wangnam Wangshu, former member of the State Legislative Assembly and earthquake and *Tsunami* victims of Japan.

#### **HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\***

The Eleventh Session of the Eleventh Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly which commenced on 28 February 2011, was adjourned *sine die* on 8 April 2011. There were twenty four sittings in all.

*Obituary References:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, former Governor and former Speaker of the Lok Sabha; Sarvashri Narrotam Dutt Shastri and Raj Krishan Gaur, both former members of the State Legislative Assembly.

#### **MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*\***

The Ninth Manipur Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Tenth Session on 8 March 2011, was adjourned *sine die* on 25 March 2011. There were fourteen sittings in all.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Smt. M.K. Binodini Devi, former member of the Manipur Electoral College, 1952 from Khurai Constituency and Smt. Keisham Apabi Devi, former member of the Fifth Manipur Legislative Assembly from Oinam Assembly Constituency.

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\* Material contributed by the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

\*\* Material contributed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

**NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\***

The Ninth Session of the Eleventh Nagaland Legislative Assembly commenced on 22 March 2011 and was adjourned *sine die* on 29 March 2011. The House was prorogued by the Governor on 7 April 2011. There were six sittings in all.

*Address by the Governor:* The Governor, Shri Nikhil Kumar addressed the members of the House on 22 March 2011. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address was moved by Shri Neiba Kronu and seconded by Dr. Neikiesalie Nicky Kire.

The debate on the Governor's Address was initiated by Shri S.I. Jamir. Twelve other members participated in the discussion on the Motion of Thanks which was replied to by the Chief Minister and later the Motion was adopted by Voice Vote.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, the following ten Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Nagaland Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 2011; (ii) The Nagaland Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2011; (iii) The Nagaland Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2011; (iv) The Nagaland Amusement (Third Amendment) Bill, 2011; (v) The Nagaland Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2011; (vi) The Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2011; (vii) The Nagaland Municipality Disclosure Bill, 2011; (viii) The Nagaland Municipalities Community Participation Bill, 2011; (ix) The Global Open University, Nagaland (First Amendment) Bill, 2011; and (x) The Amity University Nagaland Bill, 2011.

*Financial business:* The Chief Minister and the Finance Minister, Shri Neiphiu Rio presented the (i) Supplementary Demands for Grants for Regularization of Excess Expenditure for the year 2003-04; (ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2010-11 and (iii) Annual Budget for the year 2011-12.

The discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Regularization of Excess for the year 2003-04 was taken up.

Demand Nos. 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 19, 22, 27, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 38, 42, 44, 47, 48, 51, 55, 56, 58, 62, 64, 74, 77 and 78 were passed by voice vote without discussion.

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\* Material contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat.



The discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2010-11 was taken up.

Demand Nos. 1-5, 7-16, 19-22, 25-29, 31-39, 41-44, 46-48, 50-56, 58, 59, 62-65, 67-70, 74, 76 and 78-82 without discussion were passed by voice vote.

The General Discussion on the Budget for the year 2011-12 was taken up in which fifteen members participated.

The discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants for the year 2011-12 was taken up. All Demands (1 to 82) were put to vote and passed by Voice Vote.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri R.C. Chiten Jamir, former Deputy Chief Minister and member of the State Legislative Assembly; Huska Sumi, and Khukivi Awomi, both former Ministers and members of the State Legislative Assembly; and Khaming Khiamniungan, former member of the Interim Body.

#### **WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\***

The Fourteenth West Bengal Legislative Assembly commenced its Eleventh Session on 10 March 2011, was adjourned *sine die* on 25 March 2011. The House was prorogued by the Governor on 26 March 2011.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, former Speaker of the Lok Sabha, former Governor of Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan and a veteran freedom fighter; Shri Sushil Kumar Dhara, veteran freedom fighter, former Minister of the State and former member of the Lok Sabha; Smt. Maya Banerjee, veteran freedom fighter and former Deputy Minister of the State; Sarvashri Deepak Sengupta, Harka Bahadur Rai, Madhusudan Roy, Madan Mohan Medda, Smt. Jayasri Mitra, all former members of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Shri Bhimsen Joshi, noted Hindustani Classical music exponent; Smt. Suchitra Mitra, an eminent Rabindra Sangeet exponent, Shri Utpalendu Chowdhury, noted artist; Shri Ramaprasad Banik, an eminent theatre personality, director and actor; Smt. Geeta Dey, an eminent film and stage actress; Shri Samarendra Sengupta, eminent

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\* Material contributed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

poet and editor; Shri Amarendranath Sanyal, noted dramatist; Shri Yugantar Chakraborty, noted poet and litterateur; Shri Pintu Bhattacharya, an eminent singer; Shri Rajeshwar Chakraborty, a veteran freedom fighter and Dr. Santosh Bhattacharya, noted academician and former Vice-Chancellor of University of Kolkata.

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**APPENDIX I**  
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK**  
**TRANSACTIONED DURING THE SEVENTH SESSION**  
**OF THE FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA**

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1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	21 February to 25 March 2011	
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD		23
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	116 Hours and 40 Minutes	
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD		1
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		32
(ii) Introduced		11
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha		—
(iv) Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/recommendation and laid on the Table		2
(v) Discussed		11
(vi) Passed		10
(vii) Withdrawn		—
(viii) Negatived		—
(ix) Part-discussed		1
(x) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any recommendation		5
(xi) Pending at the end of the Session		35
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		127
(ii) Introduced		43
(iii) Discussed		03
(iv) Passed		Nil
(v) Withdrawn		2
(vi) Negatived		Nil
(vii) Part-discussed		1
(viii) Pending at the end of the Session		168

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7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	
(i) Notice received	1005
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Discussed	1
8. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	251
9. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	366
10. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
(i) Notice received	227
(ii) Admitted	4
(iii) Discussion held	3
(iv) Part-discussed	1
11. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	3
12. STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS UNDER RULE 372 AND 73A	30
13. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	7
(ii) Admitted	7
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	1
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	Nil
14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	2
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	1
15. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notice received	50
(ii) Brought before the House	Nil
(iii) Admitted	Nil
16. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITOR PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	15,628

