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**ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA, SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND TO THE
JOINT SITTING OF TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, NEW DELHI,
29 JANUARY 2021**

The President of India addresses the Parliament, both the Houses assembled together, at the commencement of the first Session each year. In an election year, the President addresses the Parliament at the commencement of the First Session after each General Elections (after constitution of new Lok Sabha).

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

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

The President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind, addressed members of both the Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 29 January 2021.

We reproduce below the text of the Address.

Honourable Members,

This joint sitting of Parliament which is being held during the time of the Coronavirus pandemic has great significance. It is the beginning of a new year and a new decade. We will also be entering the 75th year of India's independence this year. All the Members of Parliament present here today embody the conviction held by every Indian that the toughest of challenges will deter neither us nor India.

Whenever India has remained united, it has been able to attain even seemingly unattainable goals. This solidarity and *Pujya Bapu's* inspiration had given us freedom from hundreds of years of colonial rule. Echoing the same spirit, Assam Kesari, Ambikagiri Raichaudhuri the nationalist poet, had said –

*“Om tatsat Bharat Mahat, Ek chetonaat, Ek Dhyanot,
Ek Sadhonaat, Ek Avegot, Ek Hoi Jaa, Ek Hoi Jaa”*

That is, India’s grandeur is the ultimate truth. In one single consciousness, one thought, one devotion, one inspiration, let us unite; let us unite.

This unity and dedication of Indians has enabled the country to overcome multiple adversities. Our country has faced every crisis with fortitude, be it the Coronavirus pandemic, floods, earthquakes or major cyclones in several States, locust attack or the bird flu. The recent past also saw an unprecedented escalation in tension along the border. The nation stood together, battled crises on multiple fronts and surmounted every challenge. During this period, we all have also witnessed the unparalleled courage, endurance, discipline and spirit of service of our countrymen.

In this fight against the pandemic, we have also suffered the untimely loss of life to a number of our countrymen. Our beloved former President and my predecessor Shri Pranab Mukherjee too passed away during the pandemic.

The untimely demise of six Members of Parliament was also due to the coronavirus. I pay my heartfelt tribute to all of them.

Honourable Members,

It has been said in our *Shastras* – *“Kritam me dakshine haste jayo me savya aahitah”*

That is, if we do our duty, success is assured.

During the coronavirus pandemic, which has affected each individual and every country in the world, India has emerged on the global stage with renewed vigor. It gives me satisfaction that due to timely and calibrated decisions taken by my Government, we were able to save lives of lakhs of our countrymen. Today, there is a rapid decline in the number of new cases of coronavirus and at the same time there is a significant increase in the number of recoveries.

Honourable Members,

When we think of the preceding year, we are reminded of the twin challenges that faced us, of saving lives of the citizens and protecting the economy. Besides announcing a record economic package for reviving the economy, my Government took care to ensure that no poor person went hungry.

Under the ‘*Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana*’, 80 crore people were provided an additional 5 kg free food grains per month for 8 months. The Government was also mindful of the

plight of migrant labourers, workers and those who were away from their homes. Besides providing them with the facility of 'One Nation - One Ration Card', the Government made free food grains available and organized *Shramik* Special trains for them.

My Government also launched the *Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan* in 6 states in order to provide employment to the returnee migrant labourers in their villages, during the pandemic. As a result of this *Abhiyan*, 50 crore man-days of employment were generated. The Government also launched *SVANidhi* - a special scheme for street vendors and hawkers. Further, an amount of approximately Rs 31,000 crore was directly transferred to the *Jan Dhan* accounts of poor women. During this period, more than 14 crore gas cylinders were given free of cost throughout the country to poor women beneficiaries, under the *Ujjwala* Scheme.

Through all its decisions, my Government has set an unprecedented example of the collective strength of federal structure. The collaboration between the Central and the State Governments has not only strengthened democracy but also enhanced the prestige of the Constitution.

Honourable Members,

Acharya Chanakya had said –

*“Trinam laghu trinatooolam tooladapi cha yaachakah Vayuna
kim na neetosow mamayam yachayishyati”*

A person who implores or begs is considered to be less valuable than even straw or cotton. Even the wind that carries away cotton and straw will not take a person who begs, lest he starts demanding something from wind itself. In this way, everyone tries to avoid a beggar.

This implies that in order to enhance our relevance or importance, we must minimise our dependence on others and become self-reliant.

The dream of an empowered and free India, which our freedom fighters had envisioned, was also based on the idea of self-reliance of the country. Under the circumstances that emerged during the coronavirus pandemic, when each country was prioritizing their own requirements, we were reminded of the significance of developing a self-reliant India.

During this period, India has demonstrated its scientific capabilities, technical expertise & strength of its start-up ecosystem by developing a network of over 2200 laboratories in a short time span, manufacturing thousands of ventilators, PPE kits and test kits thereby, attaining self-reliance. It is a matter of immense pride that India is conducting the world's largest vaccination programme. Both the vaccines rolled out under this programme are produced indigenously. By making lakhs of

corona vaccine doses available to several countries India has fulfilled its obligation towards humanity in these times of difficulty. The accolades being showered on Indiaglobally for this work along with the essence of our age-old cultural tradition of '*Sarve Santu Niramayaha*' and endeavor to work for human welfare is imparting strength to our efforts.

Honourable Members,

The gains from the work done by my Government in the healthcare sector in the past 6 years were visible during the coronavirus pandemic. During these years, emphasis has been placed not only on modernizing the healthcare systems but also on prevention of diseases. Programmes such as *Rashtriya Poshan Abhiyaan*, Fit India Movement and *Khelo India Abhiyan* have helped in creating awareness about health within the country. We have also witnessed the beneficial impact of the efforts made by my Government to promote *Ayurveda* and *Yoga*.

As a result of the efforts of my Government, the poor are now able to avail the benefits of healthcare facilities with ease and their expenditure on treatment of diseases is progressively reducing. Under the *Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana*, 1.5 crore poor people in the country have received free treatment of up to Rs 5 lakh. As a result, the poor have been able to save over Rs 30,000 crore. Today, benefits of *Ayushman Bharat Yojana* can be availed at more than 24,000 hospitals across the country. Similarly, under the *Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Yojana*, the poor are getting medicines at extremely affordable rates from 7000 *Jan Aushadhi Kendras* across the country. Lakhs of patients are purchasing medicines from these *Kendras* daily and due to their reasonable prices, are able to save Rs 3600 crore annually.

Honourable Members,

In order to develop healthcare facilities across the country commensurate expansion in medical education is equally important. In 2014, there were only 387 medical colleges, but today there are 562 medical colleges in the country. In the last 6 years, there has been an increase of over 50,000 seats at the under-graduate and post-graduate levels in medical education. Under the *Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana*, the Government has also sanctioned 22 new AIIMS.

The Central Government has laid the foundation for historic reforms in the field of medical education by establishing the National Medical Commission along with 4 Autonomous Boards. The decades' old Medical Council of India has been replaced with the National Medical Commission as a part of these reforms.

Honourable Members,

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is not just confined to manufacturing in India, but is also a

campaign aimed at elevating the standard of living of every Indian as well as boosting the self-confidence of the country.

Our goal of an *Atmanirbhar Bharat* will be further strengthened by self-reliance in agriculture. With this idea, the Government has, over the last 6 years, attempted to bring positive transformation in the 'Seed to Market' system so that Indian agriculture is modernized and also sees growth. In pursuance of these efforts, my Government decided to implement the recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee Report and increased the MSP to at least 1.5 times of the cost of production. Today, my Government is not only purchasing record quantities at the MSP, but is also increasing the number of procurement centres.

Widespread improvements are being brought in various sources of irrigation. Following the mantra of 'Per Drop More Crop', the Government is not only completing the pending irrigation projects, but is also delivering modern irrigation techniques to the farmers. In 2013-14, only 42 lakh hectares of land was under micro-irrigation whereas today, more than 56 lakh hectares of land has been brought under micro-irrigation.

I am happy to say that through their hard work, our farmers are augmenting the efforts of the Government. Today, the food grain availability in the country is at a record high. In 2008-09, the food grain production in the country was 234 million tonnes, whereas in 2019-20, the production has increased to 296 million tonnes. During the same period, the production of fruits and vegetables has also increased from 215 million tonnes to 320 million tonnes. I congratulate the farmers of the country for these achievements.

Honourable Members,

In the agricultural sector, the need of the hour is to focus our attention on the small and marginal farmers who own only 1 or 2 hectares of land. More than 80% of the farmers in the country numbering over 10 crore fall under this category.

My Government accords priority to these small and marginal farmers too. In order to provide expenditure support to these farmers, almost Rs 1,13,000 crore have been directly transferred to their bank accounts under *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi*. *Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana* has also benefitted small farmers of this country. Under this scheme in the last 5 years, about Rs 90,000 crore has been paid as compensation to the farmers against a premium of Rs 17,000 crore.

The mission for setting up 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisations by bringing together small farmers of the country is also an impactful step. This has ensured access of small farmers to better technology, additional credit, post-harvesting processing and marketing facilities and insurance coverage during natural calamities, on the same footing as the rich farmers. This has also provided

an alternative to farmers for securing remunerative prices for their produce and generating greater savings.

Honourable Members,

After extensive consultation, the Parliament approved 3 important farm reform bills 7 months ago, namely, The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill, and the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill. The benefits of these three important farm reforms, have started reaching more than 10 crore small farmers instantly. Appreciating the advantages that these reforms would bring to the small farmers, several political parties too had, from time to time, expressed their support. The discussions over these farm reforms in every part of the country for over 2 decades and the demand for these reforms at different fora were also reflected during the deliberations in the House.

Presently, the Apex Court has stayed the implementation of these laws. My Government respects the decision of the Apex Court and shall abide by it.

My Government holds in high esteem the values of democracy and sanctity of the Constitution. It is continuously making efforts to dispel the misunderstanding created in the context of these laws. My Government has always respected freedom of expression and holding of peaceful agitations in a democratic set up. However, the recent acts of dishonouring the National Flag and showing disrespect to the auspicious occasion of the Republic Day are unfortunate. While the Constitution gives us the right to freedom of expression it is also expected that we abide by the laws and rules with equal sincerity.

My Government wants to make it clear that the rights and facilities available under the system prevailing before the enactment of the three new laws are not affected in any way. Rather, through these agricultural reforms, the Government has provided new facilities to the farmers and has empowered them.

Honourable Members,

In order to enhance the profitability of agriculture, my Government is also placing emphasis on creating modern agricultural infrastructure. The Agriculture Infrastructure Fund for Rs 1,00,000 crore has also been started for this purpose.

The Kisan Rail, started throughout the country, is helping chart a new course by increasing the access of Indian farmers to new markets. This rail is like a mobile cold storage. So far, over 100 Kisan Rails have been started which have enabled the farmers to transport over 38,000 tonnes of food

grains and fruits & vegetables from one region to the other.

Honourable Members,

In order to increase the income of farmers, my Government has also focused on development of livestock as a source of income. As a result, the livestock of the country has been increasing at an annual rate of 8.2 % over the last 5 years. The Government has also set up the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund for Rs 15,000 crore for creating basic infrastructure and encouraging investment in dairy sector.

My Government has also extended the facility of Kisan Credit Cards to animal husbandry and fishery sectors. Efforts have been undertaken to increase the income of fishermen through the *Pradhan Mantri MatsyaSampada Yojana*. In this sector, an investment of about Rs 20,000 crore has been planned over the next 5 years.

In order to increase the income of the farmers, the Government has also launched a campaign to turn the '*Annadata*' into '*Urjadata*'. 20 lakh solar pumps are being provided to farmers under the *Pradhan Mantri Kusun Yojana*. Government is also encouraging production of ethanol from sugarcane, maize and paddy. Due to the affirmative policies of the Government, over the past 6 years, the annual ethanol production has increased from 38 crore litres to 190 crore litres. The production is expected to reach 320 crore litres this year. Ethanol is emerging as a major source for augmenting the income of farmers.

Honourable Members,

Pujya Babu had envisioned the development of self-reliant '*Adarsh Gram*'. Carrying this idea forward, my Government has been working relentlessly for multi-faceted development of villages. Raising the standard of living of the villagers is a priority for my Government. This is best exemplified by the 2 crore houses built since 2014 for the poor families living in villages. The implementation of *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana* has also been expedited to ensure a *pucca* roof for every poor person by 2022.

Under the SVAMITVA Scheme launched by my Government, villagers are now acquiring legal rights over their property. With ownership rights, the villagers can now easily avail bank loans and housing loans against the collateral of their properties and economic activities are expected to gain momentum in the rural areas. Small entrepreneurs, people associated with cottage industries and small farmers would be especially benefitted under the scheme.

Honourable Members,

Baba Saheb Ambedkar was not only the principal architect of the Indian Constitution but also

guided the development of the country's Water Policy. On 8th November 1945, during a conference in Cuttack, he had said – “*Water is Wealth. Water being the wealth of the people and its distribution being uncertain, the correct approach is not to complain against nature but to conserve water*”.

Drawing inspiration from Baba Saheb, my Government is working on the ambitious scheme of ‘*Jal Jeevan Mission*’. Besides delivering water to every household (*Har Ghar Jal*), work on water conservation is also progressing at a rapid pace. I am happy to say that under this Scheme, 3 crore families have been connected with piped water supply so far. Under this scheme, water connection is being provided on priority to brothers and sisters belonging to the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes as well as other deprived sections of the society.

Honourable Members,

Keeping in mind the requirements of the 21st century and with a view to improving the connectivity of our villages, my Government has made commendable progress in expanding the network of rural roads. Under the *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*, construction of 6.42 lakh km of road network has been completed in rural areas of the country. In the third phase of this scheme, 1.25 lakh km roads connecting the settlements, schools, markets and hospitals in rural areas will also be upgraded. Along with roads, internet connectivity is equally important in the rural areas. After ensuring electrification of every village, my Government is implementing a mission to connect over 6 lakh villages of the country through optical fibre.

Honourable Members,

Our small scale industries, cottage industries and MSMEs spread across the villages and small towns are the backbone of our economy. These small scale industries have immense potential of making India self-reliant. This sector accounts for about 50% of India's total exports. Several steps have been taken to enhance the role of MSMEs in the mission aimed at developing an *Atmanirbhar Bharat*.

Development of small and cottage industries has received the requisite impetus through measures like modification in the definition of MSMEs, increase in the investment limit or priority in government procurement. Initiatives such as Emergency Credit Guarantee Scheme for Rs 3,00,000 crore, special scheme of Rs 20,000 crore for MSMEs in distress and Fund of Funds have benefitted lakhs of small scale industries. Besides ushering in greater transparency, the GeM portal has facilitated increased participation of the MSMEs even in far flung and remote areas in Government procurement.

It is a constant endeavour of my Government to ensure that benefits of entrepreneurship are availed by every section in the country. Under schemes like *Hunar Haat* and *USTTAD*, not only the

skills of lakhs of crafts persons are being developed but employment opportunities are also being generated. Under these schemes, women crafts persons comprise more than half of the beneficiaries. These crafts persons are being connected to the global market through *e-haat*.

Women entrepreneurs have a vital role to play in building a self-reliant India. My Government has taken several steps to provide new opportunities for self-employment to women. Under the MUDRA Scheme, more than 25 crore loans have been sanctioned so far, of which nearly 70% have been given to women entrepreneurs.

Under *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - Rashtriya Grameen Ajeevika Mission*, more than 7 crore women entrepreneurs have become a part of the network of nearly 66 lakh Self-Help Groups in the country. These women groups have been provided bank loans worth Rs 3,40,000 crore in the last 6 years.

Keeping in mind the health concerns of working women in rural areas of the country, the Government is implementing the '*Suvidha*' Scheme under which sanitary napkins are made available at a nominal cost of Re 1. My Government is relentlessly working towards protecting the health of infants and pregnant women through various initiatives like *Rashtriya Poshan Abhiyaan*, free check-ups and financial assistance to pregnant women. As a result of this, the Maternal Mortality Rate has declined from 130 per lakh in 2014 to 113. The Under 5 Child Mortality Rate has also reduced to 36 for the first time, which is less than the world average rate of 39.

As my Government considers it important to ensure equal participation by women, it is providing new opportunities for our sisters and daughters in various fields. My Government has taken several decisions in this direction, such as appointing women in the Fighter stream of the Indian Air Force and the Military Police for the first time, as well as allowing women to work in underground and open cast mines during the night shift. Keeping in mind the safety of the women, work on several initiatives such as setting up One Stop Centres, National Database of Criminals, Emergency Response Support System and Fast Track Courts across the country is progressing at a rapid pace.

Honourable Members,

Keeping in mind the global requirements and challenges of the 21st century, the Government has announced the National Education Policy. For the first time students have been given the freedom to opt for the subjects of their choice under the National Education Policy. Students have also been provided the option of changing their subjects or streams in the middle of a course.

Under the *Pradhan Mantri e-Vidya*, my Government has developed the *Diksha* online portal as One Nation, One Digital Platform for school education. Ever sensitive towards safeguarding the

interests of the students, my Government has also successfully conducted the JEE and NEET examinations in order to prevent the loss of an academic year.

Honourable Members,

My Government believes that the journey of the most deprived sections towards social and economic development begins with access to quality education. More than 3 crore 20 lakh such students are benefitting from various scholarship schemes of the Government. These include students belonging to the scheduled castes, backward classes, forest-dwellers and tribal community and minority communities. It is the endeavour of the Government to ensure that maximum number of eligible and needy students are able to avail the benefit of the scholarships. Along with this, the Central Government's share in the funding of Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes Students is also being enhanced. Similarly, the network of *Ekalavya Model Residential Schools* is being expanded to cover every tribal dominated block to facilitate the education of tribal students. So far, more than 550 such schools have been sanctioned.

Along with improvements in education, the emphasis of my Government is also on simplifying and streamlining the recruitment process for jobs. The youth have benefited greatly from discontinuation of interviews for recruitment to Group C and Group D posts. By setting up the National Recruitment Agency, the Government has freed the youth from the inconvenience of appearing for multiple examinations.

Honourable Members,

Following the mantra of '*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas*' my Government is prioritizing the development of all sectors and all sections of the society '. To alleviate the hardships faced by *Divyangjans*, thousands of buildings, public transport buses and railways have been made accessible. About 700 websites have also been made accessible for *Divyanjans*. Similarly, to provide better facilities and equal opportunities to trans-genders, the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act has been implemented. A Development and Welfare Board has also been set up for the Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic communities.

Development oriented schemes are being implemented on priority by my Government in 112 Aspirational Districts which have fallen behind in the race for development. The tribal brothers and sisters have benefitted greatly from this initiative. Works related to marketing of forest products and setting up of small businesses dependent on forest produce, which are the mainstay of livelihood for the tribal community, are also in progress. As a result of these efforts, an additional amount of Rs 600 crore has accrued to the tribal families. Government has increased the MSP on 46 types of forest produce by up to 90 per cent.

Honourable Members,

The advancement of modern technology in India and easy access of every Indian to modern technology are important indicators of progress towards the goal of an *Atmanirbhar Bharat*.

While maintaining the requirement of '*Do Gaj ki Doori*', the institutions and citizens of our country did not allow the pace of growth to slacken, by leveraging the power of Digital India. In December 2020, digital transactions of more than Rs 4,00,000 crore have been done through UPI. Today, more than 200 banks are linked to the UPI system. Similarly, Digilocker is being used as a paperless platform for more than 400 crore digital documents. Through the Umang App too, crores of citizens are availing more than 2000 services. More than three-and-a-half lakh Common Service Centres are linking people in rural areas to government services. In the same vein, e-Stamp Service has been launched after amending the Indian Stamp Act.

The trinity of *Jan Dhan Accounts, Aadhaar and Mobile* has helped safeguard the rights of people. Because of the JAM Trinity, Rs 1,80,000 crore have been saved from falling into wrong hands.

My Government has also initiated digitisation of medical services through the '*Rashtriya Digital Health Mission*'. The citizens will be able to avail facilities like digital appointments, digital reports as well as digital health records through this mission in the coming days.

Our very own Navigation Satellite System '*Navik*' is also enhancing the prestige of the country. Thousands of fishermen are now benefitting from it. New standards have been set in the form of National Atomic Timescale and *Bhartiya Nirdeshak Dravya Pranali* which were dedicated to the nation recently. These indigenous solutions will help in developing Indian products as per international standards.

This technology push is also empowering the democratic institutions of the country. In this direction, through the e-Vidhan App, digitization of Legislative Assemblies, Legislative Councils and both houses of Parliament is being undertaken. Implementation of *NeVA* – National e-Vidhan Application in State Legislative Assemblies will usher in a new era in facilitating legislative and democratic processes.

Honourable Members,

Our Parliament is an important medium for ensuring increased engagement of citizens in the democratic process and in fulfilling the aspirations of a New India. During the tenure of previous Governments and in the Houses of Parliament, it has been repeatedly mentioned, that the existing building is proving to be insufficient to meet our present day requirements. Efforts had been made

by previous governments also for a new Parliament building. It is a happy coincidence that the construction of a new Parliament House has commenced as we are approaching the 75th year of our independence. With the construction of the new Parliament building, every member will get better facilities to enable them to effectively discharge their responsibilities.

Honourable Members,

The pace, at which citizens of this country have assimilated technology and change, is a testimony to the eagerness with which every Indian is waiting to see the country reach new heights. Keeping in mind the aspirations of the people, my Government has been taking speedy decisions and implementing long awaited reforms in every sector of the economy.

Besides facilitating Faceless Tax Assessment and Appeal, several provisions of the Companies Act have been de-criminalised by my Government, in order to encourage entrepreneurship. A GIS based database of industrial zones has been created to enable delivery of essential services to industries. Information pertaining to more than 5 lakh hectares of industrial land is available through this database.

I am happy that espousing the sentiment of *Shrimev Jayate*, both Houses of Parliament have taken a decision to bring about a transformation in the lives of the labour force. 29 Central labour laws have been amalgamated into 4 Labour Codes. States have also displayed initiative in bringing about these labour reforms. These reforms will result in expansion in the scope of labour welfare, timely payment of wages to labourers and generation of new employment opportunities. The new labour codes also ensure enhanced and a more equitable participation of the female work force.

Along with labour, easy availability of capital is also crucial for industries. For this, the banking system in the country is being strengthened. Merger of small banks to create large and strong banks is also a step in this direction.

For the first time in the country, a Production Linked Incentive Scheme worth about Rs 1.5 lakh crore is being implemented in 10 manufacturing sectors. Its impact is already visible in manufacturing of electronic goods as well as other products. As a result of this initiative, many large national and international companies have started their operations in India.

My Government is encouraging public participation in consumption of domestically manufactured goods. Today, 'Vocal For Local' has become a people's movement in the country. Efforts are being made to inculcate an emotional attachment for goods manufactured in India while at the same time ensuring that they are of high quality.

Continuous steps are being taken to improve 'Ease of Doing Business' in India. In this

regard, healthy competition amongst States is being encouraged. It is matter of immense pleasure that States too are appreciating the importance of improving the ranking and are participating in this wholeheartedly.

The country has also started emerging from the economic setback suffered in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic when the focus was primarily on saving the life of each Indian citizen. This is evident from several indicators. Even in these difficult times, India has emerged as an attractive destination for foreign investors. Between April and August, 2020, a record foreign direct investment of 36 billion dollars has been made in India.

Honourable Members,

My Government believes that building modern infrastructure will serve as a strong foundation for a new and '*Atmanirbhar Bharat*'. Rapid execution of major infrastructure projects and their completion, even during the coronavirus pandemic, demonstrates our resolve. Be it the Sub-marine Optical Fibre cable from Chennai to Port Blair, the Atal Tunnel or the Char-Dham Road Project, our country has been forging ahead with developmental work.

A few days back, sections of the Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors have been dedicated to the nation. Along with promoting industrialisation in Eastern India, this freight corridor will also reduce unnecessary delays during transit.

For modernizing the country's infrastructure, my Government is also working on the '*National Infrastructure Pipeline*' worth over Rs 110 lakh crore. Along with this, work on 6 new expressways and 18 new access controlled corridors under the '*Bharatmala Pariyojana*' is in progress.

Be it the Ro-PAX Ferry Service between Hazira and Ghogha in Gujarat or the Sea-plane service between Kevadia and Sabarmati River Front, these are lending a new dimension to water transport in India. Embodying the pride of having the world's tallest statue of Sardar Patel, Kevadia is now connected with direct trains from many cities of the country.

Honourable Members,

To transform the country into a gas based economy, work on gas connectivity is being expedited. A few days back, Kochi-Mangaluru Gas Pipeline has been dedicated to the nation. The construction of Dobhi-Durgapur Gas Pipeline is boosting the surge of '*Urja Ganga*'. This pipeline will go up to West Bengal and will make gas available to various industries, especially the fertilizer plants of Eastern India. Similarly, work on the Tuticorin-Ramnathpuram Gas Pipeline, that provides gas connectivity to fertilizer plants and other industrial units in Tamil Nadu, is progressing

at a fast pace.

Honourable Members,

My Government considers urban development as an opportunity and that is why, massive investment is being made in urban infrastructure. More than 1 crore houses had been sanctioned for the poor in cities, of which about 40 lakh houses have already been constructed. A few days back, work on construction of houses based on modern technology has also been started in six cities of the country. A scheme has also been initiated for providing better and affordable rental housing facilities for the labourers working in cities.

Urban infrastructure linked to connectivity is also a priority for the Government. Today, metro rail service has been rolled out in 27 cities. Only a few days back, driver-less metro train was also operationalized on one of the routes of Delhi Metro. Public transport system in cities is being improved by building Regional Rapid Transit System. Expansion of Common Mobility Card will facilitate travel in various cities across the country.

Honourable Members,

My Government is fully committed to the overall and balanced development of Eastern India. A policy for rapid development of North East while preserving its unique geographical, cultural and linguistic characteristics and its social identity is being implemented. For Assam and North Eastern states, *River Brahmaputra* is the '*Jibon dhara*'. Making this lifeline the basis for economic activity, work on operationalizing several National Waterways is in progress. This will benefit all sections of people in the North East, including farmers, youth and entrepreneurs. By developing the Integrated National Waterways under the "*Artha Brahmaputra*" programme, efforts are underway to transform Brahmaputra and Barak rivers as streams of development.

The policy of my Government for bringing enduring peace to the North East, based on sensitivity and collaboration, has started showing clear results now. Today extremism in North East is on the wane and there is a sharp decline in the number of violent incidents. The youth who went astray on the path of violence are now returning to the mainstream of development and nation-building.

The rehabilitation of Bru Refugees is being completed in a peaceful and harmonious manner. Similarly, a historic Bodo Peace Accord has been signed which has been implemented successfully. After the Accord, this time the elections to the Bodo Territorial Council have also been held successfully.

Honourable Members,

My Government is committed to counter the forces challenging the sovereignty and unity of the country, at every level. While on the one hand, development is being promoted in violence affected areas, on the other hand firm action is being taken against the forces inciting violence. As a result of this, the number of naxal-violence related incidents have declined and the naxal-affected area is shrinking.

The development oriented policy of my Government has also received whole-hearted support from the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Only a few weeks back, elections to District Councils in Jammu and Kashmir were held successfully for the first time after Independence. Large scale participation of voters has shown that Jammu and Kashmir is forging ahead towards a new democratic future at a rapid pace. Grant of new entitlements have empowered the people of the region. After the implementation of '*Ayushman Bharat Health Scheme*', every family of Jammu and Kashmir is assured of free treatment worth Rs 5 lakh. A bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal has also been established in Jammu. After becoming a Union Territory, elections to the Ladakh Autonomous Hill Council have been held successfully a few months back. Now the people of Ladakh are themselves taking decisions related to the development of their region expeditiously.

Honourable Members,

During the Coronavirus pandemic, when the country was grappling with crisis, attempts were made to challenge the country's capability at the border. Efforts were made to disrupt the peace at LAC in utter disregard of bilateral relations and agreements. However, our security forces not only responded to these machinations with promptitude, force and courage, but also foiled all attempts to change the status quo at the border. The restraint, valor and courage displayed by our *jawans*, deserve utmost praise. In June 2020, twenty of our *jawans* made the supreme sacrifice and laid down their lives defending the country at Galwan Valley. Every citizen is deeply indebted to these martyrs.

My Government is vigilant and fully committed to safeguard the interests of the country. Additional forces have also been deployed at the LAC to protect the sovereignty of India.

Honourable Members,

The great Malayalam poet Vallathol, who composed immortal patriotic lyrics during the Independence struggle, has said:

"Bharatam Enna Peru Kettal Abhimana Puridam Aaganam Antrangam."

That is, whenever you hear the name of Bharat, your heart should swell with pride.

Keeping in mind the larger role that India is set to play in the future, my Government is

intent on strengthening our military preparedness. A range of modern armaments are being procured to enhance the capabilities of India's armed forces. There is also a thrust on achieving self-reliance in the defence sector. Only a few days back, the Government has placed an order with HAL for procurement of 83 indigenous fighter aircraft 'Tejas' worth Rs 48,000 crore. Imports of more than 100 items linked to defence have been prohibited in order to promote 'Make in India'. Similarly, several advanced weapons including supersonic torpedoes, quick reaction missiles, tanks and indigenous rifles are being manufactured in India. India is now also rapidly increasing its share in the exports of defence equipments.

Honourable Members,

The formation of 'Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre - IN-SPACe' will accelerate major reforms in the space sector. We are proud that today ISRO space scientists are working on important missions such as 'Chandrayan-3', 'Gaganyaan', and 'Small Satellite Launch Vehicle'. In the field of nuclear energy also, the country is moving rapidly towards achieving self-reliance. A few months back, country's first indigenous pressurized heavy water reactor has been successfully tested at Kakrapar.

