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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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**ADDRESS OF SPEAKER, LOK SABHA AT THE VIRTUAL MEETING OF THE
PRESIDING OFFICERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURES AND OTHER LEADERS**

ON

***‘PREVAILING COVID-19 SITUATION AND THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF
THE PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVES’ ON 19 APRIL 2021***

*Hon'ble Presiding Officers; Hon'ble Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs; Leaders of Opposition;
and Leaders of All Parties;*

I welcome the Presiding Officers, Parliamentary Affairs Ministers in the States, Leader of the Opposition, leaders of all parties and the distinguished guests present here in today's meeting.

Today's meeting has been convened to discuss the role of public representatives in the critical and challenging situation before the country due to the devastating effects of Covid-19. I am glad that all of you have joined this programme from across the country so that we may discuss and deliberate upon this important issue.

Friends, it has been a year since the COVID-19 pandemic first broke out. This pandemic has assumed a new form and placed new challenges before us. The new strain is spreading much faster as compared to the previous year and its rate of infection is also much more. At the peak of the first wave in the country people in many states were infected in large numbers. In my view, this is a matter of serious concern. The governments are making all possible efforts at their end but the legislatures have to discharge their duty even more diligently in this time of crisis. I believe that we have to work collectively at war footing to stop the spread of corona.

Friends, public representatives play a very important role in a democracy. We work as a bridge between the government and the people. It is time for us to work unitedly in the discharge of our duties and contribute in freeing the society and the country from this calamity at the soonest. The responsibility of the presiding officers and the leaders of all parties becomes even more onerous in these difficult times and the primary responsibility of public representatives in this hour of crisis is to stand with the people and make their best efforts to ameliorate their pain.

To raise awareness about Corona and ensure compliance of corona protocol we have to involve the public representatives to take the message to the public. We have to remind the

public time and again that exercising caution at the individual level is the biggest weapon in the fight against corona. Any negligence in this regard can prove to be fatal.

Officers, health facilities across the country are under stress due to rapid spread of corona virus. From time to time we are getting news about shortage of beds in hospitals, essential medicines and oxygen cylinders from many places. I request you to urge public representatives of your states to maintain constant contact with the administration and the government to try and address the difficulties being faced by the people so that we are able to offer some succour to them. All of you should remain in constant touch with all the government and private hospitals in your area. Besides, we should also try to coordinate with the social institutions in the country, almost all of which have risen to the occasion and are fulfilling their social responsibilities during this pandemic. All such social institutions should also try to spread awareness at a large scale.

We should also take the help of social organizations. Social institutions, civil society and others had got together to combat covid during the previous wave. In my view, all social and non-political organizations should also try to work in tandem with the political class. All the elected public representatives of democratic institutions are leaders, people listen to them. They should try to make the people aware of the corona protocol. This pandemic spreads from person to person. We can save the society by safeguarding ourselves. Hence, we have to make each and every public representative from gram panchayat level in the villages as well as those in urban areas aware that the only way to save ourselves from this devastating pandemic is to follow corona guidelines, use masks and keep a distance of six feet between all persons. If there is any symptom at all then the affected person should get isolated immediately and get tested so that the disease does not spread further.

Entire families are getting affected by corona. Hence, at the least sign of infection we should get ourselves tested. We should also try to ensure that the message reaches the grassroots level so that no one should leave house without putting-on a mask. If we wear a three-ply mask properly then I can guarantee that we will be able to overcome this pandemic. Making the public aware is the responsibility of all of us public representatives. You are the presiding officers of states. As Lok Sabha Speaker it is my responsibility to ensure that the democratic institutions of the country are made aware and put on alert about this issue and we all should make efforts to ensure that the public follows corona guidelines.

I take this opportunity to urge all of you to inform us about any particular need of your area or your states. We have taken an initiative. Last time also we had set-up control rooms in legislatures. A control room had been set-up in Lok Sabha also. We are doing so again. A control room should be set-up in legislative assemblies of all the states and public

representatives should remain in contact with this control room. Similarly, there will be a control room in Lok Sabha under the aegis of the central government. You will feed information to the Lok Sabha control room and it will make arrangements to provide immediate help. Help will be provided to people on the basis of the information received there. I feel that we will be able to stop the corona infection by working unitedly. Even if we have a vast health infrastructure in our country, whenever our country has come face to face with such a situation, we have been able to overcome it through public participation only. We have to be fully committed to it. I will send the number of the control room to you and also urge you to write it down so that your control room and this control room remain in regular contact. We will share all the information with each other. I urge you to share your experiences and ideas to formulate an SOP to create awareness amongst the public. Now I request the hon. Presiding Officers of legislatures to present their views. Thereafter, Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs or Leader of the Opposition may also share their thoughts with us.

Thank you.

**ADDRESS (VIDEO MESSAGE) OF SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SHRI OM BIRLA AT
THE 142ND ASSEMBLY OF THE IPU ON 26 MAY 2021**

Hon'ble President of IPU, Mr. Duarte Pacheco; Distinguished Presiding Officers of Parliaments; Secretary-General of IPU; and Ladies and Gentlemen:

The human civilisation has always emerged stronger and triumphed after every crisis and challenge it faced. It is not for the first time in the history of mankind that the world has been afflicted by such pandemic. And, you may agree that Covid-19 is also not the world's last health emergency. But, a pandemic of this scale and with such catastrophic impact that is spread across continents, affecting over 200 countries, with more than 3 million deaths and counting, is unprecedented. I, on behalf of the people and Parliament of India, and on my own behalf, extend my deepest condolences to those who have lost their dear ones to the pandemic and also pray for quick recovery of those affected by its various manifestations.

As we are meeting today, the world is again grappling with another wave of different mutant strains of the virus, spreading faster than ever before. This time India is one of the worst affected countries. It is clearly evident now that the fight against Covid-19 is far from over. While we have to adapt and evolve, we also have to redouble our efforts, renew our commitments, and reinforce our strategies to fight the pandemic.

This health crisis has not only devastated lives of millions, paralysed governments, the healthcare system, the economy and also polity of nations, it has also brought us together to help each other. It necessitated sharing of knowledge and information about the disease, its impacts, protocols to be followed, etc. It has also brought to the fore 'globalisation of compassion' and reinforced our belief in the ancient Indian adage - 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्', meaning, *The World is One Family*. Thus, the crying need of the hour is for greater multilateral cooperation and solidarity. This is about saving human lives; ensuring global access to medicines, vaccines and also medical equipments. We have to vaccinate as many people as possible.

India, as a responsible global player, has always remained at the forefront of fight against challenges: be it terrorism, climate change or this Covid-19. India not only provided Covid-related medical supplies, including Hydroxychloroquine and Paracetamol, to more than 154 countries, also facilitated evacuation of more than 110,000 foreign nationals from different parts of India to 123 countries, those who were stranded during lockdown. Our Rapid Response Teams were also deployed to assist pandemic response in many countries.

Today, with two 'Made in India' vaccines, India is supplying Covid vaccines to the world to save humanity, despite our own domestic requirements. As a strategic partner in the global inoculation against Covid-19, India aims at providing vaccines to all at an affordable rate.

Under our Vaccine *Maitri* Programmes, so far we have supplied more than 66 million doses of vaccines to more than 90 countries, including nearly 20 million doses as grant assistance to 47 countries. On the domestic front, India has undertaken the world's biggest vaccination programme. So far, more than 154 million doses of vaccines have been administered to our people by 1 May 2021. With the recent surge in cases, we are now mobilising our entire national capacity to step up vaccine production. We are also fast-tracking the vaccination drive in the country so as to limit the impact of Covid on our people.

What this Pandemic has exposed is the need for Universal Health Care, preparedness for health emergencies and sustainable and healthy life style. And, India has much to offer towards building a healthy planet. Our ancient but scientific way of living has always prescribed for high standards of hygiene, sanitation practices and social distancing. *Yoga* and *Ayurveda* are other invaluable gifts of our rich Indian ancient tradition, which help improve overall health and prevent diseases.

With a population of more than 1.35 billion and limited resources as a developing country, we in India are making every effort to manage and overcome this Covid-19 pandemic. Since the onset of the pandemic on the Indian soil in January last year, we have put in place people-centric policy response tailored to address India's unique vulnerabilities. Within hours of declaring nation-wide lockdown last year, our Prime Minister announced a special welfare programme, the *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana*, valued at 2.76 trillion Indian Rupees. It provided free food grain, cooking gas, direct cash transfer to millions of people and families, particularly farmers, women, elderly, poor and the needy. In fact, more than 750 million people in India received ration at their doorstep for eight long months.

Throughout these challenging times, our Parliament supported and supplemented our national efforts. Our Parliament also swiftly accorded necessary budgetary approvals, passed legislation to meet this health disaster. We have set up a Covid-19 Control Room in our Parliament as an interface between parliamentarians, legislators and the people to provide uninterrupted and immediate support and service to thousands of stranded migrants, workers, patients, students and others within and outside India. Amidst pandemic, Indian Parliament held its two sessions and discussed varied dimensions of Covid management in the country. Defying all odds, our parliamentarians carried out the legislative business in the House even by sitting late in the night. In fact, our Parliament raised the bar of its performance. The productivity of the House has been 167 % in September 2020.

