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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

The Constitution of India provides for an Address by the President to either House of Parliament or both the Houses assembled together. Article 87 (1) provides that at the commencement of the first session after each General Election to the Lok Sabha and at the commencement of the first session of each year, the President shall Address both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform the Parliament of the causes of its summons. The President's Address contains a review of the policies and performance of the Government. Different issues are highlighted reflecting the initiatives of the Government in various fields. This year's first Session, the Budget Session, commenced on 12 March 2012. On the same day, the President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil addressed members of both Houses of the Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House. We include the text of the Address in this issue of the *Journal*.

We also carry in this issue, the other regular features, *viz.* Parliamentary Events and Activities, Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, 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

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 members of both the Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 12 March 2012.

We reproduce below the text of the Address.

—Editor

Honourable Members

I welcome you to this Session which marks the halfway of my Government. I hope this Session will be productive and useful.

The current year has been a difficult one for the world economy. Economic uncertainties have had an adverse impact across the globe. There is increased political uncertainty and turbulence in the international system and the environment in which we operate has become more challenging over the last one year. Our economy grew at a handsome rate of 8.4 per cent in 2010-11, but it has slowed down to about 7 per cent this year. This remains a healthy growth given current global trends.

The long-term fundamentals of the Indian economy remain robust. India's growth prospects arise from factors such as high domestic savings and investment rates, favourable demographics, and a stable

democratic polity. My Government is confident that it will soon steer the country back to the high growth trajectory of 8 to 9 per cent.

My Government has remained committed to providing an honest and more efficient Government and has taken several further important steps towards that end. A formidable and unprecedented array of Bills has been introduced in the Parliament. These include The Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Persons Making the Disclosure Bill, the Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organisations Bill, Citizens' Right to Grievance Redress Bill, The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill and The *Lokpal* and *Lokayuktas* Bill. India has also ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Together these have the potential of bringing about a transformational change in curbing corruption and enhancing transparency and accountability in governance. A comprehensive public procurement law is being formulated. The National Mission for Delivery of Justice and Legal Reforms has already been set up.

The Government has initiated action on various fronts to tackle the menace of black money. These include enactment of the *Benami* Transactions (Prohibition) Act, amendment of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, setting up of a special committee to examine measures to strengthen laws to curb black money generation in the country, and commissioning of studies by independent agencies to assess the quantum of black money both inside and outside the country. The framing of the General Anti-Avoidance Rules and Controlled Foreign Company Rules has been taken up under the proposed Direct Taxes Code. Efforts are underway to build political consensus on the Goods and Services Tax, which will give a major boost to the economy by rationalising indirect taxes and giving full input credit.

We are taking many steps to contain the generation and outflow of illicit funds from the country and for opening channels for getting wider information on black money from other countries. These include: the operationalization of new Income Tax Overseas Units, signing of new Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements and new Tax Information Exchange Agreements and better implementation of Transfer Pricing and International Taxation provisions.

Efficient and automated delivery of public services with minimum human intervention is one of the keys to reducing corruption. Under the National e-Governance programme, more than 97,000 Common Service Centres have been established across the country for making public services conveniently available to citizens. Departments responsible for Income Tax, Passports, Central Excise, and Corporate Affairs have started delivering online services. New e-Governance projects in education, health, public distribution and postal services will be launched. The Electronic Services Delivery Bill has been introduced in the

Parliament. Increasingly, public services under all e-Governance projects will be delivered through internet and mobile phones.

To reach the millions of underprivileged people, my Government has launched a unique ADHAAR scheme which would help improve service delivery, accountability and transparency in social sector programmes and lead to their financial inclusion.

The year 2012-13 will mark the first year of the 12th Five Year Plan that sets the goal of '*faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth*'. The Approach Paper sets a target growth rate of 9 per cent for the 12th Plan period with 4 per cent growth for the agriculture sector.

My Government will work on five important challenges that our country faces today:

- to strive for *livelihood security* for the vast majority of our population and continue to work for removal of poverty, hunger and illiteracy from our land;
- to achieve *economic security* through rapid and broad based development and creation of productive jobs for our people;
- to ensure *energy security* for our rapid growth;
- to realize our developmental goals without jeopardizing our *ecological and environmental security*; and
- to guarantee our *internal and external security* within the framework of a just, plural, secular and inclusive democracy.

The objective of livelihood security is best achieved through a process of rapid and inclusive growth based on empowering the citizens of the country through education and skill development. Building on the platform provided by the Right to Education, integration of skill training with education at all levels is being emphasized. A National Vocational Education Qualification Framework is being developed to set common principles and guidelines for a nationally recognized qualification system.

My Government aims to provide skill training to 85 lakh people during 2012-13 and 800 lakh people during the 12th Plan. The Government will set up 1500 new Industrial Training Institutes and 5000 Skill Development Centres under Public Private Partnership at an estimated cost of ₹ 3,000 crore.

The Higher Education and Research Bill has been introduced in the Parliament. A National Commission for Higher Education and Research is being constituted to set a road-map for the future.

The teacher is at the core of the education system. My Government



The President, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil arriving in procession to address members of Parliament on 12 March 2012

intends to launch a National Mission for Teachers aimed at improving teacher education and faculty development.

To provide all students opportunities to access higher education irrespective of their paying capacity, my Government intends to set up a Higher Education Credit Guarantee Authority for providing limited credit guarantees through risk-pooling for educational loans.

Recognizing the significance of education for empowerment, my Government has recently enhanced post-matric scholarship rates for students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes after enhancing the scholarships for the Scheduled Caste students. During the past one year, over 1.5 crore students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Other Backward Classes and the Minorities have been awarded scholarships and fellowships.

People need to be healthy if they have to learn, earn and lead a productive and fulfilling life. Our National Rural Health Mission has started making a difference as reflected in the health indicators. The Infant Mortality Rate has declined from 58 per thousand live births in 2005 to 47 in 2010 and Maternal Mortality Ratio has declined from 254 per one lakh deliveries in 2004-2006 to 212 in 2007-2009. The *Janani Suraksha Yojana* registered impressive gains with 1.13 crore women benefitting during 2010-11. Polio has been almost eradicated from the country. The World Health Organisation has decided to take India off the list of countries with active endemic wild poliovirus transmission.

In spite of the increased investment in health sector over the last 7 years, public expenditure on healthcare continues to be low. To attain the goal of universal healthcare, my Government would endeavour to increase both Plan and Non-Plan public expenditure in the Centre and the States taken together to 2.5 per cent of the GDP by the end of the 12th Plan. Universal access to free generic essential medicines in public health institutions in a phased and time bound manner will be ensured. The National Rural Health Mission will be converted into a National Health Mission covering urban areas also, in the course of the 12th Plan. My Government launched The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke and The National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly. We will strengthen district hospitals to provide advanced level secondary care. My Government is also working to end the shortage of human resources in health sector. Over the last three years there has been a 26 per cent increase in MBBS seats and 62 per cent increase in post graduate seats.

Drawing upon our rich heritage, Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) are being integrated with

allopathic health care services. The States are given financial support for providing AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals.

The immensely popular *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana*, under which health insurance cover is already being provided to around 2.64 crore families, will be expanded. It is expected that by the end of the 12th Plan around 7 crore families will be provided health insurance cover under this scheme.

Malnutrition has been seriously impacting children, affecting their chances of gaining education and earning sustainable livelihood. My Government will restructure and strengthen the Integrated Child Development Services during the 12th Five Year Plan. In addition to the ICDS, a Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme will be launched in 200 High-burden Districts to address maternal and child nutrition needs.

My Government is committed to the development of the weak and vulnerable sections of our society. We will make major amendments to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act to prohibit employment of children under 14 years of age. Their place is in schools and not at the workplace.

In order to safeguard and promote the livelihoods of millions of street vendors, my Government is working on a legislation.

My Government will introduce a new Bill in the Parliament for eliminating manual scavenging and insanitary latrines. This will also provide for proper rehabilitation of manual scavengers in alternative occupations so that they are able to lead a life of dignity.

A separate Department of Disability Affairs is proposed to be set up for greater focus on addressing issues confronting persons with disabilities. The Government is considering a new legislation for persons with disabilities to replace the existing Act.

My Government is setting up a National Council for Senior Citizens as a broad-based participatory forum for this important segment of our population.

To help disadvantaged forest dwellers, more than 12.46 lakh titles have been distributed under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act. Introduction of a scheme for Minimum Support Price for minor forest produce is being considered.

My Government will consolidate the gains of the Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme which earmarks 15 per cent of the targets and outlays of identified Government schemes for disadvantaged sections of minority communities. The Multi-Sectoral Development Programme

for Minority Concentration Districts has succeeded in committing an investment of over ₹ 3500 crore in socio-economic infrastructure in 90 minority concentration districts. This programme will be strengthened and its reach will be expanded during the year.

The outstanding loans to minority communities by public sector banks have increased to 14.5 per cent of priority sector lending for the year 2011-12. My Government will strive to reach the target of 15 per cent during the year 2012-13.

With a view to ensuring empowerment of minorities, my Government has recently decided to provide a sub-quota of 4.5 per cent for socially and educationally backward classes of citizens belonging to minorities, within the 27 per cent reservation for the Other Backward Classes.

I am happy that my Government's continued emphasis on Agriculture has yielded fruit. The agricultural sector has grown at 6.6 per cent during 2010-11, the highest growth rate recorded in recent times. The country witnessed a record production of 241.56 million tonnes of food grains during 2010-11. We have achieved record production of fruits and vegetables at 231 million tonnes, pulses at 18 million tonnes, oilseeds at 31.1 million tonnes, and cotton at 33.42 million bales. My Government incentivized public investment in agriculture through its flagship programmes like the *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana*, the National Food Security Mission and the National Horticulture Mission. The pro-farmer price support policy of my Government of the last 7 years is being continued. During the year 2011-12 the minimum support prices of selected agricultural commodities were raised by 10 to 40 per cent over the previous year.

Credit to agriculture reached about ₹ 4,60,000 crore in 2010-11 which is 22 per cent above the target. I am confident that the 2011-12 target of ₹ 4,75,000 crore will be achieved. An interest subvention scheme was implemented to ensure the availability of crop loans to small farmers for loans up to ₹ 3 lakh at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. An additional subvention of 3 per cent is being provided to such farmers who repay their short-term crop loan in time, reducing their effective interest rate to 4 per cent.

My Government will take steps to reduce the gap of about 10 million hectare between the irrigation potential created and the irrigation potential utilized by strengthening the Command Area Development Programme and merging it with the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme. The National Water Mission will be implemented with focus on improving water use efficiency by 20 per cent in five years. My Government will make efforts to realize the farming potential of rain-fed and dry land areas by ensuring healthy participation by all

stakeholders and convergence of various Government sponsored programmes.

Availability of all subsidized fertilizers has been ensured as per the requirements during the year. The Ministry is working on a comprehensive fertilizer monitoring system which would present information on fertilizer availability to the farmers through SMS, internet and telephone. My Government has decided to revive eight urea units of Fertilizer Corporation of India and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation to create an extra installed capacity of 9 million tonnes of urea. We are aiming to achieve self-sufficiency in urea production in the next five years.

As I had announced in my address to the Parliament in June, 2009, my Government has introduced The National Food Security Bill in the Lok Sabha in the last winter session. This will provide the statutory framework for assuring food security. My Government is simultaneously working with the State Governments towards complete computerization of the Public Distribution System.

My Government will continue to focus on ensuring greater transparency, efficiency and accountability in the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Since its inception, about 1100 crore man days of employment has been generated and nearly ₹ 1,48,000 crore has been spent. The scheme has benefited 25 crore people so far. The guidelines of the Scheme have been revised to ensure that it can be better aligned with the objective of raising land productivity.

My Government has launched the National Rural Livelihood Mission to enable poor rural households to access employment opportunities on a sustainable basis.

To underline inclusive growth, my Government will work for the early enactment of the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill which provides for a liberal regime of compensation along with a mandatory rehabilitation and resettlement package, not only for land owners but also for those dependent on such land for livelihood.

With a view to improving rural infrastructure, my Government launched the ambitious *Bharat Nirman* programme in 2004. The second phase of this programme began in 2009. I am happy to state that the cumulative targets of creating additional irrigation potential of 1 crore hectares, providing electricity to 1 lakh villages and 1.75 crore poor households, upgrading 1.94 lakh kilometres of existing rural roads and providing safe drinking water to identified habitations, have been achieved well before 31 March 2012, the targeted date.

To secure livelihoods in the urban areas, my Government will soon launch the National Urban Livelihoods Mission for imparting large

scale skill up-gradation, enabling entrepreneurship development, and providing wage employment and self-employment opportunities.

My Government will be launching the next phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission in the light of the experience gained in the functioning of the Programme. The focus of the Mission will now shift from metropolitan cities and large towns to Class I and medium towns.

As part of our continuing efforts for providing sustainable and environment-friendly urban transportation, my Government will be taking up Phase-III of the Delhi Metro this year and requisite financial assistance will be provided for speedy implementation of Metro projects in Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Chennai. My Government has also decided to support preparation of feasibility reports for Metro Rail projects for all cities with population over 20 lakh people.

My Government proposes to introduce a Bill to provide for a uniform regulatory environment that would protect consumer interests, help speedy adjudication and ensure orderly growth of the real estate sector.

The needs of the urban homeless and destitute are of the highest priority for my Government, and I am happy to announce a new scheme called the "National Programme for the Urban Homeless" that would help create a network of composite shelters in the urban local bodies, with adequate provisions for housing and food for the destitute.

The Tourism sector has tremendous potential for job creation. My Government will target 12 per cent annual growth in this sector in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. In 2012-13, about 50 lakh jobs will be generated. The number of foreign tourist arrivals in 2011-12 is around 63 lakh, an increase of 9 per cent over the previous year.

My Government has undertaken a time-bound programme to convert the entire analog cable television system to digital by December, 2014. This will create a more equitable and transparent system and provide better viewing experience at affordable cost.

In order to extend FM radio services to millions living in small towns and remote areas, my Government has taken a significant decision to e-auction 839 FM Radio Channels in 245 cities across the country including in border areas of the Jammu & Kashmir and the North East.

For further ensuring the welfare of handloom weavers my Government recently announced a financial package of ₹ 3884 crore for waiver of loans of handloom weavers and their societies. A comprehensive package of ₹ 2362 crore has also been announced for providing cheap credit and subsidized yarn to weavers.

For investments in textile industry, my Government has approved the Restructured Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme and nearly doubled its outlay for the Eleventh Plan period from ₹ 8,000 crore to ₹ 15,000 crore.

Inflation, particularly in food articles, has been a major challenge in many countries including India. Rising global prices of commodities, industrial materials and fuels have contributed to inflation. The Government has taken several measures to ease the supply constraints, like reduction in import duties and a calibrated ban on exports. In order to ease the pressure of high international prices on fuels, custom duty on crude oil and import duty on petrol and diesel has been reduced.

Strong policy actions by the RBI and effective measures by the Government of India have yielded results. Inflation in primary food articles fell sharply, giving relief to the common man. General inflation has also eased.

The Government has taken various steps to attract overseas capital to India by liberalizing rules regarding External Commercial Borrowings, increasing the limits on lending by Foreign Institutional Investors and launching of schemes to attract investment in mutual funds and equity from Qualified Foreign Investors.

The Government has set up the Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission to help rewrite and harmonize financial sector legislation, rules and regulations to address contemporary requirements.

My Government has undertaken a number of e-Governance initiatives for improving tax-payer services, transparency, accountability and efficiency in the direct and indirect tax administration in India. The e-filing of income tax returns, e-payment of taxes, ECS facility for electronic refunds directly in taxpayers' bank accounts and electronic filing of TDS returns are now available throughout the country. A Single Window System, called *Aayakar Seva Kendra*, for computerized registration of all taxpayers' applications including paper income tax returns, has been introduced.

India's merchandise exports touched US\$ 298 billion during 2011 registering a growth of more than 34 per cent over 2010. My Government has prepared a roadmap to double our merchandise exports to US\$ 500 billion by 2013-14. Comprehensive economic partnership agreements with Japan, Malaysia, Republic of Korea and a Free Trade Agreement with ASEAN have come into force. Negotiations with the European Union and a number of other countries are underway.

Under the Financial Inclusion Plan, nearly 73,000 habitations with population of over 2000 have been identified for extending banking services through banks or technology based banking solutions. By

November 2011, over 49000 villages had been covered. In order to promote the Self Help Groups, particularly those run by women, guidelines have been formulated to involve Non-Government Organizations.

My Government intends to recapitalise the Public Sector Banks to the extent necessary to maintain their financial health. The process to recapitalise 40 Regional Rural Banks has also been started.

My Government is preparing a Mission Plan 2012-2022 for the Indian electrical equipment industry. To promote electric automobiles, the National Board of Electric Mobility and the National Council of Electric Mobility have been formed. A scheme for promotion of the capital goods industry will be launched during the 12th Five Year Plan. A Policy for acquisition of raw material assets abroad has been instituted.

My Government has announced a National Manufacturing Policy which aims at augmenting the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 per cent within this decade and creating 10 crore new jobs. Government will be establishing National Investment and Manufacturing Zones to promote growth in manufacturing.

The iconic Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor being developed along the Western Dedicated Rail Freight Corridor between Dadri and Navi Mumbai has made significant progress. My Government has decided to provide ₹ 17,500 crore to the DMIC over a period of five years for implementation of trunk infrastructure projects and another ₹ 1000 crore for project development activities.

The Government has recently approved the Public Procurement Policy for goods produced and services rendered by Micro and Small Enterprises with a special provision for enterprises owned by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

To promote a strong competition culture, my Government is finalizing the National Competition Policy. The revised Companies Bill has been introduced in the Parliament.

My Government accords high priority to development of adequate and quality infrastructure to enable India to achieve sustainable and inclusive economic growth and make India a globally competitive economy. To meet the challenge of mobilizing resources for infrastructure, my Government has taken a number of initiatives such as issuing regulations for setting up Infrastructure Debt Funds to tap pension and insurance funds for the first time. A uniform definition of Infrastructure is also being finalised.

In order to promote private sector participation in creation of infrastructure, the Government has included additional sub-sectors under the Scheme for Financial Support to Public Private Partnerships

in Infrastructure under the Viability Gap Funding Scheme. These include capital investment in the creation of modern storage capacity including cold chains and post-harvest storage, education, health and skill development.

We need to significantly upgrade and expand our infrastructure. My Government is making efforts to increase port capacity. Rail and road connectivity to ports is being improved. Possibilities are being explored to take up more inland water transport projects particularly in the North East.

A comprehensive modernization programme of Railways is being launched. More dedicated freight corridors, in addition to the eastern and western corridors already in progress, will be built to segregate freight and passenger train operations.

My Government continues to give priority to road development. Projects for construction of at least 7000 kms of roads will be awarded this year. Initiatives have been taken to ensure transparency by switching to e-procurement and e-tendering.

Measures will be taken to protect the interests of air travellers. A Bill will be introduced this year for a Civil Aviation Authority to ensure safe, secure and affordable air services. An independent Air Accident Investigation Bureau will be constituted. Air traffic management services and airports will be upgraded and modernized.

My Government is taking all measures to step up the domestic production of oil and gas. The 9th round of New Exploration Licensing Policy has commenced. Bharat Oman Refinery Limited, a joint venture of BPCL and Oman Oil Company with refining capacity of 6 million metric tonnes per annum, was commissioned in June 2011.

My Government is working to connect all people across the country. Today there are 76 telephone connections for every 100 persons. My Government is working on new policies on Telecom, Information Technology and Electronics. A National Optical Fibre Network is being created at a cost of ₹ 20,000 crore for providing Broad-band connectivity to all *Panchayats*. Suitable measures are being put in place to facilitate the domestic manufacture of IT hardware.

