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**ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SMT. SUMITRA MAHAJAN
AT THE 137TH ASSEMBLY OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION
(IPU), HELD IN ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The 137th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was held in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation from 14 to 18 October, 2017. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan headed a Parliamentary Delegation to the Assembly and Addressed on "*Promoting cultural pluralism and peace through Inter-faith and Inter-ethnic Dialogue*" in the Assembly on 15 October, 2017.

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

--- Editor

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen;

I sincerely thank the Russian Parliament and IPU for the excellent hospitality and arrangements made for the 137th Assembly of IPU. The world is a gift to us from God who created it like a bouquet of flowers. Numerous religions, diverse faiths, ethnicities are like lovely flowers with different colours, size and distinct fragrances, each one attractive in their own way, to make this bouquet most colourful and beautiful. A beautiful bouquet is an object of pleasure for the senses likewise these diverse religion, faiths, ethnic groups and cultural traditions when held together by eternal values of love, compassion, justice and equity are a source of pleasure for hearts and souls.

IPU needs to be complemented for selection of a very relevant topic for general debate as entire world is grappling with various kind of conflicts in the name of religion, faith or ethnicity. The diversity of our world's many religions, languages, cultures and ethnicities should not be a pretext for conflict, but should be seen as a treasure that enriches us all. I believe that mutual tolerance and respect among religions and ethnic groups is absolutely essential for peace, harmony, proper decorum and social order on our earth. Every mother brings up her son or daughter to be responsible, respectful and caring towards parents and society and have right

values. Similarly all religions teach their followers to practice love, compassion and be good human beings steeped in right ethos. Pluralism is not diversity alone, but energetic engagement with diversity. The language of pluralism is that of dialogue and debate, give and get, speaking and listening. Dialogue fosters mutual understanding, dignity and patience and promotes peaceful co-existence.

Dear Delegates, India is perhaps the largest and most plural society in the world and the singular thing about Indian culture is that you can only speak of it in the plural. Our great cultural heritage is the generous concept of Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam (meaning that the entire world is a family). Our society is based on spiritualism, humanism and giving less importance to materialistic growth. We are socially, politically, culturally, religiously and spiritually democratic. As a result a number of religions and religious ideas have taken birth and flourished; different languages, musical, dance and art forms have developed in India. Our accommodating ethos sheltered many religions coming from outside our boundaries. The spread of Indian Culture has never been oppressive in character; rather it is educative and elevating. In fact, wherever Indians have gone, they have left behind not only their footprints but also spiritual and cultural imprints in the hearts of people. We have shown to the world that different religions, languages, practices and beliefs can co-exist and prosper simultaneously. India believes in giving and being there for others:-

गौरवं प्राप्यते दानात्। न तु वित्तस्य संचयात्।
स्थितिः उच्चैः पयोदानां। पयोधीनाम् अधःस्थितिः॥'

(Which means that the person who gives enjoys a higher position and not the person who hoards or accumulates.)

Like the clouds which give rain are always up in the sky, while the sea is always on the ground. A nation's culture resides in the hearts and the soul of its people. In India we inculcate this in our children. We celebrate our diversity and plurality. This is the virtue of India's parliamentary democracy and Indian ethos. The freedom of religion is guaranteed under Indian Constitution. Parliaments and Parliamentarians have a very responsible role to play in fostering the culture of inter-faith and inter-ethnic dialogue. This can ensure mutual respect and a deeper understanding of diverse perspectives and practices. Social Harmony, mutual understanding and better coordination between different religions is of utmost importance for the survival of mankind and the promotion of the culture of peace, security and tolerance. The Parliament of

India has been playing a significant role in providing necessary safeguards and an enabling environment for peaceful co-existence of religions, faiths and diverse groups. By sharing of knowledge and best practices, I am sure, we can enrich ourselves, and together we can resolve to develop chords that foster building a harmonious world.

Thank you.

**ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SMT. SUMITRA MAHAJAN
AT THE 63RD COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE,
DHAKA, BANGLADESH**

The 63rd Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh from 1 to 8 November 2017. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan headed a Parliamentary Delegation to the Conference and participated in the Workshop and addressed on “Giving Voice to the Youth: Mechanisms for Ensuring Effective Participation of Youth in the Governance Process” on 6 November, 2017.

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

--- Editor

Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is indeed a privilege and an important opportunity to be a 'Discussion Leader' at the Workshop on 'Giving Voice to the Youth: Mechanisms for Ensuring Effective Participation of Youth in the Governance Process.' Our ancient Indian texts are a rich source of wisdom and inspiration. I would like to quote a Shloka from Bhartrihari's Neetishatak (.....)

“उत्साह सम्पन्नं अदीर्घं सूं क्रियाविधिज्ञं।
शूं कृतज्ञं दृढसौहृदं च लक्ष्मी स्वयं याति निवासहेतोः॥”

(The Goddess of wealth comes all herself to stay with a person who is enthusiastic, not lazy; knows how to work; one who is not interested in bad habits; brave, grateful & consistent gratitude.)

Friends, when we talk of making efforts for effective participation of youth, I strongly believe that, it should happen in an organic manner. We need to enrich their process of growing up and facilitate connect with societal ethos and practices and that connect, as one may find, would be have a natural outcome. There is little doubt that youth hold a great promise to each nation but we need to work with them for enabling their effective delivery. In this context, first and foremost, I feel we should make additional efforts to expose our youth to their immediate

surroundings and reality – reality around them, reality within the country and, of course, beyond borders, around our immediate neighbourhood. All great leaders, and I feel all citizens, should try to explore their own connect with culture, economy and people-centric processes. This would strengthen the process of naturalization. When Mahatma Gandhi came back to India from South Africa, our great leader and mentor of Mahatma Gandhi, Shri Gopal Krishna Gokhale advised him to tour across India and enrich his understanding of our people. This opened Gandhi ji to a world, he had limited knowledge of. This, in fact, was continuation of an old practice in India when students had to be sent with their Gurus for education. Even Buddha had to be out in open for deeper connect. It was with this idea that Rabindranath Tagore thought of Santiniketan, for young minds to be in touch with environment with the core concept that learning be a part of natural growth. Surroundings and realities bring in greater appreciation for different cultures, different ways of life, exposes to the idea of pluralities and beauty of different colours. This exposure while would bring in the value of ‘One World’ in their minds and thoughts, it would eventually make them great citizens of their own countries. This context setting would be essential, as today’s youth have greater exposure and access to information than in earlier times, due to information revolution across the world. Idea of ‘One World’, would help us channelize their exposure but with information experience is very necessary.

Friends, we all are aware that the Commonwealth perceives young people aged 15-29 as assets to a country’s development, who should be empowered to realize their potential. We, in India, share the Commonwealth vision and stand committed to comprehensive and constructive engagement of youth in all realms of activity.

‘लालयेत् पंच वर्षाणि दश वर्षाणि ताडयेत्।

प्राप्ते षोडशे वर्षे पुत्रे मित्रवदाचरेत्॥’

(This means the child should be pampered until the age of five and may be disciplined until the age of ten. Once he reaches the age of sixteen, however, he should be treated like a friend.)

According to Indian Philosophy, human life is believed to comprise of four stages. These are called the ‘ashramas’ and every person should ideally go through each of these. Up to 25 years of age, the first Ashrama is ‘Brahmacharya’ or the Student Stage, where you learn knowledge, know things and get skilled. From 25 to 50 years, the second Ashrama is ‘Grihastha’ or the Householder Stage, where you work, earn and take care of your family. The third Ashrama, 50 to 75 years of age is ‘Vanaprastha’ Stage, where we dedicate ourselves for serving the society and to do worship. The Fourth Ashrama, age 75 and above is ‘Sannyasa’ Stage, where you worship, and advise for the betterment of the society.

Friends, India is one of the youngest nations in the world, with about 65 per cent of the population under 35 years of age. The youth in the age group of 15-29 years comprise 27.5 per cent of our population. In our country, we have the National Youth Policy, which was re-launched in 2014. I would take this opportunity to highlight that Participation of Youth in Politics and Governance is one of the key priority areas of this Policy. Emphasis is being laid on the need to ensure that the youth participate in politics at all levels, from the grassroots to the national stage. Youth participation is envisaged by contesting elections and by holding political positions as well as by casting their votes in elections. Since 1985, we in India, celebrating 12th January, the birth anniversary of our legendary scholar and freedom fighter, Swami Vivekanand as the National Youth Day. The policy for youth to enter politics should be such that the youth can participate in an easy manner. The Policy recommends that the Government Departments should have vibrant 'youth connect' programmes. Our Government, through the Policy has in fact, laid a lot of emphasis on actively associating the youth in the governance and development process, i.e., in the policy formation as well as implementation. We have the Department of Youth Affairs, which specifically formulates policies for the youth, gives them support and channelizes their energies into creative endeavors. The philosophy stems from our firm belief that through young people's motivation and engagement alone, citizens can become a more energetic and organised voice. Youth are the engine to take the vehicle of family, society or nation forward.

Friends, to initiate our youngsters into our democratic traditions from an early age, our Department of Youth Affairs has been organizing Youth Parliament Programmes at Block and Village levels across the country, with active involvement of prevailing recognized youth clubs. It has so far organised 25,624 Block-level and 51,861 village-level Youth Parliament Programmes. Our Government has launched the National Young Leaders Programme with the objective of developing leadership qualities and service motive among the youth. For us, economic empowerment of youth is a prerequisite for any policy, framework envisaged to ensure their effective participation in the governance process. Under the guidance of our Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, the Government has launched path-breaking initiatives *i.e. Skill India* to train people in different skills and *Start-up India* to boost youth entrepreneurship and encourage job creation. Till July 2017, our Government through its flagship scheme has trained more than 3 million candidates across the country in the past two years. We envision that our leaders of tomorrow would emerge higher from the skilled workforce of our villages where India lives and flourishes.

Ladies and Gentlemen, besides having enacted legislations that have touched and transformed the lives of our youth, our Parliament itself has evolved to attract youth to our democratic traditions and practices. Study Visits for young students, scholars, academics and others in order to provide them requisite orientation on the role and functions of Parliament have become a regular feature. Since I launched Speaker's Research Initiative (SRI) and Speaker's Fellowship programme, we also revitalized Speaker's Internship Programme. The response from youth is quite impressive. More than 100 interns have undertaken training in our Parliament. Our Parliament has also provided training and guidance to Parliamentarians and the Officials, from across the world through Bureau of Parliament Studies and Training (BPST). Our present House of People, Lok Sabha has largest ever young Parliamentarians. I would like to suggest that to encourage more participation of youth in Politics; Training & Discussion in Youth Parliament is very useful. Towards making policy for more participation of youth, we must also think about how to reduce the cost of election process. Smooth, Smart and Low cost elections are necessary. Taking all these things in to considerations, we must give way to Youth to express, to develop skills, to build competency, and to acquire confidence, because investment in youth is insurance for future. So we must share our views, experience and best practices to give them voice and make them part of good governance. One thing is sure, we have to give this message of Swami Vivekanda to our youth, "Arise! Awake! and stop not until the goal is reached."

With these words, I once again thank you for giving me this opportunity to share my views as the Discussion Leader.

Thank you.

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

137th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union(IPU): The 137th Assembly of the IPU was held in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation from 14 to 18 October, 2017. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, attended the Assembly and participated in the General debate on the overall theme of '*Promoting cultural pluralism and peace through inter-faith and inter-ethnic dialogue*'. The delegation consisted of Sarvashri Basawaraj Patil, Anil Desai, Nagendra Singh, Dr. Hari Babu Kambhampati, Smt. Sasikala Pushpa, Smt. Raksha Nikhil Khadse, and Km. Sushmita Dev, all members of Parliament. Shri Anoop Mishra, Secretary General, Lok Sabha and Shri Desh Deepak Verma, Secretary General, Rajya Sabha accompanied the delegates and also attended the Assembly. Shri Atul Kaushik, Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

All the members of the delegation also attended the meeting of the Asia-Pacific Geo Political Group (APG) of IPU, and the meetings of the Governing Council of IPU and meetings of the Four Standing Committees of IPU. The meetings of the Forum of Young Parliamentarians and Forum of Women Parliamentarians were also attended by some Members of the delegation. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and Shri Nagendra Singh, MP attended the forum. A meeting of the BRICS Parliamentary Forum was held on the sidelines of the Assembly.

Shri Anoop Mishra, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and Shri Desh Deepak Verma, Secretary- General, Rajya Sabha attended the Meetings of Association of Secretaries General of Parliament (ASGP).

Fourth Global Conference of Young Parliamentarians: The Fourth Global Conference of Young Parliamentarians was held in Ottawa, Canada from 17 to 18 November, 2017. Shri Prathap Simha, MP; Smt. Priyanka Singh Rawat, MP; Shri Conard Kongkal Sangma, MP; and Shri Mir Mohammad Fayaz, MP attended the conference. Shri Dal Singh Malha, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

During the conference, discussions were held on the themes - (i) Young People on the Move: Migration and Asylum seeking in the 21st Century; (ii) Inclusive Growth and Trade, Environmental Sustainability and Improved Well- being; and (iii) Inclusive Political Participation. An Outcome document was also adopted during the event.

International Parliamentary Conference: An International Parliamentary Conference was held in Astana, Kazakhstan, on 27 November, 2017. Shri Richard Hay, MP attended the conference. The conference was organised in the honour of the 'Day of the First President of Kazakhstan'.

10th Plenary Session and 2nd Executive Council's Meeting of Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) : The 10th Plenary Session and 2nd Executive Council's Meeting of Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) were held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 21 to 24 November, 2017. The theme of the 10th Plenary Session of Asian Parliamentary Assembly was 'Sustaining Peace and Development in Asia'. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, MP and Shri Kunwar Bhartendra Singh, MP attended the Conference. Smt Rimjhim Prasad, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

International Conference on "Parliamentarian Against Drugs": An International Conference on the subject "Parliamentarian Against Drugs" was held in Moscow, Russian Federation on 4 December, 2017. Dr. Yashwant Singh, MP and Shri Harish Chandra Meena, MP attended the Conference. Smt Abha Singh Yaduvanshi, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation. During the Conference discussions were held on the sub themes (i) Improving of the Legislative Regulation of Combating the Illicit Drug Trafficking; (ii) Drug Addiction: Modern Approaches to the Treatment and Rehabilitation; and (iii) The Role of the NGO in fight against Drugs.

Annual 2017 Session of the Parliamentary Conference on the WTO: The Annual 2017 Session of the Parliamentary Conference on the WTO was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina between 9 to 10 December 2017. Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, MP; Dr. Kirit Jayantilal Somaiya, MP and Shri Swapan Dasgupta, MP attended the Conference. Shri Abhijit Kumar, Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation. During the session, interactive debates were held and related reports were presented on the themes (i) E-commerce and the Internationalization of SMEs; and (ii) The Role of Multilateralism in times of Rising Protectionism

Executive Committee of the Indian Parliamentary Group: The meeting of Executive Committee of the Indian Parliamentary Group was held on Thursday, the 28th December, 2017 at 17 30 hours in Speakers' Committee Room, Parliament House. The meeting was presided by Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and the President, Indian Parliamentary Group.

Annual General Meeting of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) : The 55th Annual General Meeting of the **IPG** was held on Thursday, 28 December, 2017 from 1915 hrs to 2115 hrs in the BPST Main Lecture Hall, Parliament Library Building, New Delhi. Initially, Shri P.J. Kurien, Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Rajya Sabha, and Vice -President of the Indian Parliamentary Group chaired the meeting. Thereafter, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and President of the Indian Parliamentary Group chaired the meeting. During the meeting Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Vice- President of India and the Chairman Rajya Sabha, launched the Lok Sabha Calendar for the year 2018 and the website of the Indian Parliamentary Group. He also addressed the audience. The meeting was followed by dinner hosted by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and the President of the IPG in honour of the Members and Associate Members of the IPG in Banquet Hall, Parliament Library Building.

14th CPA Canadian Parliamentary Seminar: The 14th CPA Canadian Parliamentary Seminar was held in Ottawa from 15 to 21 October, 2017. The theme of the Seminar was “Strengthening Democracy and the Role of Parliamentarians: Challenges and Solutions.”

Shri Sharad Tripathi, Member of Lok Sabha attended the Seminar from CPA India Union Branch. The following subjects were discussed in the Seminar:(i)The Commonwealth and the Role of the CPA; (ii) The Canadian Political Scene;(iii)Overview of the Role and Operation of the Canadian Parliament; (iv) Parliamentary Committees: What Works and What Doesn't; (v) Financing Election;(vi) The Parliamentary Presence of Political Parties: The role of Party Caucuses; (vii) How an M.P.'s Office Works; (viii) Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians and their Role Nationally and Internationally; (ix) Engaging Citizens: Resources and Tools; (x) Influencing Governments and Regulating Influence: Parliament and Lobbyists; (xi) Comparing Election Media Coverage Across the Commonwealth; and (xii) Presentation on Regional Topics of Interest

63rd Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference: The 63rd Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh from 1 to 8 November, 2017. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, attended the Conference. The Delegation comprised of Shri Devendra Bhole Singh, Shri Subhash Patel, Members of Lok Sabha; and Smt. Roopa Ganguly, Member of Rajya Sabha. Smt. Smt. Meenakshi Lekhi, Member of Lok Sabha and a member of CWP Steering Committee also attended the CWP Conference.

The Conference was also attended by the Presiding Officers from the State CPA Branches viz. Dr. Kodela Siva Prasada Rao, Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Er. Tenzing Norbu Thongdok, Speaker, Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Hitendra Nath Goswami, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly; Shri Vijay Kumar Choudhary, Speaker, Bihar Vidhan Sabha; Shri Gaurishankar Agrawal, Speaker, Chhattisgarh Vidhan Sabha; Shri Ram Niwas Goel, Speaker, Delhi Vidhan Sabha; Dr. Pramod Sawant, Speaker, Goa Legislative Assembly; Shri Kanwar Pal, Speaker, Haryana Vidhan Sabha; Shri Kavinder Gupta, Speaker, Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly and a Member of CPA Executive Committee; Shri Dinesh Oraon, Speaker, Jharkhand Vidhan Sabha; Shri N.H.Shivashankara Reddy, Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly; Shri V. Sasi, Deputy Speaker, Kerala Legislative Assembly; Dr. Sitasaran Sharma, Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha and a Member of CPA Executive Committee; Shri Yumnam Khemchand Singh, Speaker, Manipur Legislative Assembly; Shri R. Lalrinawma, Deputy Speaker, Mizoram Legislative Assembly; Shri Pradeep Kumar Amat, Speaker, Odisha Legislative Assembly, Dr. Imtiwapang Aier, Speaker, Nagaland Legislative Assembly; Shri Ve. Vaithilingam, Speaker, Puducherry Legislative Assembly; Shri Kedar Nath Rai, Speaker, Sikkim Legislative Assembly; Shri P. Dhanapal, Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly; Shri Prem Chand Aggarwal, Speaker, Uttarakhand Vidhan Sabha; Shri Hridaya Narayan Dikshit, Speaker, Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; and Shri Biman Bandyopadhyay, Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

Dr. Sitasaran Sharma, Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha and Shri Kavinder Gupta, Speaker, Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly attended the Executive Committee Meetings of CPA. Shri Kavinder Gupta, Speaker, Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly and Shri Hitendra Nath Goswami, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly attended the New Executive Committee Meeting.