Distinguished Delegates, at this critical juncture, prioritising our areas of action and intervention holds key to both overcoming Covid Pandemic and building a better future. The UN, the WHO and our national governments have all acknowledged the need for strengthening

public health systems. The World Bank has also underlined that this Covid-19 is likely to add as many as 150 million extreme poor by the end of 2021. The entire development agenda has come to a halt due to this pandemic. At the same time, it has also taught us that innovation to address such global challenges can come from anywhere. Digital revolution is another field, particularly the Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), that has come to rescue during this pandemic, and is now re-shaping the entire chain of human activities. We, therefore, must focus our work on such priority areas, which can bring immediate relief to the people.

Building a better tomorrow, a post-Covid world, no doubt, necessitate collective action. While we already have a blue print of the global development agenda outlined in *the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, the pace and progress made since 2015 has been slowed down by this Pandemic. As the Sustainable Development Goals rightly focus on economic, social and ecological dimensions of development, we all must come together and join hands to accelerate our action. Parliaments and parliamentarians certainly have an important role in mobilising resources and ensuring allocation of funds for health sector, creating awareness among people about Covid-appropriate behaviour, reaching out to constituents in emergencies, to impress upon the government to have in place necessary strategies disaster-risk reduction, also pass emergency legislations, etc. In fact, the need of the hour is for the Parliaments, governments, private sector, international agencies to work in unison to protect the people on our planet.

We in India have grown up imbibing feelings and sacraments from the *Vedas* and *Upanishadas*. One of such principles have been:

ॐ सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः
सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः ।
सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु
मा कश्चिद्दुःखभाग्भवेत् ।
ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ॥

Meaning, *May All be Happy, May All be Free from Illness. May All See what is Auspicious, May no one Suffer. Peace, Peace and Peace.* Lets pledge to work together towards scripting a better future for all.

India looks forward to work in collaboration with the world to make the world a better place to live.

Thank you.

**ADDRESS OF SPEAKER, LOK SABHA AT THE VIRTUAL MEETING OF THE
PRESIDING OFFICERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURES OF INDIA
ON 22 JUNE 2021**

I welcome you all to this virtual meeting of Presiding Officers today. Last time I met you on 19 April, and held discussions on the role of public representatives during the Covid pandemic. After that, once again the entire nation was in the grips of the second wave of Corona. Now, the rate of Covid infection has also dipped. Once again, we are meeting to hold discussions.

I have just completed two years as the Speaker of Lok Sabha on 19 June 2021. As such, I felt that it is an opportune moment to discuss with all the Presiding Officers my experiences in conducting proceedings of the House in the last two years and share with you all the efforts I have made to streamline the functioning and strengthening of parliamentary democracy. Many new initiatives have been taken in this direction. We, as Presiding Officers, always strive to ensure that Hon'ble Members fulfill their public responsibilities effectively while participating in the proceedings of the House. The quality of discussion in the House should remain high and yield fruitful results. We endeavor to create a conducive environment for such discussions in the House so that the House runs smoothly.

The 17th Lok Sabha has had 5 sessions and 114 sittings in the first two years. Many countries were reeling under high infection rates of Corona during the Budget Session we held in March. By then, Corona had already made its entry into India. In such a situation, we had to fulfill the constitutional obligation to hold the Budget Session. We all know that the Budget Session is the most important session for the Lok Sabha and all legislative assemblies. I thank all the Hon'ble Members who actively participated in the proceedings during the Budget session. After the Corona wave receded, we held the Fifth Session. In fact, five sessions of Lok Sabha were held in the last two years under these circumstances. If we look at the sessions date-wise, we achieved a productivity rate of 122% during these two years. This became possible due to the active cooperation and participation of the Leader of the House, Hon'ble Prime Minister; leaders of all parties and all the Hon'ble Members. We took some new initiatives to ensure that Hon'ble Members from all parties get adequate time and opportunity to participate.

For this purpose, proceedings of the House were continued till late at night with active participation of Hon'ble Members. Despite the threat posed by Corona, we discharged our Constitutional duties while following the Corona guidelines. As a result, we achieved a historic 167 % work productivity in one session. Even during Zero Hour and 'Matters under Rule 377',

I tried my best to provide opportunity to public representatives to raise any issues relating to problems and difficulties in their Constituencies and to voice the aspirations and expectations of their people in the House. They make every efforts to address the problems of their constituents by raising such issues in the House. The Government has also played a constructive role regarding the Zero Hour and 'Matters under Rule 377'. Generally, Ministers reply to only 60 to 70 % of matters raised under Rule 377. Now, as a result of my efforts and the efforts made by my Secretariat, Hon'ble Ministers now reply to 90 % of the matters raised thereunder. Similarly, Zero Hour is also very important. During Zero Hour also, Hon'ble Members were given full opportunity to speak and the Government tried to reply to the issues raised in a positive manner which shows that the government took a serious note of such issues raised in the Parliament, the highest institution of democracy, and made efforts to find ways for addressing these issues. It has yielded positive results.

We also made optimum use of new digital technology in functioning of the House. Earlier, only 40 % notices were being received in the House through digital mode. After efforts made by our Secretariat and discussions with Hon'ble MPs, now, more than 90 % notices are being received through digital mode. Be it submitting a Question, Raising Matters Under Rule 377 or Zero Hour, more than 90 % notices in this regard are sent through digital mode. We are endeavoring for 100 % e-notices for future sessions and we have made concrete efforts in this regard. I am happy that the pace of digitalization has also been accelerated in State Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils. In many State Legislative Assemblies, 100 % work of their secretariats and Hon'ble MLAs both, are being done through digital mode. For this, I congratulate all of those Legislative Assemblies for showing a new direction to others.

Extensive efforts have also been made for live telecast of proceedings of the House in many State Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils which have yielded positive results. Be it Hon'ble MPs or MLAs, people observe their conduct in the House and also the manner in which their representatives raise their issues and problems in the House. In this regard also, all State Legislative Assemblies made constructive efforts. Most of the State Legislative Assemblies have made optimum use of social media and the digital mode. We have made our research wing available round the clock for Hon'ble MPs. Our research wing provides information on any subject on which an Hon'ble Member may want to speak or need any information. Similarly, we are also heading towards complete digitalization of our Library. One hundred and seventy years of debates and discussions in the House, from 1857 till date, are available with us. Before Independence, work was conducted by the National Assembly and after Independence it is being conducted by the Parliament. We have also digitalized the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament. We will be linking it with the legislative

assemblies in near future so that Hon'ble MLAs may also avail benefit of these discussions. We are making efforts in this direction. We also discussed the issue of making available the proceedings of State Legislative Assemblies and Lok Sabha available on a single platform during our previous meeting. A Committee constituted for this purpose has submitted its report. On the basis of that report, after holding discussions with the Central and State Governments, we should make efforts to make proceedings of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils available on a single platform for the people. I feel that our collective efforts will soon show results. It has been a challenge for all of you to conduct the House during Covid-19, but all of you have held sessions of Legislative Assemblies of your respective states while facing that challenge.

It is true that during the second wave of Covid-19, many of our friends left us or they lost their family members. Many families lost their family-members due to the second wave of Covid in the States. We express our deepest compassion to the people affected by Corona all over the country. We all are trying to work as supporters of such families. I also urge the Speakers of the State Legislative Assemblies to contact the people of their respective Legislative Assemblies and stand with those who lost their family members during Covid and support them in this hour of grief.

We should prepare such an action plan through which we can share their grief for a long time in future and be able to lessen their pain and sorrow. I especially want to urge this because, I have seen many such incidents in which both the parents or the sole breadwinners in the family have died. State governments have provided assistance packages to all such families. Kota is a coaching hub. I have told the coaching institutes in Kota that if the sons and daughters of such families want to take coaching in Kota and wish to take coaching for medical or IITs then they should provide free coaching to the students coming from such families. There are many families which are financially not so sound. Coaching institutes should also provide residential facilities to the students coming from such families, so that we can make such students capable by providing them good education.

During the last wave of Covid, we had also set up a Control Room which has yielded positive results. Now, we have to discuss what kind of action plan should be prepared after Covid. After the last conference held in Dehradun, a Conference of Presiding Officers was also held in Kevadia, Gujarat, in which we had discussed some issues. We had also constituted some committees in Dehradun. Those Committees are working. I urge all the Committees to finalize their reports so that on the basis of their recommendations, we may have a discussion with the State Governments and with the Central Government, as required. We have received some suggestions after brain storming sessions and, we should devise ways to strengthen democratic

institutions, make them more accountable to the people and at the same time, devise ways to take new initiatives and effect new changes in order to ensure a positive environment in the House. The House is meant for discussion and dialogue. We had also proposed to make necessary changes in the rules and practices, if necessary, to ensure a conducive working environment in the House .

I would like to make another request to you on this occasion that as the infection rate of Corona has increased, so now we are holding meeting through virtual mode and I hope after 15 August, we will be able to organize a programme of Presiding Officers physically in which we will finalize all the points which have discussed till now and also discuss various reports.

I would like to apprise the Presiding Officers that we have celebrated International Yoga Day, yesterday on 21 June. We have also been working to promote and spread awareness about Yoga in our respective states. To make yoga a part of our daily routine, all public representatives also performed yoga on 21 June, so that a message may be given to the country and the world. I wish you all a very Happy International Yoga Day.