As we expand our economy our energy requirements are expected to more than double in a decade. There are major achievements on the power generation front. Capacity addition in the 11th plan period is likely to be around 52,000 MW as against 21,000 MW in the 10th plan period. In 2011-12 alone we are likely to add a record 15,000 MW.

Under the Restructured Accelerated Power Development Reforms Programme, projects of around ₹ 30,000 crore have been sanctioned in about 1400 identified towns. For strengthening the distribution networks

in other areas, my Government has approved the setting up of the National Electricity Fund that would provide interest subsidy on loans disbursed to the State Power Utilities. The Fund aims at galvanizing an investment of around ₹ 25,000 crore in the next two years. The Government has initiated steps to ease the supply of fuel for power generation.

We need new and renewable ways to cater to our energy demands. Solar power projects of around 400 MW are planned to be added by the end of the current financial year under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission. One of the objectives of the Mission is to bring the cost of solar power generation closer to grid parity levels. I am happy to inform you that recent tariff bids are 50 per cent less than they were when the Mission was launched just two years ago.

The installed capacity of nuclear plants in the country has risen to 4780 MW, and is expected to further increase to 10,080 MW by the end of the 12th Plan. My Government attaches the highest priority to safety while harnessing nuclear energy, and will not compromise on safety or the livelihood of any section of society in the pursuit of our nuclear energy programme. After the Fukushima accident in Japan in March 2011, my Government ordered technical reviews of all safety systems of nuclear power plants in the country. The reports were made public and their recommendations for enhancing safety are being implemented. The Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority Bill has been introduced in the Parliament.

My Government introduced the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Bill in the last session of the Parliament. The Bill aims at putting in place a legislative framework that would accelerate investments and infuse advanced technology in the mining sector and ensure that proceeds from mining activities are available for developing the areas affected by it and maintaining environmental balance.

India played a constructive and leading role in reaching positive outcomes in the international climate change talks held in Durban in December 2011. We will continue to engage with the international community.

My Government attaches utmost importance to the conservation of our environment and biodiversity. The National Ganga River Basin Authority is galvanizing the efforts of the Centre and the States for cleaning the river in a holistic manner. Pollution abatement works of about ₹ 2,600 crore have been sanctioned by the Authority in the last three years.

I am happy to say that India is hosting the 11th Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Biodiversity in Hyderabad in October, 2012. My Government will endeavour to use this Conference to bring

about global consensus and forward-looking action on initiatives like operationalization of access and benefit sharing mechanisms. It would also promote community participation in conservation of resources.

My Government has revised and strengthened the Project Tiger Scheme with a Central assistance of over ₹ 1,200 crore for the Eleventh Plan Period. A special Programme for re-introducing the extinct *Cheetah* has also been instituted.

A national mission for a Green India has been mooted under the National Action Plan on Climate Change for increasing the forest cover and improving its quality over 10 million hectares.

India's rightful place in the comity of nations hinges on our ability to achieve socio-economic transformation through scientific and technological excellence. My Government will persevere in its efforts to increase the expenditure on Research and Development from 1 per cent to 2 per cent of GDP. Public investment in Research & Development has grown at 20 to 25 per cent each year during the 11th Plan period. Government has successfully introduced the Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research or INSPIRE scheme and more than 5 lakh science students have been given awards till now.

A number of institutional initiatives have been taken to facilitate innovation in the field of science and technology. A Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council is being set up as a not-for-profit company to facilitate the growth of biotech industry to help small and medium enterprises. To focus on socio-economic issues of national importance that have linkage with science and technology, an Academy for Science Policy Implementation and Research or ASPIRE has been set up. The Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research has also been set up.

The Monsoon Mission programme launched by my Government will enable us to significantly improve monsoon prediction for the benefit of our farmers. The coverage of farmers under the agro-meteorological services will be raised from the current level of 10 per cent to around 40 per cent in the next Plan period. Integrated ocean information advisory services will be extended to 90 per cent of coastal fishermen in our country.

My Government pursued the utilization of space technologies for national benefit. Eight satellites were launched successfully. The communication satellite GSAT-8 was put into orbit. Several major satellite launches are planned for 2012, including India's first microwave remote sensing satellite with all-weather imaging capability and India's first navigational satellite. We propose to conduct the next flight of the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle using the indigenous cryogenic upper stage in 2012.

Our Armed Forces are known for their professionalism, discipline and devotion to duty. The Government of India is committed to ensuring the welfare of all our Servicemen and Ex-servicemen.

Active measures are being undertaken to maintain the three Services as a modern and evolving force that is capable of meeting the security challenges of the future, including coastal security. Our focus is on enhancing domestic defence production capabilities as well as achieving technological self-reliance in weapons and delivery systems. In the years ahead, our aim is to make our Armed Forces among the technologically most advanced in the world. Recent milestones in this direction include the launch of the Agni-IV missile and the proposed induction of the Light Combat Aircraft, *Tejas*, into the Indian Air Force.

The Central Armed Police Forces protect our borders and our hinterland with equal valour and sacrifice. For these forces, my Government is setting up the first medical institute and super speciality hospital as a mega health care infrastructure project.

In the area of internal security my Government has launched a number of measures towards development of areas affected by Left Wing Extremism. The Integrated Action Plan with an outlay of ₹ 3,300 crore in the last two years has brought development to the villages in the most backward and violence-affected districts of the country. The Plan, which was being implemented so far in 60 districts, has been extended to 78 districts.

My Government has shown that acts of violence can be contained with a firm but humane approach. The security situation in the North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir has shown considerable improvement during the last year. My Government has always been willing to enter into dialogue with any group willing to abjure the path of violence. It is encouraging that a number of organisations have come forward seeking resolution of their grievances in a peaceful manner.

A major success achieved in Jammu & Kashmir was the conduct of the *Panchayat* elections after a long gap. It received an overwhelming response from the people with more than 80 per cent voter turnout. More than one crore pilgrims had '*Darshan*' of Mata Vaishno Devi during 2011. The Special Industry Initiative Scheme known as "*Udaan*" and the Skill development and Employment Scheme called "*Himayat*" have been launched for the youth of Jammu & Kashmir. While "*Udaan*" aims at targeting 40,000 youth for skill development, "*Himayat*" would be covering one lakh youth in the next 5 years at a cost of ₹ 235 crore. More than 1,000 trainees have already been given placement letters in different sectors.

The bomb blasts on July 13, 2011 in Mumbai and September 7, 2011 in Delhi were a grim reminder that terrorist modules continue to

be active in the country. In 2011, eighteen terrorist modules were neutralized. The National Intelligence Grid and the National Counter Terrorism Centre aim to improve India's capability to counter internal security threats.

In deference to the long cherished wishes of the people of the region, my Government signed a tripartite agreement for setting up of the Gorkhaland Territorial Administration. Another tripartite Memorandum of Settlement has been signed with United People's Democratic Solidarity in Assam. A non-lapsable central pool of resources has been created to cover the gaps in funding requirements of the Central Government projects in the North-East.

In the realm of foreign affairs my Government has pursued a policy of promoting peace and cooperation in our immediate neighbourhood and beyond to enable us to achieve our goals of socio-economic development and national security. My Government remains firmly committed to the success of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. We wish to see all nations in South Asia prosper, enjoy stability and realise their true potential through the broadening of regional economic cooperation, trade and infrastructure development.

This process received significant impulses from the visits of the Prime Minister to Afghanistan, Bangladesh and the Maldives and the visits of the President of Myanmar, His Majesty the King of Bhutan, the President of Afghanistan and the Prime Minister of Nepal to India.

The Protocol on the Land Boundary Agreement between India and Bangladesh paves the way for settlement of long standing issues and a mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation. My Government also initiated steps for resettlement and rehabilitation of the internally displaced persons in Sri Lanka.

We are committed to resolving all outstanding issues with Pakistan through dialogue. We look forward to building upon the progress made so far mindful of the need for Pakistan to take credible action against terrorist groups and the related infrastructure on its soil.

India's 'Look East' policy has resulted in a significantly deeper engagement with countries of East Asia and South-East Asia. We were privileged to have the Prime Minister of Thailand as the Chief Guest for this year's Republic Day celebrations. India will, for the first time, host a commemorative India-Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Summit in December this year to mark twenty years of our dialogue partnership.

India has a vital stake in the peace, stability and progress of the countries of West Asia and North Africa. Over six million Indians live and work in the Gulf region. We would like the people of the region to

chart their own pathways to nation building and development at this historic time of transition and change. We are unwavering in our support to the Palestinian cause.

Our traditional relationship with Africa received a fresh impetus following the second Africa-India Forum Summit which was held for the first time in Africa last year. Our ambitious Pan African e-Network project has been commissioned in 47 out of 54 countries in the African continent.

The visit by the Head of State of Slovenia to India, my visits to Austria and Switzerland and the Vice-President's visit to Turkey consolidated our political relations with Central Europe. The Prime Minister's visit to Kazakhstan and the visit of the President of Uzbekistan to India added new impetus to our relations with Central Asia.

Our partnerships with the major world powers continue to develop. The United States is a valued strategic partner with whom we have a multi-faceted relationship based on our national interests. India's special and privileged Strategic Partnership with Russia was further strengthened during Prime Minister's visit to Russia last year. We attach high priority to the development of our Strategic and Cooperative Partnership with China. The rapid growth of our trade and economic relations with China has significance not only for our bilateral relationship, but for the global economy as a whole. India's relations with the European Union and its Member-States are based on shared values and expanding commercial, economic and people to people exchanges. India's relations with Japan continue to expand in the economic as well as security spheres based on strong political will on both sides.

India played an active part in the G-20, BRICS and IBSA processes. We look forward to shortly hosting the next BRICS Summit in India. As a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, we have sought to work with the rest of the world in efforts to maintain international peace and security while respecting the established principles of international law, national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

My Government has embarked upon a comprehensive overhaul of the Passport issuance system through the mission-mode "Passport Seva Project" which is expected to be fully implemented during the current year. An Integrated online Visa application system under the Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking scheme is under implementation.

The overseas Indian community is a vibrant element of India's civilizational and cultural ethos. Last year, my Government undertook Operation Safe Homecoming to evacuate over 16,000 Indian nationals from Libya in view of the deteriorating situation in that country. We also made arrangements for evacuation of Indian nationals from Egypt

and Yemen following disturbances in those countries. A Bill has been introduced in the Parliament to streamline and merge the People of Indian Origin and Overseas Citizen of India schemes by amending the Citizenship Act.

Honourable Members, my Government is showing a new path towards rapid development and modernisation based on the belief that a prosperous society can be built on the principles of humanity, equality and fraternity which the founding fathers of our nation so cherished. We are presenting a new template of a society where livelihoods can be secured for millions of underprivileged and the aspirations of our youth for a better life can be met; a society where massive developmental projects do not impinge on the security of the ecology and environment; a society that is open, democratic and transparent, but where national security is always paramount.

Honourable Members, Parliament has a heavy agenda. I hope that all of you will work together in a spirit of constructive cooperation to discharge the business before the two Houses. I offer my best wishes to you in your task of fulfilling the aspirations of the people.

Jai Hind!

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

21st Commonwealth Speakers and Parliamentarians Conference:

The 21st Commonwealth Speakers and Parliamentarians Conference was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago from 7 to 12 January 2012. Smt. Meira Kumar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, accompanied by Shri K. Rahman Khan, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha; Shri T.K. Viswanathan, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha; and Dr. V.K. Agnihotri, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, attended the Conference.

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar made a presentation on the topic “The Role of Parliamentary Diplomacy in the Era of Globalization”. She also participated in the Workshop on “Emerging New Challenges for Speakers: Multiparty Chambers and Minority or Coalition Governments”. Further, she attended the Final Plenary of the Conference on the theme, “Reconnecting Parliament with the Public: The Role of Speakers and Presiding Officers”.

Workshop on “Water Conservation and Management – with special reference to river Ganga”: A Workshop on “Water Conservation and Management – with special reference to river Ganga” was held on 20 March 2012 under the auspices of Indian Parliamentary Group. The Workshop was inaugurated by Smt. Meira Kumar, Hon’ble Speaker, Lok Sabha. Shri Prabodh Panda, MP and Convener of the Parliamentary Forum on Water Conservation and Management; Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Hon’ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources; Shri K. Rahman Khan, Hon’ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha and Shri Dip Gogoi, MP and Chairman of the Committee on Water Resources delivered speeches at the Workshop. Three Publications viz. (i) *Sansadiya Paddhati Aur Prakriya*; (ii) *Strengthening Parliamentary Democracy – Selected Speeches of Speaker Somnath Chatterjee*, and (iii) *Tridib Chaudhuri in Parliament: A Commemorative Volume*, were released by the Hon’ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

Meeting of the India-Trinidad and Tobago Parliamentary Friendship Group: A meeting of the members of the India-Trinidad and Tobago

Parliamentary Friendship Group headed by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, MP and President of the Group with the visiting Trinidad and Tobago Parliamentary Delegation jointly led by H.E. Mr. Timothy Hamel-Smith, President of the Senate and H.E. Mr. Wade Mark, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago was held on 16 March 2012.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

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

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period 1 January to 31 March 2012:

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a function was held on 23 January 2012 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Chairman of BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; 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 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 2012 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Chairman of the BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; 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 Lala Lajpat Rai.

Smt. Sarojini Naidu: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Smt. Sarojini Naidu, a function was held on 13 February 2012 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Leader of House in Lok Sabha, Shri Pranab Mukherjee; the Chairman of the BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Shri Rajiv Shukla, and Dr. Charan Das Mahant; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha;



The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar and other delegates to the 21st Conference of Speakers and Presiding Officers of Commonwealth (CSPOC) at Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago on 9th January 2012

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 2012 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Kariya Munda; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; the Secretary-General of Lok 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. Ram Manohar Lohia, a function was held on 23 March 2012 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Chairman of the BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal and Shri V. Narayanasamy; 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

Luxembourg: A 5-member Parliamentary Delegation from Luxembourg led by H.E. Mr. Laurent Mosar, President of the Chamber of Deputies, Parliament of Luxembourg visited India from 28 February to 2 March 2012. On 28 February 2012, the Delegation met the Chairman and members of the Standing Committee on External Affairs, and called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar. The Delegation also had meetings with the Minister of State for External Affairs, Smt. Preneet Kaur and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal on 29 February and 1 March 2012, respectively.

Mauritius: A 6-member Parliamentary Delegation from Mauritius led by H.E. Mr. Rajkeswur Purryag, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Mauritius visited India from 1 to 6 March 2012. On 5 March 2012, the Delegation called on the President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil and had meetings with the Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal. The Delegation

also called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on the same day.

Trinidad and Tobago: A seven-member Parliamentary Delegation from Trinidad and Tobago jointly led by H.E. Mr. Wade Mark, Speaker of the House of Representative and H.E. Mr. Timothy Hamel-Smith, President of the Senate of Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago visited India from 15 to 20 March 2012. On 15 March, 2012, the Delegation called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar.

On 16 March 2012, the Delegation called on the President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil and had a meeting with the President and Members of the India – Trinidad and Tobago Parliamentary Friendship Group. The Delegation also had meetings with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal and with the Chairman and Members of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on the same day.

Indian Parliamentary Delegations Visiting Abroad

Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay: An Indian Parliamentary Delegation headed by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar visited Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay from 13 to 20 January, 2012. The other members of the Delegation were Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi, Shri A.K.S. Vijayan, Smt. Renubala Pradhan, Shri Balkrishna K. Shukla, Shri Prem Das Rai, all Members of Parliament and Shri T.K. Viswanathan, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. Shri A.K. Singh, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was Secretary to the Delegation.

Pakistan: An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar visited Pakistan from 21 to 25 February 2012. The other members of the Delegation were Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya, Shri Inder Singh Namdhari, Shri Madan Lal Sharma, Shri Sk. Saidul Haque, Shri Tarun Vijay, all Members of Parliament and Shri T.K. Viswanathan, Secretary General, Lok Sabha. Shri U.S. Saxena, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was Secretary to the Delegation.

Visit of Foreign Dignitaries to Parliament House

Chile: H.E. Mr. Guido Girardi, President of the Senate of Chile called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 24 January 2012.

Afghanistan: The Afghan Parliamentary Committee on Women and Human Rights Affairs led by Ms. Fauzia Koofi, Chairperson of the Committee called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 27 January 2012.

The Elders Foundation: Archbishop Desmond, Ela Bhatt, Gro Brundtland and Mary Robinson, members of the Elders Foundation, called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 8 February 2012.

Nepal: A Group of the young Members of the Constituent Assembly of Nepal called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 6 March 2012

Sudan: A 22-Member Delegation of Women Parliamentarians Caucus (National Assembly) of Sudan led by Hon. Mrs. Samia Hassan Sied Ahmed, President of the Women Caucus called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 26 March 2012.

PARLIAMENT MUSEUM

During the period 1 January to 31 March 2012, a total of 8,997 visitors visited the Museum. Apart from general visitors, 4,068 students from 63 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, the members of the Constituent Assembly of Nepal; Delegations from Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Myanmar, South Africa, Tanzania, and Trinidad and Tobago visited the Museum. As many as 1,47,472 visitors have visited the Museum from 5 September 2006 (i.e. the date of opening of the Museum for general public) to 31 March 2011.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

Orientation Programme: An Orientation Programme for Members of the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly was jointly organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST), Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat from 9 to 10 February 2012 at Itanagar. 25 Members attended the programme.

Twenty-seventh International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting: The 27th International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting was organized from 16 February to 16 March 2012. Forty-six

participants from 29 countries attended the Programme under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC), 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; one Officer from the Kerala Legislative Assembly Secretariat; and two officers from the Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat also attended the Programme. The Officers were attached with the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Secretariat for 4 days as part of the Study Visit to one of the State Legislatures in India.

Study Visits: During the period from 1 January to 31 March 2012, Study Visits were organized for: (i) 25 students from the National Law University, Delhi, and the Las Vegas William S. Boyd School of Law, University of Nevada, USA, on 5 January 2012; (ii) 4 officers of the Centre for Parliamentary Studies and Training of the Parliament of Kenya, from 18 to 20 January 2012; (iii) 16-member Delegation from the Select Committees on Economic Development and Trade and International Relations of the National Council of Provinces of the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, on 24 January 2012; (iv) 13-member Delegation of Women Members from the Parliament of Afghanistan, on 30 January 2012; (v) 30-member Delegation from Myanmar, on 31 January 2012; (vi) 4 Hansard Officers from the National Assembly of Kenya, from 13 to 21 February 2012; (vii) 12 Senior Officers from the Parliament of Tanzania, from 21 to 24 February 2012; (viii) 4-member Delegation from the Office of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of Ethiopia, on 28 February 2012; (ix) 10 Students from the Department of International Studies, Hiroshima City University, Hiroshima, Japan, on 29 February 2012; (x) 13 Members of the Constituent Assembly of Nepal, on 7 March 2012; (xi) 22-Member Delegation of the Women Parliamentary Caucus from Sudan, from 26 to 28 March 2012; (xii) 15 Diplomatic Correspondents from Nepal, undergoing a Training Programme at the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi, On 29 March 2012; and (xiii) 52 students of the MES Indian School, Doha, Qatar, on 27 March 2012.

Besides, 29 other Study Visits (National) were conducted for the students, teachers and officials of various schools, and organizations in India in which there were 1,251 participants.