17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION	3,203
18. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION	1
19. PRIVILEGE MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	25
(ii) Brought before the House	5
(iii) Consent withheld by the Speaker, Lok Sabha	NIL
(iv) Observations made by the Speaker, Lok Sabha	4
20. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES	

Sl. No.	Name of Committee	No. of Sitting Held during the period	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	4	—
ii)	Estimates Committee	—	—
iii)	Public Accounts Committee	5	6
iv)	Committee on Public Undertakings	—	—
v)	Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House	—	—
vi)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	1	—
vii)	Committee on Petitions	—	—
viii)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	4	—
ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	3	—
x)	Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	—	1
xi)	Joint Committee on Office of Profit	—	—
xii)	Joint Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	—	2
xiii)	Rules Committee	—	—
xiv)	Railway Convention Committee	—	—
xv)	Committee of Privileges	1	—
xvi)	Committee on Ethics	1	—
xvii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	—	—
xviii)	Committee on Empowerment of Women	—	1

## DEPARTMENTALLY-RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

i) Committee on Agriculture	—	8
ii) Committee on Information Technology	—	2
iii) Committee on Defence	—	2
iv) Committee on Energy	3	—
v) Committee on External Affairs	—	2
vi) Committee on Finance	2	—
vii) Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution	—	1
viii) Committee on Labour	2	1
ix) Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas	—	1
x) Committee on Railways	—	—
xi) Committee on Urban Development	—	—
xii) Committee on Water Resources	—	1
xiii) Committee on Chemical & Fertilizers	—	—
xiv) Committee on Rural Development	—	4
xv) Committee on Coal & Steel	2	—
xvi) Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment	—	3

## 21. CELL ON PARLIAMENTARY FORUMS

Sl. No.	Name of Forum	No. of Meetings held during the period	No. of Lectures held
1.	Parliamentary Forum on Water Conservation and Management	1	—
2.	Parliamentary Forum on Youth	1	—
3.	Parliamentary Forum on Global Warming and Climate Change	1	—
4.	Parliamentary Forum on Population and Public Health	1	—
5.	Parliamentary Forum on Children	1	—

**APPENDIX II**

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED  
DURING THE TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY SECOND  
SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA**

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1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	21 February to 25 March 2011	
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD		23
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	80 Hours and 24 Minutes	
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD		6
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		46
(ii) Introduced		3
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha		9
(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		2*
(viii) Reported by Select Committee		Nil
(ix) Reported by Joint Committee		Nil
(x) Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees		06
(xi) Discussed		10•
(xii) Passed		10
(xiii) Withdrawn		1
(xiv) Negatived		Nil
(xv) Part-discussed		Nil
(xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation		5

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- \* One Bill introduced in Rajya Sabha and 1 Bill introduced in Lok Sabha were referred to the DRSCs of Rajya Sabha.
- Out of the 10 Bills discussed, 8 Bills were passed by both the Houses. The other 2 Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha, were considered and passed by the Rajya Sabha with amendments and transmitted to Lok Sabha.



(xvii) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	48
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	163
(ii) Introduced	23
(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	1
(vii) Withdrawn	1
(viii) Passed	Nil
(ix) Negatived	Nil
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi) Part-discussed	Nil
(xii) Discussion postponed	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	185
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
(i) Notices received	61
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Discussions held	1
NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
8. STATEMENT MADE/LAID ON THE TABLE BY MINISTERS	11
9. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	Nil
10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil

11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	5
(ii) Admitted	5
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Received	5
(ii) Admitted	5
(iii) Discussed	Nil
(iv) Withdrawn	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Adopted	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	1
(viii) Discussion Postponed	Nil
13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved and discussed	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i) Received	256
(ii) Admitted	242
(iii) Moved	242
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
15. 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
16. NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY	1 <sup>^</sup>
17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	1,280
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	2,642
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	81 on 14.3.2011
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	191 on 22.3.2011
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	299
(ii) Unstarred	2,325
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	3
22. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	
Ministry of Minority Affairs	Nil
Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Nil
23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES	

Sl. No.	Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period 1 January – 31 March 2011	No. of Reports presented during the 222 <sup>nd</sup> Session
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	4	Nil
(ii)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	5	2
(iii)	Committee on Petitions	4	Nil
(iv)	Committee of Privileges	1	Nil
(v)	Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	4	Nil
(vii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	4	4
(viii)	General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
(ix)	House Committee	2	Nil
<b>Department-related Standing Committees:</b>			
(x)	Commerce	4	3
(xi)	Home Affairs	8	1
(xii)	Human Resource Development	8	7
(xiii)	Industry	4	5

<sup>^</sup> Joint Parliamentary Committee to examine the matters relating to allocation, pricing, telecom licenses and spectrum

*Appendices*

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(xiv) Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	2	Nil
(xv) Transport, Tourism and Culture	2	7
(xvi) Health and Family Welfare	6	6
(xvii) Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	2	1
<b>Other Committees</b>		
(xviii) Committee on Ethics	2	Nil
(xix) Committee on Provision of Computer Equipment to Members of Rajya Sabha	2	Nil
(xx) Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	2	Nil
(xxi) Select Committee on Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2010	3	Nil
24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	1	Nil
25. PETITIONS PRESENTED	1	Nil

**APPENDIX III**  
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2011**

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
<b>STATES</b>							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	17.2.2011 to 29.3.2011	29	18(11)	—	695(241)	-(105)	54(25)
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	17.2.2011 to 29.3.2011	21	-(11)	—	540(235)	2+34 <sup>®</sup> (36)	34(33)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	3.3.2011 to 24.3.2011	6	3(3)	5(5)	50(50)	7(7)	4(4)
Assam L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.	22.2.2011 to 30.3.2011	25	18(18)	—	3,408(2,280)	-(525)	680(71)
Bihar L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh L.A.	17.2.2011 to 31.3.2011	27	13(13)	—	1,585(1,016)	1,013(739)	—
Goa L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.	24.2.2011 to 30.3.2011	30	31(31+1 <sup>#</sup> )	8	5,708(3,876)	217(208)	2(1)
Haryana L.A.	4.3.2011 to 15.3.2011	8	11(11)	—	425(330)	55(43)	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	28.2.2011 to 8.4.2011	24	13(13)	—	1,030(630) <sup>#1</sup>	289(284)	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.	18.1.2011 to 31.3.2011	*	14(13)	—	781(900)	-(182)	672(174)
Karnataka L.A.	6.1.2011 to 13.1.2011	6+12	12+19(12+19)	—	58(58),	198(196)	—
	24.2.2011 to 16.3.2011				193(193)	916(880)	
Karnataka L.C.	6.1.2011 to 17.1.2011	8+13	2(2),4(4)	—	294(123)	56(227)	—
	24.2.2011 to 17.3.2011				601(210)	135(486)	