Honourable Members,

Along with development, environment protection is also one of the top-most priorities of my Government. With this resolve, efforts are being made to achieve the goal of reduction in the Emissions Intensity of GDP by 33 to 35 per cent, by the year 2030 as compared to the year 2005. India is among the frontline nations in implementing the Paris Agreement.

The work on setting up the world's largest Hybrid Renewable Energy Park in the desert of Kutch has commenced recently. In the last six years, India's renewable energy capacity has grown two-and-a-half times, whereas Solar Energy capacity has increased 13 times. Today, almost one-fourth of the total energy production in the country is coming from renewable energy sources.

Honourable Members,

The world is witness to the sincerity with which India has been discharging its global responsibilities even during the Coronavirus pandemic. Living up to the spirit of '*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*', India has, in addition to fulfilling its domestic requirements, supplied essential medicines to more than 150 countries. India is committed to ensuring the availability of vaccine at the global level. It is a matter of pride for the country that '*Vande Bharat Mission*', which is the biggest mission of its kind organized anywhere in the world, is being hailed universally. In addition to evacuating about 50 lakh Indians from various parts of the world, India has also enabled safe passage for more than 1 lakh foreign nationals to their respective countries.

Despite the impediments caused by Covid-19, India has strengthened its contacts and relations with other countries. During this period, India has further bolstered international cooperation by holding a large number of apex summits, multilateral events and official meetings. For the eighth time, this year India has joined the Security Council as a non-permanent member by garnering historic international support. India has also assumed the presidency of BRICS for 2021.

Honourable Members,

Today, as India eagerly forges ahead in the world, we have to be prepared to also fulfill commitments that are commensurate with its new identity. The year 2021 is significant for us for this reason also. A few days back, the country observed the birth of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose on 23 January as *Parakram Diwas*. This year we are celebrating the 125th birth anniversary of Netaji. To celebrate this anniversary in a befitting manner, my Government has constituted a High Level Committee. We will also celebrate our venerable '*Guru Tegh Bahadur's 400th Prakash Parv*' with great reverence. Along with these commemorations, the '*Amrut Mahotsav*' marking the 75th year of India's Independence will also commence from this year.

Honourable Members,

We have to achieve new goals with the same strength of collective unity we displayed last year. In the past few years, India has accomplished many tasks which were once considered extremely difficult to achieve.

- After abrogation of provisions of Article 370 the people of Jammu and Kashmir, have been empowered with new entitlements.
- Citizenship Amendment Act has been passed by the Parliament.
- Country has started benefitting from the creation of a post of Chief of Defence Staff.
- Women's participation in Armed Forces is increasing.
- Construction of a grand *Ram Mandir* has commenced after the Supreme Court judgment.
- India has registered a record improvement in the Ease of Doing Business ranking. Now, special emphasis is being laid on reducing Compliance Burden.
- India has moved up from 65 to 34 in the World Tourism Index ranking.
- Direct Benefit Transfer, which was being disregarded earlier, has facilitated funds transfer of more than Rs 13,00,000 crores to beneficiaries during the last 6 years.

- Once we had only two factories manufacturing mobiles, whereas today, India is the second largest manufacturer of mobiles.
- Today, lakhs of middle class citizens are benefiting from Real Estate Regulatory Authority established under the Real Estate Regulation and Development Act.
- During this period, not only were new laws passed, but more than 1500 archaic and irrelevant laws were also repealed.

There are so many such decisions which have been taken in almost every sphere. My Government has demonstrated that when the goals set are high and the intent is clear, transformation can be brought about. The number of persons whose lives have been touched by my Government in these years, is unprecedented:

- more than 2.5 crore free electricity connections were given so that every poor person's house is electrified.
- more than 36 crore LED bulbs were distributed at affordable rates to reduce the electricity bill of poor and middle class families.
- more than 21 crore poor were linked to '*Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana*' for a premium just Re 1 a month, to ensure that in the eventuality of an accident, poor families do not have to run from pillar to post,
- about 9.5 crore people were insured under '*Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana*' for a premium of just 90 paise a day so that in case of death of the bread earner, the family may receive some support.
- in order to ensure that infants from poor families do not get affected by serious illnesses, the Government not only increased the scope of the vaccination programme by including more diseases, but also took the vaccination campaign to even remote tribal areas which had hitherto not been covered.
- more than 3.5 crore children were vaccinated under '*Mission Indradhanush*'.
- to safeguard the entitlement for ration of the poor, 100 per cent digitisation of ration cards was completed and 90 per cent ration cards have been linked to Aadhaar.
- more than 8 crore gas connections were given free of cost under '*Ujjwala Yojana*' so that the health of sisters and daughters from poor families is not adversely affected by smoke from the kitchen.

- more than 10 crore toilets were built under 'Swachh Bharat Mission' so that the dignity of sisters and daughters from poor families is maintained and they are not inconvenienced.
- 'Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan Yojana' was started so that poor persons including brothers and sisters engaged as domestic workers, drivers, cobblers, persons ironing clothes, farm hands, etc may also get pension.
- more than 41 crore Jan Dhan accounts were opened so that the poor may benefit from the banking system. More than half of these accounts belong to our sisters and daughters from poor families.

Honourable Members,

These are not just figures. Each of these number represents a life story. Several members of this Parliament have spent a large part of their lives in similar difficult circumstances. The extent to which we can alleviate the suffering, pain and anxiety of our poor brethren and provide them basic amenities, empower them, increase their self-esteem, will help in imparting meaning to our presence in this Parliament.

I take pride in the fact that my Government has been working in this direction continuously for the past 6 years with full commitment and honest intention, taking decisions and implementing them.

Honourable Members,

Jyotirindranath Tagore, the elder brother of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, the illustrious son of West Bengal, the land of valor, spirituality and talent, had penned a powerful patriotic song. He said :

*“Chol Re Chol Shobe Bharato Shantan,
Matribhumi Kore Aohan,
Birodarpe, Paurush Garbe,
Shadh Re Shadh Shobe, Deshero Kalyan”.*

That is, Motherland is beckoning all the children of Bharat, to keep moving forward together; to move ahead with self-esteem and confidence of courage and aspire for the welfare of the nation.

Come,

Let all citizens move forward together.

Let us fulfil our duty and contribute to nation-building, Come, let us make 'Bharat Atmanirbhar'.

I convey my best wishes to all of you.

Jai Hind.

**ADDRESS OF THE PRIME MINISTER, SHRI NARENDRA MODI AT THE VALEDICTORY
FUNCTION OF THE NATIONAL YOUTH PARLIAMENT FESTIVAL 2021 HELD AT THE
CENTRAL HALL OF PARLIAMENT HELD ON 12 JANUARY 2021**

Namaskar !

First of all, I congratulate these three young men wholeheartedly, who made the presentation in a very effective, fluent and precise manner. Their personality was full of self-confidence. My heartiest congratulations to these three young winners! Lok Sabha Speaker. Shri Om Birla *ji*, Minister of Education, Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank *ji*, Minister of Sports and Youth Affairs, Shri KirenRijju *ji*, and my young colleagues from all over the country, wish you all the best of the National Youth Day.

The birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda today gives a new inspiration to all of us. Today is also special that this time the Youth Parliament is being held in the Central Hall of the country's Parliament. This Central Hall is witness to our Constitution. Many great people of the country made decisions for a free India here and reflected on the future of India. Their dream of a future India, their dedication, courage, strength and efforts still resonate in the Central Hall. And, friends, the seats that you are occupying today are the seats on which some distinguished great personalities of this country sat when the process to draw the Constitution was going on. Just imagine the seat on which you are sitting was once used by the great men of the country. The country has so many expectations from you. I am sure, all the young colleagues who are sitting in the Central Hall now must also be feeling the same.

The debates and brainstorming sessions done by you here are also very important. I congratulate and convey my best wishes to the winners of the competition. And when I was listening to you, I got the idea and, therefore, I decided that I would tweet your speeches from my Twitter handle today. And it is not that I will only tweet the speeches of you three only. If there is recorded material available, I will also tweet the speeches of all those who were in the finals so that the country knows how our future India is taking shape in this Parliament complex. It would be a matter of great pride for me to tweet your speech today.

Friends,

What Swamiji has given to the country and the society is beyond time and region, and is going to inspire and guide every generation. You must have noticed that there is hardly any village, city or a person in India which does not feel connected with Swamiji and is not motivated by him. Swamiji's inspiration also gave new vigour to the war of Independence. The long period of

subjugation had disconnected India from the sense of its strength of thousands of years. Swami Vivekananda reminded India of its strength, made it realize, revived its mind and awakened the national consciousness. You will be surprised to know that the people who were fighting the war for Independence either through the path of revolution or peace at that time were inspired by Swami Vivekanandaji. At the time of his arrest, the literature associated with Swamiji definitely reached the police. Then it was studied as to what is in the thoughts of Swami Vivekanandaji, which inspires people for patriotism, nation-building and to die for the cause of freedom, and how it impacts the minds of every young man so much. Time passed by and the country became free, but we still find that Swamiji is among us, inspires us every moment and his influence is visible somewhere in our thought process. What he said about spirituality, what he said about nationalism, nation-building, national interest and his thoughts from public service to the service to humanity continue to flow in our hearts. I am sure you colleagues must also be feeling the same. Though you can't imagine, whenever you see the pictures of Vivekanandaji, a sense of reverence would develop inside you and your head would bow to him.

Friends,

Swami Vivekananda has given another precious gift. This gift is the creation of individuals and institutions. It is very rarely discussed. But if we study, we will find that Swami Vivekananda has also taken forward the institutions which are still doing the job of building personality and evoking his values, service and dedication. The creation of an institution from the individual and the creation of a number of people from the institution is a continuous, unchecked and steady cycle, which is going on. People come under the influence of Swamiji, take the inspiration to build institutions and from those institutions emerge people who embrace the path shown by Swamiji and connect with the new people. Today, this cycle from individuals to institutions and from institutions to individuals is a great strength of India. You all hear a lot about entrepreneurship. That again is something like this. A brilliant individual makes an outstanding company. Later, many brilliant individuals emerge from the ecosystem that is developed in that company. These individuals go ahead and create new companies. This cycle of individuals and institutions is equally important for every sphere of the country and the society.

Friends,

The major focus of the new National Education Policy of the country is also on building better individuals. This policy of nation-building from individual-building gives top priority to the desires, skills, understanding and the decisions of the youth. Now you can choose any subject, combination or stream. You can start another course by giving a break to a course. Now it will not

be that the effort you have made for the previous course will be wasted. You will also get a certificate for what you have studied and it will help you.

Friends,

Today, an ecosystem is being developed in the country, in search of which our youth often used to look for abroad. Their modern education, better enterprise opportunities, talent recognition and respectful systems naturally attracted them. Now, we are committed and are also striving for the system which should be available to our young colleagues in the country. Today, an environment is being developed and an ecosystem is being created where our youth can develop themselves according to their talents and dreams. Everything is being given priority whether it is the education system, social system or the legal details. Swamiji also emphasized on something that we should not forget. Swamiji emphasized on physical and mental strength. He used to say “Muscles of Iron and Nerves of Steel”. It is because of his inspiration, special focus is being given to the physical and mental fitness of the youth of India today. Whether it is the Fit India Movement, Yoga awareness or the creation of modern sports infrastructure, these are strengthening the youth, mentally and physically.

Friends,

Now-a-days, you must be hearing some terms again and again — Personality Development and Team Management. You will also be able to understand its nuances more easily after studying Swami Vivekananda. His mantra for personality development was ‘Believe in Yourself’. His mantra for leadership was: ‘Believe in All’. He used to say: “According to old religions, atheists are those who do not believe in God. But the new religion says that atheists are those who do not trust themselves.” And when it came to leadership, he relied on his team even before himself. I read it somewhere and I want to share that anecdote with you. Once Swamiji went with his fellow Swami Shardanandaji for a public lecture in London. All preparations had been made, the listeners had gathered and naturally, everyone came to hear Swami Vivekananda. But as soon as his turn came, Swamiji said that he would not give the speech today but his colleague Shardanandaji! Shardanandaji had not even imagined that he would be assigned this role. He was not even prepared for it. But when Shardanandaji started speaking, everybody was amazed and influenced by him. This is leadership and the power to trust your team-mates! Today, as much as we know about Swami Vivekanandaji, a huge credit goes to Swami Shardanandaji.

Friends,

It was Swamiji, who said in that era that fearless, frank, clean-hearted, courageous and ambitious youth are the foundations on which the future of the nation is built. He believed so much

on the youth and the youth power. Now you have to stand the test of his faith. The task of taking India to new heights and making the country self-reliant is to be done by all of you. Now some of you may think that we have not yet been so old. This is the happy-go-lucky time. Friends, when the goal is explicit and there is the will, the age never becomes a hindrance. Age doesn't matter so much. Remember this always that during the time of subjugation, the freedom movement was commanded by the younger generation. Do you know what the age of Shaheed Khudiram Bose was when he was hanged? He was just 18-19 years old. When Bhagat Singh was hanged, what was his age? Just 24 years. When Bhagwan Birsa Munda was martyred, what was his age? Barely 25 years. That generation was determined to live and die for the freedom of the country. Lawyers, doctors, professors, bankers and the young generation from different professions came out and brought us freedom.

Friends,

We have been born in the period. I am also born in free India. I have not seen slavery and all of you who are sitting in front of me have also been born in free India. We did not have the opportunity to die for the Independence of the country, but we have got the opportunity to take forward the free India. We don't have to lose this opportunity. My young colleagues of the country, the forthcoming 25-26 years are very important in the journey of 75 years of Independence to 100 years of Independence. There will be 100 years of Independence in 2047. These 25-26 years of journey are very important.

Friends, you also think, the age in which you are and the period which is starting now is the golden period of your life, the best period and the same period is taking India to 100 years of Independence. It means that your personal growth and the achievements of the 100 years of Independence are in sync and there is a great synergy between the imminent 25-26 years of your life and the country which is of great importance. Give the country the highest priority and to the service of the country in these years of your life. Vivekanandaji used to say that this century belongs to India. You have to make this century the century of India. Whatever you do, whatever decision you make, think about what will be the interest of the country?

Friends,

Swami Vivekanandaji used to say that our youth should come forward and become the destiny of the nation. Therefore, it is your responsibility to lead the future of India. And your responsibility is also towards the politics of the country. Because politics is a powerful means of bringing about meaningful change in the country. Like every sphere, politics also needs a lot of

youth. New thinking, new energy, new dreams and new zeal are very much needed in the politics of the country.

Friends,

Earlier in the country, there was a perception that if a young man turned to politics, his family used to say that the child was going astray, because politics represented fights, violence, loot and corruption! It was labeled by several names. People used to say that everything could change but not the politics. But today you see, the people of the country, the citizens of the country, have been so aware that they support honest people in politics, give chance to honest people. The common people of the country stand firm with politicians, who are honest, dedicated and have a sense of service. Honesty and performance are becoming the first essential condition of today's politics. This pressure has been created in the country due to awareness. Corruption, which was a legacy for some, has become a burden for them today. And it is the power of awareness of the common citizen of the country that they are not able to overcome it even after a million attempts. The country is now bestowing love to the honest, blessing the honest, putting everything for the honest and reposing its trust on them. Now, the public representatives are also beginning to understand that if they have to face the next elections, their CV should be strong and their work should speak. But friends, there is still need for some changes, and the youth of the country have to bring about these changes. One of the biggest enemy of democracy is flourishing and that is the political dynasty. Political dynasty is a challenge before the country which needs to be uprooted. It is now true that the days of those that won elections only on the basis of surnames are ending. But in politics, this disease of dynasty has not ended completely. There are still people whose ideas, thoughts, goals are all about their family's politics, and the preservation of their family in politics.

Friends,

This political dynasty burdens the country with inefficiency besides promoting a new form of dictatorship in a democracy. Political dynasty solidifies the feeling of 'only me and my family' instead of the nation first. This is also a big reason for political and social corruption in India. Those that have grown from the dynasty think that if the corruption of their earlier generations was not accounted for, then nobody will be able to do anything to them. They see successful examples of that in their homes. Therefore, neither do these people have any respect for the law, nor do they have any fear of it.

Friends,

The responsibility to change the situation is on the awareness of the country, on the shoulders of the younger generation who have to live with the mantra of राष्ट्रियाम जागृत्यामवर्यं, *i.e.*, we will keep

the priestly nation alive and awake. You should come to politics in large numbers and take part in it. Come with the intention of doing something, not with the intention of doing something for personal interests. You should move forward with your thinking and your vision. Work together and firmly. Remember, unless the youth of the country comes into politics, this poison of dynasty will continue to undermine our democracy. You need to come into politics to save the democracy of this country. Young friends should discuss the issues of the country together at forums like Mock Parliament which are being run by our youth department. The youth of the country should be brought to the Central Hall of India. The purpose behind this is to prepare the new young generation of the country so that they come forward to lead the country in the days to come. You have a great guide like Swami Vivekananda in front of you. If young people like you come into politics drawing inspiration from him, the country will be stronger.

Friends,

Swami Vivekanandaji used to give a very important mantra to the youth. He used to say, “More important than a disaster or a problem is to learn from that calamity.” What did you learn from that? We also need restraint as well as courage in disasters. Disaster also gives us the opportunity to think how we re-create something that has been impaired or lay the foundations for a new building afresh. Sometimes, we think of something new after a crisis, a disaster, and then see how that new thinking changed the whole future. You must have felt it in your life too. I want to share an experience with you today. Everything was destroyed in a few moments when the earthquake struck Kutch in Gujarat in 2001. In a way, a sheath of death had enveloped the entire Kutch and all the buildings were flattened. Seeing the situation, people used to say that Kutch has now been ruined forever. A few months after this earthquake, I was entrusted with the responsibility of being the Chief Minister of Gujarat. Everybody around was saying that Gujarat has been finished forever and has been ruined. We worked with a new approach, moved forward with a new strategy. We did not only re-build the buildings, but took the pledge to take Kutch to a new height of development. There were no roads, no electricity system, no water was readily available. We improved every system. We made hundreds of kilometres long canals and brought the water from the pipeline to Kutch. The condition of Kutch was such that nobody could think of tourism there. On the contrary, thousands of people migrated from Kutch every year. Now, the situation is such that the people who left Kutch years ago have started returning today. Today, lakhs of tourists arrive in Kutch to enjoy the Rann Festival. That is, we found an opportunity to move forward even in the calamity.

Friends,

At the same time, there was another major work which was carried out during the earthquake, which is not discussed much. Now-a-days, in the wake of Corona, you hear a lot about the Disaster Management Act. During this time, all government orders were issued on the basis of the same Act. But there is also a story behind this Act. It has a relationship with the Kutch earthquake and I will also tell you about that and you will be pleased.

Friends,

Earlier, disaster management in our country was considered to be the work of the Agriculture Department only, because disaster meant floods or droughts in our country. Heavy rains meant disaster; insufficient rains meant disaster; compensation for farming in the event of floods; these were the primary tasks of the disaster management. But Gujarat created the Gujarat State Disaster Management Act in 2003 drawing lessons from the Kutch earthquake. It was for the first time in the country that disaster management was taken out from the Agriculture Department and was entrusted with the Home Department. Later, learning from the same law of Gujarat, the central government formulated the Disaster Management Act for the entire country in 2005. Now, with the help of this Act, the country has fought such a great battle against the pandemic. Today, the same Act helped save the lives of millions of our people and became the basis to bail out the country from such a big crisis. Not only that, when disaster management was confined only to compensation and relief materials, the world is today learning from the disaster management of India.

Friends,

The society that learns to make progress even in crises writes its own destiny. So, today, India and the 130 crore Indians are writing their own destiny. Every effort that you make, every single service work, every single innovation, and every single honest resolution is laying the foundation of a strong future. My best wishes to you for succeeding in your efforts. Lakhs of the youth of the country and the officers of the department deserve appreciation for taking forward this youth movement by organizing this face-to-face or virtual event simultaneously. All the youngsters taking part in this event deserve felicitation and my best wishes to all the winners. You all have to ensure that the things that you have spoken about go to the roots of the society. My best wishes as you move ahead on it successfully. I pause to my voice by expressing gratitude to the Hon'ble Speaker once again for organizing this programme inside the Parliament House.

Many many thanks !

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION (IPU), MR. DUARTE PACHECO AT THE CENTRAL HALL, PARLIAMENT HOUSE, NEW DELHI, 16 MARCH 2021

Hon'ble Speaker; Hon'ble Deputy Chairman; Hon'ble Prime Minister; Ministers; diplomats, my friends, and colleagues:

Thank you so much.

First of all, I would like to thank you so much for your words, Mr. Speaker and Mr. Deputy Chairman. I would like to thank you for your invitation and, especially, for your friendship. Also, I would like to thank you for the honour that you are giving me to speak to all of you in this special hall of your Parliament.

Mr. Speaker, I am here for two main reasons. One is personal and the other is political. As regards personal, I think you know me quite well now. Friendship is a two-way street. We receive and we give. I needed to come to India. I needed to come to see all of you face to face to say thank you. Thank you for your support during the election to the Presidency of IPU. You were so committed with my campaign. I know it was a commitment of your Parliament, of all your diplomats, of you, especially, Mr. Speaker, of your Prime Minister.

So, I needed to come to say thank you. I needed to come in the beginning of my Presidency to show that you have a friend, a special friend in IPU, who will work side by side with you, with your Parliament and with India. This special relation is not just personal because as Portuguese, we have a special relation as well between our two countries.

So, all of us know each other so better that I may say we are not just friends; we are brothers in blood.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Mr. Prime Minister, and dear colleagues, IPU is the oldest organisation of a Parliamentary diplomacy. It is 140 years old. IPU won two Nobel Peace Prizes because of its work. IPU defines democracy for all and put Members from different Parliaments discussing global problems to find global solutions. IPU defines democracy with more women and more young people. This is where we have more inclusive democracy. IPU knows that democracy is like health. Sometimes, we forget it and feel that it is forever but when we come up with a disease, we know how important is to be healthy. It is the same with democracy. We need to

work everyday to defend democracy because it is essential to our life. IPU, in its global agenda, has methods like how to achieve Sustainable Development Goals, how to win the war against poverty, terrorism and corruption, and in this special time of pandemic, how to win the war against COVID-19 and its social and economic consequences. It will be the main issue to be discussed in our next Assembly in May.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Mr. Prime Minister, and dear colleagues, I think, you may find a total commitment of India with this agenda. India defends multilateralism. IPU is a perfect way to organise the international relations system. India defends democracy, the state of law, the dialogue between people and countries to achieve peace and development. India is the largest democracy of the world, and in all levels, from local to national, it is looking to be more inclusive with more women and young people. India respects the convictions, political and religious, of each person. Last Sunday, I went to a Catholic Mass. The commitment of India with this is a reality. It is not just a story; it is something that we can find everyday in your country.

Dear friends, the commitment of India with the Sustainable Development Goals to achieve a better world is something that is now in our agenda, in your agenda, and every time we meet.

Friends, we need to say what is true. Mr. Prime Minister, during the last years, under your leadership, with concrete decisions and actions, India has registered a huge economic and social development, and reducing poverty. That is the most important task of all politicians. That will reinforce your work, reinforce the image and the power of India all over the world.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Mr. Prime Minister, dear friends and colleagues, two final words. One is about this pandemic of COVID-19. It shows to all of us how small we are. It shows that we are inside the same boat. It shows that we need a common world to win this battle against this pandemic. And it shows also that multilateralism is also the solution to win this war.

Again, India is one example to the world because with your courage you take very hard measures but also because you do not work just for you, before the vaccine and after the vaccine you give concrete help to so many nations of our world. Thank you so much for that.

I hope that, as soon as possible, it will be possible to come back to a normal life. And we should learn how important it is to work together and follow your example because it is essential to have a better world.

Finally, after everything, I think that India should achieve the place you should have in all

international levels: in IPU where we will work together side by side every day in all important issues, you have my word. In the United Nations, Portugal supports the reform process and the inclusion of India as a permanent member of the Security Council; and at international level as a more and more important player in all fields whose opinion is respected and leadership and actions are essential.

Now Mr. Speaker, I just wish to say that very soon I will go on but I do not know if I wish, because I feel at home, I feel an Indian person.

Thank you.

CORPORATE CONTROL UNDER INDIAN MERGER CONTROL LAWS*

“The article intends to bring out concept of corporate control in merger control practice in India. This article discusses acquisition of control under various legislations in India, and jurisdictional concept of control under Competition Act, 2002. It also discusses the spectrum of control as determined by the orders of the Competition Commission of India, and Item 1 of Schedule I to combination regulations.

Introduction

The main focus of this article is to cover notifiability¹ of transactions on determination of control in a target enterprise under merger control laws in India. It shall discuss spectrum of control, and Schedule I including non-controlling minority shareholding from Indian competition law perspective in detail. To conclude, this article shall suggest ways to bring clarity to determination of control from competition law perspective.

Corporate control is the ability to exercise influence over the management or affairs of the company, and includes strategic commercial decisions. Such strategic commercial decisions are annual business plan, budgets, recruitment and remuneration of senior management, opening of new line of business, and many more. Most competition regimes focus on the acquisition of control to determine notifiability of a transaction. The degree of control varies from no control to full control in an enterprise depending upon the acquirers’ influence in a target enterprise.

Initially, this article shall briefly commence with the concept of control under different legislations and sector regulators in India. The determination of control varies in different legislations, depends upon the particular understanding of concept of control as relevant to the legislation. It is pertinent to observe that one regulator may not be guided by the findings of other regulator on a particular issue only if the two laws are *parimateria (on the same subject/matter)* in their substance and are being applied on the same set of facts and circumstances. The determination of control depends upon the objective and preamble of the legislation in question.

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¹**Notifiable Transactions**” are transactions which meet the jurisdictional threshold as defined under Section 5 of the Competition Act, 2002

The ‘control’ over corporate bodies appears in various forms: single control², joint control³, control by virtue of shareholding, right or custom, *de jure* control, *de facto* control, etc.

Acquisition of Control under various legislations in India

The SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Takeover Regulation, 2011 has defined control under Regulation 2(1)(e)⁴ as “control” includes the right to appoint majority of the directors or to control the management or policy decisions exercisable by a person or persons acting individually or in concert, directly or indirectly, including by virtue of their shareholding or management rights or shareholder’s agreements or voting agreements or in any other manner:

Provided that a director or officer of a target company shall not be considered to be in control over such target company, merely by virtue of holding such position.

Further, Control defined in other statutes in India such as Companies Act, 2013⁵, Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act 2015⁶, Consolidated FDI Policy 2020⁷, etc have a similar definition of control as defined under Takeover Regulations, 2011. Hence, definition of control is inclusive in nature under different legislations and is based on principles. In Subhkam Ventures (I) Pvt. Limited, SEBI held that certain clauses in the agreement gave ample power to Subhkam Ventures in terms of affirmative rights by which it could exercise control over target enterprise. On appeal, Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT) rejected SEBI views stating that none of the clauses in the agreement amounted to control in the hands of the acquirer. SAT emphasized on positive control as real corporate control of an entity; however, the Supreme Court in Subhkam Ventures v SEBI did not conclusively decide on interpretation of control. It stated that “*the impugned order passed by the SAT will not be treated as a precedent*”, consequently the question of law relating to what constitutes ‘control’ still remains open. This added confusion as to the position of law on whether the grant of certain rights in investment agreement (such as the right to nominate a director on the board of the company, the right to be present to constitute a quorum, etc) would tantamount to the acquisition of “control” for the purposes of the takeover regulations.

²Sole control exists when only one entity controls the target enterprise, i.e. only it can determine the strategic commercial decisions of the target enterprise.

³Joint control is deemed to exist where two or more enterprises exercise decisive influence over the target enterprise.

⁴ https://www.sebi.gov.in/sebi_data/attachdocs/1457945258522.pdf

⁵ Section 2(27) defines control under Companies Act, 2013

⁶ Explanation to Section 2(7A) of IRDA

⁷ https://dipp.gov.in/sites/default/files/FDI-PolicyCircular-2020-29October2020_0.pdf

Similarly, in Jet-Etihad transaction, the acquisition of control has been differently defined by SEBI and CCI. The SEBI differed significantly on the issue of joint control, clarifying that under the Takeover Code, the definition of 'control' is narrower than under the Competition Act to conclude that the acquisition of 24% of the equity share capital of Jet by Etihad does not amount to 'joint control' under the Takeover Code. It was found that the threshold to determine control was lower under competition law as compared to takeover code. This may be due to different objectives of the legislations where the Competition Act seeks to regulate transactions which could potentially affect the market behaviour of an enterprise in the relevant market; whereas the Takeover Code considers acquisition of control as an event which would require that other shareholders of a listed company be provided an opportunity to sell their shares due to change in control in an enterprise.

Control under merger laws

Under the Competition Act, 2002, control is defined under Explanation (a) of Section 5 of the Act as “*control includes 'controlling the affairs or management by (1) one or more enterprises, either jointly or singly, over another enterprise or group, (2) one or more groups, either jointly or singly, over another group or enterprise'*”. Hence, the definition of control under competition law is not only inclusive in nature but purposive in nature as combination is not only acquisition of shares, voting rights or assets but also acquisition of control by the acquirer in a target enterprise. The Commission has passed several orders where it discussed sole control⁸, joint control⁹, negative control¹⁰ and positive control¹¹ which result in acquisition of control. Further, under Explanation (b) (iii) to Section 5 of the Competition Act, 2002 the ability to control the management or affairs of the other enterprise is linked to degree of subjectivity of control. This ability to control the management and affairs shall be determined through the test of influence such as decisive influence, material influence, significant influence, or competitively significant influence of the other enterprise.

