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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT TO PARLIAMENT

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

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

The President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind, addressed members of both the Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 29 January 2018.

We reproduce below the text of the Address.

--- Editor

Honourable Members,

I welcome you all to the Joint Sitting of the Two Houses of Parliament. We have all recently celebrated the festivals of Pongal, Bihu, Lohri, Makar Sankranti and Vasant Panchami. For us, the Republic Day is also a major festival. The presence of Heads of States and Governments of ten ASEAN countries during this year's Republic Day celebrations added a special dimension to our vision of 'Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam'.

2018 is an important year for realising our vision of a New India. I am confident that peoples' representatives present here, who have come from different parts of the country, would play an active role in accelerating this great journey for the development of our nation.

Honourable Members,

The architect of our Constitution, Baba Saheb Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar used to say that political democracy cannot survive without social and economic democracy. Guided by this fundamental spirit of the Constitution and committed to the welfare of weaker sections, my Government is working towards strengthening social justice and economic democracy and to usher ease of living for the common man.

Perhaps no one had imagined that construction of toilets could also contribute towards social justice. Construction of toilets not only protects their dignity but also fosters a feeling of social justice in women. The movement for social justice is becoming widespread day by day. It is our collective responsibility to pay a befitting tribute to Pujya Bapu by making the country Swachh by 2019 when we celebrate the 150th birth anniversary of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi.

Here in this House, there are many like me who for years have seen women collecting firewood for cooking. They and their children had no option but to endure the ill effects of smoky kitchens causing disease and suffering. 'Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana' has empowered these poor women to enjoy equal rights with their privileged counterparts thereby addressing a hitherto ignored aspect of social justice. So far, under this scheme, over 3 crore 30 lakh cooking gas connections have been provided.

Honourable Members,

For decades, the dignity of Muslim women has remained captive to political cost-benefit. Now the Nation has an opportunity to emancipate them from this situation. My Government has tabled a Bill on Triple Talaq in Parliament. I hope that the Parliament will soon pass it into a law. The law on Triple Talaq, once enacted, will also enable Muslim sisters and daughters to live a life of self-respect with courage.

To eradicate discrimination against daughters, my Government had introduced the 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' scheme. Seeing its positive results, the scheme has been extended from 161 districts to 640 districts.

The Government has also taken a big step by amending the Maternity Benefit Act. It now provides for 26 weeks of paid leave in place of 12 weeks. Working women will now be able to devote more time towards their new born children during their crucial formative years.

Honourable Members,

My Government which feels for the poor is implementing schemes for further strengthening economic democracy in the country. We are moving towards bridging the gap between the country's banking system and the poor completely. Under the 'Jan Dhan Yojana', so far, about 31 crore bank accounts have been opened for the poor. Women have especially benefitted from the scheme with the percentage of Savings Bank accounts held by them going up to more than 40 per cent from the earlier 28 per cent.

To make bank credit accessible to the poor and middle class and to encourage self-employment, my Government has facilitated provision of credit without insisting on bank guarantee. Through easy access to credit, people are now able to fulfil their dream of setting up their own enterprise. Under the 'Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana', about 10 crore loans have been sanctioned so far and more than ₹4 lakh crore worth of loans have been disbursed. About 3 crore first time beneficiaries have received assistance under this scheme for self employment.

The endeavour of the Government towards strengthening economic and social democracy is helping redefine our national life. These efforts are establishing a new social order in the country which provides equal opportunity to the poor to march ahead.

Honourable Members,

The highest priority of my Government is to remove various difficulties faced by farmers and to raise their standard of living. The schemes of my Government are not only removing their hardships but also reducing the expenditure incurred by them on farming.

As a result of Government's policies and the hardwork of farmers, a record production of more than 275 million tonnes of food grain and about 300 million tonnes of horticultural produce has been achieved in the country.

My Government is committed to doubling of farmers' income by 2022. To ensure remunerative price to the farmers for their produce, the agriculture mandis are being connected online. So far, agricultural commodities valued at about ₹36 thousand crore have been traded on e-NAM portal.

The work of completing 99 Irrigation projects that were held up for decades is in progress.

Government is also protecting the interests of farmers by giving production bonus on pulses and oil seeds. As a result of Government's policy for pulses, their production went up by more than 38 per cent as compared to last year, which is a record.

To prevent damage to agriculture produce before it reaches the market and to ensure its safe storage, "Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana" has been launched. The supply chain and infrastructure in the agricultural sector are being modernized under this scheme. To enhance the income of farmers, an ambitious scheme has been introduced in the Dairy sector under which a 'Dairy Processing Infrastructure Development Fund' with a corpus of ₹11 thousand crore is being set up. While on one hand, my Government's policies have helped in increasing the production of urea, on the other, mandatory 100 per cent Neem coating of urea has eliminated its black marketing. The work on reopening of fertilizer plants at Gorakhpur, Barauni, Sindri, Talcher and Ramagundam is progressing at a fast pace.

Honourable Members,

My Government is working actively and with sensitivity to remove the feeling of economic insecurity among the poor, farmers and senior citizens. Under 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana', farmers are being provided affordable and simple crop insurance services. During 2017, under Rabi & Kharif crops, 5 crore 71 lakh farmers were provided protective coverage under this scheme. Similarly, my Government has introduced insurance schemes for the poor at a premium of 1 rupee per month and 90 paise per day. More than 18 crore poor have been covered under the 'Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana' and 'Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana' and about ₹2 thousand crore has been paid out as claims. My Government is also committed towards social security of senior citizens. Under the 'Atal Pension Yojana', about 80 lakh senior citizens have benefitted.

Honourable Members,

Following the path of Ekatm Manav-vad (Integral Humanism) propounded by Deen Dayal Upadhyaya, my Government is developing mechanisms to ensure that benefits of development reach the poorest of the poor.

About 2 lakh 70 thousand Common Service Centres have been set up that provide digital services at low cost, even in the remotest areas of the country.

Under the 'Bharat Net Project', the Government is providing broadband connectivity to 2 lakh 50 thousand Gram Panchayats. In the first phase, more than one lakh Panchayats have

already been connected. This project will play a major role in taking e-health, e-education, e-governance and e-commerce to each village of the country.

To illuminate the lives of the poor and to enable them to move forward on the path to development, my Government is providing electricity connections to 4 crore poor people under the “Saubhagya” Yojana.

To ensure that benefits of development reach all sections of society, my Government is actively pursuing the work of connecting all villages under the ‘Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana’. As compared to 2014 when only 56 per cent of the villages had road connectivity, now more than 82 per cent villages mostly in far flung and inaccessible areas have been connected by roads. Our target is to provide road connectivity to every village by 2019.

To ensure availability of two square meals to every poor person, effective enforcement of National Food Security Act is necessary. The distribution of food grains at cheap rates under this Act is being made transparent and leakage proof in all States of the country.

Honourable Members,

Working for the upliftment and dignity of all weaker and deprived sections of society is my Government’s priority.

My Government is sensitive towards the aspirations of every section of society and has introduced a Constitution Amendment Bill to provide Constitutional Status to the National Commission for Backward Classes.

A Commission has been constituted to examine the sub-categorization of backward classes so that the benefits of higher education and jobs can be availed by the most backward sections among the backward classes.

Minimum Support Price of several forest produce collected by the tribal people has been increased.

Lives of lakhs of people in tribal areas especially in the North East region are dependent on bamboo industry. Inclusion of bamboo in the category of tree had adversely affected livelihoods associated with it. Keeping in mind these difficulties, my Government has excluded bamboo from the category of tree. This has now provided freedom to cut, transport and use bamboo.

Adivasi Swatantrata Sangram Sangrahalayas are being established to honour the invaluable contribution of tribal communities in the independence struggle. Recently, the foundation stone of first such museum was laid in Kevadia, Gujarat on the banks of Narmada, near the Sardar Sarovar Dam. Proposals of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chattishgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur and other States are also under consideration.

Honourable Members,

There are more than 2 crore 50 lakh Divyang jan in our country. My Government is continuously working with utmost sensitivity towards their empowerment and economic inclusion. Government has enacted the 'Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016'. Provision has been made for 4 per cent reservation in government jobs and 5 per cent reservation in higher education for Divyang jan. In the last three years, over 6 thousand camps have been organised benefitting more than 9 lakh needy Divyang jan with necessary aids and assistive devices.

Honourable Members,

Committed to "Empowerment and not Appeasement", my Government is making intensive efforts for economic, social and educational empowerment of the minorities.

Employment opportunities have been provided to the youth belonging to Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Parsi and Jain communities through programmes, such as, 'Seekho Aur Kamao', 'Ustad', 'Garib Nawaz Kaushal Vikas Yojana', 'Nai Roshni' etc.

More than 45 lakh students have also benefitted from scholarships, fellowships, skill development and coaching schemes during the last one year.

Keeping in mind the objective of womens' empowerment, for the first time since independence, the restriction on women above 45 years of age to perform Haj pilgrimage unaccompanied by their male relatives has been removed. This year, more than 1300 women are going on Haj pilgrimage without Mehram.

Honourable Members,

With a sensitive approach towards providing housing with availability of water-electricity-toilet facility to all, my Government is targeting to provide a house to every poor and homeless household by the year 2022.

Over the last three and a half years, more than 93 lakh houses have been constructed by the Government in rural and urban areas. Under the 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban', interest subvention of 6 percent is being provided to the poor. In addition, for the first time, two new schemes have been launched keeping the middle class in mind.

Honourable Members,

One of the major worries of the poor and middle class relates to treatment of diseases. The financial burden of treatment of disease further aggravates the suffering. A new 'National Health Policy' has been formulated by my Government for providing better and affordable healthcare facilities to the poor and middle class. In addition, under the 'National AYUSH Mission', traditional methods of treatment, such as, Yoga and Ayurveda are being promoted. It gives me pleasure to share with you that:

- Through the 'Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi' Kendras, 800 different medicines are being made available to the poor people at affordable rates. More than 3 thousand such kendras have been established in the country.
- Under the 'Deendayal Amrut Yojana', over 5200 lifesaving branded medicines and surgical implants are being provided through 111 outlets at discounts ranging from 60 per cent to 90 per cent.
- In addition to medicines for heart patients, the cost of stent has been reduced up to 80 percent. The cost of knee implant has also been regulated.
- Under the 'Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme', in over 500 districts, more than 22 lakh dialysis sessions for 2.25 lakh patients have been conducted at discounted rates.
- To enhance the availability of doctors, 7 thousand post graduate seats and over 13 thousand MBBS seats have been approved.
- To ensure quality and transparency in medical education, Government has also introduced the 'National Medical Commission Bill' in the Lok Sabha.
- I am happy to inform that the annual rate of increase in immunization coverage in the country has increased from 1 percent to 6.7 percent. This has benefitted children living in far-flung and particularly tribal areas of our country. Recently, my Government has also launched the 'Intensified Mission Indradhanush'.

Honourable Members,

Education provides the foundation for building the future of the Nation. My Government is committed to strengthening and modernising School and Higher Education system in the country.

My Government has approved over 2400 'Atal Tinkering Labs' under 'Atal Innovation Mission', in order to inculcate a spirit of entrepreneurship and creativity in children at an early age.

My Government has approved setting up of a 'National Testing Agency' as an autonomous and self-sufficient organization to conduct all examinations of higher educational institutions in the country.

To ensure a bright future for the youth, my Government is working actively towards setting up of 20 'Institutes of Eminence'. Under this Mission, selected public sector institutions will be provided financial assistance of ₹10 thousand crore.

A law has also been enacted to provide autonomy to all 'Indian Institutes of Management' in order to upgrade them further.

Honourable Members,

Our country is the youngest among all nations in the world. My Government is implementing programmes like Start Up India, Stand Up India, Skill India Mission, Mudra Yojana to provide self-employment to the youth and to enable them to fulfill their dreams.

My Government has recently approved two schemes – 'SANKALP' and 'STRIVE' for skill development of youth in line with the needs of the industry.

Enterprises or companies creating new employment opportunities are being provided financial assistance under the 'Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana'. Over 20 lakh people have benefited under this scheme.

About 5 lakh youth have benefitted under the 'National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme'.

Our workers play a central role in Nation Building. Sensitive towards safeguarding their interests, my Government is continuously working for reforms in Labour laws.

My Government has increased the minimum wage of workers by more than 40 per cent. The number of registers for compliance of Labour laws has also been reduced from 56 to 5. All returns are now filed online on the Shram Suvidha Portal.

Honourable Members,

Excellence in sporting arena is viewed as an indicator of progress in the world. Alive to all round development of youth, my Government is working towards registering an effective presence in sports on the world stage.

In recent months, International Sports Competitions like FIFA Under-17 World Cup and Asian Athletic Championship have been successfully organized in the country. This has not only enhanced the prestige of the country in the sports arena but has also increased attraction towards sport disciplines like Football.

My Government has started an ambitious campaign namely 'Khelo India Programme' with an outlay of over ₹1750 crore.

For transparent selection of talented sportspersons, a 'Sports Talent Search Portal' has been started.

A scheme has been launched to provide stipend of ₹6 lakh per annum to one thousand talented sportspersons.

Honourable Members,

The cultural heritage of our country is a part of our identity and provides the foundation for 'Ek Bharat- Shreshtra Bharat'.

It is a matter of pride for us that recently Kumbh Mela was included in the list of 'Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity'. Last year, UNESCO has accorded Ahmedabad the status of India's first 'Heritage City'. Chennai, on account of its glorious tradition of music, has been included in the list of Creative Cities by UNESCO.

It is my Government's continuous endeavor to preserve and protect our historical heritage through programmes such as 'Swadesh Darshan' and 'Amrut Yojana'.

Honourable Members,

Our Space programme contributes immensely in providing right information in a timely manner to farmers, fishermen, students, scientists, thus contributing to the development of the country. Towards this end, India's ambitious space programme is accomplishing new heights in promoting national development and in furthering regional and international cooperation.

For the first time in the world, 104 Satellites were launched successfully at one go by ISRO.

In June 2017, the first developmental flight of India's GSLV MK-III was successfully launched which marked an important step in taking forward the launch capability of the country.

Last year on 5th May, ISRO launched the South Asian Satellite which demonstrated India's commitment towards sharing benefits of its technical capabilities with neighbouring countries.

This year on 12th January, ISRO made the country proud by successfully launching the PSLV-C40. On this day, ISRO also scored a century of satellites launched.

Honourable Members,

In this modern era of digital connectivity, my Government is continuously working towards ensuring that our countrymen and future generations are able to harness the power of digital technology. The Digital India Mission is proving to be a milestone in providing due recognition and in securing the rights of the poor and deprived.

My Government is implementing the largest Digital Literacy Programme of the world under the 'Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharata Abhiyan'. So far, one crore people have been made digitally literate.

'BHIM App' is playing a major role in promoting digital transactions. The recently launched 'Umang App' has made more than 100 public services available on mobile phones.

'Aadhar' has helped in securing the rights of the poor by eliminating middlemen. At present, Digital Payments are being carried out in more than 400 schemes of the Government. As a result, it has become possible to provide Government benefits to the genuine beneficiaries. Till now, more than ₹57 thousand crore have been prevented from going into the wrong hands.

As a result of commendable efforts in the field of electronic manufacturing, the number of mobile companies in the country have gone up from a mere 2 in 2014 to 113. This has helped in providing new employment opportunities to our youth in small towns of the country.

Honourable Members,

Digital and physical connectivity play a big role in country's balanced development. My Government is striving towards enhancing connectivity and is equipping the transport sector to meet the challenges of the 21st century. Modern transport arrangements are being developed in a manner that different modes complement each other.

Railways remain the main mode of transport even today and that is why investment in Railways for capacity development and modernization is being enhanced continuously. My Government is committed to the construction of world class Railways. Work on Mumbai-Ahmedabad High speed bullet train has commenced.

My Government has formulated a new Metro Rail Policy which lays emphasis on 'last mile connectivity'. Presently, Metro work is in progress in 11 cities of the country.

Recently, my Government has approved an ambitious programme for development of highways namely 'Bharatmala'. A provision of ₹5 lakh 35 thousand crore has been made for this. Under this project, in order to enhance National Corridor Efficiency, about 53 thousand km. of National Highways have been identified.

Under 'Jalmarg Vikas Pariyojana', major projects on Ganga river have started in Varanasi, Sahibganj, Farakka and Haldia.

Under the 'Sagarmala programme', works on Special Economic Zone in Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust and 'Smart Port Industrial Cities' in Paradip and Deen Dayal Port Trust have been taken up.

To provide air connectivity to smaller cities and to enable the lower middle class, middle class and young people to fly, "Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik" or 'UDAN' scheme has been launched. While only 76 airports of the country were connected with commercial flights since Independence, under the aegis of 'UDAN', work has been initiated to connect 56 airports and 31 helipads in a short span of 15 months. So far, flights have commenced from 16 such airports.

Along with improving connectivity, these schemes are also generating new employment opportunities.

Honourable Members,

For the first time, increase in Power generation capacity in the country has exceeded the target. Today, India has become a net exporter of power.

My Government has ensured power availability to States at cheap rates by completing work on the 'One Nation, One Grid'. Schemes worth ₹1.5 lakh crore have been implemented to strengthen the power distribution network in all villages and towns of the country. The work of electrifying 18 thousand villages is also nearing completion.

As of now, more than 28 crore LED bulbs have been distributed under 'UJALA scheme' and the private sector has also sold over 50 crore LED bulbs. This has resulted in an annual saving of over ₹40 thousand crore in the electricity bills for poor and middle class. In addition to conserving the environment, this has also resulted in an annual saving of 10 thousand crore units of electricity to the nation.

Mission to save electricity and efforts to increase electricity production are moving hand in hand. In last three years, solar energy generation has increased by seven times.

With Indian efforts, the International Solar Alliance has now become a legal entity. Its headquarter has been set up in India.

Honourable Members,

With the objective of taking the benefits of development to every part of the country, my Government is working with sensitivity towards achieving the hopes and aspirations of the people of North-East.

To accelerate the pace of development of this area, North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme has been sanctioned recently, with 100 percent central assistance. Under this scheme, projects relating to drinking water supply, energy, education and health will be completed.

To strengthen electricity transmission and distribution network in the North Eastern States, Government has sanctioned schemes worth ₹10 thousand crore in the last three years.

In Mizoram, a Hydro Electric Power Project constructed at a cost of ₹913 crore has been dedicated to the nation recently.

My Government is also striving to enhance road connectivity in the Northeast.

Work on Agartala-Akhaura rail-link which will connect India and Bangladesh is progressing rapidly.

Shillong –Tura road project was dedicated to the people last year in December. This road will improve connectivity in the entire North-East region.

Last year, the longest river-bridge of the country- Dhola-Sadiyaa- was also dedicated to the nation. This bridge has reduced distance between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh by 165 kilometers.

My Government has also decided to develop the Barak River as National Waterway-16.

Honourable Members,

Due to regular efforts of the Central and State Governments, there has been a significant improvement in internal security of the country. The North East has also witnessed an improvement in the security situation. There has been a reduction in incidents of Naxal-Maoist violence. For this, the enlightened citizens of the region, our military, paramilitary and police forces deserve to be congratulated. We commend all our security personnel and pay heartfelt tribute to the martyrs.

Terrorist violence in the interiors of Jammu & Kashmir is directly related to cross-border infiltration. With better coordination, our Army, Para-Military Forces and Jammu-Kashmir Police are giving a befitting response to the perpetrators.

My Government has kept open the path of dialogue with those who wish to shun violence and join the main stream, while reposing faith in the Constitution of India. In the past three years, maximum number of youth influenced by the Naxal-Maoist ideology, have surrendered and joined the main stream.

My Government has also recently sanctioned a scheme of more than ₹18 thousand crore for the modernization of Police Forces.

The policy related to Strategic Partnership in Defence Manufacturing sector has also been given a final shape. This will encourage maximum participation of private sector in the manufacture of major defence platforms and equipment and would provide a fillip to employment generation.

My Government has fulfilled its commitment of 'One Rank One Pension' and disbursed arrears of more than ₹10 thousand crore to over 20 lakh retired armed forces personnel.

Honourable Members,

Service to humanity is an integral part of India's cultural heritage. Because of these values, India has always remained the First Responder in times of crises, such as the earthquake in Nepal, flood calamity in Sri Lanka and drinking water crisis in Maldives.

Today, all Indians residing in any corner of the world are confident that in case of a crisis, their Government will provide them with a safe passage to the country. More than 90 thousand Indians stranded abroad have been safely brought back since 2014.

Due to the successful diplomatic efforts of my Government, there has been a new found respect for India. As a result, India has been able to secure representation in the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, International Maritime Organization and Economic and Social Council. In a keenly contested election to the International Court of Justice, India emerged victorious.

Subsequent to inclusion in the Missile Technology Control Regime last year, India has been inducted as a member in the Wassenaar Arrangement and Australia Group this year. This success has come after a long wait and with prolonged efforts and is an important achievement of my Government.

The commencement of operations at Chabahar Port is a historic event. First shipment of wheat has been sent to Afghanistan through this Port. An Air-corridor between India and Afghanistan has been made operational this year and shipment of freight has started. Ties with Indian Diaspora are being progressively strengthened. On 9th January this year, on the occasion of 'Parvasi Bhartiya Divas', a Conference of Parliamentarians of Indian origin was organized for the first time in which elected representatives from 24 countries participated. The Ministry of External Affairs, in collaboration with Department of Posts, has embarked upon a comprehensive programme for expansion of Passport services in the country. Under this programme, establishment of 251 Passport Service Kendras has been announced, of which 60 centres have started functioning.

Honourable Members,

To consolidate the foundation of development in the country, my Government has taken up the strengthening of financial institutions on priority. As a result of this, India's growth rate remained impressive despite global economic slow-down. During the first quarter of 2016-17, the economy witnessed a temporary slowdown in GDP growth. The second quarter of 2017-18, however, has seen a reversal of this trend. In the last 3 and a half years, the rate of inflation as well as Government's fiscal and current account deficits have, on an average, shown a decline. In 2017, Foreign Exchange Reserves have risen to a level of more than US dollar 410 billion. Appropriate policies adopted by my Government have contributed to an increase in Foreign Direct Investment from US Dollar 36 billion to US Dollar 60 billion during the last three years.

Honourable Members,

With a view to resolving the problems of citizens, my Government has accorded priority to simplification of procedures. In the last three years, 1428 obsolete laws have been repealed and this is a continuous process.

Working towards achieving robust and inclusive development, my Government is striving to institutionalize honesty and develop transparent systems in the country.

To achieve economic integration of the country, my Government has introduced GST which is the biggest tax-reform since Independence. My Government has also constituted the National Anti-profiteering Authority so that benefits of lower prices of goods and services are passed on to the consumers.

My Government is also committed to revitalizing the banking system and to make it transparent. It has been decided to re-capitalise the public sector banks by infusing more than ₹2 lakh crore of capital in them.

Our fight against corruption continues. Towards this end, registration of about 3 lakh 50 thousand dubious companies has been cancelled in the last one year.

To bring transparency in government procurement and to provide opportunity to maximum number of entrepreneurs, a new system - Government E-market place has been created by the name of GeM. With the help of GeM portal, even the smallest of entrepreneurs are now capable of selling their products to Government.

To give preference to Make in India in public procurement, a new policy has been formulated. This policy promotes domestic manufacturing and services which in turn would create new opportunities for employment.

The Central Government is working together with States for creating a favourable business environment.

As a result of these efforts of my Government, India has moved up from 142nd to 100th rank in the Ease of Doing Business ranking of the World Bank. This has improved the credibility of the country in the global market.

Honourable Members,

The effort of my Government is to achieve welfare of the people through public participation. My Government is taking feedback by communicating with the youth, women, farmers, entrepreneurs, students, workers and also from the people of civil society. Their suggestions are being incorporated in the policies and decisions of the Government.

Honourable Members,

Citizens alive to the state of governance in the country are concerned about the frequent elections in one part of the country or another, which adversely impact the economy and development. Frequent elections not only impose a huge burden on human resources but also impede the development process due to the promulgation of the model code of conduct. Therefore, a sustained debate is required on the subject of simultaneous elections and all political parties need to arrive at a consensus on this issue.

Honourable Members,

Nation building is a continuous process in which each citizen of the country has a role to play. It is our responsibility to exhibit exemplary conduct before the nation. The completion of time bound goals towards Nation Building is our collective responsibility.

Attaining these goals by 2022, when the Nation celebrates the 75th year of Independence, would not only fulfill the dream of our freedom fighters and founding fathers but also strengthen the foundation of New India.

Dream of a New India does not belong to one political party or organization. It is an embodiment of the aspirations and expectations of 1 hundred 30 crore countrymen. To fulfill this dream, we all have to work together with complete dedication.

Come, let us all work towards achieving the ideals of equality and fraternity enshrined in our Constitution. Let us move ahead together in one direction with full commitment and energy towards creating a glorious India.

Jai Hind!



Hon'ble President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind arriving in procession at the Central Hall of Parliament House to address the Members of both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on 29 January 2018.

**INAUGURAL AND CONCLUDING ADDRESSES OF THE SPEAKER,
LOK SABHA, SMT. SUMITRA MAHAJAN AT THE SIXTH
COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION, INDIA
REGION CONFERENCE, HELD IN PATNA, BIHAR.**

The Sixth Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, India Region Conference, was held in Patna, Bihar from 16 to 19 February, 2018. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, inaugurated and addressed the Conference on 17 February 2018 and chaired the Plenary Sessions. She also addressed in the Concluding Session of the Conference.

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

--- Editor

Inaugural Address delivered on 17 February 2018:

It gives me immense pleasure to welcome you all to the 6th Conference of the CPA, India Region. I congratulate the Speakers and Chairpersons of newly elected Legislative Assemblies and Councils of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Goa and Gujarat attending this conference for the first time.

I heartily congratulate the Honourable Chief Minister, Shri Nitish Kumar ji from this forum. I think there is no need for any introductory description of his political maturity, understanding and connection with the masses. Under the leadership of Honourable Chief Minister, Shri Nitish Kumar ji the growth rate of Bihar is showing encouraging trends. "Development with Justice" is the concept which is being followed by him. To achieve the objectives of this concept he has made well planned efforts to provide good governance to the people of Bihar. The State Government has achieved remarkable objectives in the field of prohibition and in power sector. A lot of work has been carried out in respect of social reforms. The health of citizens, economic status of families is showing positives trends and domestic violence and strife, social crimes are declining day by day. Social awareness has been created against the custom of dowry with the formation of Human Chain. I am fully sure that every citizen of this state will feel safe and secure and gain prosperity under his able leadership.

I extend a hearty welcome to Hon. Emilla Monjowa Lifaka, Chairperson of Executive Committee of CPA, Shri Akbar Khan, Secretary General, CPA and distinguished guests from various member countries of CPA and I wish them a pleasant stay in India.

I heartily congratulate and thank Honourable Speaker of Bihar Legislative Assembly, Shri Vijay Chaudhary and Bihar Government for organising CPA, India Region Conference and for their warm hospitality.

Patliputra alias Patna is the place of origin of eternal Indian cultural values and has a glorious history, traditions and culture. It is a place of knowledge, education, culture and also the cradle of democracy and its evolution.

Bihar is known for great personalities belonging to the fields of Spirituality, Knowledge, Science, Art, Culture, democracy, Philosophy such as Bhagwan Buddha, Mahavir, Ashok, Chankya, Acharya Nagarjuna, Aryabhata, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan and Ramdhari Singh Dinkar.

I am sure that effective and meaningful deliberations will be held in the 6th conference of CPA, India Region. In the year 2015 we actively participated in the last conference held in Goa. Enriching deliberations were held on various subjects providing valuable contributions. The theme of the conference was "Strengthening of Parliamentary Democracy".

The Theme of this conference is – Role of Parliament and Parliamentarians in achieving Sustainable Development Goals – which is very much relevant and contemporary. "Role of Parliamentarians in Development Agenda" and "Legislature and Judiciary – two important pillars of democracy" are the other two topics on which we will be deliberating in the next couple of days.