During the Conference, the following topics were discussed in the form of Workshops:-

- (i) Democracy must deliver: Role of Parliament in addressing the challenges (Workshop 'A');
- (ii) The role of Parliamentarians in building stronger ties within the Commonwealth: including new trade issues, visa issues, travel restrictions, non-tariff restrictions, etc. (Workshop 'B');
- (iii) The Climate Change Debate: A challenge for the Commonwealth? (Workshop 'C');

- (iv) Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's): How can CPA Members work with their own governments in ensuring that the SDG goals have a proper gender lens to ensure success in the areas of alleviating poverty and women's empowerment? (Workshop 'D');
- (v) Critical Mass: Small jurisdictions and big problems – Logistics and infrastructure challenges (Workshop 'E');
- (vi) CPA Benchmarks for Democratic Legislatures: Progress in the past 10 years (Workshop 'F');
- (vii) Giving voice to the youth: Mechanisms for ensuring effective participation of youth in the governance process (Workshop 'G');
- (viii) What factors fuel the rise of different kinds of nationalism? (Workshop 'H')

Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha was the Lead Speaker on the topic "Giving Voice to the Youth: Mechanisms for Ensuring Effective Participation of Youth in the Governance Process" (Workshop 'G'); Shri Devendra Bhole Singh, Member of Lok Sabha participated in Workshop 'D' on the topic "Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's): How can CPA Members work with their own Governments in ensuring that the SDG goals have a proper gender lens to ensure success in the areas of alleviating poverty and Women's Empowerment?"; Shri Subhash Patel, Member of Lok Sabha participated in Workshop 'C' on the topic "The Climate Change Debate: A challenge for the Commonwealth?"; and Smt. Roopa Ganguly, Member of Rajya Sabha participated in Workshop 'H' on the topic "What factors fuel the rise of different kinds of Nationalism?".

Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi, Member of Lok Sabha and Member, CWP Steering Committee was a leader of discussion for the CWP Session topic "If we want positive change in the world we need more women leaders. How can we persuade the world that the future is dependent on gender equality".

Hon'ble Emilia Monjowa Lifaka, Member of Parliament, and Deputy Speaker, President of Cameroon was elected to the post of Chairperson, CPA Executive Committee for three year *i.e.* 2017 – 2020 at the General Assembly of the 63rd CPC.

8th Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians, Colombo, Sri Lanka: The 8th Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka from 4 to 6 October 2017, on the theme Association of "SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians – A Platform for the Parliamentarians of

South Asia to work together to reach the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan attended the conference and addressed the delegates. She also chaired the Session on the theme “Promoting Parliamentary Diplomacy and Open Parliament in the Age of Digitalization” at the Conference on 05 October 2017. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan also attended the Special Parliamentary Session in celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the establishment of Parliament of Sri Lanka on 3rd October 2017 in Colombo, Sri Lanka along with the other dignitaries of the SAARC countries.

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 October to 30 December 2017:

Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: On the occasion of the birth anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, a function was held on 2 October 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and Speaker Lok Sabha Smt. Sumitra Mahajan led the parliamentarians in paying floral tributes at the portraits of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri in the Central Hall of Parliament House on the occasion of their birth anniversaries. Among others who paid tributes to Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri were Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Raj Nath Singh; Union Minister of Science & Technology, Earth Sciences and Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Dr. Harsh Vardhan; Union Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Prakash Javadekar; Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; Deputy Speaker Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambi Durai; several Ministers of State; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani; Members of Parliament and former Members of Parliament. The family members of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri also joined the dignitaries in paying tributes to the leaders. The Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra, also paid floral tributes on the occasion.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a function was held on 31 October 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi; Lok Sabha Speaker Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Raj Nath Singh; Union Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley; Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Chemicals & Fertilizers, Shri Ananth Kumar; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani; the Vice President of Indian National Congress, Shri Rahul Gandhi; Union Ministers; Union Ministers of State; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra paid floral tributes at the portrait of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in Central Hall of Parliament House on the occasion his Birth anniversary.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a function was held on 14 November 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Raj Nath Singh; Union Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley; Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Chemicals & Fertilizers, Shri Ananth Kumar; Deputy Speaker Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambi Durai; Union Minister of State for 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; other dignitaries; and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Desh Deepak Verma, respectively, paid floral tributes to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at his portrait in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

Smt. Indira Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Smt. Indira Gandhi, a function was held on 19 November 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Speaker of Lok Sabha Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; former Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh; Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; Minister of State of Parliamentary Affairs and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Shri Vijay Goel; Former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani; Vice Chairperson of the Indian National Congress Party and Member of Parliament, Shri Rahul Gandhi; Leader of Indian National Congress in Lok Sabha, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge paid floral tributes to Smt. Indira Gandhi in the Central Hall of Parliament House on her birth anniversary. Other dignitaries who paid tributes to Smt. Indira Gandhi included Union Ministers, Members of Parliament, former Members of Parliament and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Desh Deepak Verma, respectively.

Chaudhary Charan Singh: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of the former Prime Minister of India, Chaudhary Charan Singh, a function was held on 23 December 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Speaker of Lok Sabha Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Union Minister of Steel, Chaudhary Birender Singh; Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs & Statistics and Programme Implementation, Shri Vijay Goel; former Deputy Prime Minister and the Chairperson Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; several Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava paid floral tributes at the portrait of former Prime Minister Chaudhary Charan Singh in the Central Hall of Parliament House on his Birth Anniversary.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, a function was held on 25 December 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Leader of the Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; Chairperson, Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava paid floral tributes at the portrait of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the Central Hall of Parliament House on his Birth Anniversary.

Shri G. V. Mavalankar: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G. V. Mavalankar, a function was held on 27 November 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Deputy Chairman Rajya Sabha, Prof. P. J. Kurien; Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Tourism and Minister of State for Electronics and Information Technology, Shri Alphons Kannanthanam; Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs & Statistics and Programme Implementation, Shri Vijay Goel; Former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson of the Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani; Chairperson, Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, Dr Satyanarayan Jatiya; Members of Parliament; Former Members of Parliament; and the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra paid floral tributes at the portrait of former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G. V. Mavalankar, in the Central Hall of Parliament House, on his Birth Anniversary.

Shri G.M.C. Balayogi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of former Speaker of Lok Sabha Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, a function was held on 1 October 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs & Statistics and Programme Implementation, Shri Vijay Goel; Former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson Ethics

Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani; Members; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra paid floral tributes at the portrait of Shri G.M.C. Balayogi in the Central Hall, Parliament House, on his Birth Anniversary.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a function was held on 11 November 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri; Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; former Deputy Prime Minister and the Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; Chairperson, Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and senior Officers of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats paid floral tributes at the portrait of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on his Birth Anniversary in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

Shri Rabi Ray: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of former Speaker of Lok Sabha Shri Rabi Ray, a function was held on 26 November 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Former Deputy Prime Minister and the Chairperson Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani; Chairperson, Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, Dr Satyanarayan Jatiya; and the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra paid floral tributes at the portrait of former Lok Sabha Speaker Shri Rabi Ray on his Birth Anniversary.

Shri Bali Ram Bhagat: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, a function was held on 7 October 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Former Deputy Prime Minister and the Chairperson Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Bali Ram Bhagat in the Central Hall of Parliament House on his Birth Anniversary. The Secretary- General of Rajya Sabha, Shri Desh Deepak Verma; and the Senior Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat also paid floral tributes.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a function was held on 3 December 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Leader of the Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; former Deputy Prime Minister and the Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; Chairperson, Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya led the parliamentarians in paying floral tributes at the portrait of Dr. Rajendra Prasad in the Central Hall of Parliament House on his birth anniversary. Among other dignitaries who paid floral

tributes to Dr. Rajendra Prasad were Members of Parliament and former Members of Parliament. The Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava and Senior officers of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats also paid floral tributes.

Shri C. Rajagopalachari: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri C. Rajagopalachari, a function was held on 10 December 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambi Durai; Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs & Statistics and Programme Implementation, Shri Vijay Goel; former Deputy Prime Minister and the Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava paid floral tributes at the portrait of Shri C. Rajagopalachari in the Central Hall of Parliament House on his birth anniversary.

Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, a function was held on 5 November 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Secretary, Lok Sabha, Dr. D. Bhalla and several senior officers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariat paid floral tributes at the portrait of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das on his Birth Anniversary.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Foreign Parliamentary Delegations visiting India

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

Australia: An Australian Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Anthony Albanese, MP called on Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 30 October 2017 in parliament House.

The Republic of Korea: A delegation of the Indian Cultural Centre, Busan, the Republic of Korea, met the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 9 November 2017 in Parliament Library Building. The delegation included childrens of Republic of Korea, who sang the National Anthem of India, 'Jana Gana Mana' and also presented a memento to the Lok Sabha Speaker.

Africa Region CPA: A delegation of the Africa Region Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) met Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan in Parliament House on 11 October 2017. The Delegation comprised Emilia Monjowa Lifaka, Deputy Speaker, National Assembly of Cameroon; Mussa Azzan Zang, Deputy Speaker, National Assembly of Tanzania; Kamssouloum Abba Kabbir- Questor, MP, National Assembly of Cameroon; Okupa

Elijah – Treasurer, CPA African Region, MP from Uganda and Mr. Luma Eric, Sub-Director of Protocol, National Assembly of Cameroon.

PARLIAMENT MUSEUM

During the period, 1 October to 31 December 2017, a total of 9098 visitors visited the Parliament Museum. Apart from the general visitors, students from 86 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 Bangladesh, Britain, and diplomats from Afghanistan and Ministry of External Affairs also visited the museum during the quarter. As many as 359746 visitors have visited the museum between 5 September 2006 (i.e. the date of opening the museum for the general public and 31 December 2017.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period from 1 October to 31 December 2017, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training has organized the following Courses/Programmes for Members/Delegates/probationers/Journalists/Students:

I. Appreciation Courses

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

- (i) One hundred thirty seven Probationers of the Indian Police Service from 06 to 07 November 2017;
- (ii) Twenty-five Probationers of the Indian Ordnance Factory Service (IOFS-2017 Batch) from 06 to 10 November 2017;
- (iii) One hundred thirteen Probationers of the IRTS, IRSSE, IRSEE, IRSME and IRSS from 08 to 10 November 2017; and
- (iv) Twelve Officers Trainees of the Competition Commission of India, from 13 to 14 December 2017.

II. Call-on Meeting with HS

Call-on Meeting of the forty-five participants of 42nd (KIP) "Know India Programme" with Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, on 23 October 2017.

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

- (i) Ten Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended Study Visit to Parliament of Australia, Canberra, Australia, from 09 to 13 October 2017;
- (ii) Fourteen Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended Study Visit to the European Parliament at Brussels, Belgium, 06 to 10 November 2017;and
- (iii) Two Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the 8th International Seminar for Parliamentary Research Services organised by National Assembly Research Service (NARS), Republic of Korea, Seoul, South Korea, 08 to 10 November 2017;

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

- (i) Thirteen Officials of Lok Sabha attended Training Programme on "Stress Management" - Fifth NPL Programme from 04 to 06 October 2017;
- (ii) Fifty-eight Middle Level Officers of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended Management Development Programme from 23 to 27 October 2017;
- (iii) Forty-five Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended Training Programme for Hindi Assistants, Translators and Editors from 30 October to 03 November 2017;
- (iv) Nineteen Officials of Lok Sabha attended Orientation Programme in Legislative Matters from 20 to 22 November 2017;
- (v) Eighteen Senior Library Assistants attended Training Programme on "Noting and Drafting" on 14 December 2017;
- (vi) Nineteen Junior Library Assistants attended Training Programme on "Noting and Drafting" on 15 December 2017;
- (vii) Nineteen Lok Sabha Secretariat Officials working in Parliamentary Committees attended Orientation Programme from 18 to 22 December 2017;and

- (viii) Fourteen for Senior Library Assistants and Junior Library Assistants of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended Training Programme in Computer Skills- MS Word and MS Excel, from 20 to 21 December 2017.

V. Training Programme for PAs/PSs of Members of Parliament

Sixty-six PAs/PSs of Members of Parliament attended Training Programme on Members' Portal and Research/ Reference Support to Members on 20 December 2017.

VI. (a) Study Visits (International)

- (i) Thirty-nine Foreign Diplomats attending 64th Special Course conducted by Foreign Service Institute, New Delhi, attended Study Visit on 11 October 2017;
- (ii) Forty-two Diaspora youth under 42nd "Know India Programme" (KIP) to Parliament of India through MEA, New Delhi, on 17 October 2017;
- (iii) Twenty-five Overseas Professionals attending International Training Programme at HUDCO's Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI), Sponsored by Ministry of MEA, Government of India Under ITEC/SCAAP attended a Study Visit on 17 November 2017;
- (iv) Twenty-one Members of the Lutyens Trust, London, United Kingdom, attended Study Visit on 20 November 2017;
- (v) Twenty-four Diplomats who are undergoing a Special Course for CARCOM Diplomats at Foreign Service Institute, MEA, attended Study Visit on 22 November 2017;
- (vi) Twenty-eight Foreign participants of capacity building Programme at RIS, New Delhi, attended Study Visit on 23 November 2017;
- (vii) Twenty Deputy Commissioners from Bangladesh attending 7th Special Training Programme in Field Administration at the National Centre for Good Governance, Mussoorie, attended Study Visit on 23 November 2017;
- (viii) Forty-two Diaspora Youth of Indian Origin from 12 different countries participating in the "43rd Know India Programme" of MEA, Govt., New Delhi, attended Study Visit on 23 November 2017
- (ix) Thirteen Afghan Diplomats undergoing Special Course at Foreign Service Institute (FSI), New Delhi, on 20 December 2017; and

- (x) Thirty-two Indian Origin Diaspora Youth under the `Know India Programme (KIP)` of the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, attended Study Visit on 21 December 2017.

In all, 286 participants attended these Study visits.

(b) Study Visits (National)

- (i) Seventy-two Students of Delhi Public School, Raigarh on 06 October 2017;
- (ii) Five Officers of Bihar Vidhan Sabha Secretariat to parliament Library, New Delhi, on 10 October 2017;
- (iii) Thirty-one MBA Students of Sree Saraswathi Thyagaraja College, Pollachi, Tamil Nadu, on 11 October 2017;
- (iv) Twelve Direct Recruit Assistant Section Officers conducted by Defence Headquarters Training Institute, New Delhi, on 17 October 2017;
- (v) Thirty-three Students of United English School, Chiplun-Ratnagar, Maharashtra, on 25 October 2017;
- (vi) Thirty-three Officials of Directorate of Prosecution (Govt. of U.P) undergoing a Training Programme at India Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi, on 26 October 2017;
- (vii) Sixty-three Students of Aditi Mahavidyalaya, University of Delhi, on 30 October 2017;
- (viii) Sixty-eight Students of Bhagini Nivedita College, University of Delhi, on 10 November 2017;
- (ix) Forty-eight Students of LLB final year of the University of Burdwan, West Bengal, on 13 November 2017;
- (x) Twenty-six Senior Deputy Directors of Armed Force Headquarters Civil Services undergoing Training Programme at DHTI, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, on 16 November 2017;
- (xi) Sixty-seven Students of the University of North Bengal, on 20 November 2017;

- (xii) Sixty-two Teacher Trainees and Lecturers of St. Paul Institute of Education, Phesama, Kohima, Nagaland, on 22 November 2017;
- (xiii) Sixty-seven Students of Iritty Higher Secondary School, Kannur, Kerala, on 24 November 2017;
- (xiv) Twenty-three Students and teachers of Neev Academy, Bangaluru, on 27 November 2017;
- (xv) Eighty-six Students of Ravi S. Naik College of Arts and Science, Farmagudi, Ponda, Goa, on 30 November 2017;
- (xvi) Forty Students of KLEF College of Law, K.L University Vaddeswaram, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, 01 December 2017;
- (xvii) Forty Students of Tapovan Vatsalyadham English Medium Boys` School, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, on 04 December 2017;
- (xviii) Forty-eight Students of Department of Mass Communication, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune, on 05 December 2017;
- (xix) Twenty-two Students of Guru Nanak College of Arts, Science and Commerce, GTB Nagar, Mumbai, on 12 December 2017;
- (xx) Sixty-two Students of Legislative Council, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, on 12 December 2017;
- (xxi) Forty-two Students and teachers of Hislop College, Nagpur, Maharashtra, on 14 December 2017;
- (xxii) Forty-two Students/Faculty members of the Kanoharlal Post Graduate College, Meerut, on 15 December 2017;
- (xxiii) Mr. Ranjiv Rajkumar Nirghin, South Africa, participating the 5th Panel Discussion at MEA, attended Study Visit on 19 December 2017;
- (xxiv) Forty Students and teachers of Seth M.K. Jaipuria School Hardoi affiliated to Basic Siksha Parishad, Uttar Pradesh, on 19 December 2017;

- (xxv) Forty Students of Swami Vivekanand Public School, Bhawanimandi, Rajasthan, on 19 December 2017;
- (xxvi) Forty-five Students of Somerville School, NOIDA, U.P. on 20 December 2017;
- (xxvii) Twenty-four guests of Shri Shivaji Adhalrao Patil, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha, Shirur, Maharashtra, on 27 December 2017;
- (xxviii) One hundred twenty-two Students of ITIHAAS (Indian Traditions and Heritage Society), New Delhi, on 29 December 2017; and
- (xxix) Fifteen Students of Padmashri Vikhe Patil College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, on 29 December 2017

In all, 1279 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 contemporary issues and Bills pending before the House. During the period from 1 October to 31 December 2017, a total of 1010 offline and 86 online references were received from members and disposed of. Eight Reference Notes and Seven Legislative Notes on the current topics were prepared during this period.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS
(1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2017)

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 Thirteenth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Forty Fourth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 15 December, 2017. Both the Houses were adjourned *sine die* on 5 January, 2018. The President, Shri Ram Nath Kovind, prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 5 January, 2018.

Resignation of Rajya Sabha Members: On 11 October, 2017, Shri Mukul Roy, Member of the All India Trinamool Congress from West Bengal, resigned.

On 20 December, 2017, Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar, Member of the Janata Dal (United) from Kerala, resigned.

Lok Sabha Bye-election: On 15 October, 2017, Shri Sunil Kumar Jakhar of the Indian National Congress Party was declared elected from Gurdaspur Lok Sabha Constituency of Punjab in the bye-election held on 11 October, 2017.

Rajya Sabha Election: On 9 November, 2017, Shri K.J. Alphons of the Bharatiya Janata Party, declared elected, from Rajasthan. His term as a Member of Rajya Sabha commenced w.e.f. 10 November, 2017. He took oath on 27 November, 2017.

Disqualification from Membership of Rajya Sabha: On 4 December, 2017, the Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, disqualified two Janata Dal (United) members of the Rajya Sabha, Shri Sharad Yadav and Shri Ali Anwar Ansari, under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution.

Resignation from Lok Sabha: On 14 December, 2017, Shri Nana Patole, member of the Bharatiya Janata Party from Maharashtra resigned from the Lok Sabha.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR

New Lieutenant Governor: On 8 October, 2017, Shri D.K. Joshi was sworn in as the Lieutenant Governor of Andaman and Nicobar.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

New Governor: On 3 October, 2017, Shri B.D. Mishra was sworn in as the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh.

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 24 December, 2017, Shri B.R. Waghe and Shri Kardo Nyigyor of the Bharatiya Janata Party were declared elected from Pakke-Kasang and Likabali Assembly Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-election held on 21 December, 2017.