Appreciation Courses: Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for the following participants: (i) 125 Probationers of the Indian Police Service, from 2 to 5 January 2012;

(ii) 37 Probationers of the Indian Railway Traffic Service, from 30 January to 1 February 2012; (iii) 26 Probationers of the Indian Railway Personnel, from 27 to 29 February 2012; (iv) 135 Probationers of the 65th Batch of the Indian Revenue Service, from 13 to 16 March 2012; (v) 37 Probationers of the Indian Railway Accounts Service, from 14 to 16 March 2012; (v) 23 Probationers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and 47 various Central Accounts Services, from 19 to 21 March 2012; (vii) 23 Probationers of the Indian Postal Service, from 21 to 23 March 2012.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2012)

Events covered in this Feature are based primarily on 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

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Budget Session of Parliament: The First Part of the Tenth Session of Fifteenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Twenty Fifth Session of the Rajya Sabha (the Budget Session of Parliament) commenced on 12 March 2012 with the Address by the President, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil to members of both the Houses assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha were adjourned on 30 March 2012 till 23 April 2012, to enable the Departmentally-related Parliamentary Standing Committees to examine the Demands for Grants of various Ministries/Departments assigned to them and submit their reports to the House.

New Union Railway Minister: On 19 March 2012, the Union Railway Minister, Shri Dinesh Trivedi resigned from the Council of Ministers. On 20 March 2012, the Minister of State for Shipping, Shri Mukul Roy was sworn in as the new Railway Minister.

Elections to Rajya Sabha: On 12 January 2012, Dr. Karan Singh, Shri Janardan Dwivedi and Shri Pravez Hashmi, all from the Indian National Congress (INC) were declared elected from NCT of Delhi. Their term commenced on 28 January 2012 and all three members took oath/affirmation on 30 January 2012.

On 23 January 2012, Shri Hishey Lachungpa of the Sikkim Democratic Party was declared elected from Sikkim. Shri Lachungpa's

term commenced on 24 February 2012 and he took oath/affirmation on 12 March 2012.

Lok Sabha By-election Result: On 21 March 2012, Shri K. Jayaprakash Hegde of the INC was declared elected from Udupi-Chikmagalur (Karnataka), by-election to which was held on 18 March 2012.

Resignation of Rajya Sabha Members: On 12 December 2011, Shri Rasheed Masood, the Samajwadi Party (SP) Rajya Sabha member from Uttar Pradesh, resigned from the membership of the House.

Shri Naresh Chandra Agrawal of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) and Shri Kalraj Mishra of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), both elected from Uttar Pradesh resigned from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on 12 March 2012 and 21 March 2012, respectively.

Resignation of Lok Sabha Member: On 28 February 2012, Shri M. Rajamohan Reddy, an INC member from Nellore (Andhra Pradesh) Lok Sabha Constituency resigned from the Lok Sabha.

Suspension of Party MP: On 11 March 2012, the BJP suspended Shri Rajan Sushant, party's Lok Sabha member from Kangra Lok Sabha Constituency from primary membership of the party for anti-party activities.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Resignation of MLA: On 2 March 2012, Shri B. Shoba Nagi Reddy, the Praja Rajyam Party MLA resigned from the State Legislative Assembly. The Speaker, Shri Nadendla Manohar accepted his resignation.

Disqualification of 16 MLAs: On 2 March 2012, the Speaker disqualified 16 rebel INC MLAs including three members under section 2(1) (a) and (b) of the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution. The rest 13 were disqualified under section 2(1) (b) for violation of the party whip during the no confidence motion against the Government on 5 December 2011.

The 16 disqualified MLAs are: Sarvashri Dharmana Krishnadas (Narsannapet), G. Babu Rao (Payakaraopet), Pilli Subashchandra Bose (Ramachandrapuram), T. Balaraju (Polavaram), P. Ramakrishna Reddy (Macherla), Balineni Srinivas Reddy (Ongole), Mekapati Chandrasekhar Reddy (Udayagiri), B. Gurunadha Reddy (Anantapur), K. Ramachandra

Reddy (Rayadurgam), K. Chennkeshava Reddy (Yemmiganur), G. Srikanth Reddy (Rayachoti), Srinivasulu (Kodur), A. Amarnatha Reddy (Rajampet), M. Prasada Raju (Narsapur), Smt. M. Sucheritha (Prattipadu) and Smt. Konda Surekha (Parkal).

Assembly By-election Results: By-elections to seven Assembly Constituencies were held on 18 March 2012. The winners are: Sarvashri Gampa Goverdhan (Kamareddy), T. Rajaiah (Station Ghanpur), Jogu Ramanna (Adilabad), Jupally Krishna Rao (Kollapur); all from Telangana Rashtra Samiti (TRS); Y. Srinivas Reddy (Mahabubnagar), BJP; N. Prasanna Kumar Reddy (Kovur), YSR Congress; and Nagam Janardhan Reddy (Nagarkurnool), Independent.

GOA

Assembly Election Results: Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held on 3 March 2012. The party position following the elections is as follows: Total seats: 40; BJP: 21; INC: 9; Maharashtrawadi Gomantak: 3; and Others: 7.

New Chief Minister: On 9 March 2012, Shri Manohar Parrikar was sworn in as the Chief Minister. Along with him, five Ministers were also sworn in. The Ministers are: Sarvashri Francisco D'Souza, Ramkrishna Dhavlikar (MGP), Laxmikant Parsekar, Matanhy Saldanha and Dayanand Mandrekar.

Death of Minister: On 21 March 2012, the Forest and Environment Minister, Shri Matanhy Saldanha died following a cardiac arrest.

Council of Ministers of Goa: The names of Council of Ministers of Goa with their portfolios* is as follows: Shri Manohar Parrikar, Chief Minister, *Home, Personnel, Finance, General Administration, Vigilance, Education*; Sarvashri Francis D'Souza, *Urban Development, Revenue, Craftsman Training*; Ramkrishna *alias* Sudin Dhavalikar, *Public Works, Transport, River Navigation*; Laxmikant Parsekar, *Health, Panchayat, Rural Development*; Dayanand Mandrekar, *Water Resources, Civil Supplies and Price Control, Art and Culture*; Ramesh Tawadkar, *Sports and Youth Affairs, Tribal Welfare*; Mahadev Naik, *Industries, Social Welfare*; Dilip Parulekar, *Tourism, Women and Child Development*; Milind Naik, *Power, Housing*; Pandurang *alias* Deepak Dhavalikar, *Co-operation, Factories and Boilers*; Avertano Furtado, *Labour and Employment, Fisheries*; and Smt. Alina Saldhana, *Environment, Forest*.

* As on 4 July 2012

GUJARAT

Assembly By-election Result: Shri Babusinhji Mohansinhji of the INC was declared elected from Mansa Assembly Constituency, by-election to which was held on 18 March 2012.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Resignation of Minister: On 10 February 2012, the Education Minister, Shri Peerzada Mohammad Sayeed resigned from the Council of Ministers.

KARNATAKA

Resignation of three Ministers: On 8 February 2012, three Ministers namely Sarvashri Laxman Savadi, C. C. Patil and J. Krishna Palemar resigned from the Council of Ministers.

Death of Minister: On 14 February 2012, the Minister for Higher Education, Shri V.S. Acharya died following a heart attack in Bangalore.

KERALA

Death of Governor: On 26 January 2012, the Governor, Shri M.O.H. Farook passed away at a hospital in Chennai. The Governor of Karnataka, Shri H.R. Bhardwaj was given the additional charge of Kerala.

Assembly By-election Result: Shri Anoop Jacob of the Kerala Congress (Jacob) was declared elected from Piravom Assembly Constituency, by-election which was held on 18 March 2012.

MANIPUR

Assembly Election Results: Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held on 28 January 2012. The party position following the elections is as follows: Total seats: 60; INC: 42; All India Trinamool Congress: 7; Naga People's Front: 4; Nationalist Congress Party (NCP): 1; Lok Jan Shakti Party: 1; and Others: 5.

New Chief Minister: On 14 March 2012, Shri Okram Ibobi Singh was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Manipur.

Expansion of Cabinet: On 16 March 2012, the Chief Minister, Shri Okram Ibobi Singh inducted Sarvashri G. Gaikhangam, Thoudam Devendra and Phuzathang Tonsing as Cabinet Ministers into his Council of Ministers.

Council of Ministers of Manipur: The names of Council of Ministers of Manipur with their portfolios* is as follows: Shri O. Ibobi Singh, Chief Minister, DP, *Finance, Power, MAHUD, MI, Science and Technology, Tourism* and all other Departments which are not allocated to any other Minister; Sarvashri Gaikhangam, *Home, Horticulture and Soil Conservation and Tribal Affairs and Hills*; Th. Debendra Singh, *Revenue Law and Legislative Affairs and Forest and Environment*; Phungzathang Tonsing, *Health and Family Welfare GAD and CADA*; I. Hemochandra Singh, *PHED and Labour and Employment*; Govindas Konthoujam, *Commercial and Industries, Sericulture and Veterinary and Animal Husbandry*; M. Okendro Singh, *Education and CAF and PD*; Ngamthang Haokip, *IFCD and Printing and Stationery*; Francis Ngajokpa, *RD and PR and Eco. and Statistics*; Dr. Kh. Ratan Kumar, *Works and Transport*; Kumari A. K. Mirabai Devi, *Social Welfare and Cooperation*; and Md. Abdul Nasir, *Agriculture and Fisheries*.

ODISHA

Resignation of Ministers: On 19 January 2012, the Agriculture Minister, Shri Pradeep Maharathy, resigned from the Council of Ministers. His resignation was accepted by the Governor, Shri M.C. Bhandare.

On 9 February 2012, the Excise Minister, Shri A.U. Singhdeo resigned from the Council of Ministers.

Assembly By-election Result: Shri Ranendra Pratap Swain of the Biju Janata Dal was declared elected from Athgarh Assembly Constituency, by-election to which was held on 18 March 2012.

PUNJAB

Assembly Election Results: Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held 30 January 2012. The party position following the elections is as follows: Total seats: 117; Shiromani Akali Dal: 56; INC: 46; BJP: 12; and Others: 3.

Chief Minister Sworn in: On 14 March 2012, Shri Parkash Singh Badal was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Punjab. Along with him, 17 other Ministers were also sworn in.

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker: On 20 March 2012, Shri Charanjit Singh Atwal and Shri Dinesh Singh were unanimously

* As on 28 April 2012

elected as the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, respectively of the State Legislative Assembly.

Resignation of Minister: On 30 March 2012, the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation and Defence Services Welfare Minister, Bibi Jagir Kaur resigned from the Council of Ministers.

Council of Ministers of Punjab: The names of Council of Ministers of Punjab with their portfolios* is as follows: Shri Prakash Singh Badal, Chief Minister, *Personnel, General Administration, Power, Cooperation, Science Technology and Environment, Vigilance, Employment Generation, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, Defence Services Welfare, Removal of Grievances and Welfare of Pensioners;* Shri Sukhbir Singh Badal, Deputy Chief Minister, *Home, Governance Reforms, Housing, Excise and Taxation, Investment Promotion, Sports and Youth Services Welfare, Civil Aviation;* Sarvashri Bhagat Chunni Lal, *Local Government, Medical Education and Research;* Sarwan Singh Phillaur, *Jails, Tourism, Cultural Affairs, Archives and Museums, Printing and Stationery;* Adesh Partap Singh Kairon, *Food and Civil Supplies, Information and Technology;* Ajit Singh Kohar, *Transport, Legal and Legislative Affairs, Elections;* Gulzar Singh Ranike, *Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Dairy Development, Welfare of SC and BC;* Madan Mohan Mittal, *Health and Family Welfare, Social Security and Development of Women and Children, Parliamentary Affairs;* Parminder Singh Dhindsa, *Finance and Planning, Institutional Finance and Banking, Programme Implementation;* Janmeja Singh Sekhon, *Irrigation;* Jathedar Tota Singh, *Agriculture;* Surjit Kumar Jyani, *Forest and Wildlife, Labour;* Bikram Singh Majithia, *Revenue and Rehabilitation, Information and Public Relations, Non Conventional Energy, NRI Affairs;* Sikandar Singh Maluka, *Education, Higher Education and Languages;* Anil Joshi, *Industry and Commerce, Technical Education and Industrial Training;* Surjit Singh Rakhra, *Rural Development and Panchayats;* and Sharanjit Singh Dhillon, *Public Works.*

RAJASTHAN

Election of Deputy Speaker: On 29 February 2012, Shri Ramnarain Meena was elected as the Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

* As on 11 July 2012

TAMIL NADU

Assembly By-election Result: Shri S. Muthuselvi of the AIADMK was declared elected from Sankarankoil Assembly Constituency, by-election to which was held on 18 March 2012.

UTTARAKHAND

Assembly Election Results: Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held on 30 January 2012. The party position following the elections is as follows: Total seats: 70; INC: 32; BJP: 31; BSP: 3; Uttarakhand Kranti Dal (P): 1; and Others: 3.

New Chief Minister: On 13 March 2012, Shri Vijay Bahuguna was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Uttarakhand.

Election of Speaker: On 26 March 2012, Shri Govind Singh Kunjwal of the INC was elected as the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

Council of Ministers of Uttarakhand: The names of Council of Ministers of Uttarakhand with their portfolios* is as follows: Shri Vijay Bahuguna, Chief Minister, *Suraj, Corruption Alleviation and Public Service, Gopan, Personnel, Home, Law, GAD, Housing, Excise, Energy, PWD, Estate, Information, Forest, Wild Life and Environment, Higher Education, Medical Education, Technical Education, Industrial Development, Re-Organization and Agriculture Education;* Dr. Indira Hridayesh, *Finance, Legislative Affairs, Vidhai, Election, Census, Language and Protocol;* Sarvashri Yashpal Arya, *Revenue, Land Management, Disaster Management and Rehabilitation, Irrigation, RES, Flood Control, Watershed Management and Co-Operatives;* Surinder Singh Negi, *Medical and Health, Ayush and Ayush Education, Science and Technology, Bio-Technology, Soldier Welfare, Sugarcane Development and Sugar Industries;* Pritam Singh, *Food and Civil Supplies, Minor Irrigation, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj;* Smt Amrita Rawat, *Tourism, Horticulture, Culture, Women Empowerment and Child Welfare and Renewable Energy;* Sarvashri Dinesh Agarwal, *Planning, Information Technology, Sports and Youth Welfare;* Mantriprasad Naithani, *Agriculture, Agriculture Marketing, School Education, Adult Education, Sanskrit Education and Drinking Water;* Pritam Singh Panwar, *Urban Development, Urban Employment, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Fruit Industry, Civil Defence and Homeguards*

* As on 5 July 2012

and Prisons; Harish Chandra Durgapal, *Labour, Employment, Small Scale Industries, Khadi and Village Industries and Dairy Development*; and Surendra Rakesh, *Social Welfare and Transport*.

UTTAR PRADESH

Assembly Election Results: Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held in seven phases on 8, 11, 15, 19, 23, 28 February and 3 March 2012. The party position following the elections is as follows: Total seats: 403; SP: 224; BSP: 80; BJP: 47; INC: 28; Rashtriya Lok Dal: 9; NCP: 1; and Others: 14.

Expulsion of Party MLC: On 12 March 2012, the Samajwadi Party expelled its party MLC, Shri Khwaja Haleem for anti-party activities.

New Chief Minister: On 15 March 2012, Shri Akhilesh Yadav was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Along with him, 19 Cabinet Ministers and 28 Ministers of the State were also sworn in.

The Cabinet Ministers are: Sarvashri Mohd. Azam Khan, Shiv Pal Singh Yadav, Ahmad Hasan, Raja Mahendra Aridaman Singh, Anand Singh, Ambika Chaudhary, Raghuraj Pratap Singh 'Raja Bhaiyya', Balram Yadav, Awadhesh Prasad, Om Prakash Singh, Paras Nath Yadav, Ram Govind Chaudhary, Durga Prasad Yadav, Brahma Shankar Tripathi, Kameshwar Upadhyay, Rajaram Pandey, Rajkishor Singh, Shivkumar Beria, and Dr. Waqar Ahamad Shah.

The Ministers of State are: Sarvashri Iqbal Mahmood, Mahboob Ali, Shahid Manzoor, Riyaz Ahmad, Farid Mahfooz Kidwai, Waseem Ahmad, Narendra Singh Yadav, Shiv Pratap Yadav, Rajendra Singh Rana, Moolchandra Chauhan, Arvind Kumar Singh Gope, Rajeev Kumar Singh, Abhishek Mishra, Vinod Kumar Singh, Pandit Singh, Bhagwat Sharan Gangwar, Narendra Verma, Ram Murti Verma, Surendra Singh Patel, Chitranjan Swarup, Manpal Singh Verma, Kamaal Akhtar, Shankhlal Majhi, Kailash Chaurasia, Rampal Rajvanshi, Manoj Paras, Ramkaran Arya, Jagdish Sonkar and Smt. Aruna Kumari Kori.

WEST BENGAL

Expansion of Cabinet: On 16 January 2012, the Chief Minister, Kumari Mamata Banerjee inducted two Ministers of State into her Council of Ministers. The Ministers are: Shri Arup Biswas, *Youth Services, Housing, Parliamentary Affairs* and Ms. Chandrima Bhattacharya, *Health and Family Welfare*.

Resignation of Minister: On 24 January 2012, the Minister for Food Processing, Shri Manoj Chakraborty resigned from the Council of Ministers.

EVENTS ABROAD

CONGO

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 6 March 2012, the Prime Minister, Mr. Adolphe Muzito resigned from his post. Mr. Alphonse Koyagialo was appointed as the acting Prime Minister.

EGYPT

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 508-seat People's Assembly (the unicameral legislature) were held from 28 November 2011 to 11 January 2012. The party position following the elections is as follows: Democratic Alliance: 235; Islamic Bloc: 123; New Wafd Party: 38; Egyptian Bloc: 35; Al-Wasat Party: 10; Reform and Development Party: 9; the Revolution Continues Alliance: 7; National Party of Egypt: 5; Freedom Party: 4; Egyptian Citizen Party: 4; Union Party: 2; Conservative Party: 1; Democratic Peace Party: 1; and Independents: 22.

Election of Speaker: On 23 January 2012, Mr. Saad al-Katatny was elected as the new Speaker of the People's Assembly.

EL SALVADOR

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 84-seat Legislative Assembly (the unicameral legislature) were held on 11 March 2012. The party position following the elections is as follows: Nationalist Republican Alliance: 33; Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front: 31; Grand National Unity Alliance: 11; National Coalition: 7; Party of Hope: 1; and Democratic Change: 1.

FINLAND

New President: On 5 February 2012, Mr. Sauli Niinisto was elected as the new President of Finland. He was sworn in on 1 March 2012.

GABON

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 13 February 2012, the Prime Minister, Mr. Paul Biyoghe Mba resigned from his post.

New Prime Minister: On 27 February 2012, the President, Mr. Ali-Ben Bongo Ondimba appointed Mr. Raymond Ndong Sima as the new Prime Minister.

GAMBIA

President Sworn in: On 19 January 2012, the incumbent President, Mr. Yahya Jammeh was sworn in for his fourth consecutive five-year term in office.

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 53-seat National Assembly (the unicameral legislature) were held on 29 March 2012. The party position following the elections is as follows: Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction: 43; National Reconciliation Party: 1; Independents: 4. (A total of 48 legislators were directly elected, while an additional five legislators were appointed by the President).

GERMANY

Resignation of President: On 17 February 2012, the President, Mr. Christian Wulff resigned from his post.

New President: On 18 March 2012, Mr. Joachim Gauck was elected as the President.

GUATEMALA

President Sworn in: On 14 January 2012, Mr. Otto Perez Molina was sworn in as the President of Guatemala.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Death of President: On 9 January 2012, the President, Mr. Malam Bacai Sanha died at a hospital in Paris. Under the Constitution, the President of the National People's Assembly (the unicameral legislature), Mr. Raimundo Pereira was appointed as the interim President.

