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PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament (5WCSP) on 19-20 August 2020

The First Phase of Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament (5WCSP) was organized in virtual mode by the Inter Parliamentary Union, (IPU) Geneva in collaboration with the Parliament of Austria and the United Nations Organisation on 19-20 August 2020.

An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Om Birla, Speaker Lok Sabha and consisting of Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy, MP, Lok Sabha and Smt. Meenakshi Lekhi, MP, Lok Sabha participated in the above-mentioned Virtual Conference. Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava, Secretary General, Lok Sabha also attended the Conference.

The overall theme of the Conference was “*Parliamentary leadership for more effective multilateralism that delivers peace and sustainable development for the people and planet*”. The agenda of the 5WCSP *inter-alia* included, an Interactive Debate on ‘Health, climate and the economy’ and five thematic Panel Discussions on the following themes:

- (i) Stepping up parliamentary action: the climate change emergency;
- (ii) Human mobility in pursuit of a better life: challenges, opportunities and solutions;
- (iii) Improving governance by bridging the gap between Parliaments and the people;
- (iv) Forging inclusive and sustainable economies that deliver well-being and justice for all; and
- (v) Countering terrorism and violent extremism: the perspective of victims.

Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended the above mentioned five thematic Panel discussions. **Speaker, Lok Sabha addressed the Conference on the theme “*Improving Governance by bridging the gap between Parliament and people.*”** A Declaration was adopted at the end of the Conference.

Virtual Call on by Mr. Duarte Pacheco, MP, Parliament of Portugal and IPU Presidential Candidate (2020-23)

On 25 August, 2020, Mr. Duarte Pacheco, MP, Parliament of Portugal and Chairperson of the Twelve Plus Geopolitical Group of IPU apprised Shri Om Birla, Hon’ble Speaker Lok Sabha about his candidacy for the next IPU Presidency (2020-23) and sought support of Parliament of India for self.

41st General Assembly of ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA)

The 41st General Assembly of ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) was held from 8 to 10 September 2020 in virtual mode. The Assembly was organized by the National Assembly of Vietnam and AIPA Secretariat, Jakarta. The main theme of the Assembly was “*Parliamentary Diplomacy for Cohesive and Responsive ASEAN*”.

Dr. Satya Pal Singh, MP, Lok Sabha participated in the above Assembly and delivered a Speech on the theme of the Assembly.

The 46th Session of the Steering Committee of Parliamentary Conference of World Trade Organization (PCWTO).

The 46th Session of the Steering Committee of Parliamentary Conference of World Trade Organization (PCWTO) was organized in the virtual mode by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Geneva and European Parliament on 30 September 2020. During the Meeting, the Members of the Steering Committee *inter-alia* received an update on major developments at the WTO. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy, MP, Lok Sabha and member of Steering Committee of PCWTO participated in the interactive Session with WTO officials on '*the challenges and opportunities ahead*'.

CPA Mid-Year Executive Committee meeting held from 18 to 22 August, 2020 in Virtual Mode:

The CPA Mid-Year Executive Committee Meeting was held from 18 to 22 August, 2020 in Virtual Mode. Following three Regional Representatives from CPA India Region in the CPA Executive Committee attended the meeting:

- (i) Shri Anurag Sharma, MP
Lok Sabha
- (ii) Shri Hitendra Nath Goswami,
Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly
- (iii) Shri Prem Chand Aggarwal,
Speaker, Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly

Besides the meeting of the CPA Executive Committee, Shri Anurag Sharma, MP (Lok Sabha) and Shri Hitendra Nath Goswami, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly attended the meeting of the Planning and Review Sub-Committee and Shri Prem Chand Aggarwal, Speaker, Uttarakhand Vidhan Sabha attended the meeting of the Finance Sub-Committee.

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.

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period from 1 July to 30 September 2020:

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, a function was held on 6 July 2020 in the Parliament House. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee.

Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a function was held on 23 July 2020 in the Parliament House. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla; Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Dr. G.S. Dhillon: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. G. S. Dhillon, a function was held on 6 August 2020 in the Parliament House. Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava; Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, Shri Desh Deepak Verma and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Dr. G. S. Dhillon.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, a function was held on 20 August 2020 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla; Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; Chairperson, Committee on Public Accounts, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the Portrait of Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

Dr. Balram Jakhar: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Balram Jakhar, a function was held on 23 August 2020 in the Parliament House. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the Portrait of Dr. Balram Jakhar.

Sardar Hukam Singh: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Sardar Hukam Singh, a function was held on 30 August 2020 in the Parliament House. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the Portrait of the former Speaker, Sardar Hukam Singh.

Shri Dadabhai Naoroji: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dadabhai Naoroji, a function was held on 4 September 2020 in the Parliament House. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the Portrait of Shri Dadabhai Naoroji.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

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

Australia: H.E. Mr. Barry O' Farrell AO, High Commissioner of Australia called on Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 27 July 2020 in Call on Room No.2, Parliament House Annexe Extension.

PARLIAMENT MUSEUM

--- Nil information available due to Covid-19 pandemic ---

PARLIAMENTARY RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACIES (PRIDE)

During the period from 1 July to 30 September 2020, the Parliamentary Research and Training Institute for Democracies erstwhile Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training has organized the following Courses/Programmes:

I. Orientation Programme for Personal Assistants (PAs) of Members of Parliament:

- (i) Four hundred-twenty Personal Assistants of Members of Parliament attended ten Online Training Programme on Parliamentary Question and Member's Portal at PRIDE in the months of July 2020 (on 17, 23, 27, 28 and 29) and August 2020 (on 5, 25, 27, 28 and 31).

II. Training Programmes for Officials/Staff of Lok Sabha Secretariat:

- (i) 56 (Fifty-six) employees of the Secretariat attended a Workshop to create awareness regarding Sexual Harassment at workplace on 23 July 2020.
- (ii) 128 (One Hundred Thirty-eight) senior officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended a series of six Discussions on "Parliamentary Privileges" in the month of July 2020 (on 2, 7, 10, 13, 14 and 15).
- (iii) 18 (Eighteen) Officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat posted in Table Office for smooth conduct of 4th Session of 17th Lok Sabha attended Practical Training Programme on 10 September 2020.
- (iv) 36 (Thirty-six) Executive Officers (EOs)/Research Officers (ROs) attended the Training Programme on the writing of Annual Performance Appraisal Report (APAR) on 24 September 2020.
- (v) 73 (Seventy-three) officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended a series of nine Training Programmes on Computer-Hardware/Software and e-office in the months of July (on 14, 20 and 21), August (on 18, 19 and 20) and September (on 4, 8 and 9).
- (vi) 55 (Fifty-five) officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended Workshop on "Tax Deducted at Source"(TDS) on 9 September 2020.
- (vii) 262 (Two Hundred Sixty-two) Senior Chamber Attendants/Chamber Attendants /Attendants of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended five Value Addition Programme in the month of July (on 13, 21 and 29) and August (on 5 and 14).
- (viii) 68 (Sixty-eight) Senior Chamber Attendants/Chamber Attendants /Attendants of Lok Sabha Secretariat deployed in Table Office attended two Practical Training Programmes for smooth conduct of 4th Session of 17th Lok Sabha on 2 and 9 September 2020.
- (ix) 20 (Twenty) participants attended the PowerPoint Presentations by the leader of the Delegation of Officers who were participants to Study visits to various foreign Parliament in previous years on 03 September 2020.

In all, 27 Training Programmes/Workshops were organised in which there were 726 participants.

III. Appreciation Courses:

- (i) 32 (Thirty-two) probationers of Indian Statistical Service attended Online Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes & Procedures from 7 July 2020 to 9 July 2020.

- (ii) 33 (Thirty-three) probationers of Military Engineering Services (MES) attended Online Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 31 August 2020 to 2 September 2020.
- (iii) 73 (Seventy-three) Probationers of the Indian Forest Service and Officer Trainees from Royal Government of Bhutan attended Online Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 2 September to 4 September 2020.

In all, 3 Appreciation Courses were organised in which there were 138 participants.

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

- (i) 41 (Forty-one) officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislatures and also officials working in Legislative Departments of State Government attended 3rd Online National Legislative Drafting Programme from 28 July 2020 to 31 August 2020.
- (ii) 49 (Forty-nine) officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats working in Research, Reference, Information & Library Service attended Online Capacity Building Programme from 28 July 2020 to 30 July 2020.
- (iii) 71 (Seventy-one) Reporters working in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended Online Capacity Building Programme from 17 August to 19 August 2020.
- (iv) 32 (Thirty-two) officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended Capacity Building Programme on Subordinate Legislation and its implications from 26 August 2020 to 28 August 2020.

In all, 4 Training Courses were organized for Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & State Legislature Secretariats for 193 participants.

MEMBERS' REFERENCE SERVICE

Members' Reference Service caters to the information needs of Members of Parliament, primarily in connection with their day-to-day parliamentary work. The Service brings out Reference Notes and Legislative Notes on important issues and Bills pending before the House. During the period from 1st July to 30th September 2020, a total of 1003 offline and 325 online references were received and disposed off. Thirteen Legislative Notes and Two Reference Notes were also prepared on important topics during this period. Various jobs and liaison works related with briefing session was done. The work is under progress for the Publication "Parliament of India: The Sixteenth Lok Sabha (2014-2019) – A Study".

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Instances when the Chair allowed Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 14 September, 2020 during discussion on motions for consideration of the National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, 2020 as passed by the Rajya Sabha and the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2020, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 13 members laid their written speeches on the Table of the House.

Instances when the Chair allowed Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 18 September, 2020 during discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2020-21 and Demands for Excess Grants for 2016-17, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 9 members laid their written speeches on the Table of the House.

Instances when the Chair allowed Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 20 September, 2020 during discussion under Rule 193 on COVID-19 pandemic in the country, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 34 members laid their written speeches on the Table of the House.

Observation from the Chair regarding Rule 372 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha: On 15 September, 2020 at 15:26 Hours, when the Defence Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh was making a statement regarding the Development along the Indian borders in Ladakh, some members of opposition sought clarifications. Thereupon, Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:-

“The Members sought clarificatory questions from the Minister of Defence on the Statement made by him regarding Development on our borders in Ladakh. As per rule 372 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, no clarificatory questions are permitted after a statement is made by a Minister.”

Observation from the Chair regarding Maintenance of Dignity that all the members must act responsibly to preserve the dignity and rich tradition of the House: On 18 September, 2020, at 18:01 Hours, Shri Om Birla, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:

“Hon'ble Members, you all have discharged your duties and constitutional responsibilities in an exemplary manner. During the COVID-19 pandemic crisis, you have put across an effective message to the people in the country that we are not individuals but an institution. Each Member here represents about 15 lakh people and our message goes to one and all in the country. I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Members that we should put across our facts, take part in debates and discussions and debate pros and cons of the issues under discussion. However, we should avoid making baseless allegations against anyone. All Hon'ble Members are equally important and respectable to me and it is my duty to extend

my protection to all the Members. If, at times, I say something, it is only with a view to ensuring smooth conduct of the business in the House.”

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS (1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2020)

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 Fourth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Fifty Second Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 14 September 2020. Both the Houses were adjourned *sine die* on 23 September, 2020. The President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 30 September, 2020.

Resignation of Union Minister: On 17 September 2020, the Minister of Food Processing Industries, Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal resigned.

On 18 September 2020, the Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar was allocated the addition charge of Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

Elections to Rajya Sabha: On 19 June, 2020 Shri K. Vanlalvena of the Mizo National Front, declared elected from Mizoram. His term as a Member of Rajya Sabha commenced *w.e.f.* 20 July, 2020. He took oath on 22 July, 2020.

On 17 August, 2020, Shri Jaiprakash Nishad of the Bharatiya Janata Party, declared elected, from Uttar Pradesh. His term as a Member of Rajya Sabha commenced *w.e.f.* 17 August, 2020. He took oath on 14 September, 2020.

On 24 August, 2020, Shri M.V. Shreyams Kumar of the Loktantrik Janata Dal, declared elected, from Kerala. His term as a Member of Rajya Sabha commenced *w.e.f.* 25 August, 2020. He took oath on 14 September, 2020.

On 4 September, 2020, Shri Syed Zafar Islam of the Bharatiya Janata Party, declared elected, from Uttar Pradesh. His term as a Member of Rajya Sabha commenced *w.e.f.* 4 September, 2020. He took oath on 14 September, 2020.

Death of Rajya Sabha Member: On 1 August 2020, Shri Amar Singh, Independent Member from Uttar Pradesh, passed away.

On 17 September 2020, Shri Ashok Gasti, Member of the Bharatiya Janata Party from Karnataka, passed away.

Death of Lok Sabha Member: On 28 August 2020, Shri H. Vasanthakumar, Member of the Indian National Congress from Tamil Nadu, passed away.

On 16 September 2020, Shri Balli Durga Prasad Rao, Member of the Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party from Andhra Pradesh, passed away.

On 23 September 2020, Shri Suresh C. Angadi, Member of the Bharatiya Janata Party from Karnataka, passed away.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Oath of New Ministers: On 22 July, 2020, the Governor, Shri Biswabhusan Harichandan, administered oath of office and secrecy to two newly-inducted Ministers, Sarvashri Chelluboyina Venugopala Krishna and Seediri Appala Raju.

GOA

New Governor: On 19 August, 2020, the Governor of Maharashtra, Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari was sworn in as the Governor of Goa.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Oath of New Ministers: On 30 July, 2020, the Governor, Shri Bandaru Dattatreya, administered oath of office and secrecy to three newly-inducted Ministers, Sarvashri Sukh Ram Chaudhary, Rakesh Pathania and Rajinder Garg.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Resignation of Lieutenant Governor: On 6 August, 2020, Shri G.C. Murmu resigned as the Lieutenant Governor of Jammu and Kashmir.

New Governor: On 7 August, 2020, Shri Manoj Sinha was sworn in as the Lieutenant Governor of Jammu and Kashmir.

MADHYA PRADESH

New Governor: On 1 July, 2020, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Smt. Anandiben Patel was sworn in as the Governor of Madhya Pradesh. Smt. Patel was given additional charge as the Governor of Madhya Pradesh following the illness of incumbent Governor Lalji Tandon.

Cabinet Expansion: On 2 July, 2020, the Governor, Smt. Anandiben Patel administered oath of office and secrecy to twenty-eight newly-inducted Ministers, Sarvashri Gopal Bhargava, Jagdish Devda, Bisahulal Sahu, Bhupendra Singh, Brijendra Pratap Singh, Vishwas Sarang, Mahendra Singh Sisodia, Pradyumn Singh Tomar, Prem Singh Patel, Omprakash Saklecha, Aidal Singh Kansana, Arvind Bhadoria, Hardeep Singh Dang, Rajvardhan Singh Dattigaon, Dr. Prabhuram Chaudhary, Dr. Mohan Yadav, Kunwar Vijay Shah, Smt. Yashodhra Raje Scindia, Smt. Imarti Devi and Sushri Usha Thakur as the Cabinet Ministers and Sarvashri Bharat Singh Kushwaha, Inder Singh Parmar, Ramkhelawan Patel, Ram Kishor Kanware, Brijendra Singh Yadav, Girraj Dandotiya, Suresh Dhakad, and O.P.S. Bhadoria as Ministers of State.

Death of Governor: On 21 July 2020, Shri Lalji Tandon, the Governor of Madhya Pradesh, passed away.

MEGHALAYA

New Governor: On 19 August, 2020, Shri Satya Pal Malik was sworn in as the Governor of Meghalaya.

EVENTS ABROAD

BELARUS

Oath of President: On 23 September, 2020, Mr. Alexander Lukashenko was sworn in as the President of Belarus for the sixth term.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

New President: On 16 August, 2020, Mr. Luis Abinader was sworn in as the President of Dominican Republic.

GUYANA

Oath of President: On 2 August, 2020, Mr. Irfaan Ali was sworn in as President of Guyana.

New Prime Minister: On 2 August, 2020, Mr. Mark Phillips was appointed as the new Prime Minister.

JAPAN

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 16 September, 2020, the Prime Minister, Mr. Shinzo Abe resigned due to health reasons.

New Prime Minister: On 16 September, 2020, Mr. Yoshihide Suga was sworn in as the new Prime Minister.

MALI

Removal of President: On 18 August, 2020, the President, Mr. Ibrahim Boubacar Keita resigned after being detained by soldiers.

POLAND

Oath of President: On 6 August, 2020, the President, Mr. Andrzej Duda was sworn in as President for the Second term.

SINGAPORE

Oath of Prime Minister: On 27 July, 2020, Mr. Lee Hsien Loong was sworn in as Prime Minister.

SRI LANKA

Oath of Prime Minister: On 9 August, 2020, Mr. Mahinda Rajapaksa was sworn in as Prime Minister.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Act, 2020: Section 47 of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019 (34 of 2019) provides for official language or languages of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and language or languages to be used in Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The said section provides that the Legislative Assembly may by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir or Hindi as the official language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

Section 73 of the said Act empowers the President to suspend the operation of all or any of the provisions of the Act for such period as he thinks fit and make such incidental and consequential provisions as may appear to him to be necessary or expedient for administering the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the provisions of the said Act. Vide the Order S.O. number 3937(E), dated the 31st October, 2019 issued by the Government of India, any reference therein to the Legislature or Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir shall, in so far as it relates to the functions and powers thereof, be construed, unless the context otherwise requires, as a reference to Parliament.

In the light of above and for preserving Urdu and English which are used as official languages of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and simultaneously elaborating its ambit by including languages spoken by a majority of the population, it has become necessary to enact a law by Parliament, namely, the Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Bill, 2020. The said Bill provides—

- (a) that the Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu, Hindi and English languages shall be the official languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of the Union territory;
- (b) for the empowerment of the Administrator to appoint different dates for different official purposes or for different areas in the said Union territory;
- (c) that the English language may continue to be used, for those administrative and legislative purposes in the Union territory for which it was being used before the commencement of the proposed legislation; and
- (d) that the Administrator may, for the promotion and development of regional languages of the Union territory, take necessary steps to strengthen the existing institutional mechanisms such as the Academy of Art, Culture and Languages in the Union territory and these institutional mechanisms shall make special efforts for promotion and development of Gojri, Pahari and Punjabi languages.

The Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Bill, 2020 which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 22 September 2020 and 23 September 2020, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 26 September 2020.