ASSAM

New Governor: On 10 October, 2017, Shri Jagdish Mukhi was sworn in as the Governor of Assam.

BIHAR

New Governor: On 4 October, 2017, Shri Satya Pal Malik was sworn in as the Governor of Bihar.

GUJARAT

Assembly Election Results: The election to 182-seat Gujarat Legislative Assembly was held on 9 and 14 December, 2017. The results were announced on 18 December, 2017. The party position following the election was as follows: Bharatiya Janata Party-99; Indian National Congress-77; Nationalist Congress Party-1; Bhartiya Tribal Party-2; and Others-3.

New Chief Minister: On 26 December, 2017, Shri Vijay Rupani was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Gujarat. Along with him, 19 Ministers took oath of office.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Resignation of Minister: On 15 October, 2017, Shri Anil Sharma, the Minister of Rural Development, resigned.

Assembly Election Results: The election to 68-seat Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly was held on 9 November, 2017. The results were announced on 18 December, 2017. The party position following the election was as follows: Bharatiya Janata Party-44; Indian National Congress-21; Communist Party of India (Marxist)-1; and Others-2.

New Chief Minister: On 27 December, 2017, Shri Jairam Thakur was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh. Along with him, 11 Ministers took oath of office.

KERALA

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 15 October, 2017, Shri K.N.A. Khader of the Indian Union Muslim League from Vengara Assembly seat was declared elected in the bye-election held on 11 October, 2017.

Resignation of Minister: On 15 November, 2017, the Minister of Transport, Shri Thomas Chandy resigned from the Ministry.

MADHYA PRADESH

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 12 November, 2017, Shri Nilanshu Chaturvedi of the Indian National Congress from Chitrakoot Assembly seat was declared elected in the bye-election held on 9 November, 2017.

MEGHALAYA

New Governor: On 5 October, 2017, Shri Ganga Prasad was sworn in as the Governor of Meghalaya.

NAGALAND

Expulsion of Ministers: On 13 December, 2017, the Chief Minister, Shri T.R. Zeliang expelled the Home Minister, Shri Y. Patton; the Minister for School Education and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Tokheho Yepthomi; PWD (Roads & Bridges) Minister, Shri Neikiesalie Nicky Kire; and the Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Shri Neiba Kronu.

On 15 December, 2017, the Chief Minister, Shri T.R. Zeliang expelled the Minister for Rural Development, Shri E.E. Pangteang; and the Minister of Geology & Mining and Border Affairs, Shri Mmhonlumo Kikon.

Oath of New Ministers: On 16 December, 2017, the Governor, Shri P.B. Acharya, administered oath of office and secrecy to six newly-inducted Ministers, Sarvashri S.I. Jamir, Y. Vikheho Swu, P. Longon, Kuzholuzo Nienu, C.L. John, and P. Paiwang Konyak.

Allocation of Portfolios: On 19 December, 2017, the Chief Minister, Shri T.R. Zeliang allocated the Portfolios to the six newly inducted Ministers. Sarvashri

Kuzholuzo Nienu; S.I. Jamir; Vikheho Swu; P. Longon; C.L. John; and P. Paiwang Konyak were allocated the Departments of Home; Urban Development and Municipal Affairs; National Highways; Geology & Mining and Border Affairs; Rural Development; and Transport & Civil Aviation, respectively.

ODISHA

Expulsion of Minister: On 22 December, 2017, the Minister of State for Agriculture, Shri Damodar Rout was expelled by the Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik over Casteist remarks. On the same day, the Chief Minister allocated the additional charges of the Departments of Agriculture & Farmer Empowerment and Fisheries & Animal Resources Development to the Minister of Panchayati Raj, Shri Pradeep Maharathy and the Department of Public Enterprises was allocated to the Minister of Finance, Shri S.B. Behera.

TAMIL NADU

New Governor: On 6 October, 2017, Shri Banwarilal Purohit was sworn in as the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 24 December, 2017, Shri T.T.V. Dhinakaran an independent Member from R. K. Nagar Assembly seat was declared elected in the bye-election held on 21 December, 2017.

UTTAR PRADESH

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 24 December, 2017, Shri Ajit Pal Singh of the Bharatiya Janata Party from Sikandara Assembly seat was declared elected in the bye-election held on 21 December, 2017.

WEST BENGAL

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 24 December, 2017, Smt. Gita Rani Bhunia of the All India Trinamool Congress Party from Sabang Assembly seat was declared elected in the bye-election held on 21 December, 2017.

EVENTS ABROAD

AUSTRIA

New Chancellor: On 18 December, 2017, Mr. Sebastian Kurz was sworn in as the new Chancellor of Austria.

CZECH

New Prime Minister: On 6 December, 2017, Mr. Andrej Babis was sworn in as the new Prime Minister.

ICELAND

New Prime Minister: On 30 November, 2017, Ms. Katrin Jakobsdottir was elected as the new Prime Minister.

IRELAND

Resignation of Deputy Prime Minister: On 28 November, 2017, the Deputy Prime Minister, Ms. Frances Fitzgerald resigned from the post.

JAPAN

Parliamentary Election: Elections to the 465-seats *House of Representatives* were held on 22 October, 2017. The Liberal Democratic Party of Mr. Shinzo Abe and its coalition partner Komeito won the Election, securing 312 seats.

Prime Minister Re-elected: On 1 November, 2017, the Prime Minister, Mr. Shinzo Abe was re-elected to the post.

KENYA

President Re-elected: On 28 November, 2017, the President, Mr. Uhuru Kenyatta was sworn in as the President for the second term.

KYRGYZSTAN

New President: On 24 November, 2017, Mr. Sooronbai Jeenbekov was sworn in as the new President.

NEW ZEALAND

New Prime Minister: On 26 October, 2017, Ms. Jacinda Ardern was sworn in as the new Prime Minister.

SLOVENIA

President Re-elected: On 22 December, 2017, the President, Mr. Borut Pahor was sworn in as the President for the second term.

SOMALILAND

New President: On 13 December, 2017, Mr. Muse Bihi Abdi was sworn in as the new President.

ZIMBABWE

Resignation of President: On 21 November, 2017, the President, Mr. Robert Mugabe resigned from his post.

New President: On 24 November, 2017, Mr. Emmerson Mnangagwa was sworn in as the new President.

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

During the period 1 October to 31 December 2017, The Committee of Privileges held 4 sittings on 9 & 25 October, 14 November and 27 December 2017. The Committee presented 6 reports.

The Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms and Contemptuous Behaviour of Government Officers with Members of Lok Sabha held 3 sittings on 10 & 21 November and 5 December, 2017. The Committee presented 3 reports.

Committee of Privileges

I

The Fourth Report of the Committee of Privileges on the subject 'Notice of question of privilege dated 14 March, 2016 given by Shri Shyama Charan Gupta, MP against Indian Express and Deccan Herald for having allegedly published misleading information pertaining to his parliamentary conduct [Examination of concerned representatives of Indian Express]', was presented to the Speaker on 13 December, 2017 and laid on the Table of the House on 20 December, 2017.

In the Report, the Committee had recommended that the matter be allowed to rest, in view of the apology placed on record. The Committee, however, expressed the hope that the newspaper would discourage such irresponsible reporting in future particularly about Parliament and its constituents and would sensitize its correspondents and reporters for strictly complying with a documented due diligence procedure for upholding the journalistic ethics.

II

In the Fifth Report on the 'Notice of question of Privilege dated 14 March, 2016 given by Shri Shyama Charan Gupta, MP against Deccan Herald for having allegedly published misleading information pertaining to his parliamentary conduct [Examination of concerned representatives of Deccan Herald]', which was presented to the Speaker on 13 December, 2017 and laid on the Table of the House on 20 December, 2017, the Committee have recommended that the matter be allowed to rest, in view of the apology placed on record. The Committee expressed the hope that the newspaper would discourage such irresponsible reporting in future particularly about Parliament and its constituents and would sensitize its correspondents and

reporters for strictly complying with a documented due diligence procedure for upholding the journalistic ethics.

III

The Sixth Report of the Committee of Privileges on the 'Notice of question of privilege dated 29.02.2016 by Sushree Sadhvi Savitri Bai Phoole, MP against the District/Police administration, Bahraich, UP for obstructing her while she was heading for Delhi to attend the Budget Session of Parliament', was presented to the Speaker on 13 December, 2017 and laid on the Table of the House on 20 December, 2017.

In the said Report, the Committee had recommended that in view of expression of regret and the unconditional apology tendered by the then District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police, Bahraich, no further action needs to be taken in the matter and it may be dropped.

IV

The Seventh Report of the Committee of Privileges on the 'Notice of question of privilege dated 16 March, 2017 given by Shri Sanjay Dhotre, MP (Signed by 2 other MPs) against the CEO of National Spot Exchange Ltd. (NSE) for allegedly causing obstruction in the discharge of Parliamentary duties of Dr. Kirit Somaiya, MP and Notices of question of privilege dated 17 March, 3 April and 7 April, 2017 given by Dr. Kirit Somaiya, MP on a similar subject', was presented to the Speaker on 13 December, 2017 and laid on the Table of the House on 20 December, 2017.

In the Report, the Committee vide had recommended that matter be allowed to rest and have to impressed upon the CEO, NSE to exercise due constraint and follow due diligence in so far as matters relating to Parliament and its Constituents is concerned so that such unavoidable situations do not arise in future.

V

In the Eighth Report on the 'Notices of question of Privilege dated 30 November, 2015 and 3 December, 2015 given by Sarvashri Hukum Singh, Narendra Keshav Sawaikar and Dr. Kirit Somaiya, MPs respectively against the Editor of Outlook Magazine for allegedly leveling false and baseless allegations against shri Rajnath singh, MP and Union Home Minister', which was presented to the Speaker on 13 December, 2017 and laid on the Table of the House on 20 December, 2017. The Committee while recommending have urged that the matter be allowed to rest, particularly in view of the apology placed by the witness on record, have expressed the hope

that the Outlook Magazine would discourage such irresponsible reporting in future particularly about Parliament and its Constituents and would sensitize its correspondents and reporters for strictly complying with a documented due diligence procedure for upholding the journalistic ethics.

VI

The Ninth Report of the Committee of Privileges on the subject 'Notice of question of privilege dated 24 March, 28 March and 10 April, 2017 given by Sarvashri A.P. Jithender Reddy and A.T. Nana Patil, MPs respectively against the Editor and Publisher of Hindustan Times newspaper for allegedly publishing a false and defamatory news item wherein they have been reported to have low attendance in the House', was presented to the Speaker on 29 December, 2017 and laid on the Table of the House on 3 January, 2018. In the said Report, the Committee had recommended that the matter be allowed to rest. The Committee also expressed the hope that the newspaper would discourage such irresponsible reporting in future particularly about Parliament and its constituents and would sensitize its correspondents and reporters for strictly complying with a well documented due diligence procedures and adhering to the journalistic ethics. The Committee further expect that the PRS take their task of providing a comprehensive and credible resource base to access Parliament specific data with utmost responsibility commensurate to the faith reposed upon them and as assured to the Committee, put in place a systematic institutional mechanism to continuously monitor the wrong-erroneous interpretation of their data and strengthen and enhance their capabilities to ensure that the institution of Parliament as well as Parliamentarians are not denigrated in any way.

Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms and Contemptuous Behaviour of Government Officers with Members of Lok Sabha

I

The First Report of the Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms and Contemptuous Behaviour of Government Officers with Members of Lok Sabha on subject 'Complaint(s) dated 12 January, 2015 and 10 April , 2015 given by Shri Sharad Tripathi, MP against the officials of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for not inviting him to foundation laying ceremony of Indane-LPG Bottling Plant at Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh', was presented to the Speaker on 25 December, 2017 and laid on the Table of the House on 4 January, 2018.

In the said Report, the Committee had recommended that in view of the sincere regrets expressed by the Chairperson, IOCL to the Committee and tendering of apology by the IOCL

officials to Shri Sharad Tripathi, MP, they do not wish to proceed further in the matter. However, the Committee directed IOCL to issue necessary instructions to all their officials for strict compliance of protocol guidelines on Official dealings with Members of Parliament and ensure that such grave lapses do not recur.

II

In the Second Report on the subject 'Complaint(s) dated 29 December, 2014 and 28 April, 2015 given by Shri Y.V. Subba Reddy, MP against the District Collector and the Chief Planning Officer, Prakasam District, Andhra Pradesh for their alleged disregard to him in connection with a review meeting under the 'Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojna' (SAGY)', which was presented to the Speaker on 26 December, 2017 and laid on the Table of the House on 4 January, 2018, the Committee had recommended that in view of their findings and conclusions and taking note of the sincere regrets expressed by the District Collector and the C.P.O. Prakasam District, Andhra Pradesh, to the Member (Shri Y.V. Subba Reddy) in person, for their grave lapse and further in the light of request of the Member to drop proceedings against the said officials viz., District Collector and the C.P.O., recommended that the matter may be allowed to rest. However, the Committee recommended that the DoPT may take suitable steps for ensuring the strict compliance of their consolidated instructions/guidelines on Official dealing between the Administration and Members of Parliament and State Legislatures, by all the Government Servants, both in letter and spirit.

III

The Third Report of the Committee on the 'Complaint dated 2 June, 2015 given by Shri M. Rajamohan Reddy, MP against the officials of District Administration Nellore regarding omission of his name on the invitation cards and the plaque unveiled during the public function held for inauguration of renovated Roads & Buildings (R&B) Guest House, Dargamitta, Nellore and for laying of foundation stone for renovation of Thikkana Mandiram in his constituency Nellore, Andhra Pradesh', was presented to the Speaker on 26 December, 2017 and laid on the Table of the House on 4 January, 2018.

In the said Report, the Committee had recommended that in view of the candid acceptance of lapse of his mistake, and unconditional apology tendered by Shri M. Sundarsana Reddy, Additioanal District Magistrate cum District Revenue Officer, Shri Potti Sriramulu Nellore District to the Member, both oral and in writing, as well as to the Committee for the grave lapse, recommend that no action is called for against any person in the matter and the same may be treated as closed.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Observation from the Chair regarding Amendment to the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Third Amendment) Bill, 2017: On 3 January 2018, when the Rajya Sabha Amendment to the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Third Amendment) Bill, 2017, was taken up for consideration, Shri N. K. Premachandran raised a Point of Order under Rule 100(2) of the Rules of Procedures and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. He sought to know how the clause 3 which is the heart and soul of the Constitution 123rd Amendment Bill, 2017 has been deleted and asked whether the proposed amendment is an alternative amendment and sought specific ruling in this regard, from the Chair.

In this respect, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:

"Hon'ble Members, a point of order has been raised that the new clause 3 being now proposed by the Government in place of amendment made by the Council for omission of clause 3 does not fall within the meaning of amendment alternative to the amendment made by Rajya Sabha. In regard to Bills returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments, sub-rule (2) of Rule 100 of the Rules of Procedure provides that three types of amendments to an amendment made by Rajya Sabha can be moved in Lok Sabha. The first being amendment relevant to the subject matter of an amendment made by Rajya Sabha, the second being amendment consequential upon an amendment made by Rajya Sabha and the last being an amendment alternative to an amendment made by Rajya Sabha. In the instant case, the Rajya Sabha has returned the Bill with an amendment seeking omission of a clause from the Bill. Hon'ble Members would appreciate that to an amendment seeking omission of a clause, no amendment or consequential amendment can be moved since there is no text before us for agreeing or disagreeing to such amendment. The dictionary defines the word "alternative" as "available as another possibility or choice". The Government has proposed that in place of omission of clause from the Bill, the same clause be restored with some changes. In a way, the Government has proposed another choice in place of clause being omitted. In my opinion, therefore, the amendment tabled by the Hon'ble Minister for restoring clause 3 with some changes falls within the

category of amendment alternative to the amendment made by Rajya Sabha. I, therefore, rule out the point of order."

Thereafter the Speaker made the following observation:

"Hon'ble members, the House would now take up consideration of amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty third Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha. As you are aware, the Hon'ble Minister has given notice to move an amendment alternative to the amendment made by Rajya Sabha and also further amendment regarding change of year from 2017 to 2018. I may inform you that in case the House adopts the alternative amendment, the original amendment made by Rajya Sabha would stand substituted by the alternative amendment. As such, the original amendment made by Rajya Sabha will not be proposed for vote of the House. Hon'ble Members, the alternative amendment seeks to insert a new clause 3 in the Bill. In this regard, I would like to invite your attention to Direction 31, which provides that "when an amendment for insertion of a new clause in a Bill is adopted by the House, the Speaker shall put the question that the new clause be added to the Bill". Therefore, in case the alternative amendment is adopted by the House, I shall also propose the new clause 3 to the vote of the House. Hon'ble Members, since we are to consider a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, I shall propose the Motion for consideration of Rajya Sabha amendment, the motion for adoption of amendment alternative to the amendment made by Rajya Sabha, adoption of new clause 3, adoption of further amendment for change of year and the motion for passing of the Bill to the vote of the House by division through special majority as required under article 368 of the Constitution. Keeping in view the spirit of Rule 156, amendments given notice of by private Members to the alternative amendment proposed to be moved by the Hon'ble Minister shall be decided by simple majority."

Instances when the Chair allowed Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 21 December 2017, during combined discussion on Government Resolution and Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Supplementary Demands for Grants – Second Batch (General), 2017-18, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 31 members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provision) Second (Amendment) Act, 2017: The National Capital Territory of Delhi has been growing phenomenally over the last many years, putting a heavy strain on its infrastructure and resources and inter alia, leading to an ever increasing demand for housing, commercial space and other civic amenities. This has resulted in problem of encroachment on public land, growth of slums, unauthorised constructions, commercial usage of residential areas, inadequacy of housing stocks, etc.

At the time of preparation of Master Plan for Delhi-2021 (MPD-2021), in order to protect certain forms of unauthorised developments from punitive action, the Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2006 was enacted on 19 May 2006 which was in force for a period of one year. This was followed by similar Acts which were in force for one year each. Subsequently, the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011 (the said Act, 2011) was enacted and was in force for a period of three years. It was extended for a further period of three years in 2014 vide the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Act, 2014 and its validity is expiring on 31 December 2017.

As per the provisions of the said Act, 2011, orderly arrangements had to be made for relocation and rehabilitation of slum dwellers and Jhuggi-Jhompri

clusters; regulation of urban street vendors; regularisation of unauthorised colonies, village abadi area and their extensions; policy regarding existing farm houses involving construction beyond permissible building limits; regularisation of schools, dispensaries, religious and cultural institutions, storages, warehouses and godowns built on agricultural land; redevelopment of existing godown clusters; orderly arrangements for Special Areas and policy or plan for orderly arrangements for all other areas of the National Capital Territory of Delhi in consonance with the Master Plan on its review.

The measures to finalise norms, policy guidelines, feasible strategies for making orderly arrangements to deal with the problem of encroachment and unauthorised development are required to be adopted by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), Delhi Development Authority (DDA), the Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCDs), etc. These bodies are in the process of taking steps to carry out surveys, simplifying procedures, formulation of redevelopment plan, finalisation of policies, obtaining approvals, etc., in this regard. The Central Government has been in dialogue with all the stakeholders to monitor the progress made to complete the action as envisaged in the said Act, 2011. This process involving multiple stakeholders is likely to take some more time. Meanwhile, with adequate provisions having been made in the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014,

the provision for protection of street vendors under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 in the said Act of 2011, is no longer needed.