The Central Government has launched a programme of free vaccination to all persons above the age of 18 years across the country. Yesterday was the first day and 85 lakh people across the country got vaccinated against Covid under this programme, which is a world record in itself. All this has been possible due to the collective efforts of all. We have democratic institutions in the states, be it *Gram Panchayats*. Municipalities, City Councils or Municipal Corporations, State Legislative Assemblies, or other elected bodies, all the public representatives should urge collectively to the people in their constituencies to get themselves vaccinated against Covid. It should be a special responsibility of the people's representatives because they lead the society. Therefore, from the Panchayats to the Parliament, I request all the Hon'ble Members to engage themselves in this work.

I hope that with collective efforts, we will be able to vaccinate maximum people which will provide a comprehensive security cover to the people. I also request the public representatives that if there is any doubt in their respective areas, if someone is spreading any religious propaganda, then remove that doubt also, so that there is no misconceptions about vaccines in the society. This is also our responsibility. I hope that collectively we will be able to strengthen the democratic institutions, make them accountable to the people, monitor the executive properly and make the executive function properly, so that a positive attitude is developed in society towards them.

Along with this, we all need to make collective efforts to further strengthen our institutions, our democratic values. I hope that through these group discussions, and dialogue we will bring better results. States have requested to hold the meeting of the Presiding Officers this year in their States. On the basis of the consensus that all of you reach to hold the Conference of

Presiding Officers, a tentative calendar will be prepared after August so that dates of sessions of State Assemblies and the Lok Sabha do not clash with each other. In the meantime, we can also deal with our parliamentary business.

Thank you.

PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The Parliament of a nation is a living embodiment of the faith of the people in a democratic polity and an affirmation of commitment to participation in the governance process. Parliament being a hallowed institution that represents the sovereign will of the people, a creature of the Constitution, its mandate and functions cannot be ‘locked- down’. Parliaments cannot afford to suspend their cardinal function of law-making, oversight and representation indefinitely or for inordinately long periods. Doing so will not only be a dereliction of duty but a breach of their constitutional mandate. Therefore, Parliaments need to develop and implement innovative ways of conducting their constitutional functions.

The Covid-19 pandemic has marked a global watershed, not only in health and economic terms, but also for the unprecedented challenges to the functioning of Legislatures across the world. One of the greatest lessons learnt from the emergence of Covid-19 is that we must adapt our rules to ensure that institutions function in any situation, however critical it is. Accordingly, the parliamentary institutions have explored innovative strategies and evolved mechanisms to keep the democratic processes and political debates alive. Parliament and state legislatures of India, continued to operate throughout the pandemic, and continued to perform their lawmaking and oversight roles. They have proven their resilience as well as their ability to adapt. This was largely achieved by - ensuring social distancing by allotting seats to members in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Galleries, shift-wise sittings of Houses, establishing and embedding efficient digital workspaces; and investing appropriately in agile future-focused IT strategy.

Parliament of India and Covid-19 Pandemic

The capacity of Parliament to continue functioning during this pandemic testifies the strength and durability of our democratic system. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the Parliament of India maintained a 24x7 connect between the Parliamentarians and the general public to ensure that the needy and the underprivileged are provided necessary relief and assistance without delay.

Control Room: On the initiative of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, a Control Room was set-up in the Lok Sabha Secretariat with immediate effect with a view to facilitate a quicker interface between the Members of Parliament (MPs), Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) and the public for emergency assistance in the fight against Covid-19.

Information and Communication Centre (ICC): A round the clock Information and Communication Centre has been setup to provide information and facilitation to Members

of Parliament. About 99,850 calls and 51,200 SMS/messages have been made to Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) since the inception of ICC including more than 15,000 calls during the period of Lockdown in 2020 conveying important information.

Use of ICT: To promote the use of ICT, the Parliament secretariats including the Parliamentary Committees have been encouraged to use SMS, e-portal for circulation of all information related to sitting, circulation of agenda papers including background notes, draft reports, PPT etc.

Contribution of Members to PM Cares Fund: Hon'ble Members of Parliament contributed their salaries to the PM-CARES Fund during the Covid-19 period and volunteered for a reduction of 30% in their salaries and allowances for one year.

Sessions of Parliament during Covid-19

Since February 2020, the coronavirus pandemic has touched practically every aspect of people's lives worldwide. India being the largest democracy has shown to the world community that even in the adverse situation of Covid-19 pandemic, it has kept the democratic process alive. Several initiatives have been taken to bring greater efficiency and transparency in different aspects of parliamentary functioning, be it legislative, financial, Member services, research or digitalization along with the functioning of the House and the Committee system.

Amidst Pandemic, four Sessions of Parliament were held beginning with the Budget Session of 2020.

Third Session of 17th Lok Sabha: Being the Budget Session, was started on 31 January 2020 just one day after the World Health Organization declared Covid -19 outbreak as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. But sensing the critical situation the Session of Parliament was cut short and adjourned sine die on 23 March 2020 in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic. The Government of India imposed complete lockdown from 22 March 2020.

With active participation of the Members of Parliament, the productivity of Lok Sabha (Lower House) was 90% during the Third Session of 17th Lok Sabha and productivity of Rajya Sabha (Upper House) was 76.13% during 251st Session. The Lok Sabha had 23 sittings and it sat for 110 hours and 15 minutes to transact its business. In all, the Session saw introduction of 18 Government Bills and passage of 15 Bills. The 251st Session of Rajya Sabha was concluded with 23 sittings and functioned for a total of 90 hours and 30 minutes.

Fourth Session of 17th Lok Sabha: Convening Session of Parliament amidst Pandemic was a great challenge for the organisation itself. However, the Session continued from 14 to 23 September 2020. In the history of Parliamentary democracy for the first time the Members took

part in the proceedings of the House by sitting in Chambers of both the Houses and Visitors' Galleries. Requiring maintenance of social distancing, both Houses decided to do away with the Starred Questions and Private Members' Business and had only an abbreviated Zero Hour. All these developments made the Sessions of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha a distinctive one.

The productivity of Lok Sabha (Lower House) was historic 167% during the Fourth Session of 17th Lok Sabha and productivity of Rajya Sabha (Upper House) was 100.47% during 252nd Session. The Lok Sabha had 10 sittings and it sat for 60 hours to transact its business. In all, the Session saw introduction of 16 Government Bills and passage of 25 bills including 11 Bills related to important Ordinances. The 252nd Session of Rajya Sabha was concluded 8 sittings ahead of the scheduled 18 sittings. A total of 25 bills were passed in Rajya Sabha and 6 Bills were introduced.

The Fifth Session of the 17th Lok Sabha: It commenced on 29 January 2021 and concluded on 25 March 2021. Necessary safety and security measures adopted during the last Session were followed.

During Fifth Session of 17th Lok Sabha the House had a total of 24 sittings spread over 132 hours. During the entire Session, the House sat late for 48 hours and 23 minutes to discuss various important issues and recorded 114% productivity. In all 18 Government Bills were passed by the House. The 253rd Session of Rajya Sabha was concluded with 23 sittings and functioned for a total of 104 hr. 23 minutes with a productivity of 90%. A total of 19 Bills were passed in Rajya Sabha during the Session.

The Sixth Session of the 17th Lok Sabha: It commenced on 19 July 2021 and concluded business on 11 August 2021. Due to continuous stalemate, business for only 21 hours and 14 minutes could be completed, which resulted in only 22% performance of the Lower House in this Session. House sat late for 02 hours 12 minutes to complete Listed Business.

During the Session, the lower house transacted business in 17 sittings, 13 Government Bills were introduced. 20 important Bills including the Constitution (127th Amendment) Bill, 2021 restoring powers of states to notify backward classes, were passed.

The 254th Session of Rajya Sabha was concluded with 17 sittings and functioned for a total of 28 hr. 33 minutes. A total of 19 Bills were passed in Rajya Sabha during the Session.

Parliamentary Diplomacy

The Parliament of India has taken purposeful steps in the arena of global parliamentary diplomacy. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla, a firm believer in the march of democratic

forces worldwide, has ensured that India's participation and contribution in international fora continues.

Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the 5th World Conference of Speakers of Parliament (5WCSP) on 19-20 August 2020. In November 2020, Speaker, Lok Sabha, participated in an Extraordinary Virtual Session (206th) of the Governing Council to elect the new IPU President.

On the invitation of Speaker, Lok Sabha, newly-elected IPU President, HE Duarte Pacheco visited India and addressed the Members at Central Hall, Parliament House on 16 March 2021 in a historical felicitation ceremony. The event was attended by the Prime Minister of India, Union Ministers, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, and representatives from the diplomatic community.



Shri Duarte Pacheco, President, Inter Parliamentary Union Addressing Members of Parliament in Central Hall. 16 March 2021.

Besides, Parliamentary Delegations have participated virtually in about two dozen high-level inter-parliamentary events during the period from May 2020 to May 2021. For the first time, Indian MPs have membership of ten bodies of Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) during June 2019 - May 2021.