To determine control under the Competition Act, one shall also refer to statutory interpretation of control as per Companies Act, 2013 where certain equity caps on shareholding reflect the level of ownership/control exercised by an acquirer over a target entity. A

⁸It confers rights on a single entity to determine the strategic decisions in the target enterprise.

⁹It is characterized by the possibility of a deadlock situation resulting from the power of two or more enterprises to reject proposed strategic commercial decisions.

¹⁰ These are generally investor protective in nature such as veto rights, appointment of observer, appointment of chairperson, etc.

¹¹ These are generally participatory in nature such as participating in day to day working of a company.

shareholding of greater than 25% gives a right to block a special resolution; a shareholding of approximately 49% equity represents a level of control just short of ownership; a shareholding of approximately 51% signifies ownership and a right to pass all ordinary resolutions; and a shareholding of over 75% means that the entity, acting in unison, can pass a special resolution.

The Competition Commission of India examines acquisition of control as a combination of previously independent assets which is likely to materially change incentives as to how the assets shall be used in the competitive process. This view of the Commission on acquisition of control is very different from views of other sector regulators and legislations.

The Commission strikes a balance between the need to notify transactions that are sufficiently material and may harm competition through more durable changes in the market place, and the need to keep the process manageable and predictable.

Decisional Practice

The concept of acquisition of control is the most debatable issue amongst the corporate sector in India.

The Commission in its earliest decision in *Century Tokyo Leasing Corporation and Tata Capital Financial Services Limited*¹² considered approval of the business plan/annual operating plan including budget; discontinuing an existing line or commencing a new line of business; setting up new offices in other cities or expanding to new cities; appointment and removal of directors; appointment of key managerial personnel, including the key terms of their employment and compensation; and material terms of employee benefit plans as a test of acquisition of control *via* a degree of joint control over assets as well as leasing business of target enterprise. Similarly, the Commission in *SPE Holdings-MSM India*¹³ envisaged strategic commercial operations, hiring and termination of KMPs, engaging in new businesses, etc as joint control by the acquirers and the sellers over the target enterprise.

The Commission has evolved the concept of acquisition of control through its decisional orders in numerous cases. In *Alpha TC Holdings Pte Limited and Tata Capital Growth Fund I*¹⁴- the Commission held that negative rights amount to acquisition of control such as amendment to charter documents, approval/ adoption/ amendment/ modification to annual business plan and annual budget, appointment and removal of KMPs, etc. In *Jet/Etihad*¹⁵, the Commission held

¹²Comb. Regn No. C 2012/ 09/78

¹³ Comb Regn No. C 2012/ 06/63

¹⁴ Comb. Regn No. C 2014/07/192

¹⁵Comb.Regno. C-2013/05/122

that Etihad neither had the requisite voting rights nor ability to control the board of directors of Jet, yet it was possible to infer control by the virtue of ability to control and manage the affairs of Jet through commercial cooperation agreements. In *Independent Media Trust and Network 18 Group*¹⁶, the Commission recognized decisive influence as control where the acquisition of a right to convert the optionally convertible debentures into equity shares confers on acquirer the ability to exercise decisive control over the management and affairs of each target companies. In *Ultra Tech Cement Limited/ Jai Prakash Associates Limited*¹⁷, the Commission expanded the scope of control from decisive influence to material influence which is the lowest form of control. The Commission considered shareholding, special rights, status and expertise of an enterprise or person, board representation, structural/financial arrangements and other rights as acquisition of control.

Over a period of decade, the spectrum of control as captured by the Commission ranged from joint control to ability to shape firm decisions to negative control to ability to have a decisive influence in a target enterprise to majority acquisitions, and now it expands to material influence.

- ***Item 1 to Schedule I***

Item I to Schedule I of Combination Regulations, 2011 deals with minority non-controlling shareholding by an acquirer in a target enterprise. It provides an exemption from notification to the Commission for two types of acquisitions, viz. those which are "*solely as an investment*" or those in the "*ordinary course of business*". Further, this exemption is subject to two conditions: (a) the acquirer does not hold 25% or more of the total share or voting rights of the target post the acquisition; and (b) the combination does not lead to acquisition of control in the target enterprise.

Moreover, an explanation was inserted to Item I in year 2016 to clarify the interpretation of the phrase "*solely as an investment*". It was clarified that an acquisition of less than 10% of the shareholding in an enterprise shall be treated as "*solely as an investment*". This explanation was further subject to two conditions: (a) the acquirer should only have the ability to exercise such rights that are exercisable by the ordinary shareholders of the enterprise whose shares are being acquired; and (b) the acquirer should not be a member of the board of directors of the target enterprise, should not have the right or intention to nominate a director on the board of

¹⁶Comb. Regn No. C 2012/03/47

¹⁷Comb. Regn No. C 2015/02/246

directors of the target enterprise, and does not intend to participate in the management or affairs of the target enterprise.

The Item I of schedule I of Combination Regulations, 2011 is broadly on the lines of SEBI's discussion paper on brightline test for acquisition of control under the SEBI Takeover Regulations. The clause 28(a) laid down that investor can avail protective rights if the investor invests at least 10% in the target enterprise. Under clause 30, it recognizes any holding in excess of 25% as the threshold at which special resolution can be blocked.

In *Alibaba.com Singapore E-Commerce Private Limited*¹⁸, Alibaba and Jasper, were competitors in the relevant market and the Commission observed that harmful effects are more likely in case of minority shareholding involving competitors. Hence, the non-controlling acquisition of Alibaba in Jasper shall not be viewed, 'as an acquisition done *solely as an investment or in the ordinary course of business*'. The same was reiterated in *New Moon B.V.*¹⁹ that "*an acquisition of shares or voting rights, even if it is of less than 25 per cent, may raise competition concerns if the acquirer and the target are either engaged in business of substitutable products/services or are engaged in activities at different stages or levels of the production chain. Such acquisitions need not necessarily be termed as an acquisition made solely as an investment or in the ordinary course of business, and thus would require competition assessment, on a case to case basis, under the relevant provisions of the Act*".

This showed that '*active minority shareholdings*' enable the shareholder to influence the target company's decision making process and commercial conduct as compared to '*passive minority shareholdings*' where the shareholder which has a purely financial interest in the target company and has no influence over the target enterprise's competitive conduct except for the protection of investor's money. Such minority shareholding does not have outright control over the target enterprise.

Conclusion

There is no straight jacket formula to determine control in transactions. The concept of control has evolved a long way under the Act. It is observed that the concept of corporate control in merger control practice evolved from decisive influence to material influence over a period of decade. The test of material influence has expanded the scope of what the CCI considers as control from the globally recognised standard of decisive influence. Hence, even if there is no ability to control majority of the board composition, the enterprise(s) may have

¹⁸Comb. Regn No. C-2015/08/301

¹⁹Comb Regn No. C-2014/08/202

material influence over the affairs of the other enterprise which shall amount to control and thus notifiable to the Commission.

Competition Commission of India as a regulator is actively trying to find a solution to the issue of determination of control. SEBI is still trying to find a solution to concept of control, and RBI and Companies Act, 2013 have a different meaning to control. The Commission may come up with an indicative list of rights which amounts to control.

The biggest challenge to implementing a sound competition law regime in India is the fact that a large number of Indian listed and unlisted companies continue to remain significantly controlled by promoters who exercise suzerainty in no small measure. Despite this, the 'meta' is changing, and India is fast moving to adopt and, more importantly, implement standards of governance that address the issues unique to our jurisdiction.

Introduction

Youth, being the future of a nation, as also the most vibrant, dynamic and energetic section of our society, their rightful engagement in the national governance system and decision-making processes has been acknowledged as essential for progress and prosperity of a country. Towards this end, efforts are afoot across the globe to encourage, train and systematically involve them in different levels and structures of democratic functioning.

‘Youth Parliament’ is one such attempt to associate the youth with the Parliament, its functions and procedures, and help them acquaint with the varied dimensions of our representative institutions. Given that many young leaders are now becoming Members of Parliament without any corresponding training and previous experience at local or state levels, political parties even feel the need for training and orienting their youth legislators. In the light of this, Youth Parliament Scheme has been designed to well equip the future legislators with their role and responsibility in the country's Parliament and State legislatures.

By holding mock sessions of parliament in schools and colleges, conducting debates and discussions among students, Youth Parliament aims at instilling a sense of public representative, responsibility and leadership in them. In the last few years, the Youth Parliament programme has not only earned popularity, it has also been supported and promoted by the highest leadership of the country. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi attended and addressed the National Youth Parliament Festival on 12 January 2021.

Objectives of organizing Youth Parliament

The composition, powers and functions of the Indian Parliament are generally included in the course of study at the middle, secondary and higher secondary stages of schooling. In an effort to provide a deeper and practical insight into the working of the Parliament, Youth Parliament is organized to make students understand the parliamentary procedures, debate on public issues, form their opinion on such issues, participate in group discussions, have the ability to arrive at a decision after discussion, respect and learn from the views of others, tolerate difference of opinion and point of view, understand and respect for rules, help students become aware of various public issues and problems facing our society and the country, develop in them the quality of leadership, etc.

Emergence of the Youth Parliament Scheme

The Fourth All India Whips' Conference held in Bombay in 1962 conceived the idea of encouraging Youth Parliament in educational institutions. The Conference recommended that

"Government should encourage holding of mock Parliament in Educational Institutions and through Panchayats in rural areas". This recommendation was reiterated by all the successive All India Whips' Conferences.

In 1966-67, the scheme of Youth Parliament Competition was introduced for the first time in the country in the Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs in collaboration with the Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi to develop democratic ethos in younger generation. It was, however, called Mock Parliament Competition Scheme. The Eighth All India Whips' Conference held at Bhopal in November 1972 recommended that the name of the Mock Parliament be substituted by Youth Parliament, Consequently, the scheme is now known as the Youth Parliament Competition Scheme.

From the year, 1995, the schools run by the New Delhi Municipal Council (N.D.M.C.) were also brought under the ambit of Youth Parliament Scheme to broaden the base of this activity. Youth Parliament Scheme was also extended to Kendriya Vidyalayas, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Universities/Colleges. Before each competition, the Ministry organizes Orientation Courses for the benefit and guidance of the teachers in charge of participating schools/universities/colleges. At the conclusion of each competition, a prize distribution function is organized by the Ministry and the prizewinning students, institutions and teachers in charge are awarded trophies, shields, certificates and mementoes.

National Youth Parliament Festival

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi shared the idea of youth becoming the voice of India in his *Mann ki Baat* address of 31 December 2017. He said,

"I got an idea whether we could organize a mock parliament in every district of India? Where the youth between 18 and 25 could sit together and brain storm about new India, find ways and chalk our plans. How could we realize our resolves before 2022? How could we build an India of the dreams of our freedom fighters?"

He categorically emphasized on giving the opportunity to the youth to put forth their views on various issues concerning the country. In this context he said,

"I propose that a mock Parliament be organized... comprising one young person selected from each district who would participate and deliberate on how a new India could be formed in the next five years. How can resolve be transformed into reality?"

He reiterated that District Youth Parliaments be regularly organized in his address at the inauguration of the 22nd National Youth Festival held on 12 January 2018. Thereafter, the First National Youth Parliament Festival was organized in January-February 2019, wherein 56 finalists

(32 Female and 24 Male) and 700 delegates representing each District participated in the Festival. Hon'ble Prime Minister addressed the youth and also gave away the Prizes to the National Awardees.

Web-portal of National Youth Parliament Scheme

Apart from the competitions organized in offline mode, Hon'ble President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind launched the Web-Portal of National Youth Parliament Scheme on the occasion of the Constitution Day (*Samvidhan Diwas*) celebrated on 26 November 2019 to commemorate the 70th Anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of India. The Web-Portal has been launched with the objective of bringing all the educational institutions of the country under the ambit of the Youth Parliament Programme. The scheme has been adopted by a number of States and Union Territories. The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs is also extending all possible financial and technical assistance to the States and Union Territories for conducting these competitions.

The National Youth Parliament Festival is organized to hear the voice of youth between 18 and less than 25 years of age, who are allowed to vote but cannot contest in elections; to develop and enhance their decision-making abilities; to obtain and document the opinions on Vision of New India in 2022.

The National Youth Parliament Festival 2021:

The National Youth Parliament Festival 2021 was organized at three levels - District Youth Parliament (DYP), State Youth Parliament (SYP), and National Youth Parliament (NYP).

District Youth Parliament (DYP) was organized at district levels (through virtual mode) from 24 to 29 December 2020. More than 2.34 lakh youth (18-25 years) from 698 Districts of all States/Union Territories participated through 150 venues, across India.

State Youth Parliament (SYP) was conducted (through virtual mode) from 01 to 05 January 2021. At the State level, the 1st and 2nd winners from each district took part. A total number of 1,345 youth took part in the State Youth Parliaments.

National Youth Parliament Festival, 2021: 84 State winners - 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize winners from each State came to Delhi and participated in the National Youth Parliament organized in the Central Hall of Parliament on 11 and 12 January 2021. 29 first prize winners spoke on 4 selected topics (i) *Vocal for Local: Pathway to Transformational Change to make India an economic superpower*, (ii) *India in the Global Value Chain when nothing is Normal in post Covid-19 world*, (iii) *Data is the new oil-Protecting privacy in the digital age*, and (iv) *Universal Basic Income is the only way to eradicate poverty*. The three best speakers at the national level were awarded Rs 2 lakhs, Rs 1.50 lakhs and Rs 1 lakh, respectively along with a certificate of merit. Every participant

was given a Certificate of Participation. The prizes and certificates of merit were given away by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

On 12 January 2021, during the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda, Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra, Shri Narendra Modi addressed the Valedictory Function of the National Youth Parliament Festival, 2021. He lauded the winners and final panelists of the second National Youth Parliament Festival.

Referring to the contributions of Swami Vivekananda towards the country, Prime Minister, stressed on the importance of the National Youth Parliament Festival and the slogan of '*Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat*'. He said,

“Inspired by the great ideals of Swami Vivekananda and his vision for youth empowerment, the National Youth Parliament Festival gives a platform to India's youth to showcase their skills. It also furthers the spirit of 'Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat' among youngsters.”

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

The Sixth IRENA Legislators Forum (virtual) on 13 January 2021: The Sixth edition of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) Legislators Forum was held in virtual format on 13 January 2021. The theme of the Forum was *"Parliamentary Actions to Scale up Renewable Investments: Renewable Energy as an Enabler of Services"*. Shri Chandra Sekhar Bellana, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha attended the Forum.

Visit of H.E. Mr. Duarte Pacheco, President of Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Geneva: In November 2020, H.E. Mr. Duarte Pacheco, Member of Parliament, Parliament of Portugal was elected as the President of IPU for a three years term. On the invitation of Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla, H.E. Pacheco visited India from 14 to 20 March 2021, his first official visit to any Member Parliament of IPU.

Under the auspices of Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG), H.E. Pacheco addressed the members of Parliament in Central Hall, Parliament House in a historical felicitation ceremony. He called on Hon'ble Vice President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla, Minister of External Affairs, Dr. S. Jaishankar, and Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports (Independent Charge), Shri Kiren Rijiju and interacted with the Committee on External Affairs. The Visiting Dignitary also witnessed the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament.

H.E. Pacheco also visited Goa and called on Hon'ble Speaker, Goa Legislative Assembly, Shri Rajesh Patnekar. He also called on Chief Minister, Government of Goa, Shri Pramod Sawant and met Leader of Opposition, Goa Legislative Assembly, Shri Digambar Kamat.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of Conference of Speakers and Presiding Officers of the Commonwealth (CSPOC): The Meeting of the Standing Committee of Conference of Speakers and Presiding Officers of the Commonwealth (CSPOC) was held on 18 January 2021 in Virtual Mode. Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, a member of the Standing Committee of CSPOC, and Shri Utpal Kumar Singh, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha attended the Meeting.

The main purpose of the Meeting was to finalise the Agenda topics for the 26th CSPOC scheduled to be held in Australia in January 2022. For the consideration of the Standing Committee of

CSPOC, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha suggested 3 topics viz. (i) Enhancing capacity-building of parliamentarians through wider use of internet / online platforms to deal with extraordinary situation of Pandemic; (ii) Reaching out through e-parliament for effective interface between the people and the Parliament; and (iii) Strengthening the institutional capacity of Parliament by enhancing the technical skill of Members and staff of Parliament: Need to modernize, innovate and go virtual to meet new challenges. The three topics suggested by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha have been taken into consideration, though in different terminology, for the final Agenda. The Standing Committee of CSPOC approved the following Agenda topics for the 26th CSPOC scheduled to be held in Australia in January 2022:

Topic 1: Parliaments and the Pandemic: how have parliaments adapted to the pandemic, what issues arose from the adaptations and which of these adaptations may become permanent; parliamentary privilege and virtual proceedings

Topic 2: Security: the ever-evolving requirements for parliaments in relation to physical (premises and Members) and cyber security;

Topic 3: e-Parliament: technology driving evolving relationships between parliament and the people; the need for citizens to have access to technology to participate in new ways

Topic 4: Role of the Speaker in leading parliamentary innovation;

Topic 5: Training for Members and Staff: new approaches and sharing best practices

Mid-Year CPA Executive Committee Meeting: The Mid-Year CPA Executive Committee Meeting was held from 23 to 26 March 2021 in Virtual Mode. Following Regional Representatives from CPA India Region in the CPA Executive Committee attended the meeting: (i) Shri Anurag Sharma, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha; and (ii) Shri Prem Chand Aggarwal, Speaker, Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly.

Besides the Meetings of the CPA Executive Committee, Shri Anurag Sharma, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha attended the Meeting of the Planning and Review Sub-Committee and Shri Prem Chand Aggarwal, Speaker, Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly attended the Meeting of the Finance Sub-Committee in virtual mode.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

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

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period from 1 January to 31 March 2021:

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, a function was held on 23 January 2021 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla; Union Minister of Defence, Shri Rajnath Singh; Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

Lala Lajpat Rai: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai, a function was held on 28 January 2021 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla; Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Coal and Mines, Shri Pralhad Joshi; Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; Minister of State (Independent Charge) Culture and Tourism, Shri Prahlad Singh Patel; Minister of State for Finance & Corporate Affairs, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur; Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Harivansh and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Lala Lajpat Rai.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, a function was held on 4 February 2021 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla; Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Coal and Mines, Shri Pralhad Joshi; Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; Minister of State (Independent Charge) Culture and Tourism, Shri Prahlad Singh Patel; and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

Smt. Sarojini Naidu: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Smt. Sarojini Naidu, a function was held on 13 February 2021 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker,

Shri Om Birla; Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Coal and Mines, Shri Pralhad Joshi; Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Harivansh paid floral tributes at the portrait of Smt. Sarojini Naidu.

Shri Morarji Desai: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Morarji Desai, a function was held on 28 February 2021 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Parliamentarians and senior Officers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats paid floral tributes at the Portrait of Shri Morarji Desai.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, a function was held on 23 March 2021 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Parliamentarians paid floral tributes to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

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

European Union: H.E. Mr. David Sassoli, President of the European Parliament and Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Saba had a virtual meeting on 13 January 2021.

Union Territory of Puducherry: Shri V.P. Sivakolundhu, Hon'ble Speaker of the Puducherry Legislative Assembly called on Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 5 February 2021 in Parliament House.

Uzbekistan: H.E. Mr. Dilshod Akhatov, Ambassador of the Republic of Uzbekistan called on Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 16 March 2021 in Parliament House.

Nepal: H.E. Mr. Nilamber Acharya, Ambassador of Nepal called on Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 18 March 2021 in Parliament House.

PARLIAMENTARY RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACIES (PRIDE)

During the period from 1 January to 31 March 2021, the Parliamentary Research and Training Institute for Democracies (PRIDE) has organized the following Events/Courses/ Programmes for Members/ Delegates/ Probationers/Officials:

I. Programmes for Hon'ble Members of Parliament:

- (i) Forty-nine Members of Parliament attended the Online Interactive Session with the Padma

Awardees, organized for the benefit of Members of Parliament from 18 to 22 January 2021;

- (ii) Capacity Building Programmes for Members of Parliament; Series of Lecture on Union Budget organised on 1 February 2021, 3 February 2021; 20 Members of Parliament attended the Lecture held on 1 February 2021, and 48 Members of Parliament attended the Lectures held on 3 February 2021;
- (iii) One hundred fifty Members of Parliament attended the Programme “*Celebrating International Women’s Day for Members of Parliament and Media Persons*” organised by PRIDE on 8 March 2021; and
- (vi) Two hundred seventy Members of Parliament/other dignitaries attended the series of lectures/panel discussion being organized to celebrate International Women’s Day from 8 to 12 March 2021.

II. Outreach & Familiarization Programme for Panchayati Raj Institutions:

- (i) Four hundred forty-five panchayat representatives attended the Outreach and Familiarization Programme for the Panchayati Raj Institutions at Dehradun, Uttarakhand on 08 January 2021; and
- (ii) One hundred eighteen local bodies representatives attended the Outreach and Familiarization Programme for the local bodies of Meghalaya and other North eastern States at Shilong, Meghalaya from 25 to 28 February 2021.

III. National Youth Parliament Festival 2021:

Eighty-four children/youth between 18 and less than 25 years of age attended the National Youth Parliament Festival, 2021 in the Central Hall, Parliament House Complex, New Delhi on 11 and 12 January 2021.

IV. Training Programme for Personal Assistants/Personal Secretaries of Members of Parliament:

Twenty Personal Assistants (PAs) of Members of Parliament attended the Online Training Programme on Members’ E-Portal at PRIDE from 27 to 28 January 2021.

V. Appreciation Courses: Two Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for:

- (i) Two hundred fifty Graduate Trainees of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) attended the Online Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 02 to 03 February 2021; and
- (ii) Eighteen Probationers of the Indian Railway Protection Force Service (IRPFS) and Indian Railways Personnel Service (IRPS) attended the Online Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 18 to 19 March 2021.

VI. Training Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures for the Officers of various Ministries/Departments of Government: Thirty Officials of various Ministries/Departments of Government of India attended the Online Training Programme on "*Parliamentary Processes and Procedures*" on 18 February 2021.

VII. Study-Visits: (a) National:

- (i) Seventy-one Tribal Representatives, attending the Republic Day Parade to represent the Scheduled Tribes of various States/Union Territories, visited Parliament House to attend Study Visit on 27 January 2021; and
- (ii) One hundred and sixteen Officers in the delegation of armed forces and other Officers undergoing a training programme at the National Defence College (NDC), New Delhi, attended Study-Visit at PRIDE on 03 March 2021.

MEMBERS' REFERENCE SERVICE

Members' Reference Service caters to the information needs of Members of Parliament, primarily in connection with their day-to-day parliamentary work. The Service brings out Reference Notes and Legislative Notes on important issues and Bills before the House. During the period from 1 January to 31 March 2021, a total of 1349 offline and 277 online references were received and disposed of. 16 Reference Notes and 14 Legislative Notes on important topics for the Budget Session, 2021 were prepared. 16 Briefing Sessions on Legislative Business were also held for the Hon'ble Members of Parliament during this period.

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

During the period 1 January to 31 March 2021, the Committee on Privileges held 3 sittings on 11 January; 12 February and 23 March 2021 and Committee on Ethics held 1 sitting on 5 February 2021.

The Committee of Privilege presented one report during the period.

Committee of Privileges

The First Report of the Committee of Privileges on the 'Notice of question of breach of privilege dated 25 November 2019 given by Shri H. Vasanthakumar, Member of Parliament for alleged non-intimation of his detention on 21 October 2019 by Police Authorities of Tirunelveli to the Speaker, Lok Sabha', was presented to the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 26 December 2020 and laid on the Table of the House on 5 February 2021.

In the said Report, the Committee in the light of their findings and conclusions, recommended that in view of the unconditional apology tendered by the then Superintendent of Police, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu during his evidence before the Committee and his subsequent written submission of unconditional apology letter in the matter, the Committee recommend that no further action need to be taken by the House in the matter and it be treated as closed.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Observation from the Chair regarding Conduct of Members: Members should restrain from disrupting the proceedings of the House to ensure orderly transaction of Business: On 8 February 2021, when Members of Opposition parties had been disrupting the proceedings of the House and the Business concerning Motion of Thanks on President's Address could not be taken up because of continuous disruptions, Shri Rajnath Singh, the Minister of Defence appealed all the Members to maintain sanctity of the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. Thereafter, Hon'ble Speaker, Shri Om Birla made the following observation:

"Hon'ble Members, I thank the Deputy Leader of the House and the Defence Minister, Shri Raj Nath Singh ji, who has urged all the Members on behalf of the Government, to cooperate in running the House smoothly. I have also been trying constantly to ensure smooth functioning of the House. Discussion was held today also and leaders of all parties unanimously accepted the request to run the House smoothly. I also try to make sure that the House run properly, discussions and deliberations are held without any interruption and the decisions taken here benefit the country. But I feel sad when even after many requests, honourable Members come to the well of the House, shout slogans and several honourable Members do not even maintain the decorum of the House and when leader of the House is speaking, they start interrupting. This is not a good practice. I would like to urge all of you to cooperate in holding discussions and run the House smoothly. Whenever you want to raise any issue here, I give you enough time and opportunity so that there is no interruption in the House, because the people of the country want this House to work and want their issues to be raised by honourable Members in this House. Thank you very much to all of you."

Instances when the Chair allowed Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 8 February 2021, during discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, the Chair permitted Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of House. Accordingly, 17 Members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

On 9 February 2021, during discussion on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address, the Chair permitted Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 64 Members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

During discussion on Union Budget for 2021-2022, the Chair permitted Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 10 Members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

On 11 February 2021, during discussion on Union Budget for 2021-2022, the Chair permitted Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 36 Members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

On 13 February 2021, during discussion on Union Budget for 2021-2022, the Chair permitted Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 23 Members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

On 15 March 2021, during discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Railways, the Chair permitted Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 40 Members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

On 16 March 2021, during discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Education, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 36 Members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

On 17 March 2021, during discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Chair permitted Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 43 Members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

Instances when Valedictory References on adjournment sine die were made by a Member from Panel of Chairpersons: On 25 March 2021, before the House in respect of Fifth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha, was adjourned *sine die*, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, a Member from Panel of Chairpersons made valedictory references on behalf of the Speaker.

**PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS
(1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2021)**

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

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Parliament Session: The Fifth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Fifty Third Session of the Rajya Sabha (the Budget Session of Parliament) commenced on 29 January 2021 with the Address by the President, Shri Ram Nath Kovind to the Members of both the Houses assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House. ***After the presentation of General Budget (2021-22) and General Discussion on Budget,*** the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha were adjourned for recess on 13 February 2021 till 7 March 2021 to enable the Departmentally-related Parliamentary Standing Committees to examine the Demands for Grants of various Ministries/Departments assigned to them and submit their reports to the House. Both the Houses were adjourned *sine die* on 25 March 2021. The President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 29 March 2021.

Allocation of Additional Charges: On 19 January 2021, the Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports, Shri Kiren Rijiju was allocated additional charges of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH).

Resignation from Lok Sabha: On 3 February 2021, Shri P.K. Kunhalikutty, Member of the Indian Union Muslim League from Kerala resigned from the Lok Sabha.

Resignation of Rajya Sabha Members: The following members resigned from the Rajya Sabha during the period from 1 January to 31 March 2021.

Sl.No	Name	Party affiliation	State	Date of Resignation
1.	Shri Jose K. Mani	Kerala Congress (M)	Kerala	11.01.2021

2.	Shri Dinesh Trivedi	All India Trinamool Congress	West Bengal	12.02.2021
3.	Shri Swapan Dasgupta	Nominated	--	17.03.2021

Elections to Rajya Sabha: The following members have been elected to the Rajya Sabha during the period from 1 January to 31 March 2021.

Sl.No	Name and Party affiliation & State	Date of Election	Date of Commencement of term	Date of taking Oath
1.	Shri Biswajit Daimary (Bharatiya Janata Party) Assam	22.02.2021	23.02.2021	08.03.2021
2.	Shri Dineshchandra Jemalbai Anavadiya (Bharatiya Janata Party) Gujarat	22.02.2021	23.02.2021	08.03.2021
3.	Shri Rambhai Harjibhai Mokariya (Bharatiya Janata Party) Gujarat	22.02.2021	23.02.2021	08.03.2021

Death of Lok Sabha Members: On 22 February 2021, Shri Mohan S. Delkar, an Independent Member from Dardra and Nagar Haveli Constituency of the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, passed away.

On 2 March 2021, Shri Nand Kumar Singh Chauhan, Member of the Bharatiya Janata Party from Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh, passed away.

On 17 March 2021, Shri Ram Swaroop Sharma, Member of the Bharatiya Janata Party from Mandi, Himachal Pradesh, passed away.

Death of Rajya Sabha Member: On 23 March 2021, Shri Mohammedjan, Member of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam from Tamil Nadu, passed away.

AROUND THE STATES

KARNATAKA

Cabinet Expansion: On 13 January 2021, the Chief Minister, Shri B.S. Yediyurappa dropped, the Minister of Excise, Shri H. Nagesh from the Ministry and inducted seven new ministers in the

Cabinet. The Governor, Shri Vajubhai Vala administered oath of office and secrecy to newly-inducted Ministers, Sarvashri N. Nagaraj (MTB), R. Shankar, C.P. Yogeeshwara, Umesh Vishwanath Katti, Arvind Limbavali, S. Angara, and Muragesh Rudrappa Nirani.