17 Goals and 169 Targets of SDGs are to be achieved by 2030 and other main objectives which are to be achieved are eradication of poverty and starvation, promotion of gender equality and conservation of environment.

If we study the SDGs thoroughly then we will find that these goals are simply the International reflection of our Indian culture, values and traditions. The values inculcated, taught and followed in our family and society in India are all included in the SDGs. The concept of sustainability in development is discussed in SDGs and sustainability is the soul of Indian culture.

In Indian families we have been inculcating the values for taking care of Natural Resources like water bodies, flora and fauna and to retain their sustainability. We individually, socially, spiritually, religiously and in a familial way relate ourselves with the different manifestations of mother nature. We also worship rivers, trees and animals seeing in them the various attributes of mother nature.

We also have the tradition of Sacred Grooves. In our country we have many such Sacred Grooves like Gandhmardan, Nimishyaaryana, Dankaraaryana etc. These grooves naturally provide habitats for different flora and fauna of environment.

It is clear from an old text of Sanskrit. I quote:-

"समुद्रवसने देवि पर्वतस्तनमंडले।

विष्णुपत्नी नमस्तुभ्यं पाद-स्पर्श क्षमस्व मे ॥

"

It means – Dressed in the flowing robes of the seas and oceans (just like a draped saree), with mountains as your breasts (source of life giving nectar in the forms of rivers). O consort of Vishnu, I Salute you and beg forgiveness for touching you with my feet.

You might all know about the Chipko Movement of Uttarakhand for saving trees and it gives me immense pleasure to inform you that total forest cover of India is grown by 1% i.e. 8021 Sq. Km.

At present the focus of India's development reflect SDGs. All the schemes of the Government under Minimum Government and Maximum Governance are closely connected with SDGs i.e. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Crop Insurance Scheme, Linking of various schemes with Aadhaar, National Health Insurance Policy (SDG No.3), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samridhi Yojana (SDGs No.5), Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan (SDG No.6), Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana (SDG No. 3 & 7), Pradhan Mantri Aawaas Yojana (SDG No.8). All these schemes inherently targeting one or other goals of SDGs. There are many schemes which are furthering the cause of SDGs like Digital India, Make in India, Stand Up India, Start Up India, Adarsh Gram Yojana, Skill Development etc are proving themselves as game changer.

Climate Change is serious problem being faced by one and all. Natural Disasters, Environmental changes are various manifestations of it and it is severely affecting the lives of poor people and particularly women.

Government is promoting Green and Clean Energy, Organic Farming, Pollution Control and other such measures for the protection of environment.

The best thing we can do to reduce the pollution and to save the environment is "Reduce, Reuse, Recycle".

"जीवने यावद् आदानं श्यात् प्रदानं ततोधिकम्,

इत्येशाप्रार्थना अस्माकम् भगवन् परिपूर्यतम्।।

"

It means that "O God I pray to you to fulfill my this desire that whatever life gives me, I must repay it with dividends."

It is widely acknowledged that in order to succeed in achieving the SDGs, Parliamentarians have a vital role to play. The SDGs are a reflection of the hopes and aspirations of the people.

It is imperative that Members of Parliament get fully involved in implementation of SDGs. Parliamentarians can help accelerate the implementation of these goals through laws, House debates, parliamentary oversight, committee hearings, working with civil society organizations, giving relevant inputs during the budget discussions, cooperation with the Executive and by actively participating in events like seminars, workshops and conferences in order to create awareness.

It is the duty of elected representatives that they must ensure the proper implementation of policies and programmes of the Government to ensure that the benefits of these policies and programmes reaches up to the people of the deprived sections of the society so that the objective of Antyodaya is achieved in a real sense.

The democracy of India is live and vibrant. In order to raise the level of discussions in the Parliament and to provide information about complex issues in a simple form to the Legislators, Speaker's Research Initiative was established on 23rd July, 2015. Up to now 23 Workshops have been conducted for interaction between subject experts and Member of Parliaments.

On 19th February 2017 it was decided in the Indore Declaration adopted during the South East Asian Speaker's Summit that during every session of Parliament we would allot a day to discuss the important issues related with SDGs. On nine occasions in a House of our Parliament we have deliberated on different issues concerning SDGs. I have written a letter to all the Chief

Ministers to discuss various issues of SDG in their Legislative Assemblies and I got a very encouraging response.

Media is the fourth pillar of democracy. The media has to play a constructive role in democracy and in the interest of our country. Media workshops are very important for positive and purposeful reporting and understanding of the functioning of legislative bodies. With this spirit during the workshop Lok Sabha Secretariat has informed the media about the various programmes being organised in Lok Sabha in respect of SDGs. This is to attract the attention of the media towards the SDGs so that it would constructively report about the various Governmental and non-Governmental efforts being taken in the implementation of SDGs.

Along with SDGs the other theme to be discussed in this conference is "Relationship between the Legislature and Judiciary – the two important pillars of democracy." This theme is very important and interesting.

As custodian of the interests of the nation, every organ of democracy is accountable to the people. Legislature is accountable to the people by way of elections, Executive's accountability is ensured through the oversight of Legislature and in this way Judiciary is also accountable to the people as the custodian of the rights of the people its sole responsibility is to protect the supremacy of our constitution. It is envisaged as a institution which contains the excessive use of powers by the Government.

In our Sanatan Dharm vyavastha, moral conduct (sadachar) is described as the first and foremost Dharma.

"यस्मिन् देशे यह आचारः पारंपर्यक्रमागतः।

वर्षानाम सान्तरालानां ससदाचार उच्यते॥

"

Religion, Ethos, Justice and Politics follow the path of this moral conduct (sadachar). "नहि सत्यार्थ परमो धर्मः अहिंसा परमो धर्मः" (Truth and Non-violence are the ultimate duties) It is the righteous path of justice system. Justice system regulate and create order in the society and nation and gives them a proper shape. With justice system only order is maintained in the society.

It is mentioned in the Kautilya's ArthShastra that:-

"तदेतत् क्षत्रस्य क्षत्रं यद्धर्मः। तस्माद्धर्मात्परं

नास्ति।

अथो अबलीयान् बलीयांसमाशंसते धर्मेण। यथा राज्ञा
एवम्॥ "

(It means that Law is the king of kings, nobody is above the purview of law. The power of a king along with the power of Law protects the weak from the powerful. Therefore we must work in our Legislatures judiciously in accordance with law.)

We have always respected the powers and rights of Judiciary in our Legislatures. Our Presiding Officers of legislative bodies always strive to ensure that their relations with the Judiciary always remain in tandem as per the dignity and spirit our constitution. Likewise, while exercising its powers of judicial review, the judiciary must respect the separation and balance of the powers amongst the constitutional institutions as provided in the constitution.

India has successfully integrated its diversity in the institutionalized democracy. The effect of civil society and network of citizens is clearly reflected in the process of policy formation. Criticism and dissent particularly through the media and intellectual discourse are an integral part of our democracy. The statement of Dr. Rajendra Prasad during the constitution assembly debates is still relevant.

"We have prepared a democratic Constitution. But successful working of democratic institutions requires in those who have to work them, willingness to respect the view points of others, capacity for compromise and accommodation. Many things which cannot be written in a Constitution are done by conventions. Let me hope that we shall show those capacities and develop those conventions."

Independence is incomplete without good governance. Many a times as elected representatives we dwell upon several issues to support them or reject them, our policies are criticised and appreciated, but with my long parliamentary experience I would like to mention that if we devote ourselves selflessly for the cause of public welfare and antyodaya, it will strengthen our democracy.

No development is possible and sustainable unless it has a human face. As Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay ji, India's leading political and mass leader once said, 'Integral humanism is the basis for development as it espouses indigenous economic model that puts the human beings at a centre stage.'

This is not the first or the last conference on the theme of SDGs. The implementation of SDGs is a continuous process and this type of programmes justify their objectives only when if

we perform our duties with full devotion in letter and spirit and rope in maximum people in the process of development.

I hope you would find these deliberations useful and insightful. I am sure we will go back as better informed persons on the subjects discussed here. I thank the Bihar Government and the Legislative Assembly Secretariat for their warm hospitality and excellent arrangements made for the Conference.

Thank You.

Concluding Address delivered on 18 February, 2018:

It is a matter of great satisfaction that we have successfully deliberated upon the theme of the Conference in the last two days. I deeply appreciate each one of you for your active participation and meaningful contributions in making this discourse lively and relevant. I am sure the deliberations of the last two days would be of great help to us in our efforts to face the future challenges and in policy formulation. I am greatly enthused by the active participation and response of the delegates in the discussions.

Hon'ble Governor of Bihar, Shri Satyapal Malikji is present here. He is resourced with prolonged, vivid political experience. He is down to earth person with progressive ideology and completely dedicated towards his political principals. He has taken out his precious time to attend this conference from his busy schedule. We heartily welcome him here. I am sure that the people of Bihar on the path of progress will be benefitted from his vast experiences.

The theme of this conference '*Role of Parliament and Parliamentarians in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals*' is very relevant and apt as Parliaments and Parliamentarians play a very crucial role in ensuring the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Friends, as we all know, Parliaments are powerful agents of change. In the attainment of SDG's, Parliaments ratify the international agreements, translate the SDGs into enforceable national laws, monitor their implementation and ensure that the government is accountable to the people.

Our Parliaments have ensured that sustainable development priorities are reflected in the national and local budgets and adequate financial resources are allocated for achieving the post-2015 goals.

Distinguished delegates, our parliament started the process of understanding SDGs much before they were formally adopted in September, 2015. It was in July, 2015 when the Hon'ble Prime Minister inaugurated the Speaker's Research Initiative (SRI), SDGs was one of the focused areas of discourse. Subsequently, several workshops have been organized as part of the SRI work programme to sensitize our Parliamentarians on various aspects of the agenda of the SDGs.

A National Conference of Women Legislators was also organized in New Delhi in March 2016, on the theme 'Women Legislators: Building Resurgent India'. The aim of the Conference was to discuss the developmental issues and explore the areas where the women legislators can act as catalysts for facilitating the socio-economic development.

During the BRICS Women Parliamentarians Forum held at Indore in February, 2017 on the theme - 'Women Parliamentarians- Enablers for Achieving SDGs' we had succeed in inter connecting SDGs during our global deliberations.

As all of you would agree, the SDGs offer an opportunity to all of us to improve people's lives and the health of the planet we live in. As peoples' representatives, there is an enormous expectation on each one of us to be at the forefront of these imperatives. In the *Quito Declaration* adopted at the 128th IPU Assembly in Ecuador, March 2013 we had reiterated our resolve to play a central role in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Friends, the two subjects under the main theme, namely, 'Parliament's role in the development agenda' and '*Legislature & Judiciary- Two important Pillars of Democracy*' are also of immense relevance today. I am happy that we could deliberate on them seriously here.

We, as parliamentarians, have a critical role to play in ensuring accountable, inclusive, participatory and transparent governance only through which we can effectively pursue the development agenda.

As a parliamentarian, I feel that we need to focus on knowledge building, institutionalization of the best parliamentary rules, practice and procedures in a way that will facilitate their engagement with the development agendas at the regional, national and sub-national levels so as to maximize the welfare of our constituents.

The second subject - *'Legislature & Judiciary- Two important pillars of Democracy'* assumes significance in the wake of efforts by the government to implement the long overdue judicial reforms. The Legislature, the Executive and the judiciary are independent in their own spheres. All the three organs of the state are complementary and supplementary to one another as they collectively work for the welfare of the people.

Parliament and the judiciary, as we all know, share a very delicate relationship. The Constitution accords an important place to the judiciary. The Supreme Court is the ultimate arbiter in the interpretation of the Constitution. Our Constitution makers had conferred the power of judicial review upon the judiciary to ensure that various organs of the state function within the framework of the Constitution and that none violate its provisions.

A decision has been taken unanimously in 6th India Region Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, Patna that activities and programmes related to the issues of topical importance may be promoted under CPA, India Region, so that we can organize possible required programmes and activities as per our charter. This proposal was accepted unanimously CPA India Region Headquarter also proposed to provide all possible co-operation and guidance.

Speaker Research Initiative (SRI) has been set up in Lok Sabha on 23 July 2015 to provide vivid knowledge in various subjects to the Members of Parliament. This provide a platform to discuss various policy related issues for the purpose of establishment interaction with the subject specialists, members of civic societies and academicians. SRI provide such services and co-operation to all state branches also as per requirements.

Parliament of India organized 'National Women Legislator's Conference' for the first time in New Delhi in the year 2016 and this year 'National Legislator's Conference is being organized on the subject 'we for development' on 10-11 March, 2018 at New Delhi.

Friends, we are thankful to the Hon'ble Speaker, Bihar Legislative Assembly, Shri Vijay Kumar Chaudhary; Hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Nitish Kumar; Hon'ble Ministers of the Government of Bihar; Officers and employees of Bihar Legislative Assembly and various Departments of the Bihar Government and other agencies for their wholehearted co-operation in making this Conference a grand success and for extending a warm welcome to all the delegates here. I would also like to thank all the delegates whose participation in the deliberations here have enriched all of us.

I also place on record my appreciation for the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and their team of officers and staff for their committed endeavours for making this a meaningful exercise.

Thank you.

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

138th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU): The 138th Assembly of the IPU was held in Geneva, Switzerland from 24 to 28 March, 2018. Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambi Durai led an Indian Parliamentary Delegation consisting of Dr. (Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, MP; Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey, MP; Shri Nagendra Singh, MP; Dr. Hari Babu Kambhampati MP; Dr. Uma Saren, MP; and Dr. Vikas Mahatme, MP and participated in the General debate of the Assembly on the overall theme of '*Strengthening the Global Regime for Migrants and Refugees: the Need for Evidence-based Policy Solutions*'. All members of the delegation attended the Assembly. Members of the delegation also attended the meeting of the Asia-Pacific Geo Political Group (APG) of IPU, meetings of the Governing Council of IPU, meetings of the Four Standing Committees of IPU. Meetings of the IPU Advisory Group on Health, Forum of Young Parliamentarians and Forum of Women Parliamentarians were also attended by the Members of the delegation. Members also participated in the two panel discussions on the subject "*Why are Women still Underrepresented in Politics*" and "*Ensuring Accountability and Over Right for Adolescent Health*".

Shri P.C. Koul, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation and attended the meetings of the Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments (ASGP) on behalf of the Secretary- General, Lok Sabha.

On the sidelines of the Assembly, bilateral meetings were held with the heads of the parliamentary delegations from Bhutan and Mongolia. Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha also met the President of the IPU, H.E Gabriela Cuevas Barron.

As regards the election/nomination to the vacant posts in IPU bodies, Shri Anil Desai, MP, Rajya Sabha, was elected as the President of the Standing Committee on Democracy and Human Rights, the Third Standing Committee of IPU and Smt. Poonam Maadam, MP, Lok Sabha was elected as a member of the Bureau of the Forum of Women Parliamentarians of IPU.

Meetings / Functions held under the Auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG):-

I. Meetings of Award Committee

(i) A meeting of Award Committee to select Outstanding Parliamentarians for the years 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 was held on 5 January, 2018 at 1600 hours in Hon'ble Speaker's Committee Room, Parliament House. During the deliberation it was decided to include selection of Outstanding Parliamentarian for the year 2017 in the Agenda and postponed the Meeting for 25 January, 2018. The meeting was presided by Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

(ii) A meeting of Award Committee to select 'Outstanding Parliamentarian' for the years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 was held at 1600 hours on 25 January, 2018 at the residence of Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha (20, Akbar Road, New Delhi). The Award Committee selected Dr. Najma A. Heptulla, Member of Rajya Sabha for the year 2013; Shri Hukmdev Narayan Yadav, Member of Lok Sabha for the year 2014; Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Member of Rajya Sabha for the year 2015; Shri Dinesh Tivedi, Member of Lok Sabha for the year 2016; and Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Member of Lok Sabha for the year 2017. The meeting was presided by Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

II. Meetings of Executive Committee of the IPG

(i) A meeting of Executive Committee of the IPG was held at 1600 hours on 19 January, 2018 in Speaker's Committee Room, Parliament House. The meeting was presided by Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and President, Indian Parliamentary Group.

(ii) The meeting of Executive Committee of the IPG was held at 14:00 Hours on 29 January, 2018 in Speaker's Committee Room, Parliament House. The meeting was presided by Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha who is also the President of the Indian Parliamentary Group.

III. Meetings of Parliamentary Friendship Groups

(i) **India-Vietnam:** A briefing meeting of India-Vietnam Parliamentary Friendship Group headed by Dr. K. Keshava Rao, Member of Rajya Sabha and President of the Group was held at 1600 hours on Tuesday, 02 January, 2018 in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House

Annexe (PHA). Director (South) from the Ministry of External Affairs briefed the Members of the Group on various issues pertaining to India-Vietnam Relations.

(ii) India-China: A briefing meeting of India-China Parliamentary Friendship Group headed by Shri Ramen Deka, Member of Lok Sabha and President of the Group was held at 1600 hours on Thursday, 04 January, 2018 in Committee Room 'D', PHA. Joint Secretary (EA) from the Ministry of External Affairs briefed the Members of the Group on various issues pertaining to India-China Relations.

(iii) India-Russia: (i) A meeting of India-Russia Parliamentary Friendship Group headed by Smt. Hema Malini, MP (LS) and President of the Group was held with the visiting delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture of Russian Federal led by Mr. Sergey Beletskiy, Deputy Minister of Russian Federation at 1500 hours on 13 February, 2018 in Committee Room 'B', PHA. Joint Secretary (ERS) from the Ministry of External Affairs briefed the Members of the Group on various issues pertaining to India-Russia Relations.

(ii) A meeting of the India-Russia Parliamentary Friendship Group headed by Smt. Hema Malini, Member of Lok Sabha and President of the Group was held with the visiting delegation led by Mr. Andrey Klishas, Chairperson of the Committee on Constitutional Legislation and State-Building of Council of Federation Assembly of the Russian Federation at 1700 hours on 3 April, 2018 in Committee Room No.1, Parliament House Annexe Extension Building, New Delhi. Joint Secretary (ERS) from the Ministry of External Affairs briefed the Members of the Group on various issues pertaining to India-Russia Relations.

(iv) India-Republic of Korea: A meeting of India-Republic of Korea Parliamentary Friendship Group headed by Shri Sunil Kumar Singh, Member of Lok Sabha and President of the Group was held with the Korean Delegation led by Hon'ble Song Young Gil, President of Republic of Korea-India Parliamentary Friendship Group at 1500 hours on Tuesday, 27 February, 2018 in Committee Room No.1, Extension to Parliament House Annexe Building. A representative from the Ministry of External Affairs [Joint Secretary (EA)] briefed the Members of the Group on various issues pertaining to India-Republic of Korea Relations.

(v) India-Mongolia: A meeting of India-Mongolia Parliamentary Friendship Group headed by Shri Rattan Lal Kataria, Member of Lok Sabha and President of the Group was held with the Minister of Defence of Mongolia at 1700 hours on Thursday, 08 March, 2018 in Committee Room No.1, Extension to Parliament House Building. Joint Secretary (EA)

from the Ministry of External Affairs briefed the Members of the Group on various issues pertaining to India-Mongolia Relations.

National Legislators' Conference: A National Legislators' Conference was held in Parliament House Complex, New Delhi on 10 and 11 March, 2018 under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group. The Theme of the Conference was '*WE FOR DEVELOPMENT*'. The Conference was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 10 March, 2018. Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha addressed the distinguished gathering after the inauguration of the Conference. The Secretary-General, Lok Sabha proposed the Vote of Thanks. A Group Photograph of all delegates was held after the Inauguration Ceremony.

The Conference was attended by Members of the Union Cabinet, Members of Parliament and Presiding Officers and Members of the State Legislative Assemblies/Councils. On the occasion, an Exhibition on the theme of the conference was also organised by the Parliamentary Museum and Archives in the Parliament House Annexe. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and other delegates visited the exhibition.

Plenary Session was held on the theme of the Conference. During the Session Shri Amitabh Kant, CEO, Niti Aayog made a presentation on aspirational districts and Shri Suresh Prabhu, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry addressed the august gathering. Dr. M. Thambi Durai, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Chairperson of the Session made the concluding Remarks.

During the Conference Parallel Sessions were held in on the topics, *viz* (i) Role of Legislators in Development Process; and (ii) Optimum Utilization of Resources in Development.

Shri Prakash Javadekar, Union Minister of Human Resource Development; Shri Kalyan Banerjee, MP; and Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, MP chaired the sessions on "Role of Legislators in Development Process".

Shri J.P. Nadda, Minister of Health and Family Welfare; Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Union Minister of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Mine, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, MP; and Shri N.K. Premachandran, MP chaired the sessions on "Optimum Utilisation of Resources in Development."

Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha hosted a Cultural Programme followed by Dinner in honour of the dignitaries/delegates who participated in the Conference on 10 March, 2018.

Concluding Session followed by Valedictory Session was held on 11 March, 2018. Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari, Union Minister for Road Transport & Highways, Shipping and Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation chaired the Concluding Session and addressed the gathering in the Central Hall of Parliament House. During the Valedictory Session, Moderators of parallel Sessions presented a brief report of their respective Sessions. The Resolution proposed by Shri Om Birla, MP was adopted at the Valedictory Session of the Conference. Shri Arun Jaitley, Union Minister of Finance, and Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Vice-President of India and Chairman Rajya Sabha addressed the gathering during the Valedictory Session. Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Speaker, Lok Sabha presented the Closing Remarks.

The Conference concluded after the lunch on 11 March, 2018.

24th Conference of Speakers and Presiding Officers of the Commonwealth (CSPOC): The 24th CSPOC was held in Victoria, Seychelles from 8 to 13 January, 2018. Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the Conference. Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava, Secretary- General, Lok Sabha also attended the Conference as an "Observer". Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the meeting of Standing Committee of CSPOC on Monday, 8 January, 2018 as a member of the Standing Committee of CSPOC from the India Region.

During the Conference four Workshops were held on the following topics:

Workshop- I The Role of the Speaker in Strengthening Parliamentary Diplomacy in both Regional and International Cooperation;

Workshop -II Use of Technology to support Members and House Business;

Workshop- III Strengthening Parliamentary Research for the effective functioning of Legislatures; and

Workshop- IV Emerging security issues for Parliamentarians.

There was a Special General Plenary on the topic "The Role of the Speakers in strengthening Parliament as an institution of Accountability, Openness and Transparency".

Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha was the Keynote Speaker on Workshop- III held on Wednesday, 10 January, 2018. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha also participated in the

discussion on other workshop topics. She attended and participated in the Special General Plenary and attended the Closing Plenary Session on Thursday, 11 January, 2018.

The Commonwealth Parliamentarians’ Forum: The Commonwealth Parliamentarians’ Forum was held in London from 26 February to 1 March, 2018. A Parliamentary Delegation consisted of Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah, Members of Lok Sabha; and Shri Jai Ram Ramesh, Shri Om Prakash Mathur, Members of Rajya Sabha attended the Forum. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy was the 'Leader of the Delegation'.

The following topics were discussed during the Forum:

1	Session 1	Engaging with the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting 2018.
2	Session 2	“If you’re in the room, be in the room!”.
3	Session 3	‘The Commonwealth Body’ – Re-imagining the sum of all our parts.
4	Session 4	Upholding the Commonwealth Charter or challenging it – Can the Commonwealth of the 21st century be a uniting force for good?
5	Session 5	How can Commonwealth parliaments more effectively hold governments to account in achieving the SDGs?
6	Session 6	Delivering on the Commonwealth Advantage – How do we ensure it works for all?
7	Session 7	Financing for Development.
8	Session 8	Building cultures of trust and confidence across Commonwealth political systems.
9	Session 9	The Role for Commonwealth Parliaments as partners and collaborators in meeting the global challenge of climate change.
10	Session 10	Promoting open, modern, and inclusive democracies.
11	Session 11	Preventing conflict & sustaining peace across the Commonwealth.
12	Session 12	Freedom of religion or belief - How to understand the role of religion and the role of secular government; How to ensure peaceful co-existence of different religious and belief groups?
13	Session 13	Launching the ‘Commonwealth School of Inclusive Thought’
14	Session 14	The role of global health in addressing fairness, prosperity, security,

		and sustainability.
15	Session 15	The Pan-Commonwealth Monitoring Group on what happens after the Forum and beyond the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in April 2018.
16	Session 16	Government Transparency & Accountability: How can parliamentarians be part of the 'data and evidence revolution'?
17	Session 17	What role can Commonwealth parliamentarians play in tackling Human Trafficking and Child Exploitation?
18	Session 18	The Commonwealth Prosperity Outlook: Forecasts & Predictions
19	Session 19	Stimulating Jobs & Livelihoods - Developing skills for the future across the Commonwealth.
20	Session 20	Challenge and Disruption: what role can enterprising parliamentarians across the Commonwealth play in driving forward legislative change?
21	Session 21	The Commonwealth and its Future: Open-House Q&A session
22	Session 22	How can Commonwealth parliamentarians promote smarter and more inclusive cities?
23	Session 23	Renewal, Reform, and Innovation: What should the future parliamentarian look like?
24	Session 24	What would you do as Head of Government? Pitches and Pleas.

Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy, MP Lok Sabha was also a Lead Speaker on the topic "How can Commonwealth parliamentarians' promote smarter and more inclusive cities?".

The Mid-Year Meeting of the CPA Executive Committee: The Mid-Year Meeting of the CPA Executive Committee was held in Mauritius from 21 to 24 March, 2018. The following three Regional Representatives from the CPA India Region attended the Meeting: (i) Shri Feroze Varun Gandhi, MP, Lok Sabha; (ii) Shri Kavinder Gupta, Speaker, Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly; and (iii) Shri Hitendra Nath Goswami, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly.

6th Conference of CPA India Region: The 6th Conference of CPA India Region was held in Patna, Bihar from 16 to 19 February 2018. Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha inaugurated the Conference in Gyan Bhawan, Patna, Bihar on 17 February 2018

and chaired the Plenary Sessions. She also addressed in the concluding session. The Inaugural Ceremony of the Conference was attended by the Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Nitish Kumar; Deputy Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Sushil Kumar Modi; Speaker, Bihar Vidhan Sabha, Shri Vijay Kumar Choudhary; and Leader of the Opposition, Bihar Vidhan Sabha, Shri Tejashwi Prasad Yadav. The Chairperson, CPA Executive Committee, Ms. Emilia M. Lifaka, also addressed the distinguished delegates. The themes of the Plenary Sessions in the Conference were - (i) "Parliament's role in the Development Agenda", and (ii) "Legislature and Judiciary – two important pillars of Democracy". Hon'ble Governor of Bihar, Shri Satya Pal Malik addressed the Valedictory Session of the Conference on 18 February 2018.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

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

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period from 1 January to 31 March 2018:

Shri Morarji Desai: On the occasion of the birth anniversaries of former Prime Minister of India Shri Morarji Desai, a function was held on 28 February 2018 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi; Union Minister of Chemicals & Fertilizers and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Ananth Kumar; Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Statistics and Programme Implementation, Shri Vijay Goel; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretaries -General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava and Shri Desh Deepak Verma, respectively, also paid floral tributes to Shri Morarji Desai in the Central Hall of Parliament House on his birth anniversary.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia: On the occasion of the birth anniversaries of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, a function was held on 23 March 2018 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Lok Sabha Deputy Speaker Dr. M.

Thambi Durai; Rajya Sabha Deputy Chairman Prof. P.J. Kurien; Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal; Chairperson, Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture of Lok Sabha, Shri Hukmdev Narayan Yadav; Chairperson, Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development of Rajya Sabha, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; Several Union Ministers; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava paid floral tributes at the portrait of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia in the Central Hall of Parliament House on his Birth Anniversary.