During the peak of the second wave, the 142nd Assembly of the IPU was held in virtual format from 24 to 27 May 2021. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended the assembly meetings. The Speaker, Lok Sabha participated in the Interactive Debate on the overall theme “Overcoming the pandemic today and building a better tomorrow: the role of Parliaments” held on 26 May 2021. His address highlighted the tragic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the health, economy, society and other aspects of life, and urged all countries to work together in the spirit of the ancient Indian saying “*Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam*”

Interaction with State Legislatures

Under the Chairmanship of the Speaker, Lok Sabha, a meeting of the Presiding Officers of the State Legislatures was held in the Parliament House Annexe on 28 August 2019. The 79th Conference of the Presiding Officers and Secretaries of the Legislative Bodies of India was organized by the Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly in Dehradun in December 2019. A two-day 7th CPA India Region Conference on the subject 'Role of MLAs' was held in January 2020 in Lucknow. Various branches of the CPA India Region and CPA branches from Australia and South East Asia regions also participated in the event.

On 21 April 2020, during the inter-Session period, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, held a video conference with the Presiding Officers of the State/UT Legislatures to discuss various matters relating to the activities of the CPA India Region and the Covid-19 pandemic. The Hon'ble Speaker urged the State Assemblies to explore the feasibility of the extensive use of digital technology in carrying out the legislative and financial work and other routine tasks. During the interaction, the Speaker had also called upon all the state legislatures to set up control rooms for real time information exchange between the various state legislatures and Parliament, which would allow MPs/MLAs/MLCs to discharge their duties in a more effective manner in order to fight the challenge posed by Covid-19.

When the entire nation was in the grips of the second wave of the Covid Pandemic, The Speaker, Lok Sabha held virtual discussions with the Presiding officers of the State Assemblies on 19 April and 22 June 2021. The discussions were focused on the role of public representatives during the Covid pandemic and the efforts that can be made to streamline the functioning and strengthening of parliamentary democracy.

The Speaker, Lok Sabha also participated in some of the Conferences, and Programmes in Hybrid Mode *i.e.*, Physically and on line also. Outreach & Familiarization Programmes for Panchayati Raj Institutions of the State of Uttarakhand (held on 8 January 2021 at Dehradun, Uttarakhand) and a similar programme was held for Local Bodies of Meghalaya and Other North-Eastern States (held in Shillong, Meghalaya on 26 February 2021) with a view to introduce local-bodies Members to the functioning of the Parliament and to provide them an exposure to the democratic principles and ethos.

State Legislatures during Covid-19 Pandemic

In a federal structure like India, the state legislatures form an integral part of the governance system. State legislatures represent the democratic aspiration of the people of States

and are constitutionally mandated to make laws on the list of subjects specified in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

In 2020, several states decided to reduce the salaries and allowances of their respective MLAs, MLCs, Ministers, Speakers, and Whips. While the states of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, and Uttar Pradesh decided to reduce the emoluments by 30%, the Bihar government amended the Rules (that provide for salaries and allowances) to reduce salaries by 15%. Several other states such as Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Telangana issued orders deferring the salaries of their MLAs, MLCs and Ministers.

Statement Showing the Activities of Legislatures of States And Union Territories during the Covid-19 Pandemic (From 1 January 2020 to 30 June 2021)

Legislatures	Sittings		Legislatures	Sittings
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	13		Maharashtra L.C.	10
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	8		Manipur L.A.	1
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	-		Meghalaya L.A.	-
Assam L.A.	7		Mizoram L.A.	15
Bihar L.A.	28		Nagaland L.A.	6
Bihar L.C.	-		Odisha L.A.	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.	34		Punjab L.A.	22
Goa L.A.	1		Rajasthan L.A.	47
Gujarat L.A.	54		Sikkim L.A.	3
Haryana L.A.	24		Tamil Nadu L.A.	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	26		Telangana L.A.	26
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	-		Telangana L.C.	21
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	-		Tripura L.A.	2
Jharkhand L.A.	1		Uttar Pradesh L.A.	23
Karnataka L.A.	51		Uttar Pradesh L.C.	20
Karnataka L.C.	55		Uttarakhand L.A.	10
Kerala L.A.	2		West Bengal L.A.	24
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	14		Delhi L.A.	13
Maharashtra L.A.	10		Puducherry L.A.	4

Way forward

With the dawn of 2021, there is optimism in the air. India has administered over 56 crore doses of vaccine. The hope is that some form of normality will return. However attention now needs to be drawn towards post-COVID recovery, and establishment of a new normal which would include more and more use of ICT and virtual meetings.

Covid-19 pandemic with its mutated variants and waves of infections have proved that it will not vanish any time soon. Parliaments should, therefore, adapt to the new reality and realign its procedures and processes accordingly. The only way for Parliament to remain a relevant pillar of democratic governance in the face of Covid-19 pandemic is to harness new technologies in executing its constitutional mandate and functions. Parliament cannot afford to 'lockdown' its functions as there is even a greater need for accountability by government even during a crisis; on how public resources are being used for instance.

As per the demand of the hour, the legislature must show its legislative leadership and devise innovative ways to perform its role of oversight, scrutiny and policy creation. With the help of IT applications the procedural hurdles may be removed and safe and secure virtual platforms may be designed to perform the legislative oversight functions of the parliament. Novel Coronavirus thus demands novel and innovative solutions in order to ensure ensure accountable and transparent governance.

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

Meeting of the 47th Session of the Steering Committee of Parliamentary Conference on the WTO: The Meeting of 47th Session of the Steering Committee of Parliamentary Conference on the WTO was held in Virtual format on 15 April 2021. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha, and Member of the Steering Committee of Parliamentary Conference on the WTO, participated in the above meeting.

During the meeting, the newly appointed Director General of the WTO, Dr. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala interacted with the participating Delegates. Thereafter, the Delegates participated in the discussion on the subject "*Parliamentary priorities for 12th Ministerial Conference (MC12) and global trade during the Post-COVID 19 era*".

142nd Assembly of Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU): The 142nd IPU Assembly was held in virtual format from 24 to 27 May 2021. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation consisting of the following members attended the above Assembly: Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha (Leader of the Delegation); Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram, Shri Jayadev Galla, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit, Smt. Poonamben Maadam and Smt. Raksha Nikhil Khadse - all Members of Lok Sabha; and Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, Shri Anil Desai and Dr. Sasmit Patra - all Members of Rajya Sabha.

Shri Utpal Kumar Singh, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and Shri Desh Deepak Verma, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha also attended the Assembly. Dr. Ajay Kumar, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

During the 142nd IPU Assembly, the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha participated in the Interactive Debate on the overall theme "*Overcoming the pandemic today and building a better tomorrow: the role of Parliaments*" held on 26 May 2021. During his address to the IPU Assembly, the Hon'ble Speaker highlighted the tragic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health, economy, society and other aspects of life, and urged all countries to work together in the spirit of the ancient Indian saying "*Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam*".

Members of the Delegation also participated in the meetings of the IPU Standing Committees, advisory groups/subsidiary bodies and the Asia-Pacific Geopolitical Group, which were held on the sidelines of the 142nd IPU Assembly.

Resolutions of the Standing Committees of IPU during the Assembly: Standing Committee on Peace and International Security adopted a Resolution on the theme "*Parliamentary strategies to strengthen peace and security against threats and conflicts resulting from climate-related disasters and their consequences.*" Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha was appointed as a Member of the Drafting Committee of the above Resolution, and reservations of India and some other Parliaments to the entire Resolution were reflected in the footnotes of the Resolution.

Standing Committee on Sustainable Development adopted Resolution on the theme "*Mainstreaming digitalization and the circular economy to achieve the SDGs, particularly responsible consumption and production.*" Dr. Sasmit Patra, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha was appointed as a Member of the Drafting Committee of the above Resolution, and most of the amendments proposed by India were incorporated in the Resolution adopted.

IPU Standing Committee on Sustainable Development selected the subject suggested by India Group namely "*Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) as an enabler for Education Sector during the Pandemic*" for its next Assembly, which would be adopted during the 144th IPU Assembly in March 2022. Dr. Sasmit Patra, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha has been appointed as one of the co-rapporteurs for drafting of the above Resolution.

Other Meetings: Members of the Delegation also participated in the meetings of IPU Standing Committees, advisory groups/subsidiary bodies and the Asia-Pacific Geopolitical Group, which were held on the sidelines of the 142nd IPU Assembly.

During the meeting of the Asia-Pacific Geopolitical Group, nominations of the following members of Parliament of India were endorsed by the Group for various posts in IPU bodies. The said nominations were subsequently approved during the 207th Session (virtual) of the Governing Council of the IPU held on 24-25 May 2021:

- (i) Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha - Bureau of the Standing Committee on Peace and International Security;

- (ii) Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha - Bureau of the Standing Committee on Sustainable Development;
- (iii) Km. Diya Kumari, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha - Bureau of the Standing Committee on UN Affairs;
- (iv) Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha - Working Group on Science and Technology; and
- (v) Smt. Raksha Nikhil Khadse, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha - Board of Forum of Young Parliamentarians.