Reshuffle of Cabinet: On 21 January 2021, the Chief Minister, Shri B.S. Yediyurappa effected a reshuffle of his cabinet and allocated portfolios to the newly inducted Ministers. The list of Ministers and their respective portfolios is given below:

S.N.	Name of Minister	Allocated Portfolios
1.	Shri B.S. Yediyurappa	1. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (DPAR); 2. Cabinet Affairs; 3. Finance Department; 4. Bangalore Development; 5. Energy Department; 6. Intelligence from Home Department; 7. Planning, Programme, Monitoring, Statistics Department; and 8. Infrastructure Development Department and all unallocated portfolios
2.	Shri Umesh Vishwanath Katti	1. Food, Civil Supplies and Consumers Affairs Department
3.	Shri S. Angara	1. Fisheries Department; and 2. Port and Inland Transport Department
4.	Shri Basavaraj Bommai	1. Home Department Excluding intelligence; and 2. Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Legislation Department
5.	Shri J.C. Madhu Swamy	1. Medical Education Department from Health and Family Welfare Department; and 2. Kannada and Culture Department
6.	Shri Chandrakantagouda Channappagouda Patil	1. Small Scale Industries from Industries and Commerce Department; and 2. Information and Public Relations Department
7.	Shri Aravind Limbavali	1. Forest Department
8.	Shri Muragesh Rudrappa Nirani	1. Mines and Geology Department
9.	Shri N. Nagaraj (MTB)	1. Excise Department
10.	Shri Kota Shrinivas Poojari	1. Muzrai Department from Revenue Department; and 2. Backward Classes Welfare Department
11.	Dr. K. Sudhakar	1. Health and Family Welfare Department (Excluding Medical Education)
12.	Shri Anand Singh	1. Tourism Department; and 2. Environment and Ecology Department
13.	Shri C.P. Yogeeshwara	1. Minor Irrigation Department from Water Resources Department
14.	Shri Prabhu Chauhan	1. Animal Husbandry Department

15.	Shri Arabail Hebbar Shivaram	1. Labour Department
16.	Shri R. Shankar	1. Municipal Administration Department; and 2. Sericulture Department
17.	Shri K. Gopalaiah	1. Horticulture Department; and 2. Sugarcane Development and Directorate of Sugar from Industries and Commerce Department
18.	Shri K.C. Narayana Gowda	1. Youth Empowerment and Sports Department; and 2. Haj and Wakf Department

Due to dissatisfaction of some Ministers over allocated portfolios, on 22 January 2021, the Chief Minister, Shri B.S. Yediyurappa again effected a reshuffle of the cabinet. The list of Ministers and their new portfolios is given below:

S.N.	Name of Minister	New Portfolios
1.	Shri N. Nagaraj (MTB)	1. Municipal Administration Department; and 2. Sugarcane Development and Directorate of Sugar from Industries and Commerce Department
2.	Shri K. Gopalaiah	1. Excise Department
3.	Shri R. Shankar	1. Horticulture Department; and 2. Sericulture Department
4.	Shri K.C. Narayana Gowda	1. Youth Empowerment and Sports Department; and 2. Planning, Programme Monitoring, Statistics Department
5.	Shri Aravind Limbavali	1. Forest Department; and 2. Kannada and Culture Department
6.	Shri J.C. Madhu Swamy	1. Medical Education Department from Health and Family Welfare Department; and 2. Haj and Wakf Department

On 25 January 2021, the Chief Minister, Shri B.S. Yediyurappa once again effected a reshuffle of the cabinet. The list of Ministers and their new portfolios is given below:

S.N.	Name of Minister	New Portfolios
1.	Dr. K. Sudhakar	1. Health and Family Welfare Department; and 2. Medical Education
2.	Shri J.C. Madhu Swamy	1. Minor Irrigation Department from Water Resources Department
3.	Shri C.P. Yogeeshwara	1. Tourism Department; and 2. Environment and Ecology Department

4.	Shri Anand Singh	1. Infrastructure Development Department; and 2. Haj and Wakf Department
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MAHARASHTRA

Resignation of Speaker: On 4 February 2021, the Speaker of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, Shri Nana Patole resigned.

PUDUCHERRY

Resignation of Member/s of Legislative Assembly: On 25 January 2021, Sarvashri A. Namassivayam, and E. Theeppainthan both the Member of the Indian National Congress from Villianur and Ossudu Assembly Constituencies, respectively, resigned.

On 15 February 2021, Shri Malladi Krishna Rao, Member of the Indian National Congress from Yanam Assembly Constituency, resigned.

On 16 February 2021, Shri A. John Kumar, Member of the Indian National Congress from Kamaraj Nagar Assembly Constituency, resigned.

Removal of Lieutenant Governor: On 16 February 2021, Dr. Kiran Bedi was removed as the Lieutenant Governor of Puducherry.

Oath of new Lieutenant Governor: On 18 February 2021, Dr. Tamilisai Soundararajan was sworn in as the new Lieutenant Governor of Puducherry.

Political Development: On 18 February 2021, the Lieutenant Governor, Dr. Tamilisai Soundararajan ordered Congress-led coalition Government for the Floor Test on 22 February 2021.

Resignation of Member/s of Legislative Assembly: On 21 February 2021, Shri K. Lakshminarayanan, Member of the Indian National Congress and Shri K. Venkatesan, Member of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam from Raj Bhavan and Thattanchavady Assembly Constituencies, respectively, resigned.

Political Development: On 22 February 2021, the Chief Minister, Shri V. Narayanasamy moved the Confidence Motion in the State Legislative Assembly. The Congress-led coalition Government lost the trust vote in the State Legislative Assembly. On the same day, the Chief Minister submitted his resignation to the Governor, Dr. Tamilisai Soundararajan.

President's Rule: On 25 February 2021, President's Rule was imposed following the recommendation by the Union Cabinet.

UTTARAKHAND

Resignation of Chief Minister: On 9 March 2021, the Chief Minister, Shri Trivendra Singh Rawat resigned.

Oath of new Chief Minister: On 10 March 2021, Shri Tirath Singh Rawat was sworn in as the new Chief Minister of Uttarakhand.

Oath of New Ministers: On 12 March 2021, the Governor, Smt. Baby Rani Maurya, administered oath of office and secrecy to eleven newly-inducted Ministers, Sarvashri Satpal Maharaj, Bansidhar Bhagat, Vishan Singh Chuphal, Yashpal Arya, Arvind Pandey, Ganesh Joshi, Subodh Uniyal and Dr. Harak Singh Rawat as the Cabinet Ministers and Swami Yateeswaranand, Dr. Dhan Singh Rawat and Smt. Rekha Arya as the Ministers of State.

WEST BENGAL

Resignation of Ministers: On 5 January 2021, the Minister of State for Youth Affairs and Sports, Shri Laxmi Ratan Shukla resigned.

On 22 January 2021, the Minister of Forest, Shri Rajib Banerjee resigned.

EVENTS ABROAD

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Oath of President: On 30 March 2021, Mr. Faustin-Archange Touadera was sworn in as the President for the second term.

ITALY

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 26 January 2021, the Prime Minister, Mr. Giuseppe Conte resigned.

Oath of New Prime Minister: On 13 February 2021, Mr. Mario Draghi was sworn in as the Prime Minister.

KOSOVO

Oath of Prime Minister: On 22 March 2021, Mr. Albin Kurti was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Kosovo.

KYRGYZSTAN

Oath of President: On 28 January 2021, Mr. Sadyr Japarov was sworn in as the President of Kyrgyzstan.

MYANMAR

Detention of State Counsellor: On 1 February 2021, the Military of Myanmar seized power after detaining the State Counsellor of Myanmar, Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi and other democratically elected leaders.

PORTUGAL

President Re-elected: On 24 January 2021, Mr. Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa was re-elected as the President for the second term.

TANZANIA

Oath of President: On 19 March 2021, Ms. Samia Suluhu Hassan was sworn in as the first female President of Tanzania.

UGANDA

President Re-elected: On 16 January 2021, Mr. Yoweri Museveni was re-elected as the President for the sixth term.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Oath of President and Vice-President: On 20 January 2021, Mr. Joe Biden was sworn in as the President and Ms. Kamala Harris as the Vice-President of the United States of America.

The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Act, 2021: The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 was enacted to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir. Section 88 of the said Act provides that the members of the cadres of Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service for the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir shall continue to function on the existing cadres. There has been a huge deficiency of the officers of All India Services in the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The developmental schemes, centrally sponsored schemes and other allied activities suffer due to non-availability of All India Officers in the existing cadres of the Jammu and Kashmir as such there has been a requirement of merging it with Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram, Union Territories (AGMUT) cadre so that the officers in this cadre can be posted in the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir to meet out any deficiency to some extent.

In order to provide uniformity in the governance of all the Union territories and to further enhance efficiency in their administration, it was felt necessary to amend section 88 of the aforesaid Act so as to merge the existing cadre of Jammu and Kashmir with Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram and Union territories (AGMUT) cadre in relation to the All India Services namely, Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service.

For the purpose of bringing clarity to section 13, the Bill seeks to amend the said section so as to include therein any other article containing reference to elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2021 was passed by the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha on 8 February 2021 and 13 February 2021, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 25 February 2021.

The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Act, 2021: The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991 was enacted to supplement the provisions of the Constitution relating to the Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers for the National Capital Territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Section 44 of the Act deals with conduct of business and there was no structural mechanism provided in the Act for effective time bound implementation of said section. Further, there was no clarity as to what proposal or matters are required to be submitted to Lieutenant Governor before issuing order thereon.

The Constitution Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its judgment dated the 4 July 2018, and Division Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its judgment dated the 14 February 2019, has interpreted the provisions of Article 239AA of the Constitution relating to the structure of governance in National Capital Territory of Delhi.

In order to give effect to the interpretation made by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the aforesaid judgments, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2021 has been introduced. It seeks, *inter alia*, to clarify the expression "Government", which in the context of legislations to be passed by the Legislative Assembly of Delhi, shall mean the Lieutenant Governor of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, consistent with the status of Delhi as a Union territory to address the ambiguities in the interpretation of the legislative provisions. It further seeks to ensure that the Lieutenant Governor is necessarily granted an opportunity to exercise the power entrusted to him under proviso to clause (4) of article 239AA of the Constitution, in select category of cases and also to make rules in matters which incidentally encroach upon matters falling outside the preview of the Legislative Assembly. It also seeks to provide for rules made by the Legislative Assembly of Delhi to be consistent with the rules of the House of the People.

The said Bill will promote harmonious relations between the Legislature and the Executive, and further define the responsibilities of the elected Government and the Lieutenant Governor, in line with the constitutional scheme of governance of National Capital Territory of Delhi, as interpreted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2021 was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 22 March 2021 and 24 March 2021, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 28 March 2021.

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2021: In accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of Article 341 of the Constitution, six Presidential Orders were issued specifying Scheduled Castes in respect of various States and Union territories. These Orders have been amended from time to time by Acts of Parliament enacted under clause (2) of Article 341 of the Constitution.

The State Government of Tamil Nadu had proposed certain modifications in the list of Scheduled Castes, by way of grouping of seven castes, which presently exist therein as separate castes.

It was also proposed to consequentially omit the redundant entries from the said list in view of the aforementioned grouping. The Registrar General of India had conveyed concurrence to the proposed modifications.

In order to give effect to the above changes, it was necessary to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 in respect of the State of Tamil Nadu.

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2021 was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 19 March 2021 and 22 March 2021, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 13 April 2021.

The text of above Acts are reproduced below.

THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR REORGANISATION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2021

An Act to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019.

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

1. Short title and commencement. (1) This Act may be called the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Act, 2021.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 7th day of January, 2021.

2. Amendment of Section 13. In section 13 of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), after the words, figures and letter "in article 239A", the words "or any other article containing reference to elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State" shall be inserted.

3. Amendment of section 88. In section 88 of the principal Act, for sub-sections (2) to (6), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:-

"(2) The members of the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service for the existing cadre of the Jammu and Kashmir, shall be borne and become part of the Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram and Union territories cadre, and all future allocations of All India Services Officers for the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Ladakh shall be made to Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram and Union territories cadre for which necessary modifications may be made in corresponding cadre allocation rules by the Central Government.

(3) The Officers so borne or allocated on Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram and Union territories cadre shall function in accordance with the rules framed by the Central Government."

4. Repeal and Savings. (1) The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 is hereby repealed.

(1) The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the said Act as amended by this Act.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI (AMENDMENT)
ACT, 2021

An Act further to amend the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991.
BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. Short title and commencement. (1) This Act may be called the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Act, 2021.

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

2. Amendment of Section 21. In section 21 of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:-

(3) The expression "Government" referred to in any law to be made by the Legislative Assembly shall mean the Lieutenant Governor.'

3. Amendment of section 24. In section 24 of the principal Act, in the second proviso,-

(i) in clause (c), for the word and figures "section 43.", the words and figures "section 43; or" shall be substituted;

(ii) after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(d) incidentally covers any of the matters which falls outside the purview of the powers conferred on the Legislative Assembly."

4. Amendment of section 33. In section 33 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1),-

(a) after the words "conduct of its business", the words "which shall not be inconsistent with the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in House of the People" shall be inserted;

(b) in the proviso, for the words "Provided that", the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"Provided that the Legislative Assembly shall not make any rule to enable itself of its Committees to consider the matters of day-to-day administration of the Capital or conduct inquiries in relation to the administrative decisions, and any of the rule made in contravention of this proviso, before the commencement of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Act, 2021 shall be void:

Provided further that".

5. Amendment of section 44. In section 44 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

"Provided that before taking any executive action in pursuance of the decision of the Council of Minister, to exercise powers of Government, State Government, Appropriate

Government, Lieutenant Governor, Administrative or Chief Commissioner, as the case may be, under any law in force in the Capital, the opinion of Lieutenant Governor in term of proviso to clause (4) of article 239AA of the Constitution shall be obtained on all such matters as may be specified, by a general or special order, by Lieutenant Governor."

THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) ORDER (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2021

An Act further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Castes in the State of Tamil Nadu.

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

1. Short title and commencement. (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2021.

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

2. Amendment of Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950. In the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, in the Schedule in Part XVI.-Tamil Nadu,-

(a) for entry 17, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:-

"17. Devendrakula Valalar [Devendrakulathan, Kadaiyan (excuding in the coastal areas of Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Ramanathapuram, Pudukottai, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur and Nagapattinam districts), Kalladi, Kudumban, Pallan, Pannadi, Vathiriyan]";

(b) for entry 26, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:-

"26. Kadaiyan (in the districts of Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Ramanathapuram, Pudukottai, Thanjavur, Tiruvrur and Nagapattinam)";

(c) entries 28, 35, 49, 54 and 72 shall be omitted.

SESSIONAL REVIEW

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

FIFTH SESSION

The Fifth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha commenced on 29 January 2021 and concluded on 25 March 2021, two weeks ahead of the schedule. The Session began on 29 January 2021 and was originally scheduled till 8 April 2021.

The Fifth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha, which was also the Budget Session, was held in two parts. The First Part of the Session commenced on 29 January and adjourned on 13 February to enable the Departmentally Related Standing Committees to examine the Demands for Grants of various Ministries/Departments. The Second Part of the Budget Session began on 08 March and concluded on 25 March 2021. During the Session, the House had a total of 24 sittings spread over 132 hours, out of which -10 sittings were held in the First Part of the Session and 14 sittings in the Second Part. During the Session, the House sat late for 48 hours and 23 minutes to discuss various important issues and recorded 114 per cent productivity. The House was prorogued by the President of India on 29 March 2021.

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

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

President's Address to Parliament: On 29 January 2021, the President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind addressed the Members of both the Houses assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House. As a statement of policy of the Government, the Address outlined the activities and achievements of the Government during the previous year. It also underlined the policy priorities that the Government wishes to pursue in the forthcoming year.

Motion of Thanks on President's Address to the Members of Parliament: The Motion of Thanks to the President's Address was moved by Smt. Locket Chatterjee (BJP) on 2 February 2021, which was seconded by Dr. Virendra Kumar (BJP) on 8 February 2021. The discussion took place on 2, 8, 9 and 10 February 2021. As many as 149 members belonging to different political parties participated in the debate.

Moving the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, Smt. Locket Chatterjee (BJP) said that the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the

President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on 29 January 2021.

On the occasion of 125th Birth Anniversary of Netaji, the Government has decided to celebrate his birthday on 23rd January as Parakram Diwas every year. 2021 is a historic year as the Country will be celebrating the 75th anniversary of Independence. Rescinding of Section 370 from Kashmir, demonetization, implementation of GST, taking critical decisions for the welfare of the farmers and during the difficult Corona times – the Government has done all this. She saluted the doctors and nurses who fought against Covid-19 and saved the citizens, leaving behind their families. She further mentioned that the death rate in the country of 130 crore people is only 1.44 per cent which means the success rate of this Government is 98.56 per cent. The largest vaccination programme has already been started in the country and that vaccine is also Made in India. The vaccine has already been given to more than 40 lakh people. Smt. Chatterjee further mentioned that there was no manufacturer of masks and PPE kits in the country when Corona started. But, now the Country has more than 600 companies manufacturing PPE kits and more than 3000 companies manufacturing masks. The Government has provided free ration to more than 80 crore people during the lockdown. ‘One Nation – One Ration Card’ process has just been started. Rs.31000 crore have been credited to the Jan Dhan accounts of 21 crore poor women. The Government has provided 14 crore gas cylinders during the pandemic. The Government has set up 22 new AIIMS and more than 100 medical colleges. Rs.25000 crore have been provided for the development of Bengal in this Budget. Rupees 70,000 crore have been credited to the accounts of 42 crore beneficiaries through the *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana*. 21 crore poor people have been linked with the *Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana*. Under the new education policy, children can choose the subjects of their liking. If they face any problem in the middle of session then they can even change their subjects.

Seconding the Motion, Dr. Virendra Kumar (BJP) said that today, every section and every person of the society finds himself covered under any or the other programme of the Government. The initiatives being taken by the Government for the upliftment and the development of the deprived and the disabled of the society are unique in themselves. The Government is committed to provide any sort of security, be it the internal or external security of India, food security, social security or financial security. He further said that the Prime Minister has taken care not only of his citizens but has also translated the concept of "*Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam*" into reality by providing medicines and other equipments to over 100 countries. A large number of citizens along with public representatives came forward in all the states to help and show their solidarity in our fight against Corona pandemic. A huge migration of labourers was witnessed in the country during Corona period. The Union Government released Rs. 11092 crore to the States and the Union

Territories under the NDRF in order that arrangements of food and shelters could be made for the labourers. The Government has ushered in a paradigm shift in labour reforms by formulating Labour Codes. Moreover, providing pension to the workers from unorganised sectors through *Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Mandhan Yojana* is also a remarkable step. Only after the amendment to the labour laws renowned companies from all across the world have started expressing their interest in setting up industries in India. This has provided a thrust to the announcement of 'Make in India'. The urban poor families have been provided profitable opportunities of self-employment and skilled-employment through *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana* in order to empower them financially. A number of beautiful idols of brass are made in Tikamgarh. We will have to develop such a mechanism that may facilitate us to set about a new skill development programmes by way of blending our traditional knowledge with the prevalent situations so that employment opportunities may be increased and traditional knowledge may be saved as well. He said that the government was committed, is committed, and will remain committed to the prosperity and the progress of farmers. The country has imbibed the slogan of *Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, and Jai Vigyan*. The Government welcomes constructive protests on the path of creation in India's development journey and are also ready to discuss issues-based, reasoned protests. The country belongs to all of us, so it is our collective responsibility.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chaudhary (INC) said that Hindustan enjoys the status of a traditional nation. It has always supported plurality. Plurality accommodates

***Others who participated in the discussion:** Sarvashri P.V. Midhun Reddy, Prataprao Jadhav, Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan', Pinaki Misra, Ganesh Singh, Vishnu Dayal Ram, Bidyut Baran Mahato, Mukesh Rajput, Kapil Moreshwar Patil, Ritesh Pandey, Vivek Narayan Shejwalkar, Shrinivas Dadasaheb Patil, Girish Chandra, Jagdambika Pal, Chandeshwar Prasad, Nayab Singh Saini, Manish Tewari, Uday Pratap Singh, Shrirang Appa Barne, Om Pavan Rajenimbalkar, Manoj Kotak, P.P. Chaudhary, Gurjeet Singh Aujla, P. Ravindhranath, Jasbir Singh Gill, Ramesh Bidhuri, Nama Nageswara Rao, Rajendra Dhedy Gavrit, Raju Bista, Devaji Patel, Sudhakar Tukaram Shrangare, Gautham Sigamani Pon, Dulal Chandra Goswami, Bhartruhari Mahtab, D.M. Kathir Anand, Ramcharan Bohra, K. Navaskani, P.C. Gaddigoudar, Gopal Shetty, Ajay Misra Teni, Ashok Mahadeorao Nete, S.R. Parthiban, Rakesh Singh, Akhilesh Yadav, Unmesh Bhaiyyasaheb Patil, Sukhbir Singh Jaunapuria, Dilip Saikia, S. Jagathrakshakan, Talari Rangaiah, Arun Kumar Sagar, Ashok Kumar Rawat, Kesineni Srinivas, Rajendra Agrawal, S.C. Udasi, Rahul Kaswan, Lavu Srikrishna Devarayalu, Hanuman Beniwal, K. Subbarayan, E.T. Mohammed Basheer, Devendra Singh 'Bhole', Asaduddin Owaisi, Thomas Chazhikadan, Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka, N.K. Premachandran, Bhagwant Mann, P.C. Mohan, Ravneet Singh, Vijay Kumar Hansdak, Arvind Sawant, S. Venkatesan, Karti P. Chidambaram, Kailash Choudhary, Haji Fazlur Rehman, Jamyang Tsering Namgyal, Abdul Khaleque, Anurag Sharma, Uttam Kumar Reddy, Jugal Kishore Sharma, Malook Nagar, Tirath Singh Rawat, Harish Dwivedi, Hemant Tukaram Godse, Anto Antony, Sunil Kumar Singh, Kuldeep Rai Sharma, Nihal Chand Chouhan, Sumedhanand Saraswati, Jsvantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor, Dnv. Senthil kumar S., Dhanush M. Kumar, Ramshiromani Verma, C.P. Joshi, Adv. A. M. Ariff, Adv. Ajay Bhatt, Adv. Dean Kuriakose, Adv. Adoor Prakash, Dr. Rajkumar Ranjan Singh, Dr. Umesh G. Jadhav, Dr. T. Sumathy (A) Thamizhachi Thangapandian, Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Dr. Bharatiben D. Shyal, Dr. Alok Kumar Suman, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavrit, Dr. Nishikant Dubey, Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy, Dr. M.K. Vishnu Prasad, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq, Dr. Thol Thirumavalavan, Dr. Bharati Pravin Pawar, Dr. D. Ravikumar, Dr. Beesetti Venkata Satyavathi, Dr. Amar Singh, Dr. Arvind Kumar Sharma, Dr. Sanghamitra Maurya, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Prof. Rita Bahuguna Joshi, Prof. Sougata Ray, Prof. Achyutananda Samanta, Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel, Kunwar Danish Ali, Shrimati Rama Devi, Shrimati Raksha Nikhil Khadse, Shrimati

differences, and differences embody and enact dissent. Therefore the Government should not be afraid of any debate or any dialogue or any dissent because country's civilization always encourages dissent, disagreement, debate and dialogue. He asked that why more than 200 farmers have lost their lives during the ongoing farmer's protest. Why the government is not talking to the farmers. He demanded that at least the issue of farmers should be discussed separately. By negotiating with farmers, their demands should be met. As far as the Red Fort incident is concerned, it should be investigated by a Joint Parliamentary Committee. The Government had given permission for the rally. The responsibility for deteriorating condition of the law and order lies with the Government. The Government has been filing fabricated cases against the leaders of the farmer's movement. The Government has been trying to divide the farmer's movement. This movement has become a people's movement now. He mentioned that India carried out an air strike at Balakot a few days after the Pulwama attack. Not a single person of this country had information about this strike. How come a journalist got prior information about this strike. This has jeopardised our national security. He also demanded that a JPC be constituted to investigate into the TRP scam. The Government has claimed that the Hindustan Aeronautical Limited has been building Drone warriors. He asked why this company was not given opportunity to build Rafael. The Government should provide accurate information about what has been happening in Leh and Ladakh, Arunachal and Sikkim.

Joining the discussion, Shri T.R. Baalu (DMK) on behalf of his party and farmers of Tamil Nadu pleaded before the President and Government of India to kindly repeal all the three farm laws. The Inter-State Council has not been convened for last four years. He requested that before bringing important laws like abrogation of Article 370, division of Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories, etc. they should be put before the Inter-State Council. The Government is spending Rs. 20,000 crore public money for building a new Parliament. It is improper for the Government to lay foundation for such wasteful projects, particularly when Country's farmers are lingering for food and water just before the eyes of the Government. The Government has proposed to set up Higher Education Commission of India to snatch away the powers of the State Government. The Government should intervene into the oil price hike issue. Country's fishermen, especially fishermen of Tamil Nadu, are facing a lot of hardship. Sri Lankan navy snatches the boats of Indian fishermen and harass them. The matter should be immediately settled. He requested that since the history of Tamil language dates back to 2500 years, the Tamil language

Anupriya Patel, Shrimati Navneet Ravi Rana, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule, Shrimati Queen Oja, Shrimati Riti Pathak, Shrimati Sumalatha Ambareesh, Shrimati Aparupa Poddar, Shrimati Sharda Anil Patel, Shrimati Preneet Kaur, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal, Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi, Shrimati Pratima Mondal, Shrimati Annpurna Devi, Shrimati Aparajita Sarangi, Shrimati Sangeeta Azad, Shrimati Gitaben V. Rathva, Shrimati Darshana Vikram Jardosh, Shrimati Ranjanben Bhatt, Sushri Mahua Moitra, Sushri Sunita Duggal, and Sushri S. Jothimani.

should be incorporated as an official language by an enactment, so that Tamil is given proper place in the Constitution. Secondly, all our womenfolk are crying for reservation for more than six decades. President has not mentioned anything about it. The Government is keeping a lukewarm attitude towards the issue. He said that there is no mention about the farm loan waiver in the President's Address. Crops have perished in three successive events. South Indians in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and elsewhere are facing a lot of problems due to it. Yet, there is no mention in the President's Address of giving compensation for the perishing crops. The peninsular rivers should be inter-connected to mitigate the woes of the South India. North-South Freight Corridor from Itarsi to Vijayawada and East-West Corridor from Kharagpur to Vijayawada are necessary. Alongside, the former should terminate at the Chennai port and not at Vijayawada. Likewise, the later one should terminate at the Tuticorin port which is the Southern peninsular port. These corridors must engage deserved attention.

Replying to the Discussion, Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi said that the President's Address is a testimony to the willpower of 130 crore citizens of India. Each and every word of his Address has the potential to instil a new sense of confidence in the countrymen and also to inspire everybody to do something for the country. He expressed deep gratitude to all the Members who have participated in the discussion and especially thanked the women parliamentarians for their participation in the discussion. The Prime Minister said that India is passing through the 75th year of its Independence and it would be celebrating the 100th anniversary of its Independence after 25 years. The onus lies with this august House to create such an ambience which may instil a sense of will-power in the heart of every countryman to determine where we want our country to be led to so as to place the country at the highest point of world order. When the country got Independence, the last British commander used to say that India was the continent of several countries and no one could unite it into a nation. But we Indians put such apprehensions to an end. It is our cultural unity and traditions which helped us emerge as a vibrant nation on the global arena and have become a ray of hope for the entire world. We have made it possible during these 75 years of our journey. Our every thought, every initiative and every endeavour thrives on the democratic fabric. The way India took care of itself and helped the entire world to come out of the crisis during the corona pandemic has turned out to be a turning point for us. A new world order is about to emerge during the post-corona period, the way a new world order had taken shape after the Second World War. New matrix of relations is likely to take shape during the post-Corona period. In such a scenario, India cannot remain aloof from the world. India cannot sit on the fence. India will have to be vibrant and strong enough to carve out a niche in the new world order and the way to serve this purpose is nothing else but self-reliance. The more will India be self-reliant, the larger role it could play for the welfare of the world. The corona period was a testing time and the true yardstick of

something is tested only when there is a crisis. Moreover, the process of economic reforms continued to go on even during this period and the Government continued to move ahead with the intention to bail the economy of India out of the crisis by taking a few crucial steps. Three farm laws were enacted during this Corona period. This process of agrarian reforms is quite necessary and of paramount importance as the agriculture sector has been facing challenges for last many years and there is a need to make incessant efforts to bring this sector out of the crisis. To this effect, the Government has made an honest effort. This House and even the Government respects and will continue to respect the sentiments of our protesting farmers and this is the reason why the senior Ministers have been holding negotiations with them. The Government is ready to have clause-wise discussion on this Bill and is also ready to remove the shortcomings, if there is any, in it.

