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**ADDRESS ON 'BRICS PARTNERSHIP IN THE INTEREST OF GLOBAL STABILITY,
GENERAL SAFETY AND INNOVATIVE GROWTH: PARLIAMENTARY
DIMENSION'**

AT THE SIXTH BRICS PARLIAMENTARY FORUM

On 27 October 2020, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla, participating in the virtual Meeting of the 6th BRICS Parliamentary Forum delivered an Address on the theme “BRICS Partnership in the Interest of the Global Stability, General Safety and Innovative Growth: Parliamentary Dimension”.

We reproduce the text (English rendering of the text originally delivered in Hindi) of the Address delivered by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla.

- Editor

Chairman of the 6th BRICS Parliamentary Forum and Chairman of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of Russia, HE Vyachaslav Volodin; Fellow Presiding Officers; Distinguished Delegates; Ladies and Gentlemen:

Greetings to you all from the Parliament of India !

When we met last year on the sidelines of the 141st Assembly of the IPU in Belgrade, Serbia during the 5th BRICS Parliamentary Forum, little did we know that an unprecedented health crisis would soon engulf the entire world and the next Meeting of the Forum would be held in virtual mode under such extraordinary circumstances. I applaud the efforts and determination of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation in organizing this event in these trying times.

As the COVID-19 pandemic has caused tragic deaths of millions of innocent people, severe economic challenges and overall disruption of normal lifestyles, I firmly believe that if ever there was any greater need for international unity and cooperation, than it is now.

It is, in this context that India speaks of greater partnership among the BRICS countries in order to ensure general well-being and safety of our citizens, achieve innovative growth that is sustainable as well as inclusive, and also strengthen global stability.

BRICS solidarity is based on our common interests, shared concerns and partnership rooted in the spirit of openness, equality, inclusiveness, mutual understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation. Beginning in the year 2009 in Yekaterinburg only, the BRICS organisation has grown from strength to strength, and has now emerged as a responsible and

multi-dimensional forum representing approximately two-fifths of the world humanity and one-third of its landmass and GDP in PPP terms.

Friends, despite our differences, we share common vision of a just and fair world free of poverty, hunger and disease and where every human being is born equal in dignity. Our strength lies in our shared aspirations, while being fully cognizant of our rich diversity, together, we are an influential voice on the global stage. This only puts greater onus upon us to work together to ensure the safety, development and empowerment of our people in the time of COVID-19 pandemic.

The present crisis has put the lives and livelihood of a large section of humanity at risk. According to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020, nearly 71 million people are expected to be pushed back into extreme poverty this year. In such a gloomy situation, we have to ensure that the outbreak of the pandemic does not jeopardize the progress towards achievement of the SDGs of the Agenda 2030 and we stand committed to work together to achieve the goals of zero hunger, poverty eradication and an inclusive and just world.

Friends, in such testing times, the Gandhian philosophy of '*Sarvodaya Se Antyodaya*' which means 'Development of All through the Development of the Last Person in Line' should be our guiding principle for creating an inclusive and just world so that no one is left behind as envisaged in the SDGs of the Agenda 2030.

As this meeting gives us the opportunity to share our experiences and strategies to deal with the unprecedented COVID-19 Crisis, I am glad to share with you that our Government is implementing a 260 Billion Dollar economic stimulus package to address the challenge of empowerment of the vulnerable sections and revival of agriculture, agri-business, MSMEs and other industries. Our schemes like '*Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan*' (Self-Reliant India Mission) will go a long way in empowering the poor, farmers, working class and middle class.

During the initial months of the pandemic we quickly and successfully made cash transfers to the targeted beneficiaries based on the trinity of a Unique Identification Number, a Bank Account and a Mobile Connection. We also launched a '*Garib Kalyan Rozgar Yojana*', a comprehensive employment generation and rural development scheme.

Friends, across the globe, the people aspiring for better quality of life and enhanced opportunities are additionally grappling with the present pandemic. As law makers and people's representatives, we Parliamentarians need to work with our respective Governments and undertake transformational legislative and policy measures so that we could successfully recover from the present crisis and address the developmental aspirations of the people whom we represent.

In this context, I would like to share that in September 2020, our Parliament held an *in-person* Session to enact many important legislations in order to ensure the safety of citizens and

medical and healthcare workers - the corona warriors, strengthen the health care system, empower the farm sector and promote financial stability.

We in India, believe that for the general safety and well-being of our people, we need to intensify our collective fight against terrorism and violent extremism that pose the biggest threat to mankind. My peers, as people's representatives and parliamentarians, can no longer be mute spectators. We must unite to fight the challenges of terrorism and violent extremism. We must ensure that the funding of all terrorist activities is stopped and that the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism are addressed. The Parliaments of BRICS countries must use international platforms to highlight their collective resolve to support treaties and norms that prevent terrorism.

Hon. Delegates, the BRICS Parliamentary Forum offers an appropriate platform for parliamentary interaction. However, the structure of the forum is yet to be institutionalized. In 2018, when we met in Geneva on the sidelines of the 139th IPU Assembly, we discussed the collaborative strategy to formalize the BRICS Parliamentary Forum. Thereafter, on the initiative of the Parliament of South Africa, a draft Multilateral Declaration of Intent of the Legislative Organs of BRICS countries was circulated among the member Parliaments and we also welcomed the initiative and offered our comments on the Draft. We keenly look forward to further strengthening of BRICS Parliamentary interactions on these lines and are ready to contribute in the process of formalization of the BRICS Parliamentary Forum.

Friends, Parliament of India believes that until the Forum is properly institutionalized the adoption of Declarations will not have much impact, appeal and value. Thus, apart from holding discussion on the adoption of a Declaration, today we need to mull over the way forward to institutionalize the BRICS Parliamentary Forum so that it could emerge as a truly result-oriented inter-parliamentary body.

Before I conclude, I would also like to take this opportunity to express my deepest gratitude towards the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation and HE Vyachaslav Volodin for successfully organizing the Virtual meeting of BRICS Parliamentary Forum and giving the parliaments of BRICS countries a platform to share their ideas and opinions.

Last but not the least, I pray for the safety of all in the world and wish you all the very best.

Thank you for your patient hearing.

Namaskar !

Jai Hind!

**ADDRESSES OF HIGH DIGNITARIES AT THE 80TH ALL INDIA PRESIDING
OFFICERS' CONFERENCE, KEVADIA, GUJARAT,
25-26 NOVEMBER 2020**

A two-day Conference of All India Presiding Officers was organised at Kevadia, Gujarat on 25-26 November 2020. As the entire country was moving out of the lock-down phase to cope-up with new realities immediately after Covid-19, this is one of the first public meetings organised on the banks of river Narmada, which now also holds the unique distinction of having the tallest Statue in the world, the Statue of Unity of our Iron Man of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The 80th Conference of All India Presiding Officers this time coincided with the Constitution Day that is celebrated on 26 November.

The All India Presiding Officers Conferences are regular parliamentary events organised since 1921, even before Independence. Initially, it aimed at establishing parliamentary institutions in the country. After Independence, the Conference strived to bring synergy and coordination among legislatures with regard to parliamentary practice and procedures throughout India. Over the years, in fact, this Conference has evolved as one of the platforms facilitated sound parliamentary conventions. Of late, this forum has also widened its areas of deliberations to even cover the current emerging issues facing the country.

The last Presiding Officers Conference (79th AIPOC) was held in Dehradun, Uttarakhand in December last year. It deliberated on broadly two subjects - (i) *Strengthening Parliamentary Democracy and Capacity Building through in-house devices including Zero Hour*; and (ii) *Tenth Schedule of the Constitution and the Role of Speaker*.

President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind inaugurated the Conference on 25 November 2020. Vice President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu; Governor of Gujarat, Shri Acharya Devvrat; Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla; Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Vijay Rupani, Union Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Shri Pralhad Joshi; Union MoS Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal; senior Congress leader, Adhir Ranjan Choudhury and other dignitaries also graced the Inaugural Ceremony.

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi addressed the Conference in its Valedictory Session on 26 November 2020.

The Inauguration Ceremony of the 80th AIPOC was held on 25 November 2020. We reproduce the texts of the Addresses delivered by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla. Hon'ble Vice President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu; and the Inaugural Address of the President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind, respectively.

- Editor

ADDRESS OF THE HON'BLE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SHRI OM BIRLA

His Excellency, Mr. President; Honorable Vice-President; Honorable Governor; Honorable Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha; Honorable Chief Minister, Gujarat; Honorable Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; Honorable Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, respected Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party, Lok Sabha; Honorable Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly; Honorable Presiding Officers; Honorable Ministers; Honorable Members of Parliament and distinguished guests:

It is a matter of great pleasure for me to be a part of the 80th Conference of the Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India.

It is really a unique experience to assemble here on the banks of river Narmada, on this pious and sacred land of Gujarat with the tall statue of the Iron Man, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. Gujarat is the land of the greatest hero of our freedom struggle and father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi. This is also the land of the architect of modern India, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, who played an important role in the framing of the Indian Constitution. He was a source of inspiration in the making of our Constitution and we all have assembled here in this programme on this day which happens to be the 71st anniversary of adoption of our Constitution.

I would especially like to thank the Hon'ble President for attending this event. It is his first public event here. All the presiding officers are grateful to him for this. Hon'ble Vice-President has also come here from Chennai. All the presiding officers are grateful to him also. As the largest functional democracy of the world, this Constitution day is an apt occasion for us to contemplate over our Constitutional duties and vow to achieve the goals set by our great leaders.

We all represent the interests, concerns, apprehensions and aspirations of the citizens of our country. Our democratic institutions draw their powers from the Constitution itself. A powerful and responsive legislature is a unique creation of this Constitution. Our Constitution has provided a sound basis for the Parliament and the legislatures of the states to work in the interest of the people. Today, as public representatives, we should always keep trying for the upliftment and welfare of the man standing on the last rung of the society while fulfilling our duties and remaining committed to our Constitutional values. This legislature is proactive in pursuing the dream of the Father of our Constitution, Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar, of establishing a political and economic democracy. It is the duty of the legislature to ensure that the aspirations

of the people expressed in the House should be realized and the executive should be accountable towards the people.

In this conference, we shall deliberate upon how the three pillars of democracy can function in coordination with each other and how we can fulfill our constitutional obligations with mutual cooperation. This subject is quite relevant in present context for harmonious co-existence among various organs of governance and sustainable development of democracy in the country. Our common purpose is to protect the interests of the citizens. We have enough power to work through our respective institutions. Let us resolve to build the nation with a renewed vigor.

I fervently believe that our small efforts can bring significant changes in the life of the citizens. This is my sincere hope that all representatives present here would make constructive contribution and further strengthen the democracy by having a meaningful discussion here. In this long journey of democracy, certain discrepancies have surfaced in the functioning of institutions which is quite natural. It is our responsibility to remove them and improve the procedures related to our democratic set up and Constitutional provisions. I urge upon all the presiding officers present here on this occasion that as the representatives of our respective institutions it is our duty and responsibility to strengthen the democracy through our institutions and remain accountable to the people.

I hope that this two-day conference will enable us to further strengthen and invigorate our democracy and make it more responsible towards the people in accordance with the fundamental spirit of the Constitution. We come together to deliberate, share our experiences and exchange innovative ideas introduced in our respective institutions to make these institutions even more accountable.

I would especially like to thank Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi *ji*, for guiding us in organizing this two-day conference on the inspiring and sacred land.

As the Chairperson of the Presiding Officers' Conference, I would once again like to sincerely thank Hon'ble President, Hon'ble Vice-President and all the distinguished guests for coming here in adverse conditions, guiding us and putting us on the right path for strengthening the democracy.

Once again, many thanks to you all.

**ADDRESS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA AT THE 80th ALL INDIA
CONFERENCE OF PRESIDING OFFICERS**

His Excellency the President, Shri Ram Nath Kovind; Governor of the State of Gujarat, Shri Acharya Devvrat; Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla; Chief Minister of the State of Gujarat, Shri Vijay Rupani; Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pralhad Joshi; Speaker of Gujarat Legislative Assembly, Shri Rajendra Trivedi; Deputy Chairperson, Rajya Sabha, Shri Harivansh; Leader of the Indian National Congress in Lok Sabha, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury; Respective Speakers and Chairpersons of the various Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils from across the country; Secretaries; Friends; Brothers and Sisters:

I am indeed delighted to be a part of this programme and the reason for it is the subject and the location of the conference.

This conference is very timely, though times are not good because of COVID and there are some problems. But the subject that is chosen by the Speaker is really very timely and very useful. Secondly, the place which has been chosen is also very good, very impressive and very inspiring. You must have seen the tallest statue in the world. It is very beautiful, and at the same time, dutiful. Beauty and duty combined together make the country mighty. That should be the purpose of all the people in public life.

I am very delighted to be associated with this distinguished assembly of Presiding Officers in its 80th edition. I prefer to call Presiding Officers the high priests of temples of democracy. You are mandated with upholding the sanctity of this sanctum sanctorum of these temples. It has to be kept in mind by everyone. We consider our State to be the best State when each of the three organs of the State perform to the best of its potential in the domain specified in each one of them, in pursuit of the mandate defined and, in the manner prescribed in the Constitution. Our Constitution demarcated very clear domains for each of these three organs on the lines of separation of powers, though not in a very formalistic manner.

The theory of ‘Separation of Powers’ by Montesquieu in 1748 had its origins in his genuine concern to avoid autocracy and tyranny if the legislative, executive and judicial powers were to be concentrated in one organ or one individual. That is the spirit. Still, the legislative and executive functions continued to be in the same hands till the middle of the 19th century. Ever since, separate domains came into being, it has been a saga of frictions and tensions. The case of India since independence is no exception. So, it is appropriate for us to take stock of the harmonious working of the three organs. Harmony lies in each organ doing its job without

interfering with the domain of others. This has to be kept in mind by all the three organs. This warrants a spirit of mutual respect, cooperation, responsibility and restraint. Unfortunately, there have been several instances of crossing the boundaries. We are familiar with the excesses of the Executive in disregard of their accountability to the Legislature on certain occasions. There have been cases when the Rules framed under the delegated ‘Subordinate Legislation’ violated the provisions of original legislation by the Parliament. Violation of rights and liberties of citizens by the Executive at times is too visible for comfort.

At times, the Legislature too has tended to cross the line. The 39th Amendment of the Constitution, placing the election of the President, the Vice-President, and the Prime Minister beyond the scope of judicial scrutiny in the circumstances in 1975, is one such instance.

There have been quite a few judicial pronouncements that gave a distinct impression of an overreach. These actions have resulted in an avoidable blurring of the contours demarcated by the Constitution. They have led to the question as to how the three organs of the State should respect the jurisdictional sanctity enshrined in the Constitution instead of arrogating to themselves a sense of supremacy. The moot question is, does our Constitution envisage any of these three to be ‘supreme’. Sometimes, we have a long discussion on who is supreme.