The Insolvency And Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020:

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (the Code) was enacted to consolidate and amend the laws relating to reorganization and insolvency resolution of corporate persons, partnership firms and individuals in a time-bound manner for maximization of value of assets of such persons, to promote entrepreneurship, availability of credit and balance the interests of all the stakeholders including alteration in the order of priority of payment of Government dues and to establish an Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India.

In the light of the extraordinary economic situation caused by COVID-19 pandemic, a need was felt to temporarily suspend initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process under the Code, initially for a period of six months or such further period, not exceeding one year from 25th March, 2020, to provide relief to companies affected by COVID-19 to recover from the financial stress without facing immediate threat of being pushed to insolvency proceedings. The benefit of the above said suspension will be available to all those defaults of the corporate debtor that occur from 25th March, 2020 and till the end of the period of suspension.

In the aforesaid circumstances, it has become necessary to amend certain provisions of the Code. However, as the Parliament was not in session and immediate action was required to be taken, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 was promulgated by the President on the 5th day of June, 2020.

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020 which seeks to replace aforesaid Ordinance, *inter alia*, provide for the following, namely:—

- (a) to insert a new section 10A in the Code to provide for temporary suspension of sections 7, 9 and 10 in respect of any default arising on or after 25th March, 2020 for a period of six months or such further period, not exceeding one year from such date, as may be notified in this behalf; and
- (b) to insert a new sub-section (3), in section 66 of the Code to provide that no application shall be filed by a resolution professional under sub-section (2), in respect of such default against which initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process is suspended as per section 10A.

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020 which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha on 19 September 2020 and 21 September 2020, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 23 September 2020.

The texts of the above Acts are reproduced below.

---Editor

THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR OFFICIAL LANGUAGES ACT, 2020

An Act to provide for the languages to be used for the official purposes of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

1. Short title, extent and commencement. (1) This Act may be called the Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Act, 2020.

(2) It extends to the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

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

Provided that the Administrator may appoint different dates for different areas in the Union territory.

2. Definitions. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires.—

(a) "Administrator" means the Lieutenant Governor of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir appointed by the President under article 239 of the Constitution;

(b) "Union territory" means the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

3. Official Languages of Union territory. With effect from such date as the Administrator may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, the Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu, Hindi and English languages shall be the official languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of the Union territory:

Provided that the English language may continue to be used, for those administrative and legislative purposes, in the Union territory for which it was being used before the commencement of this Act:

Provided further that the business in the Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory shall be transacted in the official language or languages of the Union territory.

4. Promotion and Development of Regional Languages. (1) The Administrator may, for the promotion and development of regional languages of the Union territory, take necessary steps to strengthen the existing institutional mechanisms such as the Academy of Art, Culture and languages in the Union territory.

(2) The institutional mechanisms referred to in sub-section (1) shall make special efforts for the promotion and development of Gojri, Pahari and Punjabi languages.

THE INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE (SECOND AMENDMENT) ACT, 2020

An Act further to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. Short Title and Commencement. (1) This Act may be called the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Act, 2020.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 5th day of June, 2020.

2. Insertion of New Section 10 A. After section 10 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), the following section shall be inserted, namely:-

"10A. Suspension of Initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 7, 9 and 10, no application for initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process of a corporate debtor shall be filed, for any default arising on or after 25th March, 2020 for a period of six months or such further period, not exceeding one year from such date, as may be notified in this behalf:

Provided that no application shall ever be filed for initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process of a corporate debtor for the said default occurring during the said period.

Explanation.- For the removal of doubts, it is hereby clarified that the provisions of the section shall not apply to any default committed under the said sections before 25th March, 2020."

3. Amendment of Section 66. In section 66 of the Principal Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:-

"(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no application shall be filed by a resolution professional under sub-section (2), in respect of such default against which initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process is suspended as per section 10A."

4. Repeal and Savings. (1) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under this Act.

SESSIONAL REVIEW

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

FOURTH SESSION

The Fourth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha commenced on 14 September 2020 and was scheduled up to 1 October 2020. However, it concluded a week earlier on 23 September 2020. Despite the extraordinary circumstances posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Session was conducted smoothly and was very productive.

Keeping the COVID-19 pandemic in consideration, holding the Fourth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha was laden with grave challenges and health risks. Elaborate arrangements had to be made in the entire Parliament House complex and specifically within the House to ensure safety from infection. An appropriate Standard Operating Procedure was instituted and to ensure social distancing, seats were allotted to Alliances/ Parties at all possible venues — 257 Members in the Lok Sabha Chamber; 172 in the Lok Sabha Galleries (except Press Gallery); 60 in the Rajya Sabha Chamber and 51 in the Rajya Sabha Galleries (except Press Gallery).

It was decided that the two Houses would run in two separate shifts; from 9.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. and from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. On the first day, *i.e.* 14 September 2020, the Lok Sabha would sit from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Thereafter, the Lok Sabha would sit from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. on the rest of the days. Members were advised to sit only in the marked seats in the Chambers/Galleries. The audio and video system between the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Chambers and their Galleries were integrated so that Members speaking from any of these venues could be heard and also seen in all the other venues and *vice versa*, along with interpretation facility. During voice vote, Members would raise their hands from their respective seats while saying 'AYES' and 'NOES', as the case may be. Divisions held, if any, would be done through slips.

The Monsoon Session had ten sittings spread over 60 hours. The House sat for more than 23 hours extra in addition to the allotted time of 37 hours to discuss various important legislative businesses. Thus, the House recorded 167 per cent productivity which was indeed very high as compared to other sessions. Legislative business accounted for 68 per cent of the total time of the House. The House was prorogued by the President of India on 30 September, 2020.

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

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

Discussion under Rule 193 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha regarding Covid-19 pandemic in the country: On 20 September 2020, a Short Duration discussion regarding the Covid-19 pandemic in the country was held in the House, where Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla observed that the Covid-19 pandemic has become a major challenge to the entire humanity. Whenever there is a crisis before the country, this House has shown the way to the country. People have great expectations from this session,

which is being held in a difficult situation. Even amidst the health security threats, all Hon'ble Members have come to the House in large numbers and given a positive message to the entire country. Hon'ble Speaker urged the Members to be positive and constructive in the discussion so that a meaningful solution may come out of the discussion and we can succeed in creating a safe environment in the country. Hon'ble Speaker expressed his gratitude towards all the Hon'ble Members who were playing an active role in helping the deprived, the poor, and the needy people, in spite of all sorts of threats during the lockdown.

Initiating the discussion, Dr. Shashi Tharoor (INC) said that on September 19th based on the data of the World Health Organization (WHO), India recorded a fresh set of 93337 cases and tragically additional deaths of 2247 making the country with the highest number of daily cases and deaths globally. But instead of mature and pro-active governance, we have collectively witnessed a fundamental breakdown in government machinery in these past six months. Dr. Tharoor said that provision of advance warning and transparent announcement is a basic courtesy that any Government should have extended to the people of our country. It is a moral responsibility, after all, of the Government to take the nation into confidence and not leave them in the dark. Even though the people of this country were given three days' notice before locking down for a mere 17 hours Janta Curfew on a Sunday. What followed was horrific. Riding roughshod over federalism with no pretence of consulting the State Governments, on the 24th of March, the Hon'ble Prime Minister took to the air to announce a lockdown for 21 days from that midnight. The creation of a Government-made disaster laid the foundations for the widespread distress and anguish. Thousands took to our bus depots and railway stations. People made desperate attempts to make it back to their respective homes. Daily cases have nearly reached a lakh, higher than any other country. The economy is in tatters having suffered a contraction far more severe than any other country. Nearly 90 per cent of the workforce is employed in the informal economy. The Chief Labour Commissioner estimated that over 26 lakh migrant workers were stranded in various parts of the country. Dr. Tharoor opined that if the sudden announcement for a lockdown and the distress the Government caused to the people was to arrest the spread of the virus, then he is sorry to say that the approach was utterly misguided and has completely failed. The country is already suffering record levels of unemployment under this Government's much ahead of the arrival of the virus, but estimates suggest that the situation has further deteriorated. Dr. Tharoor said that had the Government adopted some of these ideas and consulted with Opposition Parties, we could have been better placed to mitigate the spread of the virus.

Speaking on the issue, Dr. (Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki (BJP) said that, being a medical practitioner i.e., a doctor as well as a Member of Parliament, he has seen so many pandemics and diseases. But, this is an extraordinary situation where the Hon'ble Prime Minister has taken several decisions and led the country. The main problem for the country is that there are more than 130 crore people with limitations of medical infrastructure in rural areas. Despite so many hardships, whatever the decisions were taken by the Hon'ble Prime Minister is accepted by the people of this country. The people cooperated during lockdown. Dr. Solanki congratulated all the corona warriors, like doctors, nurses, health workers, sanitation workers, security forces, staff managing biomedical wastes or the Asha workers. Hundreds of doctors have sacrificed their

lives fighting corona. This pandemic is a war being fought in hospitals and not on borders. A policy has been formulated by the Government of India to defeat corona virus and that is test, tracking and treatment.

*Participating in the discussion**, Shri Dayanidhi Maran (DMK) said that it was the careless attitude of the Central Government which brought the Corona Virus to its peak in India. Shri Maran questioned that why the lockdown was announced in four hours' time for the people to prepare. There was no strategic planning with the States. We had the strictest lockdown but we failed to use that opportunity. The Government let the Corona spread everywhere and then, it went with the same speed and opened up everything. Then, the middle class and the poor people who depend on daily earning have been left in the lurch for six months.

Joining the discussion, Shri Kalyan Banerjee (TMC) said that the West Bengal government has taken special initiatives by introducing a special insurance scheme for healthcare workers. During the period of lockdown, in total 15.4 lakh migrant labourers came to West Bengal from various States. Direct financial assistance was provided to stranded migrants. Shri Kalyan Banerjee said this is the time to fight together and recognize the contribution of each and every one. The crucial problem is money. Funds should be given to the States from the PM-CARES fund also.

Joining the discussion, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule (NCP) said that according to the World Bank Policy Note on 'Gender Dimensions of COVID-19 Pandemic', such pandemics are likely to affect women more than men. Providing protective equipment and materials and COVID-19 testing to higher populations will be key to prevent their contagion. Pregnant women and maternity wards require particular attention. Targeted measures are needed for a section of girls with no access to ICTs. Financial incentive programs can help encourage families to send children back to school. Cash transfer programs to the most vulnerable groups including women will be necessary. India's response to the pandemic has been 'reactionary' instead of being 'preventive and precautionary'. The Centre failed to ensure sufficient availability of PPEs to

* **Others who participated in the discussion were:** Sarvashri Shirang Appa Barne, Rahul Ramesh Shewale, Arvind Sawant, Sudhakar Tukaram Shrangare, Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan', Bhartruhari Mahtab, Devaji Patel, Shriniwas Dadasaheb Patil, Dushyant Singh, Girish Chandra, Nama Nageswara Rao, B.B.Patil, Om Pavan Rajenimbalkar, Ramesh Bidhuri, Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka, Karti P. Chidambaram, Annasaheb Shankar Jolle, Hasnain Masoodi, Unmesh Bhaiyyasaheb Patil, Naba Kumar Sarania, Jayadev Galla, Jagdambika Pal, P.P. Chaudhary, Ritesh Pandey, E.T. Mohammed Bashir, Syed Imtiaz Jalil, Tejasvi Surya, P. C. Mohan, Pradyut Bardoloi, Tirath Singh Rawat, Malook Nagar, Mohan S. Delkar, P. Raveendranath kumar, M. Badruddin Ajmal, Thomas Chazhikadan, Suresh Pujari, Deepak Baij, Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu, Ram Shiromani Verma, Subhas Sarkar, D. K. Suresh, Gopal Jee Thakur, Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu, Shrikant Eknath Shinde, Pradeep Kumar Singh, Dr. Beesetti Venkata Satyavathi, Dr. Umesh G. Jadhav, Dr. T. Sumathy (A) Thamizhachi Thangapandian, Dr. Amol Singh Kolhe, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy, Dr. Rajdeep Roy, Dr. G. Ranjith Reddy, Dr. Nishikant Dubey, Prof. Achyutananda Samanta, Adv. Ajay Bhatt, Adv. A.M. Ariff, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Kunwar Danish Ali, Shrimati Rama Devi, Shrimati Raksha Nikhil Khadse, Shrimati Riti Pathak, Shrimati Aparupa Poddar, Shrimati Anupriya Patel, Shrimati Locket Chatterjee and Shrimati Navneet Ravi Rana.

frontline healthcare professionals. NGOs and State Governments responded better to the needs of citizens than the Centre. During the times of a pandemic like COVID-19, interstate coordination is important to respond effectively to the pandemic. The Centre was insensitive to the needs of an average citizen. After the lockdown was imposed, there was a total absence of any supporting action.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Hanuman Beniwal (RLP) said that in the last six months, COVID-19 has rocked the whole world. He thanked the Prime Minister and congratulate the people of India for facing every difficult situation and keeping the figures of deaths to a very low level.

Joining the discussion, Shri Adhir Rajan Chowdhury (INC), said that since the beginning, everything has been done in a haphazard way. No country has lost as many doctors and healthcare workers as India has to the pandemic. So far the government has not accepted that there is community transmission. The global and humongous dimension of epidemic is known to all of us. So, epidemic cannot be prevented but the intensity of epidemic, the intensity of pandemic could have been mitigated. The measure of mitigation was not up to the mark. There is a serious under-reporting of deaths in our country. Many death cases do not come in light. It is necessary to have a clarity in PM Cares Fund. No action was taken by the government to help the migrant labourers, which we can appreciate. More than thousand migrant labourers have died. 11 to 12 lakh migrant labourers went back to West Bengal. Shri Chowdhury requested the Hon'ble Minister to take some concrete steps for migrant labourers for the benefits from PM Cares Fund.

Participating in the discussion, Dr. Sujay Vikhe Patil (BJP) paid tributes to the Corona warriors which include doctors, healthcare workers, sanitation workers, police staff and everyone who has strengthened the fight against this virus. Decisions like Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package of Rs. 20 lakh crore or PM Garib Kalyan Yojana which has benefited more than 80 crore people are testaments to our effective governance. This Pandemic has brought an opportunity for India to regain its status as a self-sufficient manufacturer of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients. Action be taken against China at the International Level.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare; Minister of Science and Technology and Minister of Earth Sciences, Dr. Harsh Vardhan said that the World Health Organisation issued an advisory regarding outbreak of a novel virus that posed health concern of international level at first on 30th January, whereas India issued a detailed Health Advisory to the entire country by 17th January. The Government promulgated Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Ordinance providing for protection of healthcare personnel, ASHA worker specifying that if there was an act of violence against a healthcare personnel rendering service during Corona, causing him/her grievous harm, these will be treated as offence and these offences are cognizable and nonbailable. The Government of India has provided for an insurance cover of Rs. 50 lakh. This provision has been made for 22 lakh health care personnel. The Ministry of Home Affairs made large scale arrangements to facilitate the transportation for all essential commodities and services amid lockdown from one place to another. As a result of the efforts of the Government, 64 lakh labourers could reach their destination through Shramik Express and other trains and buses during Corona pandemic. Rs. 893.93 crore have been

provided to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare from PM Cares Fund for 50 thousand 'Make in India' ventilators. A provision of Rs. 11 thousand crore was made under the National Disaster Relief Fund for the State Governments across the country. Rs. 4200 crore were provided to the State Government across the country by appropriating funds under the National Health Mission. Works under the Pradhan Mantri Self-reliant India Mission accompanying a package of Rs. 65 thousand crore are ongoing to devise a strategy to set up large scale infectious disease Hospitals and laboratories on block level across the country. Dedicated COVID facilities and 13 thousand quarantine centres have been set up in the country.

The Hon'ble Minister said that the country is equipped with 1773 laboratories. The Government has already conducted 6.37 crore tests in the country. Manufacturing more than 10 lakh kits on daily basis and evaluating 860 kits, recommended 442 kits out of which 308 kits are indigenous. In regard to vaccine, the Government provided full support to 30 vaccine candidates. Out of these, 3 vaccine candidates are under advance trials in phase I, phase II and phase III, respectively. And more than four pre-clinical development and pre-clinical trials take place which have already reached the advanced stages. A National Expert Group on Vaccine Administration has been set up and a detailed strategy has already been worked out on the modalities to administer this vaccine to the targeted candidates. The scientists are also doing research on the virus. Genome sequencing of more than 2 thousand viruses has been done. The Government has taken samples of 40 thousand viruses and made repositories of 15,10 ICMRs and 5 biotechnology besides all the institutions catering to behaviour transmission, effects of virus, mathematical modeling, academia RND labs, industries, DBT, DST, CSIR, ICMR are working in unison with academia. The Government is also working on ventilators, diagnostics kits, vaccines, therapeutics, disinfectants, PPEs etc. The Government has also provided support to 110 technology start ups and 20 industries. The government is working in coordination with WHO on country level, regional level and global level. The Minister said that social distancing is our biggest social vaccine till we develop a vaccine for Corona.

The discussion was concluded.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2020: On 15 September 2020, the Minister Of State In The Ministry Of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Shri Danve Raosaheb Dadarao moved the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 be taken into consideration.

Initiating the discussion, Prof. Sougata Ray (AITC) moved that the House disapproves of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (Ordinance No. 8 of 2020) promulgated by the President on 5th June, 2020. *Initiating the discussion,* Prof. Ray said that the Essential Commodities Act gave power to the State Government to regulate the trade including imposing stock limits for various intermediaries. The Government wants to take away the powers of the State Government to regulate and fix stock limits. The Government should remember that India is still dependent on the monsoon for producing sufficient food grains. A majority of farm

holding in India is small and marginal. That is why, an Essential Commodities Act must still be in place and all regulations must not be given up and opened to the market. Our policies must ensure sustainable farm growth taking into consideration factors like climate change, landholdings, consumer capacity and the farmers' interests.

Participating in the discussion[†], Shri P. P. Chaudhary (BJP) said that the Bill is a visionary step by the Government and it is likely to benefit not only the farmers but the consumers also in the coming future. The Government has provided rupees one lakh crore for the post-harvesting management but the Essential Commodities Act 1955 has hampered the optimum use of this large amount. Agro-sector has, for long, been reeling under lack of investment and more so, when it comes to post-harvesting season. No investor is actually coming forward for the reasons of a slew of regulations made at different points of time leading to huge deleterious impact on none other than the naive consumers and farmers. With this amendment the farmers would be enabled to go for marketing and would be able to sell their produce anywhere reaping the potential benefits to the tune of nearly 25-30 per cent. This amendment causes a balance among the interests of various stakeholders. Doing away with an era of excessive regulations, people's faith in governance shall enhance. Investors shall make a foray into the cold storage and warehousing leading to the inclusive development and progress of every citizen including women, the destitute, SCs and STs.