**APPENDIX III (Contd.)**  
**COMMITTEES AT WORK / NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED**  
**DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2011**

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Business Advisory Committee	1(1)	2	—	—	—	—	5	1(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee on Government Assurances	—	—	6(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee on Petitions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee of Privileges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee on Public Undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee on Subordinate Legislation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committee on Estimates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Purposes Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House/Accommodation Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Library Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Accounts Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4(3)	—	—	—
Rules Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Joint/Select Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Committees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 <sup>(a)</sup>
																7(1) <sup>(b)</sup>

**STATES**

Andhra Pradesh L.A. 1(1)

Andhra Pradesh L.C. 2(2)

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Assam L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.	2(2)	6(1)	6	7	-(4)	6	5	6(1)	6	1(1)	6	6	36	1(1)	—	49 <sup>(c)</sup>
Bihar L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh L.A.	1(1)	2(2)	1(1)	4(1)	—	1(1)	—	1(1)	3(1)	—	1	—	7(15)	—	—	4(2) <sup>(d)</sup>
Goa L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.	2(2)	4(1)	—	5(5)	—	4(3)	—	3+2 (1+2)	2	—	5	—	3(1)	—	—	6(2) <sup>(e)</sup>
Haryana L.A.	1(1)	19(1)	23	—	11	26(1)	22(1)	20(1)	21(1)	—	1	14	21(2)	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	2(2)	—	—	—	3	8(6)	5(2)	—	8(3)	—	—	—	9(13)	—	—	26(17) <sup>(f)</sup>
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.	—	7(1)	7	—	2	8	9	10	6	6	—	—	5	1	—	87(8) <sup>(g)</sup>
Karnataka L.A.	3	5	—	—	8	8(2)	6(1)	4(1)	4(1)	—	5	—	4(7)	—	—	21(2) <sup>(h)</sup>
Karnataka L.C.	3	5(1)	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kerala L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	4(4)	2	5(7)	4(4)	6	5(23)	1(1)	3	7(3)	—	2	2	5(28)	—	—	8(5) <sup>(i)</sup>
Maharashtra L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.	2(1)	2(1)	1(1)	—	3(1)	7(1)	—	1(1)	2(1)	—	—	—	4(1)	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.	1	—	—	—	4	7	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	6 <sup>(j)</sup>
Mizoram L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	1	—	—	—	—	1(1)	1(1)	—	1(2)	—	—	—	2(1)	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	2	3	4	—	—	1	3(1)	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	51(37) <sup>(k)</sup>
Punjab L.A.	1(1)	9(1)	11	—	5	14(4)	7(1)	9(2)	5(3)	1(1)	—	1	12(3)	—	—	26(3) <sup>(l)</sup>
Rajasthan L.A.	4(4)	11(2)	11(2)	—	12	12(34)	13(1)	9+10 (1+1)	21(4)	—	6	7	19(16)	—	—	55(2) <sup>(m)</sup>



	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Sikkim L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3(1)	—	1	—	10(5)	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.	2(2)	—	-(1)	—	1	2	—	SC, OBC and Minorities-1; ST-2(1)	—	—	—	—	3(4)	—	—	—
Uttarakhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	5(5)	11(3)	2	—	—	6(2)	3(1)	12	3(2)	—	—	—	10(2)	—	—	7(1) <sup>(n)</sup>
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	8	5	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 <sup>(o)</sup>
West Bengal L.A.	4(4)	8(1)	10(1)	—	7(4)	8(4)	10(2)	—	12(2)	—	11	7(1)	12(7)	—	—	282(27) <sup>(p)</sup>
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>																
Delhi L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislatures contained NIL report

\*\* Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

- a) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children and Disabled Welfare-I and Committee on Welfare of Minorities-1
- b) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-7(1)
- c) Agricultural Industries Development Committee-6; Internal Resources Committee-6; Nivedan Committee-6; Question and Calling Attention Committee-7; Tourism Industry Committee-6; Women and Child Welfare Committee-6; Zero Hour Committee-6; and Zila Parishad and Panchayati Raj Committee-6
- d) Question and Reference Committee-2(1); Committee relating to the Examination of the Papers Laid on the Table-2; and Women and Children Welfare Committee-1
- e) Members' Pay and Allowance Rules Committee-1; Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-2; Paper Laid on the Table Committee-2(1); Absence of Members Committee-1(1)