As early as in 1955, in *Ram Jawaya versus the State of Punjab* case, the Supreme Court held that “Our Constitution does not contemplate assumption, by one organ or part of the State, of functions that essentially belong to another”. By this, it is logical to conclude that even the principle of ‘first among the equals’ does not apply to any of the three organs. In the case of *P. Ramachandra Rao versus the State of Karnataka* in 2002, the apex court observed that “The Supreme Court does not consider itself to be an *imperium in imperio* (an empire into an empire) or would function as a despotic branch of the State. Former Chief Justice of India, Dr. A. S. Anand held that “In saying that the judiciary is the guardian of the Constitution, it is not implied that the Legislature and the Executive are not equally to guard the Constitution. For the progress of the nation, however, it is imperative that all of the three wings of the State function in complete harmony”. This is the judicial pronouncement of the Supreme Court of India. Everybody should remember it.

That quest for harmony is the theme of deliberation at this august assembly. I am very happy about this theme. This quest is not new for all of us in India. Many centuries ago, the Indian sages, *rishis*, hoped for a harmonious co-existence. In the Rig Veda, they had said,

“*Samani va akutih samana hrdayni vah |*

Samanamastu vo mano yatha vah susahasati”

[Let us be driven by a common goal, united by a common commitment and inspired by ennobling thoughts. That will ensure we (three of us) work together with harmony and in a cheerful environment.]

Once each organ has that overarching goal and has the larger public interest in view, the foundation for a synergistic functioning will be laid. That spirit will have to be constantly protected and nurtured with mutual respect and a high sense of responsibility.

Since Independence, the Supreme Court and the High Courts have delivered several far-reaching verdicts in furtherance of socio-economic objectives besides making correctional interventions. But occasionally, concerns have been raised as to whether they were entering the domains of the legislative and the executive wings. There have been debates as to whether some issues should have been more legitimately left to the other organs of the Government. For example, Deepavali fireworks; cess on registration and movement of vehicles from the National Capital Region through Delhi; banning use of vehicles of certain make after 10 or 15 years; monitoring police investigations; denying the executive any role in the appointment of judges by instituting Collegium which is said to be an extra-constitutional body (this is the view held by many of the jurists); invalidating the National Judicial Accountability Commission Act seeking to ensure transparency and accountability, are being cited as instances of judicial overreach. This has to be kept in mind by all the concerned people.

So, there are some concerns about the harmony in the working of the three organs of the State. Our Constitution provides for checks and balances to ensure playing by the rules and harmony among the three organs of the States. It is a settled position that the Constitution is supreme and none of the three organs, Legislature, Executive and Judiciary, is supreme. This has to be kept in mind. Since Mahamahim Rashtrapati ji would throw more light on this issue, I would now like to turn to the issues concerning the Presiding Officers and the legislatures.

The Greek philosopher Socrates said that the business of legislatures is serious in nature as they discuss the ways we ought to live. Legislatures are the corner stone of democracy as they provide the basis for the actions of the Executive and the Judiciary. The judicial review, declared as one of the 'basic features' of our Constitution, imposes certain restrictions on the legislatures. Law makers have the liberty of defending their territory even by nullifying judicial decisions, if so warranted.

Given the importance of legislatures, the Presiding Officers have a major role to play in furthering the cause of parliamentary democracy. Over the years, the battle of perception has tilted against the legislatures and its Members. Frequent disruptions, conduct of legislators, both within and outside the Chambers, rising number of legislators with criminal background, rising

money power in elections, flaunting of power as legislators, are some of the reasons for this negative perception. Character, caliber, and conduct used to guide but now caste, community and cash are trying to encroach upon that sacred duty. People are agitated and they want to see that people with character, caliber and conduct come to legislate. They want to see that the legislators behave in a dignified and decent manner, and maintain the decorum of the institution to which they are being elected.

On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of our Independence in 1997, all the legislators including parliamentarians may note, both the Houses of Parliament have unanimously adopted Resolutions asserting among other things that Question Hour should not be disrupted, Members should not rush into the well of the Houses, etc. This is not what I am saying. Of course, I agree with it but it was the decision of both the Houses of Parliament. They had taken a solemn pledge but this is followed more in violation.

Citing frequent disruption of the Question Hour, it was shifted from 11.00 am to 12.00 noon in 2014 in the Rajya Sabha. During 2010-14, only 32.39 per cent of the Question Hour time was made use of, while 67.61 per cent of the valuable Question Hour time was lost due to disruptions and forced adjournments. This was not the case during the present Government's regime. But, after the Question Hour was shifted, only 26.25 per cent of question time was availed in the next year, that is 2015. For the five-year period of 2015-19, only 41.39 per cent of the Question Hour time was made use of, though this is an effective instrument to take the Government to task by asking important questions for oral replies from the Government which is an important part of the 'oversight' function of the House. In fact, over the last 30 years, utilisation of Question Hour time has been declining. This is certainly a matter of concern. This has to be kept in mind by all political parties. Blaming one Party or the other is not going to solve the problem. Political Parties should really think seriously, ponder over the issue to see that their Members conduct themselves in an ideal manner in the House and take full advantage of the avenues that are available through rules and regulations of the Parliament. This has to be kept in mind. It is high time that the political parties do introspection and see to it that their legislators conduct themselves in a dignified manner.

My dear friends, the Conference of Presiding Officers has been regularly taking stock of the functioning of the legislatures in the country and has been making recommendations for improving their functioning. Based on the discussion in the Bhubaneswar Conference of the Presiding Officers in 1978 and adoption in the Lucknow Conference in 1985, the system of Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committees was introduced in 1993. These Committees of Parliament, now numbering 24, have been doing a commendable job by undertaking detailed scrutiny of the Bills referred to them, the

Demands for Grants and other issues chosen by the Committees. I have been regularly reviewing the performance of the 8 Committees of Rajya Sabha and they have shown substantial improvement during the last three years in terms of attendance, average duration of meetings, etc. I urge upon the Presiding Officers to take necessary measures to make operational such Committees in all the legislatures across the country.

In the '*Rig Veda*', '*Sabha Adhyaksha*' is required to be a person well-versed in the matters of State, experienced, astute, not a novice in politics, impartial, learned, righteous, benevolent and mature by advanced age and learning. This is what is said in the *Rig Veda* – '*Sabha Adhyaksha*'.

I urge upon all the people to remember this and to make good use of these attributes to improve the functioning of respective legislatures. As the high priests of democracy, aided and assisted by the Rules, conventions and earlier rulings of the Chair and your own wisdom and experience, you shall do everything required to uphold the sanctity of the temples of democracy.

I am particularly distressed over the state of affairs in several State Legislatures. 'Decency, Dignity and Decorum' (three 'Ds') of the temples of democracy will be upheld only through adherence to three 'Ds' namely, 'Debate, Discuss and Decide' and not going and resorting to the fourth 'D', that is, 'Disruption'. Unabated disruptions seriously erode the standing of legislatures. Lack of harmony in the functioning will seriously erode the legitimacy of all the three organs of the State.

I appreciate the Hon. Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla *ji*, for his personal interest in organising this important conference that too closer to the 'Statue of Unity' of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and choosing a very relevant theme. The hon. Rashtrapati *ji* is attending this first actual programme. Earlier it was virtual. There is lot of difference between actual (physical presence) and virtual.

We will be able to rejoice more if it is actual. But in actual, the factual situation is that there are problems, like maintaining distance, wearing the mask and following other rules that have been prescribed by the Government and the system. We have to be very, very careful during our deliberations by maintaining self-restraint, maintaining distance, wearing a mask, and also taking care of our own health. As it was said, coming together of the hon. President, the hon. Vice-President, the hon. Speaker and the hon. Prime Minister, who will be joining later, adds to the importance of this Conference.

So, I hope that our debates and discussions during these two days will be more meaningful and each one of us will take necessary steps to see that these things are followed.

Passing a Resolution is very easy. But following a Resolution would need resolution by all concerned. That has to be carefully observed. Once again, I say that in the three Organs of the Constitution, powers and functions are separately defined. The Legislature has a duty and a responsibility to pass legislations. The Executive is mandated to implement the legislations passed by Parliament and Assemblies. The Judiciary is mandated to interpret the Constitution and also to see whether a law passed by the Legislature is legal or not, whether the action of the Government is legal or not, and whether it is in consonance with the constitutional spirit or not. That has to be seen by the Judiciary. In the face of the Constitution - also the legality of the legislation - legality of the action of the Government should be seen and decided by the Judiciary. But other administrative actions have to be left to the Administration because elected representatives are accountable to the people and they have to go back to the people to seek their mandate. Each one of us should understand our duties and responsibilities and perform our *Dharma* to the best of our ability. That is what is being expected by the people.

Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Namaskar. Jai Hind.

**ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA AT THE 80th ALL INDIA CONFERENCE
OF PRESIDING OFFICERS**

Vice President and Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu ji; Governor of Gujarat, Acharya Devvrat ji; Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla ji; Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Vijay Rupani ji; Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pralhad Joshi ji; Speaker of Gujarat Legislative Assembly, Shri Rajendra Trivedi ji; Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Shri Harivansh ji; Minister of State in Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal ji and Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury ji:

It is a matter of great pleasure for all of us that this All India Presiding Officers' Conference is being held in the close proximity of the statue of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. His statue, we all know, is the tallest statue in the world. It is a matter of pride for all the countrymen. There was an era when the Statue of Liberty in United States of America was considered to be the tallest statue in the world. From this perspective, I must say that it is a matter of great pride for all the Indians. We all know the significance of naming the statue of Sardar Patel as Statue of Unity, who was instrumental behind the unity and integrity of the country. As such, his birthday on October 31 is celebrated every year as National Unity Day. It is a pleasant coincidence that according to Indian tradition, today sacred festival of "*Devotthan Ekadashi*" is also being celebrated. In many parts of the country, it is also colloquially called "*Devuthani Ekadashi*" and it is believed that this day marks the beginning of a phase when auspicious events are held and people have a busy social calendar. I heartily congratulate all of you on this sacred occasion.

It can also be considered a divine coincidence that owing to the situation arising out of the Corona pandemic, as respected Venkaiah Naidu *ji* also mentioned, today I have the opportunity to address a meeting in person for the first time after nearly eight-and-a-half months. I appreciate the efforts of all the persons who have organized this conference under adverse circumstances. This year the AIPO Conference which was first held in the year 1921, is entering its centenary year. It is a remarkable achievement in itself that this conference has been organized continuously for almost 100 years. It is a privilege for me too to be a witness of this historic occasion.

This two-day conference will end on November 26, the Constitution Day. We all know that the citizens of India adopted the Constitution of India on 26 November 1949. I am happy that the Government of India has decided to celebrate November 26 every year as Constitution Day from the year 2015. Constitution Day has a special significance for all of us and therefore, I

congratulate the President of the Conference and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha as well as all the Presiding Officers for organizing this conference on this important occasion.

In the year 1925, Shri Vitthalbhai Patel was elected as the Speaker of the Central Legislative Assembly. He was the first Indian to hold this post. It was a historic occasion. Shri Vitthalbhai Patel was a famous lawyer of Gujarat, a freedom fighter and elder brother of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel *ji*. He was one of the prominent national personalities who were born in Gujarat. After we gained the independence, the Central Legislative Assembly became Lok Sabha. It is another pleasant coincidence that Shri Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar *ji*, the Speaker of the first Lok Sabha of India, was also born in Gujarat. We remember Shri Mavalankar with reverence and respect for his contribution towards the success of India's parliamentary practices.

Respected Presiding Officers, as the Speaker of the first Lok Sabha, Mavalankar *ji* laid down procedures and traditions in accordance with the ethos of the country. He himself upheld the dignity and maintained the decorum of the House and ensured that others followed suit. He believed that the Parliament and the State Legislatures, including the Legislative Assemblies and the Legislative Councils, are the supreme platforms to promote the public interest and all the members should try to achieve the objective of welfare of the people through consensus, irrespective of their political affiliations. I would like to quote Shri Mavalankar *ji* :-

"Each one of us has to remember that howsoever great the difference in viewpoints and methods, we are all meeting here as representatives of the nation for one common cause, which in the language of the Preamble to the Constitution is, to secure for its citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity."

Respected Presiding Officers, today, when democratic institutions are being questioned in many countries of the world, the ancient roots of democracy in India's soil are getting stronger. Independent words like *Gana* and *Sangha* have been in use in India since about 2500 years ago. The Republic has been mentioned in our ancient texts in modern contexts of democracy and republic. We had many republics like *Vaishali*, *Kapilvastu* and *Mithila* which are currently a part of Bihar. Thus, India is actually considered as the Mother of the Republic.

Good ideas have always been welcomed in India. The best practices available in the Constitutions around the world have been incorporated in the Constitution too. The Constituent Assembly, under the chairmanship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad who was endowed with extraordinary sagacity, finalized our Constitution with great prudence. The Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies of our country are the basis of our parliamentary system. They have an onerous

responsibility to shape the destiny of the countrymen. In the past few decades the aspirations, hopes and awareness of the masses has increased. Because of this, the role and responsibilities of parliament and state legislatures have also multiplied. It is always expected from the representatives of the people that they remain committed towards the ideals of democracy. The greatest challenge for democratic institutions and representatives of the people is to rise up to the expectations of the people. In this era of wide-reaching media, the proceedings of Parliament and some legislative assemblies are broadcast live. This makes information about the discussions held by MPs and MLAs and their activities immediately accessible to a wider section of the public. The people of the country see their contributions and efforts directly. Therefore, there is increased awareness among public representatives about their roles.

I too have had the privilege of being a member of Rajya Sabha for 12 years and the opportunity to participate in parliamentary proceedings and watch it closely. I believe that the people of the country expect their leaders to uphold the dignity of parliament. Hence, it hurts when their representatives use unparliamentary language or behave in an undignified way in parliament or legislative assembly. Therefore, in the larger interest of the people, public representatives should work in harmony and coordination. In a democracy, dialogue is the best medium to prevent any debate from becoming a dispute. I would like to repeat it again, because it is the only medium through which all of you as Presiding Officers can perform your responsibilities efficiently and skillfully. As I have already said that in a democracy, dialogue is the best medium to prevent any debate from becoming a dispute.

In a parliamentary democracy, both the Opposition and the Government have an important role to play. Therefore, harmony, cooperation and constructive dialogue among them is very important. It is the responsibility of the Presiding Officers to provide a conducive environment to the representatives of the people for healthy debate in the House and to encourage courteous dialogue and discussion. All of you represent a particular constituency. The Presiding Officer is also accountable to the people of their constituency. The Chair of the Presiding Officer of the House, symbolizes both – dignity and duty. It demands sincerity and a sense of justice. We should work with a sense of fairness and justice which are the bedrock of our parliamentary democratic system. Our folk tales are also replete with such instances and today, I would like to share one such instance with all of you.