Participating in the discussion, Dr. Amar Singh (INC) said that small and marginal farmers are usually left with meager amount of surplus produce which is not stored by them for a long period and they are inclined to go for procurement with the change of season. With provisions made in this Bill, all the people shall be covered therein and will have to reel under an ecosystem of price rise. Besides, the power of States has been reduced to the nil in this Bill. In view of seasonal variation, it is a gross mistake. None but the corporate and multinational companies are going to be benefitted from it as they are equipped with the mechanism to store the commodities for a longer period and are likely to sell them at higher price in the event of their being scarce. The Government of Punjab and many other political parties passed a resolution against all the three Ordinances as they are not in the farmers' interest

Joining the discussion, Shri Kalyan Banerjee (AITC) said that de-regulating agricultural foodstuffs from the list of essential commodities will lead to every chance of hoarding than by supplying, thereby resulting in price rise in retail, and ultimately leading to excessive financial burden on the part of common people. Besides, extraordinary circumstances of 'war' and 'natural calamity' are fraught with ambiguity and open to interpretation as per the convenience of the power that be at the given point of time. Exemption of the processor of value chain participant of agriculture produce from the regulation of stock limit is designed to benefit certain

[†] *Others who participated in the discussion were:* Sarvshri Rahul Ramesh Shewale, Kaushlendra Kumar, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Kotha Prabhakar Reddy, Shriniwas Dadasaheb Patil, E.T. Mohammed Basheer, Sukhbir Singh Badal, Bhagwant Mann, Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Singari, Kunwar Danish Ali, Adv. A.M. Ariff, Dr. Nishikant Dubey and Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule.

vested giants in this sector. Because of the amendments, the middle man will come and would reap maximum benefits by indulging in hoarding.

Participating in the discussion, Shri D.M. Kathir Anand (DMK) said that by taking the Ordinance route, a clear attempt was made to bypass the Parliamentary process. A critical legislation like this should certainly have been brought to Parliament previously. The Ordinance does not define the term 'extraordinary circumstances'. Drastic changes such as the removal of stock limits and exemption to exporters/traders and value chain participants may not help farmers directly. The Government has to explain and give a detailed list to the Parliament as to what products propose to be covered under which category. Another issue is regarding the installed capacity. Farming needs to be made economically and ecologically viable in India for any real progress for farmers. Shri Anand urged the Government to send this Bill to the Select Committee.

Replying to the discussion, Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Shri Danve Raosaheb Dadarao said that the Government of India had promulgated an Ordinance on 5th June, 2020 to amend the 65 years old Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Through this Ordinance, 7 items like drugs, fertilizers, food items, cotton hank yarn, petroleum products, jute and seeds have been declared as essential commodities under section (2) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The Minister said that the Government has been provided with various powers under this Act such as giving licence for regulation of essential commodities, regulate the prices of purchase and sale, collection of statistical data and to check the account books. Despite large agricultural production, food inflation has always remained a major cause for concern. This amendment to the Essential Commodities Act will help promote the people who are involved in the supply chain of these items. As a result investments in the agriculture sector will grow, along with this, expansion in storage facilities and technical reforms will help in minimizing the losses suffered. Under this Act, the supply of agricultural produces will only be regulated under extra ordinary situations like, war like situation, drought, extra ordinary price rise and any severe natural calamity. Besides these, stock limit can only be imposed when the prices of horticulture products increase by 100 per cent and in case of non perishable food items, it increases by 50 per cent. These prices would be assessed on the basis of prices during the last 12 months or the retail prices of the last five years, whichever is less. This Act will create a conducive environment for the farmers, consumers and investors. Both export and import can also be regulated while keeping in view the needs of domestic market. This Bill is an important step in the direction of fulfilling the resolve of doubling the farmers income.

The Bill was passed.

The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2020: On 21 September 2020, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Nityanand Rai moved that the Bill further to amend the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 be taken into consideration.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Anto Antony (INC) said that as far as foreign aid is concerned, India is, at once, a recipient and a donor. Following the 1970 UN General Assembly Resolutions India along with Australia, Japan, New Zealand, etc. donated liberally towards the

ODA of the UN. Shri Antony said that the Government is sabotaging the flow of help from other countries. Around 6,600 NGOs' FCRA licenses have been cancelled in the last three years. Many of the cancellation orders do not even have a single reason. These NGOs are bringing in foreign exchange into the country which is also helping the Indian economy and is also providing lakhs of jobs. With this amendment, the Government is trying to have bureaucratic control over philanthropic and social service activities of people and organizations. Shri Antony further said that the life longevity of the people of state of Kerala is on par with the people of the richest Scandinavian countries and has 100 per cent literacy. It was by the wisdom of the rulers who permitted the NGOs and charity institutions and organizations to accept foreign contributions and immense progress was achieved in all sectors like education, health, etc. Shri Antony said that the Government has to eradicate poverty, achieve universal education, provide housing to millions, and as such it is not fair to bring the philanthropic activities and non-profitable activities under bureaucratic control by creating a Licence Raj.

Participating in the discussion[‡], Dr. Satya Pal Singh (BJP) said that the FCRA law was enacted in the country on 5th August, 1976. Certain amendments were made therein in the years 2016 and 2018. Earlier, there was a provision in it that no government servant can receive foreign any contribution and now the term the government servant has been replaced by the public servant. Many examples have come to the fore that many NGOs were receiving foreign funds but were not spending those funds for the designated purposes. During the period from 2011 to 2019 about 19 thousand such organizations have been traced. At times, the funds are there in the bank accounts of the NGO but there was no provision in the law to shut down such organizations. Now the Government has made a provision in this Bill that all the NGOs will have to open an account in the State Bank of India in Delhi. Welcoming the NGOs which are doing good social work, Dr. Singh said that there are certain NGOs which receive foreign contributions and use it against the country.

Joining the discussion, Prof. Sougata Ray (AITC) said that the Bill is essentially meant to tighten, and put the screws on those organisations which receive funds from abroad. In 2016, the Home Ministry had cancelled the license of 'Lawyers Collective'. If any organization receives foreign contribution, it cannot transfer the foreign contribution to any other organization. This will mean a major blow to NGOs working collaboratively on projects and programmes. The Bill says that the people must produce their Aadhar Cards. The Supreme Court has said that Aadhar Card is not compulsory. The Government make Aadhar Card compulsory to keep a better control over these people. The Government is also saying that all the money must come into an account with the State Bank of India, Delhi. This is another way of controlling foreign contributions. The Bill proposes that the Ministry of Home Affairs may permit any organization to surrender the certificate granted under this Act.

[‡] **Others who participated in the discussion were:** Sarvashri Bellana Chandra Sekhar, Shirang Appa Barne, Kaushlendra Kumar, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Ritesh Pandey, B. B. Patil, Vincent H. Pala, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy and Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Nityanand Rai said that the amendment is not against NGOs and also not an attack on any religion. The amendment does not in any way prevent foreign contributions. FCRA is a national and internal security law with the main objective of ensuring that foreign money does not dominate India's public life, politics, and social discourse. Internal security, cultural security, national security and protection of Democracy are the utmost priority and specialty of this Government. The amendment is also necessary for self-reliant India. The government wants NGOs to make their sincere contribution to meet the specific needs of society. They should bring transparency in the expenditure of foreign contributions and ensure that it is spent on the right objectives and the work for which foreign contributions is received. There is a provision of foreign contributions for social education, cultural, religious, and economic activities. The reason for adding the Section 3(1)C of the Indian Penal Code is that some sectors were left in the definition of the public servant. Now, they are being included. Similarly, it has been proposed to forbid the transfer of foreign contribution from one unit of NGO to another by amending section 7. Previously, foreign contributions were misused. The transfer was a mess, the account was not properly accounted and that is why this proposal has been made.

The Minister further said that the expenditure on administrative activities is being reduced from 50 percent to 20 percent through section 8(1) because this money was misused in the name of administrative expenditure. At present, the Central Government is going to seek advance clearance to receive foreign contribution. There is no provision for immediate freezing of the bank account of any unit. However, an amendment under section 11(2) is proposed to freeze the bank account of such NGOs wherein violation of the Act is observed. The Minister said that several Members have raised the matter of Aadhaar card. The Supreme Court has categorically stated that Aadhaar card can be made essential by bringing legislation where there is a need. So, this amendment has been brought. The only aim behind the introduction of the Bill is to ensure that the funds are not misused to throttle Indian democracy and suppress Indian people. The provision for allowing voluntary surrender has been brought so that any NGO which has received funds but do not want to continue its work, could surrender easily. Further, it has been provided to authorize the chief secretary of a state to look after the assets which have been created by the NGO. Nowhere in the Bill, it has been said that the NGOs will have a single account only and that too will be in Delhi. They can open multiple Bank Accounts but, the only bank in which they can open their accounts will be the State Bank of India. This provision has been introduced so that the funds are deposited in the single bank. They will not have to travel to Delhi for opening bank account. The State Bank of India has given assurance that they can open their account in the local branch also. Once this Bill is passed, it will be possible for all the NGOs to link with the DARPAN Id portal of the NITI Aayog.

The Bill was passed.

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020: On 21 September 2020, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman moved that the Bill further to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury (INC) said that the worst casualty of this Ordinance is the MSME sector. By suspending the whole IBC framework, we are eliminating our options of asset maximization. The concept of entrepreneurship is severely hurt. Shri Chowdhury asked that why investors should invest their money when there is no guarantee that there will be protection against any chances of losing money. The credit lending is one of the toughest decisions to make in the current context. The Government has failed in balancing the interest of all stakeholders. The Bill does not safeguard any of the stakeholders who actually need support during the pandemic. The Government wants to enhance the atmosphere to establish ease of doing business. But, this perception would not change. The Government is clearing corporate debtors through backdoors under provisions of Section 10A. The Bill will leave room open for willful defaulters. Shri Chowdhury further said that country requires Rs.65000 crore and the Government is selling Public Sector Undertaking one by one. The Code provides for time bound resolution of insolvency. Average time taken for completion of 250 cases in which resolution plan was accepted is 423 days which is mindboggling. As of June 30, 2020, only 88 corporate debtors have been completely liquidated.

Participating in the discussion[§], Dr. Nishikant Dubey (BJP) said that when IBC law was introduced, it created a different kind of atmosphere in the country. There was a Lok Adalat system by which one may make recovery. If Rs.100 was to be recovered by a bank, it has recovered only Rs.5. Recovery of 5.3 per cent has been carried out through Lok Adalats. IBC law brought in the year 2016, its recovery rate was 42.5 per cent to 45 per cent. What has happened due to Covid-19, whole country is witnessing this. During lockdown, shops and factories were closed not only in India but in the whole world. Now, OECD report reveals that at least 5 per cent unemployment will increase in the entire world this year. There is not a single country where GDP loss has not noticed. The level of liquidation will not be more than 8,9,10 per cent.

Joining the discussion, Shrimati Pratima Mondal (AITC) said that the spread of Corona virus pandemic across the globe followed by subsequent lockdowns has adversely affected business operations across the world. In order to provide relief to these sectors, assistance through amendment of certain laws were obviously the need of the hour but not the ones like amendment to IBC, 2020. It is a classic example of good intentions but bad drafting. It has been done in a hurried manner. The conflict between the main Section and the proviso must be corrected immediately to avoid further confusion. Shrimati Mondal requested the Minister to provide clarification on the matter. The Bill is not particularly concerned with small scale industries or MSMEs. Though, the notification dated 24th March, 2020 was intended to benefit the MSMEs, it is not in line with such intention.

[§] **Others who participated in the discussion were:** Sarvashri Balashowry Vallabhaneni, Chandeshwar Prasad, Pinaki Misra, Shyam Singh Yadav, Manish Tewari, Jayadev Galla, Arvind Sawant, K. Navaskani, Thomas Chazhikadan, Malook Nagar, Dnv. Senthilkumar S., Dr. Venkatesh Netha Borlakunta, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule, Shrimati Navneet Ravi Rana, Shrimati Rama Devi and Sushri Diya Kumari.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharamansaid that the particular set of amendments was necessitated to be brought in the form of an Ordinance. This is clearly because of the pandemic because the Hon'ble Prime Minister put life before livelihood. The dimension and the scale of the pandemic was obvious. Therefore, the Government had to come up with the Ordinance which clearly suspended the application of three sections - 7, 9, and 10 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. The Government also wanted to bring in a new section, Section 10A. This is a very clear, specific, and time bound provision clearly making a distinction between distress caused by COVID-19 and that which can be beyond and above COVID-19. Several Hon'ble Members have referred to it that world-over countries are working to have some kind of an immediate response or a temporary response, and then making sure as and when companies are going to come out of this period of distress, how they would handle it. So, an immediate response is needed. The World Bank and the IMF had suggested that countries should have three-phased approach to this. The first phase would be something immediate and interim. The second phase would be transitional measures that when the lockdown, containment, and all that goes away, how do companies come out of that period, and finally, the third phase of regular debt resolution. The approach taken by the Government is to immediately help them with some relief and then look at the way in which the second phase can go on, which is its part; and then, the third phase, in which the Government would have some kind of a resolution mechanism for those who are not able to survive. In Section 7, total number of companies or cases are 2,789 and the amount recovered is Rs. 1,96,171 crore. In Section 9, which relates to operational creditors, total number of cases are 11,581 as of 31st July, 2020, which are disposed cases before admission into NCLT, and the amount involved here is Rs. 1,63,927 crore. And finally, in Section 10, which relates to corporate debtor, 140 cases are there as of 31st July, 2020 and the amount involved is Rs. 15,03,372 crore. The total number of pending cases as of 31st July, 2020, for financial creditors are 4,062; for operational creditors, it is 7,952; and for corporate creditors, it is 264.

Questions were asked about the performance of different resolution or recovery channels. As for Lok Adalats, 40,80,947 cases were referred to them and amount recovered was Rs. 2,816 crore and there was only 5.3 per cent recovery. In the case of DRTs, cases referred were 2,52,175, amount recovered was Rs. 10,574 crore, and the percentage of recovery was 3.5 per cent only. In SARFAESI, the number of cases referred were 2,48,312 and total amount recovered was Rs. 41,876 crore, and the percentage of recovery was 14.5 per cent only. In IBC, the number of cases referred were 1,135 and amount recovered was Rs. 17,819 crore, and therefore, the percentage of recovery was 42.5 per cent. The Government is constantly looking at how to improve IBC and make it functional. The Government is infusing about Rs.20,000 crore for the MSMEs and particular attention has been given to MSMEs so that they really do not suffer for want of liquidity. So far as the question of the companies which have gone into liquidation and which have really been rescued is concerned, till July, 2020, the IBC has rescued about 258 companies through resolution plans. The recovery rate in 2016 was 26 per cent and in 2019, it was 71.6 per cent. The Minister informed that 67,749 cases have been dealt by the NCLT till 31st July of this year. Out of this, 49,900 cases have been disposed of and 19,844 cases are pending.

The Bill was passed.

The Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Bill, 2020: On 21 September 2020, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Minister of Science and Technology and Minister of Earth Sciences, Dr. Harsh Vardhan moved that the Bill further to amend the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Kodikunnil Suresh (INC) said that it is a much-needed legislation in these times when incidents of violence and crimes against individuals are increasing. Violence and the brutal attack against Doctors and healthcare workers carried out across the country during the lockdown. As per the available records, documented cases of violence against Doctors and hospitals stand at 187 across 20 States, and this figure is only increasing when we add the incidents against the entire medical community. Shri Suresh urged the Government to ensure a comprehensive legislation to protect the lives of Doctors, Nurses, and other healthcare staff. Laws enacted by States are ineffective, and the conviction is very low. A special law has to be framed under item 1 and 2 of the Concurrent List in 7th Schedule to the Indian Constitution. While applauding the efforts of the Government to offer protection to the healthcare fraternity, he highlighted the gross inequalities they suffer. Junior Doctors in Kerala are facing salary cut. With more than half of the 900 junior doctors deployed in COVID First Line Treatment Centres (CFLTC) in Kerala yet to receive their monthly salary, their situation is stressful. Many doctors work continuously for 12 to 16 hours a day. Even the one weekly leave that was promised is not being given. Indian Medical Association has released a list of 382 doctors who died due to the viral infection. But the Government has denied it. In the entire COVID-19 pandemic, the frontline casualties are doctors, nurses, ASHA workers and paramedical staff. Shri Suresh asked the Government as to what compensation and rehabilitation is being given to the families of the healthcare workers and doctors who lost their lives in this battle. They are protecting lives of lakhs and lakhs of people of the country, who are affected by this pandemic. The Government must address their problems.

*Participating in the discussion***, Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre (BJP) said that the Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Bill, 2020 provides an environment for healthcare workers which is free of violence and abuses. During the outbreak of Corona virus infection in India many healthcare workers have been subjected to abuses and violence in the line of duty, especially when they were sent to localities to collect samples. Some doctors, healthcare workers returning home from duty have been prevented from entering their homes and even asked to

**** Others who participated in the discussion were:** Sarvashri Lavu Srikrishna Devarayalu, Kaushlendra Kumar, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Girish Chandra, Sunil Dattatray Tatkare, P. R. Natarajan, Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka, Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu, K. Navaskani, Hanuman Beniwal, Girish Bhalchandra Bapat, Annasaheb Shankar Jolle, Parbatbhai Savabhai Patel, Ramesh Bidhuri, Subhash Chandra Baheria, Jagadambika Pal, Bhola Singh, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Adv. Ajay Bhatt, Dr. T. Sumathy (A) Thamizhachi Thangapandian, Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde, Dr. G. Ranjith Reddy, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit, Dr. Sanghamitra Maurya, Dr. Rajdeep Roy, Dr. Umesh G. Jadhav, Dr. Sujay Vikhe Patil, Prof. Achyutananda Samanta, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Sadhvi Pragya Singh Thakur, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo, Shrimati Anupriya Patel and Shrimati Jaskaur Meena.

vacate their premises. Doctors, nurses and healthcare workers perform their duty in difficult situation. 68,000 healthcare workers have been found COVID positive and more than 500 doctors have died because of this disease. COVID-19 outbreak has posed a unique situation where harassment of the healthcare workforce has occurred at various places even in cremation grounds. He further said that the existing laws do not have such a wide ambit as that do not cover harassment at home and workplace and are focused more on physical violence only. This Bill protects healthcare service personnel and property including their living and working premises against violence during epidemics. It provides for making such acts of violence cognizable and non-bailable offences and for compensation for injury to healthcare service personnel or for causing damage or loss to their property. This Bill provides zero tolerance to any form of violence against healthcare service personnel and damage to property. This Bill will have the impact of infusing confidence in the community of healthcare personnel and enable them to continue serving mankind in the extremely difficult circumstances.