Lala Lajpat Rai: On the occasion of the birth anniversaries of Lala Lajpat Rai, a function was held on 28 January 2018 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Raj Nath Singh; Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Statistics & Programme Implementation, Shri Vijay Goel; former Deputy Prime Minister & Chairperson of the Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani; Chairperson, Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development of Rajya Sabha, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava paid floral tributes to Lala Lajpat Rai in the Central Hall of Parliament House on his birth anniversary on 28 January 2018.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: On the occasion of the birth anniversaries of former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, a function was held on 4 February 2018 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Former Deputy Prime Minister and the Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; Chairperson, Committee on Rural Development, Dr. Ponnusamy Venugopal; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; other dignitaries; and the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava paid floral tributes at the portrait of former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar on his Birth Anniversary on 4 February 2018.

Smt. Sarojini Naidu: On the occasion of the birth anniversaries of Smt. Sarojini Naidu, a function was held on 13 February 2018 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs & Statistics and Programme Implementation, Shri Vijay Goel; Former Deputy Prime Minister & Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K.

Advani; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretaries- General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava and Shri Desh Deepak Verma, respectively, paid floral tributes at the portrait of Smt. Sarojini Naidu in the Central Hall of Parliament House on her birth anniversary.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose: On the occasion of the birth anniversaries of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a function was held on 23 January 2018 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Chemicals & Fertilizers, Shri Ananth Kumar; Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Statistics & Programme Implementation, Shri Vijay Goel; Minister of State for Finance, Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson of the Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani; Chairperson, Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development of Rajya Sabha, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava and Shri Desh Deepak Verma, respectively, paid floral tributes at the portrait of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the Central Hall of Parliament House on his birth anniversary on 23 January 2018.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Foreign Parliamentary Delegations visiting India

The Republic of Chile: A 9-member Parliamentary Delegation from the Republic of Chile led by H.E. Mr. Fidel Espinoza, President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Chile visited India from 5 to 9 February, 2018.

On Monday, 5 February, 2018, the delegation called on Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Vice President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, and also met Shri Suresh Prabhu, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

On Tuesday, 6 February, 2018, the delegation witnessed the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in Session from the 'Special Box'. Later they called on Shri Ram Nath Kovind, Hon'ble President of India. On the same day they called on Smt. Sumitra Mahajan,

Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha. A banquet was hosted in the evening by Hon'ble Speaker in honour of the Delegation.

On Friday, 9 February, 2018, the delegates met Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Minister of Women and Child Development.

Besides Delhi, the delegation also visited Agra.

The Republic of Korea: A 25-member Parliamentary Delegation from the Republic of Korea led by H.E. Mr. Chung Sye Kyun, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea visited India from 8 to 11 March, 2018.

On Thursday, 8 March, 2018, the delegation called on Shri Ram Nath Kovind, Hon'ble President of India; Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Vice President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha; and Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha. Later in the evening, a banquet was hosted by the Hon'ble Speaker in honour of the delegation.

On Friday, 9 March, 2018 the delegation witnessed the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in Session from the 'Special Box'. On the same day, they met Smt. Sushma Swaraj, the Union Minister of External Affairs.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation also visited Agra.

Call- on Meeting by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha

Vietnam: Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha called on H.E. Mr. Tran Dai Quang, President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on 3 March, 2018 in Hotel Taj Palace, New Delhi.

Russia: H.E. Mr. Nikolay Rishatovich Kudashev, Ambassador of the Russian Federation called on Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on 13 March, 2018 in Parliament House.

PARLIAMENT MUSEUM

During the period, 1 January to 31 March 2018, a total of 10,332 visitors visited the Parliament Museum. Apart from the general visitors, students from 78 schools and colleges from all over the country visited the Museum. A number of sitting and former members of Parliament, members of State Legislatures and foreign dignitaries/delegations also visited the museum. Delegations from Parliament of Venezuela, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Uganda, Myanmar, Sri Lanka visited the museum during the quarter. Indo-German, Indo-Bahrain, and

BRICS delegations also visited the museum during the quarter. As many as 370078 visitors have visited the museum between 5 September 2006 (i.e. the date of opening the museum for the general public) and 31 March 2018.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period from 01 January to 31 March 2018, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training has organized the following Courses/Programmes for Members/Delegates/Probationers/Journalists/Students:

I. Call-on Meeting with HS

Call-on Meeting of forty-six Children Recipients of Bravery Awards of 2017 with Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on 25 January 2018.

II. Orientation Programme for Members of Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh

Twenty-eight Members of Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly attended the Orientation Programme for the newly elected Members of the 13th Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh from 07 to 08 February 2018.

III. 33rd International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting

The 33rd International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting for Foreign Parliamentary Officials/Officials of State Legislature Secretariats was organized from 18 January to 16 February 2018. Forty-six participants from thirty-one countries had attended the programme. Out of 46, 33 participants were covered under the ITEC Plan; 05 participants were under the SCAAP Plan; 04 participants were covered under the TCS Colombo Plan; 01 participant was under Self Finance Scheme; and 03 participants were from the Legislative Assembly Secretariats of Delhi and Manipur. The Programme is funded under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC)/Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP) and TCS Colombo Plan by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

IV. Appreciation Courses

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

- (i) Thirty-four Officer Trainees of the Indian Audit & Accounts Service(IA&AS) and Indian Defence Estate Service from 05 to 07 February 2018
- (ii) Thirty-four Probationers of Indian Railway Personnel Service(IRPS), Indian Railway Store Service(IRSS) and Indian Naval Material Management Service (INMMS) from 12 to 16 March 2018.
- (iii) Forty-five Probationers of ICAS, IDAS, IP&TAFS, and IRAS from 12 to 14 March 2018.
- (iv) One hundred fifty-nine Probationers of 71st batch of Indian Revenue Service (IRS) from National Academy of Direct Taxes (NADT), Nagpur, from 19 to 23 March 2018.

V. Professional Development Programmes for/by Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat

Two Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the National Conference on "Changing Digital Landscape in SMART Environment", Ansal University, Gurgaon, from 08 to 09 February 2018.

VI. Training Courses for Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & State Legislature Secretariats

- (i) Forty-five Officials (PAs/PSs attached to Chairpersons of Parliamentary Committees) of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Training programme on `Information Management in Parliament` on 03 January 2018
- (ii) Forty-five Employees of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Workshop to create awareness regarding sexual harassment at workplace on 12 February 2018

VII. Special Training Programme for Officials of National Assembly of Afghanistan

Thirty-nine Officials of the National Assembly of Afghanistan attended a Special Training Programme from 19 February to 16 March 2018. The Programme is funded under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Plan by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

VIII. (a) Study Visits (International)

1. Parliamentary Delegation

Seven Member Parliamentary Delegation from Uganda, attended a Study Visit from 06 to 08 March 2018.

2. Other Study Visits

(i) Mr. Damien Tudehope, Member of Australian Parliament, Member for Epping, New South Wales, Australia to India, attended Study Visit on 12 January 2018;

(ii) Forty-six Judges from Bangladesh undergoing Training at Delhi Judicial Academy attended Study Visit on 15 January 2018;

(iii) Four Foreign participants attending Training Programme on Science Diplomacy at Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi, attended Study Visit on 19 January 2018;

(iv) Forty-two Young Indian Diaspora participating the 45th “Know India Programme” (KIP) at MEA, New Delhi, attended Study Visit on 02 February 2018;

(v) Forty Young Indian Diaspora, participating the 46th Know India Programmw (KIP) at MEA, attended Study Visit on 16 February 2018;

(vi) Thirty-two ITEC Delegates attending Training Programme at IRS., New Delhi, on 01 March 2018;

(vii) Fifty-five Members Delegation from Senior Command and Staff College, Uganda, attended Study Visit on 05 March 2018;

(viii) Seven Member Delegation from the Office of the Leader of the House and the Office of the Chief Government of the Parliament of Sri Lanka from 13 to 16 March 2018; and

(ix) Fifty-one Diplomats from different Countries attending 65th Professional Course at FSI, MEA, New Delhi, on 21 March 2018;

In all, 285 participants attended these study visits.

(b) Study Visits (National)

- (i) Forty-four Students and Teachers of the Department of Education, Central Institute of Education, Delhi, on 03 January 2018;
- (ii) Forty-three Students of R.D. Rajpal School, Dwarka, Delhi, on 03 January 2018;
- (iii) Twenty-four Students and Teachers of the Learning Temple School, Kathua, Jammu on 03 January 2018;
- (iv) Fifty Students of Surendranath Law College, Kolkata, on 05 January 2018;
- (v) Forty-one Students of Department of Political Science, Sree Varma College, Thrissur, Kerala, on 11 January 2018;
- (vi) Fifty-five Officials attending training at the Clerical Training School of Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force (ITBP), Sonapat, Haryana, on 11 January 2018;
- (vii) Thirty-five Direct Recruit Assistant Section Officers from DHTI, New Delhi, on 17 January 2018;
- (viii) Forty-six Children, attending the Republic Day Parade who received bravery awards of 2017, attended Study Visit on 22 January 2018;
- (ix) Eighty-four Tribal Guest, attending the Republic Day Parade to represent the Schedule Tribe of various States and Union Territories, on 25 January 2018;
- (x) Ninety-two Students of Dainik Ratnabhoomi College of Journalism, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra, on 02 February 2018;
- (xi) Thirty-one Students of Department of Political Science(M.A), North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, on 05 February 2018;
- (xii) Twenty-nine Students of Sanjeevan Vidyalaya Panchgani, Maharashtra Maharashtra, on 06 February 2018;
- (xiii) Thirty-one Students of Department of Teacher Training and Non-Formal Education (NFE), Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, on 06 February 2018;
- (xiv) Fifty-three Students of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth`s Lokmanya Tilak Law College, Navi Mumbai on 07 February 2018;

- (xv) One hundred fifty-three Students/Teachers of ITIHAAS, New Delhi, on 07 February 2018;
- (xvi) Eighty-three Students of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Law, Nagpur, on 07 February 2018;
- (xvii) Twenty-nine Officials of Directorate of Prosecution, Government of Uttar Pradesh undergoing Training in Indian Institute of Public Administration(IIPA), New Delhi, on 08 February 2018;
- (xviii) Eighty-six Students and teachers of Dayal Singh College, University of Delhi, on 09 February 2018;
- (xix) Thirty-eight Judges from Tamil Nadu, through Delhi Judicial Academy, Dwarka, Delhi, on 09 February 2018;
- (xx) Eighty-nine Students of the Indian Institute of Legal Studies, Siliguri, West Bengal, on 15 February 2018;
- (xxi) Seventy-one Students from Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, Pune, Maharashtra, on 19 February 2018;
- (xxii) Sixteen Students of K.J. Somaiya College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Kopergaon, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, on 19 February 2018;
- (xxiii) Fifty-four Students of Government Model High School-II, Dhanas, UT Chandigarh, on 20 February 2018;
- (xxiv) Forty-seven Students of Administrative Service Degree College, Nagpur, on 21 February 2018;
- (xxv) Thirty-six Students of Kerala Hindi Prachar Sabha Thiruvananthapuram, on 22 February 2018;
- (xxvi) Sixty-five Participants of Indo-German Young Leaders Forum, on 22 February 2018;

(xxvii) Twenty-seven participants of Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, undergoing training on Administrative Rule at ISTM, New Delhi, on 23 February 2018;

(xxviii) Twenty-nine Students of N.B. Thakur Law College, Nasik, Maharashtra, on 26 February 2018;

(xxix) Twenty Assistant Section Officers (Direct Recruit) of the Institute of Secretariat Training & Management (DoPT), on 27 February 2018;

(xxx) Sixty-two Students and faculty members of Indian Sign Language Interpretation Research and Training Centeron, on 27 February 2018;

(xxxi) One hundred and sixty Students of Nirmal Sewa School, New Delhi, on 28 February 2018;

(xxxii) Twenty-nine Chief Engineers of MES, Ministry of Defence undergoing training Programme in Indian Institutes of Public Administration, New Delhi, on 28 February 2018;

(xxxiii) Forty-one Students of Dr. Ambedkar College, Nagpur, Maharashtra, on 06 March 2018;

(xxxiv) Twenty-seven Students of Department of Political Science, Shivaji University Kolhapur, Maharashtra, on 08 March 2018;

(xxxv) One hundred eleven Students and teachers of Purv Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Manpur, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh on 08 March 2018;

(xxxvi) Twenty-nine Students of 13th Batch of Master Programme in Government, MIT School of Government, Pune, on 09 March 2018;

(xxxvii) Twenty-five Women Officials of Junior Chamber International, JCI India, on 09 March 2018;

(xxxviii) Fifty-seven Students of Raunaq Public School, BST Colony, Ganaur, Sonapat, Haryana, on 12 March 2018;

(xxxix) Forty-nine Students of Bimal Chandra College of law, Murshidabad, West Benga, on 13 March 2018;

- (xl) Ninety-nine Newly Recruited Officers of Government of Maharashtra undergoing Training at IIPA, New Delhi, on 13 March 2018;
- (xli) Twenty-four Students of Department of Journalism & Mass Communication, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra, on 13 March 2018;
- (xlii) Twenty-four Junior Secretariat Assistant of the Rashtrapati Bhawan undergoing Training at ISTM, New Delhi, on 14 March 2018;
- (xliii) Thirty-seven LLB Students of Bengal Law College, Santiniketan, on 14 March 2018;
- (xliv) Six Trainee Officers of Indian Air Force , on 14 March 2018;
- (xlv) Twenty-six Students of MKES College of Law, University of Mumbai, Mumbai, Maharashtra, on 16 March 2018;
- (xlvi) Twenty-seven Students of Lala Lajpatrai College of Law, Mumbai, on 19 March 2018;
- (xlvii) Thirty-three MA Students of School of Communication Studies, Punjab University, Chandigarh, on 20 March 2018;
- (xlviii) Twenty-seven Students of NGO, Saijaya Youth Initiative Trust, New Delhi, on 20 March 2018;
- (xlix) Thirty Students of Centre for media Studies & School of Social Science, JNU, Delhi, on 20 March 2018;
- (l) Thirty-two Law Students of Kazi Nazrul University of Asansol, West Bengal, on 21 March 2018;
- (li) Forty-seven Women Officers of Junior Chamber International (JCI), New Delhi, on 21 March 2018;
- (lii) Thirty-six Officials of the Registrar General of India, undergoing training Programme at ISTM, New Delhi, on 22 March 2018;

(liii) Seven Members of Press Advisory Committee, Manipur Legislative Assembly, Imphal, on 23 March 2018;

(liv) Seventeen Professors and Law Students of the OP Jindal Global University, Sonipat, on 28 March 2018; and

(lv) Nineteen Students of Media Science, Inspiria Knowledge Campus, Siliguri, West Bengal on 28 March 2018.

In all, 2547 participants attended these study visits.

MEMBERS' REFERENCE SERVICE

Members' Reference Service caters to the information needs of Members of Parliament, primarily in connection with their day-to-day parliamentary work. The Service brings out Reference Notes and Legislative Notes on important issues and Bills pending before the House. During the period from 1 January to 31 March 2018, a total of 1283 offline and 204 online references were received and disposed of. Fourteen Reference Notes, ten Legislative Notes and 19 Information Folders (Hindi & English) both on Demands for Grants for various Ministries were also prepared during this period.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2018)

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

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INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Parliament Session: The Fourteenth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Forty Fifth Session of the Rajya Sabha (the Budget Session of Parliament) commenced on 29 January, 2018 with the Address by the President, Shri Ram Nath Kovind to Members of both the Houses assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha were adjourned for recess on 9 February, 2018 till 5 March, 2018 to enable the Departmentally-related Parliamentary Standing Committees to examine the Demands for Grants of various Ministries/Departments assigned to them and submit their reports to the House. Both the Houses were adjourned *sine die* on 6 April, 2018. The President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 6 April, 2018.

Elections to Rajya Sabha: Following is the list of members elected to the Rajya Sabha in the biennial or bye-election during the period from 1 January to 31 March 2018.

Sl.No.	Name and Party affiliation & State	Date of Election	Date of Commencement of term	Date of taking oath
1.	Shri Hardeep Singh Puri (Bharatiya Janata Party), Uttar Pradesh	8.1.2018	8.1.2018	29.1.2018
2.	Shri Sanjay Singh (Aam Aadmi Party), NCT of Delhi	8.1.2018	28.1.2018	29.1.2018
3.	Shri Sushil Kumar Gupta (Aam Aadmi Party), NCT of Delhi	8.1.2018	28.1.2018	29.1.2018
4.	Shri Narain Dass Gupta (Aam Aadmi Party), NCT of Delhi	8.1.2018	28.1.2018	29.1.2018

5.	Shri Hishey Lachungpa (Sikkim Democratic Front), Sikkim	8.1.2018	24.2.2018	5.3.2018
6.	Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar (Independent), Kerala	23.03.2018	26.03.2018	Yet to take oath

Death of Lok Sabha Members: On 30 January, 2018, Shri Chintaman Navsha Wanaga, Member of the Bharatiya Janata Party from Palghar, Maharashtra, passed away.

On 3 February, 2018, Shri Hukum Singh, Member of the Bharatiya Janata Party from Kairana, Uttar Pradesh, passed away.

Lok Sabha Bye-election: On 1 February, 2018, Smt. Sajda Ahmed of the All India Trinamool Congress was declared elected from Uluberia Lok Sabha Constituency of West Bengal, and Sarvashri Karan Singh Yadav and Raghu Sharma both Members of the Indian National Congress were declared elected from Alwar and Ajmer Lok Sabha Constituencies of Rajasthan, respectively, in the bye-election held on 29 January, 2018.

On 14 March, 2018, Shri Sarfaraz Alam of the Rashtriya Janata Dal was declared elected from Araria Lok Sabha Constituency of Bihar, and Sarvashri Nagendra Pratap Singh Patel and Pravin Kumar Nishad both Members of the Samajwadi Party were declared elected from Phulpur and Gorakhpur Lok Sabha Constituencies of Uttar Pradesh, respectively, in the bye-election held on 11 March, 2018.

Resignation from Lok Sabha: On 22 February, 2018, Shri Neiphiu Rio, member of the Naga People's Front from Nagaland resigned from the Lok Sabha.

Resignation of Union Ministers: On 9 March, 2018, the Minister of Civil Aviation, Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju; and the Junior Minister of Science and Technology, Shri Y.S. Chowdhary, resigned.

Allocation of Additional Charges: On 10 March, 2018, the Union Minister of Commerce, Shri Suresh Prabhu was given additional charges of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Resignation of Rajya Sabha Members: On 11 March, 2018, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, independent Member from Karnataka, resigned.

On 27 March, 2018, Shri C.M. Ramesh, Member of the Telugu Desam Party from Telangana, Sarvashri Dharmendra Pradhan and Prakash Javadekar both Members of the Bharatiya Janata Party from Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, respectively, resigned.

AROUND THE STATES

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Oath of New Minister: On 1 February, 2018, the Governor, Shri B.D. Mishra, administered oath of office and secrecy to newly-inducted Minister, Shri Jarkar Gamlin.

BIHAR

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 14 March, 2018, Shri Kumar Krishna Mohan *alias* Suday Yadav of the Rashtriya Janata Dal and Smt. Rinki Rani Pandey of the Bharatiya Janata Party were declared elected from Jehanabad and Bhabua Assembly Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-election held on 11 March, 2018.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

New Speaker: On 10 January, 2018, Shri Rajiv Bindal was elected as the Speaker of the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Expulsion of Minister: On 12 March, 2018, the Chief Minister, Ms. Mehbooba Mufti expelled the Minister of Finance, Shri Haseeb Drabu, over his controversial remarks about Kashmir.

KERALA

Oath of Minister: On 1 February, 2018, the Governor, Shri P. Sathasivam, administered oath of office and secrecy to Shri A.K. Saseendran.

MADHYA PRADESH

New Governor: On 23 January, 2018, Smt. Anandiben Patel was sworn in as the Governor of Madhya Pradesh.

Oath of New Cabinet Ministers: On 3 February, 2018, the Governor, Smt. Anandiben Patel, administered oath of office and secrecy to three newly-inducted Ministers, Shri Narayan Singh Kushwaha as the Cabinet Minister, and Sarvashri Balkrishna Patidar and Jalam Singh Patel as the Ministers of State.

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 28 February, 2018, Sarvashri Mahendra-Ramsingh Yadav Khatora and Brajendra Singh Yadav, both Members of the Indian National Congress were declared elected from Kolaras and Mungaoli Assembly Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-election held on 24 February, 2018.

MEGHALAYA

Assembly Election Results: The election for 59 out of 60 seats of Meghalaya Legislative Assembly was held on 27 February, 2018. The results were announced on 3 March, 2018. The party position following the election was as follows: Indian National Congress-21; National People's Party-19; United Democratic Party-6; People's Democratic Front-4; Bharatiya Janata Party-2; Hill State People's Democratic Party-2; Nationalist Congress Party-1; Khun Hynniewtrep National Awakening Movement-1; and Independent-3. Consequent upon the death of the Candidate of the Nationalist Congress Party, Shri Jonathone N. Sangma, the election for the Williamnagar Assembly Constituency was postponed.

New Chief Minister: On 6 March, 2018, Shri Conrad K. Sangma was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Meghalaya. Along with him 11 Ministers took oath of office.

Political Development: On 12 March, 2018, the National People's Party led Government won the confidence vote in the State Legislative Assembly.

New Speaker: On 12 March, 2018, Dr. Donkumar Roy was elected as the Speaker of the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly.

NAGALAND

Assembly Election Results: The election to 60-seat Nagaland Legislative Assembly was held on 27 February, 2018. The results were announced on 3 March, 2018. The party position following the election was as follows: Naga People's Front-27; Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party-17; Bharatiya Janata Party-12; National People's Party-2; Janata Dal (United)-1; and Independent-1.

New Chief Minister: On 8 March, 2018, Shri Neiphiu Rio was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Nagaland. Along with him Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Y. Patton, and 10 Ministers took oath of office.

Political Development: On 13 March, 2018, the Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party led Government won the confidence vote in the State Legislative Assembly.

New Speaker: On 13 March, 2018, Shri Vikho-O Yhoshu was elected as the Speaker of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly.

ODISHA

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 28 February, 2018, Smt. Rita Sahu of the Biju Janata Dal from Bijepur Assembly seat was declared elected in the bye-election held on 24 February, 2018.

Cabinet Reshuffle: On 3 March, 2018, the Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik allocated the additional charges to the following five Ministers: the Department of Water Resources to the Minister of Industries, and Housing & Urban Development, Shri Niranjan Pujari; the Department of Works to the Minister of Steel and Mines, Shri Prafulla Mallick; the Department of Information & Public Relations to the Minister of Health & Family Welfare and Law, Shri Pratap Jena; the Department of Energy to the Minister of Labour & Employment, Shri Susant Singh; and the Department of Industries to the Minister of Higher Education, Shri Ananta Das.

New Governor: On 20 March, 2018, the Governor of Bihar, Shri Satya Pal Malik was sworn in as the Governor of Odisha.

PUNJAB

Resignation of Minister: On 18 January, 2018, the Minister of Power and Irrigation, Rana Gurjit Singh resigned from the Ministry.

RAJASTHAN

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 1 February, 2018, Shri Vivek Dhakar of the Indian National Congress from Mandalgarh Assembly seat was declared elected in the bye-election held on 29 January, 2018.

TRIPURA

Assembly Election Results: The election for 59 out of 60 seats of Tripura Legislative Assembly was held on 18 February, 2018. The results were announced on 3 March, 2018. The party position following the election was as follows: Bharatiya Janata Party-35; Communist Party of India (Marxist)-16; and Indigenous People's Front of Tripura-8. Consequent upon the death of the Candidate of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), Shri Ramendra Narayan Debbarma, the election for the Charilam Assembly Constituency was postponed.

New Chief Minister: On 9 March 2018, Shri Biplab Kumar Deb was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Tripura. Along with him, Deputy Chief Minister Shri Jishnu Deb Burman and 7 Ministers took oath of office.

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 15 March, 2018, Shri Jishnu Deb Burman of the Bhartiya Janata Party from Charilam Assembly seat was declared elected in the election held on 12 March, 2018.

WEST BENGAL

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 1 February, 2018, Shri Sunil Singh of the All India Trinamool Congress Party from Noapara Assembly seat was declared elected in the bye-election held on 29 January, 2018.

EVENTS ABROAD

AUSTRALIA

Resignation of Deputy Prime Minister: On 26 February, 2018, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Barnaby Joyce resigned from the post.

New Deputy Prime Minister: On 26 February, 2018, Mr. Michael McCormack was sworn in as the new Deputy Prime Minister.

BANGLADESH

President Re-elected: On 7 February, 2018, the President, Mr. Abdul Hamid was elected as the President for the second term.

CHILE

New President: On 11 March, 2018, Mr. Sebastian Pinera was sworn in as the new President.

CHINA

President Re-elected: On 17 March, 2018, the President, Mr. Xi Jinping was elected as the President.

New Vice President: On 17 March, 2018, Mr. Wang Qishan was elected as the new Vice President.

Prime Minister Re-elected: On 18 March, 2018, Mr. Li Keqiang was elected as the Prime Minister for the second term.

CZECH REPUBLIC

President Re-elected: On 27 January, 2018, the President, Mr. Milos Zemen was sworn in as the President for the second term.

EGYPT

President Re-elected: On 2 April, 2018, the President, Mr. Abdel Fattah el-Sisi was elected as the President for the second term.

ETHIOPIA

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 15 February, 2018, the Prime Minister, Mr. Hailemariam Desalegn resigned from his post.

FINLAND

President Re-elected: On 1 February, 2018, the President, Mr. Sauli Niinisto was sworn in as the President for the second term.

GERMANY

Chancellor Re-elected: On 14 March, 2018, Ms. Angela Merkel was elected as the Chancellor of Germany.

HONDURAS

President Re-elected: On 27 January, 2018, the President, Mr. Juan Orlando Hernandez was sworn in as the President for the second term.

LIBERIA

New President: On 22 January, 2018, Mr. George Weah was sworn in as the new President.

MAURITIUS

Resignation of President: On 17 March, 2018, the President, Ms. Ameenah Gurib-Fakim resigned from the post.

Acting President: On 23 March, 2018, the Vice-President, Mr. Paramasivum Pillay Vyapoory assumed office as Acting President.

MYANMAR

New President: On 28 March, 2018, Mr. Win Myint was elected as the new President.

NEPAL

Prime Minister Re-elected: On 15 February, 2018, the Prime Minister, Mr. K.P. Sharma Oli was sworn in as the Prime Minister for the second term.

President Re-elected: On 13 March, 2018, the President, Ms. Bidya Devi Bhandari was elected as the President for the second term.

PERU

Resignation of President: On 21 March, 2018, the President, Mr. Pedro Pablo Kuczynski resigned from his post.

New President: On 23 March, 2018, Mr. Martin Vizcarra was sworn in as the new President.

RUSSIA

President Re-elected: On 18 March, 2018, the President, Mr. Vladimir Putin was elected as the President.

SOUTH AFRICA

New President: On 15 February, 2018, Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa was sworn in as the new President.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Observation from the Chair regarding Constitutional obligation that the House was not adjourned in spite of death of a sitting member keeping in view presentation of the Union Budget as a Constitutional obligation: On 1 February 2018, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:-

"Hon'ble Members, as per the well settled convention in the event of death of a sitting member, the House is adjourned for the day without transacting any other business as a mark of respect after the Obituary Reference to the passing away of the Member is made in the House. Keeping in view this convention, I would have adjourned the House for the day, however, today's sitting, has been specifically fixed by the Hon'ble President for presentation of the Union Budget for the financial year 2018-19, which you are all well aware, is a constitutional obligation. Hence the situation being exceptional, the House may go ahead with the presentation of the Union Budget for 2018-19. However, as a mark of respect to the departed soul, the House would not sit tomorrow, i.e., 2 February 2018."