The objective of the proposal is to extend the validity of the said Act, 2011 to continue the protection to certain forms of unauthorised developments in the National Capital Territory to Delhi from punitive action for a limited period, i.e., up to 31 December 2020 and to allow time to the Government, urban local bodies and other organisations involved to take a balanced and well considered view on policies, norms and strategies for orderly implementation of plans regarding these unauthorised developments.

In view of above, it is necessary to extend the provisions of the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011 for a period of three years from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2020.

The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provision) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2017 Bill which sought to achieve the above-mentioned objective was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 27 and 28 December 2017, respectively. The President assented to it on 31 December 2017.

The text of above Act is reproduced below.

---Editor

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI LAWS (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) SECOND (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2017

An Act further to amend the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011

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 National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendments) Act, 2017.

2. Amendment of long title. In the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in the long title, for the words, figures and letters "for a further period up to the 31st day of December, 2017", the words, figures and letters "for a further period up to the 31st day of December, 2020" shall be substituted.

3. Amendment of Preamble. In the principal Act, in the Preamble,-

(a) fourth paragraph shall be omitted;

(b) for ninth paragraph and tenth paragraph, the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely:-

" AND WHEREAS more time is required for the regularisation of unauthorized colonies, village *abadi* area and their extensions and special areas;"

(c) in the last paragraph, for the words, figures and letters "for a period up to the 31st day of December, 2017", the words, figures and letters "for a period up to the 31st day of December, 2020" shall be substituted.

4. Amendment of section 1. In the principal Act, in section 1, in sub-section (4), in the opening portion, for the words, figures and letters "It shall cease to have

effect on the 31st day of December, 2017", the words, figures and letters "It shall cease to have effect on the 31st day of December, 2020" shall be substituted.

5. Amendment of section 3. In the principal Act, in section 3,-

(a) in sub-section (1),-

(i) the words "hawkers and urban street vendors," shall be omitted;

(ii) clause (b) shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-section (3), for the words, figures and letters "till the 31st day of December, 2017", the words, figures and letters "till the 31st day of December, 2020" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-section (4), for the words, figures and letters "at any time before the 31st day of December, 2017", the words, figures and letters "at any time before the 31st day of December, 2020" shall be substituted.

6. Amendment of section 4. In the principal Act, in section 4,-

(a) in clause (a), for the brackets, letters and words "(a), (b), (c)", the brackets, letters and word "(a) and (c)" shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (b), the words "hawkers and urban street vendors," shall be omitted.

SESSIONAL REVIEW

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

THIRTEENTH SESSION

The Thirteenth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 15 December 2017 and was adjourned *sine die* on 5 January 2018. In all, there were 13 sittings spread over 61 Hours and 41 Minutes during the Session. The House was prorogued by the President of India on 5 January 2018.

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

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

Discussion on Natural Calamities in various parts of the country with special reference to cyclone Ockhi in South India: A discussion on Natural Calamities in various parts of the country with special reference to cyclone Ockhi in South India that took place on 22 December 2017.

Initiating the discussion, Shri K. C. Venugopal (INC) invited the attention of the august House to a deadly cyclone Okchi that occurred on 30 November 2017 has seriously affected Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Lakshadweep. Shri Venugopal said that in Kerala alone, more than 75 persons and in Tamil Nadu, more than a dozen people died and hundreds of fishermen were missing. He said that one cannot accuse anybody for the natural disasters. However, such causalities can be avoided with effective precautions and early warning system. were taken. Shri Venugopal pointed out that though we had enough modern equipment to alert people in advance, but, unfortunately, there was lapse on the part of the authorities in informing the public at the opportune time about the cyclone. As regards rehabilitation and rescue operations, Shri Venugopal said that this is not an issue on which political points can be made. There is a definite need for strong coordination in rescue operations and in bringing back missing people. The Government of India should announce a comprehensive package and take holistic measures to ensure proper housing, quality education and health services to the fishermen.

*Joining the discussion**, Shri P. R. Sundaram (AIADMK) said that cyclone Ockhi has caused widespread devastation in Tamil Nadu, particularly in the Districts of Kanyakumari and

* **Others who participated in the discussion were:** Sarvashri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Arvind Ganpat Sawant, P. Karunakaran, Nalin Kumar Kateel, Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu, A.P. Jithender Reddy,

Tirunelveli. As per the long standing demands of the people of Kanyakumari, a Naval base with helipad and telecom facilities should soon be set up. An amount of ₹747 crore should be released from the National Disaster Relief Fund. Particularly, the compensation given to loss of lives should be increased from the present ₹4 lakh to ₹10 lakh. Relief assistance for seriously injured should be increased from the present ₹2 lakh to ₹5 lakh. Compensation to plantain crops should be increased from the present ₹13,500 to ₹1,25,000 per hectare. As many as 1,500 high frequency wireless sets should be provided with 90 per cent subsidy from the Union Government. To give alerts and to provide information on weather forecast for fishermen, a dedicated satellite radio channel in Tamil should be started soon. The Union Government should release an amount of ₹5,255 crore to the State of Tamil Nadu for carrying out the relief, rescue and restoration work in the cyclone Ockhi affected areas. The Union Government should release a total of ₹9,302 crores to Tamil Nadu for carrying out relief and restoration work in the cyclone Ockhi affected areas. All the demands mentioned in the memorandum submitted by the Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to hon. Prime Minister, should be considered by the Union Government for prompt action at their end.

Participating in the discussion, Prof. Richard Hay (BJP) said that the aftermath of this traumatic Ockhi disaster could have been averted if the Kerala State Government had taken precautionary measures in the very beginning. Prof. Hay said that there was lack of coordination between various agencies in Kerala and, of course, in Tamil Nadu too with no responsibility being fixed. If the poor fishermen had been warned earlier, they would not have gone to the sea. They are the poor fishermen of this country and they have to be supported. The Government of India is taking measures. The Kerala Government was given relief of ₹76.50 crore on 11.12.2017 and the Government of Tamil Nadu was given relief of ₹280.50 crore. Prof. Hay urged upon the Government of India to provide more homes, more educational facilities and more boats to the poor fisherman as they have lost their boats. Not only fishermen, there are Kani tribals living on the hills of Kanyakumari who have lost their houses and crops, who should also be compensated.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Rajnath Singh thanked all the Hon'ble Members for expressing their views about the tragedy caused by the cyclone. The Minister said that this disaster has already been considered by the Government as a disaster of severe nature for all practical purposes. As per the standard protocol, the Department of

Meteorology has to issue alert for the cyclonic storm 48 hours before and a warning 24 hours ahead of its advent. In this case, warning of bad weather had been issued at 11:50 a.m. on 29 November which is about 24 hours before and alert was issued to the fishermen also. Alert for the cyclonic storm had been given at 05:30 a.m. on 30th November and warning at 11:55 noon on 30th November. The Central Government immediately deployed all the available airplanes, ships and helicopters of the Indian Air force, Navy and Coast Guard for the search and rescue of the fishermen who were at sea at that time. Seven teams of the NDRF were deployed in the cyclone affected areas of Tamil Nadu and Kerala to help the local administration and carry out search and rescue operation of the fishermen. It is not usually possible to warn the fishermen who venture out in the deep sea for upto 2,000 nautical miles to prevent them from going so far.

The Hon. Prime Minister has announced that the Centre will extend immediate assistance of ₹325 crore to fulfil the requirements of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Lakshadweep. This assistance is in addition to the ₹280 crore given to Tamil Nadu and ₹76 crore given to Kerala as second installment of SDRF. This has also been announced that the Union Government will extend its assistance under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana to reconstruct 15000 houses which have been completely damaged by the cyclone Ockhi. Under it, each beneficiary will be provided with an assistance of ₹1.5 lakh for the construction of a new house. Besides, the insurance companies have also been asked to ensure payment of insurance amounts at the earliest to the affected people. ₹2 lakh for the next of kin of the deceased person and ₹50,000 for the seriously injured have been sanctioned under the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

Among the other states in which flood or other types of calamities occurred were Mizoram, Manipur, Assam, Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Sikkim, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Deployment of NDRF is done on the requisition of or in consultation with the State Government. The Union Government has released ₹153 crore for the Government of Kerala and ₹561 crore to the Government of Tamil Nadu as annual central contribution for the SDRF so far during the financial year 2017-18. To provide relief assistance to the 'Ockhi' cyclone affected people, a fund of ₹175 crore is available with the SDRF account of Kerala and ₹550 crore with the SDRF account of Tamil Nadu.

The discussion was concluded.

Statement by Minister regarding Introduction of the Scheme of Electoral Bonds: On 2 January 2018, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley made a statement on Introduction of the Scheme of Electoral Bonds. The Minister stated that as announced

in the Budget Speech of 2017-2018 to bring in a scheme of Electoral Bonds to clean the system of political funding in the country, the Government has now finalized the scheme. The broad contours of the Scheme are: Electoral Bond would be a bearer instrument in the nature of a Promissory Note and an interest free banking instrument. A citizen of India or a body incorporated in India will be eligible to purchase the bond. Electoral bond would be issued/purchased for any value, in multiple of ₹1,000, ₹10,000, ₹10,00,000 and ₹1,00,00,000 from the specified branches of the State Bank of India (SBI). The purchaser would be allowed to buy electoral bond(s) only on due fulfillment of all the extant KYC norms and by making payment from a bank account. It will not carry the name of payee. Electoral Bonds would have a life of only 15 days during which it can be used for making donation only to the political parties registered under section 29A of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1951 (43 of 1951) and which secured not less than one per cent of the votes polled in the last general election to the House of the People or Legislative Assembly. The bonds under the Scheme shall be available for purchase for a period of 10 days each in the months of January, April, July and October, as may be specified by the Central Government. An additional period of 30 days shall be specified by the Central Government in the year of the General election to the House of the People. The bond shall be encashed by an eligible political party only through a designated bank account with the authorized bank.

Statement by Minister regarding Outcomes of 11th Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization held in Buenos Aires, Argentina from 10 to 13 December, 2017: On 5 January 2018, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Suresh Prabhu made a statement on Outcomes of 11th Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization held in Buenos Aires, Argentina from 10 to 13 December, 2017. The Minister mentioned that India participated in the Ministerial Conference in good faith and in a spirit of constructive engagement working closely with other WTO member countries in various formats. The Minister said that we were proponents in several areas of work including public stockholding for food security purposes, an agricultural Special Safeguard Mechanism, agricultural domestic support and ecommerce. On Domestic Regulations in Services, India engaged by contributing textual suggestions to find a common way forward on the proposed text. In the run-up to the Conference, decisions were expected on a permanent solution on the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes and other agriculture issues. Some WTO member countries sought outcomes on domestic regulations in services, disciplines on fisheries subsidies, e-commerce, Investment Facilitation and Micro, Medium and Small Enterprises (MSMEs).

The Minister said that the Public Stockholding (PSH) for food security issue is being negotiated at the WTO by the G-33 coalition of 47 developing countries, of which India is a key member, to provide flexibility to developing countries to use administered prices - such as India's Minimum Support Price (MSP) scheme - to build food reserves without being at the risk of violating the existing limits imposed by WTO rules on trade - distorting agricultural subsidies. As per a Ministerial Decision adopted at the Ninth Ministerial Conference of the WTO held in Bali in December 2013, popularly termed as a 'peace clause', WTO Members agreed that as an interim solution Members would exercise due restraint in raising disputes under the relevant provisions of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture in respect of public stockholding programmes for food security purposes instituted before 7th December, 2013, even if countries exceeded their permissible subsidy limits. They also agreed to negotiate a permanent solution by the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the WTO in 2017. Subsequently as a result of the firm stand taken by India, the validity of the interim solution was extended by a decision of the WTO General Council (GC) in November, 2014 till a permanent solution was agreed and adopted. The Ministerial Declaration at the Nairobi Ministerial in December, 2015 took note of and welcomed the Bali and subsequent GC decision on Public Stockholding.

In accordance with the obligation placed on member countries by the Ministerial decisions at the Bali and Nairobi Ministerial Conferences, India and the G-33, as the key proponents, sought a permanent solution at the Eleventh Ministerial Conference at Buenos Aires. Quite logically, in addition to fulfilling the obligation placed by the Bali/Nairobi mandate, India viewed this as an opportunity for achieving an outcome that would be an improvement over the existing interim solution through less onerous transparency/disclosure conditions, no additional safeguards in respect of programmes already covered by the interim solution and greater legal certainty. In this context it was made clear to all that India would only accept an improved outcome, and would not pay any price for achieving it, given the stand-alone mandate from Bali/Nairobi and the peace clause already available to it.

Some developed countries sought explicit language on existing safeguards. The United States stated that they could not agree to a permanent solution, perhaps to foreclose the possibility of the arrangement getting extended to new programmes of countries not covered by the interim solution. Public stockholding programmes, however, continue to be protected due to the interim solution that the Government negotiated in 2014, which is available in perpetuity.

The Agriculture agenda of the ongoing WTO negotiations covers, inter alia, other issues such as agricultural subsidies, an agricultural Special Safeguard Mechanism (allowing developing countries to raise tariffs to guard against import surges and price falls), customs duties on agricultural products and agricultural export restrictions/prohibitions. Many developed countries are against agricultural reform in these areas based on current WTO mandates and rules. There was an effort to put developing countries with agricultural subsidies as low as USD 260 per farmer per annum on the same minimally differentiated platform as developed countries with their agriculture subsidies as high as USD 60000 per farmer per annum.

The Minister Facilitator (Minister Amina Mohamed of Kenya) appointed to assist the MC11 Chairperson on agriculture issues, proposed a work programme for the next two years. However, the United States rejected the proposal and as a consequence there was no outcome on agriculture at MC11.

There is no negotiating mandate on E-commerce at the WTO. In 1998, the WTO General Council established a comprehensive work programme to examine all trade-related issues pertaining to global electronic commerce. This is being undertaken in various WTO Councils.

The work programme on E-commerce remained dormant for many years as the proponents did not take the necessary initiative. Over the last two years, however, with many countries making submissions on the subject, the discussions gathered considerably momentum. There was a strong push in the run up to MC11 to, inter alia, prematurely obtain a mandate to initiate comprehensive negotiations on all aspects of E-commerce, covering goods, services and intellectual property rights, without adequate deliberation to reach common understanding even on the definition and scope of the subject. Since this was opposed by many countries, there was an effort to, at the very least, expedite the discussion process under the current work programme by centralizing it and moving it away from the relevant WTO committees. A narrative is sought to be created that negotiations on E-commerce would be beneficial for development and would be in the interest of MSMEs. Global E-commerce is dominated by very few countries and the current proposals on the table would freeze the existing non-level playing field permanently against the interests of the vast majority of countries. It was, therefore, felt appropriate to follow due process and reach a common understanding on the definition and scope before considering rule-making.

Through the efforts of various countries, it was decided to, inter alia, continue with the non-negotiating mandate of the existing Work Programme on E-commerce. An existing

moratorium on imposing customs duties on electronic transmission was extended for two years in exchange for another moratorium on TRIPS¹ non-violation complaints, which, inter alia, prevents 'ever greening' of patents in the pharmaceuticals sector, thereby ensuring accessibility and affordability of generic medicines.

The above decisions are in line with India's position in the matter. This is a major achievement for India. In the negotiations, India, the African Group and several other developing countries had similar positions on these issues.

In response to the failure to obtain a mandate for rule-making in E-commerce, a Joint Statement was issued on behalf of around 70 of the 164 WTO 1 Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights. Members, including the US, supported rule-making on E-commerce. China, which favours a multilateral outcome on E-commerce, is not part of this Group. The Minister informed that we will have to keep a close watch on the course of events as rules set by this small group may have an impact on any E-commerce related work by the WTO in the days ahead.

Arising from the global understanding reached with regard to Sustainable Development Goal No. 14.6 (relating to prohibition of certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and elimination of subsidies that contribute to illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing) negotiations are underway in the WTO. There was a strong push for a Ministerial Decision at the Conference prohibiting certain types of fisheries subsidies.

India is not a demandeur of disciplines on fisheries subsidies. In developing countries like India, where a large number of small, resource-poor fish workers depend on fishing activity as a source of livelihood, suitable special and differential (S&D) treatment provisions would need to be built in while framing disciplines.

At the Conference, there was no immediate outcome on disciplines on fisheries subsidies. Members agreed on a Work Programme on disciplines on fisheries subsidies with a view to arriving at a decision by the Twelfth Ministerial Conference of the WTO, in 2019. The decision clearly recognizes that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing country Members and least developed country Members should be an integral part of the negotiations, which is a key requirement of India.

Draft Ministerial decisions by proponents on domestic regulations in Services and on new issues like Investment Facilitation, MSMEs, gender and trade, which lacked a mandate or consensus, were not taken forward.

A few members did not support the acknowledgment or reiteration of key underlying principles guiding the WTO and various agreed mandates. As a result, Ministers could not arrive at an agreed Ministerial Declaration at the end of the Conference on the basis of a draft brought forward from Geneva, which could potentially, have met the aspirations of the larger membership. As the revised draft Ministerial Declaration subsequently proposed by the Chairperson excluded or failed to adequately include important issues such as multilateralism, the Doha Development Agenda and special and differential treatment of developing countries, India could not support it.

However, even in the absence of a Ministerial Declaration, the existing mandates and decisions would remain valid and be carried forward. This ensures that work will go forward and the WTO would continue to work on issues such as the permanent solution on public stockholding for food security purposes, agricultural subsidies and other issues.

On the sidelines of the Conference, the Minister said that he had bilateral meeting with several Ministers including the Argentinean Chairperson of the Ministerial Conference, the Argentinean Foreign Minister, the Trade Commissioner of the European Union, Ministers from Brazil, the Netherlands, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States Trade Representative. The Minister also said that he had called on the President of Argentina and discussed issues of bilateral cooperation.

In order to share India's position and develop a common understanding the Minister said that he had hosted an interaction which was attended by Ministers and Ambassadors of over 20 countries, including Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, South Africa, Rwanda and China.

To reiterate, India participated in a positive spirit in the Ministerial Conference and worked proactively with other WTO member countries across issues to constructively find a way forward. Towards this end India was a proponent in nearly all agenda items under consideration, including public stockholding for food security purposes, an agricultural Special Safeguard Mechanism, agricultural domestic support and the way forward on E-commerce. On Domestic Regulations in Services, India engaged by contributing textual suggestions to find a common way forward on the proposed text.

India had created strong coalitions based on common interests in agriculture and other areas. Leading up to the Ministerial and at the Ministerial itself, India's coalition partners remained steadfast in their support not only for a permanent solution on public stockholding but also on other issues of interest to developing countries. The 53-member African Group as well as a large number of other developing countries supported India in opposing premature rule making on E-commerce and the attempts to bring new issues such as Investment Facilitation and MSMEs into the WTO's agenda.

India stood firm on its stand on the fundamental principles of the WTO including multilateralism, rule-based consensual decision-making, an independent and credible dispute resolution and appellate process, the centrality of development and special and differential treatment for all developing countries. The Minister assured the House that India is committed to preserving and promoting the WTO and the multilateral trading system with a view to taking the agreed agenda of the WTO forward.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Central Road Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2017: On 19 December 2017, the Minister of Road Transport and Highways, Minister of Shipping and Minister of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Shri Nitin Gadkari moved the motion for consideration of the Bill. The Bill sought to rationalize the allocation of various percentage of the cess on high speed diesel and petrol thereby providing two and one-half per cent of the cess of high speed diesel and petrol for the development and maintenance of national waterways.