Joining the discussion, Shri Kalyan Banerjee (AITC) said that Public health and sanitation, hospitals and dispensaries are State subjects as per the Constitution. However, these amendments to empower the Central Government for the safety and security of the healthcare service personnel and their property have been presumably promulgated by the Government of India on the strength of Concurrent List. This is nothing but an attempt of the Government of India to encroach upon the Constitutionally assigned functioning of the State as safety and security falls within the broad spectrum of States' exclusive legislative jurisdiction. He further said that Clauses 3 and 4 are the defects in the Bill. The provision of penalty sought to be imposed is extremely draconian. Instead, the States should be authorised to continue taking decision in this regard. As per the new provision, the accused will have to prove his innocence. This is liable to be misused by vested interests. It is violation of article 21 of the Constitution of India.

Replying to the discussion, Dr. Harsh Vardhan said that the Government invoked Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 as the situations prevailing then and now in the year 2020 bear some similarities. The Act was introduced by the British Government following cases of bubonic plague that had spread in the erstwhile Bombay Presidency. Amid the lockdown the disturbing incidents of Corona warriors visiting quarantine centers or for surveillance, testing or taking samples being chased, beaten up, hurt and humiliated were also reported and there was stigmatisation, ostracization, discrimination of doctors and other medical staff who are at the forefront of fighting the contagion and were forced out of their homes by their landlords fearing infection. In such circumstances there was a need to bring an amendment through an ordinance. Since health is a State subject, it is necessary to seek opinion of all the State Governments for drafting the National Public Health Act which is in process. The Minister further said that the Government also covered ASHA workers in this Act and provided for insurance of 22 lakh health workers across the country. The test throughput of Cobas analyzer enabled us to conduct 1000-1200 tests in a day. Under the act, temporary provisions or regulations can be made to be observed by the public to tackle or prevent the outbreak of a disease. In case a grievous hurt or injury is caused to a Healthcare Service Personnel, it shall attract punishment and imprisonment with fine. Such offences will be investigated by a senior Police Officer and the trial will have to

be completed in one year. All the State Governments have been empowered by the Union Government to file the case for settlement of insurance claim in case of death of a Corona Warrior with the Centre. However, the data of the settled claims can be obtained from the State Governments only. Pradhan Mantri Atmanirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana will lead to strengthening of the disease surveillance system and escalating the number of Infectious Diseases hospitals in the country. The scientists are also doing research on the genome sequencing of the virus, to understand if the virus is changing its pattern.

The Resolution was negatived.

The Bill was passed.

The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020; the Industrial Relations Code, 2020; and the Code on Social Security, 2020: On 22 September, 2020, The Minister of State of the ministry of Labour and employment, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar moving the motion for consideration of the Bills, said that the Government has taken the measures to frame a simple, more effective, transparent and compatible with the changing technologies labour code system in lieu of the present complex labour codes. As many as 44 central labour laws are a big number in itself and several problems crop up in the way of their implementation. Nobody would have imagined 70 years back that work from home could be done and one can serve more than one employer at a time. The international labour world has also accepted this changing work scenario and accordingly, labour laws have been comprehensively amended. If India does not make necessary changes in its laws in tune with the changing times, we may lag behind in the development of industries and in the welfare of labourers also. For this very purpose, 29 central labour laws have been amalgamated into four labour codes and the fundamental rights of the labourers have been safeguarded through these labour courts. Under the wide consultation process, we have made suitable provisions after interacting with trade unions, employers associations, State Governments, experts of the field, international labour organizations and general public also. He informed the House that all the labour codes have been put out on the website of the Ministry in the public domain for two-three months. The Government has received as many as 6,000 comments from the stakeholders during this period. After such a comprehensive consultation process, the Government has given the final shape to the provisions of these codes. The Parliamentary Standing Committee had also made 233 recommendations after detailed discussion with the stakeholders. The Ministry has accepted more than 74 per cent of the recommendations. The Government is going to lay down an online process for issuance of registration and license in a time-bound manner. It is also being made mandatory for giving appointment letters to all the workers. A system is also being put in place for re-skilling of the workers. The importance of trade unions has been recognized for the disposal of disputes, therefore, the trade unions have been recognized for the first time at the level of the organization, state and also the national level. He requested all the hon. Members to consider the labour codes and also pass them.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Pallab Lochan Das (BJP) said that such a huge labour reform had never been carried out earlier. The Government has amalgamated 13 laws in the wages code. If there are only ten workers in an organization, wages code will be implemented

even there as well. If the organization is hazardous or it is life threatening establishment, the wages code benefit could be given even to the one worker. The definition of migrant worker has been modified for the first time. Now, any worker coming to work by himself or through an employer will be entitled for the benefit meant for migrant workers. A database of migrant workers will also be set up. We have introduced a mandatory provision to issue appointment letters to all the workers. Annual health checkup of all the workers will have to be carried out. Our State Government has brought a policy for protection of wage compensation for tea garden workers in Assam. The definition of family has also been extended. The tea garden workers face organized exploitation and we have checked it. The Government has changed the threshold limit in the industrial code as well. The supervisory workers were not included in the industrial code earlier and now we have included them. The Government has increased their wages to Rs.18,000 per month. Another important provision has been made in this Bill which will ensure all the benefits to the workers which are normally given to the permanent employees for a similar work. They will be entitled even for gratuity benefits. The Government has made a very important provision in this Bill for social security. All workers will be covered under the ESIC and EPFO. Labour reforms are very important for a new India.

Joining the discussion^{††}, Shri Pinaki Misra (BJD) said that these three Codes consolidate 25 Central laws which is an extraordinary event. Some health and safety standards ought to have been defined in the Code itself. The clause 127 allows the Central and the State Governments to exempt any establishment from the provisions of this Code. This is something which should not be allowed in the Code. The State of Odisha has taken many welcome initiatives like the Shramik Shayata helpline, Migrant Labour help desk, Seasonal Hostels for Children for Migrant Workers, the strengthening of anti-human traffic unit etc. which can be considered by the Government. The “appropriate government” in clause 2 needs to be relooked and the State Government ought to be the “appropriate government” for the purpose of occupational safety, health in Central Government factories and other major ports. Clause 2 of the Code talks of “Chief Inspector” which reminds of the Inspector Raj of the old days. He said that the nomenclature in this regards needs to be changed. The definition of workers also needs to be relooked. The basic benchmark for workers should be Rs. 30,000. The Code on Social Security mandates Aadhaar verification. He requested the Government to have a relook at it. He also urged upon the Central Government to relook the Sections 100(2) and 100 (3) of the Social Security Code because they infringe upon the powers of the state government. The Industrial Code allows the Centre or state government to undo quasi-judicial court’s order by legislation or by executive action. There are many other provisions in Industrial Relations Code which have diluted the provisions with regard to trade unions and strikes. These provisions are not desirable at all. The Bill does not require the Registrar to decide on the approval/refusal of the registration of trade unions within a fix time limit and also to give reasons for refusing registrations.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Jagdambika Pal (BJP) Said that two sectors are the most important in India. One area relates to farmers and the other is about organised and

^{††} Others who participated in the discussion: Margani Bharat, Dr. Virendra Kumar, Dileshwar Kamait, Dilip Ghosh, Jayadev Galla, Vinod Kumar Sonkar, P. Raveendranath Kumar, Raju Bista, Navneet Ravi Rana, Hanuman Beniwal, C.P. Joshi, Ramesh Bidhuri, Manoj Tiwari, Dr. Nishikant Dubey

unorganized labourers. The labourers of this country have been struggling. With the passage of this Bill, there is going to be a radical change in the field of labour reforms. The Law Commission and the Labour Commission had also made suggestions for labour reforms in the year 2002. This Government is making endeavours to fulfill the dream of Hon'ble Atal Ji, who dreamt of labour reforms.

Replying To The Discussion, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour and employment, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar said that the Government is aware that measures are being taken towards labour reforms. An issue of the definition of worker's wage up to Rs. 18 thousand was raised. That was not meant for the workers but for those who came under the category of supervisors. It was Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar who, first of all, took initiatives to improve the living standards of the labourers, to provide proper livelihood, to provide safe working condition for them, to provide comprehensive safety and social security and to provide equal wage and maternity benefits to women. So far as the amendment to labour laws are concerned, the Government enacted, first of all, the Code On Wages. It was this Government which took the dream of Baba Saheb forward by according as equal importance to "Shramev Jayate" as "Satyamev Jayate" and thus exhibited its commitment to all the labourer brothers and sisters. During the last six years the Government has taken numerous meaningful and effective measures- such as providing pension to labourers of the unorganised sectors through Pradhan Mantri Yogi Man Dhan Yojana, increasing the maternity leaves from 12 weeks to 26 weeks, providing right to work to woman in the mining sector, providing pension to small traders, to promote formal employment through Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana, to ensure portability of Employees Provident Fund and Welfare Schemes and to extend the ESI facilities etc. Provisions have been made to provide safe working environment for the labourers under the OHS Code. The Government has enlarged the applicability of the provisions related to their occupational safety, health and welfare. The provisions of the OHS Code are at present applicable only to the labourers working in factory, docs, mines, construction, plantation, bidi, cigar, and motor transport but now onward these provisions will equally be applicable to all the institutions of all the sectors including IT and service sector. The definitions contained in the OHS Code have also been made comprehensive. The Government has also made provisions to define the audio-visual workers in order to bring all sorts of workers of entertainment media under the labour laws as compared to the narrow definition of Cine workers of the entertainment sector. If all the migrant labourers moving from one state to another and if their wage is less than Rs. 18,000, all of them will be covered under the definition of migrant labour and at the same time will be entitled to avail of the benefits of all the welfare schemes of the Government. Cordial relations between the labourers and the employers are pre-requisite for the industrial peace and development. The provisions of the Industrial Relations Code will be applicable to all the industrial establishments irrespective of the number of workers working there with a view to realising this very objective. A number of effective steps have also been taken for the early disposal of disputes of the industrial establishments. At present, the ESIC and the EPFO are playing the pivotal roles in providing social security to the labourers of organised sector. Now, bringing all the 50 crore labourers under the ambit of social security has become our objective. In order to realise this very objective we have made efforts under the Social Security Code to extend the benefits of social security cover being given under the ESIC to the labourers of

unorganised sector. For the first time, a Social Security Fund has also been envisaged to be set up to provide social security to 40 crore labourers working in the unorganised sector. A scheme will be formulated through this fund in order to provide social security to labourers working in the unorganised sector such as gig workers and platform workers. Several other provisions have also been made for courts to ensure the timely compliance. For example, at present there is no time limit prescribed for the completion of the proceedings initiated under the EPF and ESIC Act. Now, a time limit of two years has been prescribed for the completion of these inquiries which may be extended for a maximum period of one year in an extraordinary situation. He said that it is such a historic moment when 50 crore labourers are being provided wage security, social security, proper environment at working sites and also to evolve an accountable dispute redressal mechanism through labour courts.

The Bill was passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

The Fourth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha commenced on 14 September, 2020. It was scheduled to conclude on 1 October 2020. In the wake of COVID-19 pandemic, there was no Question Hour in the Parliament. However, the answers to listed Unstarred Questions for a particular date were deemed to be laid on the table of the House after laying of Parliamentary Papers related to the Business of the day. The sittings of the Session were curtailed and the House adjourned *sine-die* on 23 September, 2020.

A chart showing Grouping of Ministries, dates of sittings, dates of ballots and last dates of receipt of notices of Unstarred Questions during the Session was circulated to Members along with Bulletin Part-II dated September 2, 2020. The notices of Unstarred Questions for the Session were received *w.e.f.* 3 September 2020, the day following issuance of Summons. The last date of receiving notices of Questions was 15 September 2020. However, the last date of receiving notices of Questions for the sitting on 23 September 2020 i.e. the date on which the House adjourned *sine-die* was 7 September, 2020.

The actual number of notices of Unstarred Questions tabled by the Members were 16578. However, as a result of splitting few questions, where two or more Ministries were involved, the number of notices of Unstarred Questions increased to 16635. 3 (three) Short Notice Question (SNQ) notices were also received from Members. The maximum and minimum number of notices of Questions included for ballot in a day were 1084 for the sitting scheduled to be held on 28 September 2020 and 744 for the sitting held on 16 September, 2020. The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included for the ballot was 261 for the sitting scheduled to be held on 28 September 2020 and 185 for the sitting on 16 September 2020.

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 16638 notices of Unstarred and Short Notice Questions received including split questions, 2300 questions were included in the lists of Unstarred Questions.

3 (three) Short Notice Question notices were received during the Session and all the notices were disallowed.

The Ministry-wise break-up of admitted Notices of Questions shows that Minister of Health and Family Welfare answered the maximum number of questions (Unstarred), i.e., 168, followed by the Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare who answered 149 Questions.

Names of 270 Members were included in the Lists of Unstarred Questions. The maximum number of questions by any member admitted/clubbed were 49 against the names of Dr. S. DNV. Senthilkumar and Shri Subhash Ramrao Bhamre.

The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included in the Lists of Questions was 226 on 21 September 2020 and 182 on 16 September 2020, respectively.

The notices for Half-an-Hour Discussion were not received during the Session.

No Statement was made by the Ministers correcting the reply already given to the questions in Lok Sabha.

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

2300 written replies to Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the former President of India and Bharat Ratna Shri Pranab Mukherjee; Shri H. Vasanthakumar and Shri Balli Durga Prasad Rao, sitting Members of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha; Sarvashri Gurdas Singh Badal, Ajit Jogi, P. Namgyal, Paras Nath Yadav, Madhav Rao Patil, Haribhau Madhav Jawale, Lalji Tandon, Chetan Chauhan, Surendra Prakash Goel, Nandi Yellaiah, Vijay Annaji Mude, Ramdeo Rai, Smt. Roza Vidyadhar Deshpande, Smt. Saroj Dubey, Smt. Kamal Rani, Dr. Nepal Singh and Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, all former members of Parliament; and eminent vocalist Pandit Jasraj.

References were also made by the Speaker to the Armed Forces, all brave soldiers of Para Military Forces and brave policemen who sacrificed their lives while protecting the unity and integrity of the country. The House also paid tribute to all those Doctors, Nurses, Health Workers, Sanitation workers, Policemen and a large number of volunteers who worked as Corona warriors and sacrificed their lives during performing their duties.

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

RAJYA SABHA

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SECOND SESSION*

Initially, the Two Hundred and Fifty Second Session of the Rajya Sabha was scheduled to be held from 14 September, 2020 to 1 October, 2020. The Session came to an early end on 23 September, 2020, as the COVID-19 pandemic continued to challenge the country. The House sat for 10 days and the actual hours of sittings were 38 hours and 41 minutes (excluding recess intervals). The House was prorogued by the President on 30 September, 2020.

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

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

Suo-motu Statement On Covid-19 Pandemic and the Steps Taken by the Government of India: The Minister of Health and Family Welfare; the Minister of Science and Technology; and the Minister of Earth Sciences, Dr. Harsh Vardhan made a statement on 15 September, 2020 regarding COVID-19 Pandemic and the steps taken by the Government of India. Subsequent discussions on it were held on 16-17 September, 2020.

While briefing the Members on the current situation of Covid-19 pandemic and the actions taken by the Government of India, he quoted World Health Organization's (WHO) statistics as on 11 September, 2020 that declared 215 countries/territories worldwide to be affected by the Covid pandemic. As regards India's statistics, as per WHO, a total of 45,62,414 confirmed cases, 76,271 deaths (Case Fatality Rate 1.67%) and 35,42,663 (77.65%) recovered cases have been reported. He informed that the maximum cases and deaths were primarily reported from Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, West Bengal, Bihar, Telangana, Odisha, Assam, Kerala & Gujarat. All these States had reported more than one lakh cases.

Lauding the Hon'ble Prime Minister for managing and monitoring the aggressive progression of COVID pandemic, the Minister stated that the Government took the COVID-19 challenge with highest level of political commitment. He informed the House that 11 Empowered Groups were constituted for managing different aspects of COVID-19 challenge in the country and all of them have recently been restructured to take informed decisions on issues ranging from (i) medical emergency planning, (ii) availability of hospitals, isolation and quarantine facility, disease surveillance and testing, (iii) ensuring availability of essential medical equipment, (iv) augmenting human resource and capacity building, (v) supply chain and logistics management, (vi) coordination with private sector, (vii) economic and welfare measures, (viii) information, communications and public awareness, (ix) technology and data management, (x) public grievance and (xi) strategic issues related to lockdown.

He added that video conferences are being regularly held with State Governments and UT administrations to assess the risk, review the preparedness & response mechanisms and finalize technical guidelines. While stating about the travel advisories for domestic and international

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

travel, he informed that under Vande Bharat Mission, a total of 12,69,172 passengers have been brought back to India as reported on 11 September, 2020. He further informed the Members about community surveillance, strategy based containment plans to break the chain of transmission of virus, strengthening of lab network, implementation of three tier arrangement of health facilities, indigenous production capacity of more than 10 lakhs diagnostic kits per day, wider circulation of revised and updated guidelines on clinical management and provisions for investigational therapies for managing severe cases of COVID-19.