There are options being provided under this law and, therefore, there is no reason to oppose it. Also, there is no restriction on the old mandis. Not only that, this year's Budget provides for more funds for modernising and infrastructural development of these mandis. He further said that this is a very big country. In some parts of India, it is likely to benefit the farmers and it may not be beneficial in some other corners of the country. The decisions that are taken in the country are for the benefit of all. In our country, farming has been a part of our mainstream culture. We cannot do good to the country by neglecting 80-85 per cent of the country's population. As the population is growing, the piece of land is becoming smaller. Due to small landholdings, they have low earning which has caused many troubles in their lives. It is also unfortunate that the agriculture sector in the country is not getting adequate investment. Unless we bring investment and modernize the farming, we cannot strengthen the agricultural sector of the country. So, the farmers need to be made self-reliant. The Government must work towards making the entire agriculture sector self-reliant. He mentioned that the Government has taken an important step for setting up ten thousand Farmer Producer Organisations. This will let the farmers emerge as a collective force to find alternative markets. Similarly, Kisan Rail and Kisan Udaan have provided a great help to small farmers in transporting their produce to the big markets. Kisan Rail has linked the farmers living in remote areas with the markets available in other States. Chaudhary Charan Singh Ji had given a suggestion that there should not be any restriction on the interstate transportation of food grains. The agricultural reforms, Kisan Rail, electronic platform, e-NAM etc.- all these initiatives are endeavours undertaken in that direction. In the year 2005, Shri Sharad Pawar Ji had proudly stated that 24 private markets had already come up in the country. He had contended that if the farmers were given alternative of the APMC mandis, there will be more competition in the market and the nexus will break down. Thus, along with the public sector, we also need active participation of the private sector of the country. The Prime Minister said that infrastructure has a large role to play in

the 21st century. Infrastructure provides new opportunities for the poor and the middle class. The Government has been successful in providing metro train facility in 27 cities of the country, fast internet in more than 6 lakh villages and have successfully conceptualized the ‘one nation, one grid’ scheme in the power sector. India has cemented its position among the top five countries of the world in the field of renewable energy. The Government has particularly focused on the development of eastern part of the country so that there is a balanced development in the country. The Government has operationalised 600 kilometer long dedicated freight corridor and taken swift steps in the matter of border infrastructure. The construction of Atal Tunnel in Himachal Pradesh has been completed.

All the amendments moved were negatived.

The Motion was adopted.

The Union Budget - 2021-2022: On 1 February 2021, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman presented the Union Budget 2021-2022.

While presenting the Budget, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman compared the Covid crisis with World Wars. She said that as it had happened after the two World Wars, there are signs that the political, economic, and strategic relations in the post COVID world are changing. This moment in history is the dawn of a new era – one in which India is well-poised to truly be the land of promise and hope.

Presenting first digital Budget, she said that so far, only three times has a Budget followed a contraction in the economy. All such contractions were as a result of situations typical to India. This time, the contraction in our economy is due to a global pandemic, just like in several other countries.

Stressing on the vision for an *AtmaNirbhar Bharat*, she underlined the need for the resolution of Nation First, and focus on Doubling Farmer’s Income, Strong Infrastructure, Healthy India, Good Governance, Opportunities for Youth, Education for All, Women Empowerment, and Inclusive Development. She emphasised that the Budget proposals for 2021-2022 rest on 6 pillars.:
- (i) Health and Wellbeing; (ii) Physical & Financial Capital, and Infrastructure; (iii) Inclusive Development for Aspirational India; (iv) Reinvigorating Human Capital; (v) Innovation and R&D; and (vi) Minimum Government and Maximum Governance.

General Discussion on the Budget

General Discussion on the Union Budget for 2021-2022 took place on 10, 11 and 13 February 2021.

Initiating the discussion on the Union Budget 2021-2022 on 10 February 2021, Dr. Shashi Tharoor (INC) said that the Budget has failed to fulfil the most fundamental four expectations of the Nation such as - Health, Fiscal Stimulus, Defence and Agriculture. The actual allocation to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare was only Rs. 71,269 crore, which marked not a 137 per cent increase but a decline of nearly Rs. 7000 crore or 10.84 per cent when compared to the revised estimates for the same financial year. We expected a Budget that would offer comprehensive fiscal stimulus. At the same time, we hoped that the Government expenditure would be increased and more money will be made available in the hands of the people by boosting employment and livelihood generation. Nothing of the sort has happened. Funding for key schemes like MNREGA Scheme and *Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana* has been slashed. No direct fiscal support has been provided to the MSMEs, tourism and hospitality industries. The Prime Minister has been repeatedly invoking *Atma Nirbhar Bharat*. *Bharat* should be *Atma Nirbhar*, not *Bharatwasi*. The citizens are being asked to be self-reliant and the Government will do nothing for them. That is not the kind of *AtmaNirbharta* this country needs. This Government has a duty to ensure that armed forces are safe and well supported. It is shocking that even the word “Defence” does not figure in the Budget. We expected an effort to support long pending modernization and acquisition programme but the fact remains that the capital outlay allocation has been enhanced by mere 0.4 per cent as compared to the previous year.

Coming to the agriculture sector, over the last few months we have witnessed their misery rising beyond measure aggravated by the undemocratic passage of three farm Bills. These Bills will have widespread adverse ramifications for the agrarian economy. The budget has not taken cognizance of their distress at all nor any tangible measures are there to alleviate their current plight. Allocation for MNREGA has been slashed by 35 per cent to the huge dismay of those seeking jobs under the scheme. The budget has no provision for job creation or skilling. There has been 6 per cent cut in the Education budget. The Government has not only consigned our migrants workers to misery but has erected spikes and barriers on the path of our *annadatas*.

Joining the discussion, Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi (BJP) said that today, India is the part of top five economies. I would also like to thank the Prime Minister who has persuaded the mass to focus on both life and livelihood amidst critical time. The budget has taken due care of children, elderly people and women. This budget has provided many good things wherein the senior citizens will not be subjected to paying taxes from now on. This budget intends to provide all those people with an opportunity who wish to transform Indian condition and its economy. When other manufactures are free to sell their produce in any market then why this option should not be given to the farmers? Even the stock market has responded well to the Budget. Budget allocation to all sectors including drinking water and sanitation has been increased. A lot of work has been done in the health sector. Adequate Budget allocation has been made to the Railways for various projects.

Capital expenditure in defence has been increased. The country has moved from the 'fragile five' to the top five economies.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Dayanidhi Maran (DMK) said that the Government is taxing the poor and patting the rich. Indian economy saw unprecedented collapse and the nation witnessed a humanitarian crisis of unforeseen proportions. The shutdown of the economy sent lakhs of workers on the long walk home and many perished. The incomes of silent classes saw deep cuts and a lot of people lost their jobs. More than 30 per cent of our MSMEs have reportedly been closed down permanently. In such grim circumstances, the nation was waiting for a revival package. It is an unprecedented let-down Budget. The common man is left with nothing but empty words and unfulfilled promises. There is no income tax concession. In this Budget, there is not a single good news to the middle-class. The Budget allocation for the Department of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare has been slashed by 8.5 per cent in 2021-22. The farmers are agitating for about 90 days but the Government has shown no compassion towards them. The PSUs have failed miserably. Now, the Government is in a spree to sell our PSUs. Our Prime Minister, last year, said

***Others who participated in the discussion:** Prof. Sougata Ray, Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy, Shri K. Subbarayan, Shri P.R. Natarajan, Adv. Adoor Prakash, Shri S.R. Parthiban, Shri Sanjay Seth, Shri Arvind Sawant, Dr. T. Sumathy(a)Thamizhachi Thangapandian, Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav, Shrimati Sarmistha Sethi, Shri N. Reddeppa, Shrimati Sangeeta Azad, Shri Nayab Singh Saini, Dr. G. Ranjith Reddy, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule, Shri P. P. Chaudhary, Shri Tejasvi Surya, Adv. A. M. Ariff, Shri Girish Bhalchandra Bapat, Shrimati Navneet Ravi Rana, Shrimati Hemamalini, Shrimati Vanga Geetha Viswanath, Dr. Sanghamitra Maurya, Shri Ganesh Singh, Shri Shrirang Appa Barne, Sushri Diya Kumari, Shri Shyam Singh Yadav, Shrimati Sandhya Ray, Shri Harish Dwivedi, Shri Nihal Chand Chouhan, Shri Malook Nagar, Dr. Bharati Pravin Pawar, Shrimati Aparupa Poddar, Shri Dhanush M. Kumar, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Dr. Virendra Kumar, Shri A. Ganeshamurthi, Shri Devendra Singh 'Bhole', Shri Manoj Kotak, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, Shri Jayadev Galla, Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel, Dr. K. Jayakumar, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Shri M. Selvaraj, Shri Ajay Misra Teni, Dr. (Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Shri Hasnain Masoodi, Shri Kesineni Srinivas, Shrimati Sharda Anil Patel, Shri Chandeshwar Prasad, Shri Dulal Chandra Goswami, Shri Om Pavan Rajenimbalkar, Shrimati Anupriya Patel, Dr. Mohammad Jawed, Shri Prataprao Jadhav, Shri K. Navaskani, Shri Sudarshan Bhagat, Shri Sudhakar Tukaram Shrangre, Kumari Pratima Bhoumik, Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale, Shri Syed Imtiaz Jaleel, Shri N. K. Premachandran, Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani, Shri Rakesh Singh, Dr. S.T. Hasan, Shri Hanuman Beniwal, Shri Vivek Narayan Shejwalkar, Shri P. Ravindhranath, Shri Rodmal Nagar, Shri Krishnapal Singh Yadav, Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka, Shri D.M. Kathir Anand, Shrimati Jaskaur Meena, Shri Thomas Chazhikadan, Dr. Umesh G. Jadhav, Shri Rajveer Singh, Shri Nama Nageswara Rao, Shri Deepak Bajj, Shrimati Pratima Mondal, Dr. Dhal Singh Bisen, Shri Kaushalendra Kumar, Shrimati Raksha Nikhil Khadse, Shri Anubhav Mohanty, Shri Shankar Lalwani, Shri Ramulu Pothuganti, Adv. Ajay Bhatt, Prof. Achyutananda Samanta, Shri Anto Antony, Shri Has mukhbhai Somabhai Patel, Shri Parbatbhai Savabhai Patel, Shrimati Rama Devi, Dr. Thol Thirumaavalavan, Shri Ramdas Tadas, Sushri S. Jothimani, Shri Sangam Lal Gupta, Shri Kanakmal Katara, Dr. D. Ravikumar, Shri Vinod Kumar Sonkar, Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato, Shri Unmesh Bhaiyyasaheb Patil, Shri Girish Chandra, Shri Manne Srinivas Reddy, Shri Ramcharan Bohra, Dr. R. K. Ranjan, Shri Ramshiromani Verma, Shri Jagdambika Pal, Shri Satish Kumar Gautam, Shri Kuruva Gorantla Madhav, Shri DNV Senthilkumar S., Shri Kodikunnil Suresh, Shri Lalubhai B. Patel, Shri Talari Rangaiah, Shri Balashowry Vallabhaneni, Dr. Alok Kumar Suman, Shri Rajendra Dhedy Gavitt, Shrimati Riti Pathak, Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram, Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete, Shri M.K. Raghavan, Shri Lavu Srikrishna Devarayalu, Shri Devaji Patel, Shri Akshaibar Lal, Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma, Shri Jasvantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor, Shrimati Annpurna Devi, Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre, Shri Tirath Singh Rawat, Shri Raju Bista, Shri Sunil Kumar Singh, Shri Sukhbir Singh Jaunapuria, Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil, Shri Ramshiromani Verma, Shri Ajay Tamta, Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat, Kumari Shobha Karandlaje, Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavitt, Shri Rahul Kaswan, Dr. Manoj Rajoria.

that in a country of 130 crore, only 1.5 crore people are paying taxes, that is nearly one per cent. Let me tell you that may be one per cent is paying taxes, but 99 per cent are also paying taxes, indirect taxes. The banking system is digitalised. The Government has not done anything for better service for public. This Budget has not addressed the serious question of job creation. While millions of Indians lost jobs or sunk into poverty, the fortunes of the country's two richest people are increasing day to day.

Joining the discussion, Shri Rahul Gandhi (INC) said that, I would like to say that the issue of farmers is also a budget issue. I would like to explain the content and intention of these three laws? The content of the first law is that anyone can buy any quantity of grain, fruits, and vegetables anywhere in the country. I would like to ask that if there will be no restriction on purchase quantity in the country, then who will go to the *Mandis*? Thus, the first law is intended to eliminate the *Mandis*. At the same time, the content of the second law is that big industrialists can store fruits and vegetables in unlimited quantities. Thus, the intention of the second law is to promote hoarding in an unlimited manner. Similarly, the content of the third law is not to grant farmers the right to go to court for the purpose of obtaining fair prices for their produces. This will be detrimental to small traders. More than 40 per cent of India's population is dependent on agriculture. Farmers, labourers, small shopkeepers, businessmen are the backbone of this country. With the enactment of this law, the business of farmers, labourers, and small traders of this country will be ruined. This will increase the number of landless farmers. The farmer will not get the fair price. Small shopkeepers will face the closure of their stores. Moreover, the food security system of India will be destroyed. At the same time, the rural economy will also be destroyed. Apart, job creation will not take place in the country anymore.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman said that this Budget has set the pace for India to become *Atmanirbhar*. We have focussed on stimulus plus reforms and these reforms are going to lay a path for India to be one of the top economies of the world in the coming decade. After independence, the Indian Government adopted socialist policies, nationalised institutions and constricted our enterprises, particularly the small and medium ones. On the other hand, the BJP, since *Jana Sangha* days has consistently believed in India, respecting Indian entrepreneurial skills, Indians managerial skills, Indian trade skills, Indian business skills and Indian youth.

Now, I come to the specific questions which were raised by several Members. I will very quickly respond without taking specific hon. Member's name. There were questions about health. The allocation to the Health and Family Welfare has seen 9.67 per cent growth. The allocation to the Ministry of AYUSH has been increased by 40%. Health research has been provided with 26.8 per cent more allocation. Coming to the Defence expenditure, the allocation under the heads of

revenue and capital has been increased but it has come down on the account of pensions. It is because after the introduction of OROP, there were a lot of pending payments accumulating as arrears. At one time we cleared it last year, which, therefore, accounted for a higher allocation. This year, now that we have resolved, rationalised and stabilised, naturally that one-time payment, will not be repeated. Coming to MGNREGA, the Government has used funds openly and transparently. Under the tenure of this Government, the utilization level has increased. For example, in 2019-20, Rs. 60,000 crore were allocated while Rs. 71,686 crore were utilised which means that for a demand-based programme, we also keep giving. In 2020-21, Rs. 61,500 crore were allocated because Budget was presented in February, much before the Corona crisis. As the year went - Corona crisis, pandemic, lockdown and then, after the lockdown, migrant workers going back to their villages- we have increased that to Rs. 1,11,500 crore.

We are addressing the distress which the MSMEs are facing. We are suspending some of the clauses of the IBC making sure that no one from the MSMEs will be pulled to the courts either for resolution or for failure to pay their due debts and so on. We have also kept extending dates of due payments or any kind of compliance that they have to do. We have given relief from the point of view of giving some money so that they can have additional working capital, extended term loans and so on without being asked for any new additional security. Under the *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana*, more than 1.67 crore houses have been completed. Since October 2017, 2.67 crore houses have been electrified under the *Saubhagya Scheme*. Under the *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*, more than 2,11,000 kms of road have been built since 2014-15. The number of farmers registered under e-NAM is 1,00,69,000. The number of farmers registered under *Prime Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana* is nine crore. The allocation in the Finance Commission has not actually come down; it is the due appropriate share for the States.

I am sure that this Budget would increase demand in the country. The allocations for Minority Affairs and for SC and ST have actually increased. I had also expected the Opposition to pick up one clause from three farm laws as to how the farmers are going to be affected adversely by that provision but they did not talk about any such clause. Has the APMC been stopped in any State after notification of the three farm laws? No, it has not happened in any State. Our Government has been providing additional funds to enhance the structure of the APMC in the States. The Congress Party takes one position in Rajya Sabha and other in Lok Sabha. I would, therefore, like to dwell upon two specific tendencies of the Congress Party. First, they peddle the fake narratives. They form the institution, misuse them and utilize them for their own self-interests. Secondly, they think that they would say whatever they wish to, in the House, would level unfounded charges, would use abusive language but when they are responded to point by point, they would cause din in the House and would walk-out from the House. They did exactly the same

during discussion on the budget. Therefore, we need to identify these two tendencies of the Congress Party as they do not have any faith in the elected parliamentary system of our country.

Discussion on Demands for Grants

Demands for Grants of Ministries were discussed and voted during the Second Part of the Session that began on 8 March 2021. Discussion were held on 10, 15, 16 and 17 March. All Demands for Grants in respect of the Union Budget for the year 2021-2022 were voted in the House on 17 March 2021, and the related Appropriation Bill was passed on the same day.

The discussion was concluded.

Supplementary Demands for Grants for the Year 2020-21

On 11 February 2021, the Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman presented a statement showing ***Supplementary Demands for Grants*** Second Batch for the year 2020-21.

Budgets of Union Territories

Jammu and Kashmir: On 17 March 2021, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs presented to the House Statements showing (i) the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir for 2020-21; and (ii) the Demands for Grants in respect of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir for the year 2021-22. The demands were discussed on 18 March 2021 and voted in full.

Puducherry: Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs also presented to the House - (i) Statements showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Union Territory of Puducherry) for 2020-21 and (ii) the Demands for Grants (Union Territory of Puducherry) for 2021-2022, on 17 March 2021. The Demands were discussed on 18 March 2021 and voted in full.

The relevant Appropriation Bills were passed on 18 March 2021. Later, on 23 March 2021, the Finance Bill, 2021 was passed by the Lok Sabha.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2021 and Disapproval of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 (Ordinance No. 1 of 2021): On 13 February 2021, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri G. Kishan Reddy) moved that the Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration. With the passage of Jammu and Kashmir

Reorganisation Act, 2019, two union territories namely Jammu and Kashmir with Legislature and Ladakh without Legislature were carved out from the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The creation of these two union territories and their integration with the Union of India fulfilled the long cherished dream of 'One Nation, One Constitution' of our Hon'ble Prime Minister. Following holistic approach, development is being fast paced at all levels in these two states. We have brought this Bill precisely for merging of All India Service Cadre with (AGMUT) cadre. I, therefore, request all the Members to kindly pass this Bill.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury (INC) said that invoking and promulgating Ordinances at the regular intervals does not augur well for the parliamentary democracy of our country. The Government must admit that they abrogated the Section 370 without any advance preparation. Jammu and Kashmir is such a State where people do not have much faith in the bureaucracy. There is a lot of trust deficit in Jammu & Kashmir and that is why I would like to say that it would be better for the Jammu & Kashmir administration to appoint more and more local officers there.

Participating in the discussion*, Dr. Satya Pal Singh said that this bill has been brought for all-round development of Jammu & Kashmir and its complete integration with the country. It is an effort to remove the shortcomings that were left in the legislation of 2019.

Joining the discussion, Shri Hasnain Masoodi said that the Government had violated the Article 3 by not asking the State and it had no right to abrogate the Article 370. Today's amendment is very bad. You are bringing Jammu & Kashmir towards uncertainty. The Government should do justice with Jammu & Kashmir and respect its ambitions and political aspirations. My only request is that the Government should withdraw this Bill. It should not be implemented.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Amit Shah said that the introduction of this Bill does not mean that now the J & K will not get the status of Statehood. The J & K will definitely be given the status of Statehood at appropriate time. It has been asked why the AGMUT has been introduced in the State. The opposition leaders must understand the nature of AGMUT cadre. Arunachal, Goa, Mizoram all are States and the All India Cadre of AGMUT has been functioning there. It has also been said that this move will dilute the powers of the officers. This will definitely not happen because the IAS and IPS officers are routinely deployed in all over

***Others who participated in the discussion:** Dr. T. Sumathy(a) ThamizhachiThangapandian, Prof. Sougata Ray, Shrimati Chinta Anuradha, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan', Shri Malook Nagar, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Shri Nama Nageswara Rao, Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer, Shri Brijendra Singh, Shri N.K. Premachandran, Shri Jamyang Tsering Namgyal, Shri Manish Tewari, Shri Jugal Kishore Sharma, Shri Asaduddin Owaisi, Shri Jasbir Singh Gill.

the country and this deployment in no way dilute the powers of the local officers. 50,000 families have been covered under Health Insurance. 10,000 youths have granted employment opportunities. This work has also been started for urban areas under *Mera Sehar, Mera Gaurav* scheme. There were 54 projects with an outlay of Rs. 58,627 crore under *Pradhan Mantri Vikas* Package. Out of which 20 projects have been completed. IIT Jammu has started functioning. The construction work of two AIIMSs has been started. The work on ring road in Jammu will be completed by the year 2021. The 8.45 kilometre long Banihal tunnel will be made operationalised this year. The Jammu Kashmir has 14,867 Megawatt hydropower potential. During the last two years the closed projects for 3,000 Megawatts have been restarted. The cent per cent houses of the J & K have been electrified under the *Saubhagya Yojana*. All the 18.16 lakhs households are likely to be provided piped water supply by September 2022. During the year 2020-2021, the roads with a length of 5,300 kilometer will be constructed. The Government has sent an amount of Rs. 881 crore from the Ministry of Health under the PMDP scheme and out of this amount Rs. 754 crore have already been spent. Every person has been covered under the Health Scheme. We have set up 7 new medical colleges. We have provided gas cylinders to 12 lakh 60 thousand 685 mothers under PM Ujjwala scheme. All the households have been declared as ODF under *Swachh Bharat Mission*. The scholarship coverage has been tripled during the last 17 months. The Government of India has approved an incentive package for the industries in the J & K. The industrialists will be given the credit of Rs. 500 crore at the rate 6 per cent. Every entrepreneur, on investing Rs. 100, will be given GST refund of Rs. 300. We have constituted a land bank of 29,300 canals which will be allotted to the industries. We have launched a rapid recruitment campaign for giving employment to the youth. On the whole, we will give 25,000 thousand jobs to the youths before the year 2022. We have launched a number of schemes under the Mission Youth. The rural BPOs are proposed to be set up at Srinagar and Jammu. The number of IT towers will be increased. The Lt. Governor, J & K has drafted a scientific plan to redress the grievances of the common man. We have granted domicile certificates to the Pakistani refugees, the refugee of West Pakistan, the refugees of the POK, the *Valmikis, Gorkhas* and other families and thus, we have ended the discrimination meted out to them for so many years. The Government has been giving Rs. 13 thousand every month to the displaced Kashmiri families. We are likely to rehabilitate 6,000 of those families in the Kashmir Valley by the year 2022. The 70,000 people living in the villages contiguous to the international border have provided reservation. We have launched a number of works for education, training and career. The work on a new airport terminal and the upgradation of district hospital in Ladakh has been started. Central Government has set up five new tourists and five new tracking routes in Ladakh. The Government has proposed to set up the country's biggest solar power plant in Ladakh. The traditional medicine system has been revived. A Central University in Ladakh has been sanctioned and work on the Zozila tunnel has been started. Mini hydro projects

have been set up in Kargil and Leh. The number of Pashmina goats has witnessed a record 8 per cent increase during the last 17 months. I would only like to say that we should not politicize the situation of J& K and Ladakh. It is a very sensitive matter.

The Resolution was negatived.

The Bill was passed.

The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2021: On 22 March 2021, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri G. Kishan Reddy moving the motion for consideration of *the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2021*, said that the amendments proposed in the present Bill are in consonance with the judgments of the Courts. The administration of National Capital Territory of Delhi is mainly based on three provisions – Article 239A of the Constitution, the GNCTD Act, 1991 and Transaction of Business of the GNCTD Rules, 1993. The administration of Delhi remained smooth from 1991 till December 2013. But in the year 2015 certain conflict of rules were raised with regard to interpretation of certain provisions of the Constitution. As Delhi is a Union Territory, the Government of India and the Parliament are duty bound to remove the administrative ambiguity on this law through appropriate legislative measures. The Parliament is fully empowered and within its rights to amend the GNCTD Act, 1991. So, I introduce this Bill through which certain issues with regard to administration of Delhi will be clarified. This will enhance the administrative efficiency of Delhi Government and relations between the Executive and the Legislature will improve. I urge this august House to consider and pass the GNCTD (Amendment) Bill, 2021.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Manish Tewari (INC) said that earlier, the BJP itself used to demand for Statehood to Delhi. It is ironical that after 18 years, the same NDA-BJP Government has brought this legislation to dilute the present democratic system which had been established for the people of Delhi in the year 1991 through 69th Constitutional Amendment. The present legislation is completely unconstitutional. In the year 1991, this House passed the 69th Constitutional (Amendment) Bill and the consequential Bill which gave a special status to the National Capital among Union Territories. That constitutional structure provided that except police, public order and land, all other issues would come under the purview of the Delhi Assembly. The present Bill introduced by the Hon'ble Minister tries to snatch the powers of the Assembly. You have inserted a proviso that Delhi Government would mean the Lieutenant Governor. How is this possible ? Delhi Government would mean what is provided in the Constitution. The next Amendment 33 (1) appears to be simple but it is an assault on the sovereignty of the Delhi Assembly to frame its rules of procedure. If an Assembly cannot exercise oversight on the functioning of the Government, what use is that ? The more dangerous is Sub Section 2 of Section 44 which completely blows out the 69th Constitutional Amendment. It says

that if Delhi Government makes a law on the subjects which it is entitled to, it will have to obtain prior permission of the Lieutenant Governor before initiating any administrative action. This law is completely misconceived.

Participating in the discussion*, Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi said that there is a Balakrishna Report of the year 1991 with regard to Delhi. It clearly says that full Statehood cannot be extended to NCT of Delhi considering its importance as the seat of Union Government. It was clearly stated in the report that executive power will be retained with the Union of India and additional safeguards should be provided for protecting the Centre's interests in relation to every subject. What are the Centre's interests in Delhi ? The funds allocated under the *Pradhan Mantri Kishan Samman Nidhi* have been distributed in the entire country but the farmers in Delhi have not received this money. The houses meant to be given to the slum dwellers under the *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana* have not been given to them because the State Government does not want this to happen. The funds under AMRUT scheme was received in Delhi but not utilized. The work is done by the Central Government but the credit is taken by the State Government. Article 239 (AA) was introduced to accord special status to Delhi with an important proviso that the executive powers will be retained with the Union of India. The Council of Ministers may aid and advise the administrator. Lieutenant Governor is the administrator. He is not a Governor. He exercises more powers than a Governor. A Governor has to act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. In the case of the Lieutenant Governor, this aid and advice would not be binding and the LG could form a different opinion. We talk about the federalism but we conveniently forget that the Indian Constitution gives greater prominence to the Union in comparison to the States. The Government of the NCT of Delhi and the Union Government should work with a spirit of cooperative federalism. The Central Government has much more responsibility in comparison to the State Government of Delhi. It, therefore, has more powers to correct the situation. This piece of legislation does not alter either the rights of the State Government or the rights of the Lieutenant Governor. It only clarifies as to how the work will be done and how the conflict will be resolved. The State Government should run the system along with the Lieutenant Governor in the spirit of cooperative federalism. It should pass laws in the Delhi Assembly which have the potential to raise the living standards of the people of Delhi. It should provide facilities like water, electricity, education, etc. to the people. Instead of wasting money in the *Mohalla Clinics*, it should implement the *Ayushman Yojana*.

***Others who participated in the discussion:** Shri Bellana Chandra Sekhar, Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, Kunwar Danish Ali, ShrimatiSupriyaSadanandSule, Dr. S.T. Hasan, Shri Brijendra Singh, Shri Hasnain Masoodi, Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer, Shri Jasbir Singh Gill, Shri Bhagwant Mann.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri G. Kishan Reddy said that all of us must understand that Delhi is a Union Territory. Given that, I would be unfair to compare it with the rest of the States. The GNCTD Act, 1991 was brought in by Parliament. This Act comprises complete details of the functioning of the Delhi Vidhan Sabha and also those of the Lieutenant Governor. We are not snatching away any right from the State Government nor the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi is being conferred in a new right through this amendment. This amendment is designed to bring clarity on things. The rights conferred on the States, the UTs and the UTs with Assembly are distinctly different. All the proposed amendments are very much in consonance with the judgments of the Courts. This will be in the interest of the residents of Delhi and the administrative system would be better. It is incumbent upon Parliament to remove ambiguities of law. Being guided by that spirit, this Bill has been brought in. I would request all of you to pass this amendment Bill unanimously.

The Bill was passed.

The National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions Bill, 2021: On 24 March 2021, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare; Minister of Science and Technology, and Minister of Earth Sciences, Dr. Harsh Vardhan, moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said, after bringing in the historic reform of the National Medical Commission in 2019 to reform and streamline the sector of medical education, we now have another bigger opportunity to transform the much bigger sector of allied and healthcare professions. This Bill has the potential to create a paradigm shift in healthcare delivery of the future by recognizing the specialized skills and contributions of more than 56 types of healthcare workers, that is, the allied and healthcare professionals. This Bill aims to establish a Central Statutory Body as National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professionals. The Commission will frame policies and standards, regulate professional conduct and prescribe qualifications for all these professions. The Commission will be supported by ten broad professional Councils, each comprising one or more professions. This also provides for registration of all the allied and healthcare professionals facilitating their career growth and improving their employment potential, both within and outside India. All the professions have been coded as per the International Labour Organization's International Standards for Classification of Occupation which also allow them for global recognition and mobility. Moreover, National Allied and Healthcare Advisory Council to advise the National Commission with representation from all the States have also been proposed to enable adequate representation from all States and Union Territories. Further, each State will be having a separate State Council with four autonomous Boards. In this regard, we have carefully considered the invaluable inputs of the Parliamentary Standing Committee Members and incorporate almost all of those in this Bill. The year 2021 has been designated as the International Year of Health and Care Workers by the

World Health Organization. I feel happy and delighted that in this very year we are considering a landmark legislation that will reform and open up huge opportunities for allied and healthcare professionals. I, therefore, request all of you to support this Bill.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Balubhau *alias* Suresh Narayan Dhanorkar (INC) said that he, on behalf of himself and his party, support the National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions Bill, 2021. The allied and healthcare workers are as important as doctors and equipments in the healthcare sector. They have toiled hard during the corona pandemic. That is why they should be given their rightful reward and they will get it through this Bill.