The Minister said that according top priority to inland waterways, this august House had passed a Bill to convert 111 waterways into National Waterways. This project includes three multi-model hubs, 40 water-ports, nine ferry services, eight road services and an amount of ₹17,500 crore is being spent on dredging. The cost of transport by road is one and half rupees and one rupee by railways and transport through waterways is about 20 paise only. The Minister assured the august House that by the end of the year 2018, ten out of total 111 waterways will be taken up. The waterways network will be developed on the lines of the road network in the country. A new era will usher in and change the profile of the country. The Minister appealed to all the Hon'ble Members to support this Bill unanimously.

Initiating the discussion[†], Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy (BJP) said that the Hon'ble Minister has introduced this Bill in the House to amend the Central Road Fund Act, 2000. This Bill will provide 2.5 per cent of the cess of central road fund for inland waterways. The Governments who frame visionary policies ultimately benefit the country immensely. We can recall that in the year 2000 the Central Road Fund Bill was passed under the visionary leadership of our former Prime Minister A.B. Vajpayee. He made this beginning which has facilitated a vast road network constructed with the central road fund in the country. Shri Rudy said that the Hon'ble Minister has expedited the pace of construction of roads which had slowed down in the last 10 years. The Golden Quadrilateral project was launched under the leadership of former Prime Minister Shri A.B. Vajpayee and today we are moving a step ahead in the field of inland waterways. There was a missing link between the national highways and road connectivity which is being addressed today through this Bill. The policy makers did not formulate a proper policy for our waterways. In India, about 65 per cent freight is carried out by roads, 27 per cent by railways and only 0.4 per cent by waterways. A beginning has been made in this direction under the visionary leadership of our Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Minister.

Joining the discussion, Prof. Saugata Roy (AITC) said that the Minister has launched several schemes and projects but where from the necessary funds will be mobilized because there is no money in the budget. Prof. Roy demands that the House deserves to know as to how much roads this government had constructed during these three and half years. Prof Roy said that the national waterways is a good concept but what progress has been made under it in the last one year.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena (BJD) said that unlike the olden days when we used to shape our boats to suit the rivers, today we shape the rivers to suit the requirements of large vessels. Shri Jena said that inland waterway could be the largest and the biggest intervention in water, post-Independence. Citing the report by RITES, he said that due to these inland waterways, 40 per cent of the cargo will move from railways to waterways, whereby roadways will lose cargo only to the extent of 16 per cent. Most of the new national waterways

[†] **Others who participated in the discussion were:** Sarvashri Arvind Sawant, Kesineni Srinivas, Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, Mekapati Raja Mohan Reddy, Om Birla, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, Prem Singh Chandumajra, Dharmendra Yadav, Sirajuddin Ajmal, Dushyant Chautala, Harishchandra Alias Harish Dwivedi, Kaushalendra Kumar, Rajesh Ranjan, Kamakhya Prasad Tasa, Varaprasad Rao Velagapalli, Bishnu Pada Ray, Gajanan Kirtikar, Idris Ali, Dr. P.K. Biju and Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde

included in this Bill are fresh water rivers. Post monsoon the fresh water rivers get dried up. So, when we move the water towards navigation, we need to look at what its consequential impact will be on irrigation and drinking water.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Road Transport and Highways, Minister of Shipping and Minister of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Shri Nitin Gadkari thanked all the Hon'ble Members for supporting this Bill unanimously. The Minister said that people are right in their thinking that when there is no water how will the waterways work. Explaining that there is no dearth of water in this country, the Minister said that if at least 1500 TMC of the water could be saved out of the 3000 TMC of the Godavari water which flows into the ocean, the water problem of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Kerala would be solved.

The minister further said that it is true that there is no shortage of water in the country instead we lack in the management of water. A 45 meter dredging work in river Ganga has been undertaken. Flood protection wall would be built by using an innovative technology from the sand retrieved from the dredging work. A plan to build river port on the lines of airport has been initiated. A Bill pertaining to waterways related to 111 rivers has been passed. The minister said that the government is building a new cruise terminal in Mumbai with the cost of rupees eight hundred crore. A cruise service would be introduced between Mumbai and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Similarly, a 500 seater luxury cruise would be launched between Mumbai and Goa. Nine seater plane would also be manufactured under the Make-in-India mission. The minister further said that water-based transport i.e. sea transport, Railways and Roadways would be taken on priority basis. The Minister believed that It is my belief that work related to at least 12-15 waterways would be completed within a period of two years which will be a big achievement for the government.

The Bill was passed.

The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2017: On 27 December 2017, the Minister of State of the Ministry Housing and Urban, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri moved the motion seeking further to amend the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011, *inter-alia*, to extend the provisions of the Act for a further period of three years from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2020.

Initiating the discussion[‡], Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi (BJP) said that when Master Plan Delhi, 2021 was being prepared, a number of problems facing Delhi were encountered and the main problem was that the population of Delhi was growing every year which put pressure on the public amenities in Delhi resulting in slums, unauthorized colonies, commercial centres in Delhi and residential areas got converted into commercial areas. Shrimati Lekhi said that while facing these problems, Delhi Laws Amendment Act was brought in 2006 which was extended every year. But, this law was enacted as the N.C.T of Delhi Special Provision Act which was for 3 years till 2014. First amendment of that act was brought during 2014 to 2017. This second amendment bill has been brought as the current extension is going to expire in 2017. Shrimati Lekhi said that the Bill is being extended so that proper norms, proper strategies, proper policies and proper laws are enacted on the basis of which the development and redevelopment of Delhi can take place. The validity of this act was upto 2011, which is being given extension for a limited time, in which a kind of protection has been given to unauthorized development. This bill is only giving extension to the old Act. The intention behind this is the development of Delhi.

Joining the discussion, Shri Ramesh Bidhuri (BJP) said that as the Government did not give proper compensation and fearing low compensation, the farmers of Delhi had to sell their land as freehold land which gave rise to the unauthorized colonies in Delhi. Shri Bidhuri said that after coming to power in 1993, the BJP government regularized all the 900 unauthorized colonies in Delhi. Shri Bidhuri said that the Congress government never regularized such colonies and kept on extending their regularization date due to which Delhi now has 2639 unauthorized colonies. Shri Bidhuri urged the Government to extend the time limit for depositing the conversion charges and 8 to 10 days be given to the people to enable them to deposit the same and remain protected. Protection for those who have constructed houses in their own land in unauthorized colonies be extended till the year 2020 because this Government is for the downtrodden, deprived, neglected and exploited sections of the society.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Nagendra Kumar Pradhan (BJD) said that Constitutional Amendment Bill is necessary because the time limit is going to expire by 31st December 2017. Shri Pradhan said that the Government should take cognizance of the State

[‡] *Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Pravesh Sahib Singh Verma, Kaushalendra Kumar, Dushyant Chautala, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, Mohammad Salim and Prof. Saugata Roy*

Government's opinion and accordingly they should move forward for the development of the people of Delhi.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs said that the Bill provides protection against punitive action on a number of categories and unless this Bill is passed by 31st December, 2017, Delhi will witness unprecedented chaos. When India became an independent country, Delhi's population was less than 10 lakhs and grew to 17 lakhs in the 1951 census. According to the 2011 census, the population of Delhi was 167 lakhs which is estimated at 186 lakh in 2016. This growth has consequence which is reflected in encroachment of public land, growth of slums, unauthorized constructions, large scale commercialization of residential areas and inadequacy of housing. The population of Delhi is estimated at 2.30 crore in 2021. The Minister said that the Bill seeks to amend the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act on an 'as is where is basis' till 31 December, 2020. The only two changes that are being brought in are regarding the seven categories, one of which is in respect to street vendors. The Minister said that the Government is seeking this extension because the Central Government, according to the directive of the Hon'ble Supreme Court is required to interact in a consultative process with the Government of Delhi, DDA and other authorities in order to be able to frame policies, devise guidelines and ensure orderly arrangement.

The Bill was passed.

The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2017: On 28 December 2017, the Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Electronics and Information Technology, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad moved the motion for consideration of the Bill. The Bill sought to protect the rights of married Muslim women and to prohibit divorce by pronouncing *talaq-e-biddat* by their husbands. The Minister said that the Islamic countries have regulated triple talaq. This Bill as a whole is related to triple talaq or instant talaq which has been acknowledged and declared as sin, illegal and unconstitutional by the Hon'ble Supreme Court which has called on us to pass a law in this regard. The issue is not of religion, faith, and pooja; rather it is gender justice, gender dignity and gender equality. The Bill we have framed is a small Bill and it stipulates that *talaq-e-biddat* shall be illegal. If someone pronounces it, he will go to jail and the person who divorces his wife will have to give subsistence allowance for the livelihood of his wife and children. Elaborating on the provision of the Bill the Minister appealed to the biggest

panchayat of India not to look at this Bill through the prism of politics, not to divide it by the walls of parties, not to judge it through the weighing scale of religion and not to examine it through vote bank account. The Minister urged the exalted heritage of the House to leave aside the political bickering and stand in solidarity with the daughters and sisters of the Muslim women of India and make it loud and clear to ensure them justice which they are not getting.

Initiating the discussion[§], Kumari Sushmita Dev (INC) said that when the Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgement came, the Indian National Congress party instantly welcomed the Judgement. Although the length of this Bill is very short, it actually seeks to amend a very critical law which will have a direct impact on the empowerment of women, especially of Muslim empowerment. Kumari Sushmita Dev said that the Bill is effectively bringing a matter like divorce, which is generally in the domain of civil jurisdiction, into the domain of criminal jurisdiction. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 put the husband in a position to give the woman subsistence or maintenance and if he fails, then he goes to jail. There is no method of calculating the subsistence allowance whereas the 1986 Act clearly layout the factors that the court will look into. But the moment you put your husband in jail, a man will never consider reconciliation with his wife. Kumari Dev further said that everybody wants social reforms, women empowerment and equality in our county and it is our collective responsibility to legislate in a way which truly gives us equality.

Joining the discussion, Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi (BJP) said that Talaq-e-biddat is the most prevalent practice in Muslim community which is not allowed under Quran. This Bill will not end talaq but it will certainly end talaq-e-biddat. Shrimati Lekhi said that there should be some provision in this Bill even against the clerics who are witness to talaq-e-biddat. Reforms were brought with regard customs by separating it from religion to all including Hindus and Christians but not in the case of Muslims. The Act of 1986 was brought to deprive a poor woman of the allowance which she was getting under the provisions of Criminal Procedure Code. Under Muslim women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act in 1986 triple talaq was accepted and the provision for maintenance for women was made only for the period of Iddat and there was no provision for maintenance after the period of Iddat. Shrimati Lekhi said that the Government was

[§] *Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Tathagata Satpathy, Arvind Sawant, Varaprasad Rao Velagapalli, M. I. Shanavas, Dharmendra Yadav, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, Prem Singh Chandumajra, Radheyshyam Biswas, E.T. Mohammad Basheer, Kaushalendra Kumar, Dushyant Chautala, N.K. Premachandran, Rajesh Ranjan, Dr. Ravindra Babu, Dr. A Sampath, Dr. Arun Kumar and Shrimati Supriya Sule*

left with no choice but to implement the judgement of the Supreme Court and to make it a cognizable non-bailable offence so that the pace with which triple talaq is being practiced should be halted. The proposed provision in the Bill is not against the existing legal provisions, but an additional remedy to prohibit this practice of Tripal Talaq. Refuting to the argument that the Bill should be referred to the standing committee, Shrimati Lekhi said that since marriage and divorce are the subjects of the concurrent list, the Parliament is fully empowered to legislate upon these subjects.

Participating in the discussion, Shri A. Anwar Raajhaa (AIADMK) said that in Islam, triple talaq is done on three phases on three different occasions. It is not done at one go. Necessary provision to provide one time settlement of entitled amount to the Muslim married women, as per Shariat law, may be made. If the person considered as an offender is put behind bars in jail, who will provide financial support to his wife and his dependent Children? The present bill should be amended with addition of provision relating to one time settlement as per Shariat law. Shariat law is applicable to every aspect of life and Islam on its own has provided rights to its women. The issues relating to triple talaq should only be handled by the All India Muslim Personal Law Board. Bringing in a legislation to this effect, that is against the Shariat law, they will not even get the money that is provided through one-time settlement as per Shariat law. The Bill is against national integration, national unity, pluralism and secularism.

Participating in the discussion, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri M. J. Akbar said that this is an historic occasion because it relates to the future and the desires of 9 crore Muslim women in the country. With regard to criminalization aspect Shri Akbar said that punishment is necessary as imprisonment clause is already there in case of bigamy and nobody is raising voice. This Bill is not against divorce instead it is against the system of instant talaq. This Bill will be beneficial for the country and the society and is a big step towards gender progress. With this Bill, the fear in the life of Muslim women in the name of divorce will be over and it will bring a new life to them.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Asaduddin Owaisi said that with this legislation, personal laws guaranteed under Article 25 of the Constitution are being taken away. This Bill extends the realm of criminal law to disputes which are interpersonal. Marriage in Islam is a civil contract and for that breach, a criminal sentence is being given. Triple talaq is a verbal and emotional abuse which comes under Section 3, sub-section (iii) of the Domestic Violence Act. A law should be made that if a person marries his wife and abandons her or deserts her, he

should be given the maximum punishment. This is not a law to provide justice to Muslim women. This Bill should be sent to a Standing Committee. A financial memorandum should be provided and a corpus of Rs. 1000 crore be created.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Electronics and Information Technology, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad said that the practice of triple talaq was considered valid in the country but the Muslim women had been challenging it. Answering to the query as to what prompted the Government to bring this Bill since the Supreme Court has already declared this practice illegal, the Minister said that, Yes, the apex court has done so. But the Muslim Personal Law Board claims to set right its society in this regard, but this is not being done and the cases of triple talaq continue to be on the rise. The Bill has been brought neither in a haste nor to score any political mileage. The Minister said that in case the person guilty of pronouncing triple talaq is sent to jail, bail can be granted by the concerned magistrate only. The accused will apply for the bail to the magistrate and the latter would take proper decision about the section of the case, subsistence allowance, custody of minor child etc. Replying to the question of what should be the amount of the subsistence allowance, the Minister said that a well off person has to pay a handsome amount and if the person is poor the amount of the allowance would be decided by the magistrate. The Minister said that it is totally wrong to say that this Bill aims to create any sort of fear among the minority. Here requested the House to pass this Bill.

The Bill was passed

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2017: On 29 December 2017, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley moved the motion for consideration of the Bill. The Bill sought to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 *inter-alia* to provide for prohibition of certain persons from submitting an insolvency resolution plan who, on account of their antecedents, may adversely impact the processes under the code; and to make provisions to specify certain additional requirements for submission and consideration of the resolution plan before its approval by the committee of creditors.

Shri N. K. Premachandran moved that this House disapproves of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017 (Ordinance No. 7 of 2017) promulgated by the President on 23 November, 2017.

The Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley *moving the motion for consideration of the Bill*, said that this law has been in operation for almost more than a year. This Bill was necessary in order to save the employment and save the enterprises itself.

Some clarity was required with regard to the definition of the word 'resolution applicant'. Once a company goes into the resolution process, then application would be invited with regard to the potential resolution proposals. A number of ineligibility clauses were not there in the original Act. This is for the first time India has entered into this jurisprudence, it is a learning experience for the Government also. One year after operationalizing it, all the concerned stakeholders have been consulted and these amendments have been brought in. If the Ordinance had not immediately been brought in, then even the ineligible persons, who are sought to be made ineligible under this, would have started applying for the resolutions itself. Therefore, in order to give it an immediate effects, an Ordinance to this effect was necessary and that is the reason why the Ordinance was brought in.

Initiating the discussion **, Shri N. K. Premachandran said that an Ordinance can be issued only on extraordinary circumstances. This Ordinance seeks to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code but I fail to see any urgency in bringing the amendments. I do agree that this Bill relates to a new jurisprudence which has come into existence but the ultimate purpose of the original Bill enacted in the year 2016, was to provide the benefit of ease of doing business. The National Company Law Tribunal and the Debt Recovery Tribunal are designated as the adjudicating authorities for resolution of insolvency, liquidation and bankruptcy. This Bankruptcy and Insolvency Code will result in gross abuse, massive corruption, favoritism and nepotism and it may help to generate black money also. Even a minor default will lead to the company being placed in the hands of insolvency experts and it will be dissolved unless 75 per cent of the creditors agree to continue the operations of the company. Here, in this case, 26 per cent of the creditors can move for an insolvency resolution. This means, they may hold the company to ransom. As soon as a petition of insolvency resolution is admitted, the company is handed over to the insolvency professional and thereby generate an automatic stay on all the assets of the company. This is not meant for the revival of the company but for the insolvency resolution, the final result of which will be liquidation. The result will be siphoning off of the money and winding up of the company rather than the reviving of the company. The ramifications of the Bill have to be seriously considered and appropriate amendments are

** *Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Jayadev Galla, B. Vinod Kumar, P. Karunakaran, Varaprasad Rao Velagapalli, Subhash Chandra Baheria, Dushyant Chautala, Rajesh Pandey, Gaurav Gogoi, Prof. K.V. Thomas, Prof. Saugata Roy, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal and Dr. P. Venugopal*

required in the original Act so that Bill can be made more fruitful and protect the interests of the secured creditors and the public sector institutions.

Shri Arun Jaitley replied to the discussion. The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Bill was passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

The Thirteenth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 15 December 2017 and concluded on 5 January 2018.

A chart showing the dates of ballots and last dates of receipt of notices of questions during the Session was circulated to Members along with Bulletin Part-II dated 26 November 2017. The notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions for the Session were tabled with effect from 27 November 2017. The last date of receiving notices of Questions was 20 December 2017.

The actual number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions tabled by the Members were 24661 (SQ 14705 + USQ 9956). 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 24844 (SQ 14819 + USQ 10015 + SNQ 10). The maximum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot in a day were 1220 and 805 for the sitting on 2 January 2018. The minimum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot in a day were 786 and 630 for the sitting on 15 December 2017. The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included in the ballot were 310 for the sitting on 2 January 2018 and 224 on 15 December 2017, 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 24844 notices of Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice questions received including split questions, 280 notices were included in the lists of Starred Questions and 3220^{††} in the lists of Unstarred Questions.

Ten Short Notice Questions were received during the Session and all were disallowed.

^{††} including 6 Unstarred Questions deleted from the Unstarred Lists due to resignation of member (Shri Nana Patole)

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., 342^{††} followed by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, who answered 276 questions (both Starred and Unstarred). The minimum number of questions (both Starred and Unstarred), which was 7, was answered by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

Names of 364 Members were included in the Lists of Starred and Unstarred Questions. The maximum number of questions admitted /clubbed were 41 against the name of Shri Sudheer Gupta and Kunwar Haribansh Singh, MP.

The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included in the Lists of Questions was 300 on 21 December 2017 and 220 on 15 December 2017, respectively.

Seven notices for raising Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session and all were disallowed/lapsed.

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

A total of 45^{§§} Starred Questions were orally replied during the Session. The average number of Starred Questions answered orally during each sitting of the House was 3.21. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was 6, on 29 December 2017 and 3 January 2018 and minimum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was 1, on 20 December and 27 December, 2017.