- f) Welfare Committee-7(2); Public Administration Committee-5(6); Human Development Committee-4(3); General Development Committee-4(3) and Rural Planning Committee-6(3)
- g) Nivedan Committee-9; Vidhayak Nidhi and Anusharwan Committee-5; Zero Hour Committee-6(2); Zila Parishad and Panchayati Raj Committee-7; Question and Calling Attention Committee-6(5); Gair Government Resolution Committee-5; Environment and Pollution Control Committee-6; Yuva Khel Sanskriti and Khel-Kud and Library Development Committee-6; Women and Child Development Committee-8(1); Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Aadam Scheduled Castes-10; Morality Committee-9; Minority Backward and Feeble Class Welfare Committee-3; and Internal Resources/Revenue and Central Assistance Committee-7
- h) Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Committee-4; Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-7(1); Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-5(1) and Committee on Backward Classes and Minorities-5
- i) Committee on Question and Reference-6(3) and Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-2(2)
- j) Committee on Empowerment of Women-6
- k) House Committee on Environment-8; House Committee on Linguistic-1; House Committee on Women and Child Development-1; Standing Committees(1-10)-36(35); Submission Committee-2(1) and Ethics Committee-3(1)
- l) Committee on Papers Laid/to be Laid on the Table of the House-8; Committee on Questions and References-6(1); Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-9(2) and Sub-Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institution (to purchase furniture)-3
- m) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-36(2); Question and Reference Committee-9 and Committee on Welfare of Backward Class-10
- n) Committee relating to Examination of Audit Reports of the Local Bodies of the State-5 and Joint Committee Relating to Women and Children Welfare-2(1)
- o) Committee on Reference and Question-1; Committee on Financial and Administrative Delay-1; Committee on Rules Revision-5; Committee on Parliamentary Study-4; Committee on Enquiry of Housing Complaints of U.P. Legislature-4; Parliamentary and Social Welfare Committee-13; Committee on Control of Irregularities of Development Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchayats and Municipal Corporation-6; Committee on Enquiring of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-3; Committee on Regulation Review-3; Daivee Aapda Prabandhan Samiti-1 and Commercialization of Education-1
- p) Committee on Bidhayak Eelaka Unnayan Prakaalpa-11(1); Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-13(1); Committee on the Entitlements of the Members-1; Committee on Affairs of Women and Children-10(1); Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agriculture Marketing and Fisheries-10; Standing Committee on Commerce and Industries, Industrial Reconstruction and Public Enterprises-8(2); Standing Committee on Micro and Small Scale Enterprises and Textiles and Animal Resources Development-11(1); Standing Committee on Higher Education-11 (2); Standing Committee on School Education-10; Standing Committee on Environment, Forests and Tourism-12(1); Standing Committee on Finance, Excise and Development and Planning-11(2); Standing Committee on Food and Supplies, Food Processing and Horticulture and

Co-operation and Consumer Affairs-12(2); Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare-12(4); Standing Committee on Home, Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Jails, Law, Judicial and Civil Defence-10(1); Standing Committee on Housing, Hill Affairs and Fire Services-10(1); Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs, Sports and Youth Services-10; Standing Committee on Irrigation and Waterways and Water Investigation and Development-8; Standing Committee on Labour-11(1); Standing Committee on Municipal Affairs and Urban Development-11; Standing Committee on Panchayats and Rural Development, Land and Land Reforms and Sundarban Development-11(2); Standing Committee on Power and Non-conventional Energy Sources-10(2); Standing Committee on Public Works and Public Health Engineering-10; Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Information Technology and Bio-Technology-11; Standing Committee on Self-Help Group and Self-Employment-11; Standing Committee on Social Welfare, Disaster Management and Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation-10(1); Standing Committee on Transport-8; Standing Committee on Backward Classes Welfare-9(1); and Standing Committee on Minority Affairs-10(1)

**APPENDIX IV**  
**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF**  
**PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE**  
**PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD**  
**1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2011**

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1.	The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2010	11.3.2011
2.	The Appropriation (Railways) No.2 Bill, 2011	11.3.2011
3.	The Appropriation Bill, 2011	17.3.2011
4.	The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2011	28.3.2011
5.	The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Bill, 2011	29.3.2011

**APPENDIX V****LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF  
THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING  
THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2011**

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**ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

1. The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010
2. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2010
3. The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets (Amendment) Bill, 2011
4. The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2011
5. The Andhra Pradesh Horticultural University (Amendment) Bill, 2011
6. The Andhra Pradesh Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2011
7. The Andhra Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2011
8. The Andhra Pradesh Exhibition of Films on Television Screen through Video Cassette Recorders Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2011
9. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2011
10. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2011
11. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 2011

**ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010
2. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2010
3. The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets (Amendment) Bill, 2011
4. The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2011
5. The Andhra Pradesh Horticultural University (Amendment) Bill, 2011
6. The Andhra Pradesh Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2011
7. The Andhra Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2011
8. The Andhra Pradesh Exhibition of Films on Television Screen through Video Cassette Recorders Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2011
9. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2011
10. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2011
11. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 2011

**ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Arunachal Pradesh Municipal Elections (Amendment) Bill, 2011

2. The Arunachal Pradesh Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2011
3. The Arunachal Pradesh District Planning Committee Bill, 2011

#### **BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Bihar Viniyog Vidheyak, 2011
2. The Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-2) Vidheyak, 2011
3. The Bihar Bitta Vidheyak, 2011
4. The Bihar Lok Sewaon kaa Adhikar Vidheyak, 2011
5. The Bihar Prasashanik Nyayadhikaran Vidheyak, 2011
6. The Danda Prakriya Samhita (Bihar Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
7. The Bihar Vidyalaya Pariksha Samiti (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
8. The Bihar Arajkiya Madhyamik Vidyalaya (Prabandh evam Neeyantran Grahan) (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
9. The Bihar Prarambhik Vidyalaya Siksha Samiti Vidheyak, 2011
10. The Bihar Rajya Viswavidyalaya (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
11. The Patna Viswavidyalaya (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
12. The Bihar Rajya Vidyalaya Sikshak evam Karmachari Bibad Nivaran Nayadhikaran Vidheyak, 2011
13. The Bihar Rajya Viswavidyalaya Aayog Vidheyak, 2011
14. The Bihar Nagarpalika (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
15. The Bihar Panchayat Raj (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
16. The Bihar Mulya Vardhit Kar (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
17. The Bihar Samekit Janch Chouki Pradhikar Vidheyak, 2011
18. The Bihar Pesha, Vyapar, Aajeevika evam Karya Neeyogan Kar Vidheyak, 2011

#### **CHHATTISGARH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Chhattisgarh Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2010
2. The Chhattisgarh Private University (Sthapana evam Sanchalan) (Amendment), Bill, 2011
3. The Chhattisgarh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2011
4. The Chhattisgarh Bhada Niyantran Bill, 2011
5. The Chhattisgarh Mulya Samvardhit Kar (Amendment) Bill, 2011
6. The Chhattisgarh Sthaniya Nidhi Sampariksha (Amendment) Bill, 2011
7. The Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2011
8. The Chhattisgarh Nagar Palika (Amendment) Bill, 2011
9. The Chhattisgarh Nagar Palika Nigam (Amendment) Bill, 2011
10. The Chhattisgarh University (Amendment) Bill, 2011
11. The Chhattisgarh Abakari (Amendment) Bill, 2011
12. The Chhattisgarh Nagar Palika Rajasva (Viniyamak Ayog ki Sthapana) Bill, 2011
13. The Chhattisgarh Vidhan Sabha Member Vetan Bhatta tatha Pension (Amendment) Bill, 2011

**GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2011
2. The Bombay Inams (Kutch Area) Abolition (Repeal) Bill, 2011
3. The Gujarat Fisheries (Amendment) Bill, 2011
4. The Gujarat Fiscal Responsibility (Amendment) Bill, 2011
5. The Gujarat Repealing Bill, 2011
6. The Gujarat Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2011
7. The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2011
8. The Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2011
9. The Gujarat Private Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2011
10. The Gujarat Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011
11. The Gujarat (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2011
12. The Swarnim Gujarat Sports University Bill, 2011
13. The Gujarat Anatomy Bill, 2011
14. The Gujarat Short Titles (Amendment) Bill, 2011
15. The Gujarat Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 2011
16. The Gujarat Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) (Second) Bill, 2011
17. The Gujarat Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) (Third) Bill, 2011
18. The Gujarat Green Cess Bill, 2011
19. The Gujarat Money-lenders Bill, 2011
20. The Bombay Land Revenue (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2011
21. The Gujarat Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011
22. The Gujarat Local Authorities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011
23. The Gujarat Public Trusts Bill, 2011
24. The Gujarat Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2011
25. The Gujarat Regularization of Unauthorized Development Bill, 2011
26. The Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board (Amendment) Bill, 2011
27. The Gujarat Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2011
28. The Gujarat State Council for Physiotherapy Bill, 2011
29. The Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 2011
30. The Gujarat Local Authorities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011\*

**HARYANA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Haryana Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of Members) Amendment Bill, 2011\*
2. The Haryana Legislative Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
3. The Haryana Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
4. The Punjab Land Revenue (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2011\*

5. The Haryana Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
6. The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
7. The Haryana Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
8. The Haryana Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2011
9. The Haryana Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2011
10. The Punjab Excise (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
11. The Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2011\*

#### **HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Himachal Pradesh Lokayukta (Amendment), Bill, 2010
2. The Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Payment of HAQ-CHUHARAM Bill, 2011
3. The Himachal Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2011
4. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2011
5. The Himachal Pradesh Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area (Amendment) Bill, 2011
6. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2011
7. The Himachal Pradesh Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2011
8. The Criminal Law (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2011
9. The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011
10. The Himachal Pradesh Hindu Public Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 2011
11. The Himachal Pradesh Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2011
12. The Himachal Pradesh Electricity (Taxation on Generation) Bill, 2011
13. The Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development and Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2011

#### **KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

1. The Karnataka State Civil Services (Regulation of Transfer of Medical Officers and other Staff) Bill, 2011
2. The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation and Development) (Amendment) Bill, 2011
3. The Industrial Employment (Standing Order) (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2005
4. The Karnataka State Public Records Bill, 2010
5. The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2010
6. The Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2010
7. The Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2011
8. The Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2011
9. The Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2011
10. The Karnataka Appropriation Bill, 2011
11. The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2011
12. The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (Amendment) Bill, 2011



13. The Karnataka Conferment of Ownership on Mulageni or Volamulageni Tenants Bill, 2011
14. The Karnataka Professional Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Fixation of Fee) (Special Provisions) Bill, 2011
15. The Karnataka Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 2011
16. The Karnataka Public Trusts Bill, 2011
17. The Karnataka Repealing (Regional Laws) Bill, 2011
18. The National Law School of India (Amendment) Bill, 2011
19. The Karnataka Ground Water (Regulation and Control of Development and Management) Bill, 2011
20. The Karnataka Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011
21. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2011
22. The Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility (Amendment) Bill, 2011
23. The Karnataka Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2011
24. The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2011
25. The Karnataka Home Guards (Amendment) Bill, 2011
26. The Karnataka Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2011
27. The Factories (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2011
28. The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2011
29. The Karnataka Government Parks (Preservation) (Amendment) Bill, 2011
30. The Karnataka Part Time Job Oriented Course Employees Absorption Bill, 2011
31. The Karnataka Municipal Corporations and Certain Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011

#### **KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Karnataka Appropriation Bill, 2011
2. The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2011
3. The Industrial Employment (Standing Order) (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2005
4. The Karnataka State Public Records Bill, 2010
5. The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2010
6. The Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2010
7. The Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2011
8. The Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2011
9. The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (Amendment) Bill, 2011
10. The Karnataka State Civil Services (Amendment) Bill, 2011
11. The Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2011
12. The Karnataka Conferment of Ownership on Mulageni or Volamulageni Tenants Bill, 2011

#### **MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Nyayalaya Fees (Madhya Pradesh Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011

2. The Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sadasya Betan, Vatta tatha Pension (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
3. The Madhya Pradesh Visesh Nyayalaya Vidheyak, 2011
4. The Madhya Pradesh Krishi-upaj Mandi (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011\*
5. The Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Viswavidyalaya (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
6. The Rajmata Vijayaraje Sindhiya Krishi Viswavidyalaya (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
7. The Madhya Pradesh Neeji Viswavidyalaya (Sthapana evam Sanchalan) Sansodhan Vidheyak, 2011
8. The Madhya Pradesh Viniyog Vidheyak, 2011\*
9. The Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank-2) Vidheyak, 2011\*
10. The Madhya Pradesh Stamp (Madhya Pradesh Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011\*
11. The Madhya Pradesh Sthaniya Kshetra mein Maal kee Pravesh par Kar (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011\*
12. The Madhya Pradesh Vatt (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011\*
13. The Madhya Pradesh Vilasita, Manoranjan, Amod evam Vigyapan Kar Vidheyak, 2011\*
14. The Madhya Pradesh Nagarpalika Vidhi (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
15. The Madhya Pradesh Aayurvigyan Viswavidyalaya Vidheyak, 2011
16. The Madhya Pradesh Sahkari Society (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
17. The Madhya Pradesh Rajkoshiya Uttardayitwa evam Budget Prabandhan (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
18. The Madhya Pradesh Lok Sewaon kee Pradan kei Garanty (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
19. The Madhya Pradesh Shakiya Sewak (Adhvarshiki Ayu) Sansodhan Vidheyak, 2011