Observation from the Chair regarding Guillotine: On 14 March, 2018, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:-

"Hon'ble Members, the sittings of the House are being disrupted continuously for past few days. As requested by the Hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, keeping in view the urgency involved in transaction of the financial' business, we cannot defer the same any longer. Hence, guillotine in respect of Demands for Grants 2018-19 which is scheduled to be held today at 5 P.M., may now be taken up immediately after Papers Laid on the Table, followed by other listed financial business."

Observation from the Chair regarding No-Confidence Motion: On 16 March 2018, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:-

"Hon'ble Members, I have received notices of Motion of No Confidence in the Council of Ministers from Sarvashri Y.V. Subba Reddy and Thota Narasimham. I am duty bound to bring the notices before the House. Unless the House is in order, I will not be in a

position to count the 50 members who have to stand in their assigned places so that I can ascertain as to whether the leave has been granted or not. Therefore, I request all of you to go back to your seats."

The notices could not be brought before the House as it was not in order.

Observation from the Chair regarding No-Confidence Motion: On 19 March 2018, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:-

"Hon'ble Members, I have received notices of Motion of No Confidence in the Council of Ministers from Sarvashri Thota Narasimham, Y.V. Subba Reddy and Jayadev Galla. I am duty bound to bring the notices before the House. Unless the House is in order, I will not be in a position to count the 50 members who have to stand in their assigned places so that I can ascertain as to whether the leave has been granted or not. Therefore, I request all of you to go back to your seats."

The notices could not be brought before the House as it was not in order.

Observation from the Chair regarding No-Confidence Motion: On 20 March 2018, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:-

"Hon'ble Members, I have received notices of Motion of No Confidence in the Council of Ministers from Sarvashri Y.V. Subba Reddy and Thota Narasimham. I am duty bound to bring the notices before the House. Unless the House is in order, I will not be in a position to count the 50 members who have to stand in their assigned places so that I can ascertain as to whether the leave has been granted or not. Therefore, I request all of you to go back to your seats."

The notices could not be brought before the House as it was not in order.

Observation from the Chair regarding No-Confidence Motion: On 21 March 2018, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:-

"Hon'ble Members, I have received notices of Motion of No Confidence in the Council of Ministers from Sarvashri Thota Narasimham and Y.V. Subba Reddy. I am duty bound to bring the notices before the House. Unless the House is in order, I will not be in a position to count the 50 members who have to stand in their assigned places so that I can ascertain as to whether the leave has been granted or not. Therefore, I request all of you to go back to your seats."

The notices could not be brought before the House as it was not in order.

Observation from the Chair regarding No-Confidence Motion: On 22 March 2018, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:-

"Hon'ble Members, I have received notices of Motion of No Confidence in the Council of Ministers from Sarvashri Thota Narasimham and Y.V. Subba Reddy. I am duty bound to bring the notices before the House. Unless the House is in order, I will not be in a position to count the 50 members who have to stand in their assigned places so that I can ascertain as to whether the leave has been granted or not. Therefore, I request all of you to go back to your seats."

The notices could not be brought before the House as it was not in order.

Observation from the Chair regarding No-Confidence Motion: On 23 March 2018, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:-

"Hon'ble Members, I have received notices of Motion of No Confidence in the Council of Ministers from Sarvashri Thota Narasimham and Y.V. Subba Reddy. I am duty bound to bring the notices before the House. Unless the House is in order, I will not be in a position to count the 50 members who have to stand in their assigned places so that I can ascertain as to whether the leave has been granted or not. Therefore, I request all of you to go back to your seats."

The notices could not be brought before the House as it was not in order.

Observation from the Chair regarding No-Confidence Motion: On 27 March 2018, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:-

"Hon'ble Members, I have received notices of Motion of No Confidence in the Council of Ministers from Sarvashri Thota Narasimham, Mallikarjun Kharge, Y.V. Subba Reddy, P. Karunakaran, Mohd. Salim, N.K. Premachandran, Srinivas Kesineni, P.K. Kunhalikutty, Kinjarapu Ram Mohan Naidu, Jayadev Galla, Asaduddin Owaisi, P.V. Midhun Reddy and Jose K. Mani. I am duty bound to bring the notices before the House. Unless the House is in order I will not be in a position to count the 50 members who have to stand in their assigned places so that I can ascertain as to whether the leave has been granted or not. Therefore, I request all of you to go back to your seats."

The notices could not be brought before the House as it was not in order.

Observation from the Chair regarding No-Confidence Motion: On 28 March 2018, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:-

"Hon'ble Members, I have received notices of Motion of No Confidence in the Council of Ministers from Sarvashri Thota Narasimham, Y.V. Subba Reddy, Konakalla Narayana Rao, Srinivas Kesineni, N.K. Premachandran, Mohd. Salim, P. Karunakaran, P.V. Midhun Reddy, P.K. Kunhalikutty, Mallikarjun Kharge, M. Srinivasa Rao, Asaduddin Owaisi and Jayadev Galla. I am duty bound to bring the notices before the House. Unless the House is in order I will not be in a position to count the 50 members who have to stand in their assigned places so that I can ascertain as to whether the leave has been granted or not. Therefore, I request all of you to go back to your seats."

The notices could not be brought before the House as it was not in order.

Observation from the Chair regarding No-Confidence Motion: On 2 April 2018, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:-

"Hon'ble Members, I have received notices of Motion of No Confidence in the Council of Ministers from Sarvashri Y.V. Subba Reddy, Thota Narasimham, N.K. Premachandran, Mekapati Rajamohan Reddy, P.V. Midhun Reddy, Mallikarjun Kharge, P.K. Kunhalikutty, Srinivas Kesineni, Kinjarapu Ram Mohan Naidu, Smt. Renuka Butta, Sarvashri Asaduddin Owaisi and C.N. Jayadevan. I am duty bound to bring the notices 21 before the House. Unless the House is in order I will not be in a position to count the 50 members who have to stand in their assigned places so that I can ascertain as to whether the leave has been granted or not. Therefore, I request all of you to go back to your seats."

The notices could not be brought before the House as it was not in order.

Observation from the Chair regarding No-Confidence Motion: On 3 April 2018, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:-

"Hon'ble Members, I have received notices of Motion of No Confidence in the Council of Ministers from Sarvashri Thota Narasimham, Mekapati Rajamohan Reddy, Y.V. Subba Reddy, P.V. Midhun Reddy, Kinjarapu Ram Mohan Naidu, N.K. Premachandran, Srinivas Kesineni, P. Karunakaran, Mohd. Salim, Smt. Renuka Butta, Sarvashri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, Jayadev Galla, Asaduddin Owaisi and C.N. Jayadevan. I am duty bound to bring the notices before the House. Unless the House is in order I will not be in

a position to count the 50 members who have to stand in their assigned places so that I can ascertain as to whether the leave has been granted or not. Therefore, I request all of you to go back to your seats."

The notices could not be brought before the House as it was not in order

Observation from the Chair regarding No-Confidence Motion: On 4 April 2018, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:-

"Hon'ble Members, I have received notices of Motion of No Confidence in the Council of Ministers from Sarvashri Mekapati Rajamohan Reddy, N.K. Premachandran, Y.V. Subba Reddy, P.V. Midhun Reddy, Thota Narasimham, Srinivas Kesineni, Mohd. Salim, P. Karunakaran, Kinjarapu Ram Mohan Naidu, Smt. Renuka Butta and Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia. I am duty bound to bring the notices before the House. Unless the House is in order I will not be in a position to count the 50 members who have to stand in their assigned places so that I can ascertain as to whether the leave has been granted or not. Therefore, I request all of you to go back to your seats."

The notices could not be brought before the House as it was not in order.

Observation from the Chair regarding No-Confidence Motion: On 5 April 2018, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:-

"Hon'ble Members, I have received notices of Motion of No Confidence in the Council of Ministers from Sarvashri Kinjarapu Ram Mohan Naidu, N.K. Premachandran, Thota Narasimham, Y.V. Subba Reddy, Mekapati Rajamohan Reddy, Srinivas Kesineni, P.V. Midhun Reddy, P. Karunakaran, Mohd. Salim, Jyotiraditya M. Scindia and Mallikarjun Kharge. I am duty bound to bring the notices before the House. Unless the House is in order I will not be in a position to count the 50 members who have to stand in their assigned places so that I can ascertain as to whether the leave has been granted or not. Therefore, I request all of you to go back to your seats."

The notices could not be brought before the House as it was not in order.

Instances when the Chair allowed Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 6 February 2018, during discussion on Motion of Thanks on President's Address, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 65 members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

On 7 February 2018, during discussion on Motion of Thanks on President's Address, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 24 members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

During discussion on Union Budget for 2018-19, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 17 members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

On 8 February 2018, during discussion on Union Budget for 2018-19, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 90 members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The Repealing and Amending Act, 2017: This Bill is one of those periodical measures by which enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become obsolete or the retention whereof as separate Acts is unnecessary are repealed or by which the formal defects detected in enactments are corrected.

The notes which follow explain the reasons for the amendments suggested in such of those items of the Bill in respect whereof some detailed explanation is necessary:

- The National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007.— The amendment proposed to the Act seeks to rectify the mistake that had inadvertently crept in at the time of amending the said Act *vide* Act 9 of 2014.
- The Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009.— The amendment proposed to the Act seeks to rectify patent errors.
- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.— The amendment proposed to the Act seeks to rectify patent errors.

Clause 4 of the Bill contains a precautionary provision which it is usual to include in the Bill of this kind.

The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2017 which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 19 and 28 December 2017, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 5 January 2018.

The Repealing and Amending (Second) Act, 2017: This Bill is one of those periodical measures by which enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become obsolete or the retention whereof as separate Acts is unnecessary are repealed or by which the formal defects detected in enactments are corrected.

The notes which follow explain the reasons for the amendments suggested in such of those items of the Bill in respect whereof some detailed explanation is necessary:

- The Plantations Labour Act, 1951.— The amendment proposed to the Act seeks to rectify the mistake that had inadvertently crept in the said Act.
- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.— The amendment proposed to the Act seeks to rectify patent errors.

- The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.— The amendment proposed to the Act seeks to rectify patent errors.

Clause 4 of the Bill contains a precautionary provision in the form of saving clause which it is usual to include in the Bill of this kind.

The Repealing and Amending (Second) Bill, 2017 which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 19 and 28 December 2017, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 5 January 2018.

The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 2017: The salaries, allowances and pensions of the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Court were last revised with effect from 1st January, 2006, as per the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 2009. The Seventh Central Pay Commission recommended revision in the salaries and pensionary benefits of the Central Government employees including the members of All India Services. The Government has accepted the majority of the recommendations of the Commission and issued orders. The revised pension rules have come into force on the 1st day of January, 2016.

The need to increase the salaries, allowances and pension of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts has been necessitated because of the increase in the salaries, allowances and pensions of the Central Government employees on acceptance of the recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission by the Government.

The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2017 seeks to revise the salaries of the Judges with effect from the 1st day of January, 2016, as follows:—

Chief Justice of India	—	from Rs. 1,00,000/- per month to Rs. 2,80,000/- per month
Judges of Supreme Court	—	from Rs. 90,000/- per month to Rs. 2,50,000/- per month
Chief Justice of High Court	—	from Rs. 90,000/- per month to Rs. 2,50,000/- per month
Judges of the High Court	—	from Rs. 80,000/- per month to Rs. 2,25,000/- per month

The Bill also seeks to revise the rates of House Rent Allowance with effect from 1st July, 2017 and the rates of sumptuary allowance with effect from 22nd day of September, 2017.

The rates of pension of the Judges of the High Court and the Supreme Court were last enhanced with effect from the 1st January, 2006 by the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 2009. The Seventh Central Pay Commission

recommended revision in the pay and pensionary benefits of the Central Government employees including the members of the All India Services. The revised pension rules have come into force on the 1st day of January, 2016. It is, therefore, necessary to increase suitably the existing pension and maximum pension of the Judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

Based on the recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission, the Central Government has decided to grant additional quantum of pension and family pension with reference to the age of the Central Government pensioner and family pensioner. On the same analogy, it has been decided to extend the similar benefit to all retired Judges.

The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2017 which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha on 4 January 2018 and deemed to have been passed by the Houses on 20 January 2018. The President of India assented to it on 25 January 2018.

The text of above Acts are reproduced below.

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THE HIGH COURT AND SUPREME COURT JUDGES (SALARIES AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT ACT, 2018

An Act further to amend the High Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958.

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

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title and commencement. (1) This Act may be called the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 2018.

(2) Sections 2, 5, 6 and 9 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of January, 2016. Sections 3 and 7 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of July, 2017. Sections 3 and 7 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of July, 2017. Sections 4 and 8 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 22nd day of September, 2017.

CHAPTER II

AMENDMENTS OF THE HIGH COURT JUDGES (SALARIES AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) ACT, 1954

2. Amendment of section 13A. In the High Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 (hereinafter referred to as the High Court Judges Act), in section 13 A,-

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words "ninety thousand rupees per mensem", the words "two lakh fifty thousand rupees per mensem" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words "eighty thousand rupees per mensem", the words "two lakh twenty-five thousand rupees per mensem" shall be substituted;

3. Amendment of section 22A. In section 22A of the High Court Judges Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:-

"(2) Where a Judge does not avail himself of the use of an official residence, he may be paid every month an allowance equivalent to an amount of twenty-four per centum of the salary which shall be increased at the rate of-

(a) twenty-seven per centum, when Dearness Allowance crosses twenty-five per centum; and

(b) thirty per centum, when Dearness Allowance crosses fifty per centum.

4. Amendment of section 22C. In the High Court Judges Act, in section 22C, for the words "fifteen thousand" and "twelve thousand", the words "thirty-four thousand" and "twenty-seven thousand" shall respectively be substituted.

5. Amendment of First Schedule. In the First Schedule to the High Court Judges Act,-

(a) in Part I, in paragraph 2,-

(A) in clause (a), for the letter and figures "Rs. 43,890", the letters and figures "Rs. 1,21,575" shall be substituted;

(B) in clause (b), for the letters and figures "Rs.34,350", the letters and figures "Rs. 96,524" shall be substituted;

(C) in the proviso, for the letters and figures "Rs. 5,40,000" and "Rs. 4,80,000", the letters and figures "Rs. 15,00,000" and "Rs. 13,50,000" shall respectively be substituted;

(b) In Part III, in paragraph 2, -

(A) in clause (b), for the letters and figures "Rs. 16,020", the letters and figures "Rs. 45,016 shall be substituted;

(B) in the proviso, for the letters and figures "Rs. 5,40,000" and "Rs. 4,80,000", the letters and figures "Rs. 15,00,000" and Rs. 13,50,000" shall respectively be substituted.

CHAPTER III

AMENDMENTS OF THE SUPREME COURT JUDGES (SALARIES AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) ACT, 1958

6. Amendment of section 12A. In the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and conditions of Service) Act, 1958 (hereinafter referred to as the Supreme Court Judges Act), in section 12A-

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words "one lakh rupees per mensem", the words "two lakh eighty thousand rupees per mensem" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words "ninety thousand rupees per mensem", the words "two lakh fifty thousand ruppes per mensem" shall be substituted.

7. Amendment of section 23. In section 23 of the Supreme Court Judges Act, for sub-section (IA), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:-

"(IA) Where a Judge does not avail himself of the use of an official residence, he may be paid every month an allowance equivalent to an amount of twenty-four per centum of the salary which shall be increased at the rate of-

(a) twenty-seven per centum, when Dearness Allowance crosses twenty-five per centum; and

(b) thirty per centum, when Dearness Allowance crosses fifty per centum."

8. Amendment of section 23B. In section 23B of the Supreme Court Judges Act, for the words "twenty thousand" and "fifteen thousand", the words "forty-five thousand" and "thirty-four thousand" shall respectively be substituted.

9. In the Schedule to the Supreme Court Judges Act,-

(a) in part I,-

(i) in paragraph 2-

(A) in clause (b), for the letters and figures "Rs. 12,180", "Rs. 3,69,300", and Rs. 31,030", the letters and figures "Rs. 34,104", "Rs. 10,34,040", and "Rs. 86,884", shall respectively be substituted;

(B) in the proviso, for the letters and figures "Rs. 6,00,000", the letters and figures "Rs. 16,80,000" shall be substituted;

(ii) in paragraph 3, in the proviso, for the letters and figures "Rs. 5,40,000", the letters and figures "Rs. 15,00,000" shall be substituted;

(b) in Part III, in paragraph 2,-

(A) in clause (b), for the letters and figures "Rs. 16,020", the letters and figures "Rs. 45,016" shall be substituted;

(B) in the proviso, for the letters and figures "Rs. 6,00,000" and "Rs. 5,40,000", the letters and figures "Rs. 16,80,000" and "Rs. 15,00,000" shall respectively be substituted.

THE REPEALING AND AMENDING ACT, 2017

An Act to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments.

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

1. Short title. This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending Act, 2017.

2. Repeal of certain enactments. The enactments specified in the First Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

3. Amendment of certain enactment. The enactments specified in the Second Schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

4. Savings. The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any other enactment in which the repealed enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to;

And this Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing;

Nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed or recognized or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed;

Nor shall the repeal by this Act of any enactment revive or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(See section 2)

REPEALS			
Year	No.	Short title	Extent of repeal
1	2	3	4
1850	XXXVII	The Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850	The whole.
1852	VIII	The Sheriffs' Fees Act, 1852	The whole.
1866	XXI	The Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866	The whole.
1867	I	The Ganges Tolls Act, 1867	The whole.
1892	II	The Marriages' Validation Act, 1892	The whole.
1897	I	The Public Servants (Inquiries) Amendment Act, 1897	The whole.
1897	V	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1897	The whole.
1897	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897	The whole.
1899	XXIII	The Church of Scotland Kirk Sessions Act, 1899	The whole.
1901	XI	The Amending Act, 1901	The whole.
1903	I	The Amending Act, 1903	The whole.
1928	XII	The Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1928	The whole.
1929	XXI	The Transfer of Property (Amendment) Supplementary Act, 1929	So much as is not repealed.
1934	XXVII	The Assam Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Act, 1934	The whole.
1935	XIII	The Jubbulpore and Chhattisgarh Divisions (Divorce Proceedings Validation) Act, 1935	The whole.
1936	V	The Decrees and Orders Validating Act, 1936	The whole.
1936	XVI	The Bangalore Marriages Validating Act, 1936	The whole.
1938	XI	The Hindu Women's Right to Property (Amendment) Act, 1938	The whole.
1939	XXIX	The Indian Tariff (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1939	The whole.
1946	XXII	The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946	The whole.
1948	XL	The Indian Matrimonial Causes (War Marriages) Act, 1948	The whole.
1948	LI	The Imperial Library (Change of Name) Act, 1948	The whole.
1950	XXXIII	The Opium and Revenue Laws (Extension of Application) Act, 1950	The whole.
1951	I	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1951	So much as is not repealed.
1951	II	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1951	So much as is not repealed.
1953	11	The Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Act, 1953	The whole.
1954	3	The Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Amendment Act, 1953	The whole.
1954	42	The Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Act, 1954	The whole.
1955	26	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1955	So much as is not repealed.
1956	7	The Sales-Tax Laws Validation Act, 1956	The whole.
1956	27	The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Act, 1956	The whole.
1956	66	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1956	So much as is not repealed.
1956	70	The Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Amendment Act, 1956	The whole.

1	2	3	4
1956	91	The Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Act, 1956	The whole.
1956	93	The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956	The whole.
1956	100	The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1956	The whole.
1959	37	The Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Act, 1959	So much as is not repealed.
1959	41	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1959	So much as is not repealed.
1959	48	The Miscellaneous Personal Laws (Extension) Act, 1959	The whole.
1959	59	The Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Act, 1959	So much as is not repealed.
1959	61	The Married Women's Property (Extension) Act, 1959	The whole.
1960	2	The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Act, 1960	So much as is not repealed.
1960	5	The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1960	So much as is not repealed.
1960	19	The Hindu Marriages (Validation of Proceedings) Act, 1960	The whole.
1960	38	The Central Excises (Conversion to Metric Units) Act, 1960	So much as is not repealed.
1960	40	The Customs Duties and Cesses (Conversion to Metric Units) Act, 1960	So much as is not repealed.
1960	57	The British Statutes (Application to India) Repeal Act, 1960	The whole.
1966	47	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1966	So much as is not repealed.
1969	46	The Punjab Legislative Council (Abolition) Act, 1969	The whole.
1971	20	The Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Validation of Appointments and Proceedings) Act, 1971	The whole.
1971	54	The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Amendment and Validation Act, 1971	The whole.
1972	62	The Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972	The whole.
1976	91	The Delhi Sales Tax (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1976	The whole.
1980	63	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1980	So much as is not repealed.
1981	30	The Cine-workers Welfare Cess Act, 1981	The whole.
1983	20	The Delegated Legislation Provisions (Amendment) Act, 1983	The whole.
1984	19	The Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Act, 1984	So much as is not repealed.
1985	37	The Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Tea Units) Act, 1985	The whole.
1985	81	The Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1985	So much as is not repealed.
1986	6	The Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Amendment Act, 1985	The whole.
1986	7	The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Second Amendment Act, 1985	The whole.
1986	8	The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1985	The whole.
1986	19	The Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Act, 1986	So much as is not repealed.
1986	46	The Taxation Laws (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1986	The whole.
1999	29	The Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Act, 1999	The whole

1	2	3	4
1999	31	The Securities Laws (Amendment) Act, 1999	The whole.
1999	32	The Securities Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 1999	The whole.
1999	45	The Vice-President's Pension (Amendment) Act, 1999	The whole.
2000	14	The President's Emoluments and Pension (Amendment) Act, 2000	The whole.
2000	49	The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2000	The whole.
2001	12	The Colonial Prisoners Removal (Repeal) Act, 2001	The whole.
2001	19	The Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision (Repeal) Act, 2001	The whole.
2001	22	The Judicial Administration Laws (Repeal) Act, 2001	The whole.
2001	24	The Indian Railway Companies (Repeal) Act, 2001	The whole.
2001	25	The Railway Companies (Substitution of Parties in Civil Proceedings) Repeal Act, 2001	The whole.
2001	26	The Hyderabad Export Duties (Validation) Repeal Act, 2001	The whole.
2001	50	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2001	The whole.
2002	21	The St. John Ambulance Association (India) Transfer of Funds (Repeal) Act, 2002	The whole.
2002	22	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole.
2002	23	The Vice-President's Pension (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole.
2002	28	The National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole.
2002	59	The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole.
2002	68	The North-Eastern Council (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole.
2003	25	The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Act, 2003	The whole.
2003	31	The Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Act, 2003	The whole.
2004	7	The Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Act, 2003	The whole.
2004	28	The Special Tribunals (Supplementary Provisions) Repeal Act, 2004	The whole.
2004	29	The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2004	The whole.
2005	1	The Securities Laws (Amendment) Act, 2004	The whole.
2005	5	The Central Excise Tariff (Amendment) Act, 2004	The whole.
2005	31	The Hire-purchase (Repeal) Act, 2005	The whole.
2005	51	The Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Act, 2005	The whole.
2006	10	The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Act, 2006	The whole.
2006	20	The Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Act, 2006	The whole.
2006	30	The Union Duties of Excise (Electricity) Distribution Repeal Act, 2006	The whole.
2006	43	The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006	The whole.
2006	51	The Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial (Amendment) Act, 2006	The whole.
2007	1	The Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Act, 2007	The whole.
2007	16	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2007	Sections 9 to 11.
2007	19	The National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Amendment) Act, 2007	The whole.
2007	27	The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2007	The whole.
2008	28	The President's Emoluments and Pension (Amendment) Act, 2008	The whole.
2008	29	The Vice-President's Pension (Amendment) Act, 2008	The whole.
2008	35	The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2008	The whole.
2009	1	The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Act, 2008	The whole

THE SECOND
SCHEDULE
(See section 3)

AMENDMENTS

Year	No.	Short title	Amendments
1	2	3	4
2007	29	The National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007	In clause (d) of section 3, the words "as the case may be " shall be omitted.
2009	27	The Prevention and Control Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009	In sub-section (1) of section 1, for the word and figures "Bill, 2009", the word and figures "Act, 2009" shall be substituted.
2009	35	The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009	In section 1, for the marginal heading, the marginal heading "Short title, extent, application and commencement" shall be substituted.

The Repealing and Amending (Second) Act, 2017

An Act to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments.

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

1. Short title. This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending (Second) Act, 2017.

2. Repeal of certain enactments. The enactments specified in the First Schedule are hereby repealed.

3. Amendment of certain enactments. The enactments specified in the Second Schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

4. Savings. The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any other enactment in which the repealed enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to;

And this Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing;

Nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed or recognized or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed;

Nor shall the repeal by this Act of any enactment revive or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(See section 2)

REPEALS

Year	Act No.	Short title
1	2	3
1850	XXI	The Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850.
1857	VII	The Madras Unconvenanted Officers Act, 1857.
1857	XXI	The Howrah Offences Act, 1857.
1859	XII	The Calcutta Pilots Act, 1859.
1862	III	The Government Seal Act, 1862.
1873	XVI	The North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police Act, 1873.
1875	XX	The Central Provinces Laws Act, 1875.
1876	XIX	The Dramatic Performances Act, 1876.
1879	XIV	The Hackney-carriage Act, 1879.
1879	XIX	The Raipur and Khattra Laws Act, 1879.
1881	XIII	The Fort William Act, 1881.
1882	XXI	The Madras Forest (Validation) Act, 1882.
1883	X	The Bikrama Singh's Estates Act, 1883.
1886	XXI	The Oudh Wasikas Act, 1886.
1888	III	The Police Act, 1888.
1888	VIII	The Indian Tolls Act, 1888.
1893	II	The Porahat Estate Act, 1893.
1895	XV	The Government Grants Act, 1895.
1897	VIII	The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.
1911	X	The Prevention of Seditious meetings Act, 1911
1912	VII	The Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam Laws Act, 1912.
1917	XXV	The Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Baronetcy (Amendment) Act, 1917.
1921	XVII	The Cattle-trespass (Amendment) Act, 1921.
1931	XX	The Sheriff of Calcutta (Powers of Custody) Act, 1931.
1932	XI	The Public Suits Validation Act, 1932.

1932	XXIV	The Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages (Supplementary) Act, 1932.
1938	XX	The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1938.
1941	IV	The Berar Laws Act, 1941.
1942	XVIII	The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942.
1943	XXIII	The War Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1943.
1947	XVI	The Trading with the Enemy (Continuance of Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947.
1948	26	The Junagadh Administration (Property) Act, 1948.
1949	51	The Requisitioned Land (Apportionment of Compensation) Act, 1949.
1949	61	The Professions Tax Limitation (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1949.
1950	IV	The Preventive Detention Act, 1950.
1950	L	The Preventive Detention (Amendment) Act, 1950.
1950	67	The Cooch-Bihar (Assimilation of Laws) Act, 1950.
1951	3	The Part B States (Laws) Act, 1951.
1951	IV	The Preventive Detention (Amendment) Act, 1951.
1951	51	The Railway Companies (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1951.
1951	66	The Part C States (Miscellaneous Laws) Repealing Act, 1951.
1951	70	The Displaced Persons (Debts Adjustment) Act, 1951.
1952	1	The Part B States Marriages Validating Act, 1952.
1952	XXXIV	The Preventive Detention (Amendment) Act, 1952.
1952	LXI	The Preventive Detention (Second Amendment) Act, 1952.
1954	4	The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Amendment Act, 1954.
1954	7	The Government of Part C States (Amendment) Act, 1954.
1954	15	The Transfer of Evacuee Deposits Act, 1954.
1954	20	The Absorbed Areas (Laws) Act, 1954.
1954	36	The Chandernagore (Merger) Act, 1954.
1954	51	The Preventive Detention (Amendment) Act, 1954.
1955	19	The Commanders-in-Chief (Change in Designation) Act, 1955.