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

A total of 3448 written replies to Starred and Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha during the Session.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Sultan Ahmed, Shri Chand Nath Yogi and Shri Taslim Uddin, sitting members of the Sixteenth Lok

^{††} including 2 Unstarred Questions deleted from the Unstarred Lists due to resignation of member (Shri Nana Patole)

^{§§} Excluding Question No. 235 answered together with Starred Question No. 221 on 03, January, 2018

Sabha; Shri Vikram Mahajan, Shri Ram Singh, Shri Rishang Keishing, Shri P.C. Barman, Shri Dhanraj Singh, Shri Amal Datta, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, Shri Mahendra Singh, Shri Purushottam Kaushik and Shri S.S. Kothari, all former members of Parliament.

References were also made by the Speaker to the following tragic incidents and loss of life:- Twenty one persons who are reported to have been killed and several others injured in a boat mishap in Krishna river in Vijaywada, Andhra Pradesh on 12 November 2017; Several persons who are reported to have been killed and many others injured due to Cyclone Ockhi that lashed several parts of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra and Gujarat during the first week of December, 2017; the recent terrorist attacks in the United States of America, United Kingdom, France, Spain, Afghanistan, Egypt and Nigeria as also at other places throughout the world resulting in the loss of lives of innocent people and causing serious injuries and damage to property; Three Hundred Forty Eight persons who were killed in two massive earthquakes that struck Mexico on 7 and 19 September 2017, and another devastating earthquake that struck the Iran-Iraq border on 12 November 2017 resulting in the death of several persons; more than Two hundred sixty six fatalities and large scale damage of property due to typhoon 'Tembin/Vinta' that struck the southern parts of Philippines and neighbouring region on 22 December 2017; Thirty three persons who were reported to have been killed and several others injured when a bus fell into the Banas river in Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan on 23 December 2017; Five security personnel of the Central Reserve Police Force who were martyred when heavily armed terrorists stormed a security camp in Pulwama district of Jammu and Kashmir on 31 December, 2017.

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 FOURTH SESSION*

The Two Hundred and Forty Fourth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on the 15 December 2017 and was adjourned *sine die* on the 5 January 2018. The sitting of the House fixed for 1 January 2018 was cancelled and announcement in this regard was made in the House on 29 December 2017. The House was prorogued by the President of India on 5 January 2018. In all, the House sat for 13 days during the session.

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

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

Short Duration Discussion on Excessively High Levels of Air Pollution in Delhi: A short duration discussion on excessively high level of pollution in Delhi took place on 28 December 2017.

Initiating the discussion on the subject Shri Naresh Agarwal of the Samajwadi Party (SP) said that Delhi ranks first among the five most polluted cities in the world. It is a very serious issue and needs concerted efforts to address it. During winter season pollution level increases in Delhi and its cause was attributed to stubble burning by the farmers of the neighbouring states. He, however, pointed out other factors such as the vehicular pollution in Delhi, depletion of forest area and lack of comprehensive environmental policy were responsible for air pollution. He further elaborated that there had been a substantial increase in the number of vehicles in Delhi without any restriction. He suggested measures to curb pollution – restriction on the number of vehicles to be purchased by a family, dismantling of old vehicles banned in Delhi instead of sending them into the neighbouring states as they would cause pollution there too. He stressed upon the Government to form a policy to contain the menace of pollution in the country so that the people could lead a better life.

Regarding the cause of pollution of the Ganges, he said that it was caused by the chemicals being discharged from factories into the river and not because of cremation along its bank. He further argued that merely setting up of institutions such as the National Green Tribunal (NGT) by the Government would not help in solving the environmental pollution without giving them enough authority to execute environmental issues. As a consequence of pollution in the country, the number of cases of diseases related to lungs, heart, respiratory system, cancer and eyes were on the rise, he added.

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

Participating in the discussion¹ Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy of the Indian National Congress (INC) said that the surge in spread of toxic air in Delhi was giving so much trouble that people were not able to go for morning walk. Quoting a recent study published in a journal of American Medical Association, he said that the risk was higher among the elderly and the females. He stressed upon the need for a massive plantation drive not only within the city limits but also in its surroundings; coordination between the Governments of the Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to tackle solid waste management which was major cause of pollution; the strengthening of alternative public transport system and to encourage use of electric vehicles. Concluding his speech, he reiterated that the State Governments should frame action plans to curb and monitor stubble burning. The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change must develop a dashboard of red category pollution units and ensure that all those units had certified pollution meter installed.

Speaking on the issue, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy of the Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party (YSRCP) said that the pollution in Delhi was a recurring problem and it might become a perennial problem unless the Government took scientific, concrete and stern measures. The problem was growing and impacting life of the human and other living beings. He underlined the main reasons of pollution *i.e.* vehicular pollution, burning of stubble by the farmers and particulate matter that was emanated by the thermal power plants located in Delhi. While suggesting some measures to reduce pollution, he said that power production should be stopped from thermal plants, compensation to be given to the farmers by the Government to stop the stubble burning, subsidy to the farmers by the Government to help them to purchase machines which removed the residual waste and spread the same in the fields to be converted into manure and encouraging farmers to adopt scientific measures to minimize the air pollution.

Replying to the discussion, Dr. Harsh Vardhan, Minister of Science and Technology, Minister of Earth Sciences and Minister of Environment, Forests and Climate Change said that the air quality was directly linked to energy, industrial, agricultural, housing and transport policy. He informed that the Government was promoting research and studies to generate data from own sources to assess the actual impact of air pollution on public health and to further improve monitoring, forecasting and reporting of air quality. He stressed upon the need, to educate and train medical graduates of environmental health, to generate regular power supply through non-conventional and non-polluting sources, to form a transport policy to promote better use of public transport, to change the diesel engine technology, to improve the quality of fuel and to prepone the use of electricity-based personal vehicle. He informed

¹ Other Members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri A. Navaneethakrishnan, Derek O' Brien, Prasanna Acharya, Harivansh, C.P. Narayanan, Veer Singh, D. Raja, Ram Kumar Kashyap, Partap Singh Bajwa, Rajeev Shukla, V.Vijayasai Reddy, Neeraj Shekhar, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya and Shrimati Kanimozhi and Chhaya Verma.

that, the Government had speeded up the *Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana* to provide all households with clean cooking fuels. Speaking on the issue of burning crop residues, he said that Government must find solution to farmers who were forced to burn crop residues that usually occur in winters. It added to the woes not only in NCR but also in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab. A well thought out land use planning, avoid construction of schools adjacent to major roadways, rail yards and ports; weather reports regarding air pollution levels and improving the quality of forecast and predictions; develop a movement in the country for some green deeds which would be of help in improving the environment; purchasing energy star labelled home or office equipment; car pooling; use of public transportation are some of the good green deeds we all can do. Dust pollution is a major cause of high level of particulate matter in Delhi and the Ministry is also coming up with detailed guidelines for mitigation of dust pollution. We are proactively working for cleaner and alternate fuels like CNG and LPG, ethanol blending, universalization of BS4. The Government of India is working for strengthening metro system, buses, e-rickshaws. He stressed upon the need to develop a good quality social movement in the society with the involvement of youth and the school children.

Short Duration Discussion on the State of Economy, Investment, Climate and Job Creation in the Country and the Need to Address the Challenges of Rising Unemployment:

A Short Duration Discussion on the state of economy, investment climate and job creation in the country and the need to address the challenges of rising unemployment took place on 4 January 2018.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Anand Sharma of the Indian National Congress (INC) referred to the prevailing state of the economy and said that the unemployment was increasing and the businesses were closing down. He further added that the four indicators of the growth of the economy are on decline 1. - on investment, he sought to know the investment made in the private sector; 2. - the number of new industries set up by the Government; 3 - the quantum of Gross Fixed Capital formation; and the prevailing scenario of export/import and the credit facility given to the people, Industries and agricultural sector. He said that the claims of the Government on the above stated issues were wrong. Speaking on the petrol prices, he said that despite sharp fall in international crude oil prices, its benefit had not been passed on the consumers by the Government. The petrol/diesel prices even today remained the same as they were in May 2014. While underlying the reasons of continuous fall in economy for the last one year, he said it was because of the decision of demonetization and roll out of Goods and Services Tax in haste. Similarly on Agriculture Sector, he said that farmers had not got the remuneration of *Kharif* crops because credit provided to the agriculture sector had been reduced to half. He further added that the credit facility provided to industries had reached to the lowest in 65 years as Banks had no money

to lend and industry had no capacity to take off and the revenue collection by the Government had gone down post-GST. He suggested that the Government should reduce its spending to revive the economy. While concluding his speech, Shri Sharma sought to know from the Government about their road maps for future which could provide a direction and impetus to the economy, particularly the agriculture sector.

Participating in the discussion² Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav of the Samajwadi Party (SP) said that the statistical data was presented to support the state of economy and unemployment situation in the country, though a large number of people had little understanding of such data and figure. The ground reality of the people living in the villages are different as they do not have enough food, clothes, medicines and enough money for sending their wards to school. Since 60 per cent of the population depends on agriculture sector, the economy of the country could not be rated in a good condition until the economy of the rural India improved. To improve the economic conditions of the people, he suggested that the Government should support agriculture and the small scale industries which provide large scale employment to the people. He stressed the need for increasing the Government spending on health and education and to have a proper mechanism of monitoring of spending of government's fund. He urged upon the Government to take constructive and strong steps for improving the economy of the country.

Speaking on the issue, Shri D. Raja of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) said that country's economy was in a very bad shape. The industrial sector, manufacturing sector, small and medium sector, all were in crisis. Agriculture sector was passing through unprecedented distress. Unemployment and under-employment were the most burning problems which the youth of the country were facing the Government should realise that the economic reforms, which had been adopted, led to unprecedented inequalities. While quoting, global financial crisis in 2008, he said that India was not that way affected by that crisis because fundamental sectors like public sector undertakings, public sector banks and public sector insurance companies were strong. These fundamental sectors were being weakened in the name of disinvestment, privatization and selling of Government equities. He further added that the objective of the Government should be to provide healthcare, education, decent dwelling and adequate means of livelihood. He opposed the privatization of the public sector and also expressed his anguish over the Government's decision to get rid of the soldiers' uniforms, and a grant of ₹10,000 as uniform allowance to the soldiers of the Armed Forces. This decision would result in closure of ordnance and equipment factories and 12,000 employees are likely to lose their jobs. He strongly felt that Government should not

² Other Members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Bhupender Yadav, A. Navaneethakrishnan, Sukhendu Shekhar Ray, Anubhav Mohanty, Harivansh, T.K. Rangarajan, Veer Singh, Praful Patel, Anil Desai, V. Vijayasai Reddy, Ajay Sancheti, Shadi Lal Batra, Rajeev Shukla and Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda

go for reckless and massive disinvestment in public sector undertakings. There had been a demand for a Central legislation on the Scheduled Castes Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan. On reservation issue, he said that it should be extended to the private sector. He strongly felt the need of addressing the agrarian crisis to retrieve the economy and requested the Government to implement the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission Report. He suggested that the Government should review the present economic policies.

Replying to the discussion Shri Arun Jaitley, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Corporate Affairs thanked all the members who had participated in the debate related to the country's economy and related subjects. He stated that a number of decisions taken by the Government in the last three and half to four years were in the interest of the economy and public. He said that the Government could bring the fiscal deficit from 4.6 per cent to below 4.6 which was not an easy task as the global growth was declining. Speaking on *Aadhaar*, he said that it was a big structural change and adequate deliberations were taken place on the idea of implementing *Aadhaar*. He stated that GST was a collective idea of entire House and the Government had tried to make structural reforms through GST and demonetization and was sure that their positive results would certainly be witnessed later. India's economy has been the largest growing in the world for three consecutive years first time in the history, he informed. Even in the fourth year, it may be the second highest economy as per World Bank. If the economy gets an upgrade from 'Fragile Five', then perhaps, some good works might have been done, that is why we got this upgrade. In Ease of Doing Business also, we have done remarkable job. When goods in the world are sold in less quantity, export will also go down. But, this year's figures of export are going to change. Today, the inflation of peak period of our Government is above 4 percent. We enhanced public investment and public investment played the role in achieving the growth rate of 7.5 and 8 per cent. If we look at first two quarters this year also, this is near about 37 billion. Keeping this challenge in view, Government had prepared its plans from the same angle. Today, we are trying to put all the means in banking system. The GST council had recommended that total turnover limit is to be increased up to 1.5 crore. This Government has done remarkable work in the infrastructure sector we are not satisfied at this 7 or 8 per cent of growth rate and will try to achieve higher rate. The Minister assured that the government's steps would have positive long term effects on the country's economy.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Indian Institutes of Management Bill, 2017*³: The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 9 February 2017 and passed by that House on 28 July 2017. On 19 December 2017, Shri Prakash Javadekar, the Minister of Human Resource and Development moved the

³ The Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha on 28 July 2017.

Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration. Discussion on the Bill took place on 19 December 2017. The Indian Institutes of Management Bill, 2017 *inter alia* provides for the following, namely: (a) with the commencement of this Act, all existing Institutes will become a body corporate by the existing names; (b) every institute shall be open to all persons irrespective of sex, race, creed, caste or class; (c) admission to every academic course or programme of study in each Institute shall be based on merit. However, reservation in admissions will be provided as per Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006; (d) the Director shall be appointed by the Board, out of the panel of names recommended by a search-cum-selection committee to be constituted by the Board; (e) there shall be the Board of Governors as the principal executive body of each institute. The composition, powers and functions of the Board have been enumerated in clauses 10 and 11 of the Bill respectively; (f) the Director will be the Chief Executive Officer of the Institute and shall provide leadership to the institute, exercise powers and perform the duties as may be assigned to him under this Act or the regulations or as may be delegated to him by the Board; (g) there shall be a co-ordination forum which shall be established with an eminent person as its Chairman to be selected by a Search-cum-Selection Committee constituted by the Co-ordination forum to consider matters of common interest to these institutes; (h) the Institutes will receive grants in aid, if required. Every institute shall maintain proper accounts and records, which are to be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. The Bill seeks to provide the twenty existing IIMs independent statutory status with uniform governance structure and policy framework as also to declare them as Institutions of National importance and to enable them to grant degrees to their students in the academic courses conducted by these Institutes.

Replying to the queries of the Members⁴, Shri Prakash Javadekar, the Minister of Human Resource Development informed that the existing Boards would remain Boards of Governors. However, the Government had four representatives in them; they would be replaced by four alumni. Provisions would also be made to include the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and women in the Boards of Governors. He assured that the institutes would not deny admission to the meritorious students on the ground that they belong to poor families. Interest free loan for education would be provided to those students whose parents' income brackets were below ₹4.5 lakh per annum. The Minister added that there would be a combination of autonomy plus accountability. Since the Government would be providing funds to these institutes, they had to be accountable to the Controller and Auditor General (C&AG) and also to the Parliament's scrutiny as the rules of each institute would also come before the Subordinate Legislation. The students passing out of these

⁴ Members who participated in the discussion were: Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda, Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudhe, Sarvashri Naresh Agarwal, N. Gokulakrishnan, Md. Nadimul Haque, Prasanna Acharya, K. Somaprasad, V.Vijayasai Reddy, D. Raja, Anil Desai, Jairam Ramesh and Shrimati Kahkashan Perween

institutes get employed elsewhere, therefore, the need of inculcating academic referrals and teaching to be inculcated and promoted in them

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

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Amendment) Bill, 2017⁵: The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 5 April 2017 and passed by that House on 3 August 2017. On 2 January 2018, Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance moved the Bill for consideration of the House. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act was enacted in the year 1981 for the establishment of a development bank to be known as the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for providing and regulating credit and other facilities for the promotion and development of agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas for promoting integrated rural development and securing prosperity of rural areas. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Amendment) Bill, 2017, *inter alia*, provides for the following namely:- (a) to empower the Central Government to increase the authorised capital of the National Bank from 5000 crore rupees to 30,000 crore rupees and further to increase the said amount of thirty thousand crore rupees in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, as deemed necessary from time to time; (b) to transfer the Reserve Bank of India's balance equity of twenty crore rupees in the National Bank to the Central Government; (c) to amend certain clauses in the light of reference of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and the Companies Act, 2013 in the legislation.

Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance replied to the discussions⁶ on the question raised by the members regarding Non-performing Assets (NPAs), he said that National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) supports farmers and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) through banks, so the question of NPAs did not arise. He informed that the cooperative sector was given 15000 crore rupees under Long Term Rural Credit Facility (LTRCF) and 45000 crore rupees under Short Term Revolving Credit Facility (STRCF). The Government would try to double the income of farmers by 2022 and RBI would continue as a regulatory authority of the NABARD. On apprehensions expressed by some members in the House, he assured the members that there would be no change in the role of NABARD and would continue to

⁵ The Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha on 3 August 2017 was laid on the table of the House on 10 August 2017.

⁶ Members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Narayan Lal Panchariya, Neeraj Shekhar, N. Gokulkrishnan, Manish Gupta, Prasanna Acharya, Ram Nath Thakur, Tapan Kumar Sen, Veer Singh, Ram Kumar Kashyap, D. Raja, Rajeev Shukla, Anil Desai, V.Vijayasai Reddy, Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu, Dr.T. Subbarami Reddy, Dr. Vikas Mahatme and Shrimati Rajani Patil

function as in the past. He further informed that the Government had enhanced its share amount keeping in view the interest of the farmers and MSMEs.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and Clauses etc., as amended, was adopted and the Bill was passed.

C. QUESTIONS

During the Session, 6,840 notices of Questions (4,444 Starred and 2,396 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 210 Questions were admitted as Starred and 2,239 Questions were admitted as Unstarred. Out of 210 Starred Questions admitted, only 46 Starred Questions were answered orally on the floor of the House and replies to remaining Starred Questions were laid on the Table of the House. The total number of notices of questions received in Hindi was 999.

Daily average of Questions: All the lists of Starred Questions contained 15 questions each. On an average 3.28 questions were orally answered per sitting. The list of Unstarred Questions contained 159 questions on 22 December 2017. Rest lists of Unstarred Questions contained 160 questions each.

Half-an-Hour Discussions: No notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session.

Short Notice Questions: No notices of Short Notice Questions were received during the Session.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references was made on the passing away of Shri Khamsum Namgyal Pulger, Shri S.B. Ramesh Babu, Shri Rishang Keishing, Shri Jayantilal Barot, Shri Makhan Lal Fotedar, Shri Gaya Singh, Dr. Ishwar Chandra Gupta, Shri Mirza Irshadbaig, Shri Sukomal Sen, Prof. C. Lakshmana, Shri Jalaludin Ansari, Shri R. Margabandhu, all former Members; and Shri Arjan Singh, Marshal of the Indian Air Force.

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

STATE LEGISLATURES

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Sixth Session of the Sixth Delhi Legislative Assembly commenced on 4 October, 2017 and was adjourned *sine die* on 11 October, 2017. There were 4 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session 'The Regularisation of Services of Guest Teachers and Teachers Engaged under the 'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan' Bill, 2017' was introduced, considered and passed.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Rajender Gupta, former member of the State Legislative Assembly; Air Marshall Arjan Singh; Shri Gurpreet Singh, who was allegedly murdered in Delhi; people who lost their lives in the recent railway accidents; the workers who lost their lives while cleaning the sewers in Delhi; and Defence Personnel who lost their lives in the air accidents at Arunachal Pradesh.