I want to share with you the story of a young shepherd. As per the story, a boy, along with his friends, used to go out of his village every day to take out the animals for grazing. When the animals grazed, all the boys played games together. One day, while playing, the boy sat on a rock. As soon as he sat on the rock, his body language changed and he started behaving like a fair and just king. Whenever there used to be any quarrel among children they would go to

that boy for a solution, and he would solemnly give a just solution. But as soon as he would get off the rock, he would start behaving like normal boys. This story reached the ears of the king of that state. The place where the rock stood was dug out to find out what made the rock special. It was discovered that a throne which belonged to the righteous Emperor Vikramaditya of India was buried in that place. It was the influence of that throne which made that boy to act in a righteous and judicious manner. The chair of the Presiding Officers is also a symbol of fairness, equality and justice and that the same ennobling values should reflect in the conduct of the Presiding Officers.

In our Lok Sabha too, a maxim of Buddhist philosophy '*Dharmachakra-Pravartanayah*' is inscribed behind the Speaker's chair, *i.e.* as part of the parliamentary system, the aim or "*dharma*" of all of us is to work for public welfare and we should always devote ourselves to achieve this goal.

The Parliament of India has secured a special place for itself in the hearts of the people as a body to promote public participation and encourage healthy discussion. Similarly, State Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils have also become a powerful medium for articulating the hopes and aspirations of the people.

Respected Presiding Officers, the democratic system has proved to be the most effective means for welfare of the people. Therefore, to be a Member of Parliament and Legislature is a matter of pride in itself. All the Members and the Presiding Officers should maintain each other's dignity for the betterment of the people and the progress of the country. Holding the presiding officers in high esteem, MPs and MLAs also earn respect for themselves and for parliamentary democracy itself.

People who have spoken before me especially the hon. Speaker of Lok Sabha have also mentioned that on this day in the year 1949 the chief architect of our Constitution, Babasaheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar stated that the success of the Constitution would depend on the conduct of the people of India and the political parties. It is now upto all of us to act with pure conscience, without any fear, temptation, prejudice, hatred and discrimination to fulfill the dreams of our nation builders.

The three organs of India's system of governance, that is, the executive, legislature and judiciary, have been working in harmony and the tradition has taken strong root here. I am very happy that to further strengthen this tradition, you are going to have an in-depth discussion on the theme 'Harmonious Coordination among Legislature, Executive and Judiciary - Key to a Vibrant Democracy' during this two days conference. I will be happy if Mr. Speaker could kindly arrange to send me a copy of the report prepared after this in-depth discussion. I am

confident that our democratic system would be further strengthened by adopting the conclusions drawn from the deliberations during these two days.

The democratic system is ultimately governed by the supreme goal of peoples' welfare, especially the upliftment of the poor, backward and deprived sections of our society and the progress of the country. I believe that the three organs of governance together would continue to work towards achieving this goal. It finds mention in our scriptures too. Especially in the *Rigveda* it is said - *Sangachhadhvam, samvadadhvam, samvo manansi jaanatam-* i.e. May you move in harmony, speak in one voice; let your minds be in agreement.

I wish you all the best.

Friends, I would also like to share that as I was leaving from Delhi this morning, I got sad news of the demise of Shri Ahmed Patel. He was a senior politician of the country. I have to mention this because of the place at which this conference is being organized. This state has been his '*Karmabhoomi*' be it social, political or public field, so it is appropriate to share this news. I pay my tribute to him. With these words, I conclude.

Thank you, Jai Hind.

**ADDRESS OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA, SHRI NARENDRA MODI AT THE
CONCLUDING SESSION OF 80TH ALL INDIA CONFERENCE OF PRESIDING
OFFICERS ON 26 NOVEMBER 2020**

The two-day 80th All India Conference Presiding Officers, came to an end with the Valedictory Address delivered by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, On 26 November 2020.

We reproduce the text (English rendering of the text originally delivered in Hindi) of the Address delivered by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi.

- Editor

Namaskar,

Governor of Gujarat, Shri Acharya Devvrat ji, Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla ji, Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Shri Pralhad Joshi ji, Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Shri Harivansh ji, Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Arjun Meghwal ji, Speaker of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly, Shri Rajendra Trivedi ji, Presiding Officers from different legislatures in the country, other dignitaries, ladies and gentlemen:

There is a confluence of two important occasions on the banks of Mother *Narmada* and in the proximity of *Sardar Patel ji*. Greetings to all my fellow Indians on Constitution Day.

We pay tributes to all those great women and men who were involved in the making of our Constitution. Today is also the Constitution Day and we are also holding the Conference of Presiding Officers who play an important role to protect the Constitution. This year is also the Centenary year of the Conference of Presiding Officers. Many many congratulations to all of you for this important milestone.

Friends, today is a day to salute all the eminent members of the Constituent Assembly, including Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Babasaheb Ambedkar, because the countrymen got the Constitution through their tireless efforts. Today is the day to pay obeisance to the inspiration of the revered *Bapu* and the commitment of *Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel*. Many such visionary leaders had laid the foundation for the building of a new Independent India. A decision was taken five years ago to celebrate the Constitution Day on November 26 with a purpose so that the country should remember those efforts. I congratulate the entire country for this important event of our democracy.

Friends, today's date is also associated with the biggest terrorist attack on the country. In 2008, terrorists from Pakistan had attacked Mumbai. Many people died in this attack. Nationals from many countries died. I pay my homage to all those who died in the Mumbai attack. Many brave police personnel were also martyred in this attack. I also pay homage to them. India can't forget the wounds of the Mumbai attack. Now, today's India is combating terrorism with a new policy and new ways. I also commend our security forces who are geared up for the defence of India by trying to thwart conspiracies like the Mumbai attack and giving a befitting reply to terrorism.

Friends, as presiding officers, you have a key role in our democracy. All of you presiding officers are a very important bridge between the Constitution and the common man of the country as law makers. Being an MLA, you are also the Speaker of the House. Therefore, you can play an important role in better harmonization between the three important wings of our Constitution – the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. You have discussed it in detail in this conference. The judiciary has its own role to protect the Constitution, but the Speaker is the face of the law-making body. The Speaker, therefore, is also the first sentinel of the Constitution's safety net in a way.

Friends, everything from the role of the three wings of the Constitution to decorum is described in the Constitution itself. In the 1970s, we had seen how an attempt was made to dilute the separation of power, but the country got the solution from the Constitution itself. In fact, the system of checks and balance keep getting stronger after the Emergency. All the three wings – legislature, executive and judiciary – moved ahead learning from the episode. That learning is still very relevant today. Efforts have been made in the last 6-7 years to improve better coordination among legislature, executive and judiciary.

Friends, such efforts have the greatest impact on public confidence. The faith of the people continues on these three organs even during difficult times. We have experienced this during the global pandemic. One of the major reasons for the maturity that more than 130 crore people of India have displayed is that all Indians have full faith in the three wings of the Constitution. Continuous work has also been done to enhance this trust.

The alacrity and commitment of the Parliament of the country towards new legislations in the interest of the nation, towards *Atmanirbhar Bharat* and also the important legislations passed during the pandemic, are unprecedented. Both the Houses of Parliament have worked more than the stipulated time. The parliamentarians have displayed their commitment by agreeing to pay-cuts. Legislators of many states have also contributed in the fight against Corona by donating a part of their salary. I want to appreciate all these efforts. In the COVID times, these steps play a leading role in boosting public confidence.

Friends, the world has also seen the strength of our electoral system during Corona. Elections at such a large scale, timely results, smooth formation of a new government is not that easy. The strength that we get from our Constitution makes every difficult task easier. It is the responsibility of all of us to see that our Constitution continues to guide us in meeting every challenge of the changing times in the 21st century and remains engaged with the new generation.

The Constitution is moving towards its 75 years rapidly. Similarly, independent India is also turning 75. We will have to work with a sense of commitment to take major steps to make systems conducive as per the requirements of time. The legislature, executive and judiciary have to work with better harmony to realize every resolution which is in the interest of the nation. The benchmark of our each decision should be in national interests. National interest should be of paramount importance.

We have to keep in mind that the country has to pay a price when politics dominates over national and public interests. What are the consequences when everyone thinks differently? The Sardar Sarovar Dam is the biggest example.

Friends, during the Kevadia sojourn, all of you have seen the vastness, grandeur and power of Sardar Sarovar Dam. But the work of the dam was stuck for years. The project was started soon after a few years of Independence, but has been completed a few years ago when 75 years of Independence are nearing. Such a huge project in the public interest was stuck for so many years due to attempts to create hurdles and misuse of the Constitution.

Today, the people of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan along with Gujarat are benefiting from this dam. The dam has ensured irrigation of 10 lakh hectare land of Gujarat and 2.5 lakh hectares land of Rajasthan. It is only because of Sardar Sarovar Dam that drinking water supply is being made available to more than 9,000 villages of Gujarat and many small or big towns of Rajasthan and Gujarat.

I am reminded of something now that there is mention of water. When the waters of Narmada, which was embroiled in so many controversies and a solution was found after encountering several difficulties, reached Rajasthan, then both Bhairon Singh Shekhawat *ji* and Jaswant Singh *ji* came to meet me especially in Gandhinagar. I asked them for the purpose of the visit. They said they will tell me personally. When they came, they greeted me and blessed me. I asked them the reason behind so much love and sentiments. They said history is witness to many battles that have been fought over a few drops of water and two families being separated. We have come to meet you because the waters of Narmada reached the arid land of Rajasthan from Gujarat without any fight or struggle and this is a matter of great pride and rejoice for us. Now

you see, had this work been done earlier... take from today the electricity generated from this dam is largely benefiting Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Friends, it could have been done years ago. We could have availed the benefits earlier, had there been a mindset of public welfare and the approach of top priority to development. But for years, the people were denied these benefits. And those who did it have no remorse. Those responsible for such a huge national loss and the escalating cost of the dam have not even an iota of regret. We have to take the country out of this mindset.

Friends, you must also have experienced a new energy by visiting the huge statue of Sardar Patel *ji*. You must also have been inspired. The world's tallest statue, the Statue of Unity, enhances the pride of every Indian. And when the statue of Sardar Patel was made, he was not a member of Jan Sangh or the Bharatiya Janata Party. There was no political bias. Just as there is a need for a sense of unity in the House, there is a need for a sense of unity in the country also. This memorial of Sardar Sahab is the living example that there is no political bias. Nothing is bigger than the country and the country's honour.

You can imagine that almost 46 lakh people have turned up to pay their respects to the statue of Sardar Sahab since the Statue of Unity was unveiled in 2018. The figure would have been much higher had the statue not closed for public for seven months due to Corona. With the blessing of Mother Narmada, the Statue of Unity, this Kevadia town is racing fast to become one of the most imposing towns of India. There has been a sea-change in the place in a few years as Governor Shri Acharya *ji* has described in detail. Results are bound to happen if development and duty are given utmost priority while carrying out any work.

In these two days, you must have met several guides and people who are associated with several establishments. You must have noted that the young sons and daughters of this region and the daughters of the tribal families use exact words while describing something to you. This potential is there in the country and also in our villages. It gets ignited the moment a little ash is removed. You must have seen this, friends. The developmental works have also given a new self-confidence to the tribal brothers and sisters.

Friends, the Constitution also expects that every citizen's self-esteem and confidence grows, and we are also making concerted efforts. This can be made possible only when we accept our duties as the source of our rights and will give top priority to our duties. The Constitution has given the highest emphasis on duties, but it was forgotten in the earlier times. It is very necessary that everybody, whether he is an ordinary citizen, employee, public representative, or people associated with the judicial system, give priority to discharge their duties in any organization. These duties are enshrined in writing in the Constitution for every citizen. And, our Speaker Respected Birla *ji* has explained in detail regarding duties.

Friends, our Constitution has many special features but one very special feature is the importance given to duties. Mahatma Gandhi himself was very keen about this. He saw a close link between rights and duties. He felt that once we perform our duties, rights will be safeguarded.

Friends, now, our efforts should be to make the ordinary citizens' understanding of the Constitution more comprehensive. Therefore, it is essential to know and understand the Constitution. Now-a-days, we hear about KYC, it is very common and everybody knows about it. KYC means Know Your Customer. This has been an important aspect of digital security. Similarly, KYC in a new form like Know Your Constitution can also strengthen our constitutional protective shield. Therefore, I consider it necessary to run sustained awareness campaigns towards the Constitution for the future generations. We need to introduce our new generation to it very closely, especially in schools and colleges.

I would urge you all to take initiatives that make aspects of our Constitution more popular among our youth. That too, through innovative methods.

Friends, we have also had a big problem with the constitutional and legal language. It is difficult for the person to understand for whom it is meant. Inadvertently, it becomes a difficult web with difficult words, long sentences, large paragraphs, clauses, sub-clause, etc. Our legal language should be so simple that any ordinary person can understand it. We the people of India have given the Constitution to ourselves. Therefore, we will have to ensure that the common citizen feels connected with all the decisions and the laws.

Presiding officers can be of great help in this regard. Similarly, the process to remove outdated laws should be simplified. Our respected Harivansh *ji* has given several good examples in this context. Such laws create more obstacles rather than making life easier. In the last few years, hundreds of such laws have been removed. But can't we create a system where there should be an automatic process of repealing the old laws just like the Constitution?

Sunset Clause system has now been introduced in some laws. Now, it is under consideration to widen the scope of Appropriation Act and some other laws. I suggest that the state legislatures can also consider a system whereby procedural requirements can be done away for removing old useless laws from the statute book. It will not only reduce legal confusion, but will also improve convenience of the common citizens.

Friends, there is another issue which is equally important and that is elections. The One Nation, One Election is not just a topic of discussion, but the necessity of India. Every few months, there are some elections taking place somewhere in India. You are very well aware that it affects the developmental works. Therefore, a thorough study and debate on One Nation, One Election is necessary. The presiding officers can guide and lead in this regard. Along with this,

we will have to find a way to prepare a common voter list for Lok Sabha, State Assembly and local body elections. Today, there is a different voter list for different elections. Why are we wasting so much money and time? Now that the voting age has been decided for everybody who is over 18 years of age, there is no need for different voter lists.

Friends, some efforts have been made for digitization of Parliament and some State assemblies, but the time has come for complete digitization. I am sure if you Presiding Officers take the initiatives in this regard then our legislators and parliamentarians will also adopt the technology quickly. Can you set a time frame with 75 years of Independence in mind? Can you go from here by setting a target?

Friends, today, it is necessary for all the State legislatures to move in the direction of sharing data, so that there can be a central database in the country. Details of the functioning of all the Houses should be available to the common citizen as well to all the Houses of the country in real time. For this, a modern digital platform – National e-Vidhan Application has already been developed. I would request you to adopt this project at the earliest. We should lay more emphasis on the use of technology and the paper-less culture in our functioning.