He apprised the House about the initiatives launched by the Government to ensure dissemination of the standard treatment protocols and to reduce mortality to maximum extent. These included AIIMS Corona helpline 9971876591 to guide the doctors on medical management; COVID-19 National Teleconsultation Centre (CoNTeC) of AIIMS, Delhi catering to doctor across the country who want to consult AIIMS faculty for the management of COVID-19 patients, as well as to the public in general; tele-consultation facilities to patients for mitigation of their illness and prevention of crowding in clinic, treatment and counseling for care of ill patients by healthcare providers in areas with limited access; a clinical Center of Excellence (CoE) initiative with AIIMS, Delhi, as apex nodal institution and State level CoEs to provide guidance on clinical management protocols and to further disseminate these in their districts; 'eSanjeevani', a web-based comprehensive telemedicine solution being utilized (in 23 States) to extend the reach of specialized healthcare services to masses in both rural areas and isolated communities.

He also talked about a National Clinical Registry on COVID established by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) to provide insights into clinical course of COVID-19 disease; its spectrum and outcome of patients; clinical drug trials, clinical vaccine trials; AYUSH therapeutic options; setting up of COVID-19 biorepositories for researchers and industry for developing diagnostics therapeutics and vaccine; National Expert Group on Vaccine Administration for COVID-19; and contributions of Ministry of AYUSH in management and mitigation of COVID-19 & AYUSH-Sanjivani app.

While stating about the Government support to the States in terms of supplying drugs, ventilators, oxygen cylinders and oxygen concentrators, he interalia informed that in order to identify and train a large number of COVID warriors across sectors and departments for COVID and non-COVID essential services, pooling of manpower resources has been done from Defence, Ayush, National Cadet Corps (NCC), public sector enterprises and private sectors. In addition, training modules have been made available on iGOT – Diksha (online platform) by DoPT to build medical and non-medical manpower and about 18.96 lakh course completions had already taken place. He added that active measures like communication material on social media, Dos & Don'ts on SMSs, caller tune messages, dedicated call center to guide people are functional on regular basis and projects have been initiated by Department of Bio-Technology, Department of Science and Technology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Department of Health Research to understand the virus behavior and to cover the entire chain of scientific and technological solutions holistically for COVID-19 through academia, R&D labs, industry, startups and NGOs.

He further apprised the House that Government of India is regularly coordinating with WHO and has been extending its support to the neighboring SAARC countries in tackling the challenges posed by the COVID-19. India has also played a major role in shaping up G20 and BRICS response to COVID and is proactively identifying gaps and building an Atmanirbhar Bharat that will be able to take challenges of similar pandemics, epidemics and disasters in future. For this purpose, an Expenditure Finance Memorandum of Rs. 65,560.98 crores under Prime Minister Atmanirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana for strengthening research, healthcare and public health infrastructure with particular focus on pandemic management has been placed under consideration.

He also highlighted the importance of community support to control the spread of COVID infection and to break its chain of transmission. He requested Members to create awareness in their respective constituencies for COVID appropriate behavior. The simple public health measures of wearing of mask/face covers, frequent handwashing, respiratory etiquettes, and physical distancing named as “2-gaj ki doori” - a social vaccine, if practiced in a responsible manner, will help us to control/suppress the transmission of COVID-19 infection.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Anand Sharma of Indian National Congress (INC), called COVID pandemic an unprecedented crisis worldwide. He requested the Minister to provide an updated status of BCG booster programme being conducted by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). While appreciating all those involved in ramping up the infrastructure across the country to manage COVID challenges, he requested the Government to strengthen the public health infrastructure and prepare an action plan for the same. While expressing his gratitude to all institutes, organizations, scientists, doctors, nurses who worked tirelessly for managing corona affected population, he drew the attention of the House towards the pathetic situation of migrant laborers after immediate lockdown.

*Participating in the discussion,** Shri Derek O'Brien of the All India Trinamool Congress (AITC), paid tribute to all frontline COVID warriors who lost their lives. He also congratulated the Chief Ministers of all the States in India for leading the COVID battle. He urged the Government to learn from the best practices of all the states like giving insurance cover to allied workers, free COVID testing at doorstep etc. He further raised concerns over issues related to MPLADS fund, PM care Fund, and preparations for conduct of NEET & JEE examinations during COVID times.

Shri Ravi Prakash Verma of Samajwadi Party (SP), *inter alia*, raised concern over the sudden lockdown and its impact on the labourers and workers under reporting of migrants, inadequate infrastructure and insufficient GDP expenditure on public health system, non functioning of Parliament of India during COVID time, anxiety and uncertainty of public due to collapse of economic system, etc.

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Prasanna Acharya, Tiruchi Siva, Ramchandra Prasad Singh Elamaram Kareem, Swapan Dasgupta, Sanjay Raut, Praful Patel, Kanakamedala Ravinder Kumar, Binoy Viswam, G.K. Vasani, Veer Singh, V.Vijayasai Reddy, Sanjay Singh, K.R. Suresh Reddy, Rajeev Chandrashekhar, Ramdas Athawale, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Dr. K. Keshava Rao, Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi, Dr. M. Thambidurai, Dr Santanu Sen, Smt. Jaya Bachchan, Smt. Priyanka Chaturvedi

The Leader of the Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad of Indian National Congress, stated that the Congress Party had raised its concern on the spread of COVID-19, twice in January 2020 and March 2020. He, *inter alia*, gave sector wise broad suggestions about corrective measures for the consideration of Government including dedicated infectious Disease Hospitals and Fever Clinics, to replace the term 'social distancing' with 'physical distancing', to enhance research and public health capacities on urgent basis, to establish four more regional BSL-4 Labs, BSL-3 labs in each medical college and to establish Centre for Disease Control and Health Centre of Diagnostic Facilities at the district and community health level. He further suggested that the Government should think of short term, medium term and long term preparedness plans in consultation with the State Governments like having State and District level Emergency Operations Centers and Emergency Management Teams. He also suggested having an exclusive financing strategy for covering health sector and urged the government to have timely engagement with the manufacturers as well as bilateral dialogues with the vaccine producing countries, to prepare in advance for last mile delivery of vaccine, and to have preparedness plans for deployment of COVID-19 vaccine in future. He also suggested reduction in the price of lifebuoy soap and sanitizer to half, for ease of their access to poor population.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Harsh Vardhan, Minister of Health & Family Welfare thanked all the Members for giving their suggestions and paid tribute to all COVID warriors who lost their lives in managing the spread of virus. He said that the Government had received the warning about the virus from WHO on 7 January, 2020. By 17 January, 2020 the Government had circulated a detailed health preparedness protocols, community surveillance activities protocols and advisories based on the previous experiences of dealing with epidemics and pandemics to all the State governments. He further informed the House about the historical decision of 'public curfew' prior to lockdown, funds made available to State governments, strengthening of manufacturing capacity for medical supplies and human capacity building, travelling arrangements for the migrant workers, and BCG clinical trials etc. In addition, he apprised the House about the status of COVID vaccine production in India. He informed that under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister, an expert group has been constituted for the purpose of planning and research on COVID vaccine. He further informed that more than 40,000 virus samples have been kept in biorepository for research purposes. While talking about initiatives taken by Hon'ble Prime Minister during lockdown, he, *inter alia*, informed the House that even in times of economic slowdown, Hon'ble Prime Minister gave 15000 crore, 1.70 lac crore and 20 lac crore packages for Health, Welfare of Poor and Atmanirbhar Bharat respectively. In 'Pradhan Mantri Gareeb Kalyan Ann Yojana', benefit of 46000 crore rupees has been given to 80 crore people. He also apprised about the funds given under insurance scheme for health workers. He appealed the House to spread awareness among masses about the methods of spread of virus and modes to break the chain of transmission of virus viz. hands hygiene, respiratory etiquettes, importance of wearing masks and following a social vaccine of 'do gaj ki doori'.

Statement on the 'Developments on our borders in Ladakh' by Shri Rajnath Singh, Minister of Defence: The Minister of Defence, Shri Rajnath Singh on 17 September, 2020 made a statement in the House on the 'Developments on our borders in Ladakh'.

The Minister stated that India and China are yet to resolve their boundary question. China does not accept the customary and traditional alignment of the boundary between India and China which is based on well-established geographical principles confirmed by treaties and agreements, as well as historical usage and practice. He stated that the Chinese position that the boundary between the two countries has not been formally delimited, that there exists a traditional customary line formed by the extent of jurisdiction that they claim was exercised historically by each side, and that the two sides have different interpretations of the position of the traditional customary line. Efforts to resolve the boundary issue through discussions during the 1950s-60s could not yield a mutually acceptable solution.

He said that as there is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China, there is no common perception on the entire LAC. Therefore, in order to ensure peace and tranquility in the border areas, especially alongwith LAC, the two countries have concluded a number of agreements and protocols. The agreements also govern the manner in which troops of both sides should operate and deal with situations of face-offs to maintain peace and tranquility.

He informed the House that the Government has an elaborate and time tested coordination mechanism amongst different intelligence agencies including intelligence units of the Central Armed Police Forces and the three armed forces. Apprising the House about the recent developments, he stated that since April, a buildup of troops and armaments by the Chinese side in the border areas adjacent to Eastern Ladakh was noticed. In early May, the Chinese side had taken action to hinder the normal, traditional patrolling pattern of the Indian troops in the Galwan Valley area, which resulted in a face-off. In mid-May the Chinese side made several attempts to transgress the LAC in other parts of the Western Sector that included Kongka La, Gogra and North Bank of Pangong Lake. These attempts were detected early and consequently responded to appropriately by the armed forces.

Despite agreeing to respect and abide by the LAC and not undertake any activity to alter the status quo in meeting held on 6 June, 2020, Chinese side created a violent face off on 15 June, 2020 at Galwan. Even when the discussions were going on, the Chinese side again engaged in provocative military manoeuvres to change the status quo in the South Bank area of Pangong Lake on 29 and 30 August 2020 reflecting disregard and complete violation of various bilateral agreements.

He assured the House that India's borders are fully protected. He also mentioned that due to Government's initiatives to develop border infrastructure, more roads and bridges have been constructed that provided much needed better logistical support for our armed forces, enabling them to be more alert in the border areas. Emphasizing that India remains committed to resolving the current border issues through peaceful dialogue and consultations, he further stated that, detailed discussions were held between the two countries in Moscow. They had reached to an agreement, which, if implemented sincerely and faithfully by the Chinese side, could lead to complete disengagement and restoration of peace and tranquility in the border areas.

Urging the House to unanimously honour the courage and valour of India's Armed Forces, he assured the people of the country that the morale and motivation of the country's Armed

Forces is very high, and the soldiers are committed to overcome any challenge that may come in their way.

Before initiating the discussion, the Chairman, considering the sensitivity of the matter related to national security, advised the Minister of Defence to keep separate meeting with Members for discussions and providing updates on the exact situation at Ladakh and steps taken by the Government for resolving the issues.

In response to the Statement by the Minister, the Members expressed solidarity with the armed forces and appreciated the Government for putting in their efforts in restoring peace with China at the Ladakh Sector.

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Defence thanked the Members of the House for their unanimous support and their confidence in the Government in this regard.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020 and the Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020*: On 20 September, 2020, the Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare; the Minister of Rural Development; and the Minister of Panchayati Raj, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar moved the Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020 and the Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020 for consideration.

He stated that the Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020 which sought to provide for the creation of an ecosystem where the farmers and traders enjoy the freedom of choice relating to sale and purchase of farmers' produce that facilitates remunerative prices through competitive alternative trading channels to promote efficient, transparent and barrier-free inter-State and intra-State trade and commerce of farmers' produce outside the physical premises of markets or deemed markets notified under various State agricultural produce market legislations; to provide a facilitative framework for electronic trading and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

He further requested the House that the Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020 which sought to provide for a national framework on farming agreements that protects and empowers farmers to engage with agri-business firms, processors, wholesalers, exporters or large retailers for farm services and sale of future farming produce at a mutually agreed remunerative price framework in a fair and transparent manner and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, may also be taken into consideration.

* The Bills as passed by Lok Sabha on 17th September, 2020 was placed on the Table of the House on 20th September, 2020. The Bills were discussed together.

He stated that these historic Bills would bring revolutionary change in farmers' lives. He apprised the House that through these Bills, the farmers would have freedom to sell their produce as per their choice of place and price. They would get opportunity to yield expensive crops and get cost assurance during sowing agreements. He interalia informed the House that there was no freedom to the farmers to sell their crops at desired places and at desired prices. Moreover, there were issues related to injustice, lack of transparency in modus operandi of Agricultural Produce & Livestock Market Committee (APMC) and there was no alternative option to APMC for the farmers. He added that these Bills addressed the issues in the agriculture sector and provided for competitiveness in the agriculture market. He gave assurance to the House that these Bills would also follow the past practice of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for procurement and that would be continued in future. He requested the House to consider and pass the Bills.

*Replying to the discussion**, the Minister stated that the farming sector is wide and large population of the country work in this sector. He congratulated the farmers of the country for keeping farming alive even during COVID times when other businesses were adversely affected. He informed the House that these Bills were part of the series of efforts made by the Government in doubling the farmers' income during last six years. Further, he clarified that the apprehensions of the Members about the MSP were baseless and procurement would continue to be done on MSP. He drew the attention of the House towards the fact that the Government had accepted one of the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission, whereby the MSP would be 50 percent profit added to the cost of farmers. Citing the raise in MSP for various agricultural produce in 2019-20 from the year 2015-16, he informed that MSPs of Kharif crops had been declared and MSPs of Rabi crops would be announced soon. Purchase of paddy, wheat, pulses and oilseeds etc. had increased both in terms of quantity and value. He also informed the House that agricultural production and productivity was increasing and farmers were gradually moving towards making profit. He highlighted the Government's efforts in granting a huge package of one lakh crore rupees to the agriculture sector and towards establishing 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) across the country. He was of the view that these Bills will curb corruption in agriculture sector and would ensure payment to farmers within three days.

The Statutory Resolutions disapproving the Ordinance and Bills were negatived. The motions for reference of the Bills to Select Committee were negatived. The motions for consideration of the Bills, were adopted, Clauses etc. were adopted and the Bills were passed.

The Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Bill, 2020**: On 23 September, 2020, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri G. Kishan Reddy moved the motion for

* *Others who took part in the discussion were*: Sarvashri Partap Singh Bajwa, Bhupender Yadav, Derek O'Brien, S.R. Balasubramoniyam, T.K.S. Elangovan, V. Vijayasai Reddy, Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, K.K. Ragesh, Naresh Gujral, M.V. Shreyams Kumar, G.K. Vasan, Abdul Wahab, Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, Praful Patel, Biswajit Daimary, Satish Chandra Misra, Sanjay Raut, Binoy Viswam, Sanjay Singh, Ramdas Athawale, Sushil Kumar Gupta, Tiruchi Siva, Shaktisinh Gohil, Surendra Singh Nagar, Akhilesh Prasad Singh, H.D. Devegowda, Ahmed Patel, Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa, Prof. Ram Gopal Verma, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Dr. K. Keshava Rao, Dr. Amar Patnaik and Ms. Dola Sen.

** The Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha on 22nd September 2020 was placed on the Table of the House on 23rd September 2020.

consideration of the Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Bill, 2020 as passed by Lok Sabha. In the light of the provisions under Section 47 and Section 73 of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, the Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Bill, 2020 has been brought for elaborating the ambit of official languages of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir by including languages spoken by a majority of the population. The said Bill provides— (a) that the Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu, Hindi and English languages shall be the official languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of the Union territory; (b) for the empowerment of the Administrator to appoint different dates for different official purposes or for different areas in the said Union territory; (c) that the English language may continue to be used, for those administrative and legislative purposes in the Union territory for which it was being used before the commencement of the proposed legislation; and (d) that the Administrator may, for the promotion and development of regional languages of the Union territory, take necessary steps to strengthen the existing institutional mechanisms such as the Academy of Art, Culture and Languages in the Union territory and these institutional mechanisms shall make special efforts for promotion and development of Gojri, Pahari and Punjabi languages*.

*Replying to the debate***, the Minister stated that the Jammu and Kashmir Official Language Bill, 2020 has been proposed keeping in mind the aspirations of the people and their demands for decades. He informed the House that the Lieutenant Governor of Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir had also conveyed the demands of the people made earlier to include Kashmiri, Dogri and Hindi, besides Urdu and English as the Official Languages of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The Minister informed the House that since 1954, Jammu and Kashmir had two official languages – Urdu and English. In the last seven decades, the number of people speaking the official languages was very less in proportion to the total population of Jammu and Kashmir. For past seventy years, 74 percent of the people in Jammu and Kashmir province were using Kashmiri and Dogri languages, while Urdu language being one of the official languages of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir was spoken by only 1 percent of the population. He apprised the House that the Government has brought this proposal to correct this imbalance and provide language related rights to 98 percent population of Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. As regards Hindi language, he stated that as per Article 343(1), Hindi is the national language and as all the provisions of Constitution are now applicable to Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, Hindi language has been included in proposed legislation. He also mentioned about the special provisions for promotion and development of local languages in the Bill. In response to queries raised by Members regarding inclusion of Punjabi, Gojri and Pahari languages, he assured that the Government was committed to promote Punjabi, Gojri and Pahari languages and had included provisions in the Bill for development of regional languages through institutional structures in the field of Art and Culture. He also informed the House that there are provisions in the New Education Policy, 2020 to encourage regional and provincial languages. He requested the House to support the Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Bill, 2020.

* Extract from ‘Statement of Objects and Reasons’ of the Bill.

** Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Shamsher Singh Manhas, Naresh Gujral, Ramdas Athawale, Surendra Singh Nagar, Mir Mohammed Fayaz and Shrimati Mamata Mohanta.

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

C. QUESTIONS

During the 252nd Session, 5362 notices of Unstarred Questions were received and 1567 Questions were listed. The total number of Questions received in Hindi was 548. There was no Question Hour during the 252nd Session and only notices of Unstarred Questions were dealt with and admitted/listed.

Daily average of Questions: The list of Unstarred Questions for 22 September 2020 and 23 September 2020 contained 138 and 149 Questions, respectively. Rest of the lists of Unstarred Questions contained 160 Questions each.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: Not applicable (N/A)

Short Notice Questions: Not applicable (N/A)

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Pranab Mukherjee, Hiphei, M.V. Rajasekharan, Sanatan Bisi, Basant Kumar Das, R.T. Gopalan, Bhabani Charan Pattanayak, Ajit P.K. Jogi, Vishwa Bandhu Gupta, Bishnu Charan Das, Ram Awadesh Singh, Shyamal Chakraborty, Nandi Yellaiah, Narendra Kumar Swain, Dr. (Smt.) Kapila Vatsyayan, Shrimati Saroj Dubey, Shrimati Naznin Faruque, all former Members and Sarvashri Beni Prasad Verma, M.P. Veerendra Kumar, Amar Singh, Ashok Gasti, all sitting Members and Pandit Jasraj, a renowned Indian classical vocalist.