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 10 February 2012, Mr. Carlos Gomes Junior resigned as the Prime Minister. Mr. Adiato Djalo Nandigna was appointed as the interim Prime Minister.

HAITI

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 25 February 2012, the Prime Minister, Mr. Garry Conille resigned from his post.

New Prime Minister: On 1 March 2012, the President, Mr. Michel Martelly nominated Mr. Laurent Lamothe as the Prime Minister.

JAMAICA

New Prime Minister: On 5 January 2012, Ms. Portia Simpson Miller was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Jamaica.

KAZAKHSTAN

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 98-seat *Majlis* (the lower house of bicameral legislature) were held on 15 January 2012. The party position following the elections is as follows: Nur Otan: 83; Ak-Zhol: 8; and Communist People's Party of Kazakhstan: 7.

KIRIBATI

Re-election of President: On 13 January 2012, the incumbent President, Mr. Anote Tong was elected for a third four-year term in office.

LIBERIA

President Sworn in: On 16 January 2012, the incumbent President, Ms. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf was sworn in for a second consecutive six-year term in office.

MALDIVES

Resignation of President: On 7 February 2012, the President, Mr. Mohamed Nasheed resigned in the face of a mutiny by police following weeks of increasingly violent street protests against the Government by the Opposition. Mr. Nasheed was replaced by Mr. Mohamed Waheed Hassan Manik, the Vice President, who formed a "national unity" Cabinet between 8 and 19 February 2012.

MOLDOVA

New President: On 16 March 2012, the *Parlamentul* (the unicameral legislature) elected Mr. Nicolai Timofti as the new President.

NICARAGUA

President Sworn in: On 10 January 2012, Mr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra was sworn in for his third—and second consecutive—term in office.

ROMANIA

New Prime Minister: On 6 February 2012, the Prime Minister, Mr. Emil Boc resigned from his post. On 9 February 2012, Mr. Mihai Razvan Ungureanu was appointed as the new Prime Minister.

RUSSIA

Election of President: On 4 March 2012, Mr. Vladimir Putin was elected as the President of Russia.

SLOVAKIA

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 150-seat National Council (the unicameral legislature) were held on 10 March 2012. The party position following the elections is as follows: Direction-Social Democracy: 83; Christian Democratic Movement: 16; Ordinary People and Independent Personalities: 16; Most-Hid (“Bridge”) Party: 13; Slovak Democratic and Christian Union-Democratic Party: 11; and Freedom and Solidarity: 11.

SLOVENIA

New Government: On 10 February 2012, a new coalition government headed by Mr. Janez Jansa of the centre-right Slovenian Democratic Party was sworn in after his approval as the Prime Minister by the National Assembly (the lower chamber of the bicameral legislature) by 50 votes in favour and 10 against on 28 January 2012.

TURKMENISTAN

Re-election of President: On 12 February 2012, the incumbent President, Mr. Gurbanguly Berdimuhammedov was re-elected for a second term in office.

SESSIONAL REVIEW

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

TENTH SESSION

The Tenth Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha which commenced on 12 March 2012 was adjourned on 30 March 2012 to meet on 24 April 2012 in order to enable the Departmentally-related Standing Committees to examine the Demands for Grants of the Ministries/Departments and report back to the House. The Session was adjourned *sine die* on 22 May 2012 and subsequently prorogued on 28 May 2012. In all, there were 34 sittings.

A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period 12 March to 30 March 2012* is given below:

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

Motion of Thanks on the President's Address: Moving the Motion on 13 March 2012, Dr. Girija Vyas (Indian National Congress) quoted the Hon'ble President, saying that there are umpteen challenges before the country like poverty, starvation, illiteracy and providing jobs to millions. There have been political upheavals in some countries which got liberation from imperialism but India has emerged as a mature democracy. It is this commitment to democracy that free and fair elections were held in five States and the electorates have given their mature democratic verdict.

Congratulating the newly elected Governments in five States, she asserted that the country has been implementing fundamental economic reforms since 1991. For the last 8 years, the UPA Government has initiated many programmes for the progress and prosperity of the nation.

* Sessional Review covering the rest of the period will be carried in the September 2012 issue of *JPI* (Vol.LVIII, No.3). Complete details regarding Question Hour and Obituary References will also be carried in the said issue.

Even in the face of adverse circumstances, the country's economic growth has been 8.5 per cent. Farmers got the benefit of Rs.65 thousand crore. Nevertheless, the country is still suffering from rampant and abject poverty and the Hon'ble President has already stated in her Address that meaningful solution is possible only if there is consistent economic growth.

She asserted that education and health have an important place in the Government's inclusive strategy. The dream of Right to Education has been realized. The State Governments are getting adequate funds. The gap between Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and others are narrowing down.

Shri Basu Deb Acharia* (Communist Party of India (M)) said that the objective of the Eleventh Five Year Plan was inclusive growth. Instead, the disparity between the poor and rich has increased manifold. He attributed this to the neo-liberal economic policies being pursued by the Government. Farmers are committing suicide, workers are on strike and unemployment has grown by leaps and bounds. Poverty, starvation deaths, corruption and proliferation of black money have also increased

* Those who participated in the discussion were Sarvashri Rajnath Singh, Shailendra Kumar, Gorakhnath Pandey, Sharad Yadav, Kalyan Banerjee, Sanjay Singh Chauhan, Prabodh Panda, Kodikkunnil Suresh, Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, T.K.S. Elangovan, Pashupati Nath Singh, Naranbhai Kachhadia, Radha Mohan Singh, Rajen Gohain, Kabindra Purkayastha, Badruddin Ajmal, Haribhau Jawale, C. Rajendran, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Arjun Ram Meghwal, N.S.V. Chitthan, Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan, Pralhad Joshi, Pradeep Kumar Singh, Datta Meghe, Ram Singh Kaswan, Devji M. Patel, Brijbhushan Sharan Singh, Ramashankar Rajbhar, A.T. Nana Patil, P. Karunakaran, Mohammed E.T. Basheer, Manohar Tirki, Jitendra Singh Bundela, M.I. Shanavas, Hansraj G. Ahir, Ganesh Singh, C.R. Patil, Satpal Maharaj, Charles Dias, Balkrishna Khanderao Shukla, Abdul Rahman, Sk. Saidul Haque, Ramen Deka, Inder Singh Namdhari, Madhusudan Yadav, Bhakta Charan Das, Chandu Lal Sahu, K. Sugumar, Ramsinh Rathwa, Bhisma Shankar *Alias* Kushal Tiwari, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, Virendra Kumar, Khagen Das, R. Dhruvanarayana, Nimmala Kristappa, Ashok Argal, Harish Chaudhary, Sanjay Nirupam, Ratan Singh, Tathagat Satpathy, C. Sivasami, Rajendra Agrawal, S.S. Ramasubbu, Virender Kashyap, Anurag Singh Thakur, O.S. Manian, P. Kumar, N. Peethambara Kurup, Manicka Tagore, J.M. Aaron Rashid, P.C. Mohan, Jaswant Singh, Naveen Jindal, Dr. Shashi Tharoor, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq, Dr. Ratna De, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Dr. Arvind Kumar Sharma, Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Dr. Bholu Singh, Dr. Thokchom Meinya, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik, Dr. Tarun Mandal, Dr. Ajay Kumar, Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena, Smt. Jayshreeben Patel, Smt. Darshana Jardosh, Smt. Bijoya Chakravarty, Km. Saroj Pandey, Smt. Rama Devi, Smt. Jyoti Dhurve, Smt. Poonam Veljibhai Jat and Smt. Jayaprada.

to alarming proportions. The natural resources of the country, which rightfully are public assets, are being allowed to be looted and plundered. The agricultural crisis is deepening by the day.

Shri Anant Gangaram Geete (Shiv Sena) highlighted the plight of farmers and stated that they are committing suicide. They are abandoning their traditional profession which is agriculture. A section of farmers in Andhra Pradesh recently declared a crop holiday. If this trend continues, it will very soon engulf the entire country and all the farmers of the country will declare crop holiday.

Shri Nama Nageswara Rao (Telugu Desam Party) said that the Government is unable to take any measures to check corruption. Corruption has been indulged in by the mining mafia and they have completely plundered the State of Andhra Pradesh. These people are engaged in looting all natural resources not only of Andhra Pradesh but of the whole country. There is also a lot of corruption in the implementation of NREGA Scheme. This is first time in Andhra Pradesh that the farmers have refused to do farming in 3 lakh acres of land. The farmers are not getting minimum support price for their produce. They are facing a lot of problems. That is why they are committing suicide.

Shri Narahari Mahato (AIFB) drew the attention of the Government on five major points that the Hon'ble President had mentioned in her Address. First, seventy-five per cent of the country's population lives in villages and their main source of livelihood is agriculture. But the position of agriculture has worsened and farmers are committing suicide. Regarding providing employment to lakhs of people, he stated that the educated youths are not getting employment even after passing their productive age. All successive Governments are responsible for this situation. Third, corruption is prevailing in all walks of life. Effective measures are required to deal with the problem. Fourth, he thinks that unless the growth of population is checked, it is not possible to progress. Irregularities exist in the National Rural Health Mission, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNURM) and in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The large-scale irregularities should be investigated. Regarding the Prime Minister's Relief Fund, it may be said that people are unable to get financial assistance for the treatment of various diseases, as a ceiling has been imposed.

Shri Jose K. Mani (Kerala Congress-M) said that the Government has taken up the enactment of *Lokpal Bill* and other enabling legislations to combat the menace of corruption in public offices. Though the intent

of legislating such a historic Bill is indeed laudable, there are areas that need to be strengthened through effective enforcement of existing statutes and by granting autonomy to investigative agencies coupled with time bound judicial dispensation.

Shri Rattan Singh Ajnala (SAD) alleged that if the Government cannot bring back this money, it should at least name the offenders. Similarly, he alleged that private medical colleges have become fountainheads of corruption.

He said that during the time of the NDA Government, the farmers whose cultivable land was affected due to barbed wire fencing at the Indo-Pak border used to get Rs.25,000 per acre as compensation. In 2004, the UPA Government came into power and stopped the compensation package. Moreover, a large number of people in India are dying of hunger and starvation. The hon. Supreme Court asked the Government to distribute foodgrains to the poor and the needy. However, Government response is not adequate.

Shri Prem Das Rai (SDF) asserted that there is an urgent need to ensure speedy digital connectivity in the North-east so that these hilly regions are inter-connected and connected with the rest of the country. He said that issues of insurgency, internal security have improved considerably, but the Government must ensure that it reaches out to the people in these far-flung areas. There is also a need for financial inclusion and banking system should reach the population there. The best way of doing this is through digital connectivity.

Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay (TMC) said that a Committee was set up under Justice Shri Shyamal Sen, former Chief Justice and former Governor of West Bengal. The Committee has submitted its report. The decision to transfer Darjeling Gorkha Hill council (DGHC) under Gorkhaland Territorial Act (GTA) has been approved by the Home Ministry with the initiative of the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Km. Mamata Banerjee.

Replying to the discussion on 19 March 2012, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh expressed his sincere thanks to the Hon'ble President for her enlightened Address. He said that the President's Address refers to five important challenges that the country faces today. These are: livelihood security, economic security, energy security, ecological and environmental security and internal and external security. As far as the economy is concerned, the *Economic Survey* placed on the Table of the House gives an exhaustive account of the state of the economy. The Government accords high priority to agriculture and would ensure that no farmer is forced to commit suicide. He conceded

that dealing effectively with terrorism and left wing extremism are the two big challenges before the country. The setting up the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) is an important step in that direction. He said that the Central Government is not trying to encroach upon the jurisdiction of the State Government.

Regarding the issue of the state of Sri Lankan Tamils, the Prime Minister said that the Government fully shares the concerns and sentiments raised by the members about the Sri Lankan Tamils. As regards the issue of the Gorkhaland Darjeeling Hill Council, he assured the House that everyone has worked sincerely to find an amicable solution to this difficult problem. He recognized the contribution made by the Government of West Bengal in facilitating the solution and assured the House that whatever issues are outstanding shall also be solved with the same constructive spirit.

All the amendments moved were negatived. The motion was adopted

The Budget (Railways) – 2012-13: Presenting the Railway Budget for the year 2012-13 on 14 March 2012, the Minister of Railways, Shri Dinesh Trivedi said that safety of Indian Railways must be benchmarked against other modern railway systems in the world, be it in Europe or in Japan. Safety standards have been remarkable in these systems, with no deaths due to railway accidents for decades together on high speed routes.

He informed the House that the commitment made in 2001 to reduce accidents per million train km from 0.55 to 0.17 has been achieved. However, the target should be zero death. More than 40 per cent of the consequential train accidents, involving 60 per cent to 70 per cent of the total casualties occur at unmanned level crossings. To fast track elimination of level crossings in the next five years, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) named Rail-Road Grade Separation Corporation of India has been set up.

In order to achieve maximum safety standards, a High level Railway Safety Committee headed by Dr. Anil Kakodia was set up and on the basis of the recommendation of the committee an independent Railway Safety Authority, a statutory regulatory body is proposed to be constituted. As safety standards cannot be achieved without modernization, the Minister said that another Expert Group headed by Mr. Sam Pitroda was set up on modernization and resource mobilisation.

The Minister expressed his desire to align Indian Railways' investment in the 12th Plan. He informed the House that the 12th Plan investment

proposed by Railways at Rs.7.35 lakh crore represents a quantum jump over the investment during the 11th Plan of Rs.1.92 lakh crore.

Further, he said that the railways have a large basket of pending projects. A total of 487 projects of new lines, gauge conversion, doubling and railway electrification are at various stages of execution. Without adequate level of Budgetary support, most of these projects cannot be completed in a time bound manner.

After taking into account the reports of *Kakodkar* and *Pitroda Committees*, and within the overall parameters set out in the Vision 2020 document, he emphasised that a huge sum of 14 lakh crore will be required during the next ten years. He suggested two very clear yet contrasting options – either to keep the railways in the *status quo* mode with just incremental annual changes, or to initiate a generational change focussing on safety and inclusive growth. The country has opted for generational change.

Drawing from the recommendations of *Kakodkar* and *Pitroda Committees*, the Minister selected five focus areas that will enable decongestion, capacity augmentation and modernization of system, creation of more efficient, faster and safer railways. The areas are: Track, Bridges, Signalling & Telecommunication, Rolling Stock and Stations and Freight Terminals.

To undertake upgradation of the country's goods sheds as also to provide last mile servicing for freight traffic, the Minister proposed to create a Logistics Corporation for development and management of existing railway goods sheds and multimodal logistics parks. This Corporation would aim to provide total logistics solutions to the rail-users, thereby cutting down on their operating costs.

The Minister also announced the development of a new coaching complex in Navi Mumbai at Panvel and coach maintenance complex at Kalamboli in partnership with Government of Maharashtra through CIDCO.

The budgetary support to Indian Railways has been pegged at a modest level of 24,000 crore as against a projected requirement of 45,000 crore. The national projects in Kashmir and northeast region have also to be funded out of this. Within the limited resources available, thrust is also being given to capacity augmentation work. The Minister said that he would propose to allocate Rs.4,140 crore for capacity augmentation and Rs.1,102 crore towards improvement of passenger amenities.

The Railway Minister complimented the Indian Railways for completing an 11 km long tunnel through *Pir Panjal Mountain Range*, which would provide connectivity to the Kashmir valley. When commissioned, this will be the longest transportation tunnel.

The Minister said that several initiatives have been taken in the recent past to set up rail based industries. The Rail Wheel Plant at Chhapra has successfully produced 78 wheels during 2011-12 and the plant would be ready for full commissioning in 2012-13. Similarly, the Rae Bareli Coach Factory is now ready for rolling out coaches and 10 coaches have already been manufactured. The phase-II of this factory would be commissioned in 2012-13. The Diesel Component Factory at Dankuni will be fully commissioned in 2012-13. The wagon manufacturing unit at Kulti is likely to commence production during 2012-13. Keeping in view the increased requirement of passenger coaches, a rail coach factory at Palakkad is proposed to be set-up in Kerala and two more manufacturing units for coaches are also proposed to be established in the Kutch area in Gujarat and at Kolar in Karnataka.

The Minister asserted that a sick unit for wagon manufacture – 'Braithwaite' taken over by railways earlier, has been conferred with 'Turn Around Award' by the Board of Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises. He also announced the formation of an Indian Railway Station Development Corporation to redevelop 100 stations in the next five years. Efforts will be made towards improved availability of amenities like waiting halls, benches, adequate lighting, drinking waters, toilets, proper platform services etc. For this purpose, it is proposed to raise allocation under passenger amenities from Rs.762 Crore in 2011-2012 to Rs.1,102 Crore in 2012-13.

The Minister said that the Railways have recently introduced satellite based Real Time Train Information System (RTIS), SIMRAN, to provide accurate train running information to passengers through SMS, internet etc. The system has already been activated on 36 trains covering Rajdhani, Shatabadi and Duranto. It will be introduced in all mail/express trains in the next 18 months.

While ensuring its social responsibility, the Indian Railways have provided special facilities for the differently-abled persons. Besides, providing travel concessions to such persons, specially designed differently-abled friendly coaches are being manufactured and efforts are being made to have one such coaches in each mail/express Train.

The problem of environmental degradation and corrosion of tracks due to night soil has been engaging the attention of the Railways for a

long time. The rail corrosion costs Railways more than Rs.350 crore every year. As also pointed out by both Kakodkar and Pitroda Committees, there is an urgent need to replace the conventional open-discharge toilets with 'Green Toilets' with a view to having cleaner, hygienic and safer railway ecosystem. The Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) developed bio-toilets are currently under extended trial to test their efficacy and suitability. During next year, 2,500 coaches will be equipped with these bio-toilets.

Alongwith the augmentation of infrastructure in the form of completion of more new lines, doubling, gauge conversion projects, and induction of higher number of locomotives and coaches, the Minister also announced a number of new passenger services keeping in view the needs and aspirations of the people. He announced the introduction of 75 new Express trains, 21 Passenger trains, 8 new MEMU services and 9 DEMU services. He also proposed to extend the run of 40 trains and increase the frequency of 23 trains. Additionally, as an endeavour to facilitate rail travel to important places of Sikh pilgrimage, "*Guru Parikrama*" special trains were proposed by the Minister to be run on Amritsar-Patna-Nanded routes.

The Railway Minister informed the House that the Railways have initiated an accounting reforms project that would enable it to move over gradually to an accrual based accounting system as envisaged in the Vision 2020 too. An action plan has been drawn to complete the work within the broad framework as envisaged by Government Accounting Standards Advisory Board (GASAB).

He informed the House that the *Izzat Scheme* was introduced to enable the underprivileged citizens to travel with pride. Any person with less than 1,500 monthly income can avail benefit of this scheme with a monthly pass for Rs.25 only. To give relief to the poorest sections of the society, he extended the travel distance from 100 km to 150 kms under the *Izzat Scheme*, thus covering all designated suburban sections keeping the rate of Rs.25 unchanged.

The Minister proposed to rationalise the fares to cause minimal impact on the common man. He announced a 2 paise per km increase in train fares for suburban and ordinary second class. Similarly, increase for mail express second class was 3 paise per km; for sleeper class only 5 paise per km; for AC Chair Car, AC 3 tier and First Class 10 paise per km; AC 2 Tier 15 paise per km; and AC I only 30 *paise* per km.