Participating in the discussion*, Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre said that this Bill is a path-breaking initiative that has potential to change the future of healthcare service delivery both for people of the country and also for allied and healthcare professionals. While doctors, nurses, dentists and pharmacists in India are regulated through their respective regulatory body, the allied and healthcare professionals are still unstructured, unregulated. The potential of those professionals can be utilized to reduce the cost of care and to make quality of healthcare services accessible to all. This Bill provides definition of allied health professional. Likewise, the healthcare professional is also defined in this Bill. Regarding allied and healthcare professions, this Bill specifies certain categories of allied and healthcare professions as recognized categories. The Bill sets up the National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions which will consist of a Chairperson, Vice Chairperson and five Members and others. With regard to the functions of the Commission, the Commission will frame policies and standards, regulate professional conduct and prescribe qualifications for all these professions. The Commission will also constitute a Professional Council for every recognized category of allied and healthcare professions. The Commission may delegate any of its functions to this Council. Regarding State Councils, within six months from the passage of the Bill, the State Governments will constitute the State Allied and Healthcare Councils. Thus, this Bill is a landmark Bill to give justice to the allied and healthcare professionals.

Replying to the Discussion, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare; Minister of Science and Technology, and Minister of Earth Sciences, Dr. Harsh Vardhan said that, being a doctor I have had opportunity to be connected with medical professionals at all levels. I have very closely seen the contribution of these allied healthcare workers. There is inherent dignity in this

***Others who participated in the discussion:** Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Dr. Beesetti Venkata Satyavathi, Dr. Alok Kumar Suman, Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde, Shri Ritesh Pandey, Shri B.B. Patil, Shri Mohammed Faizal P.P., Dr. Pritam Gopinathrao Munde, Shrimati Anupriya Patel, Dr. Manoj Rajoria, Shri Hasnain Masoodi, Shrimati Navneet Ravi Rana, Shri Hanuman Beniwal, Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer.

Bill for their contribution. During the Covid period, these professionals have made huge contribution at every level. This Bill is bound to bring about a huge change in the healthcare sector. I want to acknowledge the view of all the Hon'ble Members. There are lakhs of such workers and this Bill will ensure registration of all these professionals. As regards the doctor-population ratio, there are around 10.65 lakh allopathic doctors and more than five lakh AYUSH doctors in the country which gives us a combined doctor to population ratio of around 1:854. We acknowledge lack of such professionals and, precisely to overcome this, we have brought the Bill.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee had suggested to have a common regulatory body for more than 50 allied healthcare professionals. Tenure of the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson shall be two years. They can remain there for six years in three terms of two-year each, if re-nominated. There will be ten professional councils, representing each profession within that category. Each Council will have a President and members ranging between 4 and 24. The President and one member of each professional Council will also be a member of the National Commission. Our Government has made a paradigm shift from elected regulator to selected regulator, where regulators are to be selected by a high-level Search-cum-Selection Committee. The Bill also has provisions for holding Commission accountable. The Bill provides for equal treatment to all the professional categories. It is also provided that before decision pertaining to any profession is taken, that profession's representative will be heard by the National Commission. As regards more penal provisions in the Bill, our issue is not to only punish but to use it like a reform also. It is greatly satisfying day for me. I would like to thank the Hon'ble Prime Minister because he has been supporting the health sector right from the beginning.

The Bill was passed.

The National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development Bill, 2021: On 23 March 2021, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, moved the motion that the Bill to establish the National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development to support the development of long-term non-recourse infrastructure financing in India including development of the bonds and derivatives markets necessary for infrastructure financing and to carry on the business of financing infrastructure and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Jasbir Singh Gill (INC) said that this is a good step taken by the Government. Infrastructure development in the country will get a push after setting up of this Bank. There should be a provision in the Bill so that small investors can also buy its shares. Bureaucrats cannot run airlines and banks. The Board should consist of people having 25-30 years of experience in banking and infrastructure sector. At least two elected representatives should be in this Board so that they can tell the priorities of the people. This bank will help in removing the

pendency of projects due to lack of funds. An advisory council should be set up for this bank which will identify the projects required for the development of the country and to fix their priority.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Jayant Sinha (BJP) said that this Budget is an historic and revolutionary Budget. We need world class infrastructure in every sector of the country. Six thousand schemes have been identified through National Infrastructure Pipeline. We can give a push to the economy of our country only through the financing of the infrastructure pipeline worth Rs. 111 lakh crore. If this National Infrastructure Pipeline is implemented expeditiously then our people will get a lot of benefits like electricity, roads, water, metro, airport, piped gas, new townships, etc. This will speed up employment also. This institution will bring a revolution in the infrastructure sector. This institution is going to fulfil all the requirements of roads, ports, power plants, airports all over the country.

Replying to the Discussion, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, said that this institution which we are going to create through a statutory provision is a very unique institution. It has taken this unique shape based on the lessons that we learnt from all other earlier institutions. Bond market in India is not really mature. So the bond market cannot adequately take care of our financing needs for long-term projects. Therefore, we need to have a specific institution which can finance development and also projects in this country. So, this DFI will probably meet about eight per cent to ten per cent of the expected expenditure of the NIP itself. Rs. 20,000 crore is the equity Government of India is providing and a grant of Rs. 5,000 crore is being given for reducing the cost of funds.

The Reserve Bank of India will issue regulations for granting licences to other infrastructure-focused DFIs which may be setup by anybody else other than the Governments. This institution will not be listed because this is a long-term funding institution. Now, we have 100 per cent ownership. It will be gradually reduced to 26 per cent but not lower than 26 per cent at any time in future and even then, we will be able to give sovereign guarantee. It is being created by Statute. So it will be answerable to the Parliament. Hopefully, I have answered all the questions. So, I would request the House to pass this Bill.

The Bill was passed.

***Others who participated in the discussion:** Shri Gajanan Kirtikar, Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy, Shri Dulal Chandra Goswami, Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu, Shrimati Sangeeta Azad, Shri B.B. Patil, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule, Shri S. C. Udasi, Shri E.T. Mohammed Basheer, Shri Syed Imtiaz Jaleel, Sushri Sunita Duggal, Dr. Amar Singh, Shri Ravi Kishan, Shri Hanuman Beniwal, Shri Rahul Kaswan.

C. QUESTIONS

The Fifth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha commenced on 29 January 2021. It was scheduled to conclude on 08 April 2021. However, the Session was curtailed by two weeks and the House was adjourned *sine die* on 25 March 2021.[©]

The actual number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions tabled by the Members were 33,306 (SQ 15584 + USQ 17722). However, as a result of splitting few questions, where two or more Ministries were involved, the number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions increased to 33,542 (SQ 15679 + USQ 17863). The maximum number of notices of Questions included for ballot in a day was 1316 (SQ 657 + USQ 659) for the sitting held on 12 March 2021 and also (SQ 666 + USQ 650) for the sitting held on 18 March 2021. The minimum number of notices of Questions included for ballot in a day was 452 (SQ 216 + USQ 236) for the sitting scheduled to be held on 8 April 2021 (Statement-II). The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included for the ballot were 330 for the sitting held on 18 March 2021 and 125 for the sitting scheduled to be held on 8 April 2021, respectively.

Short Notice Questions: 11 Short Notice Questions (SNQs) were received from the Members.

Notices were examined in the light of *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, Directions by the Speaker*, Parliamentary conventions and past precedents to decide their admissibility or otherwise. Out of 33,553 notices of Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice Questions received including split questions, 440 Questions were included in the lists of Starred Questions and 5,057* questions in the lists of Unstarred Questions.

The Ministry-wise break-up of admitted Notices of Questions shows that the Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare answered the maximum number of questions (Starred and Unstarred), *i.e.* - 324 Questions, followed by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare who answered 295 Questions (both Starred and Unstarred).

Names of 396 Members were included in the Lists of Starred and Unstarred Questions. The maximum number of questions by any Member admitted/clubbed were 65 against the name of Shri Sanjay Sadashivrao Mandlik.

[©] A chart showing Grouping of Ministries, dates of sittings, dates of ballots and last dates of receipt of notices of questions during the Session was circulated to the Members through Members' Portal along with Bulletin Part-II dated 14 January 2021. The notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions for the Session were received *w.e.f.* 14 January 2021, the same day on which the Summons were issued. The last date for receiving notices of Questions was 23 March 2021. However, the last date for receiving notices of Questions for the sitting on 25 March 2021 *i.e.* the date on which the House was adjourned *sine-die*, was 09 March 2021.

* Excluding 3 Unstarred Questions deleted from the lists.

The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included in the Lists of Questions was 302 on 12 March 2021 and 245 on 02 February 2021, respectively.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: One notice was received for Half-an-Hour Discussion during the Session. However, the notice lapsed due to adjournment of the House *sine-die* ahead of schedule.

One Statement was made by the Minister correcting the reply already given to a question in Lok Sabha.

A total of 84 Starred Questions were orally replied during the Session. The average number of Starred Questions answered orally per sitting was 4.67. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was 10 on 24 March 2021 and the minimum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was one on 2 and 8 February 2021.

The average number of Unstarred Questions appearing in the Lists was 229.86 per day during the Session.

5413 (356+5057) written replies to Starred and Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table.

C. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Ramkrishna Baba Patil, Liladharbhai Khodaji Vaghela, Jaswant Singh, Rasheed Masood, C.M. Chang, Mahesh Kumar Kanodia, Abu Ayes Mondal, Ahmed Patel, Prithvi Raj, Ramlal Rahi, Radhika Ranjan Pramanik, Satya Deo Singh, Mohan Rawale, Jamal Khwaja, Madan Lal Sharma, Rajendra Kumar Sharma, Sarat Kar, M.R. Kadambur Janarthanan, M. Deiveekan, Mahavir Bhagora, D. Pandian, Manohar Lal Saini, Mohanbhai Patel, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi, Capt. Satish Sharma, Dr. Hari Singh, Dr. A. Kalanidhi, Dr. Kartikeswar Patra, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh Shakya, Sardar Buta Singh, Sardar Mohinder Singh Gill, Smt. Chandravati and Smt. Kiran Maheswari, all former Members; Sarvashri Suresh C. Angadi, Ram Vilas Paswan, Mohan S. Delkar, Nand Kumar Singh Chauhan and Ram Swaroop Sharma, all sitting Members; Shri Tarun Gogoi, former Chief Minister of Assam; and Shri Moti Lal Vora, former Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

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

RAJYA SABHA

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD SESSION*

The Two Hundred and Fifty-Third (253rd) Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 29 January 2021. The Session was held in two parts. The First Part was held from 29 January 2021 to 12 February 2021. And, the Second Part was held from 8 March 2021 to 25 March 2021 with a recess of 23 days between the two parts of the Session enabling the Departmentally-related Standing Committees to consider the Demands for Grants of the respective Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. The House was originally scheduled to adjourn *sine die* on 8 April 2021. However, it was adjourned *sine die* on 25 March 2021. During the 253rd Session, the Rajya Sabha sat for 23 days and the actual hours of sittings were 104 hours and 23 minutes (excluding recess intervals). The House was prorogued by the President on 29 March 2021.

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

A. DISCUSSIONS /STATEMENTS

Motion of Thanks on the President's Address to the Members of Parliament: On 29 January 2021, the President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind addressed the Members of both the Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament. The Motion of Thanks on the President's Address was moved by Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) on 3 February 2021 and seconded by Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar (BJP). The discussion took place on 3, 4 and 5 February 2021.

Moving the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita stated that the address delivered by the President was an important document and has historical significance. It reflects the vision of the Prime Minister who believes in the principle of '*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas and Sabka Vishwas*'; 'Minimum Government, Maximum Governance'; '*Atmanirbhar Bharat*' and in empowerment and transparency to build a strong nation. He drew attention towards highlights of the address where the President admired the unparalleled and indomitable courage, endurance and discipline of our countrymen in overcoming several adversities, including Covid-19 pandemic, floods, earthquake, cyclones, locust attack and bird flu. He informed that India's economy is firmly in the middle of a v-shaped recovery and will bounce back to a record 11 per cent growth in 2021-22. While citing the schemes and programmes implemented by the government like 'One Nation One Ration Card', Shramik special trains, 'transferring of an amount of Rs.31,000 crore directly to Jan-Dhan accounts of poor women',

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

'Gaon, Gareeb aur Kisan', *'Pradhan Mantri Kisan Yojana'*, etc. for the welfare of the weaker sections of the society and other programmes like *'Rashtriya Poshan Abhiyan'*, *'Fit India Movement'*, and *'Khelo India'* have helped in creating and increasing awareness amongst our countrymen, especially youth and children about the importance of health. He added that the three farm laws have been passed by both the Houses of Parliament after many deliberations. He also mentioned that rapid execution of major infrastructure projects such as *'laying of submarine optical fibre cable from Chennai to Port Blair'*, *'the Atal Tunnel'* or *'the Char Dham road project'* and their completion even during the Covid-19 situation speaks of volumes of Government's resolve. The *'Vande Bharat Mission'* of this Government has been hailed universally. Our country has registered a record improvement in the Ease of Doing Business ranking. India has joined the Security Council as a Non-Permanent Member in the United Nations. The *'Ayushman Bharat'*, *'the Health Insurance Scheme'* and *'the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code'*, *'Rural Electrification'* and *'Ujjwala Yojana Schemes'* have been the flagship successes of this Government. The implementation of the Goods and Services Tax was a bold step on the part of this Government. Keeping in mind the welfare of all sections of the society, the Government under the leadership of our Prime Minister has created opportunities, development, connectivity, healthcare facilities, prosperity and inclusion of peaceful environment to bring permanent peace in the North-Eastern Region. He concluded his speech by supporting the President's Address.

Seconding the motion, Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar supported the submission made by Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita. Speaking in favour of the President's address, he said that the actions undertaken by the Prime Minister with cooperation of States in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic have been appreciated worldwide. Along with introduction of various programmes like *'Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana'*, *'Special Shramik Rail'*, *'Special packages under Self-reliant India Scheme'* and *'Vande Bharat Drive'*, for supporting weaker sections of the society, India has played a leading role in the elimination Covid-19 virus. He also highlighted upon the benefits received by the people under *'Ayushman Bharat'*, *'Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana'* and *'Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Kendra'*. Speaking about betterment of farmers, he stated that under the leadership of the Prime Minister, the Government has taken steps towards productivity, production, agro trade, processing and modern agriculture infrastructure. He argued that introduction of farmers' laws would increase cultivation, and diversification will be possible due to value addition. He also spoke about Government's support to promote bee keeping, animal husbandry, medicinal plants and fisheries. He said that laws have been made keeping in view the best interests of farmers. He gave assurance that the farmers will continue to avail the Minimum Support Price (MSP) which has increased by 90 per cent on 46 forest produce. He also talked about other developmental schemes implemented by the Government like provision of '2 crore

houses for poor rural families', 'Construction of 10 crore toilets', 'Supply of pipe water to 3 crore families under 'Jal Jeevan Mission', construction of roads in rural areas under the 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana', free check-up facilities to pregnant women, provision of loans to women entrepreneur under 'Mudra Yojana' and 'Gramin Aajivika Mission', 'Scholarships to more than 3 crore 20 lakh students', setting up of 'Eklavya Aavasiye Model School' for tribal youth, etc.

To encourage entrepreneurship in the country, the Government has made the Companies Act non culpable and has made four labour codes by abolishing 29 central labour laws. Today, 'Vocal for Local' has taken the form of a mass movement. The Government has started work on the 'National Infrastructure Pipeline' worth more than Rs 110 lakh crore and more than 13 thousand kilometres of road under 'Bharatmala Project'. While emphasizing upon the unprecedented work that the present Government has done in every field, he mentioned about some initiatives taken by the Government like free treatment facilities under 'Ayushman Bharat Yojana' for the people of Jammu and Kashmir, Rupees 48 thousand crore earmarked for the manufacturing of 'indigenous fighter aircraft TEJAS' to promote indigenous production in the field of defence, etc. He further informed that India has entered the Security Council for the eighth time as non-permanent member and has also been honoured as Chairman of BRICS. He concluded by supporting the farmers' laws which he believed will greatly benefit the farmers in the country.

*Participating in the discussion**, Shri Derek O'Brien of the All India Trinamool Congress strongly opposed the failure of the Government to uphold the sanctity of Parliament by not sending the three Farmers' Bills to a Select Committee. He demanded for a proper inquiry to be conducted for the incident that occurred on 26 January 2021 and requested the Government to repeal the three Farmers' Bills. He argued that looking at the current rates, the Prime Minister's prediction of doubling the farmers' income by 2022 will not happen before 2028. He pointed out the Government's failure for not providing sufficient fund to States in Covid-19 preparation and not making available the data on migrant workers in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. He blamed the Government for its failure to uphold India's federal structure as enshrined in the Constitution with examples such as MPLADS Fund, Railway Budget and withholding cess meant for the States. He also pointed out that one crore jobs were lost in India and the MGNREGA Scheme has still issues

* **Others who participated in the discussion were:** Sarvashri Ghulam Nabi Azad, A. Navaneetha Krishnan, Prasanna Acharya, Tiruchi Siva, Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, Elamaram Kareem, Swapan Dasgupta, Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, Digvijaya Singh, H.D. Devegowda, N.R. Elango, Bikash Ranjan, Sanjay Singh, M.V. Shreyams Kumar, K. Vanlalvena, Dharmendra Pradhan, Deepender Singh Hooda, Binoy Viswam, Praful Patel, Sanjay Raut, Satish Chandra Misra, Abdul Wahab, Partap Singh Bajwa, Rakesh Sinha, Anand Sharma, Shamsheer Singh Manhas, Mallikarjun Kharge, Narendra Singh Tomar, Akhilesh Prasad Singh, K.J. Alphons, Neeraj Shekhar, Subhas Chandra Bose Pilli, Ramdas Athawale, Brijlal, Ram Chandra Jangra, Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa, Sardar Balwinder Singh Bhunder, Prof. Ram Gopal Verma, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Dr. K. Keshava Rao, Dr. Banda Prakash, Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. Sasmit Patra, Dr. Anil Jain, Dr. Sonal Mansingh and Ms. Indu Bala Goswami.

of late payment of wages, insufficient budget allocation, low wages, etc. Blaming the Government not only against its failure to protect women from crime, he also pointed out how the Government has failed in terms of high neonatal mortality rate, infant mortality rate and under-five mortality rate. Speaking on the reluctance of the Government to pass the Women's Reservation Bill, he was of the view that the Bill will lapse even if it is tabled in the Lok Sabha again. He also blamed the Government for failing the economy due to demonetisation even before the pandemic. As regards selling of PSUs, he said that the Government has failed to protect and safeguard the legacy of India's jewels. We are all for GST but not for its hasty implementation. The Government has failed to uphold the sanctity of Parliament, failed to protect India's farmers, failed in India's Covid preparation, to strengthen the federal structure, protecting India's youth, women, jobs, economy and Indian media. Further, speaking on how 19 lakh Bengali Hindus are still held in detention camps, he blamed the Government for failed Citizenship Amendment Act. Quoting statistics from 2018, he also pointed out the increase rate of crimes against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in some of the States. In the end, he thanked the Hon'ble President for appropriately quoting the elder brother of Rabindranath Tagore and extended his support to the farmers fighting for their livelihood.

Replying to the discussion on Motion of Thanks on President's Address, Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi stated that today the whole world is facing many challenges and is in difficult times. He admired the President's Address at the beginning of this decade, which was full of new hope, new zeal, new confidence in this challenging world. Stating India as a land of opportunities, he was of the view that as we are entering the 75th year of Independence, we should celebrate this 75th festival of freedom as the festival of inspiration. He appreciated the efforts of Corona Warriors, Frontline workers in winning the fight against the Covid pandemic and took pride in the fact that India has played a very important role in protecting mankind of the world despite many apprehensions expressed by the world. He highlighted on the support provided by India to various countries to deal with health crisis during Covid pandemic through distribution of medicines and vaccines which has not only made a unique identity for India but has strengthened its relationship with the world. He also stated that in this Corona period, the Centre and the States have worked together in strengthening cooperative federalism.

Speaking about the ideals of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and his spirit of nationalism, he stated that we must safeguard our democratic values and move forward. As regards 'Self-Reliant India', he *inter-alia* highlighted on the growth and position of India across the world in various sectors like economy, investments, start-ups, renewable energy, etc. He further mentioned about the measures/schemes undertaken by the government to remove poverty in the country. He was of

the view that by being the part of solution to challenges, we can strengthen our national policies for betterment of the country.

He *inter-alia* elaborated on the problems faced by the farmers, the schemes rolled out and their benefits enjoyed by the farmers across the country. He invited the Members to convince the agitators to solve the problems of the agricultural sector. He informed that the agriculture minister has been constantly talking to the farmers and was of the view that the suggested reforms should be given a chance and if there are any shortcomings, then that would be removed. He also assured that the *Mandis* will become more modern and competitive and asked not to create confusion regarding MSP and benefit of getting ration at cheap rates. While stating the efforts made by government for promotion of various other sectors like dairy & animal husbandry, fisheries, sweet revolution for honey production, he shared his view on generation of solar energy from the personal fields of farmers to reduce the burden of their expenditure. He also advised to be cautious of the divisive forces which are constantly aiming and trying to destabilise India. He was of the view that rural economy is the backbone of '*Aatmanirbhar Bharat*' and to bridge the gap between village and city, we shall have to move towards becoming *Aatmanirbhar*, *i.e.* self-reliant.

He *inter-alia* highlighted on the changes that have been brought in various sectors like increase in women's participation in defence forces and laying of equal pay for equal work under Labour Codes for women, the New Education Policy, development of MSMEs, peaceful situation in North-East or naxal-affected areas, India's stand on LAC and commitment to Border infrastructure and Security, etc. He said that the policies and efforts being made today are not just for immediate gains. Foundation is being laid to actualise the dream of taking the country to newer heights by the time the country celebrates the centenary of our Independence in 2047.

All the amendments moved were negatived. The Motion of Thanks on the President's Address was adopted.

The Union Budget 2021-2022: The Union Budget 2021-22 was laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman on 1 February 2021. The discussion on the Union Budget took place on 10, 11 and 12 February 2021. The discussion on the Union Budget was initiated by Shri Kapil Sibal of Indian National Congress (INC) on 10 February 2021.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Kapil Sibal (INC) congratulated the Finance Minister for presenting the Union Budget for the third time. He started with government's vision for India's self-reliance and raised concerns over the economic crises in the country highlighting the state of farmers, dalits, minorities, MSME sector, small industries and traders of this country. Citing the statistical data for industrial growth rate, bank loans, exports, production & sales, shortfalls in

revenue and tax collection, unemployment rate, losses in aviation, telecom, real-estate & textile sectors, he further pointed out that there was reduction in allocation in the schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREGA) and *Kisan Samman Nidhi*. He was of the view that important economic proposals should be made transparent.

Joining the discussion, Shri Sushil Kumar Modi (BJP), supported the Budget stating that along with the economic world and the country's stock exchange, the country has welcomed this budget. He highlighted on the measures taken by the Government during the lockdown like providing grains and pulses to the 80 crore poor, transfer of more than Rs 30,950 crore to the bank accounts of 20 crore women who are *Jan Dhan* account holders, distribution of free gas cylinders under *Ujjwala Scheme*, transfer of Rs. 2,814 crores to the account of widows, aged and differently abled people under social security pension, and providing 'Self-reliant India' packages. He further informed that the RBI's Financial Stability Report, the NSO's first advanced estimate and the Economic Survey 2021, have predicted that GDP would improve at a 'V-shape' and inflation will be under control. He also pointed out that all indicators like power consumption, rail freight, GST collection, manufacturing capacity utilization, manufacturing PMI and PMI service index are showing steady improvement. Calling this Budget 'a reformist budget' and an 'employment generating budget', he stated that this budget has laid emphasis on reforms in the health sector, capital investment and financial sector. He further discussed about the National Infrastructure Pipeline, Development Financial Institution, National Monetization Pipeline, NHAI operational toll roads, transmission assets of Power Grid, AAI Airports in Tier II and Tier III cities, warehousing assets, sports stadiums, railway stations, DFC, etc. He also added that during the Corona period in 2021, 14 states have been given Rs.74,000 crore as the Revenue Deficit Grants and States like West Bengal, Kerala, etc. which claimed to be the most prosperous states, they have got the maximum benefit. He added that this budget is dedicated to the poor, and it will generate employment opportunities, take the country forward on the path of development and bring the economy back on track. Concluding his speech, he congratulated the Finance Minister and the Hon'ble Prime Minister of the country for this historic budget.

Participating in the discussion,* Dr. Amar Patnaik (BJD), praised the Prime Minister's *Garib Kalyan Yojana*, 'life with livelihood' mission, and the *Atmanirbhar* packages of the Central

* **Others who participated in the discussion were:** Sarvashri S.R. Balasubramoniyam, Anthiyur P. Selvarasu, K.R. Suresh Reddy, Subhas Chandra Bose Pilli, Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, Birendra Prasad Baishya, Arun Singh, Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, Sujeet Kumar, T.K.S. Elangovan, Anil Desai, Naresh Gujral, Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, K.C. Venugopal, Anurag Singh Thakur, Abir Ranjan Biswas, M.V. Shreyams Kumar, Ashok Siddharth, Binoy Viswam, Shaktisinh Gohil, Bhupender Yadav, H.D. Devegowda, Sanjay Singh, Deepender Singh Hooda, Satish Chandra Misra, Abdul Wahab, Ashwini Vaishnav, Shiv Pratap Shukla, G.C. Chandrashekhar, Rajeev Chandrasekhar, G.V.L. Narasimha Rao, Syed Zafar Islam, Mahesh Poddar, Vivek Thakur, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Dr. M. Thambidurai, Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi, Shrimati Vandana Chavan, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

Government. He added that to breach FRBM mandated fiscal deficit targets by increasing capital investment by about 34 per cent is a bold initiative. He viewed that the Budget is very strong on intent, as on one hand it has given a definite policy direction in the medium and the long term for country's economy, which is good for private investment and FDI to come in, but on the other hand, the fund allocation to the developmental sector like food, agriculture, textiles, school & education literacy, higher education, animal husbandry, women & child development, empowerment of persons with disabilities have been decreased. He further stated that the National Infrastructure Pipelines Performance so far and the National Asset Monetisation Pipeline's Performance has not been very encouraging and requested the Finance Minister to be careful about this aspect. He also added that there has been 34 per cent reduction in the MGNREGAS funds, no scheme has been announced by the Finance Minister for urban employment in Odisha. As far as Railways are concerned, no railway project has come up in six districts in the last 75 years in Odisha and only one railway line has been laid in seven years in the State. Rs. 1.40 lakh crores have been collected as freight from Odisha but the expenditure on railways in the State is only Rs. 14,000 crores. Despite such sizeable contribution to the national economy, Odisha has received little infrastructural support from the Centre in terms of tele-density, railway network, banking, national highways and air connectivity. He reiterated that their earlier demands for Special Category Status and a new restoration, rehabilitation and rebuilding scheme have not been met yet and he demanded for their due space in the Budget.

Joining the discussion, Shri Elamaram Kareem (CPI (M)) stated that the Union Budget for 2021-22 is very disappointing and is far away from the ground realities. There are no proposals or announcements to help the millions of people who lost their jobs and income due to COVID. The prices of petrol, diesel and cooking gas have been continuously hiked. He expressed concern over the privatisation of Public Sector Undertakings and sale of national assets, huge fiscal deficit, decrease in budgetary allocations under various sectors including health, MGNREGA, mid-day meal scheme, job & skill development. Objecting to the recommendations in the Budget, he expressed his view that the State of Kerala was completely neglected in terms of Railway Development.

Contributing to the discussion, Shri P. Chidambaram (INC) shared his views on the slowing economy in the country. He stated that the country had witnessed eight quarters of slowdown. The economy started at 8 per cent in the beginning of 2018-19, and ultimately, it ended with 3 per cent or so in 2019. But the Government refused to accept the reality of a slowing economy and now in this COVID pandemic, this Government continues to believe that supply side responses will turn the economy around and has failed in putting money in the hands of the people. He added that after these three years of incompetent economic management, we will reach the

same place where we were in 2017-18. While discussing the revenue and disinvestment projections and the loopholes in the economic management, he suggested that India's economic situation needs to take the advice of well-meaning critics, distinguished Indian economists and immediately address the needs of the poor people. With strong protest and dissent against the Budget, he appealed to the Government to amend it in favour of the poor.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman welcomed the observations made by the Hon'ble Members and informed the House that this Budget is drawn on the experience, the administrative capacities and the exposure that the Prime Minister has during his long-elected tenure both as Chief Minister and as Prime Minister of this country, known for his commitment towards development, growth and reforms. She stated that as economies all over the world have suffered due to pandemic and global contraction, attempt is made in this Budget to provide strong stimulus which can bring in that kind of a multiplier effect and, therefore, instead of finding quick short-term solutions even as we provide short-term quick relief for those people who so desperately need it, we are also looking at medium-term and long-term sustainable growth which will keep India in that kind of a growth trajectory and will maintain it as one of those fastest-growing economies in the world. So, the Government heard views, opinions, suggestions from experts, policy makers, economists from several parts of the country and some from outside and then placed all the thoughts together to produce this Budget. She was of the view that building an *Atmanirbhar Bharat* reflects the aspirations of the people of India, many of whom are looking for opportunities and dignified ways in which they can live the lives, contribute towards building of this country. So, the stimulus is for revival and systemic reforms even during the pandemic that the Prime Minister has taken up, and those reforms are the ones which are going to sustain the growth, sustain ease of doing business and sustain India as the leader in terms of entrepreneurial skills and, therefore, the blend of looking at stimulus provision and also not losing out the opportunity that we can derive even though we are living in a pandemic situation to reform and make India better managed and governed country for our youth. She *inter alia* highlighted the relief and succour provided in form of free food grains to 800 million people, free cooking gas provided for 80 million people and cash directly given to 400 million people, farmers, women, *Divyang* and the poor. She also stated that through schemes like *PM Garib Kalyan*, *PM Awas Yojana*, *Saubhagya*, *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*, National scholarship portal, e-NAM, *PM Fasal Bima Yojana*, *MUDRA Yojana*, *PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana*, *Ujwala Yojna*, etc. the government is working for all sections of the society.