1955	30	The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Continuance Act, 1955.
1956	4	The Bar Councils (Validation of State Laws) Act, 1956.
1956	50	The Indian Cotton Cess (Amendment) Act, 1956.
1956	65	The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Continuance Act, 1956.
1956	88	The Representation of the People (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1956.
1956	97	The Delhi Tenants (Temporary Protection) Act, 1956.
1957	32	The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1957.
1957	37	The Legislative Councils Act, 1957.
1957	54	The Preventive Detention (Continuance) Act, 1957.
1959	24	The Pharmacy (Amendment) Act, 1959.
1960	31	The Tripura Municipal Law (Repeal) Act, 1960
1960	47	The Bilaspur Commercial Corporation (Repeal) Act, 1960.
1960	48	The Mahendra Pratab Singh Estates (Repeal) Act, 1960.
1960	53	The Tripura Excise Law (Repeal) Act, 1960.
1962	62	The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962.
1962	63	The Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962.
1963	29	The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1963.
1963	56	The Delhi Development (Amendment) Act, 1963.
1964	23	The Delhi (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1964.
1965	50	The Goa, Daman and Diu and (Absorbed Employees) Act, 1965.
1967	16	The Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Act, 1967.
1969	41	The International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Act, 1969.
1971	65	The Asian Refractories Limited (Acquisition of Undertaking) Act, 1971.
1971	68	The Uttar Pradesh Cantonments (Control of Rent and Eviction) (Repeal) Act, 1971.
1972	36	The Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972.
1973	26	The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.
1975	19	The All-India Services Regulation (Indemnity) Act, 1975.

1976	22	The Assam Sillimanite Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Refractory Plant) Act, 1976.
1976	28	The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Repeal Act, 1976.
1976	76	The National Library of India Act, 1976.
1976	89	The Indian Iron and Steel Company (Acquisition of Shares) Act, 1976.
1976	96	The Braithwaite and Company (India) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1976.
1977	16	The Disputed Elections (Prime Minister and Speaker) Act, 1977.
1977	41	The Smith, Stainstreet and Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1977.
1977	42	The Gresham and Craven of India (Private) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1977.
1978	13	The Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1978.
1978	42	The Bolani Ores Limited (Acquisition of Shares) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1978.
1979	12	The Punjab Excise (Delhi Amendment) Act, 1979.
1980	58	The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980.
1983	35	The Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Act, 1983.
1984	39	The Punjab Municipal (New Delhi Amendment) Act, 1984.
1984	43	The Aluminium Corporation of India Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Aluminium Undertaking) Act, 1984.
1984	57	The Bengal Immunity Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1984.
1985	80	The Customs (Amendment) Act, 1985.
1987	36	The Brentford Electric (India) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1987.
1993	24	The National Thermal Power Corporation Limited, the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited and the North-Eastern

		Electric Power Corporation Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Power Transmission Systems) Act, 1993.
1994	56	The Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Power Transmission System) Act, 1994.
1999	6	The Delhi Development Authority (Validation of Disciplinary Powers) Act, 1998.
1999	8	The Customs (Amendment) Act, 1998.
1999	49	The Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1999.
2000	20	The Direct-tax Laws (Miscellaneous) Repeal Act, 2000
2000	48	The Forfeiture (Repeal) Act, 2000.
2001	33	The Influx from Pakistan (Control) Repealing (Repeal) Act, 2001.
2001	36	The Indian Universities (Repeal) Act, 2001.
2001	37	The Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Repeal Act, 2001.
2001	41	The Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 2001.
2001	47	The Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) and other Laws Repeal Act, 2001
2002	57	The Mysore State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Repeal Act, 2002.
2002	65	The Countess of Dufferin's Fund (Repeal) Act, 2002.
2002	66	The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Extension to Kohima and Mokokchung Districts) Repeal Act, 2002.
2002	70	The Refugee Relief Taxes (Abolition) Repeal Act, 2002.
2003	2	The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2002.
2005	38	The Displaced Persons Claims and other Laws Repeal Act, 2005.
2005	44	The Immigration (Carriers' Liability) Amendment Act, 2005.
2006	3	The Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 2005.
2006	18	The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Amendment) Act, 2006.
2006	24	The Cess Laws (Repealing and Amending) Act, 2006.
2006	29	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2006.
2006	32	The Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control (Repeal) Act, 2006.

2006	46	The Produce Cess Laws (Abolition) Act, 2006.
2006	49	The Indian Rifles (Repeal) Act, 2006.
2007	24	The Mizoram University (Amendment) Act, 2007.
2007	39	The Competition (Amendment) Act, 2007.
2008	25	The Central Universities Laws (Amendment) Act, 2008.
2009	39	The Competition (Amendment) Act, 2009.
2010	20	The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Amendment) Act, 2010.
2010	33	The Jharkhand Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Act, 2010.
2012	27	The Copyright (Amendment) Act, 2012.
2012	31	The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Act, 2012.

Ordinance made by the Governor-General

1941	VII	The War Injuries Ordinance, 1941.
1942	XX	The Collective Fines Ordinance, 1942.
1942	XLI	The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Ordinance, 1942.
1944	XXI	The Public Health (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1944.
1945	XXIV	The War Gratuities (Income-tax Exemption) Ordinance, 1945.
1945	XXX	The Secunderabad Marriage Validating Ordinance, 1945.
1946	II	The Bank Notes (Declaration of Holdings) Ordinance, 1946.
1946	VI	The Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1946.
1946	X	The Termination of War (Definition) Ordinance, 1946.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 3)

Amendments

Year	Act No.	Short title	Amendments
1	2	3	4
1951	69	.The Plantations Labour Act, 1951	In section 43, sub-section (4) shall be omitted
2016	2	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015	In Section 69, in sub-section (2), for the words, brackets and letters "mentioned at (d) to (f)", the words, brackets, letters and figure "mentioned at clauses (d) to (f) of sub-section (1)" shall be substituted.
2016	49	The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016	In section 76, after the word, brackets and letter, "clause (b)", the words, brackets and figure" of sub-section (1)" shall be inserted.

SESSIONAL REVIEW

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

FOURTEENTH SESSION

The Fourteenth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha, which was also the Budget Session, was held in two parts. The Session commenced on 29 January 2018 and was adjourned *sine die* on 6 April 2018. The Union Budget was presented on 1 February 2018, almost a month ahead of the usual date in the past, for the second time, to enable the Parliament to avoid a Vote on Account and pass a single Appropriation Bill for the year 2018-19, before the close of the financial year.

This year too witnessed the presentation of an integrated Budget, that is, the merger of the Railways Budget with the General Budget, thereby discontinuing the old practice of presentation of two separate budgets.

The House had a total of 29 sittings, out of which 7 sittings were held in the First Part and 22 sittings were held in the Second Part of the Session. The First part of the Session commenced on 29 January 2018 and adjourned on 9 February to enable the Departmentally Related Standing Committees to examine the Demands for Grants of various Ministries/ Departments. The Second Part of the Budget Session began on 5 March 2018 and concluded on 6 April 2018. The House was prorogued by the President of India on 6 April 2018.

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

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

Motion of Thanks on President's Address for his Address to the Members of Parliament: On 29 January 2018, the President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind addressed the Members of both the Houses in the Central Hall of Parliament

House. The Motion of Thanks to the President's Address was moved by Shri Rakesh Singh, of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) which was seconded by Shri Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi (BJP). The discussion took place on 6 and 7 February 2018. As many as 123 members belonging to different political parties participated in the debate that lasted 10 Hours and 43 Minutes.

Moving the Motion of Thanks on President's Address, Shri Rakesh Singh said that the address delivered by the President is not only our parliamentary procedure and culture but also a manifestation of the spirit and expectations of the common man, women force, farmers, labourers and different sections of our society. Shri Singh said that big change appears to be happening in the country with the present government. Schemes such as - Swachhta Mission, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, electrification of villages, Pradhan Mantri Jan Ausadhi Kendra, etc. launched by the government are a huge success. The Ministry of Agriculture is working on seven points programme in a planned manner for the purpose of making farming not only a profitable profession but also to double the income of farmers. Under the integrated transport system, roadways, railways and waterways are being integrated in order to make the journey and movement of passengers hassle-free. The idea of holding simultaneous elections to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies as envisaged by the Hon'ble President in his Address is praiseworthy and welcomed. It has been rightly said by the Hon'ble President in his address that this New India will not belong to a single party or a single ideology but to all of us and will reflect the hopes and aspirations of all the citizens.

Seconding the Motion moved by Shri Rakesh Singh on the President's Address to the House of Parliament, Shri Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi (BJP) said that as referred by the Hon'ble President to the saying of Dr. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar that 'political democracy cannot survive without social and economic democracy', the Government is working towards strengthening of economic democracy and social justice in India. 'Ease of Living' for the common man was

stressed upon in the Speech. The present Government is trying to change the system of disproportionate assets. Banking system was made accessible to common man. Today, we are one of the fastest growing economies in the world. The Foreign Direct Investment in India is about 60.8 billion dollars against 36.5 billion dollars in 2013- 14. This year's Budget provides for the highest ever spending in the social sector, especially in the health sector. As far as electricity is concerned, India is a surplus country. Today, every household in the villages is getting the LPG connections. Under UJALA Scheme, 28.73 crore LED Bulbs have been distributed. Shri Joshi Thanked His Excellency, the President for addressing and enlightening the country through Joint Session of Parliament and also seconded the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Rakesh Singh.

*Participating in the discussion**, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge (INC) said that Hon'ble Member of the ruling party initiating his speech said that the Congress

* *Others who participated in the discussion were:* Sarvashri R. Dhruvanarayana, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Mulayam Singh Yadav, D.K. Suresh, Mullappally Ramachandran, Ganesh Singh, Rameshwar Teli, Mohd. Asrarul Haque, Hariom Singh Rathore, Dhananjay Mahadik, Ninong Ering, Daddan Mishra, Gopal Shetty, Ashwini Kumar, Rabindra Kumar Jena, Jose K. Mani, P.K. Biju, Rajeev Satav, Satyapal Singh, Kalyan Banerjee, P. Karunakaran, Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Bhartruhari Mahtab, T.G. Venkatesh Babu, K. Ashok Kumar, Anandrao Adsul, Birendra Kumar Choudhary, S.P. Muddahanume Gowda, Jitendra Chaudhary, B. Vinod Kumar, Shrirang Appa Barne, Vishnu Dayal Ram, Vinayak Bhurao Raut, Mohammad Salim, P. R. Sundaram, Raghav Lakhanpal, Nishikant Dubey, Thota Narasimham, P.V. Midhun Reddy, Ramen Deka, Tariq Anwar, Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, C. Mahendran, Prem Singh Chandumajra, G. Hari, Sharad Tripathi, A. Anwhar Raajhaa, Parbhubhai Nagarbhai Vasava, A.T. Nana Patil, Bhagwant Mann, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, Om Birla, C.N. Jayadevan, Vinod Kumar Sonkar, Radheshyam Biswas, P. K. Kunhalikutty, Dushyant Chautala, Jugal Kishore, Kaushalendra Kumar, T. Radhakrishnan, Anto Antony, Jagdambika Pal, Asaduddin Owaisi, Bhairon Prasad Mishra, N.K. Premchandran, Ramesh Bidhuri, Rajesh Ranjan, K.H. Muniyappa, R.K. Bharathi Mohan, Ram Kumar Sharma, Ram Tahal Chaudhary, Md. Badaruddoza Khan, Ajay Misra Teni, Ch. Malla Reddy, Sunil Kumar Singh, Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma, Naranbhai Kachhadia, Sanjay Dhotre, Manshukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava, Ramsinh Rathwa, Chhotelal, S. R. Vijaya Kumar, Kapil Moreshwar Patil, Devji M. Patel, B.N. Chandrappa, Rahul Kaswan, Sukhbir Singh Jaunapuria, Prof. Chintamani Malviya, Dr. K. Kamaraj, Dr. Kirit P. Solanki, Dr. Thokchom Meinya, Dr. Ratna De (Nag), Dr. Karan Singh Yadav, Dr. Raghu Sharma, Dr. Sunil Baliram Gaikward, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Dr. Kulmani Samal, Dr. A. Sampath, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit, Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank, Dr.

Party did not do anything in its 70 years rule and their government, in just four years, has launched several programmes which have benefited the public at large. This simply means that they do not intend to recognize the works and achievements of the previous governments. Shri Kharge pointed out the various ambitious development projects the previous government had established thereby showing the hard work and the achievements made during the Congress rule. On the other hand, Shri Kharge questioned the achievements under the present Government's rule by highlighting that communal forces are raising their head, Weaker sections are being harassed, Freedom of speech has been snatched, Women and children are not safe, etc. Shri Kharge said that on the one hand, this Government follows the ideals of Baba Saheb Ambedkar and on the other, they embrace the ideals of Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya. During UPA regime, the country registered the highest GDP growth of 9.1 per cent but in the NDA Government, it has plummeted to 5.6 per cent owing to demonetization and now it has recovered to 6.3 per cent only. It has been told in a report that 73 per cent wealth has been cornered by one per cent people. The rich got richer and the poor poorer. This Government had promised to give employment to two crore people but they gave jobs to 15 lakh people only. This government fudged the figures of EPFO and ESIC to make it 55 lakhs. Now, in the budget, when elections are due in seven states, they have reduced the tax rates of 300 items under the GST. Referring to the issue of farmers' suicide, Shri Kharge said that Maharashtra has witnessed the largest number of suicides by the farmers. The UPA Government had waived off

Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar, Dr. J. Jayavardhan, Dr. Bhartiben D. Shyal, Adv. Joice George, Adv. Narendra Keshav Sawaikar, Kumari Sushmita Dev, Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi, Shrimati V. Sathyabama, Shrimati Anju Bala, Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve, Shrimati Rakshatai Khadse, Shrimati Veena Devi, Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel, Shrimati Rama Devi, Shrimati Dev Varma, Shrimati Supriya Sule, Shrimati Kothapalli Geetha, Shrimati Ranjaben Bhatt, Shrimati Riti Pathak, Shrimati Hemamalini and Shrimati Darshana Vikram Jardosh.

the agricultural loans of the farmers to the tune of 72 thousand crores of rupees but this Government has waived off the loans of big corporates to the tune of one lakh 10 thousand crore. Initially this government made fun of MNREGA but later on they have realized it that MNREGA is a good scheme. Nothing has been done under Skill Development for years. Bofors case is often mentioned, but Shri Kharge asked as to what steps this government has taken about the Rafael deal. The UPA Government had pegged the deal at Rs.526 crore but now the deal has been fixed at Rs.1600 crores by the present Government. Shri Kharge reiterated that this Government has failed in all its steps and has not been able to fulfill its promises.

Joining the discussion, Dr. Ponnusamy Venugopal (AIADMK) highlighted the great challenges faced by the common people, such as, desperation of farmers, youth unemployment, common man facing unprecedented rise in the prices of essential commodities etc. Dr. Venugopal urged the Government to consider waiver of loans taken by the farmers so that they come out of their present difficulties. He demanded the Government to immediately constitute the Cauvery Management Board as the farmers of Tamil Nadu are dependent on Cauvery waters for farming; and due to the unavailability of Cauvery water, the delta farmers of Tamil Nadu are facing distress. He supported the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

Replying to the discussion, the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, while expressing his sincere thanks to the Hon'ble President for his Address, said that many Hon'ble Members have spoken on the motion of thanks expressing their views. President's Address does not belong to any political party. Rather, it is a reflection of people's wishes and aspirations and a testimony to the efforts being made to realize the same. Opposition for the sake of opposition is not fair in politics. The Prime Minister said that during the regime of previous government, only 11 KM national highway was constructed per day but today 22 KM national highway is being constructed. In the last three years of the previous government,

only 80 thousand KM roads were constructed but the present government has constructed 1,20,000 KM roads in only three years time. In the last three years of the previous government, about 11,000 KM rail line was laid but this government has laid as much as 21,000 KM rail lines. Likewise, in the last three years of the previous government, only 2500 KM rail lines were electrified but this government has electrified 4,300 KM rail lines in the same time period.

To augment job opportunities in the country, the Prime Minister further said that as many as 10 crore loans have been given under the Prime Minister MUDRA scheme and there has been no middlemen in the process of sanctioning loans to such a large number of people. We have formulated an aviation policy wherein the unutilized airstrips lying in small towns and cities are proposed to be developed for air transportation and 16 such new airstrips have already started operations and 80 more such strips are likely to be developed. When we won the elections, apprehensions were raised about Aadhaar that Modi will discontinue this scheme. We have explored many ways and means for scientific use of Aadhaar which were never imagined. We have brought about the SOUBHAGYA Yojana to give free electricity connections to as many as four crore poor and middleclass families. The Prime Minister mentioned that the government had launched *Pradhan Mantri Kishan Sampada Yojana* which stressed upon creating infrastructure so that proper maintenance of the produce of the farmers can be ensured. For proper management in the field of animal husbandry, aggressive work has been started in this field by launching *Kamdhenu Yojana* to look after the livestock. We intend to double the income of farmers by the year 2022.

The Prime Minister said that the government is arduously working to fulfill the hopes and aspirations of the middle class and for ease of living. Entry level income tax of five per cent is only available in India and in no other country of the world. In the first budget the taxable income limit was raised by Rs. 50,000 upto Rs. 2.5 lakh. In the current budget we have allowed a standard deduction of Rs. 40,000. We have also provided tax rebate for senior citizens. New AIIMS, IITs,

IIMs, Metro in 11 big cities and provision of more than 32 lakhs LED street lights have been made. More than 31 crore bank accounts have been opened for the poor people under the Jan Dhan Yojana. We have provided a health insurance scheme for more than 80 crore poor people of the country with a premium of just 90 paise per day or Re. 1 per month. Under the UJAWALA scheme 3 crore 3 lakh women have got gas connection. We have transferred Rs. 27,000 crores to the workers by providing them Universal Account Number. Today more people are coming forward to pay taxes because they believe that whatever money is going in the exchequer with the government will be used properly. Standing in this temple of democracy I hereby declare that we have not granted any loan in this government which might result in the NPA. We worked for recapitalization for four years and provided strength to the banking sector of the country Recently, 26 heads of states of 10 ASEAN countries were sitting together where our tri-color was being unfurled. The day this government took oath all the heads of SAARC countries attended it and its importance was never understood. The country wants to embark on the path of progress with a dream of New India which was envisaged by Mahamata Gandhi, Swami Vivekanand and our former President Pranab Mukherjee. Let us together fulfill their resolve by discharging our responsibilities properly. Criticism is a part of democracy which should be done but it does not provide liberty to level false allegations. The Prime Minister thanked the hon. Members who expressed their views on the President's Address.

The Prime Minister requested all Hon'ble Members to adopt this Address unanimously.

All the amendments moved were negatived.

The Motion was adopted.

The Union Budget 2018-2019: For the second time, Shri Arun Jaitley, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, presented the Union Budget-2018-19, an integrated Budget i.e., the merger of General Budget and the

Railways Budget on 1 February 2018. The General discussion on the Union Budget took place on 7 and 8 March 2018. As many as 158 members participated in the discussion lasting 12 Hours and 13 Minutes. Presenting the Budget, Shri Arun Jaitley said that the Government promised a leadership capable of taking difficult decisions and restoring strong performance of Indian economy and promised to reduce poverty, expedite infrastructure creation and build a strong, confident and a New India. The Government, led by Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, has successfully implemented a series of fundamental structural reforms. With the result, India stands out among the fastest growing economies of the world. He said that the journey of economic reforms during the past few years has been challenging but rewarding. As a result of the reforms undertaken by the Government, foreign direct investment has gone up. Measures taken by the Government have made it much easier to do business in India. Shri Jaitley informed that Indian economy has performed very well since this Government took over in May, 2014. India achieved an average growth of 7.5% in first three years of this Government. Indian economy is now 2.5 trillion dollar economy – seventh largest in the world. India is expected to become the fifth largest economy very soon. On Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) basis, India is already the third largest economy.

Indian society, polity and economy had shown remarkable resilience in adjusting with the structural reforms. GDP growth at 6.3% in the second quarter signaled turnaround of the economy and 7.2% to 7.5% growth is expected in the second half. IMF, in its latest Update, has forecast that India will grow at 7.4% next year. Manufacturing sector is back on good growth path. The services, mainstay of our growth, have also resumed their high growth rates of 8% plus. The exports are expected to grow at 15% in 2017-18.

The Government has taken up programmes to direct the benefits of structural changes and good growth to reach farmers, poor and other vulnerable sections of the society and to uplift the under-developed regions. This year's Budget will

consolidate these gains and particularly focus on strengthening agriculture and rural economy, provision of good health care to economically less privileged, taking care of senior citizens, infrastructure creation and working with the States to provide more resources for improving the quality of education in the country.

Shri Jaitley said that the Government is providing free LPG connections to the poor of this country through Ujjwala Yojana. Under Saubhagya Yojna 4 crore household are being provided with electricity connections. More than 800 medicines are being sold at lower price through more than 3 thousand Jan Aushadhi Centres. Cost of stents have been controlled. Special scheme for free dialysis of poor have been initiated. Persons belonging to poor and middle class are also being provided a great relief in interest rates on housing schemes. Efforts are being made to provide all government services, whether bus or train tickets or individual certificates on line. These include passports which may be delivered at doorstep in two or three days or Company registration in one day time and these facilities have benefited a large section of the country. The Government has ensured that benefits reach eligible beneficiaries and are delivered to them directly. Many services and benefits are being delivered to the people at their doorsteps or in their accounts. It has reduced corruption and cost of delivery and has eliminated middlemen in the process. Direct Benefit Transfer mechanism of India is the biggest such exercise in the world and is a global success story.

He further said that this Government is committed for the welfare of farmers. Emphasis of this Government is on generating higher incomes for farmers and also on generating productive and gainful on-farm and non-farm employment for the farmers and landless families. As a result of the hard work of the country's farmers, agriculture production in the country is at a record level. The Government declared Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the majority of rabi crops at least at one and a half times the cost involved. The Government has decided to keep MSP for the all unannounced crops of kharif at least at one and half times of their production cost. An Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund with a corpus of Rs.2000

crore will be set up for developing and upgrading agricultural marketing infrastructure in the 22000 Grameen Agricultural Markets (GrAMs) and 585 APMCs.

The Minister further said that the task of connecting all eligible habitations with an all-weather road has been substantially completed, with the target date brought forward to March, 2019 from March 2022. It is now time to strengthen and widen its ambit further to include major link routes which connect habitations to agricultural and rural markets (GrAMs), higher secondary schools and hospitals. Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana Phase III will include such linkages. Food Processing sector is growing at an average rate of 8% per annum. Prime Minister Krishi Sampada Yojana is one flagship programme for boosting investment in food processing. Allocation of Ministry of Food Processing is being doubled from Rs.715 crore in RE 2017-18 to Rs.1400 crore in BE 2018-19. Government will promote establishment of specialized agro-processing financial institutions in this sector. The Government has been steadily increasing the volume of institutional credit for agriculture sector from year-to-year from Rs.8.5 lakh crore in 2014-15 to Rs.10 lakh crore in 2017-18. I now propose to raise this to Rs.11 lakh crore for the year 2018-19.

Expressing concern over the Air pollution in the Delhi-NCR region, the Minister said that a special Scheme will be implemented to support the efforts of the governments of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and the NCT of Delhi to address air pollution and to subsidize machinery required for *in situ* management of crop residue. He continued that Swachh Bharat Mission has benefited the poor. The Government has already constructed more than 6 crore toilets. The positive effect of these toilets is being seen on the dignity of ladies, education of girls and the overall health of family. Government is planning to construct around 2 crore toilets. He said that a roof for his family is another concern of the poor. For this purpose, Prime Minister Awas Yojana has been launched in rural and urban areas of the country. Under Prime Minister Awas Scheme Rural, 51 lakhs houses in year

2017-18 and 51 lakh houses during 2018-19 which is more than one crore houses will be constructed exclusively in rural areas. In urban areas the assistance has been sanctioned to construct 37 lakh houses. Loans to Self Help Groups of women increased to about Rupees 42,500 crore in 2016-17, growing 37% over previous year. The Government is confident that loans to SHGs will increase to Rs.75,000 crore by March, 2019. He proposed to substantially increase allocation of National Rural Livelihood Mission to Rs.5750 crore in 2018-19. Ground water irrigation scheme under Prime Minister Krishi Sinchai Yojna Har Khet ko Pani will be taken up in 96 deprived irrigation districts where less than 30% of the land holdings gets assured irrigation presently. The Government allocated Rs.2600 crore for this purpose.

He further said that in the year 2018-19, for creation of livelihood and infrastructure in rural areas, total amount to be spent by the Ministries will be Rs.14.34 lakh crore, including extra-budgetary and non-budgetary resources of Rs.11.98 lakh crore. Apart from employment due to farming activities and self employment, this expenditure will create employment of 321 crore person days, 3.17 lakh kilometers of rural roads, 51 lakh new rural houses, 1.88 crore toilets, and provide 1.75 crore new household electric connections besides boosting agricultural growth. The Government is implementing a comprehensive social security and protection programme to reach every household of old, widows, orphaned children, divyaang and deprived as per the Socio-Economic Caste Census. Allocation on National Social Assistance Programme this year has been kept at Rs.9975 crore.

The Minister said that improvement in quality of teachers can improve the quality of education in the country. The Government will initiate an integrated B.Ed. programme for teachers. The Government have amended the Right to Education Act to enable more than 13 lakh untrained teachers to get trained. Technology will be the biggest driver in improving the quality of education. The Government proposed to increase the digital intensity in education and move

gradually from 'black board' to 'digital board'. Technology will also be used to upgrade the skills of teachers through the recently launched digital portal 'DIKSHA'. To step up investments in research and related infrastructure in premier educational institutions, including health institutions, the Minister proposed to launch a major initiative named '*Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Education*' (*RISE*) by 2022 with a total investment of Rs.1,00,000 crore in next four years. Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) would be suitably structured for funding this initiative. The Government would launch the 'Prime Minister's Research Fellows' (PMRF) Scheme under which, 1,000 best B.Tech students would be identified each year from premier institutions and provide them facilities to do Ph.D in IITs and IISc, with a handsome fellowship. It is expected that these bright young fellows would voluntarily commit few hours every week for teaching in higher educational institutions.

The Minister said that only Swasth Bharat can be a Samriddha Bharat. India cannot realize its demographic dividend without its citizens being healthy. He announced two major initiatives as part of 'Ayushman Bharat' programme aimed at making path breaking interventions to address health holistically, in primary, secondary and tertiary care system covering both prevention and health promotion. The National Health Policy, 2017 has envisioned Health and Wellness Centres as the foundation of India's health system. These 1.5 lakh centres will bring health care system closer to the homes of people. These centres will provide comprehensive health care, including for non-communicable diseases and maternal and child health services. These centres will also provide free essential drugs and diagnostic services. The Government will launch a flagship National Health Protection Scheme to cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries) providing coverage upto 5 lakh rupees per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. This will be the world's largest government funded health care programme.

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana (PMJJBY) has benefitted 5.22 crore families with a life insurance cover of Rs.2 lakh on payment of a premium of only Rs.330/- per annum. Likewise, under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, 13 crore 25 lakh persons have been insured with personal accident cover of Rs.2 lakh on payment of a premium of only Rs.12 per annum. The Government will work to cover all poor households, including SC/ST households, under these in a mission mode. The Government's commitment towards 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' is unflinching. Sukanya Samridhi Account Scheme launched in January 2015 has been a great success. Cleaning the Ganga is work of national importance and it is our firm commitment. Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises (MSMEs) are a major engine of growth and employment in the country. Massive formalization of the businesses of MSMEs is taking place in the country after demonetization and introduction of GST. Creating job opportunities and facilitating generation of employment has been at the core of the government policy-making. Launch of National Apprenticeship Scheme with stipend support and sharing of the cost of basic training by the Government to give training to 50 lakh youth by 2020. The Government is setting up a model aspirational skill centre in every district of the country under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra Programme.