Initiating the discussion on 20 March 2012, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan

(BJP) said only populist announcements are made and Budget is rendered to be merely an arrangement for providing facilities to one's own region. The first sentence of the report submitted by the *Anil Kakodkar Committee* is that the Indian Railways is on the brink of a financial collapse unless some concrete measures are taken. The second committee under Sam Pitroda has remarked "At present, the Indian Railways is close to falling into the vicious circle of diminishing efficiency, falling safety standards, eroding share in national freight and passenger traffic and possibly ending up as a burden on the national economy....". She said that the Railways require a thorough surgery to regain health.

Shri Jose K. Mani* (Kerala Congress (M)) appealed for the creation of a new coaching terminus at the Kottayam Railway Station. He asserted that in view of the constant flow of pilgrims converging into the Kottayam Railway Station, there was a proposal to construct a pilgrim shelter at the Kottayam Railway Station. It is very disappointing that till now no work has been initiated on this project.

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri P. C. Chacko, Rewati Raman Singh, Pakauri Lal, Gananan D. Babar, Pashupati Nath Singh, Sudarshan Bhagat, C. Rajendran, Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil Khatgaonkar, Dinesh Chandra Yadav, R. Thamaraiselvan, Amarnath Pradhan, Sanjay Bhoi, Nilesh narayan Rane, Ashok Kumar Rawat, E.G. Sugavanam, Yashbant Laguri, Laxman Tudu, Smt. Bhavana Patil Gawali, A.K.S. Vijayan, P. Kumar, Adhi Sankar, N. Siva Prasad, Anand Rao Adsul, Sanjay Singh Chauhan, Surendera Singh Nagar, P. Lingam, O.S. Manian, Uma Shankar Singh, N.S.V. Chitthan, N. Chaluvarya Swamy, P.R. Natarajan, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, Balkrishna Khanderao Shukla, Nripendra Nath Roy, Lalji Tandon, Sameer Bhujbal, Jagdambika Pal, Nalin Kumar kateel, Tufani Saroj, Dr. Baliram, Rajaram Pal, Abdul Rahman, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi, Anto Antony, Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, Radha Mohan Singh, Rajendrasinh Rana, S. Semmalai, M.B. Rajesh, Pralhad Joshi, Nikhil Kumar Choudhary, Ram Singh Kaswan Shripad Yesso Naik, P.T. Thomas, Uday Pratap Singh, Virender Kashyap, Kalyan Banerjee, N. Peethambara Kurup, Harin Pathak, Adhalrao Patil Shivaji, P.C. Gaddigoudar, P.L. Punia, Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, S.R. Jeyadurai, Ramashankar Rajbhar, Inder Singh namdhari, Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhav, Rayapati Sambasiva Rao, Shivarama Gouda, A. Ganeshamurthi, Yogi Aditya Nath, K.C. Singh Baba, Aruna Kumar Vundavalli, Mohammed E.T. Basheer, Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure, Gorakhnath Pandey, Om Prakash Yadav, Datta Meghe, Vishu Deo Sai, Radhe Mohan Singh Manikrao Hodlya Gavit, C.R. Patil, Sukhdeo Singh Libra, Hari Manjhi, Harsh Vardhan, P. Karunakaran, Jagdish Sharma, Virendra Kumar, Charles Dias, Kameshwar Baitha, Mansukhbhai D. Vasava, S.S. Ramasubbu, Smt. Ashwamegh Devi, Murari Lal Singh, Haribhau Jawale, Avtar Singh Bhadana, Harish Chandra Chavan, Ajay Kumar, Vishwa Mohan Kumar K. Bapiraju, Kabindra Purkayastha, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Sohan Potai, Rajendra Agarwal, Ponnam Prabhakar, Smt. Yashodhara Raje Scindia, Satpal maharaj, Sanjay Dhotre, Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Manda

Shri Dara Singh Chauhan (BSP) requested the Railway Minister to roll back the increase in fares of the general class.

Expressing his appreciation for continuing with the *Izzat Scheme* at the same cost of Rs.25 while increasing the distance covered from 100 to 150 km, Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan (VCK) complained that proper fund allocation has not been made for various ongoing schemes in Tamil Nadu, which is the only State where gauge conversion work of a stretch of about thousand kms. have been kept pending for long. He also urged the Railway Minister to set apart adequate reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Joseph Toppo (AGP) regretted that the Minister of Railways has not paid any special attention towards North Eastern States. No announcement has been made regarding introduction of any new rail service between Delhi-Guwahati. He also said that the steep rise in passenger fares is not acceptable.

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Jagannath, Rakesh Sachan, Devidhan Basra, G.M. Siddeshwara, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Rajen Gohain, Makan Singh Solanki, Hemanand Biswas, Suresh Kashinath Taware, Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan, Pulin Bihari Baske, Ganesh Singh, Dushyant Singh, Anurag Singh Thakur, Narayan Singh Amlabe, Chandu Lal Sahu, K. Murugesan Anandan, Rakesh Singh, Kunwarjibhai Mohanbhai Bavalia, Khiladi Lal Bairwa, Gopal Singh Shekhawat, P. Viswanathan, M.K. Raghavan, Rajaiah Siricilla, Ratan Singh, Mahendra Kumar Roy, Naranbhai Kachhadia, Prabodh Panda, A.T. Nana Patil, Bharat Ram Meghwal, Bhudeo Choudhary, Shivraj Bhaiya, Ghanshyam Anuragi, Kishanbhai V. Patel, Lali Mohan Suklabaidya, Ramesh Vishwanathan Katti, Manicka Tagore, A. Sampath, J.M. Aaron Rashid, Saidual Haque, Ashok Tanwar, Sanjay Dina Patil, Navin Jindal, G.V. Harsha Kumar, Ramsinh Rathwa, Shailendra Kumar, Mukesh Bhairavdanji Gadhvi, Shivkumar Udasi, Ashok Argal, Manohar Tirkey, Madan Lal Sharma, Devji M. Patel, Rakishun, Ramen Deka, Chandrakant Khaire, S.P.Y. Reddy, Madhusudan Yadav, M. Krishnasswamy, Kaushalendra Kumar, K. Sudhakaran, Govind Prasad Mishra, Kamal Kishor Commando, Sushil Kumar Singh, K.P. Dhannapalan, Bhakta Charan Das, Pradeep Kumar Singh, Harish Choudhary, K. Sugumar, S. Pakkappa, Hansraj G. Ahir, Prof. Ram Shankar, Chaudhry Lal Singh, Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena, Dr. Ram Chandra Dome, Dr. Nirmal Khatri, Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani, Dr. Padam Singh Bajirao Patil, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik, Dr. Arvind Kumar Sharma, Dr. Prabha Kishor Taviad, Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey, Km. Meenakshi Natarajan, Smt. Meena Singh, Smt. Darshana Jardosh, Smt. Putul Kumari, Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan, Smt. Santosh Chowdhary, Dr. Ratna De, Km. Saroj Pandey, Smt. Jyoti Dhurve, Smt. Sushmita Bauri, Smt. J. Helen Davidson, Km. Mausam Noor, Smt. Rama Devi, Smt. Kamala Devi Patle, Smt. Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi, Smt. J. Shantha, Smt. Jayshreeben Patel and Rajkumari Ratna Singh.

Shri Baliram Sukur Jadhav (BVK) said that the travel time of long distance trains should be reduced. He mentioned the concept of bullet trains in China and Japan should be adopted for suburbs in Mumbai.

Shri Sansuma Khungur Bwiswmuthiary (BPD) was of the view that a discriminatory policy approach was adopted by the Railway Ministry in relation to the North-Eastern Region, particularly to the Bodoland Territory. All the South and West bound trains pass through Kokrajhar Railway Station but unfortunately, except a few South and West bound trains, important south-west bound trains do not stop at Kokrajhar Railway Station.

Shri Narhari Mahato (AIFB) lamented that fares have been hiked and the common people will have to bear the burden. The amenities of railway service should be looked into carefully. A new railway line from Jharagram to Purulia should be included in the Railway Budget.

Shri Premdas Rai (SDF) said that the revenue of the Government will increase substantially if trains run on time. A Parliamentary Committee should be constituted to look into the losses suffered by the Railways.

Replying to the debate on 22 March 2012, the Minister of Railways, Shri Mukul Roy said that Members from the two Houses, cutting across party lines have raised very pertinent issues about the Railway Budget and the Railway organization at large, and these issues will receive his utmost attention. He asserted that the Railways have always determined the tariff structure on their own, judiciously balancing the needs and aspirations of the *aam admi*. He announced that the proposal to increase fares by two *paisa*, three *paisa* and five *paisa* per km in the Second and Sleeper Class and similarly, the increase in fares in AC Chair Car and AC 3 Tier classes is quite severe. He wanted to give relief to the already overburdened common man by not effecting any increase in these classes.

Regarding the proposal for recruiting more than one lakh persons in the Railways during 2012-13, he assured the House that the process of filling up of these vacancies has already started. All the backlog of vacancies for the weaker sections of the society, including those who are physically challenged, will also be cleared. The Railway Minister concluded by requesting the House to approve the Demands for Grants on Account for 2012-13, Supplementary Demands for Grants 2011-12, Demands for Excess Grants, 2009-10 and the related Appropriation Bills. He also requested the House to approve the resolution relating to

the implementation of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee.

The Resolution was adopted. All the Demands for Grants were voted in full.

The Budget (General) – 2012-2013: Presenting the Budget (General) for the year 2012-13 on 16 March 2012, the Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee said that India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to grow at 6.9 per cent in 2011-12. There is a significant slowdown in comparison to the preceding two years, primarily due to deceleration in industrial growth, more specifically in private investment. Rising cost of credit and weak domestic business sentiment, added to this decline. He said that it is important to accelerate the pace of reforms and improve supply side management of the economy. The Twelfth Five Year Plan which aims at 'faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth' will be launched with the Budget proposals for 2012-13.

Referring to the development in India's external trade, Shri Mukherjee said that it has been encouraging in the first half in the current year. During April-January 2011-12, exports have grown by 23 per cent to reach USD 243 billion, while imports at USD 391 billion recorded a growth of over 29 per cent. The current account deficit as a proportion of GDP for 2011-12 is likely to be around 3.6 per cent.

Taking a bird's eye view of the entire economy and also keeping in mind the difficult global environment, the Minister said he expected India's GDP growth in 2012-13 to be 7.6 per cent, +/- 0.25 per cent.

The implementation of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 (FRBM Act) at the Centre and the corresponding Acts at State level was the pivot in the successful consolidation of the country's fiscal balance prior to the global financial crisis of 2008. The fiscal targets for Centre under the amendments to the FRBM Act are indicated in the Budget documents. The Minister highlighted two features that are steps in the direction of expenditure reforms. First, the concept of Effective Revenue Deficit to address the structural imbalances in the revenue account is being brought in as a fiscal parameter. Effective Revenue Deficit is the difference between revenue deficit and grants for creation of capital assets. Second, a provision for "Medium-term Expenditure Framework Statement" has been introduced in the Act. This statement sets forth a three-year rolling target for expenditure indicators. It would help in undertaking a de-novo exercise for allocating resources for prioritised schemes and weeding out others that have

outlived their utility. This will encourage better expenditure management.

The Finance Minister said that from 2012-13, subsidies related to food and for administering the Food Security Act will be fully provided for. He further said that it would be his endeavour to restrict the expenditure on Central subsidies to under 2 per cent of GDP in 2012-13. Over the next three years, it would be further brought down to 1.75 per cent of GDP.

The recommendations of the task force headed by Shri Nandan Nilekani on IT strategy for direct transfer of subsidy have been accepted. Based on these recommendations, a mobile-based Fertiliser Management System (mFMS) has been designed to provide end-to-end information on the movement of fertilizers and subsidies, from the manufacturer to the retail level.

In a globalised economy with expanding cross-border production chains and growing trade within entities of the same group, Advance Pricing Agreement (APA) can significantly bring down tax litigation and provide tax certainty to foreign investors. Though, the provision for APA has been included in the DTC Bill, 2010, the Finance Minister proposed to bring forward its implementation by introducing it in the Finance Bill, 2012.

To improve depth of domestic capital market, the Finance Minister proposed to introduce a new scheme called Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme which would allow income tax relief to retail investors whose annual income is below Rs.10 lakh.

Moving on to infrastructure and industrial development, the Finance Minister stated that lack of adequate infrastructure is a major constraint on India's growth. The strategy followed so far was to increase investment in infrastructure through a combination of public investment and Public Private Partnerships (PPP). During the 12th Plan period, infrastructure investment will go up to Rs.50 lakh crore. About half of this is expected to come from the private sector. Viability Gap Funding (VGF) under the Scheme for Support to PPP in infrastructure is an important instrument in attracting private investment into the sector. This year it has been decided to make irrigation (including dams, channels and embankments), terminal markets, common infrastructure in agriculture markets, soil testing laboratories and capital investment in fertiliser sector eligible for VGF under this scheme. Oil and Gas storage facilities and oil and gas pipelines, fixed network for telecommunication and telecommunication towers will also be made eligible sectors for VGF.

To address fuel supply constraints in power generation, Coal India Limited (CIL) has been advised to sign fuel supply agreements with power plants that have entered into long-term Power Purchase Agreements with DISCOMs and an inter-ministerial group is being constituted to undertake periodic review in this regard.

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is set to achieve its target of awarding projects covering a length of 7,300 km under the National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) during 2011-12. The Minister set a target of covering a length of 8,800 kms under NHDP next year.

The Finance Minister said the airline industry is facing a financial crisis. The high operating cost of the sector is attributable to the cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF). To reduce the cost of ATF, Government has permitted direct import of ATF by Indian Carriers, as actual users. To address the immediate financing concerns, he proposed to permit ECB for working capital requirements for a period of one year, subject to a total ceiling of US dollar 1 billion.

The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project has made significant progress. In September 2011, Central assistance of Rs.18,500 crore spread over a period of 5 years was approved. Japan has announced US dollar 4.5 billion as Japanese participation in the project.

As social initiative, the Finance Minister said that the Government has announced a financial package of Rs.3,884 crore for waiver of loans of handloom weavers and their cooperative societies. Further, out of 73,000 identified habitations that were to be provided with banking facilities under the *Swabhimaan* campaign about 70,000 habitations have been covered upto March 2012.

To enable Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) greater access to finance, two SME exchanges have been launched in Mumbai recently. With the objective of promoting market access of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE), Government has approved a policy which requires Ministries and Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) to make a minimum of 20 per cent of their annual purchases from MSEs. Of this, 4 per cent will be earmarked for procurement from MSEs owned by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes entrepreneurs.

The Finance Minister said that agriculture will continue to be a priority for the Government. The total plan outlay for the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has been enhanced. In view of the plight of the *Vidharbha* farmers, Rs.300 crore has been allotted for *Vidharbha*

Intensified Irrigation Development Programme to bring farming areas under protective irrigation.

Farmers need timely access to affordable credit. The Finance Minister raised the target for agricultural credit in 2012-13 to Rs.5,75,000 crore. This represents an increase of Rs.1,00,000 crore over the target for the current year. The interest subvention scheme for providing short term crop loans to farmers at 7 per cent interest per annum will be continued in 2012-13. An additional subvention of 3 per cent will be available to prompt paying farmers. In addition, the same interest subvention on post harvest loans up to six months against negotiable warehouse receipt will also be available. This will encourage farmer to keep their produce in warehouses.

The Finance Minister said that the Government has taken steps to create additional foodgrain storage capacity in the country. In addition to the approved of 2 million tonnes of storage capacity about 15 million tonnes capacity is being created under the Private Entrepreneur's Guarantee Scheme.

He also proposed to establish a Bharat Livelihoods Foundation of India, an autonomous body to support civil society initiatives and interventions particularly in the tribal regions covering around 170 districts. To encourage micro enterprises, a credit linked subsidy programme namely *Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme* (PMEGP) is being implemented through KVIC. The allocation under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is being raised by 37 per cent from Rs. 6,158 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 8,447 crore in 2012-13. Under the ongoing *Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme* and *Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme* for BPL beneficiaries, the monthly pension amount per person is being raised from Rs.200 to Rs.300. On the death of the primary breadwinner of a BPL family in the age group of 18 to 64 years, a lumpsum grant of Rs.10,000 is presently provided to the beneficiary family under the National Family Benefit Scheme. It is proposed to double this amount to Rs.20,000 and matching contribution by the State Governments.

In order to promote voluntary savings towards pensions, a co-contributory scheme *Swavalamban* was started in September 2010.

The Minister informed that the Government has taken a number of proactive steps to tackle the malaise of black money. Government is committed to the enactment of a Public Procurement legislation to enhance confidence in public procurement and to ensure transparency and efficiency in the process.

Coming to Budget Estimates, the Minister said that the Gross Tax Receipts are estimated at Rs.10,77,612 crore which is an increase of 15.6 per cent over Budget Estimates of 2011-12. After devolution to States, the net tax to Centre in 2012-13 is Rs.7,71,071 crore. The Non-Tax Revenue receipts for 2012-13 are estimated at Rs.1,64,614 crore. The total expenditure for 2012-13 is budgeted at Rs.14,90,925 crore where it was Rs.12,57,729 crore in 2011-12. The Plan Expenditure for 2012-13 is Rs. 5,21,025 crore, which is 18 per cent higher than the Budget Estimates of 2011-12. This is higher than the 15 per cent increase projected in the Approach Paper to the Twelfth Plan for 2012-13. The Non-Plan Expenditure at Rs.9,69,900 crore is 18.8 per cent higher than the Budget Estimates for 2011-12. The total plan and non-plan transfers is 3,65,216 crore to States and UT Governments in 2012-13 as against Rs.2,01,733 in 2011-12. This includes grants to local bodies as per recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission.

The Minister felt that the combined effect of lower tax and disinvestment receipts and higher expenditure, mainly on account of subsidies, has pushed the fiscal deficit to 5.9 per cent of GDP in the Revised Estimates for 2011-12. However, a determined attempt has been made at fiscal consolidation in the Budget for 2012-13 by pegging on fiscal debit at 5.1 per cent of GDP.

The Minister said that in the formulation of the tax proposals his priorities were directed towards Direct Tax Code (DTC) in Direct Taxes and Goods and Services Tax (GST) in Indirect Taxes. The proposals on direct taxes are estimated to result in a net revenue loss of 4,500 crore per year. Proposals on Indirect taxes estimated to result in a net revenue gain of 45,940 crore leaving a net loss of 940 crore in the Budget.

The Minister then commended the Budget to the House.

On 22 March 2012, initiating the discussion, Shri Jaswant Singh (BJP) said that he differed with the Government on the central purpose and focus of the important document of Fiscal Policy. He said that he was unable to discern the central purpose of the fiscal policy of the Government. The Government must provide more spending power to the household, to the housewife and to the citizens. Decision-making is almost at a stand-still because of scandals, scams and corruption cases. We must move away from this consumerous economy and society and revive the spirit of *swadeshi*. This is the central core for the development of India and for that the country must bring about reform of the mindset.

Dr. M. Thambidurai* (AIADMK) wanted to know what steps the Government was taking to bring back black money stashed abroad? He complained that the Budget has not made any serious attempt to address the grave concerns affecting the Indian economy. Agriculture is the backbone of our economy without which the country cannot survive. The policy must benefit the agriculturists. Minimum support price should be increased. The Minister said that power is very essential for the economic development of the country. He requested the Government to help the State of Tamil Nadu so that financial problems of the State may be solved to some extent. Funds should be provided to solve the problem of drinking water, power, roads etc.