On the sidelines of the Assembly, the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments (ASGP) also held its meeting in virtual format. Shri Utpal Kumar Singh, Secretary General, Lok Sabha and Shri Desh Deepak Verma, Secretary General, Rajya Sabha attended the said meeting. Secretary General, Lok Sabha, made a presentation during the meeting on the theme '*Leveraging digital technologies to support the functioning of Parliaments in the time of pandemic*'.

Meeting of the Bureau of the IPU Forum of Women Parliamentarians: The Bureau of the IPU Forum of Women Parliamentarians held a virtual meeting on 2 June 2021 to review the work of the Forum during the 142nd IPU Assembly held in May 2021. During the meeting, the Members of the Bureau *inter-alia* evaluated the outcomes of 142nd IPU Assembly from the perspective of women and discussed the follow-up measures to be taken. The Bureau members also discussed about the contribution to be made by the Forum during the upcoming 143rd IPU Assembly. Smt. Poonamben Maadam, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha and the member of the Bureau of the IPU Forum of Women Parliamentarians attended the meeting.

Parliamentary Meeting on the sidelines of High Level UN Meeting on HIV/AIDS: On 7 June 2021, IPU in collaboration with UNAIDS organised a virtual Parliamentary Meeting on the sidelines of High Level UN Meeting on HIV/AIDS. The theme of the said Parliamentary Meeting was "*The role of Parliaments in addressing inequalities to end AIDS by 2030*". The Meeting *inter-alia* reviewed and discussed the new Global AIDS Strategy 2021 to 2026, and the role of Parliaments. The participants also held discussion about the steps which were needed to be implemented so that the Parliamentarians could play an effective role in achieving the Global AIDS Strategy along with ending the discrimination and inequalities related to HIV/AIDS. Dr.

Sanjay Jaiswal, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha and the Member of IPU Advisory Group on Health participated in the above virtual meeting.

High-level Parliamentary Meeting in the context of the UN Food Summit 2021: On 23 June 2021, the IPU organized a virtual High-level Parliamentary Meeting in the context of UN Food Summit 2021. The objective of the meeting was to ensure parliamentary contribution to the UN Food Systems Summit to be held in September 2021. Accordingly, the meeting sought to build understanding of food systems and discussed how parliamentary actions could be leveraged to expedite the progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to ending poverty and malnutrition by 2030. Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha and the Member of the IPU Standing Committee on Sustainable Development participated in the above virtual meeting.

COVID-19 pandemic recovery through a human rights lens: What contribution from Parliaments?: The Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) in collaboration with the Office of United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR) organized a virtual Global Workshop for Parliamentarians on 29 to 30 June 2021. The main theme of the workshop was “*COVID-19 pandemic recovery through a human rights lens: What contribution from parliaments?*” The workshop which lasted for two days covered four sessions related with the main theme. Dr. Sasmit Patra, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha and the Member of the IPU Committee on Promoting Respect to International Humanitarian Law participated in the workshop.

Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Union and State/Union Territory Legislatures and other Leaders on the subject "Prevailing COVID-19 Situation and the Role and Responsibility of Public Representatives": Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman, All India Presiding Officers' Conference (AIPOC) chaired a virtual meeting on "Prevailing COVID-19 Situation and the Role and Responsibility of Public Representatives" on 19 April 2021. The meeting was attended by the Presiding Officers of the States/Union Territory Legislatures, Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs/Chief Whips and Leaders of Opposition in States/Union Territory Legislatures. A total of twenty-two States/Union Territory Legislatures were represented in the meeting.

Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha opined that all need to work in tandem and on a war footing to contain COVID-19 spread. He emphasized that it is the responsibility of all Presiding Officers and public representatives to stand by people in full solidarity in this tough time. For this, the

people's representatives need to spread the message that observance of COVID appropriate behaviour is the most potent and effective weapon in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic.

Hon'ble Speaker emphasised for setting up of COVID Control Rooms in Lok Sabha and in State Legislatures similar to the one that were established last year to deal with the pandemic at the earliest. Accordingly, Control Rooms at Union and States/Union Territory Legislatures have been set up and all possible assistance and helps rendered to all needy. A feedback mechanism was set up for efficient pandemic management.

Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha requested all levels of public representatives to convey resolutely to the masses the following five fundamentals viz. Testing, Tracing, Tracking, COVID-19 Appropriate Behaviour, and Vaccination.

Meeting of the Working Group on CPA Proposed Constitutional Amendments: Shri Anurag Sharma, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha and the Regional Representative from CPA India Region attended the virtual Meeting of Working Group of CPA on Proposed Constitutional Amendments held on 16 June 2021.

Workshop on Women's Parliamentary and Transformational Leadership: Smt. Sunita Duggal, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha and the Regional Representative from CPA India Region in the CWP (International) Steering Committee attended the virtual Workshop on Women's Parliamentary and Transformational Leadership organized by CPA Headquarters Secretariat on 21 June 2021.

Meeting of the Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India: Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha held a Virtual Meeting of the Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India on 22 June 2021. Twenty-four Presiding Officers of States/Union Territory Legislatures discussed several matters relating to their Legislatures, including legislative response to tackle the menace of COVID-19.

PARLIAMENTARY RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACIES (PRIDE)

During the period from 1 April to 30 June 2021, the Parliamentary Research and Training Institute for Democracies (PRIDE) has organized the following Events/Courses/Programmes for Members/Delegates/ Probationers/Officials:

I. Programmes for Hon'ble Members of Parliament:

- (i) One Thousand two hundred participants including Members of Parliament and other dignitaries/participants *viz.* Members of State Legislatures, Officers of National Sports Federations, Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended the online/offline Panel Discussion on International Day of Sports for Development and Peace on 6 April 2021. The Programme was also viewed by participants through webcasting;
- (ii) Four hundred thirty five participants including Members of Parliament attended the Online Workshop on "Post Covid Care-Physiological and Psychological Recovery" for the benefit of Members of Parliament, their Personal Assistants/Secretaries and staff of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats on 28 May 2021.
- (iii) Two hundred eighty-one participants including Members of Parliament and other dignitaries attended online Panel Discussion on the occasion of World Day against Child Labour on 12 June 2021;
- (iv) Fifteen participants including Members of Parliament attended the 7th International Yoga Day Celebration on 21 June 2021. The Programme, including a practical Session and other lectures on various aspects of significance of Yoga was organized in both online and offline mode. It was also attended by officials of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats; and
- (v) Members of Parliament, Members of States/Union Territory Legislatures, Officials and their Family members and Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended the online twenty-two Indian Language and six Foreign Language Courses started on 22 June 2021.

II. Professional Development Programmes for Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat:

- (i) Two Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the 13th online Biennial Conference of the Association of Parliamentary Librarians of Asia and the Pacific (APLAP), Philippines from 15 to 17 June 2021; and
- (ii) Fifty-four Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the online Workshop on writing of APAR (Annual Performance Appraisal Report) on 22 June 2021.

III. Appreciation Courses: Five Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for:

- (i) Two hundred thirty Probationers of 72nd batch of Indian Police Service (IPS) attended the Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 12 to 15 April 2021;
- (ii) Eighty-five Probationers of 73th Batch of Indian Revenue Service (IRS), National Academy of Direct Taxes (NADT), Nagpur attended the Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 19 to 20 April 2021;
- (iii) Two hundred forty-five Graduate Trainees of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) had attended the online Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 6 to 7 May 2021;
- (iv) Thirty-one Officer-Trainees of the Indian Economic Service attended the online Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 25 to 28 May 2021; and
- (v) Forty Officer-Trainees of Indian Civil Accounts Service, Indian Defence Accounts Service, Indian Post & Telecommunication Accounts & Finance Service and Indian Defence Estates Service attended the online Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 28 to 30 June 2021.

IV. Capacity-Building Programme for Officials of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats:

- (i) Thirty-eight participants attended the Online Capacity-Building Programme for Officials of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats providing Editorial and Translation Services from 25 to 28 May 2021;
- (ii) Thirty-eight participants attended the Online Capacity Building Programme for the Security Officials/Marshals working in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats from 1 to 3 June 2021;
- (iii) Thirty participants of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha Secretariats attended the Online Capacity Building Programmes for Parliamentary Committee Secretariats: Group I - Public

- Accounts Committee, Committee on Public Undertakings, Estimates Committee and Standing Committee on Finance on 7 June 2021;
- (iv) Twenty-seven participants of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha Secretariats attended the Online Capacity Building Programmes for Parliamentary Committee Secretariats: Group II- Committee on Subordinate Legislation on 8 June 2021;
 - (v) Thirty participants of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha Secretariats attended the Online Capacity Building Programmes for Parliamentary Committee Secretariats: Group III- DRSCs on Agriculture; Chemicals & Fertilisers; Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution; and Water Resources on 9 June 2021;
 - (vi) Twenty participants of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha Secretariats attended the Online Capacity Building Programmes for Parliamentary Committee Secretariats: Group IV- DRSCs on Energy; Petroleum& Natural Gas; and Coal & Steel on 10 June 2021;
 - (vii) Twenty-two participants of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha Secretariats attended the Online Capacity Building Programmes for Parliamentary Committee Secretariats: Group V- DRSCs on Rural Development and Urban Development on 11 June 2021;
 - (viii) Twenty-one participants of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha Secretariats attended the Online Capacity Building Programmes for Parliamentary Committee Secretariats: Group VI- DRSCs on Defence and External Affairs on 14 June 2021;
 - (ix) Twenty-two participants of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha Secretariats attended the Online Capacity Building Programmes for Parliamentary Committee Secretariats: Group VII- DRSC on Information Technology on 15 June 2021;
 - (x) Forty-nine participants of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha Secretariats attended the Online Capacity Building Programmes for Parliamentary Committee Secretariats: Common Topics to All DRSCs on 16-17 June 2021;
 - (xi) Fifty-one participants of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha Secretariats attended the Online Capacity Building Programmes for Parliamentary Committee Secretariats: Noting and Drafting Skills on 18 June 2021;

- (xii) Forty-six participants of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats dealing with Questions, Legislative and Budgetary Processes attended the Online Capacity Building Programme from 21 to 23 June 2021; and
- (xiii) Fifty-five participants of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha Secretariats attended the Online Capacity Building Programme on 'Library Management' for officials serving in Parliament Library and State Legislature Libraries from 30 June to 2 July 2021.