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

SESSIONAL REVIEW

STATE LEGISLATURES

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Thirteenth Session of the Fourteenth Assam Legislative Assembly commenced on 31 August 2020 and was adjourned *sine die* on 3 September 2020. There were 4 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session Twenty-four Bills were introduced, considered and passed.

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

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Fourth part of the First Session of the Seventh Delhi Legislative Assembly commenced on 14 September 2020 and was adjourned *sine die* on the same day.

Legislative Business: During the Session the Delhi Goods & Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2020 was introduced, considered and passed.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Army Personnel who were killed in action at the border with China in Ladakh; Shri Pranab Mukherjee, former President of India; Sarvashri Swaroop Chand Rajan, Mahendar Yadav; and Balbir Singh all former Members of the Delhi Legislative Assembly.

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY***

The Twelfth Session of the Seventh Goa Legislative Assembly commenced on 27 July 2020 and was adjourned *sine die* on the same day.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following four Bills were introduced, considered and passed. (i) The Goa Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 2020; (ii) The Goa Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 2020; (iii) The Goa Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020; (iv) The Goa (Recovery of Arrears of Tax through Settlement) (Amendment) Bill, 2020; (v) The Goa Value Added Tax (Twelfth Amendment) Bill, 2020; (vi) The Factories (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2020; (vii) The Goa Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2020; (viii) The Indian Stamp (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2020; (ix) The Industrial Disputes (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2020; (x) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2020; (xi) The Goa

* Material contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly Secretariat

*** Material contributed by the Goa Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2020; (xii) The Goa Motor Vehicles Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 2020; and (xiii) The Court Fees (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2020.

Financial Business: The Demands for Grants for the year 2020-2021 were moved, voted and passed and the corresponding the Goa Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2020 relating to the Budget for the year 2020-2021 was introduced, considered and passed.

The Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2020-2021 (First Batch) was presented, moved, put to vote and passed and the corresponding the Goa Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 2020 was introduced, considered and passed.

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

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Twentieth Session of the Fourteenth Kerala Legislative Assembly commenced on 24 August 2020 and was adjourned *sine die* on the same day.

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

MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Sixth Session of the Eighth Mizoram Legislative Assembly commenced on 1 September 2020 and was adjourned *sine die* on 3 September 2020. There were 3 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following four Bills were introduced, considered and passed. (i) The Mizoram (Containment and Prevention of the Spread of Covid-19) Bill, 2020; (ii) The Mizoram Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2020; (iii) The Mizoram Goods and Services Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2020; (iv) The Mizoram Shops and Establishments (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Amendment) Bill, 2020; (v) The Mizoram State Sports Council (Amendment) Bill, 2020; (vi) The Mizoram Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2020; (vii) The Court Fees (Mizoram Amendment) Bill, 2020; (viii) The Mizoram Salaries, Allowances and Pension of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2020.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, former President of India; Sarvashri F. Sapa, J. Lawmzuala,

* Material contributed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Mizoram Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Lawmkima all former Members of Mizoram Legislative Assembly and Sarvashri Hiphei and Rokamlova both former Speakers of the Mizoram Legislative Assembly.

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Sixth Session of the Thirteenth Nagaland Legislative Assembly commenced on 13 August 2020 and was adjourned *sine die* on the same day.

Legislative Business: During the Session the Nagaland Goods & Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2020 was introduced, considered and passed.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Kakheho Sukhalu and Noklem Konyak, Dr. T. Myingthungo Lotha, Rev. Lhousuohie Mhasi, and Er. Sualemba all former Members of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly.

* Material contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat

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APPENDIX – I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	14.9.2020 to 23.9.2020
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	10
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	60 Hours
4. TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/ FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	3 Hours and 15 Minutes
5. HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS	23 Hours
6. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	14
(ii) Introduced	16
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha	05
(iv) Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ Recommendation and laid on the Table	Nil
(v) Discussed	25
(vi) Passed	25
(vii) Withdrawn	04
(viii) Negatived	Nil
(ix) Part-discussed	Nil
(x) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	03
(xi) Pending at the end of the Session	06
7. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	No day was allotted for transaction of Private Member's Business during the Session
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	--
(ii) Introduced	--
(iii) Discussed	--
(iv) Passed	--
(v) Withdrawn	--
(vi) Negatived	--
(vii) Part-discussed	--
(viii) Pending at the end of the Session	--

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	183
10. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	370
11. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
(i) Notice received	41
(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	40
14. ADJOURNMENT MOTION	
(i) Notice received	Nil
(ii) Brought before the House	Nil
(iii) Admitted	Nil
15. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED BY WAY OF CALLING ATTENTION	Nil
16. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	Nil
17. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	No day was allotted for transaction of Private Member's Business during the Session

(i) Notice received	--
(ii) Admitted	--
(iii) Moved/Discussed	--
(iv) Adopted	--
(v) Negatived	--
(vi) Part-discussed	--
18. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	01
(ii) Admitted	01
(iii) Moved & Discussed	01
(iv) Adopted	01
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
19. PRIVILEGES MOTIONS	
(i) Notice received	17
(ii) Brought before the House	12
(iii) Consent withheld by Speaker	08
(iv) Observation made by Speaker	04
20. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITOR PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	Nil
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION	Nil
22. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	Nil
(ii) Un-starred	2300
(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	2	2
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	-	-
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	-	-
iv)	Committee on Estimates	4	5
v)	Committee on Ethics	2	-
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	9	10
vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	-	-
viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	2	9
ix)	Committee on Petitions	5	9
x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	-	-
xi)	Committee of Privileges	4	-
xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	11	7
xiii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	4	
xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	6	4
xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	4	4
xvi)	General Purposes Committee	-	-
xvii)	House Committee (a) Accommodation Sub-Committee (b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	1	-
xviii)	Library Committee	1	-
xix)	Railway Convention Committee	-	-
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	4	-
ii)	Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	1	-
iii)	Committee on Coal & Steel	4	7
iv)	Committee on Defence	1	-
v)	Committee on Energy	2	-
vi)	Committee on External Affairs	-	1
vii)	Committee on Finance	4	12
viii)	Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	1	-
ix)	Committee on Information Technology	3	-
x)	Committee on Labour	6	2
xi)	Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas	6	-
xii)	Committee on Railways	1	-
xiii)	Committee on Rural Development	1	-
xiv)	Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment	3	4
xv)	Committee on Urban Development	3	2
xvi)	Committee on Water Resources	2	-

APPENDIX II

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

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	14.9.2020 to 23.9.2020
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	10
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	39 Hours and 28 Minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	Nil
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	32
(ii)	Introduced	06
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	18*
(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	Nil
(ix)	Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(x)	Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	Nil
(xi)	Discussed	23 [§]
(xii)	Passed	25
(xiii)	Withdrawn	01
(xiv)	Negatived	Nil
(xv)	Part-discussed	Nil
(xvi)	Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	02

* The Message regarding the Major Port Authorities Bill, 2020 passed by Lok Sabha on 23rd September 2020 was received on 24th September, 2020 and notified in Parliamentary Bulletin Part-II dated 1st October, 2020.

[#] The Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2020 as introduced and pending in the Lok Sabha was referred to the DRPSC on Health and Family Welfare.

[§] The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2020 and the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2020 were returned without discussion.

(xvii)	Discussion postponed	Nil
(xviii)	Pending at the end of the Session	30
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS		
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	95
(ii)	Introduced	Nil
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	Nil
(iv)	Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
(v)	Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(vi)	Discussed	Nil
(vii)	Withdrawn	Nil
(viii)	Passed	Nil
(ix)	Negatived	Nil
(x)	Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi)	Part-discussed	Nil
(xii)	Discussion postponed/adjourned/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	01*
(xvi)	Pending at the end of the Session	94
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of urgent public importance)		
(i)	Notices received	08
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Discussions held	Nil
8. NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance)		
(i)	Statement made by Ministers	Nil
(ii)	Half-an-hour discussions held	Nil

* One Bill of Ronald Sapa Tiau was removed from the Register of Pending Bills in the Rajya Sabha consequent upon the expiration of membership of the Member on 18th July, 2020.

Note: No Private Members Legislative Business was scheduled to be taken up during the 252nd Session of Rajya Sabha.

9.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	13
	(ii) Admitted	13
	(iii) Moved	13
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Negatived	13
	(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
10.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	Nil
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
11.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION	
	(i) Received	Nil
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(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	01
	(ii) Admitted	01
	(iii) Moved & discussed	01
	(iv) Adopted	01
	(v) Part-discussed	Nil
13.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
	(i) Received	06
	(ii) Admitted	02
	(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	2264
17.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	5325
18.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	-
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	-
20.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i)	Starred	Nil
(ii)	Unstarred	1567
(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 July to 30 th September 2020	No. of Reports presented during 252 nd Session of the Rajya Sabha
(i) Business Advisory Committee	01	Nil
(ii) Committee of Privileges	Nil	Nil

(iii)	Committee on Ethics	01	Nil
(iv)	Committee on Government Assurances	Nil	Nil
(v)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	Nil	Nil
(vi)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	01	01
(vii)	Committee on Petitions	02	01
(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	03
(xi)	General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
(xii)	House Committee	Nil	Nil

DEPARTMENT RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

(i)	Commerce	06	01
(ii)	Health and Family Welfare	04	Nil
(iii)	Home Affairs	02	Nil
(iv)	Human Resource Development	Nil	Nil
(v)	Industry	05	Nil
(vi)	Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	02	Nil
(vii)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	02	Nil
(viii)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	04	04

23. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE 25

24. PETITIONS PRESENTED Nil

25. NAMES OF NEW MEMBER SWORN IN

Sl. No.	Name of Members Sworn	Party Affiliation	Date on which Sworn
1.	Shri Ayodhya Rami Reddy	YSRCP	22.07.2020
2.	Shri Subhas Chandra Bose Pilli	YSRCP	22.07.2020
3.	Shri Venkataramana Rao	YSRCP	22.07.2020
4.	Shri Nabam Rebia	BJP	22.07.2020
5.	Shri Biswajit Daimary	BPF	22.07.2020
6.	Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita	BJP	22.07.2020
7.	Shri Prem Chand Gupta	RJD	22.07.2020
8.	Shri Harivansh	JD(U)	22.07.2020

9.	Shri A. D. Singh	RJD	22.07.2020
10.	Shri Ram Nath Thakur	JD(U)	22.07.2020
11.	Shri Vivek Thakur	BJP	22.07.2020
12.	Shri K. T. S. Tulsi	INC	22.07.2020
13.	Shri Narhari Amin	DMK	22.07.2020
14.	Shrimati Ramilaben Bara	BJP	22.07.2020
15.	Shri Abhay Bharadwaj	BJP	22.07.2020
16.	Shri Shaktisinh Gohil	INC	22.07.2020
17.	Shri Ram Chander Jangra	BJP	22.07.2020
18.	Shri Deepender Singh Hooda	INC	22.07.2020
19.	Shrimati Indu Bala Goswami	BJP	22.07.2020
20.	Shri Deepak Prakash	BJP	22.07.2020
21.	Shri Ashok Gasti	BJP	22.07.2020
22.	Shri Iranna Kadadi	BJP	22.07.2020
23.	Shri Mallikarjun Kharge	INC	22.07.2020
24.	Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia	BJP	22.07.2020
25.	Shri Divijaya Singh	INC	22.07.2020
26.	Dr. Sumer Singh Solanki	BJP	22.07.2020
27.	Shri Ramdas Athawale	RPI (Athwale)	22.07.2020
28.	Shri Chh. Udayanraje Bhonsle	BJP	22.07.2020
29.	Shrimati Priyanka Chaturvedi	SS	22.07.2020
30.	Dr. Bhagwat Karad	BJP	22.07.2020
31.	Shri Sharad Pawar	NCP	22.07.2020
32.	Shri Rajeev Satav	INC	22.07.2020
33.	Shri Maharaja Sanajaoba Leishemba	BJP	22.07.2020
34.	Shri K. Vanlalvena	MNF	22.07.2020
35.	Shri Muzibulla Khan	BJD	22.07.2020
36.	Shri Sujeet Kumar	BJD	22.07.2020
37.	Shrimati Mamata Mohanta	BJD	22.07.2020
38.	Shri Subhash Chandra Singh	BJD	22.07.2020
39.	Shri Neeraj Dangi	INC	22.07.2020
40.	Shri Rajendra Gehlot	BJP	22.07.2020
41.	Shri K.C. Venugopal	INC	22.07.2020
42.	Shri K.P. Munusamy	AIADMK	22.07.2020
43.	Shri M. Thambidurai	AIADMK	22.07.2020
44.	Shri G.K. Vasani	TMC(M)	22.07.2020
45.	Shri Bikash Rajan	CPI(M)	22.07.2020

46.	Shri Parimal Nathwani	YSRCP	09.09.2020
47.	Shri Ajit Kumar Bhuyan	IND	14.09.2020
48.	Shrimati Phulo Devi Netam	INC	14.09.2020
49.	Shri Shibu Soren	JMM	14.09.2020
50.	Shri MV. Shreyams Kumar	LJD	14.09.2020
51.	Dr. Fauzia Khan	NCP	14.09.2020
52.	Dr. Wanweiroy Kharlikhi	NPP	14.09.2020
53.	Shri N.R. Elango	DMK	14.09.2020
54.	Shri Anthiyur P. Selvarasu	DMK	14.09.2020
55.	Shri Tiruchi Siva	DMK	14.09.2020
56.	Dr. K. Keshava Rao	TRS	14.09.2020
57.	Shri K.R. Suresh Reddy	TRS	14.09.2020
58.	Shri Syed Zafar Islam	BJP	14.09.2020
59.	Shri Jaiprakash Nishad	BJP	14.09.2020
60.	Shrimati Arpita Ghosh	AITC	14.09.2020
61.	Shri Dinesh Trivedi	AITC	14.09.2020
62.	Shrimati Mausam Noor	AITC	16.09.2020
63.	Shri H.D. Devegowda	JD(S)	20.09.2020

26. OBITUARY REFERENCES

Sl. No.	Name	Sitting Member/Ex-Member
1.	Shri Pranab Mukherjee	Former President of India
2.	Shri Beni Prasad Verma	sitting Member
3.	Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar	sitting Member
4.	Shri Amar Singh	sitting Member
5.	Shri Hiphei	ex-Member
6.	Shri M.V. Rajasekharan	ex-Member
7.	Shri Sanatan Bisi	ex-Member
8.	Shri Basant Kumar Das	ex-Member
9.	Shri R.T. Gopalan	ex-Member
10.	Shri Bhabani Charan Pattanayak	ex-Member
11.	Shri Ajit P.K. Jogi	ex-Member
12.	Smt. Saroj Dubey	ex-Member
13.	Shri Vishwa Bandhu Gupta	ex-Member
14.	Shri Bishnu Charan Das	ex-Member
15.	Shri Ram Awadesh Singh	ex-Member
16.	Shri Shyamal Chakraborty	ex-Member

17. Shri Nandi Yellaiah ex-Member
18. Shri Narendra Kumar Swain ex-Member
19. Pandit Jasraj renowned Indian Classical Vocalist
20. Shri Ashok Gasti sitting-Member
21. Dr. (Smt.) Kapila Vatsyayan ex-Member
22. Shrimati Naznin Faruque ex-Member

APPENDIX III
STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

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.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	31.8.2020 to 3.9.2020	4	24(24)	-	129(128)	56(56)	-
Bihar L.A.	3.8.2020 to 3.8.2020	1	13(13)	-	191(152)	28(28)	12(4)
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.	25.8.2020 to 28.8.2020	4	12(12)	-	304(256)	275(239)	-
Goa L.A.	27.7.2020 to 27.7.2020	1	13(13)	-	49(49)	138(138)	-
Gujarat L.A.	21.9.2020 to 25.9.2020	6	20(20)	-	-	199(144)	40(9)
Haryana L.A.	26.8.2020 to 26.8.2020	1	13(12)	-	353(198)	87(57)	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	7.8.2020 to 18.8.2020	10	12(12)	-	547(424)	264(214)	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.A.	21.9.2020 to 26.9.2020	6	35(36)	-	120(120)	1840(1840)	-
Karnataka L.C.	21.9.2020 to 27.9.2020	7	(37)	-	1025(120)	1252(2157)	-
Kerala L.A.	24.8.2020 to 24.8.2020	1	3(3)	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	21.9.2020 to 21.9.2020	1	8(8)	-	391(375)	359(339)	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

Maharashtra L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.	1.9.2020 to 3.9.2020	3	8(8)	-	239(237)	58(58)	-
Nagaland L.A.	13.8.2020 to 13.8.2020	1	1(1)	-	12(11)	16(16)	-
Odisha L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab L.A.	28.8.2020 to 28.8.2020	1	7(7)	-	219(60)	118(55)	-
Rajasthan L.A.	14.8.2020 to 24.8.2020	3	11(13)	-	622(613)	927(899)	-
Sikkim L.A.	21.8.2020 to 21.8.2020	1	9(9)	-	-	8(8)	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.A.	7.9.2020 to 16.9.2020	8	12(12)	-	180(118)	(21)	-
Telangana L.C.	7.9.2020 to 16.9.2020	8	(12)	-	135(112)	1(1)	1(1)
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	20.8.2020 to 22.8.2020	3	27(27)	-	408(75)	150(376)	99(17)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	9.9.2020 to 9.9.2020	1	-	-	-	-	-
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.	14.9.2020 to 14.9.2020	1	1(1)	-	-	-	-
Puducherry L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** 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 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	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.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A..**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	2(2)	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4(4)	-	-	-
Bihar L.A.	-	8(7)	7(7)	9	-	8	8	8	8	-	7	8	8(8)	-	-	88(3) ^(a)
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.	1(1)	1(6)	-	1	-	1(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4(20)	-	-	2(6) ^(b)
Goa L.A.	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	1(1)	8	2	-	-	4(2)	1	2	4	-	1	-	8	-	-	10(1) ^(c)
Haryana L.A.	1(1)	13	12	-	4	14	13	12	-	-	1	-	18	-	-	40 ^(d)
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	-	-	-	6	10(7)	4	-	11(2)	-	-	-	10(35)	-	-	31(15) ^(e)
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.A.	1	8	7	-	7(1)	4	5	8(1)	7	-	7	1	7(1)	-	5(1)	25(2) ^(f)
Karnataka L.C.	1	10	9	1(1)	8	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala L.A.	-	-	3	-	-	-	(1)	-	9	-	3	1	1	-	-	23(29) ^(g)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(57) ^(h)