She informed the House that this Budget is consistent with BJP and Jan Sangh's ideology of taking care of people at the bottom of the rung – *Antyodaya*. The Budget respects wealth-

creators and taxpayers. We have made a provision in the Budget to fund infrastructure in several areas, like rail, road, bridges, ports, waterways, agriculture and health.

She clarified the allocations for Defence Sector have not come down. The Government has also increased allocations for health, water and sanitation. As regards the alleged reduction in allocation under Prime Minister *Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana*, she stated that it has not been reduced rather rationalised. The Government wants the farmers of every State to receive this. But farmers of one State have not received any benefit under this Scheme because that State has not given the list. Consequently, the remaining amount has been rationalised. At the same time, since inception of this Scheme, Rs.1.15 lakh crores have been transferred directly into the accounts of farmers.

As regards MNREGA, since 2015-16, the utilisation increased from high to higher and exceeded the Budget Estimate (BE) every year. During the Covid pandemic the Government came in with greater help and the actual utilization in the year, as of now, is Rs. 90,469 crore which is the highest ever. For people who have suffered in terms of unemployment during pandemic & migrant workers, street vendors and all workers who were thrown out of their jobs, the Government has announced *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana*, *Pradhan Mantri Swanidhi Yojana*, and *Atmanirbhar* packages respectively. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund for the farm sector also enables a lot of income-generating activities. Besides this, lot of schemes apart from Self-Reliant India Fund, Emergency Credit Guarantee Liquidity Scheme, have been brought in for the development of MSMEs.

She further informed that in the RE of 2021, apart from subsidiary departments, following departments have seen substantive growth in their allocation: Pharmaceutical - 41 per cent; Rural Development - 64.3 per cent; Railways - 54 per cent; Labour and Employment - 13.7 per cent; Defence Capital - 18.3 per cent; DFSS - 131 per cent and DPIIT - 14.8 per cent.

Citing various steps taken by the Government during the COVID, so that companies don't come under stress, she stated that the present Budget is a budget for *Aatmnirbhar Bharat*.

Discussion on the Working of Ministry of Tourism: A discussion on the working of the Ministry of Tourism took place on 19 March 2021.

Initiating the discussion, Shri K. R. Suresh Reddy of Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS) expressed his sympathies to the Minister of Tourism because the Ministry has been worst affected due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the support which the Ministry was expecting from the Government had not been reflected in the Budget. While quoting the NITI Aayog and the Standing Committee Reports, He stated that the tourism sector contributes five per cent to the GDP, and accounts for 12.9 per cent of jobs leading to 8.8 crore direct and indirect jobs in the country.

Looking at the potential of the Ministry and its contribution to the growth of the nation, he pointed out that the Budget allocation for the current year of Rs. 2,027 crores which roughly comes to 0.06 per cent of the Budget Expenditure is a total mismatch. Since the main budget emphasized heavily on disinvestment, monetization and innovation, he suggested that in order to enhance tourism potential, new initiatives should have been taken by Ministry such as tie-ups with other Ministries on the similar lines of initiatives taken by Ministry of Health; integration of Ministry of Tourism with other Ministries like Railways, Jal Shakti, Medical & Health, and with tribal sub-plans that would generate revenue for the concerned Ministries as well. In order to achieve this, he said that the Minister should get support of the Cabinet. He also suggested that making the Prime Minister as the face of tourism would really be path-breaking for the Ministry. He further raised concern over the inadequate revival incentives offered to the tourism industry by the Ministry and suggested that liquidity option as recommended by the Standing Committee may be provided. He stated that similar steps have also been taken by major countries affected worse than India, like France and UK. He requested the Minister to reflect upon the initiatives taken on the recommendations given by various tourism associations for economic support and for policy support like creation of an empowered national tourism board with private sector involvement, etc. While appreciating the new tourism policy, he also suggested the Ministry to look into the Standing Committee Report, the NITI Aayog's comments and reports of others concerned, for the much-needed support for tourism.

*Participating in the discussion,** Shri Ayodhya Rami Reddy of All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) said that India is the third largest destination in terms of investment and tourism globally. In 2019, travel and tourism contributed 6.8 per cent to the GDP and accounted for almost eight per cent of total employment in this country. However, he pointed out that the tourism sector has been one of the most severely impacted sectors of the economy in the wake of Covid-19 pandemic. The priority for the Central and State Governments in these challenging times is to address the issues and challenges faced by this sector which saw people losing livelihood and employment. He said that it is the responsibility of the Government to handhold this important pillar of the economy through policy interventions. In this respect, he said that it is also important to see what other countries have done to revive this industry. He further stated that the Government has already taken a few measures in this regard, but more comprehensive and long-term measures are needed to support this stressed Sector. He added that it is important to have coordinated efforts among relevant Ministries like Finance, Health, Labour,

* **Other Members who participated in the discussion were:** Sarvashri Shiv Pratap Shukla, G.C. Chandrashekhar, S.R. Balasubramoniyam, Sujeet Kumar, K.C. Ramamurthy, T.K.S. Elangovan, Ayodhya Rami Reddy, Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, A.D. Singh, Narain Dass Gupta, Brijlal, Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya, Shrimati Chhaya Verma, Shrimati Vandana Chavan and Shrimati Priyanka Chaturvedi.

External Affairs, Transport, Tourism, etc. to ensure horizontal and vertical cooperation at all levels, including national, regional and local Governments. It is essential to pinpoint lessons learnt and elaborate a roadmap to respond to future shocks to build resilience in the Sector. Another area of major concern mentioned by the Minister was issues relating to hygiene and cleanliness. He stressed on the importance of continuing with the *Swachh Bharat* drive on a continuous basis to keep the momentum. To create sustainable economic and friendly tourism in the country, he argued that it is important to create sound infrastructure and other facilities. With concerted effort of all stakeholders, he believed that this important segment which is the livelihood of many could be definitely revived. Speaking on the twin challenges of this Sector- regaining the lost ground due to the Covid-19 pandemic and to create more and better facilities for future, he emphasized the need for stronger policies and incentives by the Government. He also suggested the Ministry to prepare a clear master plan for tourism sector in the country which can be emulated by the States.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Prahlad Singh Patel, the Minister of the Ministry of Culture and the Minister of State of the Ministry of Tourism thanked all the Members of Parliament who participated in the discussion. He also thanked the Prime Minister for showing the right direction in bringing improvement to the tourism sector which was badly affected due to Covid-19 pandemic. He further, expressed his appreciation to all the stakeholders associated with tourism sector who continued to stand with the country even after huge economic loss. Keeping up with the changing circumstances, he stated that the Prime Minister's slogan "*Dekho Apna Desh*" has come as a boon in the middle of the Covid-19 pandemic. He also said that the Ministry of Finance had always provided the stakeholders as per their needs. As regards the crisis in metropolises, he said that the hotel industry is gradually deteriorating and facing the biggest challenge in the sector. To address these challenges in changing times, he urged that we have to decide on it from the point of view of all stakeholders. As regards suggestions given by the people, he assured that the government will keep these suggestions and find solutions for those challenges. Speaking about the foreign tourists who stayed back in India during the pandemic, he stated that they felt safe and trusted the *Ayurveda*, *Aayush*, and the hospitality of hotels in the country. He went on to say that the world's perception about India has definitely changed after the Covid-19 pandemic which, in turn, will provide a boost to Indian tourism. He believed that the number of foreign tourists in this country will double in 2024. Speaking on non-utilization of the allotted fund, he said that the Government of India provides fund to States with the condition that releasing the fund for the other schemes would be effective only on completion of the first scheme. He said that some States could not be provided fund because they have not completed either the '*Swadesh Darshan Scheme*' or the '*Prasad Scheme*'. He also added that extra fund for the Ministry will be requested for if the need arises. He said that 19 iconic sites have been identified through the Archaeological Survey of

India (ASI) where world class facilities would be provided. As regards to foreign tourists not comfortable with English and Hindi, he said that facility of Chinese language will also be used at those monuments' sites which are visited by more than 1 lakh tourists. He added that a website in all the languages of the country with the names of hotels, guest houses and public facilities available would also be launched shortly. Further, he said that constructive suggestions should be given in the meetings of Standing Committees to boost tourism. As far as guides are concerned, the Minister stated that Tourist Facilitator Course has been started in which more than five and a half thousand people have registered. As per the record of ASI, there are 3,772 registered monuments; however, after re-listing, there are more than 10,000 monuments in the country that need to be highlighted. He stated that the culture, art, archaeology and knowledge of India are huge attractions for tourists. At the same time, he emphasized that it is necessary to provide all the necessary facilities and amenities to meet the needs of the tourists. He informed that India was at 65th place in 2014 which has come up to 34th place in five years. Despite several difficulties and challenges, he believed that the target for first place would be achieved in 2024. In order to achieve the target, he asserted that the involvement and support of everyone is required instead of treating the Ministry as a separate entity.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2021: On 9 February 2021, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, and Minister of Civil Aviation and Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry moved motion for consideration of the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2021 to further amend the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011 for a period of three years from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2023. Shri Hardeep Singh Puri started his speech by clarifying that the Government had to take recourse to the route of Ordinances due to the cancellation of the Winter Session of Parliament in 2020. He further said that in order to avoid the process of sealings, demolitions, etc. the Ordinance had been enacted in the interim period. He informed that the population of Delhi in 1947 was 8 lakhs that went up to about 20 or 21 lakhs in the first Census in 1951 and further went up to 1.6 crores in the last Census conducted in 2011. He said that since Delhi is a cosmopolitan city, the population of Delhi would be close to 2 crores or even beyond in the next census. Exponential growth has led to a serious stretch on its resources, leading to a very vast gap between demand and supply. Speaking on the background of this law, he said that the Parliament enacted the Delhi Laws (Special Provisions)

Act to protect certain forms of encroachment and unauthorised development from punitive action, namely, demolition, sealing, displacement, etc. in 2006. These provisions were on previous occasions, extended through various Ordinances and Acts in 2007, 2009, 2014 and 2017. He said that the Government has followed the three-pronged approach to address the urbanisation needs of the people of Delhi. A total of 1.35 crore of its citizens will benefit from three schemes namely, 50 lakh people under the Pradhan Mantri Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi *Awas Adhikar Yojana* (PM-UDAY); 10 lakh people under *Jahan Jhuggi Wahan Makaan Yojna* under the PMAY (Urban); and 75 lakh people under land pooling system. He also informed that 3,82,449 registrations have been done, and both authorization slips and conveyance deeds have also been issued to 4,035 households. The DDA has also finalized the control norms which are expected to trigger redevelopment in these colonies. He further said that under the *In-Situ* Rehabilitation of JJ clusters, 7,500 EWS houses are under construction and some are at a very advanced stage of completion. He stated that the land pooled, under land pooling system is 6,938 hectares.

*Replying to the discussion,** Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Minister of State of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs thanked all the Members who participated in the discussion. The Minister explained and clarified why the Government had to take the route of Ordinance on it. Speaking on the Prime Minister's dream to provide a roof over every citizen by the year 2022, he said that the title of the house should be in the name of the lady of the house. According to the demand assessment taken when the *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana* started, a total of one crore twelve lakh homes would have to be built by the year 2022 under four verticals. Under Affordable Housing in Partnership, the State Government provides land under this vertical. Both the State Government and the Central Government provide Rs. 1.5 lakh each and the rest is borne by the beneficiary. He informed that most of the State Governments have implemented this scheme and out of the total demand assessments, 1.11 crore houses have already been sanctioned, 42 lakh units have already been handed over to the beneficiaries, and 72 lakh units are currently under construction. He further said that Delhi has taken recourse but in a very limited way to one of the verticals, the Credit-linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) where the eligible beneficiary gets 3 per cent interest subvention. Then, the Minister also mentioned about the Beneficiary-Led Individual House Construction. Speaking on the *In-situ* Slum Rehabilitation, he shared that the Modi Government through three schemes has ensured that work is underway to benefit 1.35 crore citizens out of the 2 crore citizens of Delhi, a figure expected in the next census. The Minister also assured that well before 2022, all the 1.12 crore homes will not only be sanctioned but a bulk of them would have already been received by the beneficiaries. Recalling the problems faced by the migrants during

* **Other Members who participated in the discussion were:** Sarvashri K.T.S Tulsi, M. Shanmugam, Subhas Chandra Bose Pilli, Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, Bikash Ranjan, Sanjay Singh, Ramji, Binoy Viswam, Dr. Anil Agrawal, Dr. Santanu Sen, Dr. Amar Patnaik, Dr. Banda Prakash and Dr. Ashok Bajpai.

the Covid-19 pandemic, he informed about the new scheme launched by the Government called the Affordable Rental Housing Complexes for migrant workers in Delhi. Speaking on Smart Cities, he explained that hundred Smart Cities were chosen through a process of selection. He said that allocation started in 2016 and the last allocation was in 2018. The total allocation provision for smart cities was for 5,151 projects with an outlay of two lakh five thousand crores of rupees. He informed that projects worth Rs. 1,79,000 crores had already been tendered, work orders for Rs. 1,40,000 crores had already been issued and projects worth Rs. 40,000 crores had been completed. Speaking about unauthorized colonies in Delhi, he said that about 8 to 10 lakh citizens were expected to register but in fact only 3 lakh eighty three thousand had registered. He requested the co-operation of everyone especially the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi to help expedite the process for completion. He also shared that in addition to recruiting very large number of people specifically for this purpose, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCDs) are taking steps to adopt measures to finalise norms, policy guidelines, feasible strategies for making orderly arrangements to deal with the problem of encroachment and unauthorized development. He informed that 1.35 crore people of Delhi living in unauthorized colonies will get the *Malikana Haque*. He also said that for those living in *jhuggi jhopri*, '*Jahan Jhuggi, Wahan Makaan*' is being done. He stated that Delhi will not just benefit from the improvement in the living condition of 1.35 crore people but Centre's Rs.20,000 crore Central Vista Project will also make Delhi one of the finest capital cities in the world.

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

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2020: On 16 March 2021, Dr. Harsh Vardhan, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare; the Minister of Science and Technology and the Minister of Earth Sciences moved the motion for consideration of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2020 to further amend the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971. The Minister briefly summarized the history of the Bill before consideration of the Bill by Members. He said that India was one of the first few countries in the world to legalize abortion in order to provide legal and safe abortion services to women who need to terminate a pregnancy due to certain therapeutic, eugenic or humanitarian ground. In September 1964, the Shantilal Shah Committee was formed to study the question of legalizing the abortion in the country. In 1966, the Shantilal Shah Committee gave their recommendations and the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act was enacted in 1971. The Act decriminalizes the abortion-seeker and offers protection to the medical practitioners, if performed under provisions of the Act. He

stated that in the last decade, 26 petitions in Supreme Court and more than 100 petitions in various State Courts in the country have been filed seeking permission for aborting pregnancies at gestational age beyond the present permissible limit on the grounds of foetal abnormalities or pregnancies due to sexual violence forced upon women. Keeping all this in view, he said that extensive consultation process with experts representing a range of stakeholders from the Central Ministries and Departments, State Governments, NGOs, academic institutions, professional bodies and associations like the Federation of Obstetric and Gynaecological Societies of India (FOGSI), Indian Medical Association, Indian Nursing Council, the legal professionals as well as the Law and Justice Ministry had been held. He also mentioned that the Bill had already been cleared by the Lok Sabha, Ethics Committee and also by a Group of Ministers with senior Ministers and many other female Ministers. He explained that the Bill is a step towards safety and well-being of women and will enlarge the ambit and access of women to safe and legal abortion without compromising on safety and quality of care. The proposal will also ensure dignity, autonomy, confidentiality and justice for women who need to terminate pregnancy. With the advancement in technology, the Minister stated that amendments to the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 are proposed with a view to increase the upper gestation limit for termination of pregnancy, especially for vulnerable women, like survivors of rape, victims of incest, minor girls or differently-abled women, and for pregnancies with substantial foetal abnormalities which are detected late in the pregnancy; and to strengthen access to comprehensive abortion care under strict conditions without compromising the service and quality of safe abortions on therapeutic, eugenic and humanitarian grounds. He pointed out a few salient features of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2020 such as requirement of opinion of one Registered Medical Practitioner for termination of pregnancy up to 20 weeks of gestation; two Registered Medical Practitioners for termination of pregnancy of 20 to 24 weeks of gestation; and for enhancing the upper gestation limit from 20 to 24 weeks for such categories of women as may be prescribed by rules in this behalf and non-applicability of provisions related to length of pregnancy in cases where the termination of pregnancy is necessitated by the diagnosis of any substantial foetal abnormalities diagnosed by the Medical Board. He further said that the Bill proposed to prescribe rules under the Act on mainly three issues: category of women who shall be eligible for an extended gestational period for termination of pregnancy of 20 to 24 weeks; norms for Registered Medical Practitioner whose opinion is required for termination of pregnancy at different gestational ages; and the power and functions of the Medical Boards.

Replying to the debate,* the Minister acknowledged the inputs and views provided by the Members. Regarding referring the Bill to a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha by some Members, he again explained that extensive consultation with all concerned stakeholders and experts had been done before drafting the bill. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 already legalizes abortion upto 20 weeks. He said that the provision in this amendment bill is to extend the period from 20 to 24 weeks for those women who are victims of sexual violence or women who are diagnosed late. In such cases, the opinion of two doctors is required to be extra safe. The Bill sets up state level Medical Boards to decide if a pregnancy may be terminated after 24 weeks in cases of substantial foetal abnormalities. Speaking about the rapid development of Health Sector in India, he stated the country has more than 10 lakh Asha Workers and 80,000 MBBS seats. The Minister also explained about several categories of the laws relating to abortion in the world. He stated that India falls under this category which permits abortion under a broad range of social and economic circumstances. He assured that the Bill will provide safe abortion services to those women seeking terminating of pregnancy under extraordinary circumstances.

The amendment moved by Shri Partap Singh Bajwa for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha was negatived. The motion for consideration of the Bill, was adopted. Clauses, etc., as amended, were adopted. The Bill, as amended, was passed.

C. QUESTIONS

During the Session, 11,200 notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions were received and out of them, 329 Questions were listed as Starred Questions and 3520 were listed as Unstarred Questions. The total number of Questions received in Hindi was 1,968.

Daily average of Questions: The list of Starred Questions for 9 March 2021 contained 14 Questions. Rest of the lists of Starred Questions contained 15 Questions each. All the lists of Unstarred Questions contained 160 Questions each.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: None received.

Short Notice Questions: 3 Short Notice Questions were received and out of them, none were admitted.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Jaswant Singh, Rasheed Masood, Keshubhai S. Patel, Bhagirathi Majhi, Kailash Narain Sarang,

* **Other Members who participated in the discussion were:** Sarvashri Ayodhya Rami Devi, Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, P. Wilson, Ashok Siddharth, Binoy Viswam, Sushil Kumar Gupta, Dr. Ameer Yajnik, Dr. Bhagwat Karad, Dr. Santanu Sen, Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Dr. Fauzia Khan, Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav, Shrimati Mamata Mohanta, Shrimati Sampatiya Uikey, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya, Shrimati Priyanka Chaturvedi and Shrimati Seema Dwivedi.

Motilal Vora, Madhavsinh Solanki, Kamal Morarka, B.S. Gnanadesikan, Ramji Lal, Mohinder Singh Lather, Mahendra Bahadur Singh, Vidya Sagar Nishad, Rama Jois, Satish Sharma, Shrimati Syeda Anwara Taimur, all former Members; Sarvashri Ram Vilas Paswan, Ahmed Patel, Abhay Bharadwaj, A. Mohammedjan, all sitting Members; His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of Kuwait; His Royal Highness Prince Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa, Prime Minister of Kingdom of Bahrain; Mr. Amadou Toumani Toure, former President of Mali; Mr. Mamadou Tandja, former President of Niger; His Excellency Mr. Ambrose Madvulo Dlamini, former Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Eswatini; and Shri S.P. Balasubrahmanyam, renowned playback singer and music director.

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

SESSIONAL REVIEW
STATE LEGISLATURES

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Eleventh Session of the Thirteenth Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly commenced on 26 February 2021 and was adjourned *sine die* on 20 March 2021. There were 16 sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: On 26 February 2021, the Governor, Shri Bandaru Dattaterya, addressed the Members of the State Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Business: During the Session, the following Five Bills were introduced, considered and passed:- (i) The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2021; (ii) The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2021; (iii) The Himachal Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2021; (iv) The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 2021; and (v) The Himachal Pradesh Loktantra Prahri Samman Bill, 2021.

Financial Business: On 6 March 2021, the Chief Minister who also holds the Finance Portfolio, Shri Jai Ram Thakur, presented the Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 2021-2022. Thirty-six Members participated in the discussion. The Chief Minister replied to the general discussion on the Budget. The discussion and voting on Demand for Grants was held for three days and the Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 2021-2022 was passed.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Mela Ram Saver, Ranjeet Singh, Chander Sen Thakur, Raghuraj, Tulsi Ram Sharma, Onkar Chand and Kumari Shyama Sharma, all former Members of the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Sujan Singh Pathania, sitting Member of the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly and Shri Ram Swaroop Sharma, sitting Member of the 17th Lok Sabha.

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Seventh Session of the Thirteenth Nagaland Legislative Assembly commenced on 12 February 2021 and was adjourned *sine die* on 19 February 2021. There were 5 sittings in all.

* Material contributed by the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

** Material contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Address by the Governor: On 12 February 2021, the Governor Shri R.N. Ravi, addressed the Members of the State Legislative Assembly. Shri Namri Nchang, Member of the Legislative Assembly, moved the Motion of Thanks. Shri H. Haying seconded the Motion. Twelve Members participated in the discussion and following the reply by the Chief Minister, Shri Neiphiu Rio, the motion was adopted after the voting.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following Six Bills were introduced, considered and passed:- (i) The Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2021; (ii) The Nagaland Goods and Services Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2020; (iii) The Nagaland Appropriation (No. I) Bill, 2021; (iv) The Nagaland Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 2021; (v) The Nagaland Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 2021; and (vi) The Nagaland Appropriation (No. IV) Bill, 2021.

Financial Business: On 18 February 2021, the Chief Minister and the Minister in-charge of Finance, Shri Neiphiu Rio presented the Budget for the year 2021-2022. The General discussion on the Budget for the year 2021-22 was initiated by Shri Imkong L. Imchen and eleven members participated in the discussion following the reply by the Chief Minister, Shri Neiphiu Rio.

Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants for the year 2021-22 was put to vote without discussion and passed.

On 18 February 2021, the Chief Minister also presented the Supplementary Demand for Grants for the year 2020-2021. A total of 45 Demands were put to vote and passed without discussion.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, former President of India; Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, sitting Member of Parliament; Shri Ashwani Kumar, former Governor of Nagaland; Shri C.M. Chang, sitting Member of the 13th Nagaland Legislative Assembly; Shri Tarun Gogoi, former Chief Minister of Assam; Shri Lungbe Meru, former Member of Nagaland Legislative Assembly; and Shri Temjen Toy, former Chief Secretary to the Government of Nagaland.

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APPENDIX – I

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

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	29.1.2021 to 25.3.2020
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	24
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	131 Hours 56 Minutes
4. TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/ FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	31 Hours 55 Minutes
5. HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS	48 Hours and 23 Minutes
6. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	06
(ii) Introduced	17
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha	05
(iv) Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ Recommendation and laid on the Table	02
(v) Discussed	18
(vi) Passed	18
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
(viii) Negatived	Nil
(ix) Part-discussed	Nil
(x) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	07
(xi) Pending at the end of the Session	10
7. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	142
(ii) Introduced	Nil
(iii) Discussed	Nil
(iv) Passed	Nil
(v) Withdrawn	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	01*
(viii) Pending at the end of the Session	142

* 1 part-discussed Bill at the end of the second Session

8. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	
(i) Notice received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Discussed	Nil
9. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	406
10. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	583
11. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
(i) Notice received	32
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Discussion held	01#
(iv) Part-discussed	01#
12. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	Nil
13. STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	52
14. ADJOURNMENT MOTION	
(i) Notice received	141
(ii) Brought before the House	Nil
(iii) Admitted	Nil
15. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED BY WAY OF CALLING ATTENTION	Nil
16. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	Nil
17. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	09

Calling Attention Converted to Discussion U/R 193

(ii) Admitted	09
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	01
18. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	11
(ii) Admitted	11
(iii) Moved & Discussed	11
(iv) Adopted	11
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
19. PRIVILEGES MOTIONS	
(i) Notice received	18
(ii) Brought before the House	09
(iii) Consent withheld by Speaker	Nil
(iv) Observation made by Speaker	02
20. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITOR PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	Nil
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION	Nil
22. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	440
(ii) Un-starred	5060
(iii) Short Notice Questions	Nil
(iv) Half-an-Hour discussions	Nil

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	4	4
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	-	2
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	5	1
iv)	Committee on Estimates	-	5
v)	Committee on Ethics	1	-
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	4	32
vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	-	-
viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	7	5
ix)	Committee on Petitions	4	10
x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	-	-
xi)	Committee of Privileges	3	1
xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	6	15
xiii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	-	9
xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	8	4
xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	3	-
xvi)	General Purposes Committee	-	-
xvii)	House Committee (a) Accommodation Sub-Committee (b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	1	-
xviii)	Library Committee	2	-
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	1	-

DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

i)	Committee on Agriculture	9	15
ii)	Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	4	14
iii)	Committee on Coal & Steel	5	12
iv)	Committee on Defence	6	14
v)	Committee on Energy	5	12
vi)	Committee on External Affairs	13	5
vii)	Committee on Finance	9	20
viii)	Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	8	8
ix)	Committee on Information Technology	13	13
x)	Committee on Labour	7	10
xi)	Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas	10	4
xii)	Committee on Railways	3	4
xiii)	Committee on Rural Development	6	9
xiv)	Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment	7	13
xv)	Committee on Urban Development	5	5
xvi)	Committee on Water Resources	5	6

APPENDIX II

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

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	20.1.2021 to 12.2.2021 & 8.3.2021 to 25.3.2021
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	23
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	104 Hours and 23 Minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	02
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	30
(ii)	Introduced	03
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	15
(iv)	Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	Nil
(v)	Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
(vi)	Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
(vii)	Referred to the Department-related Standing Committees	Nil
(viii)	Reported by Select Committee	Nil
(ix)	Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(x)	Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	Nil
(xi)	Discussed	19
(xii)	Passed	19
(xiii)	Withdrawn	Nil
(xiv)	Negatived	Nil
(xv)	Part-discussed	Nil
(xvi)	Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	07
(xvii)	Discussion postponed	Nil
(xviii)	Pending at the end of the Session	28

6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	88
(ii)	Introduced	Nil
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	Nil
(iv)	Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
(v)	Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(vi)	Discussed	Nil
(vii)	Withdrawn	Nil
(viii)	Passed	Nil
(ix)	Negatived	Nil
(x)	Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi)	Part-discussed	Nil
(xii)	Discussion postponed/adjourned/deferred/terminated	Nil
(xiii)	Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv)	Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv)	Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	01
(xvi)	Pending at the end of the Session	87
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of urgent public importance)	
(i)	Notices received	09
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Discussions held	Nil
8.	NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance)	
(i)	Statement made by Ministers	Nil
(ii)	Half-an-hour discussions held	Nil
9.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	04
(ii)	Admitted	04
(iii)	Moved	02
(iv)	Adopted	Nil

	(v) Negatived	02
	(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
10.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	Nil
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
11.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION	
	(i) Received	63
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Discussed	Nil
	(iv) Withdrawn	Nil
	(vi) Negatived	Nil
	(vii) Adopted	Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
	(viii) Discussion Postponed	Nil
12.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	Nil
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Moved & discussed	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Part-discussed	Nil
13.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
	(i) Received	Nil
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Part-discussed	Nil
	(vi) Negatived	Nil
	(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
14.	MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
	(i) Received	Nil

(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Moved	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	Nil
(v)	Negatived	Nil
(vi)	Withdrawn	Nil
(vii)	Part-discussed	Nil
(viii)	Lapsed	Nil
15.	NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY.	Nil
16.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	Nil
17.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	Nil
18.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	Nil
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	Nil
20.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i)	Starred	329
(ii)	Unstarred	3520
(iii)	Short-Notice Questions	Nil
21.	DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	
(i)	Ministry of Jal Shakti;	
(ii)	Ministry of Railways;	
(iii)	Ministry of Tourism	