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Third Session of the Eleventh Manipur Legislative Assembly commenced on 20 December, 2017 and was adjourned *sine die* on 23 December, 2017. There were 3 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the session, 'The Manipur (Hill Areas) District Councils (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2017' was introduced, considered and passed.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Rishang Keishing, former Chief Minister; Shri Th. Krishna Singh, former Minister; Sarvashri Khundongbam Jugeshwor Singh and Salam Damudor Singh both the former members of the State Legislative Assembly.

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Nineteenth Session of the Twelfth Nagaland Legislative Assembly commenced on 14 December, 2017 and was adjourned *sine die* on 15 December, 2017. There were 2 sittings in all.

* Material contributed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly Secretariat

* Material contributed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Legislative Business: During the Session the following bills were introduced, considered and passed. (i) The Nagaland Lokayukta Bill, 2015; and (ii) The Nagaland Essential Services (Maintenance) Act, 1978 (First Amendment) Bill, 2017.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Kiyanielie Peseyie, sitting Member of Nagaland Legislative Assembly; Sarvashri N. Yeangphong Konyak, Viyekha Rengma, and Kiyelho Sema all former Members of Nagaland Legislative Assembly.

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APPENDIX – I

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

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	15.12.2017 to 5.01.2018
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	13
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	61 Hours
4. TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/ FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	14 Hours and 5 Minutes
5. HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS	8 Hours and 10 Minutes
6. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	25
(ii) Introduced	17
(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	02
(v) Discussed	14
(vi) Passed	13
(vii) Withdrawn	01
(viii) Negatived	Nil
(ix) Part-discussed	01
(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	708
(ii) Introduced	98
(iii) Discussed	01
(iv) Passed	Nil
(v) Withdrawn	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	02*

* Including the Rights of Transgender Person Bill, 2014, as passed by Rajya Sabha

(viii) Pending at the end of the Session	804
8. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	
(i) Notice received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Discussed	Nil
9. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	226
10. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	198
11. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
(i) Notice received	73
(ii) Admitted	01
(iii) Discussion held	01
(iv) Part-discussed	Nil
12. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	Nil
13. STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	57
14. ADJOURNMENT MOTION	
(i) Notice received	122
(ii) Brought before the House	--
(iii) Admitted	--
15. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED BY WAY OF CALLING ATTENTION	Nil
16. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	04
(ii) Admitted	04
(iii) Moved	01
(iv) Adopted	01
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	Nil
17. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	

(i) Notice received	06
(ii) Admitted	06
(iii) Moved/Discussed	02
(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	08
(ii) Brought before the House	02
(iii) Consent withheld by Speaker	Nil
(iv) Observation made by Speaker	01

20. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITOR PASSES
ISSUED DURING THE SESSION 20142

21. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE
PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE
SESSION 9098+86 (School/Institutions)

22. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED

(i) Starred	280
(ii) Un-starred	3220
(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	3	2
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	-	1
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	4	1
iv)	Committee on Estimates	3	-
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	3	4
ix)	Committee on Petitions	4	7
x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	1	1
xi)	Committee of Privileges	4	5
xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	20	5
xiii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	8	2
xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	5	2
xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	2	-
xvi)	General Purposes Committee	-	-
xvii)	House Committee (a) Accommodation Sub-Committee (b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	-	-
xviii)	Library Committee	-	-
xix)	Railway Convention Committee	3	-
xx)	Rules Committee	-	-

JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE

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

DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

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

APPENDIX - II

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

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	15.12.2017 to 05.01.2018
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	13
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	40 Hours and 59 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	13
(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	01
(viii)	Reported by Select Committee	01
(ix)	Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(x)	Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	01
(xi)	Discussed	09
(xii)	Passed	09
(xiii)	Withdrawn	Nil
(xiv)	Negatived	Nil
(xv)	Part-discussed	01
(xvi)	Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	Nil
(xvii)	Discussion postponed	Nil
(xviii)	Pending at the end of the Session	41
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the	134

	Session	
(ii)	Introduced	19
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	Nil
(iv)	Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
(v)	Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(vi)	Discussed	01
(vii)	Withdrawn	Nil
(viii)	Passed	Nil
(ix)	Negatived	01
(x)	Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi)	Part-discussed	Nil
(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	152
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of urgent public importance)	
(i)	Notices received	34
(ii)	Admitted	03
(iii)	Discussions held	02
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	06
(ii)	Admitted	06
(iii)	Moved	04
(iv)	Adopted	03
(v)	Negatived	01
(vi)	Withdrawn	01
10.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	

	(i) Notices received	03
	(ii) Admitted	03
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
11.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION	
	(i) Received	07
	(ii) Admitted	07
	(iii) Discussed	Nil
	(iv) Withdrawn	Nil
	(vi) Negatived	Nil
	(vii) Adopted	Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
	(viii) Discussion Postponed	Nil
12.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	Nil
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Moved & discussed	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Part-discussed	Nil
13.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
	(i) Received	01
	(ii) Admitted	01
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Part-discussed	Nil
	(vi) Negatived	Nil
	(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
14.	MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
	(i) Received	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	1315

17.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	2257
18.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	306 passes issued on 28.12.2017
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	475 visitors visited on 28.12.2017
20.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
	(i) Starred	210
	(ii) Unstarred	2239
	(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 October to 31 st December 2017	No. of Reports presented during 244 th Session of the Rajya Sabha
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	02	Nil
(ii)	Committee of Privileges	Nil	Nil
(iii)	Committee on Ethics	01	Nil
(iv)	Committee on Government Assurances	03	01
(v)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	01	Nil
(vi)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	02	02
(vii)	Committee on Petitions	02	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	03	Nil
	General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
(xi)	House Committee	02	Nil
DEPARTMENT RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES			
(i)	Commerce	07	03
(ii)	Health and Family Welfare	02	03
(iii)	Home Affairs	05	Nil

(iv)	Human Resource Development	04	06
(v)	Industry	05	02
(vi)	Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	04	02
(vii)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	01	01
(viii)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	08	03

23. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE 03

24. PETITIONS PRESENTED 03

25. NAMES OF NEW MEMBER SWORN IN

S. No.	Name	Party	Date
1.	Shri K. J. Alphons	BJP	27.11.2017

26. OBITUARY REFERENCES

Sl. No.	Name	Sitting Member/Ex-Member
1.	Shri Khamsum Namgyal Pulger	ex-Member
2.	Shri S. B. Ramesh Babu	ex-Member
3.	Shri Rishang Keishing	ex-Member
4.	Shri Arjun Singh	Marshal of the Indian Air Force
5.	Shri Jayantilal Barot	ex-Member
6.	Shri Makhan Lal Fotedar	ex-Member
7.	Shri Gaya Singh	ex-Member
8.	Dr. Ishwar Chandra Gupta	ex-Member
9.	Shri Mirza Irshadbaig	ex-Member
10.	Shri Sukomal Sen	ex-Member
11.	Prof. C. Lakshmana	ex-Member
12.	Shri Jalaludin Ansari	ex-Member
13.	Shri R. Margabandhu	ex-Member

APPENDIX - III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

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.	10.11.2017 to 2-12-2017	12	16(16)	-	361(247)	24(24)	58(34)
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	10.11.2017 to 2.12.2017	12	16(16)	-	(194)	(52)	14(14)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar L.A.	27.11.2017 to 1.12.2017	5	4(4)	-	656(482)	(77)	44(13)
Bihar L.C.	27.11.2017 to 1.12.2017	5	4(4)	-	231(223)	(54)	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.	19.12.2017 to 22.12.2017	4	6(6)	-	296(211)	293(237)	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana L.A.	23.10.2017 to 25.10.2017	4	10(10)	-	332(223)	109(75)	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.	12.12.2017 to 15.12.2017	4	7(6)	-	72(154)	(37)	207(67)
Karnataka L.A.	13.11.2017 to 24.11.2017	10	10(11)	-	(135)	(1505)	-
Karnataka L.C.	13.11.2017 to 24.11.2017	10	14(11)	-	1574(150)	1424(866)	-
Kerala L.A.	9.11.2017 to 9.11.2017	1	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	27.11.2017 to 4.12.2017	6	9(9)	-	1836(1742)	1799(1684)	1

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

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

Maharashtra L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur L.A.	20.12.2017 to 23.12.2017	3	1(1)	-	21(20)	7(7)	-
Meghalaya L.A.	8.12.17 to 14.12.2017	3	6(6)	-	67(159)	2(2)	-
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	14.12.2017 to 15.12.2017	2	1(2)	-	-	-	-
Odisha L.A.	28.11.2017 to 14.12.2017	13	5(5)	-	1091(910)	1759(2159)	-
Punjab L.A.	27.11.2017 to 29.11.2017	3	15(15)	-	281(136)	19(7)	-
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	-	-	-	-	(52)	(546)	-
Telangana L.A.	27.10.2017 to 17.11.2017	16	11(11)	-	377(233)	53(53)	56(48)
Telangana L.C.	27.10.2017 to 17.11.2017	16	(11)	-	219(219)	24(24)	12(6)
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.	7.12.2017 to 8.12.2017	2	10(13)	-	(14)	(268)	(18)
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	14.12.2017 to 22.12.2017	7	16(16)	-	671(114)	489(415)	39(5)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	20.11.2017 to 30.11.2017	9	8(8)	-	420(228)	36(24)	-
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.	4.10.2017 to 11.10.2017	4	1(1)	-	-	-	-
Puducherry L.A.	23.11.2017 to 23.11.2017	-	2(2)	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

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

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

COMMITTEES AT WORK/ NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

	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)	4	1	-	1	1	1	4	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	4 ^(a)
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	2(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ^(b)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	-	4	2	-	-	2	1	4	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	7 ^(c)
Bihar L.A.	1(1)	13(4)	16	11	-	11	11	23	26(1)	-	11	11	32(4)	-	-	125 ^(d)
Bihar L.C.	-	9	-	7	9	-	-	9	-	10	9	9	-	-	-	69 ^(e)
Chhattisgarh L.A.	1(1)	-	1(1)	3(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(8)	-	-	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Haryana L.A.	1(1)	13	13	-	7	17	16	15	16	-	-	-	27	-	-	50 ^(f)
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	5	-	-	-	6	-	-	22 ^(g)
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.	-	6	9	-	1	9	8	-	9	6	-	-	8	-	-	103 ^(h)
Karnataka L.A.	1	8(1)	6(1)	-	6(4)	7	8	7(1)	6	-	7	-	8(1)	1	1(1)	32(5) ⁽ⁱ⁾
Karnataka L.C.	1	10	9	(1)	9(1)	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7 ^(j)
Kerala L.A.	-	5	9	4	8	9	7	9	12	-	-	5	9	1	-	114 ^(k)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	5(4)	3(5)	1(1)	1	6(9)	5(2)	6(2)	2	-	5	2	1	-	-	18(5) ^(l)

** 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.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur L.A.	1(1)	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	8	-	-	4(1) ^(m)
Meghalaya L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Odisha L.A.	6(6)	1	3	-	-	-	4	4	3	-	9	9	8(8)	-	-	48 ⁽ⁿ⁾
Punjab L.A.	1(1)	10	11	-	10	12	7	8	9	-	2	10	5	-	-	49 ^(o)
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Telangana L.A.	2(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-
Telangana L.C.	2(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(p)
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	4(4)	13(2)	8	-	1	12	1	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	20(5) ^(q)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	6(6)	11	13(1)	-	6	11(2)	15	-	10	-	12	6	6	-	-	319(1) ^(r)
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi L.A.	-	1	10	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13 ^(s)
Puducherry L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

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

- (a) Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes-1, Committee on Ethics-1, and Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-2
- (b) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-2
- (c) OBC & MOBC-1, Ethics Committee-1, Local Fund Committee-1, Employment Review Committee-2, and Act Implementation-2
- (d) Agricultural Industries Development Committee-11, Bihar Heritage Development Committee-11, Ethics Committee-11, Internal Resources Committee-12, Nivedan Committee-11, Minority Welfare Committee-11, Question & Calling Attention Committee-10, Tourism Development Committee-11, Women and Child Welfare Committee-11, Zero Hour Committee-15, and Zila Parishad & Panchayati Raj Committee-11
- (e) Rajbhasha-9, Paper Laid on the Table-10, Nivedan Committee-14, Committee on Zila Parishad-10, Question & Call Attention-9, Zero Hour Committee-8, and Ethics Committee-9
- (f) Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj-17, Public Health, Irrigation, Power & PWD-19, and Committee on Education and Health Services-14
- (g) Welfare Committee-9, e-Governance-cum-General Purpose Committees-1, Public Administration Committee-2, Human Development Committee-5, General Development Committee-1, and Rural Planning Committee-4
- (h) Internal Resource Revenue and Central Aid Committee-9, Environment and Pollution Control Committee-7, Women Welfare and Children Development Committee-6, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Minority, Backward Class, Weaker Section Committee-32, Nivedan Zero Hour and Private Members Resolution Committee-10, Ethics and M.L.A. Fund Monitoring Committee-7, Library Development, Youth, Culture, Sport and Tourism Committee-9, Zila Parishad and Panchayati Raj Committee-10, and Question and Call Attention and Implementation of Unstable Question Committee- 13
- (i) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-6, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-9(1), Committee on Backward Classes and Minorities-7(1), Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj-7(1), House Committee (Energy)-2(1), and House Committee Regarding Tank Enchroachment-1(1)
- (j) House Committee (Distribution of Laptops to the Students of Higher Education)-4, and House Committee - (Karnataka State University Bill, 2017)-3
- (k) Committee on the Welfare of Senior Citizens-9, Committee on Environment-15, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-4, Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities-8, Committee on the Welfare of Women, Children & Physically Handicapped-13, Committee on the Welfare of Fishermen and Allied Workers-9, Committee on the Welfare of Youth and Youth Affairs-9, Committee on Official Language-9, Committee on Local Fund Accounts-11, Committee on the Welfare of Non-Resident Keralites-1, and Subject Committee-26
- (l) Committee on Question and Reference-4(4), Committee on Welfare for Women/Children-4(1), Committee on Paper Laid on the Table-3, Agriculture Development Committee-5, and Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Accounts Committee-2
- (m) Hill Area Committee-1(1), HAC (Sub-Committee)-1, and Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-2
- (n) Ethics Committee-3, Standing Committee-I-4, Standing Committee-II-2, Standing Committee-III-2, Standing Committee-IV-5, Standing Committee-V-2, Standing Committee-VI-6, Standing Committee-VII-3, Standing Committee-VIII-6, Standing Committee-IX-3, Standing Committee-X-1, House Committee on Environment-1, House Committee on Women and Child Welfare-2, House Committee on Linguistic-1, House Committee on Boundary Dispute-1, House Committee on Ethics-3, House Committee to look in the matter of Computerization of Odisha Legislative Assembly-1, and House Committee of Minimum Support Price on Paddy-2
- (o) Other Committees-13, Committee on Papers Laid/To be laid on the Table of the House-10, Committee on Question & References-12, and Committee on Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institutions-14
- (p) Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes-1
- (q) Committee on Parliamentary Research Reference & Studies-1, Committee Relating to Examination of Audit Reports of the Local Bodies of the State-6, Joint Committee Relating to Women & Child Welfare-6, and Panchayati Raj Committee -7(4)

(r) Committee on Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prkalpa-11, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-13, Committee on Affairs of Women and Children-14(1), Committee on Reforms and Functioning of the Committee System-10, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agriculture Marketing and Fisheries and Food Processing Industries & Horticulture-14, Standing Committee on Industry, Commerce and Enterprises-10, Standing Committee on Fisheries and Animal Resources Development-11, Standing Committee on Higher Education-7, Standing Committee on School Education-9, Standing Committee on Environment, Forests and Tourism-12, Standing Committee on Finance and Planning-10, Standing Committee on Food & Supplies-12, Standing Committee on Home, Personnel & Administrative Reforms, Correctional Administration, Law and Judicial-9, Standing Committee on Housing, Fire & Emergency Services & Disaster Management-11, Standing Committee on Information & Cultural Affairs and Youth Services and Sports-11, Standing Committee on Irrigation & Waterways and Water Investigation & Development-12, Standing Committee on Labour-12, Standing Committee on Urban Development and Municipal Affairs Development-12, Standing Committee on Panchayats & Rural Development and Sundarban Affairs-9, Standing Committee on Power & Non-Conventional Energy Sources-9, Standing Committee on Public Works and Public Health Engineering-13, Standing Committee on Information Technology and Technical Education-11, Standing Committee on Self Help Group and Self Employment-11, Standing Committee on Women & Child Development and Social Welfare-11, Standing Committee on Transport-12, Standing Committee on Backward Classes Welfare-12, Standing Committee on Minority Affairs-11, Standing Committee on Land and Land Reforms-10, and Standing Committee on Co-operation & Consumer Affairs-10

(s) Committee on Women & Child Welfare-1, Question & Reference Committee-5, Committee on Environment-1, Special Inquiry Committee to Probe Alleged Irregularities & Corruption in Bodies Administering the Games of Cricket & Hockey in NCT of Delhi-1, Special Committee to Investigate Irregularities in Award of a Contract to M/s ESP India Pvt. Ltd. By the Tpt. Deptt-1, Deptt. Related Standing Committee of Health-1, DRSC on Welfare-1, and DRSC on Finance & Transport-1

APPENDIX - IV

**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO
BY THE PRESIDENT
DURING THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2017**

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1.	The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2017	31.12.2017
2.	The Indian Institutes of Management Bill, 2017	31.12.2017
3.	The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2017	03.01.2018
4.	The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2017	05.01.2018
5.	The Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy Bill, 2017	05.01.2018
6.	The Repealing and Amending (Second) Bill, 2017	05.01.2018
7.	The Indian Forest (Amendment) Bill, 2017	05.01.2018
8.	The Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2017	18.01.2018
9.	The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Amendment) Bill, 2018	18.01.2018
10.	The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2018	18.01.2018
11.	The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Amendment Bill, 2017	19.01.2018
12.	The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2018	25.01.2018
13.	The Appropriation Bill, 2018	25.01.2018

APPENDIX-V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. The Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2017
2. The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2017
3. The Andhra Pradesh Farmers Management of Irrigation Systems (Amendment) Bill, 2017
4. The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Land (Conversion for Non-Agricultural Purposes) (Amendment) Bill, 2017
5. Dr. Y.S.R. Horticultural University (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017
6. The Andhra Pradesh Water Resources Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2017
7. The Andhra Pradesh Money Lenders Bill, 2017
8. The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2017
9. The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Corridor Development Bill, 2017
10. The Andhra Pradesh Public Services Delivery Guarantee Bill, 2017
11. The Andhra Pradesh Advocate's Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2017
12. The Andhra Pradesh Residential and Non-Residential Premises Tenancy Bill, 2017
13. The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission (Entrustment of Additional Functions with Respect to the Services of Universities) Bill, 2017
14. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2017
15. The Andhra Pradesh Kapu (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions and of Appointments or Posts in the Services under the State) Bill, 2017
16. The Andhra Pradesh (Regulation of Appointments to Public Services and Rationalisation of Staff Pattern and Pay Structure) (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017

BIHAR

1. *Bihar Vishesh Suraksha Dal (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017*
2. *Bihar Krishi Bazar Prangan Bhumi Antaran Vidheyak, 2017*
3. *Bihar Audyogik Kshetra Vikas Pradhikar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017*
4. *Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-4) Vidheyak, 2017*