The Government have made an all-time high allocation to rail and road sectors. Provision of key linkages like coal for power, power for railways and railway rakes for coal have been rationalized and made very efficient. To secure India's defences, the Government is developing connectivity infrastructure in border areas. For promoting tourism and emergency medical care, Government will make necessary framework for encouraging investment in sea plane activities. The Government has scaled new heights in development of Road Infrastructure sector. Ambitious Bharatmala Pariyojana has been approved for providing seamless connectivity of interior and backward areas and borders of the country to develop about 35000 kms in Phase-I at an estimated cost of Rs.5,35,000 crore. To raise equity from the market for its mature road assets, NHAI will consider

organizing its road assets into Special Purpose Vehicles and use innovative monetizing structures like Toll, Operate and Transfer (TOT) and Infrastructure Investment Funds (InvITs). Strengthening the railway network and enhancing Railways' carrying capacity has been a major focus of the Government.

The Minister further said that the growth rate of direct taxes in the financial years 2016-17 and 2017-18 has been significant. We ended the last year with a growth of 12.6% in direct taxes and in the current year, the growth in direct taxes up to 15th January, 2018 is 18.7%. The average buoyancy in personal income tax of seven years preceding these two years comes to 1.1. In simple terms tax buoyancy of 1.1 means that if nominal GDP growth rate of the country is 10%, the growth rate of personal income tax is 11%. However, the buoyancy in personal income tax for financial years 2016-17 and 2017-18 (RE) is 1.95 and 2.11 respectively. This indicates that the excess revenue collected in the last two financial years from personal income tax compared to the average buoyancy pre 2016-17 amounts to a total of about Rs.90,000 crores and the same can be attributed to the strong anti-evasion measures taken by the Government. Recognising the need for facilitating compliance, Government had liberalized the presumptive income scheme for small traders and entrepreneurs with annual turnover of less than Rs.2 crores and introduced a similar scheme for professionals with annual turnover of less than Rs.50 lakhs with the hope that there would be significant increase in compliance. Currently, while taxing income from capital gains, business profits and other sources in respect of transactions in immovable property, the consideration or circle rate value, whichever is higher, is adopted and the difference is counted as income both in the hands of the purchaser and seller.. In order to minimize hardship in real estate transaction, the Minister proposed to provide that no adjustment shall be made in a case where the circle rate value does not exceed 5% of the consideration.

To benefit the entire class of micro, small and medium enterprises which accounts for almost 99% of companies filing their tax returns, the Minister

proposed to extend the benefit of reduction of corporate tax rate of 25% to companies who have reported turnover up to Rs.250 crore in the financial year 2016-17. The estimate of revenue forgone due to this measure is Rs.7,000 crores during the financial year 2018-19. After this, out of about 7 lakh companies filing returns, about 7,000 companies which file returns of income and whose turnover is above Rs.250 crores will remain in 30% slab. The lower corporate income tax rate for 99% of the companies will leave them with higher investible surplus which in turn will create more jobs.

A life with dignity is a right of every individual in general, more so for the senior citizens. To further the objective of providing a dignified life, the Minister proposed to announce the following incentives for senior citizens: Exemption of interest income on deposits with banks and post offices to be increased from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.50,000/- and TDS shall not be required to be deducted on such income, under section 194A. This benefit shall be available also for interest from all fixed deposits schemes and recurring deposit schemes. Raising the limit of deduction for health insurance premium and/ or medical expenditure from Rs.30,000/- to Rs.50,000/-, under section 80D. All senior citizens will now be able to claim benefit of deduction up to Rs.50,000/- per annum in respect of any health insurance premium and/or any general medical expenditure incurred. Raising the limit of deduction for medical expenditure in respect of certain critical illness from, Rs.60,000/- in case of senior citizens and from Rs.80,000/- in case of very senior citizens, to Rs.1 lakh in respect of all senior citizens, under section 80DDB. In addition to tax concessions, the Minister proposed to extend the Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana up to March, 2020 under which an assured return of 8% is given by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The existing limit on investment of Rs.7.5 lakh per senior citizen under this scheme is also being enhanced to Rs.15 lakh. In order to take care of the needs of education and health of BPL and rural families, the Minister proposed to increase the cess by one per cent. The existing

three per cent education cess will be replaced by a four per cent “Health and Education Cess” to be levied on the tax payable.

Shri Jaitley said that he is making a calibrated departure from the underlying policy in the last two decades, wherein the trend largely was to reduce the customs duty. To further incentivise the domestic value addition and Make in India in some such sectors, the Minister proposed to increase customs duty on certain items. The Minister proposed to increase customs duty on mobile phones from 15% to 20%, on some of their parts and accessories to 15% and on certain parts of TVs to 15%. The Minister further said that while making the proposals in this year’s Budget, we have been guided by our mission to especially strengthen agriculture, rural development, health, education, employment, MSME and infrastructure sectors of Indian economy. Ending his speech and expressing that the New India which we aspire to create will now emerge, the Minister quoted Swami Vivekanand who had envisioned decades ago in his Memoirs of European Travel, *“You merge yourselves in the void and disappear, and let new India arise in your place. Let her arise – out of the peasants’ cottage, grasping the plough; out of the huts of the fisherman. Let her spring from the grocer’s shop, from beside the oven of the fritter seller. Let her emanate from the factory, from marts, and from markets. Let her emerge from groves and forests, from hills and mountains”*.

On 7 March 2018, Initiating the discussion, Shri M. Veerappa Moily said that this is a federal budget but it does not reflect the federal character of the Budget. He requested that the divisible pool should be given to the States. As far as direct taxes are concerned, this Government has put the Long-Term Capital Gains Tax that led to a total collapse of the stock market. Shri Moily said that the UPA had planned to cut down imports to 50 per cent by 2020, 70 per cent by 2025 and to empower India to become self-sufficient, totally eliminating import of crude oil by 2030, but the NDA Government has failed to take advantage of this window of opportunity. He urged upon the Government to come out with the White Paper with regard to the purchase of the Rafael aircraft. The Government of India had a

flagship programme known as the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and also Rastriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan. But in the last four years not even a single paise has been released by the present Government for these two schemes. There is no attempt in the Budget to definitely augment private investment. If there is no private investment, there is no job available. Shri Moily urged upon the Government to establish a Statutory Farmers Income Commission to ensure basic living income for agricultural households. He said that all surveys and all rating agencies say that the fundamentals of the economy of our country have weakened as on today and it is a disaster for the economy of the country.

***Joining the discussion*[†], Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank said that he firmly believed that this budget is definitely going to play an important role in**

[†] ***Others who participated in the discussion were:*** Sarvashri Idris Ali, Ramsinh Rathwa, Naranbhai Kachhadia, Rameshwar Teli, Jose K. Mani, Ram Tahal Choudhary, Tathagata Satpathy, Adhalrao Patil Shivajirao, P.R. Sundaram, Jayadev Galla, A.P. Jithender Reddy, P. Karunakaran, Varaprasad Rao Velagapally, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, A.T. Nana Patil, K.N. Ramachandran, P. Srinivasa Reddy, Ganesh Singh, Hariom Singh Rathore, P. Kumar, Shrirang Appa Barne, A. Arunmozhithevan, C. Mahendran, T. G. Venkatesh Babu, S.P. Muddahanume Gowda, R. Dhruvanarayana, Rajkumar Saini, G. Hari, Ladu Kishore Swain, Anto Antony, Y.S. Chowdhary, Dinesh Trivedi, Balbhadra Majhi, Rajan Vichare, Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu, Nalin Kumar Kateel, Mullappally Ramachandran, Vinod Kumar Sonkar, Raghu Sharma, Janardhan Mishra, Krishan Pratap, Prem Singh Chandumajra, Kodikunnil Suresh, Abhishek Singh, Tej Pratap Singh Yadav, P.C. Gaddigoudar, Sharad Tripathi, Dhananjay Mahadik, Prahlad Singh Patel, Badruddin Ajmal, Rattan Lal Kataria, M. Murli Mohan, Vishnu Dayal Ram, Nishikant Dubey, Kaushalendra Kumar, Janak Ram, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava, E.T. Mohammad Basheer, Md. Badaruddoza Khan, J.J.T. Natterjee, B. Vinod Kumar, Rajesh Ranjan, Sanjay Dhotre, Prasanna Kumar Patasani, Ram Kumar Sharma, Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai Kundariya, Arka Keshari Deo, Y. V. Subba Reddy, Kesineni Srinivas, K. Ashok Kumar, Bhola Singh, Sushil Kumar Singh, Uday Pratap Singh, Rabindra Kumar Jena, Lakhan Lal Sahu, N.K. Premachandran, Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Daddan Mishra, Tariq Anwar, Bhagwant Mann, V. Elumalai, Ajay Misra Teni, Rakesh Singh, Dushyant Chautala, Harischandra Chavan, Bahadur Singh Koli, P. Nagarajan, Vijay Kumar Hansdak, C. N. Jayadevan, Ram Charan Bohra, Om Birla, Lallu Singh, Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma, Prem Das Rai, D.K. Suresh, Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Raju Shetty, Bidyut Baran Mahato, Sunil Kumar Jakhar, Ravindra Kumar Ray, Chandra Prakash Joshi, Birendra Kumar Choudhary, Hari Manjhi, B.N. Chandrappa, Rahul Kaswan, Nihal Chand, Sunil Kumar Singh, Devji M. Patel, Jugal Kishore, Jagdambika Pal, Anurag Singh Thakur, Dharambir, Ram Charitra Nishad, Sukhbir Singh Jaunapuria, Prof. Saugata Roy, Prof. Richard Hay, Dr. P. K.

writing a new chapter in the field of job creation by promoting development-oriented good governance, poverty alleviation, social good governance and by bringing in positive changes in the economy. In this budget dream of prosper and better India has been envisaged by the successful implementation of various ambitious schemes. For the first time in the history of India, a system of governance has been evolved which has succeeded in creating a time bound, transparent and responsible implementation mechanism for the schemes and policies.

Participating in the discussion, **Shri S.R. Vijaya Kumar said that the** decision of the Government to bring out industry-friendly Defence Production Policy 2018 and the proposal of development of two defence industrial production corridors is a welcome initiative. The allocation for Railways in 2018-19 is not sufficient for the completion of many long-pending projects and could escalate their total cost further. As far as the health sector is concerned. The decision to start 24 new Government medical college and hospitals is a welcome step far as the health sector is concerned. The emphasis on agriculture and enhancing farmers' income are welcome features of the Budget. However, the FM did not highlight the acute drought situation which has affected agriculture in the Southern part of the country.

Joining the discussion, Shri Idris Ali said that in the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Central Government is not providing interest free loan to set up a business

Biju, Dr. A. Sampath, Dr. Kirit Somaiya, Dr. Sunil Baliram Gaikwad, Dr. J. Jayavardhan, Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit, Dr. Karan Singh Yadav, Dr. Banshilal Mahato, Dr. Thokchom Meinya, Dr. Mamta Sanghamita, Dr. Kirit P. Solanki, Dr. Yashwant Singh, Dr. Kulmani Samal, Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey, Adv. Joice George, Shrimati Kothapalli Geetha, Shrimati Anju Bala, Shrimati Butta Renuka, Shrimati Supriya Sule, Shrimati Ranjanben Bhatt, Shrimati Darshana Vikram Jardosh, Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel, Shrimati Aparupa Poddar, Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve, Shrimati K. Maragatham, Shrimati Veena Devi, Shrimati Rakshatai Khadse, Shrimati Riti Pathak, Shrimati Kavitha Kalvakuntla, Shrimati Poonamben Maadam, Shrimati Kamala Paatle, Shrimati Rama Devi, Shrimati R. Vanaroja, Shrimati V. Sathyabama and Shrimati Priyanka Singh Rawat

or securing higher education. Question is whether Government proposes for TAX free income for the senior citizens of age over 70 years and raise the limit of 15 lakhs? Whether Government proposes to amend Post Office Monthly Income Account Rules, 1987 to raise the maximum deposits upto 20 lakhs for single and 50 lakhs for joint account? Senior citizens are not able to get Aadhaar Card due to hazy and indistinct finger prints and smoky eyes.

The Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley replied to the discussion.

The discussion was concluded.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

During the Session, prominent Government Bills introduced and passed by the House included the following:-

The Finance Bill, 2018: On 14 March 2018, Shri Arun Jaitley, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, moved that the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2018-19 be taken into consideration. The Finance Bill 2018 sought to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2018-2019.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2018: On 15 March 2018, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour and Employment moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that Gratuity is a social security measure. Presently, the limit of gratuity is ₹10 lakh which for Government employees has been enhanced by the Seventh Central Pay Commission to ₹20 lakh. The Minister said that there is a need to revise the limit

of gratuity for the employees engaged in private and public sectors and requested all the Hon'ble Members to pass the Bill.

The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2018 sought to amend section 2A of the Principal Act to empower the Central Government to notify the period of maternity leave in case of female employees as deemed to be in continuous service in place of the existing twelve weeks; and to amend Section 4 of the Act to omit existing ceiling of ₹10 lakh on gratuity and to empower the Central Government to notify the ceiling of gratuity under the Act from time to time.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

The Specific Relief (Amendment) Bill, 2018: On 15 March 2018, Shri P.P. Chaudhary, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice and Minister of State in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, moved that the Bill further to amend the Specific Relief Act, 1963, be taken into consideration. The Bill sought to amend the Specific Relief Act, 1963, *inter alia*, to do away with the wider discretion of courts to grant specific performance and to make specific performance of contract a general rule rather than exception subject to certain limited grounds; and insert a new section 20A which enunciates special provisions for contracts relating to infrastructure projects.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

The Fourteenth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 29 January 2018 and concluded on 6 April 2018.

A chart showing the dates of ballots and the last dates of receipt of notices of questions during the Session was circulated to Members along with Bulletin Part-II dated 12 January 2018. The notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions for the

Session were tabled with effect from 13 January 2018. The last date of receiving notices of Questions was 21 March 2018.

The actual number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions tabled by the Members were 43042 (SQ 23556 + USQ 19486). However, as a result of splitting few questions, where two or more Ministries were involved, the number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions increased to 43328 (SQ 23700 + USQ 19628). This statement also indicates 2 Short Notice Question (SNQ) received from the Members. The maximum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot in a day were 940 and 746 (Total -1686) for the sitting on 9 March 2018. The minimum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot in a day were 596 and 548 (Total - 1144) for the sitting on 4 April 2018. The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included in the ballot were 282 for the sitting on 9 March 2018 and 198 on 2 February 2018 and 4 April 2018, respectively.

Notices were examined in the light of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, Directions by the Speaker, Parliamentary conventions and past precedents to decide their admissibility or otherwise. Out of 43330 notices of Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice questions received including split questions, **580[‡]** notices were included in the lists of Starred Questions and **6670[§]** in the lists of Unstarred Questions.

Two Short Notice Questions were received during the Session and both were disallowed.

The Ministry-wise break-up of admitted Notices of Questions shows that the Minister of Finance answered the maximum number of Questions (both Starred and Unstarred) i.e. 504 followed by the Minister of Human Resource

[‡] Including Starred Question No. 221 deleted under Rule 47 of 'Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha'.

[§] Including 2 Unstarred Questions deleted from Unstarred list due to death of Shri Chintaman Navsha Wanaga, MP.

Development who answered **489^{**}** questions (both Starred and Unstarred). The minimum number of questions (both Starred and Unstarred), which was 4, was answered by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Names of 368 Members were included in the Lists of Starred and Unstarred Questions. The maximum number of questions admitted /clubbed were 113 against the name of Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit and Smt. Supriya Sule, MP.

The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included in the Lists of Questions was 280 on 22 March 2018 and 197 on 2 February 2018, respectively.

One notice for Half-an-Hour Discussion was received during the Session and it was disallowed.

Two statements were made by the Ministers correcting the replies already given to previous questions in Lok Sabha.

A total of 24 Starred Questions were orally replied during the Session. The average number of Starred Questions answered orally during each sitting of the House was 0.82. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was 5 on 7 February 2018 and the minimum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was 1.

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

A total of 7223 written replies to Starred and Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha during the Session.

^{**} Including Starred Question No. 221 deleted under Rule 47 of 'Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha'.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Chintaman Navasha Wanga and Shri Hukum Singh, sitting Members of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha; Shri Narsingh Narain Pandey, Shri Raghunath Jha, Shri Rudolph Rodrigues, Shri Kamla Prasad Singh, Shri Khagen Das, Kumari Frida Topno, Smt. Shyama Singh, Shri Bhanu Kumar Shastri, Shri Prabodh Panda, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai Patel, Dr. Bolla Bulli Ramaiah and Smt. Susheela Bangaru Laxman, all former members of Parliament. Reference to the passing away of Prof. Stephen Hawking, renowned British physicist and cosmologist.

References were also made by the Speaker to the loss of lives of nine Security personnel in a bomb blast by naxalites on a CRPF personnel vehicle in Sukma District, Chhattisgarh on 13 March 2018.

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

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY FIFTH SESSION*

The Two Hundred and Forty Fifth Session of the Rajya Sabha was scheduled to be held in two parts, *i.e.* from the 29 January 2018 to the 9 February 2018 and from the 5 March 2018 to the 6 April 2018. The first part of the Session, which commenced on the 29 January 2018 was adjourned on the 9 February 2018, to enable the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committees to examine and report on the Demands for Grants of various Ministries/Departments. The House re-assembled on the 5 March 2018 for the second part of the Session. The sitting of the House scheduled for the 26 March 2018, was cancelled. The House adjourned *sine-die*, as scheduled, on the 6 April, 2018. The House sat for 30 days and the actual hours of sittings were 45 Hours and 17 Minutes. The House was prorogued by the President on the 6 April 2018.

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

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

Motion of Thanks on President's Address for his Address to the Members of the Parliament: On 29 January 2018, the President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind addressed the Members of both the Houses in the Central Hall of Parliament. The Motion of Thanks to the President's Address was moved by Shri Amit Anil Chandra Shah of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). The discussion took place on 5, 6 and 7 February 2018.

Moving the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, Shri Amit Anil Chandra Shah said that the present Government is running on the principles of '*Antyodaya*' and make inclusive development for all. The opening of *Jan-Dhan* bank accounts was the first step towards the target of '*Antyodaya*', through which the Government had decided to uplift the standard of living of poor people. He informed that under the scheme, 31 crore accounts had been opened and 73 thousand crore rupees were deposited in the banks. The Prime Minister appealed to the people to give up subsidy voluntarily and the Government had set a target to provide gas connections to 5 crore poor women in 5 years under the '*Ujjawala Yojana*'. He further informed that a total of 3.30 crore people had already been

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

provided with the gas cylinder and the Government was making efforts to provide cylinders to 8 crore people. He also informed the House that by the year 2022, the Government would make arrangements for toilet for each household to improve health and provide the right to live with dignity to every woman.

He added that crores of youths had been provided loans through the *Mudra* bank, for which, neither a guarantee nor a guarantor was required and the rate of interest was also very low. He further mentioned that out of 18 thousand villages, 16 thousand had been electrified by the Government during last three and half years. Speaking on the issue of health, he said that the BJP Government had initiated the *Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana*, *Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Yojana* and *Aayushman Bhav Yojana* for the ailing poor people and the cost of stent and artificial knee had also been reduced. On the farmers' issues, he stated that a number of steps *i.e.* *Pradhan Mantri Sinchai Yojana*; *Pradhan Mantri Fasal Beema Yojana* had been taken to double the income of farmers and also to encourage agriculture. He further added that schemes for farmers' welfare also included converting all *mandies* of the country into e-markets; neem coating of urea; dairy business scheme; promotion of organic farming, provision of soil health card; decision to provide one and a half times more than the cost of crop, etc.

Regarding GST, he said that it was a big step towards the goal of 'One Nation, one tax' in the country which would help in increasing trade and strengthening small scale industries and small traders. The Government had taken many initiatives for bringing about positive transformations in society including the Triple Talaq Bill to provide equal rights and social security to the Muslim women. He further requested all the members to begin a positive debate on simultaneous elections. While concluding his speech, he thanked the President of India for touching upon all the important aspects in the Presidential address.

Seconding the motion, Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudde of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) said that there were three aspects of the Government's speciality: 'Politics through Inspiration', 'Governance through Innovation' and 'Transformation through Implementation'. The Prime Minister had been moving ahead in the efforts of implementing '*Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas*'. The Ministry of Human Resource Development took a big initiative in order to get the solution of the basic and specially, governance-related problems through 'Smart India Hackathon'. The programme of Smart Cities is going on the basis of public participation. The Government, he said was making efforts

on several areas which included, cleaning of *Ganga* through all *Sarpanchs*, selling of products in the international market through *e-haat*, *Eklavya Vidyalaya*, a scheme for tribal people and forest dwellers, use of dalit venture capital fund by Dalits, speedy delivery of credit and funding entrepreneurs through equity, providing a level playing field to everybody in government procurement system through government e-markets, the geo tagging of MNREGA assets, monitoring of government schemes through *Bhuvan Portal*, etc. In his concluding speech, he said that, we were facing a situation of conflict between doubt and determination and division and fraternity and development for all is necessary.

Participating in the discussion¹ Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, the Leader of the Opposition thanked the President for his Address. He blamed that the names of several welfare schemes launched after 1985 during the Congress regime, had been renamed during United Progressive Alliance (UPA) regime. He said that the promises made by the government during the election campaign did not find proper mention in the President's Address. He further added that though it was promised by the Government that the problem of unemployment would be controlled, prices of diesel, petrol and LPG would be bring down, cost plus 50 per cent benefit to farmer would be given, 12 crore toilets would be constructed by 2019, but no promise had been fulfilled and problems were still prevalent. He noted that although there was a fall in the prices of petrol and diesel, in the international market, their prices in the country were not being reduced proportionately. He said that the biggest need of the time was '*Beti Bachao*' as crimes against women were being committed and sought a reply from the Government on the action taken in this regard. On *Jan-dhan* bank account, he mentioned that out of 31 crore Bank accounts opened under *Jan-Dhan* scheme, 24 crore, 30 lakh accounts were opened during UPA government and only 7 crore accounts were opened during BJP regime. Under the *MUDRA Yojana*, a maximum of 43,000 rupees could be provided which was very less, he

¹ ***Others who participated in the discussion were:*** Sarvashri V.Vijayasai Reddy, Naresh Agrawal, Kiranmay Nanda, T.K. Rangarajan, D. Raja, K. Rahman Khan, K.K. Ragesh, Motilal Vora, Husain Dalwai, Ghulam Nabi Azad, A. Navaneethakrishnan, Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, T.G. Venkatesh, D.P. Tripathi, Shwait Malik, Pramod Tiwari, Ramkumar Verma, Dilip Kumar Tirkey, Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, Swapan Dasgupta, Ram Kumar Kashyap, Meghraj Jain, Sanjay Raut, Ramdas Athawale, La. Ganesan, C.M. Ramesh, R.S. Bharathi, Ahmed Patel, Jayant Sinha, Derek O'Brien, Satish Chandra Misra, B.K. Hariprasad, K.T.S. Tulsi, Joy Abraham, Sanjay Singh, Abdul Wahab, Sanjeev Kumar, Anand Sharma, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, Sardar Balwinder Singh Bhunder, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth and Shrimati Rajani Patil.

observed. Speaking on the National Health Policy, he said that an amount of only 2000 crore rupees had been allocated in the budget for the entire country which was very less. He suggested that the government should take steps to develop government hospitals to provide benefits to patients belonging to all sections of the society. Speaking on the Kashmir issue, he said that maximum numbers of ceasefire violations, killing of personnel of the Border Security Forces and civilians, damage to hundreds of houses had taken place during the last three years and the people living in the border areas were in deep trouble. He urged that a choice had to be made between hot pursuit and conversation. Speaking on the issue of triple talaq he said that his party was not in its favour and opposed it. He concluded his speech by stating that he supports on the motion of thanks to the President address.

Replying to the points raised by the Members, the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi expressed gratitude to all the Members for their suggestions and participation. He invited suggestions for the improvement of the *Ayushman Bharat Yojana*, an insurance scheme, introduced for the welfare of the poor and lower middle class families. Referring to the issue raised by Members that the welfare schemes were old and had been simply renamed, he said that whatever targets were fixed, had been achieved and a roadmap to achieve it by mobilizing the resources was being chalked out. His Government had taken initiatives to complete all the projects which were stuck and reviewed them by using progress technology by the constitution of first Special Investigation Team (SIT), implementation of the *Benami* Property law which was passed in both the Houses of Parliament 28 years back, implementation of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, One Rank, One Pension, ensured hundred percent neem coating of urea and imported urea before its arrival, etc. Various farmers' welfare schemes were introduced to increase their income through use of technology and modernization namely the *Kisan Sampada Yojan*, started online sales on "*Inam Yojana*", use of solar energy in farming to raise farmer's income, established 11 Integrated Bee-keeping Development centres, integrated animal husbandry, fisheries, poultries etc, he informed. He further added that the Triple Talaq law and reservation of OBCs were being opposed to save the vote bank and suggested that it would be better if the government and the opposition worked together against this social pollution. The Prime Minister said that programmes such as '*Ujjwala Yojana*' and *Jan- Dhan Yojana* were meant for the women empowerment and health and the poor people. His Government had reduced the bank interest rate and was providing subsidy to the families of poor and middle classes for construction of houses, he stated. He further

added that interest rate upto 4 per cent for the loan of rupees 9 lakh and upto 3 per cent for the loan of rupees 12 lakh for construction of houses had been reduced and exemption upto 3 per cent for the loan of rupees 2 lakh for old houses in villages had been provided. The Real Estate Regulatory Act (RERA) had been enacted with many amendments which would benefit the common people. He further added that the Government had focused on empowering the consumers in Consumer Protection Act.

The *Bhartiya Jan Aaushadhi Kendras* had been established for providing cheaper medicines to the people. He favoured a detailed discussion for holding simultaneous elections for the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies and thus saving a huge amount of money being spent in elections held on regular intervals in the various parts of the country. He hoped that all Members would moved forward in this regard for the benefit of next generations. All the amendments moved were either withdrawn or negated. The Motion of Thanks was adopted.

The Union Budget 2018-2019: The Union Budget 2018-19 was laid down on the Table of the House by the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley on 1 February 2018. The General discussion on the Union Budget took place on 8 and 9 March 2018.

Initiating the discussion, Shri P. Chidambaram of the Indian National Congress (INC) said that the Prime Minister had spoken about the achievements in the last four years. However, in the last four years, real wages had not increased; real GDP had not increased in agriculture, which meant that in comparison to other sectors, the farmers were becoming poorer. The Budget for the year 2018-19 had made the fiscal deficit worse. Seeking a reply on the current account deficit number for the current year and the current account deficit number for the next year, he asked about the Government's estimate of average Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) in 2017-18 and 2018-19.

Shri Chidambaram asked the Government about their assumption of the crude oil price in the Budget and said that despite fall in prices of crude oil, its benefit was not being transferred to the people. Rather, the government had imposed tax on diesel and petrol. While countering the Government's claim that the economy was now surging, he said that the economic figures and Budget contradicted the Government's claim. He alleged that investments were falling, poor people were being burdened with indirect taxes and core sectors were in poor state of health.

Speaking on Minimum Support price (MSP), he said that Government do not implement the MSP in the last four years and cheated the farmers of India. On rising unemployment situation in the country, he said that Economic Survey does not give any figures about employment in the country and so many vacancies were lying vacant in *Kendriya Vidyalayas*, CSIR, CRPF, BSF, CISF, *Sashatra Seema Suraksha Bal*, ITBP, Assam Rifles, Paramilitary Force, Judicial services, Hospitals, Delhi Government's departments and Central Government. While criticizing National Health Scheme announced by the Government to cover six crore families in the year 2016-17, he said that Government do not provide a rupee to anyone in the last two years and now saying that they would cover ten crore families under the scheme. He added that the Government would increase the tax on petrol and diesel to raised additional resources. He stressed upon the need to increase budget allocation for MNREGA. Concluding his speech, he said that instead of addressing the problem of unemployment, farmer's distress, poor education standards and healthcare sector Government were going to leave behind an economy that was limping.