22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Name of Committee	No. of Meetings held between 1 st January to 31 st March 2021	No. of Reports presented during 253 rd Session of the Rajya Sabha
(i) Business Advisory Committee	05	Nil
(ii) Committee of Privileges	01	02
(iii) Committee on Ethics	Nil	Nil
(iv) Committee on Government Assurances	01	01
(v) Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	Nil	Nil

(vi)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	03	01
(vii)	Committee on Petitions	03	01
(viii)	Committee on Provision of Computer Equipment to Members of Rajya Sabha	01	Nil
(ix)	Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	02	03
(xi)	General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
(xii)	House Committee	Nil	Nil

DEPARTMENT RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

(i)	Commerce	04	06
(ii)	Health and Family Welfare	08	09
(iii)	Home Affairs	07	07
(iv)	Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports	09	09
(v)	Industry	05	08
(vi)	Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	06	02
(vii)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	06	15
(viii)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	09	12

23. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE 13

24. PETITIONS PRESENTED Nil

25. NAMES OF NEW MEMBER SWORN IN

Sl. No.	Name of Members Sworn	Party Affiliation	Date on which Sworn
1.	Shri Subrata Bakshi	AITC	08.02.2021
2.	Shri Biswajit Daimary	BJP	08.03.2021
3.	Shri Dineshchandra Jemalbai Anavadiya	BJP	08.03.2021
4.	Shri Rambhai Harjibhai Mokariya	BJP	08.03.2021

26. OBITUARY REFERENCES

Sl. No.	Name	Date of Obituary	Sitting Member/Ex-Member
1.	Shri Jaswant Singh		ex-Member
2.	Shri Rasheed Masood		ex-Member
3.	Shri Keshubhai S. Patel		ex-Member
4.	Shri Bhagirathi Majhi		ex-Member
5.	Shri Kailash Narain Sarang		ex-Member
6.	Shri Motilal Vora		ex-Member

7.	Shri Madhavsinh Solanki	ex-Member
8.	Shri Kamal Morarka	ex-Member
9.	Shri B.S. Gnanadesikan	ex-Member
10.	Shri Ramji Lal	ex-Member
11.	Shri Mohinder Singh Lather	ex-Member
12.	Shri Mahendra Bahadur Singh	ex-Member
13.	Shri Vidya Sagar Nishad	ex-Member
14.	Shri Rama Jois	ex-Member
15.	Shri Satish Sharma	ex-Member
16.	Smt. Syeda Anwara Taimur	ex-Member
17.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	Sitting Member
18.	Shri Ahmed Patel	Sitting Member
19.	Shri Abhay Bharadwaj	Sitting Member
20.	Shri A. Mohammedjan	Sitting Member
21.	Shri S.P. Balasubrahmanyam	Renowned Playback Singer and Music Director
22.	Mr. Amadou Toumani Toure	Former President of Mali
23.	Mr. Mamadou Tandja	Former President of Niger
24.	His Excellency Mr. Ambrose Madvulo Dlamini	Former Prime Minister of Kingdom of Eswatini
25.	His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah	Amir of Kuwait
26.	His Royal Highness Prince Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa	Prime Minister of Kingdom of Bahrain

APPENDIX III
STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2021

Legislatures	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills [Introduced (passed)]	Private Bills [Introduced (passed)]	Starred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Unstarred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Short Notice Questions [Received (admitted)]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar L.A.	19.2.2021 to 24.3.2021	22	14(13)	-	3724(3075)	(463)	210(78)
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.	22.2.2021 to 9.3.2021	12	4(4)	-	1539(1238)	1365(1136)	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	1.3.2021 to 1.4.2021	28	16(16)	4	8527(6099)	516(437)	10(1)
Haryana L.A.	5.3.2021 to 18.3.2021	11	15(14)	-	404(352)	235(212)	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	26.2.2021 to 20.3.2021	16	5(5)	-	769(530)	311(218)	-
Jharkhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.A.	28.1.2021 to 5.2.2021 & 4.3.2021 to 24.3.2021	20	25(24)	-	330(330)	3991(3991)	-
Karnataka L.C.	28.1.2021 to 9.2.2021 & 4.3.2021 to 24.3.2021	22	24(24)	-	2449(285)	967(3311)	-
Kerala L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	22.2.2021 to 16.3.2021	13	24(24)	-	3461(3194)	3239(3022)	-
Maharashtra L.A.	1.3.2021 to 10.3.2021	10	6(6)	11	6686(348)	84(37)	-
Maharashtra L.C.	1.3.2021 to 10.3.2021	10	(6)	1	2053(1912)	1(1)	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

Manipur L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	12.2.2021 to 19.2.2021	5	6(6)	-	7(7)	4(4)	-
Odisha L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab L.A.	1.3.2021 to 10.3.2021	8	21(21)	-	445(308)	60(46)	-
Rajasthan L.A.	10.2.2021 to 19.3.2021	20	10(5)	-	3702(3583)	4324(4185)	-
Sikkim L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.A.	15.3.2021 to 26.3.2021	9	4(4)	-	221(115)	(54)	2(2)
Telangana L.C.	15.3.2021 to 26.3.2021	5	(4)	-	120(104)	(1)	-
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	18.2.2021 to 31.3.2021	10	18(18)	-	1312(537)	1707(1556)	192(27)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	18.2.2021 to 4.3.2021	10	21(20)	-	602(580)	194(187)	69(69)
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	7.2.2021 to 8.2.2021	5	7(7)	-	-	-	-
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.	8.3.2021 to 12.3.2021	5	2(2)	-	-	-	-
Puducherry L.A.	18.1.2021 to 18.1.2021	1	1(1)	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

**COMMITTEES AT WORK/ NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2021**

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
State/ Union Territory	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar L.A.	1	7(15)	7	8	1	12(1)	6	7	6	1	8	9	13(2)	1	-	9 ^{1(a)}
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.	1(1)	1(3)	1	3	-	1(4)	1(3)	-	-	-	-	-	3(15)	-	-	1(3) ^(b)
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	2(2)	1(2)	-	5(4)	-	3(4)	-	2(1)	5(3)	-	1	-	4	-	-	6(3) ^(c)
Haryana L.A.	2(2)	8(1)	14(1)	-	6	15(1)	16(1)	16(1)	9(1)	-	1(1)	-	11(1)	3(1)	-	33(3) ^(d)
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	3(3)	-	-	-	2	10(7)	3(1)	-	7(6)	-	1	-	9(20)	-	-	28(29) ^(e)
Jharkhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.A.	3	7(2)	4	-	6	4	6(1)	6	8	-	4	1	5	2	-	20(1) ^(f)
Karnataka L.C.	3	5	5(1)	1	5(1)	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	14 ^(g)
Kerala L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	2(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
State/ Union Territory	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Maharashtra L.A.	2	7(1)	-	-	3	6	-	6	9(2)	-	-	-	5	1	-	28(8) ^(h)
Maharashtra L.C.	1	8(1)	2	1	-	6	-	6	9(2)	-	-	-	5	-	-	28(8) ⁽ⁱ⁾
Manipur L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	1	(2)	-	-	-	1(15)	1(4)	-	2(3)	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-
Odisha L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab L.A.	1(1)	2(1)	8	-	9	1(1)	5(1)	7(1)	9(1)	-	2	6	7(4)	-	-	21(3) ⁽ⁱ⁾
Rajasthan L.A.	4(4)	9(2)	9	-	8	9(2)	5(1)	16	12	-	-	7	10(30)	-	-	39 ^(k)
Sikkim L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.A.	1(1)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.C.	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	6(6)	8(1)	3(12)	-	-	8	4(3)	8(2)	7	-	-	-	13(7)	-	6	13(13) ^(l)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	3	3	3(1)	-	5(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	55(4) ^(m)
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	3(3)	3	4	-	6(1)	5(2)	2	-	4	-	3	3	5(4)	-	-	113 ⁽ⁿ⁾
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi L.A.	1(1)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	10(4) ^(o)

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

Puducherry L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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- (a) Question and Calling Attention Committee-7, Zila Parishad & Panchayati Raj Committee-8, Nivedan Committee-8, Internal Resource Committee-8, Women & Child Welfare Committee-7, Agricultural Development Industries Committee-7, Tourism Development Committee-7, Zero Hour Committee-8, Ethics Committee-8, Bihar Heritage Development Committee-8, Minority Welfare Committee-8 and Environment Conservation and Pollution Control Committee-7
- (b) Committee relating to the Exam. of the Papers Laid on the Table-1(3)
- (c) Panchayati Raj Committee-3(1), Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-1 Papers Laid on the Table Committee-1 and Absence of Members Committee-1(2)
- (d) Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-11(1), Subject Committee on Public Health, Irrigation, Power and Public Works (B&R)-13(1) and Subject Committee on Education, Technical Education, Vocational Education, Medical Education and Health Services-9(1)
- (e) Welfare Committee-10(9), Public Administration Committee-5(4), Human Development Committee-6(7), General Development Committee-2(5) and Rural Planning Committee-5(4)
- (f) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-5, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-4, Committee on Backward Classes and Minorities-6 and Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-5(1)
- (g) Special House Committee (Club)-6, Special House Committee (RDPR)-5, Special House Committee- Regarding Proceedings of the House-1 and Ganga Kalyana House Committee-2
- (h) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT)-3, Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-4, Committee on Panchayati Raj-9(8), Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women and Children-1, Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-6, Committee on Minority Welfare-2, Committee on Inspection of Private Charity Hospitals-1 and Marathi Language Committee-2
- (i) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT)-3, Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-4, Committee on Panchayati Raj-9(8), Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women and Children-1, Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-6, Committee on Minority Welfare-2, Committee on Inspection of Private Charity Hospitals-1 and Marathi Language Committee-2
- (j) Committee on Papers Laid/ to be Laid on the Table of the House-4, Committee on Questions & References-7(1), Committee on Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Insitutions-8(2) and Committee of the House regarding Shri Dashmesh Link Canal-2

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

- (k) Women & Child Welfare Committee-4, Question & Reference Committee-9, Committee on Welfare of Backward Class-4, Committee on Welfare of Minorities-8, Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institution-5, Committee on Environment-5, and Committee on Ethics-4
- (l) Committee Relating to Examination of Audit Reports of the Local Bodies of the State-8 and Panchayati Raj Committee-5(13)
- (m) Committee on Question & Reference-3, Committee on Financial & Administrative Delay-2(1), Committee on Parliamentary Study-3, Committee on Enquiry of Housing Complaints of U.P. Legislature-3(1), Parliamentary & Social Welfare Committee-13, Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchayats & Municipal Corporation-6(1), Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-3(1), Committee on Regulation Review-3, Divine Disaster Management Investigation Committee-9, Committee on Commercialization of Education-2, Legislative Empowerment Committee-4, Committee on Prevention of Health Problems of Life due to the Adulteration of Food Items and the Practice of Counterfeit Drugs-4
- (n) Committee on Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa-4, Committee on Local Fund Accounts-4, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-4, Committee on Entitlements of Members-4, Committee on Reforms and Functioning of the Committee System-4, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing and Food Processing Industries & Horticulture-3, Standing Committee on Industry, Commerce and Enterprises-4, Standing Committee on Fisheries and Animal Resource Development-3, 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-5, Standing Committee on Food & Supplies-3, Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare-3, 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-3, Standing Committee on Information Technology and Technical Education-4, Standing Committee on Self Help Group and Self Employment-3, Standing Committee on Women & Child Development and Social Welfare-4, Standing Committee on Transport-3, Standing Committee on Backward Classes Welfare-3, Standing Committee on Minority Affairs-3, Standing Committee on Land and Land Reforms-2, and Standing Committee on Co-operation & Consumer Affairs-3
- (o) Committee on Environment-1, Department Related Standing Committee on Development-2, Department Related Standing Committee on Finance and Transport-1, Department Related Standing Committee on Welfare-2, Committee on Welfare of Minorities-1(1), Committee on Peace & Harmony-1, Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-1(2) and Department Related Standing Committee on Administrative Matters-1(1).

Joint/Select Committees:

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 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2021**

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1.	The Major Port Authorities Bill, 2021	17.2.2021
2.	The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2021	25.2.2021
3.	The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2021	11.3.2021
4.	The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2021	12.3.2021
5.	The Appropriation Bill, 2021	25.3.2021
6.	The Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2021	25.3.2021
7.	The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2021	25.3.2021
8.	The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2021	25.3.2021
9.	The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2021	25.3.2021
10.	The Puducherry Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2021	25.3.2021
11.	The Puducherry Appropriation Bill, 2021	25.3.2021
12.	The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, 2021	25.3.2021
13.	The Finance Bill, 2021	28.3.2021
14.	The National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions Bill, 2021	28.3.2021
15.	The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2021	28.3.2021
16.	The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2021	28.3.2021
17.	The National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development Bill, 2021	28.3.2021
18.	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2021	13.4.2021

APPENDIX-V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2021

BIHAR

1. *Bihar Viniyog Vidheyak, 2021*
2. *Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-2) Vidheyak, 2021*
3. *Bihar Lokayukta (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
4. *Bihar Karadhan Vivadon ka Samadhan Vidheyak, 2021*
5. *Bihar Viniyog Adhikayi Vyay (1984-85) Vidheyak, 2021*
6. *Bihar Nagarpalika (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
7. *Bihar Civil Nyayalaya Vidheyak, 2021*
8. *Bihar Vishesh Sashastra Police Vidheyak, 2021*
9. *Bihar Rajkoshiya Uttardayitva evam Budget Prabandhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
10. *Bihar Rajya Uchchar Shiksha Parishad (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
11. *Bihar Rajya Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
12. *Patna Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
13. *Bihar Rajya Vishwavidyalaya Seva Aayog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
14. *Bihar Panchayat Raj (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*

CHHATTISGARH

15. *Chhattisgarh Viniyog (Kramank-1) Vidheyak, 2021*
16. *Bandi (Chhattisgarh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
17. *Chhattisgarh Viniyog (Kramank-2) Vidheyak, 2021*
18. *Chhattisgarh Vidyut Shulk (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*

DELHI

1. The Delhi Appropriation (No.I) Bill, 2021
2. The Delhi Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2021

GUJARAT

1. The Gujarat Fiscal Responsibility (Amendment) Bill, 2021
2. The Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University (Amendment) Bill, 2021
3. The Gujarat Fire Prevention and Life Safety Measures (Amendment) Bill, 2021
4. The Gujarat (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2021
5. The Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 2021
6. The Gujarat Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 2021
7. The Gujarat State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments (Amendment) Bill, 2021
8. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2021
9. The Gujarat Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2021
10. The Gujarat Private Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2021
11. The Gujarat Professional Medical Educational Colleges or Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Fixation of Fees) (Amendment) Bill, 2021
12. The Gujarat Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 2021
13. The Gujarat Freedom of Religion (Amendment) Bill, 2021
14. The Gujarat Ayurved University Bill, 2021
15. The Gujarat Prohibition of Transfer of Immovable Property and Provision for Protection of Tenants from Eviction from Premises in the Disturbed Areas (Amendment) Bill, 2021
16. The Gujarat Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2021

HARYANA

1. The Haryana Rural Development (Amendment) Bill, 2021
2. The Haryana Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2021
3. The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2021
4. The Haryana Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2021
5. The Haryana Development and Regulation of Urban Areas (Amendment) Bill, 2021
6. The Haryana Enterprises Promotion (Amendment) Bill, 2021
7. The Haryana *Yog Aayog* Bill, 2021

8. The Haryana Short Titles Amendment Bill, 2021
9. The Haryana Recovery of Damages to Property During Disturbance to Public Order Bill, 2021
10. The Haryana Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2021
11. The Punjab Labour Welfare Fund (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2021
12. The Haryana Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2021
13. The Sports University of Haryana Bill, 2021
14. The Haryana Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 2021

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2021
2. The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2021
3. The Himachal Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2021
4. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 2021
5. The Himachal Pradesh *Loktantra Prahri Samman* Bill, 2021

KARNATAKA

1. Sri Jagadhguru Murugarajendra University Bill, 2020
2. Vidya Shilp University Bill, 2020
3. The Atria University Bill, 2020
4. The Karnataka Protection of Interest of Depositors in Financial Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2020
5. The Karnataka Lokayukta (Third Amendment) Bill, 2020
6. The Karnataka Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Bill, 2020
7. The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020
8. The University of Horticulture Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2020
9. The Karnataka Municipalities and Certain Other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2021
10. The Karnataka Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2021
11. St. Joseph's University Bill, 2021
12. The New Horizon University Bill, 2021

13. The Bengaluru Dr. B.R. Ambedkar School of Economics University (Amendment) Bill, 2021
14. The Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2021
15. The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020
16. The Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Bill, 2020
17. The Karnataka Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2021
18. The Karnataka Societies Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2021
19. The Karnataka Money Lenders (Amendment) Bill, 2021
20. The Karnataka Krishna Basin Development Authority (Repeal) Bill, 2021
21. The Karnataka Appropriation Bill, 2021
22. The Karnataka Maritime Board (Amendment) Bill, 2021
23. The Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility (Amendment) Bill, 2021
24. The Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurements (Amendment) Bill, 2021
25. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 2021

MADHYA PRADESH

1. *Civil Prakriya Samhita (Madhya Pradesh) Vidheyak, 2020*
2. *Madhya Pradesh Dharmik Swatantrata Vidheyak, 2021*
3. *Madhya Pradesh Nagar Palik Vidhi (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
4. *Madhya Pradesh Nagar Palik Vidhi (Tritiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
5. *Madhya Pradesh VAT (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
6. *Madhya Pradesh Motor Spirit (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
7. *Madhya Pradesh High Speed Diesel Upkar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
8. *Madhya Pradesh Karadhan Adhinyamo ki Purani Raashi ka Samadhan Vidheyak, 2021*
9. *Madhya Pradesh Boj (Mukt) Vishwavidyalaya Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2021*
10. *Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Samajik Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
11. *Pandit S.N. Shukla Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*

12. *Madhya Pradesh Niji Vishwavidyalaya (Sthapana evam Sanchalan) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2021*
13. *Madhya Pradesh Lok Sewaon ke Pradan ki Guarantee (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
14. *Madhya Pradesh Sinchayi Prabandhan me Krishkon ki Bhagidari (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
15. *Madhya Pradesh Civil Nyayalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
16. *Madhya Pradesh Rajya Pichhada Varg Aayog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
17. *Madhya Pradesh Viniyog Vidheyak, 2021*
18. *Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank-2) Vidheyak, 2021*
19. *Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank-3) Vidheyak, 2021*
20. *Madhya Pradesh Vitta Vidheyak, 2021*
21. *Dand Vidhi (Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
22. *Madhya Pradesh Sahkari Society (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
23. *Madhya Pradesh Viniyog Adhinyam (Nirsan) Vidheyak, 2021*
24. *Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan Adhinyamo ka Nirsan Vidheyak, 2021*

MAHARASHTRA

1. The Maharashtra Stamp (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2021
2. The Maharashtra Gunthewari Developments (Regularisation, Upgradation and Control) (Amendment) Bill, 2021
3. The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2021
4. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2021
5. The Maharashtra State Skill University Bill, 2021
6. The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2021

NAGALAND

1. The Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2021
2. The Nagaland Goods and Services Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2020

3. The Nagaland Appropriation (No. I) Bill, 2021
4. The Nagaland Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 2021
5. The Nagaland Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 2021
6. The Nagaland Appropriation (No. IV) Bill, 2021

PUNJAB

1. The Amity University, Punjab Bill, 2021
2. The Indian Partnership (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2021
3. The Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion (Amendment) Bill, 2021
4. The Punjab Appropriation Bill, 2021
5. The Prisons (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2021
6. The Punjab Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2021
7. The Punjab Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2021
8. The Punjab Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2021
9. The Punjab Infrastructure (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2021
10. The Punjab Education (Posting of Teachers in Disadvantageous Area) Bill, 2021
11. The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2021
12. The Punjab School Education Board (Amendment) Bill, 2021
13. The Punjab Apartment Ownership (Amendment) Bill, 2021
14. The Punjab Regional and Town Planning and Development (Amendment) Bill, 2021
15. The Punjab Apartment and Property Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2021
16. The Punjab Anti Red Tape Bill, 2021
17. The Sardar Beant Singh State University Bill, 2021
18. The Shaheed Bhagat Singh State University Bill, 2021
19. The Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2021
20. The Punjab Abadi Deh (Record of Rights) Bill, 2021
21. The Punjab Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 2021

RAJASTHAN

1. The Rajasthan Appropriation (No. I) Bill, 2021
2. The Rajasthan Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 2021
3. The Rajasthan Finance Bill, 2021
4. The Rajasthan Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2021
5. The Rajasthan Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2021

TELANGANA

1. The Telangana Public Employment (Regulation and Superannuation) (Amendment) Bill, 2021
2. The Telangana Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 2021
3. The Telangana Appropriation Bill, 2021
4. The Telangana Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 2021

UTTAR PRADESH

1. The Uttar Pradesh Education Services Tribunal Bill, 2021
2. The Uttar Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2021
3. The Uttar Pradesh Ground Water (Management and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2021
4. The Societies Registration (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2021
5. The Uttar Pradesh State Sports University Bill, 2021
6. The Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) (Amendment) Bill, 2021
7. The State AYUSH University, Uttar Pradesh (Amendment) Bill, 2021
8. The Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2021
9. The Uttar Pradesh Qualifying Service for Pension and Validation Bill, 2021
10. The Uttar Pradesh Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Bill, 2021
11. The Uttar Pradesh Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teacher's Cadre) Bill, 2021
12. The Uttar Pradesh Recovery of Damages to Public and Private Property Bill, 2020

13. The Uttar Pradesh Control of Goondas (Amendment) Bill, 2021
14. The Uttar Pradesh Public Services (Reservation for Economically Weaker Section) (Amendment) Bill, 2021
15. The Uttar Pradesh Sheera Niyamtran (Sanshodhan) Bill, 2021
16. The Uttar Pradesh Fundamental Rule-56 (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2021
17. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriating Bill, 2021
18. The Uttar Pradesh Repealing Bill, 2021

WEST BENGAL

1. The West Bengal Krishi Vishwavidyalaya Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2021
2. The West Bengal Court-Fees (Amendment) Bill, 2021
3. The West Bengal Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2021
4. The West Bengal Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2021
5. The West Bengal Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2021
6. The West Bengal Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 2021
7. The West Bengal Official Language (Amendment) Bill, 2021
8. The Jhaargram University (Amendment) Bill, 2021

APPENDIX-VI

**ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND
STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD
1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2021**

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

1.	The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	07.01.2021	29.01.2021	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
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BIHAR

1.	The Bihar State Higher Education Council (Amendment-2) Ordinance, 2020	04.01.2020	19.02.2021	--	--
2.	The Bihar Settlement of Taxation Disputes (Second) Ordinance, 2020	01.01.2021	19.02.2021	--	--

GUJARAT

1.	The Gujarat Fiscal Responsibility (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	12.01.2021	03.03.2021	03.03.2021	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	18.01.2021	03.03.2021	03.03.2021	Replaced by Legislation

3.	The Gujarat Fire Prevention and Life Safety Measures (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	22.01.2021	03.03.2021	03.03.2021	Replaced by Legislation
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MAHARASHTRA

1.	The Maharashtra Stamp (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 2021	22.02.2021	01.03.2021	12.04.2021	Replaced by Legislation
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UTTAR PRADESH

1.	The Uttar Pradesh Qualifying Service for Pension and Validation Ordinance, 2020	21.10.2020	18.02.2021	--	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Uttar Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	4.11.2020	18.02.2021	--	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Ordinance, 2020	27.11.2020	18.02.2021	--	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	28.12.2020	18.02.2021	--	Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	31.12.2020	18.02.2021	--	Replaced by Legislation
6.	The State AYUSH University, Uttar Pradesh (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	9.01.2021	18.02.2021	--	Replaced by Legislation
7.	The Uttar Pradesh Regulation of Urban Premises Tenancy Ordinance, 2021	09.01.2021	18.02.2021	01.04.2021	--

APPENDIX VII
A. PARTY POSITION IN 17TH LOK SABHA (STATE/UT-WISE) (AS ON 31.03.2021)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Seats	BJP	INC	DMK	AITC	YSRCP	SS	JD(U)	BJD	BSP	TRS	LJSP	NCP	SP	CPI(M)	IUML	JKNC	TDP	AD(S)	AIMEIM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	-	-	-	-	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	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir \$	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	14	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	28	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	20	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29	27	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	48	23	1	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16.	Manipur	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	21	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	13	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	25	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	39	-	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	300*	51	24	22	21	18	16	12	10	9	6	5	5	3	2	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	J(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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir §	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
12.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	27	1
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	19	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	1
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	48	-
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
21.	Punjab	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	25	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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
33.	Daman & Diu #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
34.	NCT of Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	TOTAL	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	536	7

§ 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 13 MAY 2021)

Sl. No.	State/ Union	Seats	INC	BJP	SP	CPI(M)	JD(U)	AIADMK	BSP	CPI	*Others	IND.	Total	Vacancies
	Territory													
	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 ^(a)	-	11	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.	Assam	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(b)	1	6	1
4.	Bihar	16	1	4	-	-	5	-	-	-	5 ^(c)	-	15	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
6.	Goa	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7.	Gujarat	11	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	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	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	10 ⁽ⁿ⁾	-	15	3
24.	Telangana	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 ^(o)	-	7	-
25.	Tripura	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
26.	Uttarakhand	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31	1	22	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	31	-
28.	West Bengal	16	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	11 ^(p)	-	14	2
Union Territories														
29.	The NCT of Delhi	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 ^(q)	-	3	-
30.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 ^(r)	-	-	4
31.	Puducherry	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Nominated	12	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	2

TOTAL	245	35	93	5	6	5	6	3	1	72	5	231	14
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Others

(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

- (a) TDP-1, YSRCP-6
- (b) AGP-1
- (c) RJD-5
- (d) JMM-1
- (e) JD(S)-1
- (f) IUML-1, LJD-1
- (g) NCP-4, SS-3, RPI(A)-1
- (h) NPP-1
- (i) MNF-1
- (j) NPF-1
- (k) BJD-9
- (l) SAD-3
- (m) SDF-1
- (n) DMK-7, MDMK-1, PMK-1, TMC(M)-1
- (o) TRS-7
- (p) AITC-11
- (q) AAP-3

C. PARTY POSITION IN THE STATE/ UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar L.A.	243	19	74	2	2	-	-	44	-	100 ^(a)	1	242	1
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.#	91	70	14	-	-	-	2	-	-	4 ^(b)	-	90	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	182	65	111	-	-	1	-	-	-	2 ^(c)	1	180	2
Haryana L.A.	90	30	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 ^(d)	7	88	2
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	68	20	44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	67	1
Jharkhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

Information as received from State/Union Territory Legislature

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Karnataka L.A.	225	67	118	-	-	-	1	-	32	2 ^(e)	2	222	3
Karnataka L.C.	75	29	32	-	-	-	-	-	12	1 ^(f)	1	75	-
Kerala L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	231	96	126	-	-	-	2	-	-	1 ^(g)	4	230	1
Maharashtra L.A.#	289	43	106	1	-	53	-	-	-	71 ^(h)	13	287	1
Maharashtra L.C.	78	10	23	-	-	11	-	-	-	17 ⁽ⁱ⁾	5	66	12
Manipur L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	60	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 ^(j)	2	59	1
Odisha L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab L.A.	117	80	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 ^(k)	-	117	-
Rajasthan L.A.	200	104	71	2	-	-	-	-	-	6 ^(l)	13	196	4

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

Information as received from State/Union Territory Legislature

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sikkim L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.A.	120	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	110 ^(m)	1	119	1
Telangana L.C.	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38 ⁽ⁿ⁾	3	40	-
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	404	7	310	-	-	-	18	-	-	65 ^(o)	3	403	1
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	100	1	33	-	-	-	6	-	-	57 ^(p)	1	98	2
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	295	30	6	21	1	-	-	-	-	204 ^(q)	-	262	33
UNION TERRITORIES													
Delhi L.A.	70	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	62 ^(r)	-	-	70
Puducherry L.A.	33	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 ^(s)	1	26	7

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

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

- d) Speaker-1, Jannayak Janta Party-10, and Haryana Lokhit Party-1
- e) Speaker-1 and Nominated Member-1
- f) Chairman-1
- g) Samajwadi Party-1
- h) Shivsena Party-56, Peasant's and Workers Party-1, Bahujan Vikas Aghadi-3, All India Majalis-A-Ittehadul Muslimin-2, Prahar Janshakti Party-2, Maharashtra Navnirman Sena-1, Samajwadi Party-2, Rashtriya Samaj Party-1, Swabhiman Party-1, Jansuraj Shakti Party-1 and Krantikari Shatkari Party-1
- i) Shivsena-14, Lokbharti-1, Peasants and Workers Party of India-1 and Rashtriya Samaj Paksha-1
- j) Naga People's Front-25 and Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party-20
- k) Aam Aadmi Party-19, Shiromani Akali Dal-14 and Lok Insaaf Party-2
- l) Rashtriya Loktantrik Party-3, Bhartiya Tribal Party-2 and Rashtriya Lok Dal-1
- m) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-99, All India Majlis e Ittehadul Muslimeen-7, Telugu Desam Party-2, All India Forward Block-1 and Nominated-1
- n) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-28, All India Majlis e Ittehadul Muslimeen-2 and Nominated-6
- o) 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
- p) Samajwadi Party-51, Apna Dal (S)-1, Shikshak Dal (Non-Political)-2 and Independent Group-3
- q) All India Trinamool Congress-196, Gorkha Janmukti Morcha-2, Revolutionary Socialist Party-3, All India Forward Bloc-2 and Nominated-1
- r) Aam Aadmi Party-62
- s) All India N.R. Congress-7, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-4, Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-2 and Others-3