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 before the House. During the period from 1 April to 30 June 2021, a total of 68 references were received and disposed of, out of which 44 references were offline and 24 references were online. 3 Reference Notes on important topics were prepared.

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

During the period 1 April to 30 June 2021, the Committee on Privileges held 1 sitting on 29 June 2021. The Committee on Privileges presented two reports during the period.

Committee on Privileges

I

The Second Report of the Committee on Privileges presented during the 17th Lok Sabha on 'Complaints given by Shri Shyam Singh Yadav, Member of Parliament against Dr. Rajneesh Dube, Principal Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Department of Medical Education, Lucknow for allegedly not responding to his telephonic calls and SMS on his official mobile phone', was presented to the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 13 April 2021 and laid on the Table of the House on 3 August 2021.

In the said Report, the Committee based on the facts on record and their findings and conclusions and keeping in view the unconditional apology offered by Shri Rajneesh Dube, the then Principal Secretary, Department of Medical Education, Government of Uttar Pradesh, before the Committee, felt that the matter may not be proceeded further and it may be allowed to rest.

II

The Third Report of the Committee on Privileges presented during the 17th Lok Sabha on 'Complaints dated 23 December 2019, 27 January and 10 February 2020 given by Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat, Member of Parliament against Shri Akhilesh Tiwari, District Magistrate, Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh, alleging non-acknowledgement of his letters, not responding to phone calls and not supplying information regarding meetings, (DISHA Committee), etc.', was presented to the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 13 April 2021 and laid on the Table of the House on 3 August 2021.

In the said Report, the Committee based on the facts on record and their findings and conclusions and keeping in view the unconditional and unqualified apology offered by Shri Akhilesh

Tiwari, the then District Magistrate, Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh, before the Committee, felt that the matter may not be proceeded further and it may be allowed to rest.

However, the Committee expect that Shri Akhilesh Tiwari will not commit such mistake in future and would promptly attend to the telephonic calls from the Members of Parliament, besides giving notice and all agenda material about DISHA meetings well in advance, so that Members are well informed about the issues to be examined by the DISHA Committees. The Committee also expect Shri Akhilesh Tiwari to exercise sufficient caution and extend due courtesies while dealing with the Members of Parliament and other public representatives, especially, including the name of the Member in the Invitation Cards printed for public functions, as per extant Guidelines/Norms.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS
(1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2021)

Events covered in this Feature are based primarily on the information available in the public domain including the Official Websites of Union and State Legislatures, Election Commission of India and also reports appearing in the daily newspapers, as such, the Lok Sabha Secretariat does not accept any responsibility for their accuracy, authenticity or veracity.

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Lok Sabha Bye-election: The following members were declared elected in the Lok Sabha bye-election during the period from 1 April to 30 June 2021.

Sl. No	Name and Party affiliation	Name of Constituency	Date of Election	Date of Counting
1.	Dr. Abdussamad Samadani (Indian Union Muslim League)	Malappuram (Kerala)	06.04.2021	02.05.2021
2.	Shri Vijayakumar (<i>Alias</i>) Vijay Vasanth (Indian National Congress)	Kanniyakumari (Tamil Nadu)	06.04.2021	02.05.2021
3.	Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy (Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party)	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	17.04.2021	02.05.2021
4.	Smt. Angadi Mangal Suresh (Bharatiya Janata Party)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	17.04.2021	02.05.2021

Elections to Rajya Sabha: The following members have been elected to the Rajya Sabha during the period from 1 April to 30 June 2021.

Sl. No	Name and Party affiliation & State	Date of Election	Date of Commencement of term	Date of taking Oath
1.	Shri Abdul Wahab (Indian Union Muslim League) Kerala	23.04.2021	24.04.2021	19.07.2021
2.	Shri John Brittas (Communist Party of India (Marxist)) Kerala	23.04.2021	24.04.2021	08.06.2021
3.	Dr. V. Sivadasan (Communist Party of India (Marxist)) Kerala	23.04.2021	24.04.2021	08.06.2021

4.	Shri Mahesh Jethmalani (Nominated) Kerala	31.05.2021	02.06.2021	08.06.2021
5.	Shri Swapan Dasgupta (Nominated) Kerala	31.05.2021	02.06.2021	08.06.2021

Resignation of Members of Rajya Sabha: The following members resigned from the Rajya Sabha during the period from 1 April to 30 June 2021.

Sl. No	Name	Party affiliation	State	Date of Resignation
1.	Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia	All India Trinamool Congress	West Bengal	06.05.2021
2.	Shri K.P. Munusamy	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Tamil Nadu	07.05.2021
3.	Shri R. Vaithilingam	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Tamil Nadu	07.05.2021
4.	Shri Biswajit Daimary	Bharatiya Janata Party	Assam	10.05.2021

Death of Members of Rajya Sabha: On 9 May 2021, Dr. Raghunath Mohapatra, Nominated Member, passed away.

On 16 May 2021, Shri Rajeev Satav, Member of the Indian National Congress from Maharashtra, passed away.

AROUND THE STATES

ASSAM

Legislative Assembly Election Results: Assembly elections to the 126-seat Assam State Legislative Assembly were held in three phases 27 March, 1 and 6 April 2021. The results were announced on 2 May 2021. The party position following the elections was as follows:

Name of the Party		Seats
1.	Bharatiya Janata Party	60
2.	Indian National Congress	29
3.	All India United Democratic Front	16
4.	Asom Gana Parishad	9

5.	United People's Party, Liberal	6
6.	Bodoland Peoples Front	4
7.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1
8.	Independent	1
Total		126

Out of 126 elected Members of the Legislative Assembly of Assam, there are 6 women Members. Similarly, the Constituencies are earmarked as 102 for General, 8 for Scheduled Castes and 16 for Scheduled Tribes.

Oath of Chief Minister: On 10 May 2021, Shri Himanta Biswa Sarma was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Assam along with 13 Ministers.

Appointment of New Speaker: On 21 May 2021, Shri Biswajit Daimary was elected as the Speaker of the Assam Legislative Assembly.

GUJARAT

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 2 May 2021, Smt. Nimishaben Manharsinh Suthar of the Bharatiya Janata Party was declared elected from Morva Hadaf Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 17 April 2021.

JHARKHAND

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 2 May 2021, Shri Hafizul Hassan of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha was declared elected from Madhupur Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 17 April 2021.

KARNATAKA

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 2 May 2021, Shri Sharanu Salagar of the Bharatiya Janata Party and Shri Basanagouda Turuvihal of the Indian National Congress were declared elected from Basavakalyan and Maski Assembly Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-election held on 17 April 2021.

KERALA

Legislative Assembly Election Results: Assembly elections to the 140-seat Kerala State Legislative Assembly were held on 6 April 2021. The results were announced on 2 May 2021. The party position following the elections was as follows:

	Name of the Party	Seats
1.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	62

2.	Indian National Congress	21
3.	Communist Party of India	17
4.	Indian Union Muslim League	15
5.	Kerala Congress (M)	5
6.	Janata Dal (Secular)	2
7.	Kerala Congress	2
8.	Nationalist Congress Party	2
9.	Congress (Secular)	1
10.	Indian National League	1
11.	Janadhipathiya Kerala Congress	1
12.	Kerala Congress (Jacob)	1
13.	Kerala Congress (B)	1
14.	Loktantrik Janata Dal	1
15.	National Secular Conference	1
16.	Revolutionary Marxist Party of India	1
17.	Independent	6
Total		140

Oath of Chief Minister: On 20 May 2021, Shri Pinarayi Vijayan was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Kerala along with 20 Ministers.

Appointment of New Speaker: On 25 May 2021, Shri M.B. Rajesh was elected as the Speaker of the Kerala Legislative Assembly.

MADHYA PRADESH

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 2 May 2021, Shri Ajay Kumar Tandon of the Indian National Congress was declared elected from Damoh Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 17 April 2021.

MAHARASHTRA

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 2 May 2021, Shri Samadhan Mahadev Autade of the Bharatiya Janata Party was declared elected from Pandharpur Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 17 April 2021.

MIZORAM

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 2 May 2021, Shri Lalduhoma of the Zoram People's Movement was declared elected from Serchhip Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 17 April 2021.

NAGALAND

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 2 May 2021, Shri H. Chuba Chang of the Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party was declared elected from Noksen Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 17 April 2021.