#### **MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Manipur Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2011\*
2. The Salaries and Allowances of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Manipur) Nineteenth Amendment and Validation Bill, 2011\*
3. The Manipur Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
4. The Manipur Municipalities (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
5. The Manipur Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2011\*

#### **MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No.I) Bill, 2011
2. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2011
3. The Meghalaya Prohibition of Smoking and Non-Smokers Health Protection (Repealing) Bill, 2011
4. The Meghalaya Infrastructure Development Finance Board Bill, 2011
5. The Meghalaya (Members' Pension) (Amendment) Bill, 2011

#### **NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Nagaland Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2011

2. The Nagaland Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2011
3. The Nagaland Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2011
4. The Nagaland Amusement (Third Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
5. The Nagaland Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
6. The Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
7. The Nagaland Municipality Disclosure Bill, 2011\*
8. The Nagaland Municipalities Community Participation Bill, 2011\*
9. The Global Open University, Nagaland (First Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
10. The Amity University Nagaland Bill, 2011\*

#### **ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Orissa Appropriation Bill, 2011

#### **PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Punjab Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
2. The Prisons (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
3. The Punjab Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
4. The Punjab (Institutions and Other Buildings) Bill, 2011\*
5. The Punjab Technical University (Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
6. The Punjab Appropriation Bill, 2011\*
7. The Punjab Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2011\*
8. The Punjab Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2011\*
9. The Salary and Allowances of Leader of Opposition in Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
10. The Punjab Legislative Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
11. The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
12. The Punjab Value Added Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
13. The Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
14. The Punjab Security of Land Tenures (Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
15. The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2011\*
16. The Punjab Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
17. The Punjab Municipal Infrastructure Development Fund Bill, 2011\*
18. The Punjab Civil Services (Rationalisation of Certain Conditions of Service) Bill, 2011\*
19. The Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
20. The Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
21. The Punjab Security of Land Tenures (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011\*

#### **RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Rajasthan Imposition of Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 2010

2. The Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 2010
3. The Rajasthan Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2011
4. The Rajasthan Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2011
5. The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs (Amendment) Bill, 2011
6. The Rajasthan Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2011
7. The Rajasthan Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2011
8. The Rajasthan Finance Bill, 2011
9. The Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance Bill, 2011
10. The Rajasthan University, Neemrana (Alwar) Bill, 2011
11. The Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 2011
12. The Rajasthan Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2011
13. The Rajasthan Non-Government Educational Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2011
14. The Rajasthan Universities' Teachers and Officers (Selection for Appointment) (Amendment) Bill, 2011
15. The Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Bill, 2011
16. The Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Markets (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011
17. The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2011
18. The Rajasthan Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2011

#### **SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Sikkim Appropriation Bill, 2011
2. The Sikkim Motor Vehicle Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2011
3. The Sikkim Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2011
4. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Sikkim Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
5. The Sikkim Transport Infrastructure Development Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2011
6. The Sikkim Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2011
7. The Sikkim Casinos (Control and Tax) Amendment Bill, 2011
8. The Sikkim Appropriation Bill, 2011

#### **TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Tripura Protection of Interest Depositors (In Financial Establishments) (Amendment) Bill, 2011
2. The Tripura Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2011
3. The Tripura Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2011
4. The Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (3<sup>rd</sup> Amendment) Bill, 2011

#### **UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

1. The Uttar Pradesh Plastic aour Anya Jeev Anasit Kuda-Kachara (Upayog Aour Nistarar Kaa Viniyaman) (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
2. The Bhartiya Bhagidari (U.P. Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011

3. The Uttar Pradesh Skakshnik Sansthawo mein Ragging kaa Pratishedh (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
4. The Uttar Pradesh Rajkoshiya Uttardayitwa aour Budget Prabandh (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
5. The Uttar Pradesh Janhit Guarantee Vidheyak, 2011
6. The Shiv Nadar Viswavidyalaya Uttar Pradesh Vidheyak, 2011
7. The Galgotias Viswavidyalaya, Uttar Pradesh, 2011
8. The Uttar Pradesh Rajya Viswavidyalaya (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
9. The Uttar Pradesh Sahkari Samiti (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
10. The Uttar Pradesh Nagar Sthaniya Swayat Shashan Vidhi (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
11. The Uttar Pradesh Nagar Sthaniya Swayat Shashan Vidhi (Dwitiya Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
12. The Uttar Pradesh Nagarpalika (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
13. The Uttar Pradesh Agni Nivaran aour Agni Suraksha (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
14. The Danda Prakriya Samhita (U.P. Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011
15. The Uttar Pradesh Viniyog Vidheyak, 2011
16. The Uttar Pradesh Nagarpalika Vittiya Sansadhan Vikas Board Vidheyak, 2011
17. The Axis University Uttar Pradesh Vidheyak, 2011
18. The Uttar Pradesh Rajya Alpa Sankhyak Shiksha Sanstha Pradhikaran Vidheyak, 2011

#### **UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Indian Partnership (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2011
2. The Uttar Pradesh Plastic and Other Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Regulation of Use and Disposal) (Amendment) Bill, 2011
3. The Uttar Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2011
4. The Uttar Pradesh Prohibition of Ragging in Educational Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2011
5. The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2011
6. The Galgotias University Uttar Pradesh Bill, 2011
7. The Shiv Nadar University Uttar Pradesh Bill, 2011
8. The Uttar Pradesh Janhit Guarantee Vidheyak, 2011
9. The Uttar Pradesh Urban Local Self Government Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011
10. The Uttar Pradesh Urban Local Self Government Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011
11. The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2011
12. The Uttar Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2011
13. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2011
14. The Uttar Pradesh Fire Prevention and Fire Safety (Amendment) Bill, 2011
15. The Uttar Pradesh Board for Development of Municipal Financial Resources Bill, 2011

16. The Axis University Uttar Pradesh Bill, 2011
17. The Uttar Pradesh State Authority for Minority Educations Bill, 2011
18. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2011

**WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The West Bengal Backward Classes (Other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) (Reservation of Vacancies in Services and Posts) Bill, 2011\*
2. The West Bengal Public Records Bill, 2011\*
3. The New Town, Kolkata Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
4. The West Bengal Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2011
5. The West Bengal Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2011
6. The West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 2011
7. The West Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2011\*
8. The Belley Sankarpur Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Ayurvedic College and Hospital (Taking Over of Management and Subsequent Acquisition) Bill, 2011\*

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\* Bills awaiting assent

**APPENDIX VI**  
**ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND**  
**STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD**  
**1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2011**

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
<b>UNION GOVERNMENT</b>					
-NIL-					
<b>HARYANA</b>					
1.	The Haryana Rural Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	16.11.2010	4.3.2011	15.3.2011	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Haryana Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011	8.2.2010	4.3.2011	15.3.2011	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011	2.2.2011	4.3.2011	15.3.2011	Replaced by Legislation
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>					
1.	The Himachal Pradesh Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011	22.1.2011	28.2.2011	6.4.2011	—
<b>JHARKHAND</b>					
1.	The Jharkhand Sahkari Samitiyan (Sansodhan) Adhyadesh, 2010	2.2.2011	28.2.2011	28.2.2011	—

<b>KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</b>				
1.	The Karnataka Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	4.10.2010	11.1.2011	—
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>				
1.	The Madhya Pradesh Krishi Upaj Mandi (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011	19.1.2011	23.2.2011	—
<b>MANIPUR</b>				
1.	The Manipur Municipalities (Fifth Amendment) Ordinance, 2011	25.1.2011	8.3.2011	9.3.2011
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>				
1.	The Contingency Fund of Meghalaya (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011	2.2.2011	10.3.2011	—
<b>PUNJAB</b>				
1.	The Punjab Value Added Tax (Fifth Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	21.10.2010	8.3.2011	—
2.	The Punjab Value Added Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011	20.2.2011	11.3.2011	—
3.	The Punjab Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	14.12.2010	11.3.2011	—
4.	The Punjab (Institutions and Other Buildings) Tax Ordinance, 2010	2.1.2011	11.3.2011	—

The Madhya Pradesh Krishi Upaj Mandi (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2011

Replaced by a Bill

Replaced by Legislation on 15-3-2011

Replaced by Legislation on 25-3-2011

Replaced by Legislation on 15-3-2011

Replaced by Legislation on 15-3-2011



5.	The Salary and Allowances of Leader of Opposition in Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011	17.1.2011	15.3.2011	—	Replaced by Legislation on 15-3-2011
6	The Punjab Legislative Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Salaries (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011	17.1.2011	15.3.2011	—	Replaced by Legislation on 15-3-2011
7.	The Punjab Municipal Infrastructure Development Fund Ordinance, 2010	23.12.2010	25.3.2011	—	Replaced by Legislation on 25.3.2011
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>					
1.	The Rajasthan Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	24.11.2010	15.2.2011	—	—
2.	The Rajasthan Universities' Teachers and Officers (Selection for Appointment) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	25.11.2010	15.2.2011	—	—
3.	The Raffles University, Neemrana (Alwar) Ordinance, 2010	4.12.2010	15.2.2011	—	—
4.	The Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance Ordinance, 2010	26.12.2010	15.2.2011	—	—
5.	The Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	30.12.2010	15.2.2011	—	—
6.	The Rajasthan Agricultural produce Markets (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	31.12.2010	15.2.2011	—	—
7.	The Rajasthan Non-Government Educational Institutions (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	31.12.2010	15.2.2011	—	—

<b>UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</b>			
1.	The Uttar Pradesh Janhit Guarantee Adhyadesh, 2011	13.1.2011	4.2.2011
		—	Replaced by legislation
<b>UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL</b>			
1.	The Uttar Pradesh Janhit Guarantee Adhyadesh, 2011	13.1.2011	4.2.2011
		—	—
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>			
1.	The West Bengal Fiscal Responsibility and Budget and Management (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011	7.2.2011	14.3.2011
		—	Replaced by Legislation

**APPENDIX VII**  
**A. PARTY POSITION IN 15<sup>TH</sup> LOK SABHA (STATE-WISE) (AS ON 13.5.2011)**

States	No. of Seats	INC	BJP	SP	BSP	JD (U)	AITC	DMK	CPI (M)	BJD	SHIV SENA	NCP	AIA DMK	TDP	RLD	CPI	SAD	RJD	JKNC	JD (S)	AIFB	
Andhra Pradesh	42	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	14	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	40	1*	12	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh	11	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	26	11	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand	14	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	28	6	19	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala	20	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	29	12	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	48	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Manipur	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	21	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	13	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	25	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	39	8	—	—	—	—	—	18	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	80	22	10	22	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	42	6	1	—	—	—	19	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>																						
A & N Islands	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman and Diu	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The NCT of Delhi	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

APPENDIX VII (CONTD.)

States	JMM	MLK SC	RSP	TRS	AIM EIM	AGP	AUDF	BVA	BPF	YSR CONG (P)	JVM (M)	KC (M)	MD MK	NPF	SDF	SWP	VCK	IND	TOTAL	VACANCIES	
Andhra Pradesh				2	1					1							1		42		
Arunachal Pradesh						1														2	
Assam							1												14		
Bihar																		2	39*		
Chhattisgarh																			11		
Goa																			2		
Gujarat																			26		
Haryana																			9	1	
Himachal Pradesh																			4		
Jammu & Kashmir										1								1	6		
Jharkhand	2																	2	13	1	
Karnataka																			28		
Kerala		2									1								20		
Madhya Pradesh																			29		
Maharashtra							1									1		1	48		
Manipur																			2		
Meghalaya																			2		
Mizoram																			1		
Nagaland														1					1		
Orissa																			21		
Punjab																			13		
Rajasthan																			25		
Sikkim																1		1	1		
Tamil Nadu													1				1		39		
Tripura																			2		
Uttarakhand																			5		
Uttar Pradesh																			80		
West Bengal			2															1	42		
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>																					
A & N Islands																				1	
Chandigarh																				1	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli																				1	
Daman and Diu																				1	
The NCT of Delhi																				7	
Lakshadweep																				1	
Puducherry																				1	
Total	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	540	2	