** 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.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya L.A.	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3 ^(l)
Mizoram L.A.	1(1)	2(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9(3)	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	-	3	-	-	1	2(4)	1	-	1(1)	-	-	-	1(3)	-	-	-
Odisha L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab L.A.	1(1)	5	8	-	7	6	5	9	6	-	1	1	7	3(1)	-	19 ^(l)
Rajasthan L.A.	2(2)	5	11	-	4	2	10	16	17	-	-	10	12	-	-	45 ^(k)
Sikkim L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.A.	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.C.	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	-	1(6)	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(9)	-	-	1(4) ^(l)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNION TERRITORIES																

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

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

Delhi L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	21 ^(m)
Puducherry L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- (a) Question and Calling Attention Committee-7, Zila Parishad & Panchayati Raj Committee-9, Nivedan Committee-8, Internal Resource Committee-8, Women & Child Welfare Committee-8, Agricultural Development Industries Committee-8, Tourism Development Committee-8, Zero Hour Committee-7(2), Ethics Committee-8, Minority Welfare Committee-8(1) and Environment Conservation and Pollution Control Committee-9
- (b) Committee relating to the Exam of the Papers laid on the table-1(1) and Women & Children Welfare Committee-1(5)
- (c) Members Pay & Allowance Rules Committee-1, Panchayati Raj Committee-4, Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-3(1) and Papers Laid on the Table Committee-2
- (d) Subject Committee on Education, Technical Education, Vocational Education, Medical Education & Health Services-13, Committee on Public Works, Irrigation, Power & Public Works-12 and Committee on Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institutions-15
- (e) Welfare Committee-10(3), Public Administration Committee-5(3), Human Development Committee-5(4), General Development Committee-6(2) and Rural Planning Committee-5(3)
- (f) Committee on Welfare of women and Children-5, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-4, Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities-8(1) and Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-8(1)
- (g) Committee on Environment-2(1), Committee on the Welfare of Women, Transgenders, Children & Differently Abled--1, Committee on the Welfare of Youth an Youth Affairs-2, Committee on Official Language-1 and Subject Committee-17(28)
- (h) Committee on Paper Laid on the Table-(57)
- (i) Committee on Environment-3
- (j) Other Committees-1, Committee on Papers Laid/To be laid on the Table of the House-1, Committee on Question & References-6, Committee on Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institutions-9, and Committee of the House regarding Shri Deshmesh Link Canal-2
- (k) Women & Child Welfare Committee-4, Question & Reference Committee-11, Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes--10, Committee on Welfare of Minorities-5, Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institution-8, Committee on Environment-5 and Committee on Ethics-2
- (l) Committee Relating to Examination of Audit Reports of the Local Bodies of the State-1(4)

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

(m) Committee on Peace & Harmony-2, Committee on Welfare of Minorities-7, Committee on Unauthorised Colonies-3, Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms & Contemptuous Behaviour by Govt. Officers with MLAs-1, Committee on Welfare of Students and Youth-1, Committee on Women and Child Welfare-1, Committee on Salary & Other Allowances-1, Department Related Standing Committee on Development-1, Department Related Standing Committee on Administrative Matters-2 and Department Related Standing Committee on Public Utilities & Civic Amenities-2

Joint/Select Committee:

Karnataka Legislative Assembly- On the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike Bill 2020-5(1)

APPENDIX - IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1.	The Aircraft (Amendment) Bill, 2020	19.9.2020
2.	The National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2020	20.9.2020
3.	The National Commission for Homeopathy Bill, 2020	20.9.2020
4.	The Institute of Teaching and Research in Ayurveda Bill, 2020	21.9.2020
5.	The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020	23.9.2020
6.	The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2020	23.9.2020
7.	The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2020	24.9.2020
8.	The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, 2020	24.9.2020
9.	The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020	24.9.2020
10.	The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2020	26.9.2020
11.	The Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Bill, 2020	26.9.2020
12.	The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2020	25.9.2020
13.	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2020	25.9.2020
14.	The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2020	25.9.2020
15.	The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2020	25.9.2020
16.	The Indian Institutes of Information Technology Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020	28.9.2020
17.	The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2020	28.9.2020
18.	The Bilateral Netting of Qualified Financial Contracts Bill, 2020	28.9.2020
19.	The Rashtriya Raksha University Bill, 2020	28.9.2020
20.	The National Forensic Sciences University Bill, 2020	28.9.2020
21.	The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2020	28.9.2020
22.	The Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Bill, 2020	28.9.2020
23.	The Industrial Relations Code, 2020	28.9.2020
24.	The Code on Social Security, 2020	28.9.2020
25.	The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020	28.9.2020
26.	The Taxation and Other Laws (Relaxation and Amendment of Certain Provisions) Bill, 2020	29.9.2020
27.	The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2020	29.9.2020

APPENDIX-V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

ASSAM

1. The Moran Autonomous Council Bill, 2020.
2. The Matak Autonomous Council Bill, 2020.
3. The Mamatapur Autonomous Council Bill, 2020.
4. The Assam Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
5. The Assam Taxation (Liquidation of Arrear Dues) (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
6. The Assam Goods and Service Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
7. The Assam Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
8. The Assam Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
9. The Assam College Employees (Provincialisation) (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
10. The Birangana Sati Sadhani Rajyik Vishwavidyalaya Bill, 2020.
11. The Assam Agricultural Produce & Livelistock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020.
12. The Factories (Assam Second Amendment) Bill, 2020.
13. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2020.
14. The Industrial Disputes (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2020.
15. The Factories (Assam Second Amendment) Bill, 2020.
16. The Assam Inland Water Transport Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
17. The Assam Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Bill, 2020.
18. The Assam Skill University Bill, 2020.
19. The Assam Heritage (Tangible) Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Maintenance Bill, 2020.
20. The Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2020.
21. The National Law Universtiy and Judicial Academy, Assam (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
22. The Guwahati Metropolitan Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
23. The Assam State Capital Region Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
24. The Assam Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 2020.

BIHAR

1. *Bihar Lok Shikayat Nivaran Adhikar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.*
2. *Bihar Maal aur Seva Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.*
3. *Bihar Maal aur Seva Kar (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.*
4. *Bihar Karadhan Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.*
5. *Bihar Karadhan Vidhi (Samaya-Seema Pravadhano ka Shithilikaran) Vidheyak, 2020.*
6. *Bihar Madhyanishedh aur Utpad (Sanshodhan avam Vidhimanyakaran) Vidheyak, 2020.*
7. *Bihar Lok Karya Samvida Vivad Maadhyastham Nyayadhikaran (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.*
8. *Bihar Krishi Bhumi (Gair Krishi Prayojano ke liye Samparivartan) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.*
9. *Bihar Nagarpalika (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.*
10. *Theka Shram (Viniyaman aur Utsadan) (Bihar Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.*
11. *Audhyogik Vivad (Bihar Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.*
12. *Karkhana (Bihar Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.*
13. *Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-3) Vidheyak, 2020.*

CHHATTISGARH

1. Chhattisgarh Bhada Niyantaran (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.
2. Chhattisgarh Nagar Palika (Sanshodhan) Vidhyak, 2020.
3. Chhattisgarh Vidhan Sabha Sadasya Vetan, Bhatta tatha Pension (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.
4. Chhattisgarh Sahkari Society (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.
5. Chhattisgarh Ashaskiya Vidyalaya Fees Viniyaman Vidheyak, 2020.
6. Chhattisgarh Rajya Pichda Varg Ayog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.
7. Chhattisgarh Rajya Alp Sankhyak Ayog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.
8. Chhattisgarh Rajya Anusuchit Jati Ayog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.
9. Chhattisgarh Rajya Anusuchit Janjati Ayog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.
10. Chhattisgarh Maal aur Seva Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.
11. Chhattisgarh Vishvavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.
12. Chhattisgarh Viniyog (No. 3) Vidheyak, 2020.

GOA

1. The Goa Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2019.
2. The Goa Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2019.
3. The Goa Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020.
4. The Goa (Recovery of Arrears of Tax through Settlement) (Amendment) Bill, 2020.

5. The Goa Value Added Tax (Twelfth Amendment) Bill, 2020.
6. The Factories (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2020.
7. The Goa Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
8. The Indian Stamp (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2020.
9. The Industrial Disputes (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2020.
10. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2020.
11. The Goa Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
12. The Goa Motor Vehicles Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 2020.
13. The Court Fees (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2020.

GUJARAT

1. The Gujarat Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Bill, 2020.
2. The Small Cause Courts Laws (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2020.
3. The Registration (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2020.
4. The Gujarat Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
5. The Gujarat Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
6. The Gujarat Salaries and Allowances of Members, Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly, Ministers and Leader of the Opposition Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
7. The Labour Laws (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2020.
8. The Industrial Disputes (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2020.
9. The Factories (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2020.
10. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2020.
11. The Gujarat Land Grabbing (Prohibition) Bill, 2020.
12. The Gujarat Prevention of Anti-Social Activities (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
13. The Gujarat Fisheries (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
14. The Gujarat Goonda and Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Bill, 2020.
15. The Gujarat Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
16. The Gujarat Molasses (Control) (Repeal) Bill, 2020.
17. The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2020.
18. The Gujarat Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
19. The Ambaji Area Development and Pilgrimage Tourism Governance Bill, 2020.
20. The Gujarat Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Bill, 2020.

HARYANA

1. The Haryana Rural Development (Amendment) Bill, 2020

2. The Haryana Management of Civic Amenities and Infrastructure Deficient Municipal Areas (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 2020.
3. The Haryana Lifts and Escalators (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
4. The Haryana Municipal Corporation Amendment Bill, 2020.
5. The Haryana Municipal Amendment Bill, 2020.
6. The Haryana Fire Service (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
7. The Haryana Municipal Entertainment Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
8. The Haryana Development and Regulation of Urban Areas (Second Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2020.
9. The Haryana Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
10. The Haryana Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2020.
11. The Haryana Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
12. The Haryana Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2020.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. The Himachal Pradesh Registration of Money Lenders (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
2. The Himachal Pradesh War Awards (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
3. The Industrial Disputes (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2020.
4. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Himachal Pradesh Amendment Bill, 2020.
5. The Factories (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2020.
6. The Himachal Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
7. The Himachal Pradesh Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
8. The Himachal Pradesh Regulation of Salaries and Allowances of Different Categories in certain Exigencies Bill, 2020.
9. The Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development and Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
10. The Himachal Pradesh Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
11. The Himachal Pradesh Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
12. The Himachal Pradesh Motor Vehicle Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2020.

KARNATAKA

1. The Karnataka Prohibition of Beggary (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
2. The Karnataka Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
3. The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances and Certain Other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
4. The Karnataka Lokayukta (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020.
5. The Karnataka Town and Country Planning (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020.

6. The Karnataka State Civil Services (Prohibition of Absorption of the Services of the Employees of Establishments in Public Sector into Public Services) Bill, 2020.
7. The Karnataka Industries (Facilitation) (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
8. The Kannada University and Certain Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
9. The Karnataka State Open University (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
10. The Karnataka Regulation of Stone Crushers (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
11. The Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
12. The Karnataka Private Medical Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
13. The Karnataka State Universities and Certain Other Law (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020.
14. The Karnataka Land Grabbing Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
15. The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
16. The Karnataka Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020.
17. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
18. The Karnataka Epidemic Diseases Bill, 2020.
19. The Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020.
20. The Karnataka State Civil Service (Regulation of Transfer of Staff of Department of Collegiate Education) (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
21. The Karnataka State Civil Service (Regulation of Transfer of Staff of Department of Technical Education (Repeal) (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
22. Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
23. The Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
24. The Bangalore Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
25. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2020.
26. The Karnataka Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
27. The Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
28. The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation and Development) (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
29. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020.
30. The Industrial Disputes and Certain Other Laws (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2020.
31. Lakkundi Heritage Area Development Authority Bill, 2020.
32. The Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Third Amendment) Bill, 2020.
33. The Karnataka State Civil Services (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
34. The Karnataka Town and Country Planning (Third Amendment) Bill, 2020.
35. The Karnataka Town and Country Planning (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2020.

KERALA

1. The Kerala Finance Bill, 2020.
2. The Kerala Finance Bill (No. 2) Bill, 2020.
3. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2020.

MADHYA PRADESH

1. *Madhya Pradesh Sahukar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.*
2. *Madhya Pradesh Vet (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.*
3. *Madhya Pradesh Maal aur Seva Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.*
4. *Madhya Pradesh Nagar Palika Vidhi (Tritiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.*
5. *Madhya Pradesh Anusuchit Janjati Rin Vimukti Vidheyak, 2020.*
6. *Madhya Pradesh Vitta Vidheyak, 2020.*
7. *Madhya Pradesh Viniyog Vidheyak, 2020.*
8. *Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Krimank-2) Vidheyak, 2020.*

MIZORAM

1. The Mizoram (Containment and Prevention of the Spread of Covid-19) Bill, 2020.
2. The Mizoram Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
3. The Mizoram Goods and Services Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2020.
4. The Mizoram Shops and Establishments (Regulation and Employment and Conditions of Service) (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
5. The Mizoram State Sports Council (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
6. The Mizoram Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
7. The Court Fees (Mizoram Amendment) Bill, 2020.
8. The Mizoram Salaries, Allowances and Pension of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2020.

NAGALAND

1. The Nagaland Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2020.

PUNJAB

1. The Sri Guru Teg Bahadur State University of Law, Punjab Bill, 2020.
2. The Punjab Good Conduct Prisoners (Temporary Release) Amendment Bill, 2020.
3. The Punjab Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020.
4. The Punjab Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2020.
5. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2020.

6. The Industrial Disputes (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2020.
7. The Punjab Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020.

RAJASTHAN

1. The Rajasthan Rehabilitation of Beggars of Indigents (Amendment) bill, 2020.
2. Rajasthan Madarsa Board Bill, 2020.
3. The Rajasthan Legislative Assembly (Officers and Members Emoluments and Pension) (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
4. The Rajasthan Special Courts (Repeal) Bill, 2020.
5. The Rajasthan Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020.
6. The Rajasthan Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
7. The Rajasthan Epidemic Diseases Bill, 2020.
8. The Rajasthan Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
9. The Rajasthan Goods and Services Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 2020.
10. The Rajasthan Police (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
11. The Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Markets (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020.
12. The Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
13. The Rajasthan Imposition of Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 2020.

SIKKIM

1. The Sikkim Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
2. The Sikkim Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
3. The Sikkim Appropriation Bill, 2020.
4. The Sikkim Forests, Water Courses and Road Reserve (Preservation and Protection) (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
5. The Board of Open Schooling & Skill Education Sikkim Bill, 2020.
6. Khangchendzonga Buddhist University, Sikkim Bill, 2020.
7. The Sikkim Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
8. The Sikkim Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
9. Sikkim Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Bill, 2020.

TELANGANA

1. The Telangana Rights in Land and Pattadar Pass Books Bill, 2020.
2. The Telangana Abolition of the Posts of Village Revenue Officers Bill, 2020.
3. The Telangana Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
4. The Telangana Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2020.

5. The Telangana Disaster and Public Health Emergency (Special Provision) Bill, 2020.
6. The Telangana Public Employment (Regulation of Superannuation) (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
7. The Telangana Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
8. The Telangana State Private Universities (Establishments and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
9. The Telangana Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020.
10. The Telangana State Building Permission Approval and Self Certification Bill, 2020.
11. The Telangana Court-fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
12. The Telangana Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2020.

UTTAR PRADESH

1. The Uttar Pradesh Recovery of Damage to Public and Private Property Bill, 2020.
2. The Uttar Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
3. The Uttar Pradesh Ministers (Salaries, Allowances and Miscellaneous Provision) (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
4. The Uttar Pradesh State Legislatures (Members' Emoluments and Pension) (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
5. The Uttar Pradesh Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
6. The Uttar Pradesh Goods & Services Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020.
7. The Uttar Pradesh Public Health and Epidemic Diseases Control Bill, 2020.
8. The Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
9. The Uttar Pradesh Prevention of Cow Slaughter (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
10. The Uttar Pradesh Self Independent School (Fee Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
11. The Uttar Pradesh Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
12. The Uttar Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020.
13. The Uttar Pradesh National Law University, Prayagraj Bill, 2020.
14. The Uttar Pradesh Special Security Force Bill, 2020.
15. The Uttar Pradesh Goods & Services Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 2020.
16. The Uttar Pradesh Industrial Area Development (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
17. The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2020.
18. The Uttar Pradesh Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2020.

19. Krishi Utpadan Mandi (The Uttar Pradesh Second Amendment)Vidheyak, 2020.
20. The Prisons (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2020.
21. THE Factories (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2020.
22. The Uttar Pradesh Industrial Disputes (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020.
23. The Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
24. The Uttar Pradesh Repealing Bill, 2020.
25. The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020.
26. The Uttar Pradesh Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Bill, 2020.
27. The Uttar Pradesh Government Property (Management Disposal) Bill, 2020.