PUDUCHERRY

Legislative Assembly Election Results: Assembly elections to the 30-seat Puducherry Legislative Assembly were held on 6 April 2021. The results were announced on 2 May 2021. The party position following the elections was as follows:

Name of the Party		Seats
1.	All India N.R. Congress	10
2.	Bharatiya Janata Party	6
3.	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	6
4.	Indian National Congress	2
5.	Independent	6
Total		30

Out of 30 elected Members of the Legislative Assembly of Puducherry, there is 1 woman Member. Similarly, the Constituencies are earmarked as 25 for General and 5 for Scheduled Castes.

Oath of Chief Minister: On 7 May 2021, Shri N. Rangasamy was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Puducherry.

Appointment of New Speaker: On 16 June 2021, Shri R. Selvam was elected as the Speaker of the Puducherry Legislative Assembly.

Oath of New Cabinet Ministers: On 27 June 2021, the Lieutenant Governor, Dr. Tamilisai Soundararajan, administered oath of office and secrecy to five newly-inducted Ministers, Sarvashri A. Namassivayam, K. Lakshminarayanan, C. Djeacoumar, Ak. Sai J. Saravanan Kumar and Smt. S. Chandira Priyanga.

RAJASTHAN

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 2 May 2021, Smt. Gayatri Devi Trivedi and Shri Manoj Kumar, both Members of the Indian National Congress and Smt. Deepti Kiran Maheshwari, Member of the Bharatiya Janata Party were declared elected from Sahara, Sujangarh and Rajsamand Assembly Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-election held on 17 April 2021.

TAMIL NADU

Legislative Assembly Election Results: Assembly elections to the 234-seat Tamil Nadu State Legislative Assembly were held on 6 April 2021. The results were announced on 2 May 2021. The party position following the elections was as follows:

Name of the Party		Seats
1.	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	133
2.	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	66
3.	Indian National Congress	18
4.	Pattali Makkal Katchi	5
5.	Bharatiya Janata Party	4
6.	Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi	4
7.	Communist Party of India	2
8.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	2
Total		234

Oath of Chief Minister: On 7 May 2021, Shri M.K. Stalin was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu along with 33 Ministers.

Appointment of New Speaker: On 12 May 2021, Shri M. Appavu was elected as the Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

TELANGANA

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 2 May 2021, Shri Nomula Bhagath of the Telangana Rashtra Samithi was declared elected from Nagarjuna Sagar Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 17 April 2021.

UTTARAKHAND

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 2 May 2021, Shri Mahesh Jeena of the Bharatiya Janata Party was declared elected from Salt Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 17 April 2021.

WEST BENGAL

Legislative Assembly Election Results: The elections for 292 out of 294 seats of West Bengal State Legislative Assembly were held in eight phases 27 March, 1 April, 6 April, 10 April, 17 April, 22 April, 26 April and 29 April 2021. The results were announced on 2 May 2021. The party position following the elections was as follows:

Name of the Party		Seats
1.	All India Trinamool Congress	213
2.	Bharatiya Janata Party	77
3.	Rashtriya Secular Majlis Party	1
4.	Independent	1
Total		292

Out of 292 elected Members of the Legislative Assembly of West Bengal, there are 40 women Members. Similarly, the Constituencies are earmarked as 208 for General, 68 for Scheduled Castes and 16 for Scheduled Tribes.

Oath of Chief Minister: On 5 May 2021, Ms. Mamata Banerjee was sworn in as the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

On 10 May 2021, forty-three Cabinet Ministers including twenty-four Cabinet Ministers, ten Ministers of State with independent charge and nine Ministers of State were sworn in.

EVENTS ABROAD

BENIN

Oath of President: On 23 May 2021, Mr. Patrice Talon was sworn in as the President of Benin for the second term.

DJIBOUTI

Oath of President: On 15 May 2021, Mr. Ismail Omar Guelleh was sworn in as the President of Djibouti.

ECUADOR

Oath of President: On 24 May 2021, Mr. Guillermo Lasso was sworn in as the President of Ecuador.

ISRAEL

Oath of New Prime Minister: On 13 June 2021, Mr. Naftali Bennett was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Israel.

KOSOVO

Oath of President: On 6 April 2021, Ms. Vjosa Osmani-Sadriu was sworn in as the President of Kosovo.

MALI

Oath of New President: On 7 June 2021, Mr. Assimi Goita was sworn in as the President of Mali.

MONGOLIA

Oath of New President: On 25 June 2021, Mr. Ukhnaa Khurelsukh was sworn in as the President of Mongolia.

NIGER

Oath of President: On 2 April 2021, Mr. Mohamed Bazoum was sworn in as the President of Niger.

SAMOA

Oath of Prime Minister: On 24 May 2021, Ms. Fiame Naomi Mata'afa was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Samoa.

VIETNAM

Oath of President: On 5 April 2021, Mr. Nguyen Xuan Phuc was sworn in as the President of Vietnam.

Oath of Prime Minister: On 5 April 2021, Mr. Pham Minh Chinh was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Vietnam.

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APPENDIX – I

**STATEMENT SHOWING WORK TRANSACTED BY THE COMMITTEES OF LOK SABHA
DURING 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2021**

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	-	-
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	-	-
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	-	-
iv)	Committee on Estimates	3	-
v)	Committee on Ethics	-	-
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	2	-
vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	-	-
viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	-	-
ix)	Committee on Petitions	1	-
x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	-	-
xi)	Committee of Privileges	1	-
xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	1	-
xiii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	-	-
xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	2	-
xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	1	-
xvi)	General Purposes Committee	-	-
xvii)	House Committee (a) Accommodation Sub-Committee (b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	-	-
xviii)	Library Committee	-	-
xix)	Railway Convention Committee	-	-
xx)	Rules Committee	-	-

JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE

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

DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

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

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED BY THE COMMITTEES OF RAJYA SABHA DURING 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2021

WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Name of Committee	No. of Meetings held between 1 April to 30 June 2021	No. of Reports presented during the period
(i) Business Advisory Committee	Nil	Nil
(ii) Committee of Privileges	Nil	Nil
(iii) Committee on Ethics	Nil	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	Nil	Nil
(vii) Committee on Petitions	Nil	Nil
(viii) Committee on Provision of Computer Equipment to Members of Rajya Sabha	Nil	Nil
(ix) Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(x) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Nil	Nil
(xi) General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
(xii) House Committee	Nil	Nil

DEPARTMENT RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

(i) Commerce	4	Nil
(ii) Health and Family Welfare	Nil	Nil
(iii) Home Affairs	1	Nil
(iv) Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports	2	Nil
(v) Industry	1	Nil
(vi) Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	2	Nil
(vii) Science and Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change	1	Nil
(viii) Transport, Tourism and Culture	3	Nil

NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN

Sl. No.	Name of Members Sworn	Party Affiliation	Date on which Sworn
1.	Shri John Brittas	CPI(M)	08.06.2021
2.	Dr. V. Sivadasan	CPI(M)	08.06.2021
3.	Shri Swapan Dasgupta	Nominated	08.06.2021
4.	Shri Mahesh Jethmalani	Nominated	08.06.2021

APPENDIX III
STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2021

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.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	55(29)	-
Haryana L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.C.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.C.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

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

Manipur L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab L.A.	-	-	-	-	62	13	-
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	14.6.2021 to 15.6.2021	2	6(6)	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	11.5.2021 to 24.6.2021	5	3(3)	-	(2180)	(199)	-
Telangana L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.C.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	-	-	-	-	742(586)	1193(1153)	17
Uttar Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	8.5.2021 to 9.7.2021	7	2(2)	-	-	-	-
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry L.A.	16.6.2021 to 16.6.2021	1	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

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

**COMMITTEES AT WORK/ NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 APRIL TO JUNE 2021**

	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.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar L.A.	-	7	7	6	-	7	7	7	7	-	7	7	7	-	-	80 ^(a)
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	4 ^(b)
Haryana L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.A.	-	4	2	-	3	2	3	3	2	-	3	1	2	-	1	10 ^(c)
Karnataka L.C.	-	4	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3 ^(d)
Kerala L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	2	3	-	5 ^(e)

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
State/ Union Territory	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Maharashtra L.A.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Maharashtra L.C.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur L.A.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ^(f)
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-
Odisha L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 ^(g)
Punjab L.A.	-	5	7	-	5	5	4	7	6	-	4	-	6	-	-	61 ^(h)
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.C.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	2 ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi L.A.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2 ⁽ⁱ⁾
Puducherry L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