Participating in the discussion², Shri Vishambar Prasad Nishad of the Samajwadi Party stressed upon the need for discussion in the House about the poor people of the country, about the deaths due to hunger in the country, about the mal-nutrition and unemployment in the Country. He observed that in the year 2014, it was mentioned that Government would bring back the black money to the country but nothing had happened. As far as *Jan-dhan* accounts were concerned, 24 crore accounts were active out of 30 crore accounts, he added. Speaking on Government's schemes like *Ujjawala Yojana*, he said that Government was cheating the poor women on the name of free connection under the *Ujjawala Yojana*, as first gas connection was given free of cost, and in second time, even charges for the first connection were recovered; in Prime Minister Crop Insurance scheme and in health insurance scheme, it was observed that only the Insurance companies had been benefited instead of poor people. He asked that how would

² ***Others who participated in the discussion were:*** Sarvashri Bhupender Yadav, Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, S.R. Balasubramoniyam, Manas Ranjan Bhunia, Dilip Kumar Tirkey, Harivansh, Tapan Kumar Sen, Neeraj Shekhar, S. Muthukaruppan, Derek O'Brien, C.P. Narayanan, Ram Kumar Kashyap, D. Raja, Rajeev Shukla, Sanjay Seth, N. Gokulakrishnan, Naresh Gujral, Shamsher Singh Manhas, Tiruchi Siva, Raj Babbar, V. Vijayasai Reddy, Sushil Kumar Gupta, Ashok Siddharth, Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu, Ripun Bora, Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda, Dr. K. Keshava Rao, Dr. Vikas Mahatme, Shrimati Vandana Chavan, Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury and Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

Government provide the treatment if all the Government hospital, clinics in the country were lacking sufficient number of doctors, medications and equipments. Similarly, in the Mudra Bank Scheme, if someone needs loan from the bank, then no bank manager agreed to accept the file without taking the commission. On farmers' issues, he said that the farmers were depressed and committing suicides because their crops gets spoiled, as the Government middlemen and Government Centers do not buy their crops. It was promised to offer one and half times of the cost for their crops but farmers were not getting the appropriate price for their produce. Sugarcane farmers were dying; the sugar industry had been completely ruined. A promise was made that a loan waiver of rupees one lakh would be offered to all the farmers in the country, which was yet to be fulfilled. On India-Pakistan relations, he stated that in the last four years, the number of our army men who had sacrificed their lives, was more than the number of army men who sacrificed their lives in past 70 years. The agriculture universities in the country were in dire state. Central agriculture universities and Agriculture Science Centres were also passing through a very bad state as they do not have sufficient laboratories and technicians. He demands that government should take action to free fishermen who were languishing in the Sri-Lankan and Pakistani prisons and formulate schemes for their benefits. On concluding his speech he said that in the Budget, there was no mention of solution for inflation, poverty and starvation and it was anti poor, anti farmers and anti labours, it ignores unemployed and businessmen and cheats farmers and encourages the rich.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley informed that the Government had already provided ₹55,000 crore in the Budget for two important programmes *i.e.* MNREGA and the Right to Food which was started by the UPA Government. He stressed upon the need to grow economy at a faster pace to overcome challenges in the field of employment, agriculture and education. He explained that in the year 2012-13, the GDP growth under UPA Government was 5.3 per cent and in 2013-14, it was 6.3 per cent. The Current Account Deficit was at an unacceptable level during UPA regime. In April 2013, UPA Government created a new record of 10 per cent borrowing rate. After demonetization, interest rate returned to 6.19 per cent. The previous government maintained consistently a high level of fiscal deficit at 5.9 per cent, 4.9 per cent and 4.5 per cent. The revenue deficit was always above 4 percent during the tenure of the previous government and it is coming down slowly. The Government had achieved fiscal deficit target despite more spending in the last years. He said that it was true that the target of 3.2 per cent could not

be achieved, as promised, due to implementation of GST. Our tax net had increased due to demonetization, GST and campaign against black money. The banks were going to be recapitalised by more than two lakh thousand crore rupees in the present and next financial year which would increase their lending capacity. He mentioned that ₹250 crores was allocated for the Medium, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), the largest job-provider in the country, and it covers 99 per cent of the companies. Previously the exemption was given to the companies with turnover up to ₹50 crore and it had been raised up to ₹250 crore turnover in the budget. Regarding benefits given to the senior citizens, he informed that interest rates were being gradually coming down as senior citizens depend on interest for their livelihood. Speaking on the National Health Insurance Scheme, he said that NITI Aayog had prepared an initial assessment of scheme and coordinate with the States and Government would succeed in implementing the scheme within a year. Under the Reorganisation Act, keeping in mind the interest of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh states, most of the issues had been implemented and in case of some issues, the work was in progress, he informed. He also informed that the GST Council, after merging all the taxes, put three per cent tax on gold and diamonds, which was very nominal. On *Namami Gange* project, he informed that projects had been identified and we would see the change in the quality of water of *Gange* in the coming years.

B. QUESTIONS

During the Session, 10729 notices of Questions (6938 Starred and 3791 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 434 Questions were admitted as Starred and 4632 Questions were admitted as Unstarred. 5 Starred Questions were orally answered. The Total number of notices of questions received in Hindi was 1607.

Daily average of Questions: All the lists of Starred Questions contained 14 questions on 13 March, 2018 Rest Lists of Starred Questions contained 15 questions each. On an average 0.17 questions were orally answered, as during the entire session, only 5 questions were orally answered on 2 February, 2018.

The lists of Unstarred Questions contained 158 questions on 12 March and 15 March, 2018, 159 questions on 13 March, 14 March, 16 March and 28 March, 2018. Rest lists of Unstarred Questions contained 160 questions each.

C. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references was made on the passing away of Shri Mohinder Singh Kalyan, Shri Khagen Das, Miss Frida Topno, Shri Narsingh Narain Paney, Dr. Faguni Ram, Dr. Jinendra Kumar Jain, Shri V.P.M. Samy, Shrimati Hamida Habibullah all former Members; and Prof. Stephen Hawking, renowned British Physicist and Cosmologist.

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

STATE LEGISLATURES

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Sixth Session of the Fourteenth Assam Legislative Assembly commenced on 6 February, 2018 and was adjourned *sine die* on 6 April, 2018. There were 25 sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: This being the First Session of the year, the Governor, Shri Jagdish Mukhi addressed the Members of the State Legislative Assembly on 6 February, 2018. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for the Address was moved and after debates, passed by the House.

Financial Business: During the Session the list of Supplementary Demands for Grants and Supplementary Appropriation for the year 2018-19 were introduced, considered and passed by the House.

Legislative Business: During the Session Nineteen Bills were introduced, considered and passed.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of leading personalities.

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Seventh Session of the Sixth Delhi Legislative Assembly commenced on 16 March, 2018 and was adjourned *sine die* on 10 April, 2018. There were 16 sittings in all.

Address by the Lieutenant Governor: Being the First Session of the year, the Lieutenant Governor, Shri Anil Baijal addressed the Members of the House on 16 March, 2018. The Cabinet Minister, Shri Satyendra Jain, moved the Motion of Thanks. Thirteen Members participated in the debate. The Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Manish Sisodia replied to the debate. The Motion of Thanks to the Address of the Lieutenant Governor was adopted by the House on 20 March, 2018.

Financial Business: On 22 March 2018, the Deputy Chief Minister who also holds the Finance portfolio, Shri Manish Sisodia presented the Annual Budget for the financial year 2018-19 to the House. The Discussion on the Budget was held on 26 and 27 March, 2018. Fourteen Members participated in the discussion. The Budget was passed on 27 March, 2018.

* Material contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat

* Material contributed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Legislative Business: During the Session the following bills were introduced, considered, and passed. (i) The Delhi Appropriation (No.I) Bill, 2018; and (ii) The Delhi Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2018.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of nine CRPF soldiers killed in the Naxalite attack in Sukma; thirty nine Indians killed by ISIS in Mosul, Iraq; five security personnel who were killed in an encounter with militants in Kupwara, Jammu & Kashmir; three Army personnel and four civilians killed in encounter with terrorists in Shopian and Anantnag in Jammu & Kashmir; thirty persons including twenty seven School children who died in road accident at Noorpur, Kangda, Himachal Pradesh; and four labourers in Sultanpuri and one person in Chandni Chowk who died in fire incidents.

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Fifth Session of the Seventh Goa Legislative Assembly commenced on 19 February, 2018 and was adjourned *sine die* on 22 February, 2018. There were 4 sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: Being the First Session of the year, the Governor, Dr. Mridula Sinha addressed the members of the State Legislative Assembly on 19 February, 2018.

The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for her Address was moved by Shri Glenn Ticlo and Seconded by Sarvashri Rajesh Patnekar and Nilesh Cabral. The Motion of Thanks along with 22 Amendments was moved and discussion was held on 20 and 21 February, 2018. The Minister for P.W.D., Shri Ramkrishna Dhavalikar replied to the debate. Thereafter, the amendments moved to the Motion of Thanks were put to vote of the House and were negatived. The Motion of Thanks to the Address of the Governor was adopted after discussion and voting in the House on 21 February, 2018.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following bills were introduced, considered, and passed. (i) The Goa Appropriation Bill, 2018; and (ii) The Goa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2018.

Financial Business: The Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2017-18 (Third Batch) were presented, discussed, voted and passed by the House and the Corresponding-The Goa Appropriation Bill, 2018 (Relating to the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year

* Material contributed by the Goa Legislative Assembly Secretariat

2017-18) (Third Batch) was introduced, considered and passed by the House on 21 February, 2018.

On 22 February, 2018, the Chief Minister, Shri Manohar Parrikar, presented the Annual Financial Statement for the year 2018-19. On the same day, the Vote on Account for the year 2018-19 was presented, discussed, voted and passed. The Corresponding-The Goa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2018 was introduced, considered and passed by the House.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Prakash Phadte, former Education Minister and former Legislator; Fr. Nascimento Mascarenhas, a renowned historian and a prolific writer; Shri Shridhar Kamat, a noted Konkani lyricist, writer, musician and a social activist; Smt. Sudha Karmakar, a well known Marathi actress, producer, director of various Marathi dramas; Shri Antonio Fernandes, a noted Tiatrist and a well known tiatrist writer of Konkani Tiatra stage; Shri Tukaram Mandrekar, a veteran freedom fighter; Shri Baburao Hirojirao Dessai, prominent agriculturist and social worker from Sattari taluka; and Shri Bhiku Hari Pai Angle, a noted playwright, an educationist, and an eminent writer.

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The First Session of the Thirteenth Nagaland Legislative Assembly commenced on 13 March, 2018 and was adjourned *sine die* on 26 March, 2018. There were 5 sittings in all.

Election of Speaker: On 13 March, 2018, Shri Vikho-O Yhoshu was elected as the Speaker of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly.

Address by the Governor: Being the First Session of the year, the Governor, Shri P.B. Acharya addressed the Members of the House on 22 March, 2018. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for the Addressed was moved by the Member of Legislative Assembly, Shri Longrineken and seconded by Shri K. Tokugha Sukhalu. Sixteen Members participated in the debate. The Chief Minister, Shri Neiphiu Rio replied to the debate. The Motion of Thanks to the Address of the Governor was adopted by the House.

* Material contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Election of Deputy Speaker: On 26 March, 2018, Shri Zhaleo Rio was elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following Three bills were introduced, considered and passed. (i) The Nagaland Road Safety Authority Act, 2013 (First Amendment) Bill, 2018; (ii) The Nagaland Appropriation (No.I) Bill, 2018; and (iii) The Nagaland Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2018.

Financial Business: During the Session the Chief Minister, Shri Neiphiu Rio, who also holds Finance portfolio presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2017-18 and the Demands for Grants for the year 2018-19 were put to vote and passed by the House.

The Chief Minister presented the Budget for the year 2018-19. The discussion on the Budget was initiated by Shri Imkong L. Imchen. Fourteen Members participated in the discussion. The Chief Minister replied to the debate.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Nyeiwang Konyak, J. Maputemjen Ao and M. Chenlom Phom, all former Members of Nagaland Legislative Assembly.

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APPENDIX – I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	29.1.2018 to 6.4.2018
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	29
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	34 Hours and 5 Minutes
4.	TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/ FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	127 Hours and 45 Minutes
5.	HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS	9 Hours and 47 Minutes
6.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	28
(ii)	Introduced	05
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
(iv)	Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ Recommendation and laid on the Table	Nil
(v)	Discussed	05
(vi)	Passed	05
(vii)	Withdrawn	Nil
(viii)	Negatived	Nil
(ix)	Part-discussed	Nil
(x)	Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	Nil
(xi)	Pending at the end of the Session	28
7.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	804
(ii)	Introduced	Nil
(iii)	Discussed	Nil
(iv)	Passed	Nil
(v)	Withdrawn	Nil
(vi)	Negatived	Nil

(vii)	Part-discussed	02*
(viii)	Pending at the end of the Session	804
8.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	
(i)	Notice received	06
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Discussed	Nil
9.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	238
10.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	Nil
11.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
(i)	Notice received	39
(ii)	Admitted	01
(iii)	Discussion held	Nil
(iv)	Part-discussed	Nil
12.	NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	Nil
13.	STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	42
14.	ADJOURNMENT MOTION	
(i)	Notice received	448
(ii)	Brought before the House	Nil
(iii)	Admitted	Nil
15.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED BY WAY OF CALLING ATTENTION	Nil
16.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notice received	02
(ii)	Admitted	02
(iii)	Moved	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	Nil
(v)	Negatived	Nil
(vi)	Part-discussed	Nil

* Including the Rights of Transgender Person Bill, 2014, as passed by Rajya Sabha, which remained part-discussed during Ninth Session

17.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notice received	09
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Moved/Discussed	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	Nil
(v)	Negatived	Nil
(vi)	Part-discussed	01
18.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	--
(ii)	Admitted	--
(iii)	Moved & Discussed	--
(iv)	Adopted	--
(v)	Negatived	--
(vi)	Withdrawn	--
(vii)	Part-discussed	--
19.	PRIVILEGES MOTIONS	
(i)	Notice received	11
(ii)	Brought before the House	Nil
(iii)	Consent withheld by Speaker	Nil
(iv)	Observation made by Speaker	Nil
20.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITOR PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	22947
21.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION (School/Institutions)	10332+78
22.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i)	Starred	580
(ii)	Un-starred	6670
(iii)	Short Notice Questions	Nil
(iv)	Half-an-Hour discussions	Nil
23.	WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES	

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	4	5
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	-	-
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	3	1
iv)	Committee on Estimates	6	2
v)	Committee on Ethics	-	-
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	2	-
vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	-	-
viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	2	2
ix)	Committee on Petitions	1	-
x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	4	4
xi)	Committee of Privileges	-	1
xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	16	16
xiii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	3	1
xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	5	2
xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	5	2
xvi)	General Purposes Committee	-	-
xvii)	House Committee Accommodation Sub-Committee Sub-Committee on Amenities	-	-
xviii)	Library Committee	-	-
xix)	Railway Convention Committee	3	3
xx)	Rules Committee	-	-

JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE

1	2		
i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	2	3
ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	2	-

DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

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

APPENDIX - II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY FIFTH SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	29.1.2018 to 9.2.2018 & 5.3.2018 to 6.4.2018
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	30
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	45 Hours and 17 Minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	01
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	39
	(ii) Introduced	Nil
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	5
	(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	Nil
	(v) Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(vii) Referred to the Department-related Standing Committees	Nil
	(viii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
	(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
	(x) Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	Nil
	(xi) Discussed	Nil
	(xii) Passed	4*
	(xiii) Withdrawn	Nil
	(xiv) Negatived	Nil
	(xv) Part-discussed	1
	(xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	Nil
	(xvii) Discussion postponed	Nil
	(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	40
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	152
	(ii) Introduced	5
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	Nil
	(iv) Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
	(v) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
	(vi) Discussed	1
	(vii) Withdrawn	1
	(viii) Passed	Nil
	(ix) Negatived	Nil

* Out of 4 Bills, the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2018 was passed by the Rajya Sabha and the other three Money Bills, namely the Finance Bill, 2018; the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2018 and the Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2018 could not be returned by the Rajya Sabha and were deemed to have been passed by both House under article 109(5) of the Constitution

	(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
	(xi) Part-discussed	1*
	(xii) Discussion postponed/adjourned/deferred/terminated	Nil
	(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
	(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
	(xv) Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	41
	(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	115
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of urgent public importance)	
	(i) Notices received	16
	(ii) Admitted	2
	(iii) Discussions held	Nil
8.	NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance)	
	(i) Statement made by Ministers	Nil
	(ii) Half-an-hour discussions held	Nil
9.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	02
	(ii) Admitted	02
	(iii) Moved	02
	(iv) Adopted	02
	(v) Negatived	Nil
	(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
10.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	02
	(ii) Admitted	02
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
11.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION	
	(i) Received	09
	(ii) Admitted	09
	(iii) Discussed	Nil
	(iv) Withdrawn	Nil
	(vi) Negatived	Nil
	(vii) Adopted	Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
	(viii) Discussion Postponed	Nil

* Motion for consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (amendment of article 366) by Shri Sukhedu Sekhar Ray, M.P. was moved on 2nd February, 2018 but the discussion was not concluded

12.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	Nil
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Moved & discussed	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Part-discussed	Nil
13.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
	(i) Received	18
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Part-discussed	Nil
	(vi) Negatived	Nil
	(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
14.	MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
	(i) Received	Nil
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Negatived	Nil
	(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
	(viii) Lapsed	Nil
15.	NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY.	Nil
16.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	2681
17.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	5242
18.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	305 passes issued on 2.2.2018
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	511 visitors visited on 2.2.2018
20.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
	(i) Starred	434
	(ii) Unstarred	4632
	(iii) Short-Notice Questions	Nil
21.	DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	Nil

22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Name of Committee	No. of Meetings held between 1 st January to 31 st March 2018	No. of Reports presented during 245 th Session of the Rajya Sabha
(i) Business Advisory Committee	4	Nil
(ii) Committee of Privileges	Nil	Nil
(iii) Committee on Ethics	1	Nil
(iv) Committee on Government Assurances	2	Nil
(v) Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	1	Nil
(vi) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	2	1
(vii) Committee on Petitions	2	Nil
(viii) Committee on Provision of Computer Equipment to Members of Rajya Sabha	Nil	Nil
(ix) Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(x) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	2	2
General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
(xi) House Committee	Nil	Nil

DEPARTMENT RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

(i) Commerce	5	3
(ii) Health and Family Welfare	2	3
(iii) Home Affairs	6	7
(iv) Human Resource Development	7	6
(v) Industry	3	3
(vi) Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	4	2
(vii) Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	8	14
(viii) Transport, Tourism and Culture	5	6

23. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE 6

24. PETITIONS PRESENTED Nil

25. NAMES OF NEW MEMBER SWORN IN

S. No.	Name	Party	Date
1.	Shri Hardeep Singh Puri	BJP	29.1.2018
2.	Shri Narain Dass Gupta	AAP	29.1.2018
3.	Shri Sushil Kumar Gupta	AAP	29.1.2018
4.	Shri Sanjay Singh	AAP	29.1.2018
5.	Shri Hishey Lachungpa	SDF	05.3.2018

26. OBITUARY REFERENCES

Sl. No.	Name	Sitting Member/Ex-Member
1.	Shri Mohinder Singh Kalyan	ex-Member
2.	Shri Khagen Das	ex-Member
3.	Ms. Frida Topno	ex-Member
4.	Shri Narsingh Narain Pandey	ex-Member
5.	Dr. Faguni Ram	ex-Member
6.	Dr. Jitendra Kumar Jain	ex-Member
7.	Shri V.P.M. Samy	ex-Member
8.	Prof. Stephen Hawking	Renowned British Physicist and Cosmologist
9.	Smt. Hamida Habibullah	ex-Member

APPENDIX - III

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2018**

Legislatures	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills [Introduced (passed)]	Private Bills [Introduced (passed)]	Starred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Unstarred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Short Notice Questions [Received (admitted)]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	6.3.2018 to 6.4.2018	19	8(8)	-	421(306)	19(18)	49(45)
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	5.3.2018 to 6.4.2018	19	(8)	-	(290)	(96)	20(8)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	9.3.2018 to 16.3.2018	6	11(10)	-	28(1)	5	5(1)
Assam L.A.	6.2.2018 to 6.4.2018	25	19(19)	-	1071(1069)	672(671)	46(3)
Bihar L.A.	26.2.2018 to 3.4.2018	22	5(5)	-	3861(2659)	(447)	205(45)
Bihar L.C.	26.2.2018 to 3.4.2018	22	5(5)	-	1033(974)	-	291(265)
Chhattisgarh L.A.	5.2.2018 to 27.2.2018	16	5(5)	-	1352(887)	1318(919)	-
Goa L.A.	19.2.2018 to 22.2.2018	4	2(2)	-	905(872)	1488(972)	-
Gujarat L.A.	19.2.2018 to 28.3.2018	29	14(14)	21	10470(7613)	-	7(1)
Haryana L.A.	5.3.2018 to 15.3.2018	10	22(22)	-	549(385)	158(96)	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	9.1.2018 to 12.1.2018 & 6.3.2018 to 5.4.2018	4+17	8	-	720(542)	129(94)	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	2.1.2018 to 12.2.2018	24	21(21)	10	403(382)	189(183)	4(1)
Jharkhand L.A.	17.1.2018 to 30.1.2018	8	2(2)	-	514(660)	(101)	659(297)
Karnataka L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	26.2.2018 to 21.3.2018	13	5(5)	-	3059(2828)	2973(2770)	1
Maharashtra L.A.	26.2.2018 to 28.3.2018	22	26(21)	-	11657(1005)	69(16)	23(1)

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

Maharashtra L.C.	26.2.2018 to 28.3.2018	22	-	-	3586(1309)	2(1)	3(1)
Manipur L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya L.A.	16.3.2018 to 20.4.2018	17	6(6)	-	189(180)	4(4)	-
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	13.3.2018 to 26.3.2018	5	3(3)	-	-	-	-
Odisha L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab L.A.	20.3.2018 to 28.3.2018	9	12(12)	-	847(671)	76(63)	1
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	6.3.2018 to 10.3.2018	12	5(4)	-	9(9)	9(9)	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	8.1.2018 to 12.1.2018 & 15.3.2018 to 22.3.2018	4+5	19(19)	-	(348)	(1062)	-
Telangana L.A.	12.3.2018 to 29.3.2018	13	11(11)	-	(210)	(109)	19(17)
Telangana L.C.	12.3.2018 to 29.3.2018	13	(11)	-	181(181)	6(6)	-
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	8.2.2018 to 27.3.2018	15	9(9)	-	847(297)	1286(1099)	222(24)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	8.2.2018 to 28.3.2018	13	11(10)	-	645(596)	229(222)	232(175)
Uttarakhand L.A.	20.3.2018 to 26.3.2018	6	16(17)	-	(188)	(798)	(8)
West Bengal L.A.	30.1.2018 to 7.3.2018	19	12(12)	-	580(231)	28(15)	-
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.	15.1.2018 to 17.1.2018 & 16.3.2018 to 10.4.2018	3+16	2(2)	-	160	461	-
Puducherry L.A.	26.3.2018 to 26.3.2018	1	2(2)	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

APPENDIX- III (Contd.)

COMMITTEES AT WORK/ NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2018

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
State/ Union Territory	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	2(2)	-	-	-	1	2	-	(1)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	2(2)	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	3	2(1)	-	-	-	-	1(1)	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	4(2) ^(a)
Bihar L.A.	2(2)	11	10	7	-	7(1)	7	29	43	-	7	7	8(4)	-	-	77 ^(b)
Bihar L.C.	2(2)	7	7	9(2)	7	-	8	7	-	7	7	7	-	-	-	62 ^(c)
Chhattisgarh L.A.	1(1)	-	-	1(5)	1	1(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(9)	-	-	1(5) ^(d)
Goa L.A.	1(1)	3	3	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	2(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana L.A.	1(1)	11(1)	15(1)	-	6	12(1)	16(1)	12(1)	12(2)	-	2	-	16(3)	-	-	34(5) ^(e)
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	2(2)	-	-	-	1	3(5)	2(2)	-	5(2)	-	-	-	4(10)	-	-	18(19) ^(f)
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	2(2)	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	12 ^(g)
Jharkhand L.A.	-	-	2(1)	-	-	5(1)	7	-	7	4	-	-	9	-	-	73(3) ^(h)
Karnataka L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	2(2)	4	5(12)	2(2)	-	2	1(2)	1	1	-	2	-	-	(3)	-	13(3) ⁽ⁱ⁾

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
State/ Union Territory	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Maharashtra L.A.	1	10(1)	9(1)	-	6(1)	9(2)	2	24(2)	9(1)	-	-	-	23(7)	1(1)	-	49(5) ⁽ⁱ⁾
Maharashtra L.C.	1	3(1)	14(5)	2	4	9(2)	2	24(2)	9(1)	-	-	-	23(7)	(1)	-	49(5) ^(k)
Manipur L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya L.A.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab L.A.	3(3)	9(1)	11	-	11	12(1)	13(1)	11(1)	13(12)	-	2	11	11(4)	-	-	48(4) ⁽ⁱ⁾
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	-	1(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(3)	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	2	4(24)	2	-	-	1(28)	-	-	3	-	-	3	2	-	-	1(1) ^(m)
Telangana L.A.	1(1)	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4 ⁽ⁿ⁾
Telangana L.C.	1(1)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 ^(o)
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	7(7)	5(2)	4	-	-	1(4)	2(1)	-	5(2)	-	2	-	2+1	-	5	4(2) ^(p)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	4	2	4(1)	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	51(3) ^(q)
Uttarakhand L.A.	-	3	1	-	1	4	-	-	2	-	3	-	4	-	-	9(1) ^(r)
West Bengal L.A.	6(6)	9	11	-	5	7	10(1)	-	10	-	9	5	6	-	-	290(47) ^(s)
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi L.A.	2(1)	1	2(1)	1(1)	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12(1) ^(t)
Puducherry L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