\* Excluding Speaker, Lok Sabha

**Abbreviations used for Parties :**

AGP-Asom Gana Parishad; AIFB-All India Forward Bloc; AIADMK-All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; AIMEIM-All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen; AITC-All India Trinamool Congress; AUDF-Assam United Democratic Front; BJD-Biju Janata Dal; BJP-Bharatiya Janata Party; BPF-Bodoland Peoples Front; BSP-Bahujan Samaj Party; BVA-Bahujan Vikas Aghadi; CPI(M)-Communist Party of India (Marxist); CPI-Communist Party of India; DMK-Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; HJC(BL)-Haryana Janhit Congress(BL); INC-Indian National Congress; IND-Independents; J&KNC-Jammu & Kashmir National Conference; JD(S)-Janata Dal (Secular); JD(U)-Janata Dal (United); JMM-Jharkhand Mukti Morcha; JVM(P)-Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajatantrik); KC(M)-Kerala Congress(M); MDMK-Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; MLKSC-Muslim League Kerala State Committee; NCP-Nationalist Congress Party; NPF-Nagaland Peoples Front; RJD-Rashtriya Janata Dal; RLD-Rashtriya Lok Dal; 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; VCK-Viduthala Chiruthaigal Katchi; YSR CONG-Yuvajana Sramika Tythu Congress Party.

**B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 18 MAY 2011)**

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
<b>STATES</b>														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4 <sup>(a)</sup>	—	18	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3.	Assam	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 <sup>(b)</sup>	—	7	—
4.	Bihar	16	—	3	—	—	7	—	—	—	6 <sup>(c)</sup>	—	16	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
6.	Goa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7.	Gujarat	11	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
8.	Haryana	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 <sup>(d)</sup>	—	5	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 <sup>(e)</sup>	—	4	—
11.	Jharkhand	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 <sup>(f)</sup>	1	6	—
12.	Karnataka	12	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	—
13.	Kerala	9	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
15.	Maharashtra	19	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 <sup>(g)</sup>	—	18	1
16.	Manipur	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.	Meghalaya	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 <sup>(h)</sup>	—	1	—
18.	Mizoram	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 <sup>(i)</sup>	—	1	—
19.	Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 <sup>(j)</sup>	—	1	—
20.	Orissa	10	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 <sup>(k)</sup>	—	10	—
21.	Punjab	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 <sup>(l)</sup>	—	7	—
22.	Rajasthan	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
23.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 <sup>(m)</sup>	—	1	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	4	—	—	1	—	5	—	1	7 <sup>(n)</sup>	—	18	—	
25.	Tripura	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
26.	Uttarakhand	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31	1	4	5	—	—	—	18	—	1 <sup>(n)</sup>	2	31	—	
28.	West Bengal	16	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	4 <sup>(p)</sup>	1	15	1	
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>															
29.	The NCT of Delhi	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
30.	Puducherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
31.	Nominated	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 <sup>(q)</sup>	—	11	1	
<b>TOTAL</b>		245	70	51	5	15	7	5	18	5	60	6	242	3	

## OTHERS

(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

- (a) Telegu Desam Party-4  
(b) Asom Gana Parishad-2; and Bodoland People's Front-1  
(c) Rashtriya Janata Dal-4; and Lok Jan Shakti Party-2  
(d) Indian National Lok Dal-1  
(e) Jammu and Kashmir National Conference-2  
(f) All India Trinamool Congress-1  
(g) Nationalist Congress Party-6; Shiv Sena-4  
(h) Nationalist Congress Party-1  
(i) Mizo National Front-1  
(j) Nagaland Peoples' Front-1  
(k) Biju Janata Dal-6  
(l) Shiromani Akali Dal-3  
(m) Sikkim Democratic Front-1  
(n) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-7  
(o) Rashtriya Lok Dal-1  
(p) All India Trinamool Congress-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party-1; and All India Forward Bloc-1  
(q) Nominated-8







- \* Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislatures contained NIL report
- \*\* Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislature
- # Speaker/Chairman
- a) Telugu Desam Party-91; Praja Rajyam Party-18; Telangana Rashtra Samithi-11; All India Majlis Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen-7; Lok Satta Party-1; Nominated-1 and Vacant-1
- b) Telugu Desam Party-17; Telangana Rashtra Samithi-2; All India Majlis Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-2; Prajya Rajyam Party-1; Progressive Democratic Front-1; Democratic Peoples' Front-2 and Nominated-7
- c) All India Trinamool Congress-5; and People's Party of Arunachal-4
- d) Rashtriya Janata Dal-22; Lok Janshakti Party-3 and Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-1
- e) Nominated-1
- f) Indian National Lok Dal-31; Haryana Janhit Congress Party(BL)-1 and Shiromani Akali Dal-1
- g) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-18; Jharkhand Vikas Morcha-11; Angun Party-5; All Jharkhand Student Union-5; Rashtriya Janata Dal-5; Jharkhand Party-1; Jai Bharat Samanta Party-1; Marxist Co-ordination-1; Jharkhand Janadhikar Manch-1; Rashtriya Kalyan Party-1, Nominated-1; CPI(ML)-1 and the Speaker
- h) Nominated-1
- i) Bharathiya Jan Shakti-5; Samajwadi Party-1 and Nominated-1
- j) Manipur People's Party-5; Rashtriya Janata Dal-3; National People's Party-3 and Indian Trinamool Congress-1
- k) United Democratic Party-9; Hill State People's Democratic Party-2 and Khun Hynniewtrep National Awakening Movement (KHNAM)-1
- l) Biju Janata Dal-103
- m) Shiromani Akali Dal-50
- n) Samajwadi Party-1 and Loktantrik Samajwadi Party-1
- o) Revolutionary Socialist Party-1 and Indigenous Nationalist Party of Tripura-1
- p) Samajwadi Party-87; Rashtriya Lok Dal-10; Rashtriya Swabhimani Party-1 and Nominated-1

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