Friends, while handing over the Constitution to the country, the Constituent Assembly was unanimous that many things would be established in future in India according to traditions. The Constituent Assembly wanted the new generations to amalgamate the new traditions with them. We also have to take care of this spirit of the creators of our Constitution. Being presiding officers, what new things you can do, what new policy you can add, and if you contribute something in this direction also, the democracy of the country will get a new strength.

How to increase public participation during discussions in legislatures, how to involve today's younger generation, it can also be thought of. Now, people come to the visitors galleries, they also see the discussions, but this process can also be done in a much planned manner. It will be of great benefit if people concerned with that particular topic are there for debate. For example, students, teachers and university people can be called when there is discussion on any topic related to education. Likewise, if there is any other subject related to social concern, the concerned group can be called. Women can be called if there is a debate on a topic concerning them.

Similarly, we can propagate this in a very large way by promoting mock parliaments in colleges and we can also connect with it. Just imagine, if there is a parliament of university students and they themselves conduct it. The students will not only get inspiration, but will also get to learn so much new. These are my suggestions only; you have seniority as well as experience. With such efforts, I am confident that people's confidence in our legislative systems will also be strengthened further.

Once again, I express my gratitude to Honourable Speaker for inviting me to this programme. I had only offered a suggestion and Mr. Speaker has organized this conference in Kevadia. I am sure that there will not be any lack of hospitality from the people of Gujarat as they are very good at it. Perhaps, some better new ideas come to you after seeing this statue. But if such ideas are translated then it will be of great help for the development of this region. It is due to the contribution of all of us that this has established itself as a glorious place for the entire country. The core of it, you will remember, is the tools used by farmers across six lakh villages of India. Those tools used by the farmers in the fields have been melted into iron to make this statue. That is, in a way, every village of India, every farmer is associated with it.

Friends, with the wish that your sojourn in the proximity of Narmada *ji* and Sardar Sahab continues to inspire you, many many thanks !!

Many many thanks!!

Best wishes.

FUNCTION FOR LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE FOR NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDING

ADDRESS OF THE PRIME MINISTER DELIVERED AT THE FUNCTION FOR LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE FOR NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDING IN NEW DELHI ON 10 DECEMBER 2020

The nation today is on a transformative journey to fulfil the aspirations of its 135 crore people. Several historical milestones took place a century ago, in the same decade that helped our countrymen eventually win the long-fought struggle for *Swaraj* or self-rule. It is their patriotic fervor, perseverance and sacrifice, that helped us achieve Independence in 1947. As we move towards celebrating the 75th year of Independence in 2022, a New Parliament Building is coming up as a symbol of our national pride. On 10 December 2020, *Bhoomi Poojan* for the New Parliament Building was performed by the Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi. The New Building is likely to be completed by the year 2022.

With an august gathering of high dignitaries, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India laid the foundation stone for the New Parliament Building on 10 December 2020. Prime Minister also unveiled a plaque to commemorate the occasion. It was followed by a *Sarva Dharma* Prayer performed by various religious gurus.

Several Governors/ Lt. Governors, Chief Ministers, Speakers/Chairpersons of Legislative Assemblies/Councils and Deputy Speakers/ Deputy Chairmen of State Legislatures participated in the event through Video Conferencing arranged by National Informatics Centre(NIC). The event was also webcast through the Government Video Portal. Several Union Ministers; Members of Parliament and other dignitaries also attended the function.

Welcome Address was delivered by Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Minister of State (Independent Charge), Housing and Urban Affairs.

Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Shri Harivansh, read out messages of the President of India and the Vice President.

Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla, also delivered an Address at the function.

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi delivered the Address at the Function for Laying the Foundation Stone for the New Parliament Building in New Delhi.

Vote of Thanks was delivered by the Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pralhad Joshi.

We reproduce the text of the Address delivered by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi on 10 December 2020 at New Delhi.

- Editor

Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla ji, Rajya Sabha Deputy Chairman, Shri Harivansh ji, my colleagues in the Union Cabinet, Shri Pralhad Joshi ji; Shri Hardeep Singh Puri ji; representatives of different political parties; Parliament Speakers from many countries who are present through virtual medium; ambassadors of many countries who are present here; members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union; other dignitaries and my dear countrymen:

It is a historic day today. It marks a milestone in India's democratic history. Laying the foundation stone for the construction of the Parliament House of India, with the idea of indianness by Indians, is one of the most important milestones of our democratic traditions. We the people of India will construct this New Parliament Building together.

Friends, it can't be more beautiful or more pure that the new building of our Parliament becomes the very inspiration when India celebrates 75 years of its Independence. Today, it is a day of great privilege and pride for more than 130 crore Indians who are witnessing this historic moment.

Friends, the construction of the new Parliament House is an example of the coexistence of new and old. It is an attempt to bring about a change in oneself according to time and needs. I can't forget that moment when I got the opportunity to enter the Parliament House for the first time in 2014 as an MP. I had bowed my head and saluted this temple of democracy before stepping into it. Our present Parliament House has played an important role in forging the freedom movement first and independent India later. The first government of independent India was also formed here and the first Parliament also sat here. In this Parliament House, our Constitution was created and our democracy was restored. Baba Saheb Ambedkar and other seniors presented us the Constitution after a thorough discussion in the Central Hall. The present building of Parliament has been a symbol of every ups and downs of Independent India, our challenges, solutions, hopes, aspirations and success. Every law enacted in this building and serious debates during the formulation of these laws in the Parliament House are the heritage of our democracy.

Friends, it is equally necessary to accept the reality along with the dominant history of Parliament. The building is now about a hundred years old. In the past, it was continuously upgraded in view of the requirements of that time. The walls have been turned down several times in the process for installation of new sound systems, fire safety or IT systems. The walls

have also been removed to increase the seating capacity in the Lok Sabha. After all these, this House of Parliament needs a break. Now, the Lok Sabha Speaker was also telling us how the need for a new Parliament House has been felt for years. Therefore, it is the responsibility of all of us to ensure a new Parliament House for the 21st Century India. It is in this direction the foundation stone is laid today. And, therefore, today, when we are starting the construction of a new Parliament House, we are also adding new years to the life of the present Parliament complex.

Many new things are being introduced in the new Parliament House that will increase the efficiency of the MPs and modernize their work culture. For example, people have to face many problems in the present Parliament House when they come to meet the MPs from their constituencies. There is a severe shortage of space in the Parliament House for the citizens when they come here to apprise their problems to their MPs. In future, every parliamentarian will have the facility in this vast complex where he can meet the people from his constituency and discuss their problems.

If the old Parliament House gave direction to post-Independent India, the new building would become a witness to the making of ‘*Aatmanirbhar Bharat.*’ If the old Parliament House worked to fulfill the needs of the country, then the aspirations of the 21st Century India will be fulfilled in the new building. The new building of Parliament will establish its identity in the same way the National War Memorial near India Gate has done today. The people of the country and the generations to come will be proud to see the new building that it was built in Independent India, keeping in mind the 75 years of Independence.

Friends, our democracy is the source of power and energy of the Parliament House. The doubts that were expressed regarding the existence of India as a democratic nation during Independence is all part of history now. There were apprehensions about the failure of democracy in India by citing examples of illiteracy, poverty, social diversity and inexperience. Today, we can proudly say that our country has not only proved those apprehensions wrong, but the 21st Century world is also looking forward to India as an important democratic force.

Friends, it is very important for every generation to understand why democracy succeeded in India, why it is successful and why no harm can be done to democracy. We all have heard about Magna Carta which was charted in the 13th Century. Some scholars also call it the foundation of democracy. But it is equally true that the *Anubhava Mantapa* by Lord Basaveshwara came into existence in India in the 12th Century even before Magna Carta. As part of *Anubhava Mantapa*, not only he built the people’s parliament, but also ensured its operation. Lord Basaveshwara said:

"यी अनुभवा मंटप जन सभा,
नादिना मट्ठु राष्ट्रधा उन्नतिगे हागू
अभिवृद्धिगे पूरकावगी केलसा मादुत्यादे !"

It means the *Anubhava Mantapa* is an assembly which inspires everybody to work collectively in the interest of the State and the nation and for its advancement. *Anubhava Mantapa* was a form of democracy.

Friends, even before this period, there is a very important historical evidence in the village of Uttaramerur, 80-85 Kilometres away from Chennai in Tamil Nadu. There are inscriptions on the stones in Tamil language about the Panchayat system prevalent during the Chola Empire in the 10th Century. It explains how every village was categorized as *Kudumbu*, which we call the ward today. One representative from these *Kudumbus* was sent to the General Assembly, as it happens today. The General Assembly, which used to take place in this village thousands of years ago, is still there.

Friends, there was one more thing which was very important in this democratic system developed a thousand years ago. The inscriptions on the stones mention the provision of disqualification of a public representative to contest the election even during that time. And, the rule was that the public representative or his close relatives would not be able to contest the elections if he fails to furnish the details of his property. Think about it that so many years ago, such an aspect was deliberated upon and it was made a part of its democratic traditions at that time.

Friends, this history of our democracy is visible in every nook and corner of the country. We are very much familiar with some words like assembly, committee, ruler, chief of a troop of soldiers, etc. This vocabulary is entrenched in our minds. Centuries ago, be it republics like *Shakya*, *Malla* and *Veji*, or *Licchavi*, *Mallak Marakand* Cambodia or the *Kalinga* in the Mauryan period, all of them made democracy the basis of governance. In our *Vedas* composed thousands of years ago, the idea of democracy in *Rig Veda* has been seen as a collective consciousness.

Friends, when democracy is discussed elsewhere, it is all about elections, election process, elected members, their formation, governance and administration. It is largely called democracy in most places where there is emphasis on this kind of a system. But democracy in India is about life values, it is the way of life and the soul of the nation. India's democracy is a system developed through centuries of experience. There is also a life mantra, an element of life as well as a system of order in the democracy in India. From time to time, the systems and

processes changed, but democracy remained the soul. And, ironically, today, India's democracy is explained to us by the Western countries. When we glorify our democratic history with confidence, the day is not far away when the world will also say: India is the Mother of Democracy.

Friends, the inherent democratic strength is giving a new momentum to the development of the country and new confidence to its countrymen. While a different situation is emerging in the democratic processes of many countries in the world, democracy in India is becoming continually innovative. In recent years, we have seen that in many democracies, voter turnout is now declining continuously. On the contrary, we see voter turnouts growing with every election in India. The participation of women and youth is also increasing continuously.

Friends, there is a reason behind this belief and faith. Democracy in India has always been a means of resolving differences and contradictions along with governance. Different views and perspectives empower a vibrant democracy. Our democracy has moved forward with the goal that there is always room for differences so long as it is not entirely disconnected from the process. Guru Nanak Devji has also said:

" जब लगु दुनिआ रहीए नानक ।

किछु सुणिए, किछु कहिए."

That is, as long as the world is there, the dialogue should continue.

The soul of the dialogue is to say and listen to something. This is the soul of democracy. Policies and politics may vary but we are for the service of the public and there should be no differences in this ultimate goal. Whether debates occur within the Parliament or outside, there should always be reflection of determination towards national service and dedication towards national interest. And, therefore, when the construction of the new Parliament House is starting today, we have to remember that it is the responsibility of all of us to arouse optimism about democracy which is the basis of the existence of the Parliament House. We always have to remember that every representative of Parliament is accountable. This accountability is towards the people and also towards the Constitution. Every decision we make should be in the spirit of the nation first and the national interest should remain paramount in every decision of ours. It is very important that we stand in one voice for the accomplishment of national resolutions.

Friends, when we build a temple, initially, its base is only bricks and stones. The construction of that building is completed due to the hard work of everybody, including artisans and craftsmen. But that building becomes a temple only when it attains perfection and is consecrated. It remains a building until it is consecrated.

Friends, the new Parliament House will also be ready, but it will remain a building until it is consecrated. But this consecration will not be of an idol. There are no rituals as such to consecrate this temple of democracy. It is the representatives of the people who come to this temple, will consecrate it. Their dedication, their service, conduct, thought and behavior will become the life of this temple. Their efforts towards the unity and integrity of India will become the energy that gives life to this temple. When each public representative will offer his knowledge, intelligence, education and experience fully here for the interest of the nation, then this new Parliament House will gain sanctity. In our country, Rajya Sabha is a Council of States which emphasizes on the federal structure of India. We have to take this pledge to work with this basic principle of the development of the State for the development of the nation, the strength of the State for the strength of the nation and the welfare of the State for the welfare of the nation. With the swearing-in of the people's representatives who will come here in future, their contribution to this dedication will begin. It will benefit crores of people of the country. The new building of Parliament will become a place that will work to ensure happiness in the lives of the countrymen and the welfare of the people.

Friends, it has been the dream of the great men and women of our country that the 21st Century becomes the century of India. We have been hearing it for a long time. The 21st Century will be India's century only when each and every citizen of India will contribute to make India the best. Opportunities for India are increasing in the changing world. Sometimes, it seems as if there is a flood of opportunities. We do not have to let this opportunity slip from our hands under any circumstances. The experiences of the last century have taught us a lot. Those experiences are repeatedly reminding us that we don't have to waste but respect the time.

Friends, I want to mention a very old and important thing today. In the year 1897, Swami Vivekananda *ji* gave a clarion call to the people of the country for the next 50 years. And Swami *ji* said that the worship of Mother India should be paramount in the next 50 years. And this was the duty of the countrymen to worship Mother India. And we saw the power of the speech of that great man. Just 50 years later, India got Independence in 1947. Today, when the foundation stone of the new building of Parliament is being laid, the country also has to lay the foundation stone for a new resolution. Every citizen has to lay the foundation for new resolutions. We have to take this pledge by remembering that call of Swami Vivekananda *ji*. India First should be this resolution. We should make India's growth and development as our adoration. Our every decision should empower the country. The interest of the country should be the barometer of each of our decisions. Each of our decisions should be in the interest of the present and future generations.

Friends, Swami Vivekananda *ji* talked about 50 years. We have the 100th anniversary of

India's independence before us after 25-26 years. We have to take a resolution today and dedicate ourselves for the next 25-26 years to ensure how our country should be and how far we have to take it forward when the nation enters the 100th year of its Independence in 2047. When we take a resolution today, keeping the country's interest paramount, we will improve the future of the country, not just the present. Building a Self-reliant India, building a prosperous India, is no longer going to stop, nobody can stop it.

Friends, let us take this pledge that there will be no greater interest than the national interest for us. Let us take the pledge that our concern for the country will be more than our personal concerns. Let us take the pledge that nothing will be more important than the unity and integrity of the country. Let us take the pledge that the biggest goal in our life will be ensuring the dignity and expectations of the Constitution of the country. We always have to remember this spirit of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore. And what was the spirit of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore ? Gurudev used to say,

" एकोता उत्साहो धरौ,
जातियो उन्नति करौ,
घुशुक भुबाने शौबे भारोतेर जाँय !"

