



# The Journal of Parliamentary Information

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI  
INDIA

**The Journal  
of  
Parliamentary  
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**ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE HON'BLE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA AT THE  
FIFTH WORLD CONFERENCE OF SPEAKERS OF PARLIAMENT, VIENNA,  
AUSTRIA ON 7 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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The World Conferences of Speakers of Parliament are held every five years since the year 2000. The First World Conference of Presiding Officers of National Parliaments was held at the UN Headquarters in New York in August 2000 prior to the Millennium Summit that adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Second, Third and Fourth Conferences were held in 2005, 2010 and 2015, respectively. The Fourth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament was held in August-September 2015, just prior to the adoption of the SDGs by the UN Member countries on 25 September 2015. In the wake of Covid-19 pandemic, a virtual segment of the Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament (5WCSP) was held in August 2020, and the in-person Conference was held in Vienna, Austria on 7-8 September 2021.

The overall theme of the 5WCSP is *“Parliamentary leadership for more effective multilateralism that delivers peace and sustainable development for the people and planet”*. The First Global Parliamentary Summit on Countering Terrorism was also held immediately after the 5WCSP on 9 September 2021. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Om Birla, Hon’ble Speaker, Lok Sabha accompanied by Shri Harivansh, Hon’ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha; and Shri Utpal Kumar Singh, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha participated in the above events. Hon’ble Speaker, Shri Om Birla addressed the distinguished gathering on the Motion-II of the Conference on the theme - *‘The global response to the COVID-19 pandemic challenges multilateralism’s ability to deliver for the people’*.

Text of the Address is reproduced below:

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Hon. Chairperson and Delegates,

Covid-19 pandemic has the entire world in its grips today. At present, combating the Covid-19 pandemic is the highest priority on the global agenda. All countries have taken requisite measures to mitigate the impact of Covid -19 pandemic.

However, Covid has taught us that no country, regardless of how powerful it is, can deal with this challenge alone. We will have to learn from each other and also share our best

practices. This crisis has made us aware of global inter-dependence and shown us the way of developmental policies based on multilateralism and mutual cooperation.

Friends, India considers the entire world to be one family in consonance with the age-old maxim of '*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*'. Multilateralism is an integral part of our culture, our values and our philosophy. Hence, right from the beginning, India has remained committed to sharing its experiences, expertise and resources with the global community in the fight against this pandemic.

India has adopted the containment strategy of 'Test, Track, Isolate and Treat' to deal with this calamity with the collaboration of all the State Governments, all the democratic institutions and all sections of the society in the country. To tackle the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Indian government has launched the world's largest free-of-cost vaccination drive. The number of Covid-19 vaccine doses administered in the country has crossed 700 million. India has set a world record of administering 13 million vaccine doses in one day. Also, the government has provided economic relief packages to put the economy back on track and address the problem of unemployment.

Experience of the pandemic shows that there is a need to build more comprehensive and resilient public healthcare systems. Also, sustained and concerted efforts on part of all countries are needed for creation of more job opportunities and for global economic recovery.

Friends, this pandemic has not yet come to an end. More dreadful variants of this virus are expected in coming days. Hence, we have to be ready for collective action and mutual cooperation to combat the pandemic and mobilise resources for a humanitarian response based on multilateralism.

Parliaments of all the democratic countries and elected public representatives will play a crucial role in all such efforts. In any democratic system, the public representatives connect with the people at the grassroots level and act as a bridge between the people and the government. Hence, on this occasion today, I would like to call upon the Presiding Officers of the Parliaments across the world to play a proactive role in formulating a concrete action plan that puts people at the centre of the response to achieve more equitable and resilient outcomes for all and Parliaments will have to play a constructive role in ensuring its effective implementation.

Thank you.

**ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE HON'BLE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA AT THE 81<sup>ST</sup>  
ALL INDIA PRESIDING OFFICERS CONFERENCE (AIPOC) HELD VIRTUALLY  
ON 15 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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The All India Presiding Officers' Conference (AIPOC) marks its centennial year in 2021, since the first Conference held in September 1921. In the last 100 years, the AIPOC has been instrumental in establishing sound democratic conventions, Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the legislatures across the country. In the wake of Covid-19 pandemic, the 81<sup>st</sup> AIPOC was held in virtual mode on 15 September 2021, which is observed as the International Day of Democracy.

The theme of the Conference was “*Role of Legislature in Fostering Effective and Meaningful Democracy*”. Shri Harivansh, Hon’ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha and 24 Presiding Officers of the State/UT Legislatures attended the Conference. Presiding Officers of Austria, Guyana, Maldives, Mongolia, Namibia, Sri Lanka, Zimbabwe and Deputy Speaker of National Assembly of Mauritius addressed the Conference. Hon’ble President, Inter-Parliamentary Union, Mr. Duarte Pacheco addressed the Conference through a pre-recorded message. Deputy Speaker of Bhutan, Members of Parliament from Kenya and Russian Federation, also attended the Conference.

The text of the Address of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha at the 81st AIPOC is reproduced below:

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Hon'ble Presiding Officers,

Today, we have with us Hon'ble Speakers of Parliaments of a number of countries, joined us virtually. As the Chairman of the All India Presiding Officers Conference, I extend my heartfelt greetings to all of you. It is also the Centenary Year of the All India Presiding Officers' Conference. I extend my best wishes to all of you on this great occasion.