- (a) Question and Calling Attention Committee-6, Zila Parishad & Panchayati Raj Committee-7, Nivedan Committee-6, Internal Resource Committee-7, Women & Child Welfare Committee-7, Agricultural Development Industries Committee-7, Tourism Development Committee-6, Zero Hour Committee-7, Ethics Committee-7, Bihar Heritage Development Committee-7, Minority Welfare Committee-7 and Environment Conservation and Pollution Control Committee-7
- (b) Panchayati Raj Committee-2, Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-1 and Papers Laid on the Table Committee-2
- (c) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-2, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-3, Committee on Backward Classes and Minorities-3, and Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-2
- (d) Ganga Kalyana House Committee-3
- (e) Question and Reference Committees-1, Committee on Welfare Woman/Children-1, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-1, Agriculture Development Committee-1 and Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Accounts Committee-1
- (f) Hill Areas Committee-2
- (g) House Committee on Women and Child Welfare-3, Standing Committee-III-1, Standing Committee-IV-4, Standing Committee-V-1, Standing Committee-VI-1, Standing Committee-VII-1 and Standing Committee-X-2
- (h) Papers Laid & Library Committee-6, Committee on Questions & References-5, Committee on Local Bodies-6, Committee on Panchayati Raj Institutions-6, Committee of the House Regarding Shri Dashmesh Link Canal-2, Committee on Co-operation and its Allied Activities-6, Committee on Raising the Under Ground Water Level-13, Committee on Agriculture and its Allied Activities for the year 2021-2022-6 and Committee of the House to investigate the incidents related to the torturing of Social Activists and other people during Farmer Agitation-11
- (i) Department Related Standing Committee on Welfare-1 and Department Related Standing Committee on Development-1

Joint/Select Committees:

Karnataka L.A.- Joint House Committee Constituted to Inquire into the Irregularities in Installation and Maintenance of Pure Drinking Water Units in the State

Nagaland L.A.- Select Committee on SARFAESI Act, 2002

APPENDIX – IV

**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO
BY THE PRESIDENT
DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2021**

NIL

APPENDIX-V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2021

SIKKIM

1. The Fiscal Responsibility Bill, 2021
2. The Sikkim Appropriation Bill, 2021
3. The Sikkim Labour (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Bill, 2021
4. The Medhavi Skills University, Sikkim, Bill, 2021
5. The Sikkim International University Bill, 2021
6. The Eastern Institute for Integrated Learning in Management University, Sikkim (Amendment) Bill, 2021

TAMIL NADU

1. The Tamil Nadu Fiscal Responsibility (Amendment) Bill, 2021
2. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2021
3. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 2021

WEST BENGAL

1. The West Bengal Finance Bill, 2021
2. The West Bengal Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2021

APPENDIX-VI

**ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND
STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD
1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2021**

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 Tribunal Reforms (Reorganisation and Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 2021	4.4.2021	--	--	--
2.	The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	4.4.2021	--	--	--
3.	The Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas Ordinance, 2021	13.4.2021	--	--	--
4.	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	22.4.2021	--	--	--
5.	The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	16.5.2021	--	--	--
6.	The Essential Defence Services Ordinance, 2021	30.6.2021	--	--	--

BIHAR

1.	BiharPanchayati Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	2.6.2021	26.7.2021	--	--
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KARNATAKA

1.	The Karnataka State Civil Services (Regulation of Transfer of Teachers) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	29.4.2021	--	--	--
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TELANGANA

1.	The Telangana Housing Board (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	25.6.2021	--	--	--
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UTTAR PRADESH

1.	The Uttar Pradesh Regulation of Urban Premises Tenancy (Second) Ordinance, 2021	9.4.2021	--	--	--
2.	The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	12.4.2021	--	--	--

APPENDIX VII
A. PARTY POSITION IN 17TH LOK SABHA (STATE/UT-WISE) (AS ON 30.06.2021)

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	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	14	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	40	17	1	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir \$	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	14	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	28	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	20	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29	27	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	-	8	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	301*	52	24	22	22	18	16	12	10	9	6	5	5	3	3	3	3	2	2

\$ Bifurcated into Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh

Merged into one Union Territory of Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

* 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	-	
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	
10.	Jammu & Kashmir \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	
12.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	28	-	
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	20	-	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	1	
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	
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	
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	1	3	-	540	3

\$ Bifurcated into Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh

Merged into one Union Territory of Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

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 (AIMEIM); 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 23 JULY 2021)

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(b)	1	6	1
4.	Bihar	16	1	4	-	-	5	-	-	-	5 ^(c)	-	15	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
6.	Goa	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7.	Gujarat	11	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
8.	Haryana	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
10.	Jharkhand	6	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(d)	-	6	-
11.	Karnataka	12	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(e)	-	12	-
12.	Kerala	9	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	2 ^(f)	-	8	1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1
14.	Maharashtra	19	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 ^(g)	-	18	1

15.	Manipur	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
16.	Meghalaya	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(h)	-	1	-
17.	Mizoram	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	-	1	-
18.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(j)	-	1	-
19.	Odisha	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 ^(k)	-	10	-
20.	Punjab	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 ^(l)	-	7	-
21.	Rajasthan	10	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
22.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(m)	-	1	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	18	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	10 ⁽ⁿ⁾	-	15	3
24.	Telangana	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 ^(o)	-	7	-
25.	Tripura	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
26.	Uttarakhand	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31	1	22	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	31	-
28.	West Bengal	16	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	11 ^(p)	-	14	2
Union Territories														
29.	The NCT of Delhi	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 ^(q)	-	3	-
30.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
31.	Puducherry	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Nominated	12	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	-

TOTAL	245	35	94	5	6	5	6	3	1	72	5	231	14
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Others

(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

- (a) TDP-1, YSRCP-6
- (b) AGP-1
- (c) RJD-5
- (d) JMM-1
- (e) JD(S)-1
- (f) IUML-1, LJD-1
- (g) NCP-4, SS-3, RPI(A)-1
- (h) NPP-1
- (i) MNF-1
- (j) NPF-1
- (k) BJD-9
- (l) SAD-3
- (m) SDF-1
- (n) DMK-7, MDMK-1, PMK-1, TMC(M)-1
- (o) TRS-7
- (p) AITC-11
- (q) 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.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar L.A.	243	19	74	2	2	-	-	43	-	100 ^(a)	1	242	2
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.	90	70	14	-	-	-	2	-	-	4 ^(b)	-	90	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	182	65	112	-	-	1	-	-	-	2 ^(c)	1	181	1
Haryana L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand 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
Karnataka L.A.	225	68	118	-	-	-	1	-	32	2 ^(d)	2	223	2
Karnataka L.C.	75	29	32	-	-	-	-	-	12	1 ^(e)	1	75	-
Kerala L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	230	95	125	-	-	-	2	-	-	1 ^(f)	4	227	3
Maharashtra L.A.	288	43	106	1	-	53	-	-	-	71 ^(g)	13	287	1
Maharashtra L.C.	78	10	23	-	-	11	-	-	-	17 ^(h)	5	66	12
Manipur L.A.#	60	17	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 ⁽ⁱ⁾	3	54	-
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	60	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	46 ^(j)	2	60	-
Odisha L.A.	147	9	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	113 ^(k)	1	146	1
Punjab L.A.	117	80	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 ^(l)	-	117	-
Rajasthan 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
Sikkim L.A.	32	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 ^(m)	-	32	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	234	18	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	208 ⁽ⁿ⁾	-	234	-
Telangana L.A.	120	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	110 ^(o)	1	119	1
Telangana L.C.	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31 ^(p)	1	33	7
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	404	7	304	-	-	-	16	-	-	67 ^(q)	3	397	7
Uttar Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	294	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	211 ^(r)	1	287	7
UNION TERRITORIES													
Delhi L.A.	70	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	62 ^(s)	-	70	-
Puducherry L.A.	33	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 ^(t)	6	33	-

- a) Rashtriya Janata Dal-75, Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)-12, Hindustani Awaam Morcha (Secular)-4, Vikasheel Insan Party-4 and All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen-5
b) Janta Congress Chhattisgarh (Jogi)-4
c) Bharatiya Tribal Party-2
d) Speaker-1 and Nominated Member-1
e) Chairman-1

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

- f) Samajwadi Party-1
- g) Shivsena-56, Peasant's and Workers Party-1, Bahujan Vikas Aghadi-3, All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen-2, Prahar Janshkti Party-2, Maharashtra Navnirman Sena-1, Samajwadi Party-2, Rashtriya Samaj Party-1, Swabhiman Party-1, Jansuraj Shakti Party-1 and Krantikari Shetkari Party-1
- h) Shivsena-14, Lokbharti-1, Peasants and Workers Party of India-1 and Rashtriya Samaj Paksha-1
- i) National People's Party-4, Naga People's Front-4, Lok Jan Shakti Party-1 and All India Trinamool Congress-1
- j) Naga Peoples Front-25 and Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party-21
- k) B.J.D.-113
- l) Aam Aadmi Party-19, Shiromani Akali Dal-14, and Lok Insaf Party-2
- m) Sikkim Krantikari Morcha-19 and Sikkim Democratic Front Party-1
- n) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-132, All India Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-66, Pattali Makkal Katchi-5, Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi-4, and Speaker-1
- o) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-101, All India Majlis e Ittehadul Muslimeen-7, All India Forward Block-1 and Nominated-1
- p) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-22, All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen-2, Progressive Recognised Teacher's Union-2 and Nominated-6
- q) Samajwadi Party-49, Apna Dal (S)-9, Suheldev Bharatiya Samaj Party-4, Rashtriya Lok Dal-1, Nirbal Indian Shoshit Humara Aam Dal-1 Nominated-1 and Others-1
- r) All India Trinamool Congress-210 and Rashtriya Secular Majlis Party-1
- s) Aam Aadmi Party-62
- t) All India N.R. Congress-10, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-6 and Others-3