That is we have to continue with the enthusiasm of unity. Every citizen should progress and India should be hailed all over the world !

I am sure the new building of our Parliament will inspire all of us to present a new model. May the credibility of our democratic institutions be always strengthened ! With this desire, I conclude. And I invite all the countrymen to march with the pledge of 2047 in mind.

Many many thanks to all of you.

**MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA (READ OUT BY HON'BLE DEPUTY
CHAIRMAN, RAJYA SABHA AT THE FUNCTION FOR LAYING THE
FOUNDATION STONE OF NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDING)**

On this historic moment of laying the foundation stone for a new Parliament House, it is indeed a momentous milestone in the journey of our strong and vibrant democracy. In the process, the past will not be discarded - the heritage, if anything, will have a better chance of conservation. The new building will stand alongside the present Parliament House in harmony, joining our past with the future in a seamless manner. I am glad to note that the design and interiors of the new Parliament complex have been planned to capture the richness and diversity of our regional arts, crafts, textiles, architecture and culture. Thus, it will be an expression of Unity in Diversity, of our traditional ethos as well as values of the new India.

As the new building, a new symbol of our national identity, is expected to be completed in 2022, it will be a truly monumental gesture for the nation celebrating 75 years of its Independence. I compliment you for undertaking this project of such a scale and significance. My best wishes for the successful building of the new Parliament House, which will stand out as a creation of 135 crore Indians and will further cement India's place as the biggest and the most inspiring democracy in the world.

MESSAGE FROM THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA
(READ OUT BY HON'BLE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, RAJYA SABHA AT THE
FUNCTION FOR LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF NEW PARLIAMENT
BUILDING)

I am hopeful that your transformative vision, the 'Satsankalpa' will get translated into 'Siddhi' and, in the new Parliament, the country's public representatives will find a congenial space to debate public issues in a collegial manner.

As we consolidate and build upon the strengths of our parliamentary system, it is my fervent hope that the new Parliament will become the sacred venue for us to strengthen India's democratic roots and propel it onto a faster, sustained, inclusive development trajectory. It should become a forum for building upon the ancient Indian traditions of debates and dialogues, arguments and agreements, analysis and synthesis with a view to improving the quality of polity and the quality of life of every citizen in the country.

A NEW PARLIAMENT FOR NEW INDIA

The Parliament, the apex democratic institution, represents the sovereign will of the people. As such, it is the Parliament Building where the voice of the people resonates, and finds its rightful place in decision-making processes of the country. In a parliamentary democratic set up such as ours, having its deep roots in the rich Indian culture and history, and well documented in the ancient scripts of *Vedas* and *Puranas*, Parliament Building also holds a place of pride for the nation.

Well before the Independence of India, a Parliament Building was built by the Britishers in 1927 named as Council House. Over the last nine decades and more, the country has undergone significant transformation. After a long-fought struggle, India achieved Independence in 1947, followed by the adoption of the Constitution in 1949, and, since the first General Elections held in 1952, seventeen Lok Sabhas have so far been constituted. As the nation today marching towards celebrating its 75th year of Independence in 2022, a New Parliament Building is coming up as a symbol of our national pride and power of 135 crore Indians. On 10 December 2020, *Bhoomi Poojan* for a New Parliament Building was performed by the Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi. The New Building is likely to be completed by the year 2022.

History of the Parliament Building

It was with the Montague-Chelmsford Report (which formed the basis of the Government of India Act, 1919) that recommended for the participation of Indians in the governance and administration of the country, the need for a separate legislature building was felt. And the responsibility fell on the renowned architects Herbert Baker and Edwin Lutyens who by then already undertaken the task of planning and layout of New Delhi. The design of an Independent building with three clearly recognisable chambers was approved by the end of 1919. Almost a century ago, the foundation stone of the present circular Parliament Building was laid on 12 February 1921, by the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur. The construction of the majestic building, which took about six years, was executed by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). And, the project was completed at a cost of Rs. 83 lakh (Rs.8.3 million). The architectural masterpiece, which was originally called Council House, was inaugurated on 18 January 1927 by the then Governor-General of India, Lord Irwin.

The sprawling edifice covering an area of nearly six acres and its creamy sandstone colonnade of 144 pillars on the first floor is one of the most distinctive parliament buildings anywhere in the world. The Central Hall, known so for its location at the centre of the circular Parliament House, is surrounded by three Chambers - originally known as Chamber of Princes,

State Council and Central Legislative Assembly, and now known for Members Reading Room (Library), Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, respectively. It is the Central Hall, where the Constitution of India took shape and also where the transfer of power from the British to Indian hands took place on the midnight of 14-15 August 1947. In fact, the Parliament House stands witness to the eventful formative years of the nation and evolution of Indian democracy that is uniquely shaped by its citizens.

In the year 1956, two floors were added to the Building to accommodate the enhanced requirements. With ever increasing parliamentary activities and events, the Parliament building has given rise to the Parliament House Complex.

Parliament House Annexe: With manifold increase in the responsibilities of the legislature towards nation-building, Indian Parliament required more space for its Committees, the parliamentary parties and groups and also to accommodate secretariats of the two Houses. On 3 August 1970, the then President of India laid the foundation Stone for the *Sansadiya Soudha* or Parliament House Annexe, that came up to the north of the Parliament House across the Talkatora Road. The Building was completed in 1975.

Parliament Library Building: To provide a knowledge-base and special reading environment for Members of Parliament, the Parliament Library Building came up in 2002. The then Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, laid the foundation stone for the building on 15 August 1987. And, *Bhoomi Poojan* was performed by the then Speaker, Shri Shivraj V. Patil on 17 April 1994. Finally, the Parliament Library Building was inaugurated on 7 May 2002 by the then President, Shri K. R. Narayanan.

Extension of the Parliament House Annexe: Similarly, to meet the space crunch in the Parliament House Complex, in 2009, the then Vice-President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Shri Hamid Ansari and Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, laid the foundation stone for the extension of the Parliament House Annexe. In 2017, the Parliament House Annexe Extension was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi.

Need for a New Parliament Building

The present Parliament building has stood the test of time. The first Lok Sabha had 489 seats and each MP represented, on an average, seven lakh people. As the country's population has increased from 36.1 crores in 1951 to more than 135 crore today, so has the number of people represented by an individual MP. Article 81 of the Constitution provides for the composition of the Lok Sabha and each State be divided into territorial constituencies on the basis of population. Article 82 mandates that territorial constituencies be readjusted after completion of each Census. However, the last readjustment or delimitation exercise was conducted based on the 1971 Census (when the population of the country was 54.8 crores). At

present, the strength of the House has been frozen till 2026. Thereafter, any readjustment of constituencies based on the latest Census (2021) is likely to increase the number of MPs in the House. This necessitates an urgent demand for appropriate arrangements for the upcoming legislators.

Besides the requirement of MPs for greater facilities and access to modern technologies and gadgets such as computer screen, high-speed internet connection, live TV, etc., the Corona pandemic has further proved it essential that improved seating arrangement and space management is but imperative. The sittings held after the outbreak of Covid-19 – the Monsoon Session in 2020 and Budget Session of 2021, stand witness as the MPs are forced to sit scattered in both Chambers (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) and also their Public Galleries. Similarly, given the space crunch, proceedings of both Houses are conducted in two shifts – while Rajya Sabha conducts its business during the first half of the day, the Lok Sabha sits in the second half.

Members of Parliament also do not have their own office space in the present Parliament House. As a result, managing their day-to-day affairs, and meeting their constituents regularly, and taking up the matters relating to various developmental projects and schemes with the concerned departments and ministries are constrained.

With technological advancements, installation of new devices and regular up-gradation are but necessary. Since the Parliament is a heritage building, there are severe limitations to the structural repair, alteration and modifications that can be made. Also, the existing Parliament building lacks several safety features such as earthquake-proofing, standard fireproofing system, etc. This necessitated the demand for a new modern building.

Former Speakers of Lok Sabha – Smt. Meira Kumar and Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, already highlighted this need in view of the steep rise in the number of parliamentary staff, security personnel, media visitors and parliamentary activities. In 2012, Smt. Meera Kumar, the then Speaker, Lok Sabha accorded approval for the new Parliament building. In 2016, former Speaker, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan suggested that the Ministry of Urban Development may initiate the construction of the new Parliament building.

The proposal for the New Parliament Building was made by the Hon'ble Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu and the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla during the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha, respectively, on 5 August 2019. Subsequently, the matter was taken up by the General Purpose Committee chaired by Speaker, Lok Sabha. The Committee made detailed proposals for the New Parliament Building to be incorporated in design. It also recommended that

artisans and sculptors from all over the country contribute to and showcase India's cultural diversity in the New Parliament Building. The New Parliament Building, to be built on plot no.118 adjoining the existing Parliament Building, is designed with better facilities, space, and state-of-the-art technology, which will meet the current and future needs.

As the nation marching towards celebrating the 75th year of its Independence in 2022, the new state-of-the art Parliament Building entirely conceptualized and built by the people of the great nation, will be a true tribute to the glorious democratic history of India. Accordingly, the New Parliament Building has come to take shape.

Bhoomi Poojan for New Parliament Building

On 10 December 2020, with an august gathering of high dignitaries, *Bhoomi Poojan* was performed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi for the New Parliament Building and laid the foundation stone for the Building. Prime Minister also unveiled a plaque to commemorate the occasion. It was followed by a *Sarva Dharma* Prayer performed by various religious gurus.

Several Governors/ Lt. Governors, Chief Ministers, Speakers/Chairpersons of Legislative Assemblies/Councils and Deputy Speakers/ Deputy Chairmen of State Legislatures participated in the event through Video Conferencing arranged by National Informatics Centre(NIC). The event was also webcast through the Government Video Portal. Several Union Ministers; Members of Parliament and other dignitaries also attended the function. Welcome Address was delivered by Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Minister of State (Independent Charge), Housing and Urban Affairs. Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha Shri Harivansh read out messages of the President of India and the Vice President. It was followed by the Address of Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla.

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi delivered the Address at the Function for Laying the Foundation Stone for the New Parliament Building in New Delhi. Thereafter, Vote of Thanks was delivered by the Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pralhad Joshi.

New Parliament of a New and Self-reliant India

Under the Central Vista redevelopment project, the New Parliament Building's indigenous architecture will represent the strength of the New India - "*Ek Bharat-Shrestha Bharat*". As a milestone in the history of parliamentary democracy, the New Building will be dedicated to the nation in 2022, the 75th year of Independence. To be built on plot number 118 adjoining the existing parliament building, it would be an example of coexistence of the new

and the old. And, the Parliament Complex with Parliament Library Building and Parliament House Annexe will be developed as a Parliamentary Enclave/Vista.

Triangular in shape, the New Building will be a four-storeyed structure, to come up in an area of 64,500 sq. m. The red Dholpur stone of Rajasthan will provide a great look to this temple of democracy. It is designed with better facilities, space and state-of-the-art technology which will meet the current and future needs. The Chamber of Lok Sabha would be three times of the existing size. Keeping future needs in mind, the proposed Chamber will have a seating capacity for 888 Members with an option to increase it to 1224 Members during joint sessions. Similarly, the Rajya Sabha Chamber would have a seating capacity for 384 Members. Each Member of Parliament shall be provided a 40 Sq. m. office space. As the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha said, "Members of Parliament would soon be able to efficiently and effectively fulfil the hopes, aspirations, and expectation of the people in the modern hi-tech, secure and environment friendly Parliament building".

The New Parliament Building has been designed by M/s HCP Design and Management Pvt. Limited, Ahmedabad, keeping the needs and requirements for the next 100 years in mind. Adequate safeguards for earthquake safety is being followed keeping in mind zone V regulations, specific to New Delhi and surrounding areas. There will be a provision for a grand Constitution Hall to showcase India's democratic heritage, a lounge for MPs, Library, multiple Committee Rooms, Dining areas and also ample parking space.

This glorious project will depict India's democratic tradition and represent India as the mother of democracy in a real sense. The Parliament building of the largest democracy will be the most magnificent and attractive monument in the world. Speaking on the foundation laying ceremony, Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi said "the new Parliament building's commissioning, a symbol of *Atmanirbharta*, will be a fitting tribute to Indian democracy on its 75th year of Independence. It will inspire us all to bring national interest to the spotlight. Every citizen of this nation should actively engage themselves dutifully to build a self-reliant and prosperous India under the spirit radiating from the temple of democracy."

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

Statutory Assemblies of the Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) and related Meetings:-

The 206th Governing Council Session of the IPU: The 206th Session of the Governing Council (Extraordinary Virtual Session) of the IPU, Geneva was organized from 1 to 3 November 2020. The agenda of the Virtual Session *inter alia* included the election of the President of the IPU through remote electronic secret ballot, adoption of the IPU budget and programme of work for 2021.

An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and consisting of Smt. Poonamben Hematbhai Maadam, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha and Shri Swapan Dasgupta, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha, participated in the meeting. Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and Shri Desh Deepak Verma, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha also attended the Virtual Session. Dr. Ajay Kumar, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation. The Members of the Delegation during their participation in the above Virtual Session approved the 2021 budget and cast their votes. Mr. Duarte Pacheco, Member of Parliament from Portugal got elected as the President of IPU for the period of 2020-2023.

Specialized Meetings/ Conferences:-

The 6th BRICS Parliamentary Forum: The 6th BRICS Parliamentary Forum was held in Virtual format on 27 October 2020. The meeting was chaired by the H.E. Vyachaslav Volodin, Chairman of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation. Speakers and members of five BRICS Parliaments, namely, Brazil, Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa participated in the Forum. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and consisting of Smt. Kanimozhi Karunanidhi, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha, attended the Virtual Meeting. Shri Om Birla, Speaker, Lok Sabha addressed the said Forum on the theme "*BRICS Partnership in the Interest of the Global Stability, General Safety and Innovative Growth: Parliamentary Dimension*". Smt. Kanimozhi Karunanidhi, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha also delivered a statement on the same.

Parliamentary Webinar of the Steering Committee of Parliamentary Conference on the World Trade Organisation (PCWTO): A Parliamentary Webinar of the Parliamentary

Conference on the World Trade Organisation (PCWTO) was organised by the IPU Secretariat, Geneva and European Parliament on 3 December 2020. The theme of the said Webinar was “*The Global Post COVID-19 Economy: Devising Sustainable Trade Policies to Support the Fight Against Poverty*”. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation consisting of Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha and Member of the Steering Committee of the PCWTO participated in the Webinar.