Shri Joseph Toppo (AGP) said that some benefits have been given

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Sanjay Nirupam, Brij Bhushan Sharan Singh, P. Karunakaran, Anand Rao Adsul, Harin Pathak, K.S. Rao, Radha Mohan Singh, Nishikant Dubey, Ajay Kumar, Arun Yadav, Ninong Ering, Shailendra Kumar, Balkrishna Khanderao Shukla, Naranbhai Kachhadia, Ram Singh Kaswan, Devji M. Patel, Shivrama Gouda, Ramsinh Rathwa, Virendra Kumar, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Rakesh Sachan, Ganesh Singh, Mohd. Asrarul Haque, P. Chauhan, Hassan Khan, Prabodh Panda, Shailendra Kumar, S.S. Ramasubbu, Devidhan Besra, P. Venugopal, Narendra Singh Tomar, C. Rajendran, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Mansukhbhai D. Vasava, Nathubhai G. Patel, Gajanan D. Babar, Rudramadhab Ray, Kamlesh Paswan, Nalin Kumar Kateel, Khagen Das, Shivkumar Udasi, Rajesh Gohain, P.K. Biju, S. Semmalai, P. Kumar, Datta Meghe, Haribhau Jawale, N. Peethambar Kurup, R. Thamaraiselvan, Vijay Bahadur Singh, Adhi Sankar, A.K.S. Vijayan, E.G. Sugavanam, Rajendra Agrawal, Adhir Chowdhury, Chandu Lal Sahu, C.R. Patil, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi, Avtar Singh Bhadana, Virender Kashyap, Charles Dias, Kodikkannil Suresh, Madan Lal Sharma, Anto Antony, Harsh Vardhan, Bhakta Charan Das, Jeetendra Singh Bundela, Kishanbhai V. Patel, Jagdambika Pal, Hansraj G. Ahir, Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Surendra Singh Nagar, Sanjay Dhotre, Raosaheb Danve Patil, Nilesh N. Rane, P.C. Gaddigoudar, Suresh Angadi, Tatan Singh, A.T. Nana Patil, Ashok Argal, J.M. Aaron Rashid, G.M. Siddeswara, Pralhad Joshi, Satpal Maharaj, Kailash Joshi, Adhalrao Patil Shivaji, Pashupati Nath Singh, Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhao, P.L. Punia, Naveen Jindal, Laxman Tudu, Yashbant Laguri, Narayan Singh Amlabe, Bhausaheb R. Wakchaure, Sanjay Singh Chauhan, Rajaiah Siricilla, M.K. Raghavan, Ramashankar Rajbhar, Sudarshan Bhagat, Jagdanand Singh, Praveen Singh Aron, Ilyaraj Singh, Yashwant Sinha, P.T. Thomas, Ghanshyam Anuragi, Bansa Gopal Chowdhury, N.S.V. Chithhan, Mahesh Joshi, Shripad yesso Naik, Prof. Ram Shankar, Dr. Mahendrasinh, Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani, Dr. Thokchom Meinya, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg, Dr. Vivekanand, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey, Dr. Arvind Kumar Sharma, Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik, Dr. Arjun Roy, Dr. Ratna De, Smt. Jyoti Dhurve, Smt. Poonam Veljibhai Jat, Smt. Kamla Devi Patle, Smt. Jayshreeben Petel, Smt. Darshana Jardosh, Smt. Rama Devi, Smt. J. Helen Davidson, Smt. Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi, Smt. Sushila Saroj, A. Sampath, Dr. Tarun Mandal, Janardhana Swamy, Smt. Putul Kumari, Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal, and Km. Saroj Pandey.

in the 2012-13 budget, but all types of tax burdens not to mention incessant inflation and price rise has made life miserable for the general public. There is no scheme for the industrial and economic development of the North Eastern States. No attention has been paid to the development of Assam, or promotion of the tea industry which employs lakhs of poor labourers. A Central scheme should be formulated for them.

Shri Prem Das Rai (SDF) pointed out that a lot of schemes are being run by the Central Government in every sector but the question remains as to how efficient are these and how well are they running? Besides, there is huge gap between the outlay in the 11th Five Year Plan and the actual allocation for teacher training, girl child education schemes and expenditure on technical education. There is under utilization of allocated funds. As regards health sector, there are no specific commitments regarding provision of health insurance to the BPL families. Health infrastructure facilities in the hill states should be beefed up. As this is the first Budget of the 12th Five Year Plan, more allocations should have been made for the rural population.

Shri A. Ganeshamurthi (MDMK) said that the middle class, the agriculturists and the pump set manufacturers would be hit hard by the increase in excise duty and service tax. No new viable schemes or plans have been spelt-out to benefit the textile sector. Small merchants were expecting some relief but their hopes have been dashed. He added that the efforts made by the Government to permit FDI in retail sector would only result in affecting the interests of our small retail traders and small merchants apart from the manufacturers and the consumers.

Commenting on the Budget, Shri Jose K. Mani (Kerala Congress) said that the Budget attempts to address the nation's fiscal conditions and people's aspirations by promising something to everyone. The Central Government intends to limit expenditure on subsidy to 2 per cent of the GDP, which would be further lowered to rates below 1.75 per cent in coming years. The Government's act of limiting its liability is unjust and therefore should not be implemented. Practicing agriculture in India is a gamble. So ensuring easy credit on time to farmers at lower rates is the minimum a Government must do to help farmers.

Shri Badruddin Ajmal (AIUDF) said that flood and erosion should be declared a national problem. Victims of soil erosion should be rehabilitated. Medical College, Engineering College, Agricultural College and Fishery College should be established in the Muslim majority districts of Assam. Muslims should be provided reservation in all Government, Semi-Government and Private Sector appointments. Reservation in

admission of Muslim students in the IITs, Medical Colleges, Engineering Colleges, Agricultural Colleges, Polytechnics of Assam should be enforced as per population pattern.

Shri Asaduddin Owaisi (AIMIM) complained that the Budget allocation for the Ministry of Minority Affairs is highly insufficient. Muslims have the highest poverty ratio at all India level. There has been no substantial real improvement in the last eight years as far as removal of poverty of Muslims is concerned.

Shri Nama Nageswara Rao (TDP) reminded the House that the Hon'ble Finance Minister had mentioned five problem areas in this Budget, but he has failed in redressing these problems.

Shri Premdas Rai (SDF) while referring to the *Bharat Nirman Yojna* said more attention should be paid to rural areas and cattle rearing for the sake of the national economy.

Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan (VCK) feared that increase in service tax and excise duty will hit hard marginalized people like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes more than others. He appealed to the Government to roll back these tax proposals. He asserted that in some parts of Northern India, the practice of carrying night soil on the head continues unabated. This undignified labour should be eliminated. He also requested the Government to provide reservation in jobs to Muslims and other minorities based on the reports of *Rajinder Sachar Committee* and *Ranganath Mishra Commission*.

Replying to the discussion on 27 March 2012, the Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee said that one of the most important ingredients in the inflation basket is oil. Hence, the Budgetary proposals must be viewed from the perspective of the situation prevailing around us. The three main points in respect of the formulation of Budget proposals are how to achieve the domestic demand driven growth, how to achieve fiscal consolidation and how to achieve moderation in inflation. The Government has decided to establish Irrigation and Water Resources Financing Company, to raise the resources for the long-term and mid-term irrigation projects. Tax concessions have been provided for agricultural equipment either in the customs duty or in the excise duty including the warehousing facilities and interest subvention for our farmers. All these are to strengthen the domestic demand which will fuel the GDP growth and to some extent, insulate the economy from the adverse financial impact from external environment.

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

The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2012 was passed.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010: Replying on 29 March 2012, the Minister of Law and Justice and the Minister of Minority Affairs, Shri Salman Khursheed said that the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill will give statutory backing to the universally accepted values of judicial life. This Bill will replace the Judges Inquiry Act and increase public confidence in the judiciary. Regarding the issue of National Judicial Oversight Committee (NJOC), he said that under the provision of Clause 38 of the Bill, NJOC shall be entitled to take assistance of such officers of the Central Government or State Government or any agency thereof as it deems fit.

As regards the inclusion of legislators, jurists in NJOC, the considered view is that since Parliament decides the impeachment of a Judge, Members of Parliament have not been included in the Committee. Besides, the NJOC includes an eminent person to be nominated by the President.

Further, a corrective mechanism is available in the Bill and it provides the judges remedy of a Judicial Review. The quantum of punishment for making frivolous and false complaints has also been reduced. Referring to the powers to take *suo motu* action against a judge by the Oversight Committee, the Minister stated that the complaint procedure has been made very simple.

Another important issue raised is that the composition of the Investigation Committee should be indicated in the draft Bill itself. But after examining the issue, it has been felt to give flexibility to NJOC to constitute Investigation Committees depending upon the nature of the complaint. About the nomination of Judges from other High Courts in the "Complaint Scrutiny Panel" (CSP), the House may be informed that even in the High Court, the judgement of a single judge is decided by the Division Bench of the same High Court. As such, no bias is found.

As regards appointment of Judges and recruitment in the judicial service, Shri Khursheed said that the Executive endorses the recommendations made by the Collegiums both at the level of the High Courts as well as the Supreme Court. Representations have been received to restore the balance between the Executive and the Judiciary in the selection of judges. There has been a suggestion to set up a National Judicial Commission. Suggestion has also been made for having an All India Judicial Service. Both the suggestions are under consideration of the Government.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

STATE LEGISLATURES

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Sixth Goa Legislative Assembly which commenced its First Session on 19 March 2012 was adjourned *sine die* on 26 March 2012. The House was prorogued by the Governor on 2 April 2012. There were 4 sittings in all.

Speaker Pro tem: On 10 March 2012, the Governor, Shri Bharat Vir Wanchoo appointed Shri Mahadev Narayan Naik, as the Speaker *Pro tem* of the Sixth State Legislative Assembly.

Election of Speaker: On 19 March 2012, Shri Rajendra Vishwanath Arlekar, was unanimously elected as the Speaker of the Sixth State Legislative Assembly.

Election of Deputy Speaker: On 26 March 2012, Shri Anant Vishnu Shet was unanimously elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Sixth State Legislative Assembly.

Address by the Governor: On 20 March 2012, the Governor, Shri Bharat Vir Wanchoo delivered his Address to the Sixth State Legislative Assembly.

Financial business: The Chief Minister, Shri Manohar Parrikar, who also holds the Finance portfolio presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2011-2012 (Second Batch) which were discussed, voted and passed by the House. The corresponding—The Goa Appropriation Bill, 2012 (Relating to the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2011-2012 (Second Batch) was introduced, considered and passed after discussion on 20 March 2012.

Shri Manohar Parrikar, also presented the Annual Financial Statement for the year 2012-2013. The 'Vote on Account' for part of the Financial Year 2012-2013 was presented, voted and passed and the connected—The Goa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2012 was introduced, considered and passed on 26 March 2012.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Matanhy Saldanha, a sitting member of the Sixth Legislative Assembly of the State of Goa from Cortalim Constituency and former Cabinet Minister; Shri Jaisinhrao V.

* Material contributed by the Goa Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Rane, former member of the First Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu from Sattari Constituency, a veteran freedom fighter, social reformer and noted historian; Shri Narsinhbhai Lallubhai Tandel, former member of the Fifth Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu; *Padma Vibhushan* Shri Mario Miranda, a legendary cartoonist; Shri Narayan *alias* Nana Shirgaonkar, a renowned music teacher, harmonium player and *bhajan* artiste; Shri Narendra Bodke, an eminent journalist, poet, author and a literary critic in Marathi and Konkani Literature, recipient of the prestigious Maharashtra State Sahitya Parishad and the Goa Kala Academy awards; Shri Anthony Gonsalves, an eminent music composer and teacher and recipient of the prestigious Karmaveer Puraskar; Shri Rennie Colaco, veteran Konkani Theater artiste, an eminent writer, director, actor, lyricist and singer par excellence; Shri Ashok Kare, a renowned pharmacist, an eminent industrialist, President of the *Gomant Vidya Niketan*, known for his noteworthy contribution in the social and cultural sphere; Dr. Kasturi Desai, a noted writer, researcher and environmentalist and a Sahitya Academy awardee, who has the distinction of translating Mahashweta Devi's novel in Konkani '*Adhikar Aranyache*'; Smt. Sulekhabai Yeshwantrao Chowgule, wife of eminent industrialist late Shri Yeshwantrao Dattaji Chowgule and the trustee of Smt. Parvatibai Chowgule Cultural Foundation and President of Mata Secondary School at Baina; and Smt. Radhabai Kamat Chandgadkar, a renowned Kirtankar and recipient of the *Yashodamini Puraskar*.

Tributes were paid to six persons including four primary school children who lost their lives in Calvim-Aldona bus tragedy mishap. The tributes were also paid to three persons who died including a school girl in tragic school bus mishap at Usgao.

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The First Session of the Tenth Manipur Legislative Assembly commenced on 19 March 2012 and was adjourned *sine die* on 22 March 2012. There were 4 sittings in all.

Financial business: During the Session, the Chief Minister, Shri O. Ibobi Singh who also holds the Finance portfolio presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants 2011-2012; Budget Estimates 2012-2013; Vote on Accounts 2012-2013; which were discussed and passed.

* Material contributed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Ngangbam Kumarjit Singh, member of the First Manipur Legislative Assembly from 9-Thangmeiband Assembly Constituency.

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Eleventh Session of the Eleventh Nagaland Legislative Assembly commenced on 12 March 2012 and was adjourned *sine die* on 22 March 2012. The House was prorogued by the Governor on 23 March 2012. There were 8 sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: The Governor, Shri Nikhil Kumar addressed members of the House on 22 March 2012. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address was moved by Shri Vikho-o Yhoshu and seconded by Shri C. Kipili Sangtam.

The debate on the Governor's Address was initiated by the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Tokheho. Fourteen 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 four Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Nagaland Salaries, Allowances and Other Facilities of the Chief Minister, Other Ministers, Speaker, Leader of the Opposition, Deputy Speaker, Parliamentary Secretaries and Other Members of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly and Pension for Ex-Members (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012; (ii) The Nagaland Appropriation (No. I) Bill, 2012; (iii) The Nagaland Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 2012; and (iv) The Nagaland Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 2012.

Financial business: The Chief Minister, Shri Neiphiu Rio who also holds the Finance portfolio presented the (i) Supplementary Demands for Grants for Regularization of Excess Expenditure for the year 2001-02; (ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2011-12 and (iii) Annual Budget for the year 2012-13.

The discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Regularization of Excess for the year 2001-02 was taken up.

Demand Nos. 14, 18, 32, 34, 38, 40, 43, 49, 52, 58, 62, 64, 68, 70, 72 and 75 were passed by voice vote without discussion.

* Material contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat

The discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2011-12 was taken up.

Barring Demand Nos. 2, 10, 21, 23, 24, 57, 59, 65, 66, 73 and 80, Demand Nos. 1, 3 to 9, 11 to 20, 22, 25 to 56, 58, 60 to 64, 67 to 72, 74 to 79 without discussion were passed by voice vote.

The General Discussion on the Budget for the year 2012-13 was taken up in which ten members participated.

The discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants for the year 2012-13 was taken up. The Demands for Grants were moved and barring Demand Nos. 2, 10 and 80, the rest of the Demand Nos. 1, 3-9, 11-79, 81 and 82 were put to vote and passed by voice vote.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Ghutoshe Sema, former Minister and member of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly; and Shri Langkam Kuki, former member of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Fifteenth West Bengal Legislative Assembly which commenced its Fourth Session on 15 March 2012 was adjourned *sine die* on 2 April 2012. The Governor prorogued the House on the same day. There were 14 sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: The discussion on Motion of Thanks in reply to Governor's Address was held for four days. Sixty members took part in the discussion. The Motion of Thanks in reply to Governor's Address was moved by the Minister-in-charge of the Parliamentary Affairs Department and seconded by the Chief Government Whip and was adopted on 22 March 2012.

Financial business: This being the Budget Session, the Annual Financial Statement of the Government of West Bengal for the year 2012-13 was presented before the House on 23 March 2012.

The Supplementary Estimates for the year 2011-12 was presented on 26 March 2012.

On 28 March 2012, the Motion for Vote on Account was moved and adopted. The discussion and voting on the Demands for Supplementary Grants for the year 2011-12 was held on 29 March 2012.

* Material contributed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Secretariat

The Demands for Grants relating to Excess Expenditure of the Government of West Bengal for the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 were moved and voted on 29 March 2012.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Ajit Bhunia, a sitting member of the State Legislative Assembly; Shri Pradip Tah, Shri Dulal Chandra Mondal and Shri Balai Banerjee, all former members of the State Legislative Assembly, Shri Balai Ray, former member of the Lok Sabha and former Advocate General of West Bengal; Shri Sailen Manna, former Olympian and legendary footballer; Shri Sarbari Roy Chowdhury, an eminent sculptor; Shri Joydev Basu, an eminent poet; Smt. Ritu Guha and Smt. Maya Sen, both noted *Rabindra Sangeet* exponents; Smt. Bharati Devi, legendary actress of yesteryears and Shri Bijon Chowdhury, noted artist.