- (a) OBC & MOBC-1(1), Employment Review Committee-1(1), and Act Implementation-2
- (b) Agricultural Industries Development Committee-7, Bihar Heritage Development Committee-7, Ethics Committee-7, Internal Resources Committee-7, Nivedan Committee-7, Minority Welfare Committee-7, Question & Calling Attention Committee-7, Tourism Development Committee-7, Women and Child Welfare Committee-7, Zero Hour Committee-7, and Zila Parishad & Panchayati Raj Committee-7
- (c) Rajbhasha-7, Papers Laid on the Table-7, Nivedan Committee-8, Committee on Zila Parishad-7, Question & Call Attention-6, Zero Hour Committee-7, Ethics Committee-7, Minorities Welfare Committee-6, and Human Right Committee-7
- (d) Committee Relating to the Exam. of the Papers Laid on the table -1(5)
- (e) Committee on Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institution-9(2), Public Health, Irrigation, Power & PWD-12(2), and the Subject Committee on Education, Technical Education, Vocational Education, Medical Education and Health Services- 13(1)
- (f) Welfare Committee-7(9), e-Governance-cum-General Purpose Committee-1, Public Administration Committee-4(2), Human Development Committee-4(1), General Development Committee-1(3), and Rural Planning Committee-1(4)
- (g) House Committee on Spurious Drugs-1, Departmental related Standing Committee-I-2, Departmental related Standing Committee-II-3, Departmental related Standing Committee-III-3, Departmental related Standing Committee-IV-2, and Environment Committee-1
- (h) Government Assurance and House Committee-7, Internal Resource Revenue and Central Aid Committee-7(1), Environment and Pollution Control Committee-8, Women Welfare and Children Development Committee-7(1), Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Minority, Backward Class, Weaker Section Committee-7, Nivedan Zero Hour and Private Members Resolution Committee-9(1), Ethics and M.L.A. Fund Monitoring Committee-3, Library Development, Youth, Culture, Sport and Tourism Committee-6, Zila Parishad and Panchayati Raj Committee-9, and Question and Call Attention and Implementation of Unstable Question Committee-10
- (i) Question and Reference Committees-2, Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-5(3), Agriculture Development Committee-3, Ethics Committee-2, and Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Accounts Committee-1
- (j) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT)-7, Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-2, Panchayati Raj-18(4), Catering Committee-1, Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-7(1), Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-8, Committee on Minority Welfare-2, and Committee on Inspection on Private Charity Hospitals-4
- (k) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT)-7, Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-2, Panchayati Raj-18(4), Catering Committee-1, Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-7(1) Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-8, Committee on Minority Welfare-2, and Committee on Inspection on Private Charity Hospitals - 4
- (l) Other Committees-20(1), Committee on Papers laid/to be laid on the Table of the House-10, Committee on Questions & References-8(1), and Committee on Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institutions-10(2)
- (m) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table -1(1)
- (n) Committee on Wild Life & Environmental Protection-1, Committee on Welfare of Women, Children, Disabled and the Old Aged-2, and House Committee to Enquire into the Irregularities in the Co-operative Housing Society- 1
- (o) Minorities Committee-1, and Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes-4
- (p) Committee Relating to Examination of Audit Reports of the Local Bodies of the State-3 and Panchayati Raj Committee-1(2)
- (q) Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backwards Classes-2, Ad-hoc Committee on Salary and Allowances of Hon'ble Members-4(1), and Committee on Information Technology-3
- (r) Committee on Question and References-11, Committee on Financial & Administrative Delayed-2, Committee on Parliamentary Study-12, Committee on Enquiry of Housing Complaints of U.P. Legislature-1(1), Parliamentary & Social Welfare Committee-10(1), Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchayats & Municipal Corporation-1, Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-10, and Vidhai Samadhikar Samiti-4

(s) Committee on Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prkalpa-9(1), Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-8, Committee on Affairs of Women and Children-9, Committee on Reforms and Functioning of the Committee System-9, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing and Food Processing Industries & Horticulture-10(3), Standing Committee on Industry, Commerce and Enterprises-11(2), Standing Committee on Fisheries and Animal Resource Development-9(1), Standing Committee on Higher Education-7(2), Standing Committee on School Education-9(1), Standing Committee on Environment, Forests and Tourism-10(3), Standing Committee on Finance and Planning-11(4), Standing Committee on Food & Supplies-10(1), Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare-13(1), Standing Committee on Home, Personnel & Administrative Reforms, Correctional Administration, Law and Judicial-8(4), Standing Committee on Housing, Fire & Emergency Services & Disaster Management-7(3), Standing Committee on Information & Cultural Affairs and Youth Services and Sports-9(1), Standing Committee on Irrigation & Waterways and Water Investigation & Development-12(2), Standing Committee on Labour-12(2), Standing Committee on Urban Development and Municipal Affairs Development-9(1), Standing Committee on Panchayats & Rural Development and Sundarban Affairs-7(2), Standing Committee on Power & Non-Conventional Energy Sources-7(1), Standing Committee on Public Works and Public Health Engineering-9(2), Standing Committee on Information Technology and Technical Education-8(2), Standing Committee on Self Help Group and Self Employment-12(1), Standing Committee on Women & Child Development and Social Welfare-11(1), Standing Committee on Transport-11(1), Standing Committee on Backward Classes Welfare-11(1), Standing Committee on Minority Affairs-12(1), Standing Committee on Land and Land Reforms-10(1), and Standing Committee on Co-operation & Consumer Affairs-10(2)

(t) Committee on Welfare of Minorities-2, Question & Reference Committee-4(1), Committee on Environment-1, and Committee on Municipal Corporations-5

APPENDIX - IV

**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO
BY THE PRESIDENT
DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2018**

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1.	The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2017	03.01.2018
2.	The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2017	05.01.2018
3.	The Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy Bill, 2017	05.01.2018
4.	The Repealing and Amending (Second) Bill, 2017	05.01.2018
5.	The Indian Forest (Amendment) Bill, 2017	05.01.2018
6.	The Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2017	18.01.2018
7.	The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Amendment) Bill, 2018	18.01.2018
8.	The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2018	18.01.2018
9.	The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Amendment Bill, 2017	19.01.2018
10.	The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2018	25.01.2018
11.	The Appropriation Bill, 2018	25.01.2018
12.	The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2018	28.3.2018
13.	The Finance Bill, 2018	29.3.2018
14.	The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2018	29.3.2018
15.	The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2018	29.3.2018

APPENDIX-V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2018

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. The Andhra Pradesh Police (Reforms) (Amendment) Bill, 2018
2. The Andhra Pradesh Private Universities (Establishment and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2018
3. The Andhra Pradesh Mutually Aided Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2018
4. The Andhra Pradesh Economic Development Board Bill, 2018
5. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2018
6. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill (2), 2018
7. The Andhra Pradesh Domestic, Irrigation and Industrial Water Grid Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Bill, 2018
8. The Andhra Pradesh Medical Practitioners Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2018

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1. The Arunachal Pradesh State Higher Education Council Bill, 2018
2. The Arunachal Pradesh Land and Ecological Sites (Protection and Management) Bill, 2018
3. The Arunachal Pradesh (Land Settlement and Records) (Amendment) Bill, 2018
4. The Arunachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2018
5. The Arunachal Pradesh Money Lending (Regulation) Bill, 2018
6. The Arunachal Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2018
7. The Criminal Laws (Arunachal Pradesh) (Amendment) Bill, 2018
8. The Arunachal Pradesh Appropriation (No.I) Bill, 2018
9. The Arunachal Pradesh Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2018
10. The Arunachal Pradesh Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) (Repeal) Bill, 2018

ASSAM

1. The Assam Appropriation (No.I) Bill, 2018
2. The Assam Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2018
3. The Assam State Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 2018
4. The Assam Yoga Council Bill, 2018
5. The Assam Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 2018
6. The Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2018
7. The Assam Authoritative Texts (State Laws) Bill, 2018
8. The Assam Forest Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2018
9. The Bodoland University (Amendment) Bill, 2018
10. The Assam Legislative Assembly Members Salaries, Allowances, Amenities and Pension Bill, 2018

11. The Assam Minister and Leader of Opposition's Salaries, Allowances and Amenities Bill, 2018
12. The Assam Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Salaries, Allowances and Amenities Bill, 2018
13. The Assam Repealing Bill, 2018
14. The Assam Repealing (No.III) Bill, 2018
15. The Assam Non-Government Educational Institution (Regulation and Management) Amendment Bill, 2018
16. The Assam Non-Government Educational Institution (Regulation of Fees) Bill, 2018
17. The Assam Madrassa Education (Provincialisation of Services of Employee and Re-organisation of Madrassa Educational Institutions) Bill, 2018
18. The Assam Education (Provincialisation of Services of Non-Teaching Staff of Venture Educational Institutions) Bill, 2018
19. The Assam Education (Provincialisation of Services of Teachers and Re-organisation of Educational Institutions) (Amendment) Bill, 2018

BIHAR

1. *Bihar Viniyog Vidheyak, 2018*
2. *Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-2) Vidheyak, 2018*
3. *Bihar Vidyut Shulk Vidheyak, 2018*
4. *Bihar Rajya Uchchatar Shiksha Parishad Vidheyak, 2018*
5. *Bihar Rajya Vishwavidyalaya Sewa Ayog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*

CHHATTISGARH

1. *Chhattisgarh Viniyog (Sankhya-1) Vidheyak, 2018*
2. *Chhattisgarh Viniyog (Sankhya-2) Vidheyak, 2018*
3. *Chhattisgarh Niji Vishwavidyalaya (Sthapana evam Sanchalan) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*
4. *Chhattisgarh Adhivakta Kalyan Nidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*
5. *Chhattisgarh Nirsan Vidheyak, 2018*

DELHI

1. The Delhi Appropriation (No.I) Bill, 2018
2. The Delhi Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2018

GOA

1. The Goa Appropriation Bill, 2018
2. The Goa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2018

GUJARAT

1. The Gujarat Money-Lenders (Amendment) Bill, 2018
2. The Gujarat Road Safety Authority Bill, 2018
3. The Gujarat Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 2018
4. The Gujarat Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Bill, 2018

5. The Gujarat Private Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2018
6. The Gujarat Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 2018
7. The Gujarat (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2018
8. The Gujarat Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (Regulation of Issuance and Verification of Caste Certificates) Bill, 2018
9. The Gujarat Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2018
10. The Gujarat Police (Amendment) Bill, 2018
11. The Registration (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2018
12. The Gujarat Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018
13. The Gujarat Private Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018
14. The Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 2018

HARYANA

1. The Haryana Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Adoption Bill, 2018*
2. The Haryana Development and Regulation of Urban Areas (Amendment) Bill, 2018*
3. The Motor Vehicles (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2018*
4. The Haryana Civil Services (Executive Branch) and Allied Services and Other Services Common/Combined Examination (Amendment) Bill, 2018*
5. The Haryana Private Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2018*
6. The Haryana Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2018*
7. Maharishi Balmiki Sanskrit University, Kaithal Bill, 2018*
8. The Haryana Appropriation (No.I) Bill, 2018
9. The Haryana Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2018*
10. The Haryana State Higher Education Council Bill, 2018
11. The Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas (Restriction of Unregulated Development) Amendment Bill, 2018*
12. The University of Health Sciences, Karnal (Amendment) Bill, 2018*
13. The Haryana Management of Civic Amenities and Infrastructure Deficient Municipal Areas (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 2018*
14. The Haryana Municipal Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Repeal Bill, 2018*
15. The Haryana Urban Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2018*
16. The Criminal Law (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2018*
17. The Haryana Group D Employees (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Bill, 2018
18. The Haryana Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2018*
19. The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2018*
20. The Haryana Re-Appropriation Bill, 2018*
21. The Haryana Kisan Kalyan Pradhikaran Bill, 2018*
22. The Haryana Legislative Assembly (Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members) Amendment Bill, 2018*

HIMACHAL PRADESH

* Bills awaiting assent

1. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2018
2. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2018
3. The Himachal Pradesh Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2018
4. The Himachal Pradesh Hindu Public Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 2018
5. The Himachal Pradesh Single Window (Investment, Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2018
6. The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Cluster University, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh (Establishment and Regulation) Bill, 2018
7. The Salaries, Allowances and Other Benefits of the Chief Whip and the Deputy Chief Whip in the Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh Bill, 2018
8. The Himachal Pradesh Police (Amendment) Bill, 2018

JHARKHAND

1. The Jharkhand Appropriation (No.I) Bill, 2018
2. The Jharkhand Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2018

MADHYA PRADESH

1. *Madhya Pradesh Spirit Upkar Vidheyak, 2018*
2. *Madhya Pradesh High Speed Diesel Upkar Vidheyak, 2018*
3. *Madhya Pradesh Viniyog Vidheyak, 2018*
4. *Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank-2) Vidheyak, 2018*
5. *Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank-3) Vidheyak, 2018*

MAHARASHTRA

1. The Pandharpur Temples (Amendment) Bill, 2018
2. The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2018
3. The Maharashtra Village Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 2018
4. The Maharashtra Apartment Ownership (Amendment) Bill, 2018
5. The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2018
6. The Right to Fair Compensation and Short Title, Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2018
7. The Maharashtra Underground Pipelines and Underground Ducts (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Bill, 2018
8. The Maharashtra Nurses (Amendment) Bill, 2018
9. The Maharashtra Infrastructure Development Enabling Authority Bill, 2018
10. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation, the Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2018
11. The Electricity (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2018
12. The G.H. Rasoni University, Amravati Bill, 2018
13. The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Levy and Amendment) Bill, 2018
14. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 2018

15. The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2018
16. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2018
17. The Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj University, Panvel, Bill, 2018
18. The Maharashtra Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018
19. The Cigarettes and the Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2018
20. Shree Karveer Niwasini Mahalaxmi (Ambabai) Mandir (Kolhapur) Bill, 2018
21. The Maharashtra Public Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2017

MEGHALAYA

1. The Meghalaya State Higher Education Council Bill, 2018
2. The University of Technology and Management (Amendment) Bill, 2018
3. The Meghalaya Police (Amendment) Bill, 2018
4. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No.I) Bill, 2018
5. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2018
6. The Meghalaya Appropriation (Vote-on-Account) Bill, 2018

NAGALAND

1. The Nagaland Appropriation (No.I) Bill, 2018
2. The Nagaland Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2018
3. The Nagaland Road Safety Authority Act, 2013 (First Amendment) Bill, 2018

PUNJAB

1. The Punjab Police (Amendment) Bill, 2018
2. The Punjab Appropriation Bill, 2018
3. The Punjab Transparency and Accountability in Delivery of Public Service Bill, 2018
4. The Salaries and Allowances of Deputy Ministers, Punjab (Amendment) Bill, 2018
5. The East Punjab Minister's Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 2018
6. The Punjab Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2018
7. The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2018
8. The Punjab State Development Tax Bill, 2018
9. The Punjab Laws (Special Provisions for Regularization of Unauthorized Colonies) Bill, 2018
10. The Punjab Social Security Bill, 2018
11. The Salary and Allowances of Leader of Opposition in Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Bill, 2018
12. The Punjab Roads and Bridges Development Board (Amendment) Bill, 2018

SIKKIM

1. The Sikkim Appropriation Bill, 2018
2. The Sikkim Appropriation Bill, 2018

3. The Sikkim Water Supply and Water Charges (Amendment) Bill, 2018
4. The Sikkim Law University Bill, 2018

TAMIL NADU

1. The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 2018
2. The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2018
3. The Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2018
4. The Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders (Amendment) Bill, 2018
5. The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018
6. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2018
7. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018
8. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Third Amendment) Bill, 2018
9. The Tamil Nadu Local Bodies Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2018
10. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 2018
11. The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai (Amendment) Bill, 2018
12. The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2018
13. The Tamil Nadu Business Facilitation Bill, 2018
14. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Bill, 2018
15. The Tamil Nadu Private Clinical Establishments (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2018
16. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2018
17. The Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018
18. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2018
19. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2018

TELANGANA

1. The Telangana Assigned Lands (Prohibition of Transfers) (Amendment) Bill, 2018
2. The Telangana Medical Practitioners Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2018
3. The Telangana Advocates' Clerks' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2018
4. The Telangana Advocates' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2018
5. The Telangana Police [Selection and Appointment of Director General of Police (Head of Police Force)] (Amendment) Bill, 2018
6. The Telangana (Compulsory Teaching and Learning of Telugu in Schools) Bill, 2018
7. The Telangana Appropriation Bill, 2018
8. The Telangana Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2018
9. The Telangana State Private Universities (Establishment and Regulation) Bill, 2018
10. The Telangana Panchayat Raj Bill, 2018
11. The Telangana Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2018

UTTAR PRADESH

1. The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2017
2. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2018
3. The Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2018

4. The Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2018
5. The Uttar Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2018
6. The Uttar Pradesh Kshetra Panchayats and Zila Panchayata (Amendment) Bill, 2018
7. The Uttar Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2018
8. Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018
9. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Conditions of Services) (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2018
10. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Act (Repeal) Bill, 2018
11. The Uttar Pradesh Control of Organized Crime Bill, 2017

UTTARAKHAND

1. The Uttarakhand Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2017
2. The Uttarakhand Police (Amendment) Bill, 2018
3. The Uttarakhand Subordinate Service Selection Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2018
4. The Uttarakhand (The United Provinces Excise Act, 1910) (Adaption and Modification Order, 2002) (Amendment) Bill, 2018
5. The Uttarakhand Flood Plain Zoning (Amendment) Bill, 2018
6. The Uttarakhand Language Institutions Bill, 2018
7. The University of Petroleum and Energy Studies (Amendment) Bill, 2018
8. The Uttarakhand Miscellaneous University (Amendment) Bill, 2018
9. The National Law University of Uttarakhand (Amendment) Bill, 2018
10. The Uttarakhand Unaided Private Professional Education Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Fixation of Fee) (Amendment) Bill, 2018
11. The Uttarakhand Bovine Breeding Bill, 2018
12. The Uttarakhand Freedom of Religion Bill, 2018
13. The Uttarakhand (The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950) (Adaptation and Modification Order, 2001) (Amendment) Bill, 2018
14. The Uttarakhand (Uttar Pradesh Avas evam Vikas Parishad Act, 1965) (Amendment) Bill, 2018
15. The Uttarakhand Retirement Benefits Bill, 2018
16. The Uttarakhand State Legislative Assembly Miscellaneous (Amendment) Bill, 2018
17. The Uttarakhand Appropriation Bill, 2018

WEST BENGAL

1. The West Bengal Finance Bill, 2018
2. The West Bengal Official Language (Amendment) Bill, 2018
3. The West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 2018
4. The West Bengal Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2018
5. The West Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2018

6. The Kolkata Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2018
7. The Howrah Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2018
8. The West Bengal Commission for Backward Classes (Amendment) Bill, 2018*
9. The West Bengal Fire Services (Amendment) Bill, 2018
10. The New Town Kolkata Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2018
11. The West Bengal Official Language (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018
12. The West Bengal Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2018

* Bills awaiting assent

APPENDIX-VI**ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND
STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD
1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2018**

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

1.	The Andhra Pradesh Police (Reforms) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	--	--	--	--
2.	The Andhra Pradesh Private Universities (Establishment and Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	07.2.2018	07.3.2018	--	--

GUJARAT

1.	The Gujarat Road Safety Authority Ordinance, 2017	3.10.2017	19.2.2018	19.2.2018	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Gujarat Money-Lenders (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	13.11.2017	19.2.2018	19.2.2018	Replaced by Legislation

HARYANA

1.	The Haryana Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Adoption Ordinance, 2018	23.1.2018	5.3.2018	12.3.2018	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Haryana Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	9.2.2018	5.3.2018	12.3.2018	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Haryana State Higher Education Council Ordinance, 2018	28.2.2018	7.3.2018	15.3.2018	Replaced by Legislation

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1.	The Himachal Pradesh Single Window (Investment, Promotion and Facilitation) Ordinance, 2017	9.10.2017	11.1.2018	--	--
2.	The Himachal Pradesh Hindu Public Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	25.9.2017	11.1.2018	--	--

MAHARASHTRA

1.	The Maharashtra Public Universities (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2018	20.1.2018	26.2.2018	8.4.2018	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Maharashtra Village Panchayats (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2018	20.1.2018	26.2.2018	8.4.2018	--
3.	The Pandharpur Temples (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	23.1.2018	26.2.2018	8.4.2018	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	25.1.2018	26.2.2018	8.4.2018	Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Maharashtra Village Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	9.2.2018	26.2.2018	8.4.2018	Replaced by Legislation
6.	The Hyderabad Atiyat Inquiries (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	12.2.2018	26.2.2018	8.4.2018	--
7.	The Maharashtra Infrastructure Development Enabling Authority Ordinance, 2018	23.2.2018	26.2.2018	8.4.2018	Replaced by Legislation

PUNJAB

1.	The Punjab Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	25.2.2018	22.3.2018	--	Replaced by Legislation on 28.3.2018
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UTTAR PRADESH

1.	The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	25.1.2018	8.2.2018	--	--
2.	The Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	29.1.2018	8.2.2018	--	--
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Municipality (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	29.1.2018	8.2.2018	--	--
4.	The Uttar Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	29.1.2018	8.2.2018	--	--
5.	Uttar Pradesh Kshetra Panchayat evam Zila Panchayat (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2018	29.1.2018	8.2.2018	--	--

Appendix – VII
A. PARTY POSITION IN 16TH LOK SABHA (STATE-WISE) (AS ON 31.3.2018)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Seats	BJP	INC	AIADMK	AITC	BJD	SS	TDP	TRS	CPI(M)	YSRCP	LJSP	NCP	SP	AAP	RJD	SAD	AIUDF	RLSP	AD
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	2	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	14	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
4.	Bihar	40	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	4	-	-	3	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	10	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	28	17	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	20	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29	25*	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	48	21	2	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Manipur	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	21	1	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	13	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	25	23	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	39	1	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Telangana	17	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	80	68	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	2
29.	West Bengal	42	2	4	-	34	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	A & N Islands	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman & Diu	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	NCT of Delhi	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	543	272*	48	37	34	20	18	16	11	9	9	6	6	7	4	4 \$	4	3	3	2

* Excluding Speaker, LS & two nominated members who have joined BJP with effect from 8.12.2015.

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

Sl. No.	States	INLD	IUML	JD(S)	JD(U)	JMM	AIMEIM	AINRC	CPI	JKNC	JKPDP	KC(M)	NPP	PMK	RSP	SDF	Sw.P	IND	Total	Vacancies
(1)	(2)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
8.	Haryana	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
12.	Karnataka	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-
13.	Kerala	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	20	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28*	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	46	2
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
20.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
21.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	39	-
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
27.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	1
29.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
30.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
33.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
34.	NCT of Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	TOTAL	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	537 *	5

* Excluding Speaker, LS & two nominated members who have joined BJP with effect from 8.12.2015.

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR PARTIES:

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

15	Maharashtra	19	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	8(i)	1	19	-
16	Manipur	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
17	Meghalaya	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
18	Mizoram	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
19	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(j)	-	1	-
20	Odisha	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	10	-
21	Punjab	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(k)	-	7	-
22	Rajasthan	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
23	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(l)	-	1	-
24	Tamil Nadu	18	-	-	-	12	-	-	1	-	5(m)	-	18	-
25	Telangana	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6(n)	-	7	-
26	Tripura	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
27	Uttarakhand	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
28	Uttar Pradesh	31	2	11	13	-	-	-	-	-	4(o)	1	31	-
29	West Bengal	16	2	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	1	16	-
30	NCT of Delhi	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(p)	-	3	-
31	Puducherry	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32	Nominated	12	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	8(q)	-	12	-
	TOTAL	245	50	69	13	13	13	6	5	9	60	6	244	1

*** Others**

(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

- (a) TDP-5,TRS-1,YSRCP-2
- (b) BPF-1
- (c) RJD-4
- (d) INLD-1
- (e) J&K PDP-2
- (f) RJD-1
- (g) JD(S)-1
- (h) KC(M) - 1, IUML - 1, CPI-1
- (i) NCP-4,SS-3,RPI(A)-1
- (j) NPF-1
- (k) SAD-3
- (l) SDF-1
- (m) DMK-4, CPI-1
- (n) TDP-1,TRS-5
- (o) BSP-4
- (p) AAP-3
- (Q) Nominated-8

Appendix – VII

C. PARTY POSITION IN THE STATE/ UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	176	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	171 ^(a)	1	176	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	58	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	51 ^(b)	3	57	1
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	60	1	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 ^(c)	2	60	-
Assam L.A.	126	25	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	39 ^(d)	1	126	-
Bihar L.A.	243	27	53	-	-	-	-	70	-	88 ^(e)	4	242	1
Bihar L.C.#	75	2	22	-	2	-	-	33	-	11 ^(f)	3	73	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.#	90	39	49	-	-	-	1	-	-	1 ^(g)	1	91	-
Goa L.A.	40	16	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	6 ^(h)	3	40	-
Gujarat L.A.	182	77	99	-	-	1	-	-	-	2 ⁽ⁱ⁾	3	182	-
Haryana L.A.	90	17	46	-	-	-	1	-	-	21 ^(j)	5	90	-
Himachal	68	21	44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	68	-

Information as received from State/Union Territory Legislature

Pradesh L.A.													
State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.#	36	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 ^(k)	-	34	-
Jharkhand L.A.#	81	7	43	-	1	-	1	-	-	28 ^(l)	-	80	-
Karnataka L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	231	57	165	-	-	-	4	-	-	2 ^(m)	3	231	-
Maharashtra L.A.	289	41	122	1	-	41	-	-	-	75 ⁽ⁿ⁾	7	287	2
Maharashtra L.C.	78	19	18	-	-	23	-	1	-	11 ^(o)	6	78	-
Manipur L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya L.A.#	60	20	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	33 ^(p)	3	59	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

Information as received from State/Union Territory Legislature

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	60	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	46 ^(q)	1	60	-
Odisha L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab L.A.	117	77	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	36 ^(r)	-	116	1
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31 ^(s)	1	32	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	235	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208 ^(t)	1	217	18
Telangana L.A.	120	17	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	93 ^(u)	1	118	2
Telangana L.C.	40	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 ^(v)	-	40	-
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	404	7	311	-	-	-	19	-	-	63 ^(w)	3	403	1

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

Uttar Pradesh L.C.	100	2	13	-	-	-	9	-	-	73 ^(x)	1	98	2
Uttarakhand L.A.	71	11	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(y)	2	70	1
West Bengal L.A.	295	42	3	26	1	-	-	-	-	221 ^(z)	1	294	1
UNION TERRITORIES													
Delhi L.A.	70	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	66 ^(aa)	-	70	-
Puducherry L.A.	30	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 ^(bb)	1	30	-

- a) Telugu Desam Party-103, Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party-66, Navodayam Party-1, and Nominated-1
- b) Telugu Desam Party-30, Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party-8, Progressive Democratic Front-4, Progressive Recognised Teachers Union-1, and Nominated-8
- c) PPA - 9
- d) AGP-14, AIUDF-13, and BPF-12
- e) Rashtriya Janata Dal-80, Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)-3, Lok Jan Shakti Party-2, Rashtriya Lok Samta Party-2, and Hindustani Aavam Morcha (Secular)-1
- f) Deputy Chairman-1, R.J.D.-7, L.J.P.-2, and RSLP-1
- g) Nominated-1
- h) Goa Forward Party-3, and Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-3
- i) Bhartiya Tribal Party-2
- j) Speaker-1, Indian National Lok Dal-19, and Shiromani Akali Dal-1
- k) People Democratic Party-11, and National Conference-6
- l) Chairman-1, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-17, Jharkhand Vikas Morcha(P)-2, Ajsu Party-4, Marxist Coordination-1, Jai Bharat Samanta Party-1, Jharkhand Party-1, and Nav Jawan Sangharsh Morcha-1
- m) Speaker-1, and Nominated-1
- n) Shivsena Party-63, Peasants and Workers Party-3, Bahujan Vikas Aghadi-3, All India Majalis-A-Ittehadul Muslimin-2, Maharashtra Navnirman Sena-1, Samajwadi Party-1, Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh-1, and Rashtriya Samaj Party-1
- o) Shivsena-9, Peasants and Workers Party of India-1, and Peoples Republican Party-1
- p) National People's Party-20, United Democratic Party -6, People's Democratic Front-4, Hill State People's Democratic Party-2, Khnam-1
- q) National People's Party-2, Naga People's Front-26, and Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party-18
- r) Aam Aadmi Party-20, Shiromani Akali Dal-14 and Lok Insaaf Party-2
- s) Sikkim Democratic Front Party-29, and Sikkim Krantikari Morcha-2

- t) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-116, Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-89, Indian Union Muslim League-1, Nominated-1, and Speaker-1
- u) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-82, All India Majlis Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-7, Telugu Desam Party-3, and Nominated-1
- v) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-23, All India Majlis Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-1, Progressive Recognised Teachers Union-2, and Nominated-6
- w) Samajwadi Party-47, Apna Dal (S)-9, Suheldev Bharatiya Samaj Party-4, Rashtriya Lok Dal-1, Nirbal Indian Shoshit Humara Aam Dal-1 and Nominated-1
- x) Samajwadi Party-61, Rashtriya Lok Dal-1, Shikshak Dal (Non-Political)-5, Independent Group-5, and Unconnected-1
- y) Nominated-1
- z) All India Trinamool Congress-212, Gorkha Janmukti Morcha-3, Revolutionary Socialist Party-3, All India Forward Block-2, and Nominated-1
- aa) Aam Aadmi Party-66
- bb) All India N.R. Congress-8, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-4, and Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-2