The 80th All India Presiding Officers’ Conference Kevadiya, Gujarat, 25 and 26 November 2020: The 80th All India Presiding Officers Conference was held in Kevadiya, Gujarat on 25 and 26 November 2020. Shri Ram Nath Kovind, Hon’ble President of India inaugurated the Conference. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Hon’ble Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha; Shri Acharya Devvrat, Governor, Gujarat; Shri Om Birla, Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairperson of the Conference; Shri Vijay Rupani, Chief Minister of Gujarat; Shri Pralhad Joshi, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Coal and Steel, Government of India; Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Leader of Congress Party in Lok Sabha; Shri Harivansh, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha and Shri Rajendra Trivedi, Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly attended and addressed the Inaugural Ceremony.

The Conference deliberated on the subject “*Harmonious Coordination between Legislature, Executive and Judiciary – Key to a Vibrant Democracy*”. Twenty States/UTs Legislatures attended the Conference, including participation of nineteen Speakers and four Deputy Speakers.

Hon’ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi addressed the Valedictory Session of the Conference through Virtual Mode. Shri Acharya Devvrat, Governor, Gujarat, Shri Om Birla, Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairperson of the Conference and Shri Harivansh, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, also addressed the Valedictory Session of the Conference.

Following Speakers and Deputy Speakers from State Legislatures/ Union Territories participated in the Conference: Shri Thammineni Seetharam, Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Pasang Dorjee Sona, Speaker, Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Hitendra Nath Goswami, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly; Shri Ram Niwas Goel, Speaker, Delhi Vidhan Sabha; Shri Rajendra Trivedi, Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly; Shri Gian Chand Gupta, Speaker, Haryana Vidhan Sabha; Shri Vipin Singh Parmar, Speaker and Shri Hans Raj, Deputy Speaker, Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Shri Rabindra Nath Mahato, Speaker, Jharkhand Vidhan Sabha; Shri Vishweshwar Hegde Kageri, Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly; Shri P. Sreeramkrishnan, Speaker, Kerala Legislative

Assembly; Shri Rameshwar Sharma, Protem Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Shri Nana Falgunrao Patole, Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly; Shri Yunnam Khemchand Singh, Speaker, Manipur Legislative Assembly; Shri Metbah Lyngdoh, Speaker and Shri T.D. Shira, Deputy Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly; Shri V.P. Sivakolundhu, Speaker, Puducherry Legislative Assembly; Dr. C.P. Joshi, Speaker, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha; Shri L.B. Das, Speaker and Shri Sangay Lepcha, Deputy Speaker, Sikkim Legislative Assembly; Shri Rebat Mohan Das, Speaker, Tripura Legislative Assembly; Shri Hriday Narayan Dikshit, Speaker, Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; and Shri Raghunath Singh Chauhan, Deputy Speaker, Uttarakhand Vidhan Sabha.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

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

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period from 1 October to 31 December 2020:

Shri G.M.C. Balayogi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, a function was held on 1 October 2020 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava and others paid floral tributes at the portrait of former Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi.

Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, a function was held on 2 October 2020 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Harivansh and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Shri Bali Ram Bhagat: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, a function was held on 7 October 2020 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava; Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Shri

Utpal Kumar Singh and others paid floral tributes at the portrait of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a function was held on 31 October 2020 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava; Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Shri Utpal Kumar Singh and others paid floral tributes at the portrait of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, a function was held on 5 November 2020 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla; Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava; Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Shri Utpal Kumar Singh and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a function was held on 11 November 2020 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla; Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava; Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Shri Utpal Kumar Singh and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a function was held on 14 November 2020 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla; Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Smt. Indira Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Smt. Indira Gandhi, a function was held on 19 November 2020 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla; Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Smt. Indira Gandhi.

Shri Rabi Ray: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Rabi Ray, a function was held on 26 November 2020 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Officers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats paid floral tributes at the portrait of former Lok Sabha Speaker Shri Rabi Ray.

Shri G.V. Mavalankar: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri G.V. Mavalankar, a function was held on 27 November 2020 in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava; Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, Shri Desh Deepak Verma; Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat Shri Utpal Kumar Singh and others paid tributes at the portrait of former Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri G. V. Mavalankar.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a function was held on 3 December 2020 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla; Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Coal and Mines, Shri Pralhad Joshi; Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Shri C. Rajagopalachari: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri C. Rajagopalachari, a function was held on 10 December 2020 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla; Minister of State for External Affairs and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri V. Muraleedharan and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Shri C. Rajagopalachari.

Chaudhary Charan Singh: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Chaudhary Charan Singh, a function was held on 23 December 2020 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; Coal and Mines, Shri Pralhad Joshi; Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs; and Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Members of Parliament and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of former Prime Minister, Chaudhary Charan Singh.

PARLIAMENTARY RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACIES (PRIDE)

During the period from 1 October to 31 December 2020, the Parliamentary Research and Training Institute for Democracies (PRIDE) has organized the following Events/Courses/Programmes for Members/Delegates/ Probationers/Officials:

I. Appreciation Courses: Seven Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for:

- (i) Twenty-six officials of Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) attended the Online Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 02 to 04 November 2020;

- (ii) One hundred eighty-nine Graduate Trainees of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) attended the Online Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 09 to 10 November 2020;
- (iii) One hundred eight Probationary Officers of State Bank of India attended the Online Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Practices and Procedures on 11 November 2020;
- (iv) Thirty-four Probationers of the Indian Ordnance Factory Services 2019-(II) Batch attended the Online Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 23 to 25 November 2020;
- (v) Sixty-two Group “A” Officers Trainees of 70th batch of Indian Revenue Service (Customs & Central Excise) attended the Online Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 07 to 09 December 2020;
- (vi) Twenty-one Probationers of the Indian Railway Accounts Service (IRAS) attended the Online Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 21 to 23 December 2020; and
- (vii) Sixty-six Group-B Officers Trainees of the Indian Information Service (IIS) attended the Online Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 21 to 23 December 2020.

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

- (i) Forty-seven Officers/Staff of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Online Workshop on *Work Ethics* on 05 October 2020;
- (ii) Fifty-three Officers/Staff of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Online Workshop on *Organ Donation Awareness* on 13 October 2020;
- (iii) Twenty-one Officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Special Awareness Programme for retiring Officials from 13 to 15 October 2020;
- (iv) One hundred Consultants of LSTV attended the Refresher Course on *Media and Governance* from 14 to 16 October 2020;
- (v) Twenty-eight officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Workshop on *Salary and Allowances* on 19 October 2020;
- (vi) Thirty-six Officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Training Programme on

Computer-Hardware/Software and e-Office held on 27-28 October 2020 and 3-4 November 2020;

- (vii) Fifty-two Officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Online Women Health Awareness workshop with special focus on *Prevention of Breast, Ovarian and Cervical Cancer* on 28 October 2020;
- (viii) Fifty Officers/Staffs of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Online Workshop on *Prevention and Mitigation of COVID-19 at workplace* on 06 November 2020;
- (ix) Thirty-six Officers/Staff of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Online Workshop on *Behavioral and Administrative Changes Needed to Tackle Harassment of Women at Workplace* on 19 November 2020;
- (x) Thirty-three Officers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats attended the Workshop on *Goods and Services Tax (GST)* on 02 December 2020;
- (xi) One hundred seven Officers/Staff of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Online Workshop on *Right to Information* held on 04 December 2020 and 18 December 2020;
- (xii) Sixteen Officers/Officials of Printing and Publications Service of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Training Programme of MS Word and PageMaker by NIELIT from 07 to 11 December 2020; and
- (xiii) Fifty Officers/Officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Online Workshop on *Cyber Security* on 17 December 2020.

III. Training Courses/Capacity Building Programme for Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats:

- (i) Seventy-three Officers of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended the Online Management Development Programme from 07 to 09 October 2020;
- (ii) Fifty Security Officers of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended the Capacity Building Programme on Security from 14 to 16 October 2020;
- (iii) Twenty Attendants of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Practical Training Programme held on 20 October 2020 and 22 October 2020; and

- (iv) Seventy-nine Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & State Legislatures attended the Online Capacity Building Programme in Financial Management from 15 to 17 December 2020.

IV. Power Point Presentations by Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat visiting Foreign Countries:

- (i) Twenty Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat presented Power Point Presentations of the Study visits to Australian Parliament on 07 October 2020;
- (ii) Twenty-five Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat presented Power Point Presentations of the Study visits to European Parliament on 25 November 2020; and
- (iii) Thirteen Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat presented Power Point Presentations of the Study visits to House of Commons, United Kingdom on 27 November 2020.

V. Training Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures for the Officers of various Ministries/Departments of Government:

Seventy Officials of various Ministries/Departments of Government of India attended Online Training Course on *Parliamentary Processes and Procedures* on 08 December 2020.

VI. Online Programme for International Participants:

Forty-two Law Officers from the Government of Eswatini attended Online Training Programme in Legislative Drafting from 02 to 06 November 2020.

MEMBERS' REFERENCE SERVICE

Members' Reference Service caters to the information needs of Members of Parliament, primarily in connection with their day-to-day parliamentary work. The Service brings out Reference Notes and Legislative Notes on important issues and Bills pending before the House. During the period from 1st October to 31st December 2020, a total of 214 offline and 150 online references were received and disposed of. 4 Reference Notes were prepared on important topics during this period.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2020)

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.

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INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Death of Union Minister: On 8 October 2020, the Minister for Food and Consumer Affairs, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, passed away. He was a Member of Rajya Sabha.

Death of other Rajya Sabha Members: On 25 November 2020, Shri Ahmed Patel, Member of the Indian National Congress from Gujarat, passed away.

On 1 December 2020, Shri Abhay Bharadwaj, Member of the Bharatiya Janata Party from Gujarat, passed away.

Elections to Rajya Sabha: The following members have been elected to the Rajya Sabha during the period from 1 October to 31 December 2020.

Sl.No	Name and Party affiliation & State	Date of Election	Date of Commencement of term	Date of taking oath
1.	Shri Shushil Kumar Modi (Bharatiya Janata Party) Bihar	07.12.2020	08.12.2020	12.12.2020
2.	Shri Narayana Koragappa (Bharatiya Janata Party) Karnataka	23.11.2020	26.11.2020	30.11.2020
3.	Shri Arun Singh (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttar Pradesh	02.11.2020	26.11.2020	12.12.2020

4.	Smt. Geeta Alias Chandraprabha (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttar Pradesh	02.11.2020	26.11.2020	30.11.2020
5.	Shri Neeraj Shekhar (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttar Pradesh	02.11.2020	26.11.2020	30.11.2020
6.	Shri Brijlal (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttar Pradesh	02.11.2020	26.11.2020	30.11.2020
7.	Shri B. L. Verma (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttar Pradesh	02.11.2020	26.11.2020	30.11.2020
8.	Smt. Seema (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttar Pradesh	02.11.2020	26.11.2020	12.12.2020
9.	Shri Hardwar Dubey (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttar Pradesh	02.11.2020	26.11.2020	30.11.2020
10.	Shri Hardeep Singh Puri (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttar Pradesh	02.11.2020	26.11.2020	30.11.2020
11.	Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav (Samajwadi Party) Uttar Pradesh	02.11.2020	26.11.2020	30.11.2020
12.	Shri Ramji (Bahujan Samaj Party) Uttar Pradesh	02.11.2020	26.11.2020	30.11.2020
13.	Shri Naresh Bansal (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttarakhand	02.11.2020	26.11.2020	30.11.2020

Lok Sabha Bye-election Result: On 10 November 2020, Shri Sunil Kumar of the Janata Dal (United) was declared elected from Valmiki Nagar, Bihar Lok Sabha Constituency in the bye-election held on 7 November 2020.

Resignation of Rajya Sabha Member: On 21 November 2020, Shri Biswajit Daimary, Member of the Bodoland People's Front from Assam, resigned.

AROUND THE STATES

BIHAR

Legislative Assembly Election Results: Assembly elections to the 243-seat Bihar State Legislative Assembly were held in three phases 28 October 3 and 7 November 2020. The results were announced on 10 November 2020. The party position following the elections was as follows:

Name of the Party	Seats
Rashtriya Janata Dal	75
Bharatiya Janata Party	74
Janata Dal (United)	43
Indian National Congress	19
Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)	12
All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen	5
Hindustani Awam Morcha (Secular)	4
Vikassheel Insaan Party	4
Communist Party of India	2
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	2
Bahujan Samaj Party	1
Lok Jan Shakti Party	1
Independent	1
Total	243

Out of 243 elected Members of the Legislative Assembly of Bihar, there are 26 women Members. Similarly, the Constituencies are earmarked as 203 for General, 38 for Scheduled Castes and 2 for Scheduled Tribes.

Oath of Chief Minister: On 16 November 2020, Shri Nitish Kumar was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Bihar along with Deputy Chief Ministers, Shri Tarkishore Prasad and Smt. Renu Devi and 14 Ministers.

Resignation of Minister: On 19 November 2020, the Minister of Education, Shri Mewalal Choudhary resigned over corruption charges.

Appointment of New Speaker: On 25 November 2020, Shri Vijay Kumar Sinha was elected as the Speaker of the Bihar Legislative Assembly.

CHHATTISGARH

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 10 November 2020, Dr. K.K. Dhruv of the Indian National Congress was declared elected from Marwahi Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 3 November, 2020.

GUJARAT

Assembly Bye-election Results: Bye-elections to the 8 seats of State Assembly were held on 3 November 2020. The results were announced on 10 November 2020. Following is the list of members elected and their respective constituencies:

S.No	Name of the Elected Candidate	Party	Constituency
1.	Shri Pradhyumansinh Mahipatsinh Jadeja	Bharatiya Janata Party	Abdasa
2.	Shri Kiritsinh Jitubha Rana	Bharatiya Janata Party	Limbdi
3.	Shri Brijesh Merja	Bharatiya Janata Party	Morbi
4.	Shri J.V. Kakadiya	Bharatiya Janata Party	Dhari
5.	Shri Atmaram Makanbhai Parmar	Bharatiya Janata Party	Gadhada
6.	Shri Akshaykumar Iswarbhai Patel	Bharatiya Janata Party	Karjan
7.	Shri Vijaybhai Rameshbhai Patel	Bharatiya Janata Party	Dangs
8.	Shri Jitubhai Harjibhai Chaudhari	Bharatiya Janata Party	Karpada

HARYANA

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 10 November 2020, Shri Indu Raj Narwal of the Indian National Congress was declared elected from Baroda Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 3 November 2020.

JHARKHAND

Death of Minister: On 3 October 2020, the Minister for Minority Welfare, Shri Haji Hussain Ansari, passed away.

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 10 November 2020, Shri Basant Soren of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha and Shri Kumar Jaimangal of the Indian National Congress were declared elected from Dumka and Bermo Assembly Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-elections held on 3 November 2020.

KARNATAKA

Resignation of Minister: On 7 November 2020, the Governor, Shri Vajubhai Vala accepted the resignation of the Minister of Tourism and Kannada and Culture, Shri C.T. Ravi.

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 10 November 2020, Dr. C.M. Rajesh Gowda and Shri Munirathana both the candidates of the Bharatiya Janata Party were declared elected from Sira and Rajarajeshwari Nagar Assembly Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-elections held on 3 November 2020.