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

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	12 March to 22 May 2012
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	34
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	182 hours and 01 minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	6
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	47
	(ii) Introduced	21
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	8
	(iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment/recommendation and laid on the Table	2
	(v) Discussed	22
	(vi) Passed	21
	(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
	(viii) Negatived	Nil
	(ix) Part-discussed	1
	(x) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	9
	(xi) Pending at the end of the Session	55
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	205
	(ii) Introduced	53
	(iii) Discussed	2
	(iv) Passed	Nil
	(v) Withdrawn	3
	(vi) Negatived	Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	1
	(viii) Pending at the end of the Session	255
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	Nil
	(i) Notices received	1,039
	(ii) Admitted	84
	(iii) Discussed	Nil

8. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	434
9. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	634
10. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	5
(i) Notices received	292
(ii) Admitted	7
(iii) Discussions held	5
(iv) Part-discussed	2
11. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	5
12. STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS UNDER RULE 372 & 73A	56
13. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	7
(ii) Admitted	7
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	1
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	Nil
14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices Received	9
(ii) Admitted	9
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	1
(vi) Part-discussed	1
15. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	40
(ii) Brought before the House	Nil
(iii) Admitted	Nil
16. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	23,081
17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION	6,649
18. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE(S) CONSTITUTED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION	4
19. PRIVILEGE MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	22
(ii) Brought before the House	9

(iii) Consent withheld by the Speaker, Lok Sabha	Nil
(iv) Observations made by the Speaker, Lok Sabha	9

WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

20. INFORMATION COVERING THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH, 2012

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	2	2
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	—	—
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	4	—
iv)	Committee on Estimates	3	—
v)	Committee on Ethics	—	—
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	3	—
vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	2	—
viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House	3	—
ix)	Committee on Petitions	4	—
x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	2	2
xi)	Committee of Privileges	1	—
xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	12	4
xiii)	Committee of Public Undertakings	2	—
xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	2	2
xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	3	1
xvi)	General Purposes Committee	—	—
xvii)	House Committee		
	(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee		
	(b) Sub-Committee on Amenities		
xviii)	Library Committee	—	—
xix)	Railway Convention Committee	3	—
xx)	Rules Committee	—	—
JOINT / SELECT COMMITTEE			
i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	—	—
ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	1	—

DEPARTMENTALLY-RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

i)	Committee on Agriculture	7	4
ii)	Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	2	4
iii)	Committee on Coal & Steel	7	—
iv)	Committee on Defence	3	1
v)	Committee on Energy	2	—
vi)	Committee on External Affairs	10	1
vii)	Committee on Finance	9	2
viii)	Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	4	1
ix)	Committee on Information Technology	4	2
x)	Committee on Labour	4	4
xi)	Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas	3	—
xii)	Committee on Railways	3	—
xiii)	Committee on Rural Development	9	4
xiv)	Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment	5	5
xv)	Committee on Urban Development	1	2
xvi)	Committee on Water Resources	4	2

21. CELL ON PARLIAMENTARY FORUM

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	1
2.	Parliamentary Forum on Youth	1	1
3.	Parliamentary Forum Global Warming and Climate Change	1	1
4.	Parliamentary Forum on Population and Public Health	—	—
5.	Parliamentary Forum on Children	1	2
6.	Parliamentary Forum on Disaster Management	1	1

APPENDIX II
STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED
DURING THE QUARTER

1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2012 OF THE RAJYA SABHA

WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period from 1 January – 31 March 2012	No. of Reports presented during the period from 1 January – 31 March 2012
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	3	NIL
(ii)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	2	NIL
(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	NIL
(viii)	General Purposes Committee	NIL	NIL
(ix)	House Committee	1	NIL
Department-related Standing Committees:			
(x)	Commerce	4	NIL
(xi)	Home Affairs	8	4
(xii)	Human Resource Development	8	1
(xiii)	Industry	7	6
(xiv)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	6	1
(xv)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	4	1
(xvi)	Health and Family Welfare	3	NIL
(xvii)	Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	7	2
Other Committees:			
(xviii)	Committee on Ethics	NIL	NIL
(xix)	Committee on Provision of Computer Equipment to Members of Rajya Sabha	NIL	NIL
(xx)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	3	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 2012

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills [Introduced (Passed)]	Private Bills [Introduced (Passed)]	Starred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Unstarred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Short Notice Questions [Received (admitted)]
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	13.2.2012 to 29.3.2012	29	11(17)	—	898(284)	38(215)	132(102)
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	13.2.2012 to 29.3.2012	23	(17)	—	618(298)	6(201)	29(27)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	22.3.2012 to 28.3.2012	6	9(9)	—	30(28)	6(6)	3(3)
Assam L.A.	1.3.2012 to 30.3.2012	15	13(13)	—	807(280)	475(673)	175(167)
Bihar L.A.^	21.2.2012 to 4.4.2012	25	3(3)	—	4997(3404)	(822)	1108(62)
Bihar L.C.	21.2.2012 to 4.4.2012	28	(7)	—	1404(1277)	(6)	524(423)
Chhattisgarh L.A.	12.3.2012 to 4.4.2012	20	6(6)	—	1495(892)	917(700)	—
Goa L.A.	19.3.2012 to 26.3.2012	4	2(2)	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.	24.2.2012 to 30.3.2012	29	15(15)	—	8678(6391)	438(393)	1
Haryana L.A.	23.2.2012 to 9.3.2012	8	16(16)	—	438(348)	141(95)	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	23.2.2012 to 4.4.2012	27	10(14)	4	603(574)	501(474)	2(1)
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.	5.3.2012 to 31.3.2012	18	8(8)	—	802(1023)	(244)	719(222)
Karnataka L.A.	31.1.2012 to 30.3.2012	14	22(14)	—	165(165)	1017(1017)	—

Karnataka L.C.	30.1.2012 to 30.3.2012	16	13(13)	—	887(195)	243(807)	—
Kerala L.A.	1.3.2012 to 23.3.2012	10	5(5)	—	(1730)	(2607)	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	21.2.2012 to 30.3.2012	22	18(13)	—	3842(2694)	2707	—
Maharashtra L.A.	15.3.2012 to 20.4.2012	24	12(9)	4	11605(819)	67(3100)	16(1)
Maharashtra L.C.	15.3.2012 to 20.4.2012	24	1(1)	7	4881(1913)	(765)	34(4)
Manipur L.A.	19.3.2012 to 22.3.2012	4	2(2)	—	2(2)	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.	9.3.2012 to 23.3.2012	11	10(10)	—	147(141)	7(5)	—
Mizoram L.A.	20.3.2012 to 28.3.2012	7	4(4)	1	226(220)	39(37)	—
Nagaland L.A.	12.3.2012 to 22.3.2012	8	2(1)	—	81(78)	168(167)	—
Odisha L.A.	21.2.2012 to 7.4.2012	29	7(1)	—	1941(1581)	2423(2773)	1
Punjab L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.	27.2.2012 to 26.4.2012	22	24(22)	—	2632(2519)	3332(3236)	—
Sikkim L.A.	19.3.2012 to 20.3.2012	2	6(6)	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.®	30.1.2012 to 16.5.2012	37	33(33)	—	(1700)	(4964)	26
Tripura L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand L.A.	27.3.2012 to 29.3.2012	3	1(1)	—	—	—	46(1)
Uttar Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	—	—	—	—	253(234)	162(157)	—
West Bengal L.A.	15.3.2012 to 2.4.2012	14	12(12)	—	464(349)	181(136)	—
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

^ In Bihar LA, assumed that all bills introduced by Govt.

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

® Tamil Nadu-Information till May

APPENDIX III (Contd.)
COMMITTEES AT WORK / NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2012

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

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Uttar Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 ^(v)
West Bengal L.A.	7(6)	11	10	—	10	12(4)	10	—	11	11	—	—	12	3	—	299(11) ^(w)
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

- (a) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children and Disabled Welfare-3; Committee on Welfare of Minorities-2
 (b) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-1; Committee on Ethics-2
 (c) Employment Review Committee-1(1); Act Implementation Committee-1
 (d) Agriculture Industries Development Committee-12; Internal Resources Committee-5(1); Question and Calling Attention Committee-12; Tourism Development Committee-6(1); Women and Child Welfare Committee-7; Zero Hour Committee-11; Zila Parishad and Panchayati Raj Committee-34
 (e) Committee on Question and Call Attention-6(2); Nivedan Committee-8; Welfare of Minorities Committee-6; Committee on Official Language-7; Committee on Zila Parishad and Panchayati Raj-6; Implementation Committee-8; Zero Hour Committee-8
 (f) Committee Relating to the Exam on White Papers Laid on the Table-1(1); Women and Children Welfare Committee-5(1)
 (g) Panchayati Raj Committee-3; Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-2; Paper Laid on the Table Committee-2; Absence of Members Committee-1(1)
 (h) Press Advisory Committee-1
 (i) Committee on Environment-2(1); Ethics Committee-2(1); House Committee Constituted to Look into the Process of Upgradation/Creation of Health Institutions in the State and to see the Norms / Criteria evolved for such Upgradations /Creations from the Year 2002 onwards-1(1); House Committee constituted to Look into the Causes of Frequent Road Accidents Taking Place on Batote-Kishtwar Road and suggest measures for prevention of such accidents-1(1)
 (j) Nivedan Committee-6; Vidhayak Nidhi and Annusharwan Committee-7; Zero Hour Committee-7; Question and Calling Attention Committee-11; Members Convenience Committee-8(5); other Committees-6; Minority Backward Feeble Classes Committee-8
 (k) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-7; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-8; Committee on Backward Classes and Minorities-7; Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj-5; House Committee-7(1)
 (l) Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities-6; Committee on Welfare of Fishermen and Allied Workers-5; Committee on Welfare of Women; Children and Physically Handicapped-5; Committee on Welfare of Non Resident Keralites-8(1); Committee on Official Language-7(1); Committee on Environment-7; Committee on the Welfare of Youth and Youth Affairs-4; Committee on papers laid on the

- (m) Table-6; Committee on Welfare of Senior Citizens-5; Subject Committee I-1; Subject Committee II-2; Subject Committee III-1(1); Subject Committee V-2(1); Subject Committee 6-2; Subject Committee VII-1 Subject Committee IX-2; Subject Committee 10-1; Subject Committee XI-1(1); Subject Committee XII-1; Subject Committee XIII-3; Subject Committee XIV-5(3)
 Committee on Questions and Reference-4(4); Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-2; Committee on Paper Laid on the Table 4(4)
- (n) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes-8; Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-11(2); Panchayati Raj-20(2); Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-3; Paper laid on Table Committee-1
- (o) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis and nomadic Tribes (VJNT)-8; Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-11(2); Panchayati Raj-20(2); Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-3
- (p) Committee on Empowerment of Women-4
- (q) Subject Committee 2-2; Subject Committee 3-2; Subject Committee 4-2(2); Subject Committee 5-1; Estimates Committee-1
- (r) Committee on Government Assurances-(2)
- (s) Standing Committee I-5(4); Standing Committee II-2(3); Standing Committee III-1(4); Standing Committee IV-3(5); Standing Committee V-2(2); Standing Committee VI-2(3); Standing Committee 7-1(7); Standing Committee VIII-2(4); Standing Committee IX-2(2); Standing Committee X-2(3); House Committee on Environment-1; House Committee on Linguistic-1; Submission Committee-4; SLC-3(1); Ethics Committee-3(1)
- (t) Committee on Welfare of Women 7 Child-11(2); Question and Reference Committee-11; Committee on Welfare of Backward Class-26
- (u) Committee on Delegated Legislation-3(2); Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-2(1)
- (v) Committee on Rules Revision-1; Committee on Parliamentary and Social Welfare-2; Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development Authorities; Housing Board; Jila Panchayats and Municipal Corporation-5
- (w) Committee on Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakaipa-10; House Committee -12; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-11; Committee on Entitlements of the Members-3; Committee on Affairs of Women and Children -10(1); Standing committee on Agriculture; Agriculture Marketing and Fisheries-11(1); Standing Committee on Commerce and Industries; Industrial Reconstruction and Public Enterprises-10; Standing Committee on Micro and Small Scale Enterprises and Textiles and Animal Resources Development-11(1); Standing Committee on Higher Education-9; Standing Committee on School Education-11(1); Standing Committee on Environment; Forests and Tourism-11(1); Standing Committee on Finance; Excise and Development and Planning-12(2); Standing Committee on Food and Supplies; Food Processing and Horticulture and Co-operation and Consumer Affairs-11(1); Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare-9; Standing Committee on Home; Personnel and Administrative Reforms; Jails; Law; Judicial and Civil Defence-11; Standing Committee on Housing; Hill Affairs and Fire Services-11; Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs; Sports and Youth Services-11; Standing Committee on Irrigation and Waterways and Water Investigation and Development-8(1); Standing Committee on Labour-9; Standing Committee on Municipal Affairs and Urban Development-9; Standing Committee on Panchayats and Rural Development; Land and Land Reforms and Sundarban Development-10; Standing Committee on Power and Non-conventional Energy Sources-9; Standing Committee on Public Works and Public Health Engineering-11; Standing Committee on Science and Technology; Information Technology and Bio-Technology-10(2); Standing Committee on Self-Help Group and Self-Employment-10; Standing Committee on Social Welfare; Disaster Management and Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation-10; Standing Committee on Transport-10; Standing Committee on Backward Classes Welfare-9; Standing Committee on Minority Affairs-10 and Committee on Reforms and Functioning of the Committee System (2011-2012)-10.

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 2012**

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1.	The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2012	27.3.2012
2.	The Appropriation (Railways) No.2 Bill, 2012	27.3.2012
3.	The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2012	27.3.2012
4.	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2012	29.3.2012
5.	The Appropriation Bill, 2012	29.3.2012
6.	The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2012	29.3.2012

APPENDIX V
LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES
OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES
DURING THE PERIOD

1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2012

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Andhra Pradesh Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments (Amendment) Bill, 2011
2. The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011
3. The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) (Amendment) Bill, 2011
4. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualifications (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011
5. The Andhra Pradesh Promotion of Social Audit and Prevention of Corrupt Practices Bill, 2011
6. The Andhra Pradesh University of Law (Amendment) Bill, 2011
7. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2012
8. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 2012
9. The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012
10. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) (Amendment) Bill, 2012
11. The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Land (Conversion for Non-Agricultural Purposes) (Amendment) Bill, 2012
12. The Andhra Pradesh Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2012
13. The Andhra Pradesh Value Added Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012
14. The Andhra Pradesh Value Added Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 2012
15. The Andhra Pradesh Excise and the Andhra Pradesh (Regulation of Trade in Indian made Foreign Liquor, Foreign Liquor) Acts (Amendment) Bill, 2012
16. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2012
17. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2012

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Andhra Pradesh Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments (Amendment) Bill, 2011
2. The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011
3. The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) (Amendment) Bill, 2011
4. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualifications (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011

5. The Andhra Pradesh Promotion of Social Audit and Prevention of Corrupt Practices Bill, 2011
6. The Andhra Pradesh University of Law (Amendment) Bill, 2011
7. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2012
8. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 2012
9. The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012
10. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) (Amendment) Bill, 2012
11. The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Land (Conversion for Non-Agricultural Purposes) (Amendment) Bill, 2012
12. The Andhra Pradesh Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2012
13. The Andhra Pradesh Value Added Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012
14. The Andhra Pradesh Value Added Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 2012
15. The Andhra Pradesh Excise and the Andhra Pradesh (Regulation of Trade in Indian made Foreign Liquor, Foreign Liquor) Acts (Amendment) Bill, 2012
16. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2012
17. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2012

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Indira Gandhi Technological and Medical Sciences University Bill, 2012
2. The Arunachal Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2012
3. The Arunachal Pradesh University Bill, 2012
4. The Arunachal Pradesh Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2012
5. The Arunachal Pradesh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2012
6. The Venkateshwara Open University Bill, 2012
7. The Arunachal University of Studies Bill, 2012
8. The Arunachal Pradesh Public Gambling (Prohibition) Bill, 2012
9. The Arunachal Pradesh Fire Service Force (Amendment) Bill, 2012

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Assam Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2012
2. The Assam Kaziranga University Bill, 2012
3. The Assam Venture Sanskrit and Pali Education Institutions (Provincialisation of Services) Bill, 2012
4. The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2012
5. The Assam Tax on Luxuries (Hotels, Lodging Houses and Hospitals) (Amendments) Bill, 2012
6. The Assam Right to Public Services Bill, 2012
7. The Assam College Employees (Provincialisation) (Amendment) Bill, 2012
8. The Assam Junior Colleges (Provincialisation) Bill, 2012
9. The Assam Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2012
10. The Assam Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2012

11. The Assam Ground Water Control Land Regulation Bill, 2012
12. The Assam State Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill, 2012
13. The Chief Whiefs of the Legislature Parties in the Assam Legislative Assembly (Facilities) Bill, 2012

BIHAR VIDHAN PARISHAD

1. The Bihar Viniyog Vidheyak, 2012
2. The Bihar Vitt Vidheyak, 2012
3. The Bihar Viniyog (Sankya-2) Vidheyak, 2012
4. The Bihar Rajya Sarvajanic Pustakalaya evam Suchna Kendra (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
5. The Chanakya Rastriya Vidhi Viswavidyala (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
6. The Bihar Vishesh Sarvekshan evam Bandobasta (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
7. The Bihar Lokayukta (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012

BIHAR VIDHAN SABHA

1. The Bihar Viniyog Vidheyak, 2012
2. The Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-2) Vidheyak, 2011
3. The Bihar Vitt Vidheyak, 2012

CHHATTISGARH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Chhattisgarh Viniyog (No.1) Bill, 2012
2. The Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Rules (Amendment) Bill, 2012
3. The Chhattisgarh Viniyog (No.2) Bill, 2012
4. The Chhattisgarh Educational Institutional (Reservation in Admission) Bill, 2012
5. The Chhattisgarh Supplementary Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2012
6. The Chhattisgarh Government Employees (Half yearly Age) (Amendment) Bill, 2012

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Goa Appropriation Bill, 2012
2. The Goa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2012

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Institute of Infrastructure, Technology, Research and Management Bill, 2012
2. The Gujarat Public Trusts (Repeal) Bill, 2012
3. The Khadi Sarva Vishwavidyalaya (Amendment) Bill, 2012
4. The Gujarat Professional Technical Educational Colleges or Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Fixation of Fees)(Amendment) Bill, 2012
5. The Bhavnager University (Amendment) Bill, 2012
6. The Vir Narmad South Gujarat University (Amendment) Bill, 2012
7. The Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University (Amendment) Bill, 2012
8. The Gujarat (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2012

9. The Gujarat Private Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2012
10. The Gujarat Electricity Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2012
11. The Gujarat Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 2012
12. The Gujarat Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) (Second) Bill, 2012
13. The Gujarat Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) (Third) Bill, 2012
14. The Gujarat Medicare Service Persons and Medicare Service Institutions (Prevention of Violence and Damage or Loss of Property) Bill, 2012
15. The Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 2012

HARYANA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Punjab Labour Welfare Fund (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2012
2. The Maharshi Dayanand University (Amendment) Bill, 2012
3. The Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya Khanpur Kalan (Amendment) Bill, 2012
4. The Kurukshetra University (Amendment) Bill, 2012
5. Chaudhary Devi Lal University (Amendment) Bill, 2012
6. The National Law University Haryana Bill, 2012
7. The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Haryana Amendment Bill, 2012
8. The Haryana Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2012
9. The Haryana Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2012
10. The Haryana Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2012
11. The Haryana Registration and Regulation of Societies Bill, 2012
12. The Haryana Private Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2012*
13. The Haryana Rural Development (Amendment) Bill, 2012
14. The Haryana Murrah Buffalo and other Milch Animal Breed (Preservation and Development of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Developmant Sector) Amendment Bill, 2012
15. The Haryana Private Health Sciences Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission, Fixation of Fee and Maintenance of Educational Standards) Bill, 2012
16. The Haryana Development and Regulation of Urban Areas (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2012

JHARKHAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Jharkhand Viniyog (Sankhya-1) Vidheyak, 2012
2. The Jharkhand Sthaniya Nidhi Lekha Sampariksha (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
3. The Jharkahand Rajkoshiya Uttardayitva Avam Budget Prabandhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
4. The Jharkahand Griha Rakshak (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
5. The Jharkhand Viniyog (Sankhya-2) Vidheyak, 2012
6. The Jharkhand Manoranjan Kar Vidheyak, 2012
7. The Jharkhand Vigyapan Kar Vidheyak, 2012
8. Sainath Vishwavidyalaya Jharkhand Vidheyak, 2012

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Karnataka Janapada Vishwavidyalaya Bill, 2011
2. The Karnataka Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011
3. The Sahyadri Heritage Development Authority Bill, 2011
4. The Karnataka Municipalities and Certain Other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2011
5. The Karnataka Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2012
6. The Karnataka Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012
7. The Karnataka Appropriation Bill, 2012
8. The Karnataka Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2012
9. The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2012
10. The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2012
11. The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2012
12. The Karnataka Municipal Corporations and Certain Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012
13. The Karnataka Professional Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Fixation of Fee) (Special Provisions) Bill, 2012

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011
2. The Karnataka Janapada Vishwavidyalaya Bill, 2011
3. The Karnataka Municipalities and Certain Other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2011
4. The Sahyadri Heritage Development Authority Bill, 2011
5. The Karnataka Appropriation Bill, 2012
6. The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2012
7. The Karnataka Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012
8. The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2012
9. The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2012
10. The Karnataka Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2012
11. The Karnataka Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2012
12. The Karnataka Municipal Corporations and Certain Other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012
13. The Karnataka Private Medical Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2012
14. The Karnataka Professional Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Fixation of Fee) (Special Provisions) Bill, 2012

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Payment of Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2011
2. The Payment of Salaries and Allowances (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011
3. The Kerala Payment of Pension to Members of Legislature (Amendment) Bill, 2011

4. The Kerala Appropriation Bill, 2012
5. The Kerala Appropriation (Vote of Account) Bill, 2012

MADHYA PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA

1. The Madhya Pradesh Rajkoshiya Uttardayitva evam Budget Prabandhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
2. The Madhya Pradesh Vaasasthan Dakhalkaar (Bhoomi Swami Adhikaron kaa Pradan kiya jana) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2012
3. The Madhya Pradesh Viniyog Vidheyak, 2012
4. The Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank-2) Vidheyak, 2012
5. The Madhya Pradesh Rajmarg Nidhi Vidheyak, 2012
6. The Madhya Pradesh Jan Shiksha (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012*
7. The Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Viswavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
8. The Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Viswavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
9. The Madhya Pradesh Vidyut Shulk Vidheyak, 2012
10. The Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Raj evam Gram Swaraj (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012*
11. The Madhya Pradesh VAT (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
12. The Madhya Pradesh Sthaniya Kshetra main Maal kai Pravesh par Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
13. The Madhya Pradesh Bilasita, Manoranjan, Aamod evam Vigayapan Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
14. The Madhya Pradesh Vriti Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
15. The Madhya Pradesh Bandi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
16. The Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sadasya Vetan, Bhatta tatha Pension (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012*
17. The Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Adhyaksha tatha Upadhyaksha evam Neta Pratipaksha Vetan tatha Bhatta Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012*
18. The Madhya Pradesh Mantri (Vetan tatha Vatta) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2012*