CHHATTISGARH

1. *Chhattisgarh Viniyog (Sankhya-5) Vidheyak, 2017*
2. *Nyayalaya Fees (Chhattisgarh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017*
3. *Chhattisgarh Krishi Upaj Mandi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017*
4. *Chhattisgarh Nikshepkon ke Hiton ka Sanrakshan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017*
5. *Chhattisgarh Bhu Rajasva Sanhita (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017*
6. *Chhattisgarh Rajya Anusuchit Janjati Ayog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017*

DELHI

1. Regularisation of Services of Guest Teachers and Teachers engaged under the 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' Bill, 2017

HARYANA

1. The Haryana Management of Civic Amenities and Infrastructure Deficient Municipal Areas (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 2017
2. The Haryana Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017
3. The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017
4. The Indian Stamp (Haryana Second Amendment) Bill, 2017
5. The Haryana Vishwakarma Skill University (Amendment) Bill, 2017
6. The Gurugram Metropolitan Development Authority Bill, 2017
7. The Haryana Settlement of Outstanding Dues Bill, 2017
8. The Haryana Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2017
9. The Haryana Private Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017*
10. The Haryana Consolidation of Project Land (Special Provisions) Bill, 2017

JHARKHAND

1. *Jharkhand Viniyog (Sankhya-4) Vidheyak, 2017*
2. *Jharkhand Rajya Khel Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyak, 2017*
3. *Jharkhand Anivarya Vivah Nibandhan Vidheyak, 2017*
4. *Court Fees (Jharkhand Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017*
5. *Jharkhand Nagarpalika (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017*
6. *Jharkhand Mulyawardhit Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017*

KARNATAKA

1. The Karnataka Public Safety (Measures) Enforcement Bill, 2017
2. The Karnataka State Road Safety Authority Bill, 2017
3. The Karnataka Repealing of Certain Enactments Bill, 2017
4. The Karnataka Urban Development Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 2017
5. The Karnataka Prevention and Eradication of Inhuman Evil Practices and Black Magic Bill, 2017
6. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Karnataka Second Amendment) Bill, 2017
7. The Karnataka Private Medical Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2017
8. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.IV) Bill, 2017
9. The Karnataka Extension of Consequential Seniority to Government Servants Promoted on the Basis of Reservation (to the Posts in the Civil Services of the State) Bill, 2017
10. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2017
11. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Third Amendment) Bill, 2017
12. The Institute of Trans-Disciplinary Health and Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2017
13. The Chalukya's Heritage Area Management Authority Bill, 2017
14. The Karnataka State Universities Bill, 2017

* Bills awaiting assent

MADHYA PRADESH

1. *Madhya Pradesh Sahkari Society (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017*
2. *Madhya Pradesh Vinayog (Kramank-4) Vidheyak, 2017*
3. *Dand Vidhi (Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017*
4. *Madhya Pradesh Niji Vidyalaya (Fees tatha Sambandhit Vishayon ka Viniyaman) Vidheyak, 2017*
5. *Madhya Pradesh Nagarpalika Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017*
6. *Madhya Pradesh Sahayata Upkram (Vishesh Upbandh) Nirsan Vidheyak, 2017*
7. *Madhya Pradesh Bhu-Rajasva Sanhita (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017*
8. *Madhya Pradesh Vrittikar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017*
9. *Madhya Pradesh Niji Vishwavidyalaya (Sthapana evam Sanchalan) Dwitiya Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2017*

MANIPUR

1. The Manipur (Hill Areas) District Councils (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2017*

MEGHALAYA

1. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 2017
2. The Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya (Members Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 2017
3. The Meghalaya Anatomy Bill, 2017
4. The Meghalaya Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Bill, 2017
5. The Meghalaya Passenger & Goods Taxation Act (Amendment) Bill, 2017
6. The Meghalaya Nursing Council (Amendment) Bill, 2017

NAGALAND

1. The Nagaland Lokayukta Bill, 2017
2. The Nagaland Essential Services (Maintenance) Act, 1978 (First Amendment) Bill, 2017

ODISHA

1. The Odisha Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2017
2. The Odisha Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2017
3. The Odisha Municipal Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017
4. The AIPH University Odisha Bill, 2017
5. The Odisha Forest Development (Tax on Sale of Forest Produce by Government on Odisha Forest Development) Bill, 2017

PUNJAB

1. The Punjab Legislative Assembly (Salaries and Allowances of Members) Amendment Bill, 2017
2. The Indian Stamp (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2017
3. The Punjab Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017

* Bills awaiting assent

4. The Punjab Excise (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017
5. The Punjab School Education Board (Amendment) Bill, 2017
6. The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Third Amendment) Bill, 2017
7. The Punjab Rural Development (Amendment) Bill, 2017
8. The Maharaja Ranjit Singh Punjab Technical University (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017
9. The Punjab Forfeiture of Illegally Acquired Property Bill, 2017
10. The Punjab Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2017
11. The Amritsar Walled City (Recognition of Usage) Amendment Bill, 2017
12. The Punjab Land Improvement Schemes (Amendment) Bill, 2017
13. The Punjab Infrastructure (Development and Regulation) Second Amendment Bill, 2017
14. The Punjab State Farmers and Farm Workers Commission Bill, 2017
15. The Punjab State Council for Agricultural Education Bill, 2017

TELANGANA

1. The Telangana Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Dacoits, Drug-offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Land Grabbers (Amendment) Bill, 2017*
2. The Telangana Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2017
3. The Telangana Value Added Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017
4. The Telangana Rights in Land and Pattadar Pass Books (Amendment) Bill, 2017*
5. The Telangana Road Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2017
6. The Telangana Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2017
7. The Telangana Gaming (Amendment) Bill, 2017
8. The Telangana Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2017
9. The Telangana Official Languages (Amendment) Bill, 2017
10. The Telangana Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2017
11. The Telangana Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 2017

UTTAR PRADESH

1. The Uttar Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2017
2. The Uttar Pradesh Junior High School (Payment of Salaries of Teachers and Other Employees) (Amendment) Bill, 2017
3. The Uttar Pradesh Basic Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017
4. The Uttar Pradesh Prayagraj Mela Authority Bill, 2017
5. The Uttar Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2017
6. The Uttar Pradesh Industrial Area Development (Amendment) Bill, 2017
7. The Uttar Pradesh Aadhar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2017
8. The Trade Unions (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2017
9. The Building and Other Construction Worker's Welfare Cess (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2017
10. The Employee's Compensation (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2017
11. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Supplementary of 2017-18) Bill, 2017
12. The Uttar Pradesh Repealing Bill, 2017

* Bills awaiting assent

13. The Uttar Pradesh Criminal Law (Composition of Offences and Abatement of Trial) (Amendment) Bill, 2017
14. The Uttar Pradesh State University (Amendment) Bill, 2017

UTTARAKHAND

1. The Uttarakhand Annual Transfer for Public Servants Bill, 2017*
2. The Uttarakhand Shop and Establishment (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Bill, 2017*
3. The Uttarakhand Madarsa Education Council (Amendment) Bill, 2017*
4. The Uttarakhand Cinema (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2017*
5. The Sarai Act (Repeal) Bill, 2017*
6. The Uttarakhand Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefit and Services) Bill, 2017*
7. The Uttarakhand (Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950) (Adaption and Modification Order, 2001) (Amendment) Bill, 2017
8. The Uttarakhand (the UP Excise Act, 1910) (Adaption and Modification Order, 2002) (Amendment) Bill, 2017*
9. The Uttarakhand (Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1959) (Amendment) Bill, 2017*
10. The Uttarakhand Appropriation (First Supplementary of 2017-18) Bill, 2017
11. Sardar Bhagwan Singh University Bill, 2016*
12. The Uttarakhand Ayurved University (Amendment) Bill, 2016*
13. The Uttarakhand Residential University (Amendment) Bill, 2017*

WEST BENGAL

1. The West Bengal Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2017
2. The West Bengal Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017
3. The West Bengal Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2017*
4. The Biswa Bangla Biswabidyalay Bill, 2017
5. The Sister Nivedita University Bill, 2017
6. The West Bengal Green University Bill, 2017
7. The Jhargram University Bill, 2017
8. The Purba Medinipur University Bill, 2017

JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE

Karnataka LA- Joint Select Committee on the Karnataka Private Medical Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2017

Nagaland LA- Select Committee on the Nagaland Lokayukta Bill, 2015

* Bills awaiting assent

* Bills awaiting assent

APPENDIX-VI

**ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND
STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD
1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2017**

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

1.	The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Ordinance, 2017	2.9.2017	18.12.2017	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
2.	The Indian Forest (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	23.11.2017	18.12.2017	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
3.	The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	23.11.2017	18.12.2017	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament

ANDHRA PRADESH

1.	The Andhra Pradesh Farmers Management of Irrigation Systems (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	15.6.2017	10.11.2017	--	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Corridor Development Ordinance, 2017	10.10.2017	10.11.2017	--	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Delivery Guarantee Ordinance, 2017	18.10.2017	10.11.2017	--	Replaced by Legislation

BIHAR

1.	<i>Bihar Krishi Bazar Prangan Bhumi Antaran Adhyadesh, 2017</i>	--	27.11.2017	--	--
2.	<i>Bihar Panchayat Raj (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2017</i>	--	--	--	--

GUJARAT

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

HARYANA

1.	The Haryana Settlement of Outstanding Dues Ordinance, 2017	13.6.2017	23.10.2017	25.10.2017	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Gurugram Development Authority Ordinance, 2017	16.6.2017	23.10.2017	25.10.2017	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Haryana Vishwakarma Skill University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	1.10.2017	23.10.2017	25.10.2017	Replaced by Legislation

JHARKHAND

1.	<i>Jharkhand Mulya Vardhit Kar (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2017</i>	7.9.2017	12.12.2017	12.12.2017	--
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KERALA

1.	The Kerala Professional Colleges (Regularisation of Admission in Medical Colleges) Ordinance, 2017	--	--	--	--
2.	The Kerala Investment Promotion and Facilitation Ordinance, 2017	--	--	--	--
3.	The Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	--	--	--	--
4.	The Calicut University (Alternate Arrangement Temporarily of the Senate and Syndicate) Ordinance, 2017	--	--	--	--
5.	The Kerala Road Safety Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	--	--	--	--

6.	The Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	--	--	--	--
7.	The Kerala Irrigation of Water Conservation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	--	--	--	--
8.	The A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technological University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	--	--	--	--
9.	The Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions as Respects the Services Under the Waqf Board) Ordinance, 2017	--	--	--	--
10.	The Kerala High Court (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	--	--	--	--
11.	The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	--	--	--	--
12.	The Kerala Panchayat Raj (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	--	--	--	--
13.	The Kerala Municipality (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	--	--	--	--
14.	The Kerala Professional Colleges (Regularisation of Admission in Medical Colleges) Ordinance, 2017	--	--	--	--
15.	The Kerala Investment Promotion and Facilitation Ordinance, 2017	--	--	--	--
16.	The Kerala Investment Promotion and Facilitation (No.II) Ordinance, 2017	--	--	--	--
17.	The Kerala State Higher Education Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	--	--	--	--

18.	The Abkari (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	--	--	--	--
19.	The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	--	--	--	--
20.	The Kerala University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	--	--	--	--
21.	The Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	--	--	--	--

PUNJAB

1.	The Indian Stamp (Punjab Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	24.8.2017	28.11.2017	--	Replaced by Legislation on 28.11.2017
2.	The Punjab Rural Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	8.9.2017	29.11.2017	--	Replaced by Legislation on 29.11.2017
3.	The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	8.9.2017	29.11.2017	--	Replaced by Legislation on 29.11.2017
4.	The Punjab Rural Development (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	28.10.2017	29.11.2017	--	Replaced by Legislation on 29.11.2017
5.	The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	28.10.2017	29.11.2017	--	Replaced by Legislation on 29.11.2017
6.	The Amritsar Walled City (Recognition of Usage) Amendment Ordinance, 2017	8.11.2017	29.11.2017	--	Replaced by Legislation on 29.11.2017

TAMIL NADU

1.	The Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	16.10.2017	--	--	--
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2.	The Tamil Nadu Business Facilitation Ordinance, 2017	28.10.2017	--	--	--
3.	The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	28.12.2017	--	--	--
4.	The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	28.12.2017	--	--	--

UTTAR PRADESH

1.	The Uttar Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	27.9.2017	14.12.2017	--	Replaced by Legislative Assembly
2.	The Uttar Pradesh Junior High School (Payment of Salaries of Teachers and Other Employees) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	25.10.2017	14.12.2017	--	Replaced by Legislative Assembly
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Basic Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	13.11.2017	14.12.2017	--	Replaced by Legislative Assembly
4.	The Uttar Pradesh Prayagraj Mela Authority Ordinance, 2017	7.12.2017	14.12.2017	--	Replaced by Legislative Assembly
5.	The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	7.12.2017	14.12.2017	--	Replaced by Legislative Assembly

UTTARAKHAND

1.	The Uttarakhand (Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1959) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	23.10.2017	7.12.2017	--	Replaced by Bill
2.	The Uttarakhand (the UP Excise Act, 1910) (Adaption and Modification Order, 2002) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	27.11.2017	7.12.2017	--	Replaced by Bill

APPENDIX - VII
A. PARTY POSITION IN 16TH LOK SABHA (STATE-WISE) (AS ON 31.12.2017)

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	-	-	3	-	-	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	22	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	69	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2
29.	West Bengal	42	2	4	-	33	-	-	-	-	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	274*	46	37	33	20	18	16	11	9	9	6	6	5	4	3 \$	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)	NPF	NPP	PMK	RSP	SDF	Sw.P	IND	Total	Vacancies
(1)	(2)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	1
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	-	47	1
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
21.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	2
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	39	-
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
27.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	2
29.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	1
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	1	3	534*	8

* 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 (AIMIM); All India N.R. Congress (AINRC); Communist Party of India (CPI); Kerala Congress (M) [KC(M)]; Naga Peoples Front (NPF); National People's Party (NPP); Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK); Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP); Sikkim Democratic Front (SDF); Swabhimani Paksha (Sw.P) & Independents (Ind)

Appendix – VII B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 15 APRIL 2018)

Sl. No.	State/ Union	Seats	INC	BJP	SP	AIADMK	AITC	JD(U)	CPI(M)	BJD	*Others	IND.	Total	Vacancies
	Territory													
	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8(a)	-	11	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3	Assam	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(b)	-	7	-
4	Bihar	16	1	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	4(c)	-	15	1
5	Chhattisgarh	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
6	Goa	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7	Gujarat	11	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
8	Haryana	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(d)	1	5	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(e)	-	4	-
11	Jharkhand	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(f)	1	6	-
12	Karnataka	12	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(g)	1	12	-
13	Kerala	9	3		-	-	-	-	3	-	2(h)	1	9	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	11	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
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	51	68	13	13	13	6	5	9	59	7	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, JMM - 1
- (g) JD(S)-1
- (h) KC(M) - 1, IUML - 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	52 ^(b)	3	58	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	126	25	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	39 ^(c)	1	126	-
Bihar L.A.	243	27	52	-	-	-	-	71	-	87 ^(d)	4	241	2
Bihar L.C.	75	6	23	-	2	-	-	29	-	10 ^(e)	3	74 [#]	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.	91	39	49	-	-	-	1	-	-	1 ^(f)	1	91	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	182	77	99	-	-	1	-	-	-	2 ^(g)	3	182	-
Haryana L.A.	90	17	46	-	-	-	1	-	-	21 ^(h)	5	90	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	68	35	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	67	1

** 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
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	36	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 ⁽ⁱ⁾	-	33 [#]	-
Jharkhand L.A.	82	7	43	-	1	-	1	-	-	30 ^(j)	-	82	-
Karnataka L.A.	225	122	44	-	-	-	-	-	39	9 ^(k)	9	223	2
Karnataka L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala L.A.	140	22	1	59	19	2	-	-	3	29 ^(l)	6	141 [#]	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	230	55	165	-	-	-	4	-	-	2 ^(m)	3	229 [#]	2
Maharashtra L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur L.A.	60	28	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 ⁽ⁿ⁾	1	60	-
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** 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	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	46 ^(o)	8	58	2
Odisha L.A.	147	14	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	118 ^(p)	2	145 [#]	1
Punjab L.A.	117	77	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	37 ^(q)	-	117	-
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31 ^(r)	1	32	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	235	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208 ^(s)	1	217	18
Telangana L.A.	119	19	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	93 ^(t)	1	120 [#]	-
Telangana L.C.	40	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 ^(u)	-	40	-
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.	71	11	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(v)	2	71	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	404	7	312	-	-	7	19	-	-	63 ^(w)	3	404	-
Uttar Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	295	42	3	26	1	-	-	-	-	221 ^(x)	1	294	1
UNION TERRITORIES													
Delhi L.A.	70	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	66 ^(y)	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 ^(z)	1	30	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

Information as received from State/Union Territory Legislature

L.A.														
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- a) Telugu Desam Party-103, Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party-66, Navodayam Party-1, and Nominated-1
- b) Telugu Desam Party-31, Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party-8, Progressive Democratic Front-4, Progressive Recognised Teachers Union-1, and Nominated-8
- c) AGP-14, AIUDF-13, and BPF-12
- d) Rashtriya Janata Dal-79, Lok Jan Shakti Party-2, Rashtriya Lok Samta Party-2, Communist Party of India(Marxist-Leninist)- 3, and Hindustani Aavam Morcha (Secular)-1
- e) R.J.D.-7, L.J.P.-2, and RSLP-1
- f) Nominated-1
- g) Bhartiya Tribal Party-2
- h) Speaker-1, Indian National Lok Dal-19, and Shiromani Akali Dal-1
- i) People Democratic Party-10, and National Conference-6
- j) Chairman-1, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-19, 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
- k) Badavara Sramikara Raitara Congress Party-3, Karnataka Janatha Paksha-2, Sarvodaya Karnataka Paksha-1, Karnataka Makkala Paaksha-1, Speaker-1, and Nominated-2
- l) Congress (Secular)-1, Kerala Congress(B)-1, National Secular Conference-1, Communist Marxist Party Kerala State Committee-1, Indian Union Muslim League-18, Kerala Congress(M)-6, and Kerala Congress(Jacob)-1
- m) Chairman-1, and Nominated-1
- n) National People's Party-4, Naga People's Front-4, Lok Jan Shakti Party-1, and All India Trinamool Congress-1
- o) Naga Peoples Front-46
- p) B.J.D.-117, and Samatakranti Dal-1
- q) Aam Aadmi Party-20, Shiromani Akali Dal-15, and Lok Insaaf Party-2
- r) Sikkim Democratic Front Party-29, and Sikkim Krantikari Morcha-2
- s) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-116, Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-89, Indian Union Muslim League-1, Nominated-1, and Speaker-1
- t) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-82, All India Majlis Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-7, Telugu Desam Party-3, and Nominated-1
- u) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-23, All India Majlis Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-1, Progressive Recognised Teachers Union-2, and Nominated-6
- v) Samajwadi Party-47, Apna Dal (S)-9, Suheldev Bharatiya Samaj Party-4, Rashtriya Lok Dal-1, Nirbal Indian Shoshit Hamara Aam Dal-1, and Nominated-1
- w) Nominated-1
- x) All India Trinamool Congress-212, Gorkha Janmukti Morcha-3, Revolutionary Socialist Party-3, All India Forward Block-2, and Nominated-1
- y) Aam Aadmi Party-66
- z) All India N.R. Congress-8, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-4, and Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-2