MADHYA PRADESH

Assembly Bye-election Results: Bye-elections to the 28 seats of State Assembly were held on 3 November 2020. The results were announced on 10 November 2020. Following is the list of members elected and their respective constituencies:

S.No	Name of the Elected Candidate	Party	Constituency
1.	Shri Subedar Singh Rajoudha	Bharatiya Janata Party	Jaura
2.	Shri Kamlesh Jatav	Bharatiya Janata Party	Ambah
3.	Shri O.P.S. Bhadoria	Bharatiya Janata Party	Mehgaon
4.	Shri Pradhumn Singh Tomar	Bharatiya Janata Party	Gwalior

5.	Shri Suresh Dhakad Rathkheda	Bharatiya Janata Party	Pohari
6.	Shri Mahendra Singh Sisodia	Bharatiya Janata Party	Bamori
7.	Shri Jajpal Singh Jajji	Bharatiya Janata Party	Ashok Nagar
8.	Shri Brajendra Singh Yadav	Bharatiya Janata Party	Mungaoli
9.	Shri Govind Singh Rajpoot	Bharatiya Janata Party	Surkhi
10.	Shri Bisahu Lal Singh	Bharatiya Janata Party	Anuppur
11.	Shri Manoj Narayansingh Choudhari	Bharatiya Janata Party	Hatpipliya
12.	Shri Narayan Singh Patel	Bharatiya Janata Party	Mandhata
13.	Shri Rajvardhan Singh	Bharatiya Janata Party	Badnawar
14.	Shri Tulsiram Silawat	Bharatiya Janata Party	Sanwer
15.	Shri Hardeep Singh Dang	Bharatiya Janata Party	Suwasra
16.	Dr. Prabhuram Choudhary	Bharatiya Janata Party	Sanchi
17.	Kunwar Pradyumna Singh Lodhi	Bharatiya Janata Party	Malhara
18.	Smt. Raksha Santram Saroniya	Bharatiya Janata Party	Bhander
19.	Smt. Sumitra Devi Kasdekar	Bharatiya Janata Party	Nepanagar
20.	Shri Ajab Singh Kushwah	Indian National Congress	Sumaoli
21.	Shri Rakesh Mavai	Indian National Congress	Morena
22.	Shri Ravindra Singh Tomar Bhidosa	Indian National Congress	Dimani
23.	Shri Mevaram Jatav	Indian National Congress	Gohad
24.	Shri Suresh Raje	Indian National Congress	Dabra
25.	Shri Pragilal Jatav	Indian National Congress	Karera
26.	Shri Amlyahat Ramchandra Dangi	Indian National Congress	Biaora
27.	Shri Vipin Wankhede	Indian National Congress	Agar
28.	Dr. Satish Sikarwar	Indian National Congress	Gwalior East

MANIPUR

Assembly Bye-election Results: Bye-elections to the 5 seats of State Assembly were held on 7 November 2020. The results were announced on 10 November 2020. Following is the list of members elected and their respective constituencies:

S.No	Name of the Elected Candidate	Party	Constituency
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1.	Shri Oinam Lukhoi Singh	Bharatiya Janata Party	Wangoi
2.	Shri Paonam Brojen Singh	Bharatiya Janata Party	Wangjing Tentha
3.	Shri Ngamthang Haokip	Bharatiya Janata Party	Saitu
4.	Shri Ginsuanhau Zou	Bharatiya Janata Party	Singhat
5.	Shri Y. Antas Khan	Independent	Lilong

NAGALAND

Assembly Bye-election Results: On 10 November 2020, Shri Medo Yhokha, Member of the Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party and Shri T. Yangseo Sangtam an Independent Member were declared elected from Southern Angami-I and Pungro Kiphire Assembly Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-election held on 3 November 2020.

ODISHA

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 10 November 2020, Sarvashri Swarup Kumar Das and Bijaya Shankar Das all the Members of the Biju Janata Dal were declared elected from Balasore and Tirtol Assembly Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-election held on 3 November 2020.

RAJASTHAN

Death of Minister: On 16 November 2020, the Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Bhanwarlal Meghwal, passed away.

TELANGANA

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 10 November 2020, Shri Madhavaneni Raghunandan Rao of the Bharatiya Janata Party was declared elected from Dubbak Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 3 November 2020.

UTTAR PRADESH

Assembly Bye-election Results: Bye-elections to the 7 seats of State Assembly were held on 3 November 2020. The results were announced on 10 November 2020. Following is the list of members elected and their respective constituencies:

S.N.	Name of the Elected Candidate	Party	Constituency
1.	Smt. Sangeeta Chauhan	Bharatiya Janata Party	Naugawan Sadat

2.	Smt. Usha Sirohi	Bharatiya Janata Party	Bulandshahr
3.	Shri Prempal Singh Dhangar	Bharatiya Janata Party	Tundla
4.	Shri Shrikant Katiyar	Bharatiya Janata Party	Bangermau
5.	Shri Upendra Nath Paswan	Bharatiya Janata Party	Ghatampur
6.	Dr. Satyaprakash Mani Tripathi	Bharatiya Janata Party	Deoria
7.	Shri Lucky Yadav	Samajwadi Party	Malhani

WEST BENGAL

Resignation of Minister: On 27 November 2020, the Minister of Transport, Shri Suvendu Adhikari resigned.

EVENTS ABROAD

BAHRAIN

Death of Prime Minister: On 11 November 2020, the Prime Minister of Bahrain, Prince Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa, passed away.

BELIZE

Oath of Prime Minister: On 12 November 2020, Mr. Johnny Briceno was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Belize.

BOLIVIA

Oath of President: On 8 November 2020, Mr. Luis Arce was sworn in as the President of Bolivia.

BURKINA FASO

Oath of President: On 28 December 2020, Mr. Roch Marc Christian Kaboré was sworn in as the President for the second term.

GHANA

President Re-elected: On 9 December 2020, Mr. Nana Akufo-Addo was re-elected as the President.

GUINEA

Oath of President: On 15 December 2020, Mr. Alpha Conde was sworn in as the President for the third term.

IVORY COAST

Oath of President: On 14 December 2020, Mr. Alassane Ouattara was sworn in as the President for the third term.

JORDAN

Oath of Prime Minister: On 12 October 2020, Mr. Bisher Al Khasawneh was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Jordan.

KOSOVO

Resignation of President: On 5 November 2020, the President of Kosovo, Mr. Hashim Thaci resigned.

KUWAIT

New Prime Minister: On 14 December 2020, Sheikh Al-Khalid Al-Sabah was sworn in as the Prime Minister.

KYRGYZSTAN

Resignation of President: On 15 October 2020, the President of Kyrgyzstan, Mr. Sooronbay Jeenbekov resigned.

MOLDOVA

Oath of President: On 24 December 2020, Ms. Maia Sandu was sworn in as the President of Moldova.

NEW ZEALAND

Oath of Prime Minister: On 6 November 2020, Ms. Jacinda Ardern was sworn in as the Prime Minister for the second term.

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Oath of Prime Minister: On 7 November 2020, Dr. Ralph Gonsalves was sworn in as the Prime Minister for the fifth term.

SEYCHELLES

Oath of President: On 26 October 2020, Mr. Wavel John Charles Ramkalawan was sworn in as the President of Seychelles.

TAJKISTAN

Oath of President: On 30 October 2020, Mr. Emomali Rahmon was sworn in as the President for the fifth term.

TANZANIA

Oath of President: On 5 November 2020, Mr. John Magufuli was sworn in as the President for the Second term.

SESSIONAL REVIEW
STATE LEGISLATURES

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Fourteenth Session of the Fourteenth Assam Legislative Assembly commenced on 28 December 2020 and was adjourned *sine die* on 30 December 2020. There were 3 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session twelve bills were introduced, considered and passed. (i) The Assam Appropriation (No. IV) Bill, 2020; (ii) The Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund and Pension Fund and Deposit Linked Insurance Fund Scheme (Amendment) Bill, 2020; (iii) The Assam Official Language (Amendment) Bill, 2020; (iv) The Assam Taxation (Liquidation of Arrear Dues) (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020; (v) The Assam Micro Finance Institutions (Regulation of Money Lending) Bill, 2020; (vi) The Assam Ease of Doing Business (Amendment) Bill, 2020; (vii) The Moran Autonomous Council (Amendment) Bill, 2020; (viii) The Matak Autonomous Council (Amendment) Bill, 2020; (ix) The Kamatapur Autonomous Council (Amendment) Bill, 2020; (x) The Bodo Kachari Welfare Autonomous Council Bill, 2020; (xi) The Assam Education (Provincialisation of Services of Non-Teaching Staff of Venture Education Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2020; and (xii) The Assam Repealing Bill, 2020.

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* Material contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat

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APPENDIX – I

**STATEMENT SHOWING WORK TRANSACTED BY THE COMMITTEES OF LOK SABHA
DURING 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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	6	-
v)	Committee on Ethics	-	-
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	4	-
vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	-	-
viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	-	-
ix)	Committee on Petitions	3	-
x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	-	-
xi)	Committee of Privileges	1	-
xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	4	-
xiii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	2	-
xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	3	-
xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	4	-
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	2	-
ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	2	-

DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

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

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED BY THE COMMITTEES OF RAJYA SABHA DURING 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Name of Committee	No. of Meetings held between 1 October to 31 December 2020	No. of Reports presented during the period
(i) Business Advisory Committee	Nil	Nil
(ii) Committee of Privileges	Nil	Nil
(iii) Committee on Ethics	1	Nil
(iv) Committee on Government Assurances	2	Nil
(v) Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	1	Nil
(vi) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	1	Nil
(vii) Committee on Petitions	1	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	1	Nil
(xi) General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
(xii) House Committee	Nil	Nil

DEPARTMENT RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

(i) Commerce	10	Nil
(ii) Health and Family Welfare	4	4
(iii) Home Affairs	7	4
(iv) Human Resource Development	5	Nil
(v) Industry	1	4
(vi) Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	5	Nil
(vii) Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	1	7
(viii) Transport, Tourism and Culture	8	Nil

NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN

Sl. No.	Name of Members Sworn	Party Affiliation	Date on which Sworn
1.	Shri Narayana Koragappa	BJP	30.11.2020
2.	Shri Brijlal	BJP	30.11.2020
3.	Shrimati Geeta <i>alias</i> Chandraprabha	BJP	30.11.2020
4.	Shri Ramji	BSP	30.11.2020
5.	Shri Hardwar Dubey	BJP	30.11.2020
6.	Shri Hardeep Singh Puri	BJP	30.11.2020
7.	Shri Neeraj Shekhar	BJP	30.11.2020
8.	Shri B.L. Verma	BJP	30.11.2020
9.	Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav	SP	30.11.2020
10.	Shri Naresh Bansal	BJP	30.11.2020
11.	Shri Sushil Kumar Modi	BJP	12.12.2020
12.	Shrimati Seema	BJP	12.12.2020
13.	Shri Arun Singh	BJP	12.12.2020

APPENDIX III
STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

Legislatures	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills [Introduced (passed)]	Private Bills [Introduced (passed)]	Starred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Unstarred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Short Notice Questions [Received (admitted)]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	28.12.2020 to 30.12.2020	3	12(12)	-	100(100)	43(43)	-
Bihar L.A.	23.11.2020 to 27.11.2020	5	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.	27.10.2020 to 27.10.2020 & 21.12.2020 to 28.12.2020	6	8(8)	-	504(454)	456(388)	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	1763(1109)	-
Haryana L.A.	5.11.2020 to 6.11.2020	2	9(10)	-	50(3)	18	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.	11.11.2020 to 11.11.2020	1	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.A.	7.12.2020 to 10.12.2020	4	5(8)	-	105(105)	1403(1403)	-
Karnataka L.C.	7.12.2020 to 10.12.2020 & 15.12.2020 to 15.12.2020	5	7(7)	-	654(105)	208(757)	-
Kerala L.A.	31.12.2020 to 31.12.2020	1	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	-	-	-	-	483(458)	477(443)	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

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

Maharashtra L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur L.A.	10.8.2020 to 10.8.2020	1	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab L.A.	19.10.2020 to 21.10.2020	3	11(11)	-	152	107	-
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.A.	13.10.2020 to 13.10.2020	1	4(4)	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.C.	14.10.2020 to 14.10.2020	1	(4)	-	-	-	-
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	-	-	-	-	864(431)	1066(965)	29(1)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.	21.12.2020 to 24.12.2020	4	7(7)	-	(122)	(313)	(3)
West Bengal L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.	17.12.2020 to 18.12.2020	2	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** 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 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
State/ Union Territory	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	2(2)	-	3(1)	-	-	-	1	-	1(1)	-	-	-	3(4)	-	-	-
Bihar L.A.	-	-	8	8	-	7	8	5	8	-	8	5	9	-	-	85(1) ^(a)
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.	2(2)	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(6)	-	-	1 ^(b)
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	-	7	-	-	-	5	1	5	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	11 ^(c)
Haryana L.A.	1(1)	11	11	-	4	9	12	13	8	-	2	-	10	-	-	30 ^(d)
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	-	-	-	-	6	12	4	-	11	-	-	-	12	-	-	34 ^(e)
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.	-	-	5	-	1	10	9	-	10	12	-	11	10	-	-	124 ^(f)
Karnataka L.A.	1	6	4	1(1)	3	3	2(1)	4	6	-	4	1	4	-	3(1)	14(1) ^(g)
Karnataka L.C.	1	10	10	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala L.A.	-	-	7	1	5	3	5	5	11	-	10	2	7	-	-	57 ^(h)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

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

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
State/ Union Territory	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Maharashtra L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1 ^(l)
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	1 ^(l)
Nagaland L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Odisha L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab L.A.	1(1)	6	18	-	9	-	5	12	12	-	5	11	12	-	-	39 ^(k)
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.A.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.C.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	-	8	3	-	-	8	4	5	7	-	-	-	7	-	6	10 ^(l)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.	3(3)	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	-	4	4	-	3	4	4	-	4	-	5	3	4	-	-	127 ^(m)
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi L.A.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	22 ⁽ⁿ⁾
Puducherry L.A.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