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Maharashtra Municipal Council, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2011
2. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation and the Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Bill, 2012
3. The Bombay City Civil Court (Amendment) Bill, 2012
4. The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Levy, Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2012
5. The Maharashtra Groundwater (Development and Management) Bill, 2009
6. The Maharashtra Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 2011
7. The Bombay Electricity Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2012
8. The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2012
9. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2012
10. The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2012

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Bombay Electricity Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2012
2. The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2012
3. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2012
4. The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2012
5. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation and the Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Bill, 2012
6. The Bombay City Civil Court (Amendment) Bill, 2012
7. The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Levy, Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2012
8. The Maharashtra Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 2011
9. The Maharashtra Groundwater (Development and Management) Bill, 2009
10. The Bombay Primary Education and the Maharashtra Employees of Private Schools (Conditions of Service) Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2011

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Manipur Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2012
2. The Manipur Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2012

MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Meghalaya (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products including Motor Spirit and Lubricants Taxation) (Amendment) Bill, 2012
2. The Meghalaya Heritage Bill, 2012
3. The Meghalaya Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2012
4. The Meghalaya Professions, Traders, Callings and Employments Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2012
5. The Meghalaya Fire and Emergency Services Bill, 2012
6. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2012
7. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2012
8. The Meghalaya Private Universities (Regulation of Establishment and Maintenance of Standards) Bill, 2012
9. The Meghalaya Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2012
10. The Meghalaya State Finance Commission Bill, 2012

MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Mizoram Appropriation Bill, 2012
2. The Mizoram Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2012
3. The Mizoram (Prevention of Government Land Encroachment) (Amendment) Bill, 2012
4. The Mizoram Municipality (Disclosure of Assets and Furnishing of other Information) Bill, 2012

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Nagaland Salaries, Allowances and Other Facilities of the Chief Minister, other Ministers, Speaker, Leader of Opposition, Deputy Speaker, Parliamentary Secretaries and Other Members of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly and Pension for Ex-Members (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012

2. The Nagaland Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2012
3. The Nagaland Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2012
4. The Nagaland Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2012

ODISHA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Odisha Appropriation Bill, 2012

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Rajasthan Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2012
2. The Rajasthan Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2012
3. The Rajasthan Appropriation (Vote on Account) (No.3) Bill, 2012
4. The Rajasthan Finance Bill, 2012*
5. The Rajasthan Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2012
6. The University of Engineering and Management, Jaipur Bill, 2012
7. The Geetanjali University, Udaipur Bill, 2012
8. The National Law University, Jodhpur (Amendment) Bill, 2012
9. The Maharaj Vinayak Global University, Jaipur Bill, 2012
10. The Rajasthan Private Universities' Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012
11. The V.I.T. University, Jaipur Bill, 2012
12. The Career Point University, Kota Bill, 2012
13. The Rajasthan Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012
14. The Rajasthan Special Courts Bill, 2012*
15. The JECRC University, Jaipur Bill, 2012
16. The Sangam University, Bhilwara Bill, 2012
17. The Rajasthan Ayurved Nursing Council Bill, 2012*
18. The Poornima University, Jaipur Bill, 2012*
19. The Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement Bill, 2012*
20. The Rajasthan Ministers' Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 2012
21. The Rajasthan Right to Hearing Bill, 2012*
22. The Rajasthan Legislative Assembly (Officers and Members Emoluments and Pension) (Amendment) Bill, 2012*

SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Sikkim Shops and Commercial Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2012*
2. The Sikkim Local Fund Audit Bill, 2012
3. The Sikkim Appropriation ((Vote on Account 2012-2013) Bill, 2012
4. The Sikkim Appropriation (Second Supplementary Demand for Grants 2011-2012) Bill, 2012
5. The Sikkim Disposal and Destruction of Documents and Records Bill, 2012*
6. The Sikkim Siddhesvara Dham (Amendment) Bill, 2012

***TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders (Amendment) Bill, 2012

* For Tamil Nadu, Bills passed upto 29.3.2012

2. The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 2012
3. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012
4. The Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage (Amendment) Bill, 2012
5. The Tamil Nadu National Law School Bill, 2012
6. The Tamil Nadu Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2012
7. The Tamil Nadu Value Added (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012
8. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2012
9. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 2012
10. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Bill, 2012
11. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2012
12. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2012

UTTARAKHAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Uttarakhand Appropriation (Votes on Account) Bill, 2012

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The West Bengal Medical Council (Temporary Supersession) (Amendment) Bill, 2012*
2. The West Bengal Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas Bill, 2012
3. The West Bengal Finance Bill, 2012
4. The West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 2012
5. The West Bengal Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2012
6. The West Bengal Appropriation (Excess Expenditure, 2003-2004, 2004-2005 and 2005-2006) Bill, 2012*
7. The West Bengal Advocates Welfare Corporation Bill, 2012
8. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2012*
9. The West Bengal Minorities Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2012*
10. The West Bengal Legislature (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill, 2012*
11. The West Bengal Official Language (Amendment) Bill, 2012*
12. The West Bengal Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 2012*

* Bills awaiting assent

APPENDIX VI
ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND
STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD
1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2012

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
UNION GOVERNMENT					
-Nil-					
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL					
1.	The Andhra Pradesh Promotion of Social Audit and Prevention of Corrupt Practices Ordinance, 2012	24.1.2012	14.2.2012	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	30.1.2012	14.2.2012	—	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Andhra Pradesh Value Added Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	2.2.2012	14.2.2012	—	Replaced by Legislation
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY					
1.	The Andhra Pradesh Promotion of Social Audit and Prevention of Corrupt Practices Ordinance, 2012	24.1.2012	14.2.2012	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	30.1.2012	14.2.2012	—	Replaced by Legislation

3.	The Andhra Pradesh Value Added Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	2.2.2012	14.2.2012	—	Replaced by Legislation
HARYANA					
1.	The Haryana Rural Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011	20.1.2012	23.2.2012	9.3.2012	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Haryana Rural Development (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	13.2.2012	23.2.2012	9.3.2012	Replaced by Legislation
JHARKHAND					
1.	The Jharkhand Rajkoshiya Uttardayitva Avam Budget Prabandhan (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2012	1.2.2012	5.3.2012	—	—
2.	Jharkhand Manoranjan Kar Adhyadesh, 2011	18.2.2012	5.3.2012	—	—
KERALA					
1.	The Kerala Advocate Clerks Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	16.1.2012	5.3.2012	11.4.2012	—
2.	The Kerala Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	16.1.2012	5.3.2012	11.4.2012	—
3.	The Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	17.1.2012	5.3.2012	11.4.2012	—
4.	The Kerala Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	17.1.2012	5.3.2012	11.4.2012	—

5.	The Kerala Local Authority (Prohibition of Defection Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	17.1.2012	5.3.2012	11.4.2012	—
6.	The Mahatma Gandhi University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	17.1.2012	5.3.2012	11.4.2012	—
7.	The Legislative Assembly (Removal of Disqualifications) Amendment Ordinance, 2012	10.1.2012	5.3.2012	11.4.2012	—
8.	The Kerala State Water Resources Regulatory Authority Ordinance, 2012	16.1.2012	5.3.2012	11.4.2012	—
9.	The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	18.1.2012	5.3.2012	11.4.2012	—
10.	The Kerala Municipality (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	18.1.2012	5.3.2012	11.4.2012	—
11.	Kerala Lifts and Escalators Ordinance, 2012	18.1.2012	5.3.2012	11.4.2012	—
12.	Kerala Tolls (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	18.1.2012	5.3.2012	11.4.2012	—
13.	The Kerala Document Writers, Scribes, and Stamp Vendors' Welfare Fund Ordinance, 2012	30.1.2012	5.3.2012	11.4.2012	—
14.	The Cochin University of Science and Technology (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	30.1.2012	5.3.2012	11.4.2012	—
15.	The Kerala University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	30.1.2012	5.3.2012	11.4.2012	—
16.	The Kannur University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	30.1.2012	5.3.2012	11.4.2012	—

17.	The Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	30.1.2012	5.3.2012	11.4.2012	—
18.	The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	11.2.2012	5.3.2012	11.4.2012	—
19.	The University laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	11.2.2012	5.3.2012	11.4.2012	—
20.	The Kerala Health Service Persons and Healthcare Service Institutions (Prevention of Violence and Damage to Property) Ordinance, 2012	11.2.2012	5.3.2012	11.4.2012	—
21.	The Kerala State Housing Board (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	16.2.2012	5.3.2012	11.4.2012	—
MADHYA PRADESH					
1.	The Madhya Pradesh Rajkoshiya Uttardiyta evam Budget Prabandhan (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2012	12.1.2012	22.2.2012	—	The Madhya Pradesh Rajkoshiya Uttardiyta Avam Budget Prabandhan (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2012
MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL					
1.	The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchyats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	18.1.2012	15.3.2012	20.4.2012	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Maharashtra Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	1.2.2012	15.3.2012	20.4.2012	—

3.	The Bombay Electricity Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	10.2.2012	15.3.2012	20.4.2012	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Mumbai Municipal Corporation and the Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	12. 03.2012	15.3.2012	20.4.2012	Replaced by Legislation
MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY					
1.	The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	18.1.2012	15.3.2012	24.4.2012	—
2.	The Maharashtra Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	1.2.2012	15.3.2012	24.4.2012	—
3.	The Bombay Electricity Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	10.2.2012	15.3.2012	24.4.2012	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Mumbai Municipal Corporation and the Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	12.3.2012	15.3.2012	24.4.2012	Replaced by Legislation
RAJASTHAN					
1.	The Geetanjali University, Udaipur Ordinance, 2011	25.10.2011	27.2.2012	—	—
2.	The University of Engineering and Management Jaipur Ordinance, 2011	25.10.2011	27.2.2012	—	—
3.	The Maharaj Vinayak Global University, Jaipur Ordinance, 2012	25.1.2012	27.2.2012	—	—

TAMIL NADU					
1.	The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	23.1.2012	31.1.2012	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	24.1.2012	31.1.2012	—	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	25.1.2012	31.1.2012	—	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	25.1.2012	31.1.2012	—	Replaced by Legislation
UTTAR PRADESH VIDHAN PARISHAD					
1.	The Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta tatha Up-Lokayukta (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2012	—	—	22.3.2012	—
WEST BENGAL					
1.	The West Bengal Medical Council (Temporary Supersession) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	13.2.2012	20.3.2012	—	Replaced by Legislation

APPENDIX VII
A. PARTY POSITION IN 15TH LOK SABHA (STATE-WISE) (AS ON 1.3.2012)

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	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Jharkhand	14	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	28	6	18	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Kerala	20	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	29	12	16	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	48	17	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	21	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	13	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	25	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	39	8	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	80	22	10	22	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	42	6	1	-	-	-	19	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
UNION TERRITORIES																						
A & N Islands	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NCT of Delhi	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	543	204*	114	22	21	20	19	18	16	14	11	9	9	6	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	2

APPENDIX VII (CONTD.)

States	JMM	MLK SC	RSP	TRS	AIM EIM	AGP	AIUDF	BVA	BPF	HJC (BL)	JVM (P)	KC (M)	MDMK	NPF	SDF	SP	VCK	YSRC	IND	Total Vacan cies
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	41
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Assam	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	39*
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Jharkhand	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Kerala	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	48
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	39
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
West Bengal	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	42
UNION TERRITORIES																				
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
NCT of Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	540*

* Excluding Speaker, LS

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 Musilmeen; 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 Aaghad; CPI(M)-Communist Party of India (Marxist); CPI-Communist Party of India; DMK-Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; HJC(BL)-Harjana 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 (Prajantrik); 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-Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi.

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 8 MAY 2012)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Seats	INC	BJP	SP	CPI (M)	JD (U)	AIA-DMK	BSP	CPI	*Others	IND	Total	Vacancies	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
STATES															
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 ^(a)	—	18	—	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
3.	Assam	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 ^(b)	—	7	—	
4.	Bihar	16	—	4	—	—	9	—	—	—	3 ^(c)	—	16	—	
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	
6.	Goa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
7.	Gujarat	11	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	
8.	Haryana	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ^(d)	—	5	—	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 ^(e)	—	4	—	
11.	Jharkhand	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 ^(f)	1	6	—	
12.	Karnataka	12	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	—	
13.	Kerala	9	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	—	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	
15.	Maharashtra	19	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 ^(g)	—	19	—	
16.	Manipur	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
17.	Meghalaya	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ^(h)	—	1	—	
18.	Mizoram	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	1	—	
19.	Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ^(j)	—	1	—	
20.	Orissa	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 ^(k)	1	10	—	
21.	Punjab	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 ^(l)	—	7	—	
22.	Rajasthan	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	
23.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 ^(m)	—	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 ^(p)	—	18	—
25. Tripura	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
26. Uttarakhand	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
27. Uttar Pradesh	31	2	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	2	30	1
28. West Bengal	16	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	9 ^(p)	1	16	—
UNION TERRITORIES															
29. The NCT of Delhi	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
30. Puducherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
31. Nominated	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 ^(p)	—	10	2
TOTAL	245	70	49	8	8	11	11	9	5	15	3	65	7	242	3

Others

(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

- (a) TDP-5
 (b) AGP-2, BPF-1
 (c) RJD-2, LJP-1
 (d) INLD-1
 (e) J&KNC-2
 (f) AITC-1, JMM-1
 (g) NCP-6, SS-4
 (h) NCP-1
 (i) MNF-1
 (j) NPF-1
 (k) BJD-7
 (l) SAD-3
 (m) SDF-1
 (n) DMK-7
 (o) AITC-8, AIFB-1
 (p) Nominated-8

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE / UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURES

States/Union territories	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI(M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	295	154	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	113 ^(a)	3	278	17
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	90	37	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	46 ^(b)	4	90	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	60	46	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	5 ^(c)	1	60	—
Assam L.A.	126	78	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 ^(d)	2	126	—
Bihar L.A.	243	4	91	—	1	—	—	118	—	23 ^(e)	6	243	—
Bihar L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh L.A.	91	39	49	—	—	—	2	—	—	1 ^(f)	—	91	—
Goa L.A.	40	9	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 ^(g)	5	39	1
Gujarat L.A.	182	55	121	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	2	182	—
Haryana L.A.	90	46	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	32 ^(h)	7	90	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	89	18	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	55 ⁽ⁱ⁾	4	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.	82	13	19	—	—	—	—	2	—	45 ^(j)	2	81	1
Karnataka L.A.	225	71	120	—	—	—	—	—	26	1	7	225	—
Karnataka L.C.	75	18	40	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	2	74	1
Kerala L.A.	141	39	—	44	13	2	—	—	4	36 ^(k)	2	140	1
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	231	66	152	—	—	—	7	—	—	2 ^(l)	3	230	1
Maharashtra L.A.	289	82	47	1	—	61	—	—	—	73 ^(m)	24	288	1
Maharashtra L.C.	78	22	11	—	—	23	—	—	—	11 ⁽ⁿ⁾	9	76	2
Manipur L.A.	60	42	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	17 ^(o)	—	60	—
Meghalaya L.A.	60	28	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	12 ^(p)	5	60	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mizoram L.A.	40	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 ^(e)	—	40	—
Nagaland L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Odisha L.A.	147	27	6	—	1	4	—	—	—	104 ^(f)	5	147	—
Punjab L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.	200	102	79	3	—	—	—	1	—	2 ^(g)	13	200	—
Sikkim L.A.	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 ^(h)	—	32	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	235	5	—	10	8	—	—	—	—	211 ⁽ⁱ⁾	—	234	1
Tripura L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand L.A.	71	32	31	—	—	—	3	—	—	5 ^(j)	—	71	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	100	3	9	—	—	—	63	—	—	20 ^(k)	4	—	1
West Bengal L.A.	295	42	—	39	2	—	—	—	—	209 ^(l)	2	294	1
UNION TERRITORIES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puduchery L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

⊙ Excluding Speaker/Chairman

- a) Telegu Desam Party (TDP)-86; Telengana Rashtra Samiti (TRS)-16; All India Majlis Itehad UI Muslimeen (AIMIUL)-7; Lok Satta Party-1; YSR Congress Party-2; Nominated-1
- b) Telegu Desam Party (TDP)- 18; Telengana Rashtra Samiti (TRS)-2; All India Majlis Itehad UI Muslimeen (AIMIUL)-2; Progressive Democratic Front-8; Democratic People Front-4 and Nominated-12
- c) All India Trinamool Congress-5
- d) Asom Gana Parishad (AGP)-10 Bodo Land Peoples Front (BPF)-12; All India Trinamool Congress (TMC)-1 and All India United Democratic Front (AIUDF)-18
- e) Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD)-22; Lok Janshakti Party-1

- f) Nominated-1
- g) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-3; Goa Vikas Party-2
- h) Indian National Lok Dal (INLD)-30; Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD)-1; Haryana Janhit Congress Party-1
- i) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM)-18; Jharkhand Vikas Morcha-11; All Jharkhand Students Union Party-5; Rashtriya Janata Dal-5; Jharkhand Party-1; Jai Bharat Samanta Party-1; Marxist Co-ordination-1; Jharkhand Janadhikar Manch-1; Rashtriya Kalyan Paksha-1 and Communist Party of India (Male)-1
- j) National Conference-29; Peoples democratic Party-21; Panthers Party-3; J&K Democratic Party Nationalist-1 and Peoples Democratic Front-1
- k) Muslim League Kerala State Committee-20; Kerala Congress (M)-9; Socialist Janata (Democratic)-2; Kerala Congress (B)-1; Revolutionary Socialist Party (Baby John)-1; Kerala Congress (Jacob)-1 and RSP-2
- l) Samajwadi Party-13 and Nominated-1
- m) Shiv Sena-7 and Peasants and Workers Party of India-1
- n) Shiv Sena-45; Maharashtra Navnirman Sena-12; Peasants and Workers Party-4; Samajwadi Party-3; Jan Saurajya Shakti-2; Bahujan Vikas Aghadi-2; Bharip Bahujan Mahasagha-1. Loksangram-1; Rashtriya Samaj Party-1; Swabhimani Party-1 and Nominated-1
- o) AITC-7; Manipur State Congress Party-5; Naga People Front-4 and Lok Jan Shakti Party-1
- p) UDP-10 and HSPDP-2
- q) Mizo National Front-3; Mizoam People's Conference-2; Zoram Nationalist Party-2 and Mara Democratic Front-1
- r) Biju Janata Dal-104
- s) Samajwadi Party-1 and Loktantrik Party-1
- t) Sikkim Democratic Front-32
- u) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagan-150; Desia Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam-29; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-23; Puthali Makkal Katchi-3; Manithaneyya Makkal Katchi-2; Puthiya Tamizagam-2; All India Forward Block-1; Nominated-1
- v) Samajwadi Party-13; Sikhhak Dal-7
- w) U.K.D.-1; Nominated-1 and Others-3
- x) All India Trinamool Congress-184; All India Forward Block-11; RSP-7; Samajwadi Party-1; Democratic Socialist Party-1; Gorkha Janmukti Morcha-3; Socialist Unity Centre of India (Communist)-1 and Nominated-1

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