APPENDIX-VI

**ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND
STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD
1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

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 Taxation and other Laws (Relaxation of certain provisions) Ordinance, 2020	31.3.2020	14.9.2020	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
2.	The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	7.4.2020	14.9.2020	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
3.	The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	9.4.2020	14.9.2020	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
4.	The Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	22.4.2020	14.9.2020	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
5.	The Homeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	24.4.2020	14.9.2020	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament

6.	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	24.4.2020	14.9.2020	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
7.	The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	5.6.2020	14.9.2020	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
8.	The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	5.6.2020	14.9.2020	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
9.	The Farmers Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Ordinance, 2020	5.6.2020	14.9.2020	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
10.	The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Ordinance, 2020	5.6.2020	14.9.2020	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
11.	The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	26.6.2020	14.9.2020	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament

BIHAR

1.	<i>Bihar Nagarpalika (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2020</i>	12.5.2020	3.8.2020	7.8.2020	-
2.	<i>Bihar Karadhan Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2020</i>	12.5.2020	3.8.2020	7.8.2020	-
3.	<i>Bihar Maal aur Seva Kar (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2020</i>	27.5.2020	3.8.2020	7.8.2020	-

4.	<i>Bihar Madhyanishedh aur Utpad (Sanshodhan evam Vidhimanyakaran) Adhyadesh, 2020</i>	12.5.2020	3.8.2020	7.8.2020	-
5.	<i>Bihar Lok Shikayat Nivaran Adhikar (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2020</i>	2.7.2020	3.8.2020	7.8.2020	-
6.	<i>Bihar Maal aur Seva Kar (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2020</i>	2.7.2020	3.8.2020	7.8.2020	-
7.	<i>Bihar Karadhan Vidhi (Samaya-Seema Pravadhano ka Shithilikaran) Adhyadesh, 2020</i>	2.7.2020	3.8.2020	7.8.2020	-
8.	<i>Theka Shram (Viniyaman aur Utsadan) (Bihar Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2020</i>	2.7.2020	3.8.2020	-	-
9.	<i>Audyogik Vivad (Bihar Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2020</i>	2.7.2020	3.8.2020	-	-
10.	<i>Karkhana (Bihar Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2020</i>	2.7.2020	3.8.2020	-	-

GOA

1.	The Goa Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	27.7.2020	27.7.2020	-
2.	The Goa Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	27.7.2020	27.7.2020	-
3.	The Goa (Recovery of Arrears of Tax through Settlement) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	27.7.2020	27.7.2020	-

4.	The Factories (Goa Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	27.7.2020	27.7.2020	-
5.	The Indian Stamp (Goa Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	27.7.2020	27.7.2020	-
6.	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Goa Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	27.7.2020	27.7.2020	-
7.	The industrial Disputes (Goa Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	27.7.2020	27.7.2020	-
8.	The Goa Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	27.7.2020	27.7.2020	-
9.	The Goa Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	27.7.2020	27.7.2020	-

GUJARAT

1.	The Gujarat Salaries and Allowances of Members, Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly, Ministers and Leader of the Opposition Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	8.4.2020	21.9.2020	21.9.2020	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Gujarat Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Ordinance 2020	9.4.2020	21.9.2020	21.9.2020	Replaced by Legislation

3.	The Gujarat Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	6.5.2020	21.9.2020	21.9.2020	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Gujarat Fisheries (Amendment) Ordinance 2020	22.6.2020	21.9.2020	21.9.2020	Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Industrial Disputes (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance 2020	3.7.2020	21.9.2020	21.9.2020	Replaced by Legislation
6.	The Factories (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance 2020	3.7.2020	21.9.2020	21.9.2020	Replaced by Legislation
7.	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance 2020	20.7.2020	21.9.2020	21.9.2020	Replaced by Legislation
8.	The Labour Laws (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance 2020	7.8.2020	21.9.2020	21.9.2020	Replaced by Legislation
9.	The Gujarat Tenancy and Agricultural and Agricultural Lands Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2020	21.8.2020	21.9.2020	21.9.2020	Replaced by Legislation
10.	Gujarat Land Grabbing (Prohibition) Ordinance 2020	29.8.2020	21.9.2020	21.9.2020	Replaced by Legislation
11.	The Gujarat Prevention of Anti-Social Activities (Amendment) Ordinance 2020	7.9.2020	21.9.2020	21.9.2020	Replaced by Legislation

HARYANA

1.	The Haryana Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	28.4.2020	26.8.2020	26.8.2020	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Haryana Value Added Tax (Amendment)	5.8.2020	26.8.2020	26.8.2020	Replaced by Legislation

	Ordinance, 2020				
3.	The Haryana Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	13.8.2020	26.8.2020	26.8.2020	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	17.8.2020	26.8.2020	26.8.2020	Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Haryana Fire Services (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	17.8.2020	26.8.2020	26.8.2020	Replaced by Legislation
6.	The Haryana Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	17.8.2020	26.8.2020	26.8.2020	Replaced by Legislation
7.	The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	17.8.2020	26.8.2020	26.8.2020	Replaced by Legislation
8.	The Haryana Rural Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	18.8.2020	26.8.2020	26.8.2020	Replaced by Legislation
9.	The Factories (Haryana Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	22.8.2020	26.8.2020	26.8.2020	Replaced by Legislation
10.	The Industrial Disputes (Haryana Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	22.8.2020	26.8.2020	26.8.2020	Replaced by Legislation

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1.	The Himachal Pradesh Regulation of Salaries and Allowances of different categories in Certain Exigencies Ordinance, 2020	-	9.9.2020	-	-
2.	Himachal Pradesh Agricultural Produce	-	9.9.2020	-	-

	Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Ordinance 2020				
3.	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) HP Amendment Ordinance, 2020	-	9.9.2020	-	-
4.	The Industrial Disputes (HP Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	9.9.2020	-	-
5.	The Factories (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	9.9.2020	-	-

KARNATAKA

1.	The Karnataka Industries (Facilities) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	1.7.2020	-	-	-
2.	The Karnataka Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	14.7.2020	-	-	-
3.	The Karnataka Private Medical Establishments (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	31.7.2020	-	-	-
4.	The Karnataka Town and Country Planning (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	31.7.2020	-	-	-
5.	The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation and Development) Ordinance, 2020	15.5.2020	-	-	-
6.	The Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	13.7.2020	-	-	-

7.	The Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	31.7.2020	-	-	-
8.	The Industrial Disputes and Certain Other Laws (Karnataka Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	31.7.2020	-	-	-
9.	The Karnataka State Civil Service (Regulation of Transfer of Staff of Department of Collegiate Education) (Amendment), 2020	28.8.2020	-	-	-
10.	The Karnataka State Civil Service (Regulation of Transfer of Staff of Department of Technical Education) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	28.8.2020	-	-	-

KERALA

1.	The Kerala Provisional Collection of Revenues (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020.	-	-	-	-
2.	The Kerala Fiscal Responsibility (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020.	-	-	-	-
3.	The Kerala Small Scale Plantation Workers' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020.	-	-	-	-
4.	The Kerala Fiscal Responsibility (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2020.	-	-	-	-

5.	The Kerala Fish Auction, Marketing and Quality Maintenance Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
6.	Sree Narayana Guru Open University Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
7.	The Kerala State Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
8.	The Kerala State Disaster and Public Health Emergency (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
9.	The Kerala General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
10.	The Kerala State Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
11.	The Kerala Provisional Collection of Revenues (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
12.	The Kerala Fiscal Responsibility (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
13.	The Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions as respects the Services under the Waqf Board) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
14.	The Kerala Devaswom Recruitment (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-

15.	The Payment of Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
16.	The Kerala University of Digital Sciences, Innovation and Technology Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
17.	The Kerala Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
18.	The Kerala Epidemic Diseases Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
19.	The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
20.	The Kerala Private Forests (Vesting and Assignment) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
21.	The Kerala Small Scale Plantation Workers' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
22.	The Kerala Jewellery Workers' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
23.	The Kerala Agricultural Workers' (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
24.	The Kerala Municipality (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
25.	The Kerala Minerals (Vesting of Rights) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-

26.	The Kerala Bamboo, Kattuvally and Pantanus Leaf Workers' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
27.	The Kerala Tailoring Workers' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
28.	The Kerala Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
29.	The Kerala Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
30.	The Kerala Panchayat Raj (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-
31.	The Kerala Municipality (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	-	-	-

MADHYA PRADESH

1.	Madhya Pradesh Vitta Adhyadesh, 2020	-	-	-	-
2.	Madhya Pradesh Krishi Upaj Mandi (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2020	-	-	-	-
3.	Madhya Pradesh Shram Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2020	-	-	-	-
4.	Madhya Pradesh Lok Sevaon ke Pradaan ki Gurantee (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2020	-	-	-	-
5.	Shram Vidhi (Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2020	-	-	-	-

6.	Madhya Pradesh Sahkari Society (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2020	-	-	-	-
7.	Madhya Pradesh Nagarpalika Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2020	-	-	-	-
8.	Rajkoshiya Niti ka Vivran tatha Madhya Pradesh Viniyog Adhyadesh, 2020	-	-	-	-

MIZORAM

1.	The Mizoram (Containment and Prevention of Covid-19) Ordinance, 2020 & The Mizoram (Containment and Prevention of Covid-19) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	3.5.2020 & 6.8.2020	1.9.2020 & 1.9.2020	1.9.2020	-
2.	The Mizoram Goods & Services Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	17.6.2020	2.9.2020	-	-

PUNJAB

1.	The Punjab Good Conduct Prisoners (Temporary Release) Amendment Ordinance, 2020	7.5.2020	28.8.2020	-	Replaced by Legislation on 28.8.2020
2.	The Punjab Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Ordinance, 2020	9.5.2020	28.8.2020	-	Replaced by Legislation on 28.8.2020

3.	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Punjab Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	28.8.2020	-	Replaced by Legislation on 28.8.2020
4.	The Industrial Disputes (Punjab Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	28.8.2020	-	Replaced by Legislation on 28.8.2020

RAJASTHAN

1.	The Rajasthan Epidemic Diseases Ordinance, 2020	1.5.2020	14.8.2020	-	-
2.	The Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	1.5.2020	14.8.2020	-	-
3.	The Rajasthan Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	1.5.2020	14.8.2020	-	-
4.	The Rajasthan Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	13.5.2020	14.8.2020	-	-
5.	The Rajasthan Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	22.5.2020	14.8.2020	-	-
6.	The Rajasthan Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	1.6.2020	14.8.2020	-	-
7.	The Rajasthan Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	1.7.2020	14.8.2020	-	-
8.	The Rajasthan Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	4.7.2020	14.8.2020	-	-

SIKKIM

1.	Sikkim Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	16.9.2020	21.9.2020	21.9.2020	Replaced by Legislation
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TELANGANA

1.	The Telangana State Private Universities (Establishment and Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	8.9.2020	-	-
2.	The Telangana Disaster and Public Health Emergency (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2020	-	8.9.2020	-	-
3.	The Telangana Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	8.9.2020	-	-
4.	The Telangana Public Employment (Regulation of Age of Superannuation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	-	8.9.2020	-	-

UTTAR PRADESH

1.	The Uttar Pradesh Value Added Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	6.7.2020	22.8.2020	-	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Uttar Pradesh Goods & Services Tax (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	17.7.2020	22.8.2020	-	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Industrial Area Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	29.7.2020	22.8.2020	-	Replaced by Legislation

4.	The Uttar Pradesh National Law University, Prayagraj Ordinance, 2020	2.8.2020	22.8.2020	-	Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Uttar Pradesh Special Security Force Ordinance, 2020	2.8.2020	22.8.2020	-	Replaced by Legislation

A. PARTY POSITION IN 17TH LOK SABHA (STATE/UT-WISE) (AS ON 30.09.2020)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Seats	BJP	INC	DMK	AITC	YSRCP	SS	JD(U)	BJD	BSP	TRS	LJSP	NCP	SP	CPI(M)	IUML	JKNC	TDP	AD(S)	AIMEIM
(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	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	14	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	40	17	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	14	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	28	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	20	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	48	23	1	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16.	Manipur	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	21	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	13	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	25	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	39	-	7	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
25.	Telangana	17	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
26.	Tripura	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	80	62	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	-
28.	Uttarakhand	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	West Bengal	42	18	2	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	A & N Islands	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman & Diu	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	NCT of Delhi	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	543	302*	51	24	22	21	18	15	12	10	9	6	5	5	3	3	3	3	2	2

* including Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CPI	SAD	AIADMK	AAP	AIUDF	AJSU	NPF	MNF	JD(S)	JMM	VCK	SKM	KC(M)	NDPP	NPP	RSP	RLP	Ind.	Nom.	Total	Vacancies
(1)	(2)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
12.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	27	1
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	20	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	48	-
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
21.	Punjab	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	25	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	1
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
29.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
30.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
33.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
34.	NCT of Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	TOTAL	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-	539	4

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR PARTIES:

Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP); Indian National Congress (INC); Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK); All India Trinamool Congress (AITC); Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party (YSRCP); Shiv Sena (SS); Janata Dal (United) [JD(U)]; Biju Janata Dal (BJD); Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP); Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS); Lok Jan Shakti Party (LJSP); Nationalist Congress Party (NCP); Samajwadi Party (SP); Communist Party of India (Marxist) [CPI(M)]; Indian Union Muslim League (IUML); Jammu & Kashmir National Conference (JKNC); Telugu Desam Party (TDP); Apna Dal (Soneylal) [AD(S)]; All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen (AIMIM); Communist Party of India (CPI); Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD); All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK); Aam Admi Party (AAP); All India United Democratic Front (AIUDF); Ajsu Party (AJSU); Naga Peoples Front (NPF); Mizo National Front (MNF); Janta Dal (Secular) [JD(S)]; Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM); Viduthalai Chairuthaigal Katchi (VCK); Sikkim Krantikari Morcha (SKM); Kerala Congress (M) [KC(M)]; Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party (NDPP); National People's Party (NPP); Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP); Rashtriya Loktantrik Party (RLP) & Independents (IND)

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 6 OCTOBER 2020)

Sl. No.	State/ Union	Seats	INC	BJP	SP	CPI(M)	JD(U)	AIADMK	BSP	CPI	*Others	IND.	Total	Vacancies
	Territory													
	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 ^(a)	-	11	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3	Assam	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ^(b)	1	7	-
4	Bihar	16	1	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	6 ^(c)	-	15	1
5	Chhattisgarh	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
6	Goa	1	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7	Gujarat	11	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
8	Haryana	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ^(d)	-	4	-
11	Jharkhand	6	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(e)	-	6	-
12	Karnataka	12	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(f)	-	11	1
13	Kerala	9	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	3 ^(g)	-	9	-

14	Madhya Pradesh	11	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
15	Maharashtra	19	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 ^(h)	-	19	-
16	Manipur	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
17	Meghalaya	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	-	1	-
18	Mizoram	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(j)	-	1	-
19	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(k)	-	1	-
20	Odisha	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 ^(l)	-	10	-
21	Punjab	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 ^(m)	-	7	-
22	Rajasthan	10	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
23	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ⁽ⁿ⁾	-	1	-
24	Tamil Nadu	18	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	10 ^(o)	-	18	-
25	Telangana	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 ^(p)	-	7	-
26	Tripura	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
27	Uttarakhand	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
28	Uttar Pradesh	31	2	17	8	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	31	-
29	West Bengal	16	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13 ^(q)	-	16	-
Union Territories														
30	The NCT of Delhi	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 ^(r)	-	3	-
31	Puducherry	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-

32	Nominated	12	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	-
	TOTAL	245	40	86	8	5	5	9	4	1	79	6	243	2

Others

(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

- (a) TDP-1, YSRCP-6
- (b) AGP-1, BPF-1
- (c) RJD-5, LJP-1
- (d) PDP-2
- (e) JMM-1
- (f) JD(S)-1
- (g) KC(M)-1, IUML-1, LJD-1
- (h) NCP-4, SS-3, RPI(A)-1
- (i) NPP-1
- (j) MNF-1
- (k) NPF-1
- (l) BJD-9
- (m) SAD-3
- (n) SDF-1
- (o) DMK-7, MDMK-1, PMK-1, TMC(M)-1
- (p) TRS-7
- (q) AITC-13
- (r) AAP-3

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.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	126	23	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	38 ^(a)	1	124	2
Bihar L.A.	243	25	54	-	-	-	-	69	-	87 ^(b)	5	240	3
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.#	91	69	14	-	-	-	2	-	-	4 ^(c)	-	89	1
Goa L.A.	40	5	27	-	-	1	-	-	-	4 ^(d)	3	40	-
Gujarat L.A.	182	65	103	-	-	1	-	-	-	2 ^(e)	1	172	10
Haryana L.A.	90	30	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 ^(f)	7	89	1
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	68	21	44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	68	-

** 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.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.A.	225	67	116	-	-	-	1	-	33	2 ^(g)	2	221	4
Karnataka L.C.	75	28	27	-	-	-	-	-	14	1 ^(h)	1	71	4
Kerala L.A.	141	21	1	60	19	2	-	-	3	27 ⁽ⁱ⁾	6	139	2
Madhya Pradesh L.A.#	231	88	107	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	202	28
Maharashtra L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	40	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 ^(l)	7	40	-
Nagaland L.A.	60	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 ^(k)	1	58	2
Odisha L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab L.A.	117	80	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 ^(l)	-	117	-
Rajasthan L.A.	200	107	72	2	-	-	-	-	-	6 ^(m)	13	200	-
Sikkim L.A.	32	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 ⁽ⁿ⁾	-	32	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.A.	120	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	111 ^(o)	1	119	1
Telangana L.C.	40	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	31 ^(p)	3	36	4
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	404	7	304	-	-	-	18	-	-	64 ^(q)	3	396	8
Uttar Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not 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
West Bengal L.A.	295	39	6	24	1	-	-	-	-	219 ^(r)	1	290	5
UNION TERRITORIES													
Delhi L.A.	70	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	62 ^(s)	-	70	-
Puducherry L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- a) AGP-14, AIUDF-14 and BPF-12
- b) Rashtriya Janata Dal-80, Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)-3, Lok Jan Shakti Party-2 and Hindustani Aavam Morcha (Secular)-1 and All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimin-1
- c) Janta Congress Chhattisgarh-4
- d) Goa Forward Party-3 and Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-1
- e) Bharatiya Tribal Party-2
- f) Speaker-1, Jannayak Janta Party-10, Indian National Lok Dal-1 and Haryana Lokhit Party-1
- g) Speaker-1 and Nominated-1
- h) Chairman-1
- i) Congress (Secular)-1, Kerala Congress (B)-1, National Secular Conference-1, Indian Union Muslim League-18, Kerala Congress (M)-5 and Kerala Congress (Jacob)-1
- j) Mizo National Front-27
- k) Naga Peoples Front-25 and Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party-20
- l) Aam Aadmi Party-19, Shiromani Akali Dal-14 and Lok Insaaf Party-2
- m) Rashtriya Loktantrik Party-3, Bharatiya Tribal Party-2 and Rashtriya Lok Dal-1
- n) Sikkim Krantikari Morcha-19 and Sikkim Democratic Front Party-1

- o) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-100, All India Majlis Ittehad-UI-Muslimeen-7, Telugu Desam Party-2, All India Forward Block-1 and Nominated-1
- p) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-26, All India Majlis Ittehad-UI-Muslimeen-2 and Nominated-3
- q) Samajwadi Party-48, Apna Dal (S)-9, Suheldev Bharatiya Samaj Party-4, Rashtriya Lok Dal-1, Nirbal Indian Shoshit Humara Aam Dal-1 and Nominated-1
- r) All India Trinamool Congress-211, Gorkha Janmukti Morcha-2, Revolutionary Socialist Party-3, All India Forward Bloc-2 and Nominated-1
- s) Aam Aadmi Party-62