- (a) Question and Calling Attention Committee-7, Zila Parishad & Panchayati Raj Committee-4, Nivedan Committee-8, Internal Resource Committee-4, Women & Child Welfare Committee-8, Agricultural Development Industries Committee-7, Tourism Development Committee-8, Zero Hour Committee-8, Ethics Committee-8, Bihar Heritage Development Committee-7, Minority Welfare Committee-8(1) and Environment Conservation and Pollution Control Committee-8
- (b) Question & Reference Committee-1
- (c) Panchayati Raj Committee-4, Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-5 and Papers Laid on the Table Committee-2
- (d) Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-11, Subject Committee on Public Health, Irrigation, Power and Public Works (B&R)-9 and Subject Committee on Education, Technical Education, Vocational Education, Medical Education and Health Services-10
- (e) Welfare Committee-12, Public Administration Committee-6, Human Development Committee-6, General Development Committee-4 and Rural Planning Committee-6
- (f) Government Assurance and House Committee-10, Internal Resources Revenue and Central Aid Committee-9, Environment and Pollution Control Committee-10, Women Welfare and Children Development Committee-8, Scheduled Caste, Schedule Tribe, Minority, Backward Class, Weaker Section Committee-12, Nivedan, Zero Hour and Private Members Resolution Committee-8, Fund Monitoring Committee-10, Zila Parishad and Panchayati Raj Committee-10, Question and Call Attention and Implementation of Untabled Question Committee-10, *Anagat Prashan Kriyanvan Samiti*-10, Zero Hour Committee-10, *Gair Sarkari Sankalp Samiti*-7 and *Sadachar Samiti*-11
- (g) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-3, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-3(1), Committee on Backward Classes and Minorities-3, and Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-5
- (h) Committee on Welfare of Senior Citizens-4, Committee on Environment-5, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-3, Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities-5, Committee on the Welfare of Women, Transgenders, Children & Differently Abled-8, Committee on the Welfare of Fishermen and Allied Workers-3, Committee on the Welfare of Youth and Youth Affairs-5, Committee on Official Language-4, Committee on Local Fund Accounts-1, Committee on the Welfare of Non-Resident Keralites-3 and Subject Committees-16
- (i) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-1
- (j) Subject Committee-II-1
- (k) Committee on Papers Laid/ to be Laid on the Table of the House-7, Committee on Questions & References-18, Committee on Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institutions-11 and Committee of the House regarding Shri Dashmesh Link Canal-3
- (l) Committee Relating to Examination of Audit Reports of the Local Bodies of the State-6 and Panchayati Raj Committee-4

- (m) Committee on Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa-5, Committee on Local Fund Accounts-4 Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-4, Committee on Reforms and Functioning of the Committee System-4, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing and Food Processing Industries & Horticulture-4, Standing Committee on Industry, Commerce and Enterprises-7, Standing Committee on Fisheries and Animal Resource Development-4, Standing Committee on Higher Education-4, Standing Committee on School Education-4, Standing Committee on Environment, Forests and Tourism-4, Standing Committee on Finance and Planning-4, Standing Committee on Food & Supplies-4, Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare-4, Standing Committee on Home, Personnel & Administrative Reforms, Correctional Administration, Law and Judicial-4, Standing Committee on Housing, Fire & Emergency Services & Disaster Management-4, Standing Committee on Information & Cultural Affairs and Youth Services and Sports-4, Standing Committee on Irrigation & Waterways and Water Investigation & Development-4, Standing Committee on Labour-4, Standing Committee on Urban Development and Municipal Affairs Development-4, Standing Committee on Panchayats & Rural Development and Sundarban Affairs-4, Standing Committee on Power & Non-Conventional Energy Sources-4, Standing Committee on Public Works and Public Health Engineering-4, Standing Committee on Information Technology and Technical Education-4, Standing Committee on Self Help Group and Self Employment-5, Standing Committee on Women & Child Development and Social Welfare-5, Standing Committee on Transport-4, Standing Committee on Backward Classes Welfare-5, Standing Committee on Minority Affairs-4, Standing Committee on Land and Land Reforms-4, and Standing Committee on Co-operation & Consumer Affairs-4
- (n) Committee on Peace & Harmony-2, Committee on Welfare of Minorities-4, Committee on Unauthorized Colonies-1, Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms & Contemptuous Behaviour by Government Officers with MLAs-3, Committee on Women and Child Welfare-1, Committee on Salary & other Allowances-1, Department Related Standing Committee on Development-3, Department Related Standing Committee on Administrative Matters-3, Committee on Environment-1 and Committee on Delhi Municipals Corporations in Delhi-3

Joint/Select Committees:

Karnataka L.A.- Joint Select Committee on the Bruhat Bengalure Mahanagara Palike Bill, 2020-3(1)

Uttar Pradesh L.A.- Joint Committee Relating to Women & Child Welfare-6

APPENDIX – IV

**LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO
BY THE PRESIDENT
DURING THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2020**

NIL

APPENDIX-V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

ASSAM

1. The Assam Appropriation (No. IV) Bill, 2020.
2. The Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund and Pension Fund and Deposit Linked Insurance Fund Scheme (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
3. The Assam Official Language (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
4. The Assam Taxation (Liquidation of Arrear Dues) (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020.
5. The Assam Micro Finance Institutions (Regulation of Money Lending) Bill, 2020.
6. The Assam Ease of Doing Business (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
7. The Moran Autonomous Council (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
8. The Matak Autonomous Council (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
9. The Kamatapur Autonomous Council (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
10. The Bodo Kachari Welfare Autonomous Council Bill, 2020.
11. The Assam Education (Provincialisation of Services of Non-Teaching Staff of Venture Education Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
12. The Assam Repealing Bill, 2020.

CHHATTISGARH

1. *Chhattisgarh Nagar Palika (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.*
2. *Chhattisgarh Nagar Palika Nigam (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.*
3. *Chhattisgarh Krishi Upaj Mandi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020*
4. *Chhattisgarh Bhada Niyantran (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020.*
5. *Chhattisgarh Rajkoshiya Uttardayitva aur Budget Prabandh (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020*
6. *Chhattisgarh Viniyog (Kramank-4) Vidheyak, 2020*
7. *Bharatiya Stamp (Chhattisgarh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2020*

KARNATAKA

1. The Karnataka Parliamentary Secretaries Salary, Allowances and Miscellaneous Provisions (Repeal) Bill, 2020.
2. The Karnataka Stamp (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020.
3. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. IV) Bill, 2020.
4. The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020.
5. The Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Bill, 2020.
6. The Karnataka State Universities and certain other Law (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020.
7. The Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike Bill, 2020.

PUNJAB

1. The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) (Special Provisions and Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2020.
2. The Farmers' (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services (Special Provisions and Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2020.
3. The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions and Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2020.
4. The Code of Civil Procedure (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2020.
5. The Punjab Bhoneddar, Butemar, Dohlidar, Insar Miadi, Mukarraridar, Mundhimar, Panahi Qadeem, Saunjidar or Taraddadkar (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Bill, 2020.
6. The Punjab State Vigilance Commission Bill, 2020.
7. The Registration (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2020.
8. The Punjab Tissue Culture Based Seed Potato Bill, 2020.
9. The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
10. The Punjab (Welfare and Settlement of Landless, Marginal and Small Occupant Farmers) Allotment of State Government Land Bill, 2020.
11. The Factories (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2020.

TELANGANA

1. The India Stamp (Telangana Amendment) Bill, 2020.

2. The Telangana Agricultural Land (Conversion of Non-Agricultural Purposes) (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
3. The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
4. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Telangana Amendment) Bill, 2020.

UTTARAKHAND

1. The Uttarakhand Public Service (Reservation for Economically Weaker Section) Bill, 2020.
2. The Uttarakhand (Uttar Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1901) (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
3. The Uttarakhand Subordinate Services Selection Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
4. The Uttarakhand Martyr's Dependent Ex-Gratia Grant Bill, 2020.
5. The Uttarakhand Appropriation (Supplementary 2020-21) Bill, 2020.
6. The Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Medical Education University (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
7. The Uttarakhand State University Bill, 2020.

APPENDIX-VI

**ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND
STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD
1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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

1.	The Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas Ordinance, 2020	28.10.2020	--	--	--
2.	The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	4.11.2020	--	--	--
3.	The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	29.12.2020	--	--	--

BIHAR

1.	<i>Bihar Rajya Uchchatar Shiksha Parishad (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2020</i>	23.9.2020	26.11.2020	7.1.2021	--
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2.	<i>Bihar Karadhan Vivadon ka Samadhan Adhyadesh, 2020</i>	21.9.2020	26.11.2020	7.1.2021	--
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GUJARAT

1.	The Gujarat Ayurved University Ordinance, 2020	10.11.2020	--	--	--
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KARNATAKA

1.	The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation and Development) (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	22.10.2020	--	--	--
2.	The Karnataka State Universities and certain other Law (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	23.10.2020	--	--	--
3.	The Karnataka Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	2.11.2020	--	--	--
4.	The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	19.11.2020	--	--	--

KERALA

1.	The Kerala Marine and Fishing Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	--	--	--	--
2.	The University Laws (Amendment) Ordinance,	--	--	--	--

	2020				
3.	The Kerala Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Facilitation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	--	--	--	--
4.	The Kerala Headload Workers (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	--	--	--	--
5.	The Kerala Shops and Commercial Establishments (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	--	--	--	--
6.	The Kerala Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2020	--	--	--	--
7.	The Kerala Municipality (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	--	--	--	--
8.	The Kerala Panchayat Raj (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	--	--	--	--
9.	The Kerala Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	--	--	--	--
10.	The Kerala Police (Amendment) Withdrawal Ordinance, 2020	--	--	--	--
11.	The Kerala Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	--	--	--	--

PUNJAB

1.	The Factories (Punjab Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	14.8.2020	21.10.2020	--	Replaced by Legislation on
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					21.10.2020
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UTTAR PRADESH

1.	The Uttar Pradesh Qualifying Service for Pension and Validation Ordinance, 2020	21.10.2020	--	--	--
2.	The Uttar Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	4.11.2020	--	--	--
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Ordinance, 2020	27.11.2020	--	--	--
4.	The Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	28.12.2020	--	--	--
5.	The Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	31.12.2020	--	--	--

PARTY POSITION IN 17TH LOK SABHA (STATE/UT-WISE)
(AS ON 31.12.2020)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Seats	BJP	INC	DMK	AITC	YSRCP	SS	JD(U)	BJD	BSP	TRS	LJSP	NCP	SP	CPI(M)	IUML	JKNC	TDP	AD(S)	AIMEIM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	14	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	40	17	1	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir \$	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	14	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	28	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	20	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	48	23	1	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16.	Manipur	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	21	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	13	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	25	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	39	-	7	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
25.	Telangana	17	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
26.	Tripura	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	80	62	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	-
28.	Uttarakhand	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	West Bengal	42	18	2	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	A & N Islands	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman & Diu #	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	NCT of Delhi	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	543	302*	51	24	22	21	18	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
12.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	27	1
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	20	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	48	-
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
21.	Punjab	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	25	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	1
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
29.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
30.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
33.	Daman & Diu #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
34.	NCT of Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	TOTAL	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-	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 22 JANUARY 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	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2
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	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	2 ^(f)	-	8	1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
14.	Maharashtra	19	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 ^(g)	-	19	-

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	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	10 ⁽ⁿ⁾	-	18	-
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	-	-	-	-	13 ^(p)	-	16	-
Union Territories														
29.	The NCT of Delhi	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 ^(q)	-	3	-
30.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ^(r)	-	4	-
31.	Puducherry	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Nominated	12	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	-

TOTAL	245	37	93	5	5	5	9	3	1	76	6	240	5
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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-13
- (q) AAP-3
- (r) PDP-2

C. PARTY POSITION IN THE STATE/ UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	126	24	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 ^(a)	1	126	-
Bihar L.A.	243	19	74	2	2	-	1	43	-	101 ^(b)	1	243	-
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.#	91	70	14	-	-	-	2	-	-	4 ^(c)	-	90	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	182	65	111	-	-	1	-	-	-	2 ^(d)	1	180	2
Haryana L.A.	90	31	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 ^(e)	7	90	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	68	21	44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	68	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.	82	16	25	1	-	1	-	-	-	36 ^(f)	2	81	1

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

Information as received from State/Union Territory Legislature

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Karnataka L.A.	225	67	118	-	-	-	1	-	33	2 ^(g)	2	223	2
Karnataka L.C.	75	28	31	-	-	-	-	-	13	1 ^(h)	1	74	1
Kerala L.A.	141	21	1	60	19	2	-	-	3	26 ⁽ⁱ⁾	6	138	3
Madhya Pradesh L.A. [#]	231	96	126	-	-	-	2	-	-	1 ^(j)	4	229	1
Maharashtra L.A. ^{**}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.C. ^{**}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur L.A. [#]	60	17	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 ^(k)	3	53	-
Meghalaya L.A. ^{**}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A. [#]	40	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 ^(l)	6	39	-
Nagaland L.A.	60	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 ^(m)	2	59	1
Odisha L.A. ^{**}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab L.A.	117	80	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 ⁽ⁿ⁾	-	117	-
Rajasthan L.A. ^{**}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[#] Information as received from State/Union Territory Legislature

^{**} 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
Sikkim L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.A.	120	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	110 ^(o)	1	119	1
Telangana L.C.	40	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 ^(p)	3	40	-
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	404	7	310	-	-	-	18	-	-	65 ^(q)	3	403	1
Uttar Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.	71	11	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(r)	2	70	1
West Bengal L.A.	295	39	6	24	1	-	-	-	-	215 ^(s)	1	286	9
UNION TERRITORIES													
Delhi L.A.	70	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	62 ^(t)	-	-	-
Puducherry L.A.	33	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 ^(u)	1	32	1

- a) AGP-14, AIUDF-14 and BPF-12
b) Rashtriya Janata Dal-75, Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)-12, Lok Jan Shakti Party-1, Hindustani Awaam Morcha (Secular)-4 Vikasheel Insan Party-4 and All India Majlis e Ittehadul Muslimeen-5
c) Janta Congress Chhattisgarh-4
d) Bharatiya Tribal Party-2
e) Speaker-1, Jannayak Janta Party-10, Indian National Lok Dal-1 and Haryana Lokhit Party-1

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

- f) Chairman-1, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-28, Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (P)-3, AJSU Party-2, Rashtriya Janata Dal-1, and Nominated-1
- g) Speaker-1 and Nominated Member-1
- h) Chairman-1
- i) Congress (Secular)-1, Kerala Congress (B)-1, National Secular Conference-1, Indian Union Muslim League-18, Kerala Congress (M)-4 and Kerala Congress (Jacob)-1
- j) Samajwadi Party-1
- k) National People's Party-4, Naga People's Front-4, Lok Jan Shakti Party-1 and All India Trinamool Congress-1
- l) Mizo National Front-27
- m) Naga Peoples Front-25 and Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party-20
- n) Aam Aadmi Party-19, Shiromani Akali Dal-14 and Lok Insaaf Party-2
- o) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-99, All India Majlis e Ittehadul Muslimeen-7, Telugu Desam Party-2, All India Forward Block-1 and Nominated-1
- p) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-27, All India Majlis e Ittehadul Muslimeen-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 and Nominated-1
- r) Nominated-1
- s) All India Trinamool Congress-207, Gorkha Janmukti Morcha-2, Revolutionary Socialist Party-3, All India Forward Bloc-2 and Nominated-1
- t) Delhi LA-Aam Aadmi Party-62
- u) All India N.R. Congress-7, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-4, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-3 and Others-3