The first Conference of Presiding Officers was held in Shimla in 1921. We will meet in Shimla again after the completion of 100 years of this Conference. During the journey of the Conference in the last ten decades, we have had many accomplishments. We became Independent; and framed our own Constitution based on democratic values; the framers of our

Constitution adopted the Parliamentary Democratic system that suits most to the expectations and aspirations of the people the country. In the long journey of democracy, we have further strengthened democratic system of governance through our ideas and experiences and have made consistent efforts to make our democratic institutions more transparent and accountable.

A number of resolutions were passed and decisions have been taken in the Presiding Officers' Conference during last hundred years. It is time, we put these resolutions and decisions into practice by preparing an Action Plan to execute them.

Hon'ble Presiding Officers,

The foundation of our parliamentary democracy rests on the accountability of the elected representatives to the people. Legislatures are the temples of democracy through which we strive to work for the welfare of the people. As the supreme institutions of public representatives, we are expected to act as role models for other institutions and organizations in the country and maintain high standards of work, discipline and decorum.

The credibility of a Legislature is closely associated with the role and conduct of its members. As people's representatives, they are expected to observe the highest standards of conduct inside and outside the Legislature, thereby helping maintain its dignity and decorum. Unfortunately, of late, we have seen that the incidents of indecorous conduct of public representatives are rising. Due to which the image of these institutions is getting tarnished. As the Presiding Officer, it is our responsibility to formulate an Action Plan to raise the standards of individual and collective conduct of public representatives. It must be kept in mind that the strength of our democratic system depends upon the smooth functioning of the democratic institutions as envisaged in our constitution.

Hon'ble Presiding Officers,

I am sharing with you some of my ideas with regard to holding some events on the occasion of the Centenary Year of the Presiding Officers' Conference and also the '*Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav*'. Whatever views and suggestions you may have in this regard will be discussed during the Centenary Conference to be held at Shimla. We will give a final shape to these ideas there.

1. We will deliberate on the decisions taken and resolutions adopted by the Presiding Officers' Conferences during the last hundred years, and will discuss how we can implement them.



2. We will also have to ponder seriously over the issue of discipline and decorum in Parliament and State Legislatures in the country. Earlier also, conferences on this subject were held in the years - 1992, 1997 and 2001. Besides the Presiding Officers, the Chief Ministers of States, Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs, Leaders of Political Parties and Whips also participated in these conferences. Let us get together again in the year 2022, after a gap of 21 years, and take collective decisions on the subject 'Discipline and Decorum in Democratic Institutions'.

3. I propose that a large scale conference of the Members of Parliament and State Legislatures may be organised marking the 75<sup>th</sup> Year of Independence .

4. On the occasion of 75 Years of Independence, I have envisaged to organise a conference of the present and former Members of Parliament, those who are above the age of 75 years, having long parliamentary experience; so that we get benefited from their long experiences. Similarly, you could also organise such conferences of the Members of Parliament and State Legislatures above the age of 75 years in your respective States, with long parliamentary experience; so that the present generation of Members get benefited from their experiences.

5. The Public Accounts Committee is an important committee in our Parliamentary System. This is the centenary year of Public Accounts Committee of our Parliament. We have decided to organise the Centenary Year Celebration of the PAC of Parliament on 4-5 December 2021. The Presiding Officers of all the Legislatures in the country, Chairpersons of the Public Accounts Committees of the Parliament and State Legislatures, the Presiding Officers of Parliaments of Commonwealth countries and other dignitaries are also being invited. We also have to deliberate on this Conference.

6 We may consider chalking out a plan to organise a programme on “the Role of Women & Young Parliamentarian and Legislators in strengthening Democratic Institutions’.

7 All Legislatures may organize Conferences of Democratic institutions at Gram Panchayat and Urban local bodies in their respective states so as to discuss Action Plans for strengthening democratic institutions in the country.

The Parliamentary Research and Training Institute for Democracies (PRIDE) of our Lok Sabha Secretariat has so far organised Conferences of democratic institutions at grassroots level

in 4 States; which have been found useful. I am sure, such Conferences by our State Legislatures will help further strengthen our democratic institutions.

I invite your valuable suggestions on these issues so that we can finalise our ideas and plan of action during the centenary celebration to be held soon in Shimla.

Thank you.

Media is the most potent tool that connects the Parliament with its people. Given the sophistication and transformation brought in by the technological advancements that has further widened its reach, media has acquired a distinctive character of moulding public opinion today. In a vigilant society with growing population such as ours, it is but imperative that the institution of Parliament has its own independent channel to disseminate authentic information to its constituents. Since 1989, various steps have been taken towards this end. Live telecast of proceedings started in 1994. Two satellite TV Channels - Lok Sabha Television (LSTV) and Rajya Sabha Television (RSTV) were launched in 2004. So as to bring about economy, efficiency and effectiveness, the Presiding Officers of both the Houses of Parliament - the Vice-President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of Lok Sabha - agreed to merge the two Channels. Commemorating the International Day of Democracy on 15 September 2021, the *Sansad TV* has been launched in the august presence of the Vice-President of India, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, the Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi and Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla at the Parliament House Annexe in New Delhi.

### **Telecasting/Broadcasting Parliamentary Proceedings**

As highest democratic institutions, parliaments pursue efforts to be more open and accountable. Broadcasting the proceedings of the Parliament has become an important and easy step in meeting the goals of accessibility and transparency. Importance of providing more information on and increasing coverage of parliamentary activities was, in fact, underscored by representatives from 80 countries at the Conference on Broadcasting of Parliamentary Business through Dedicated TV Channels and Public Broadcasting Systems held in Geneva on 19 October 2006. It was organised by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and attended by more than 200 participants. As per the IPU (PARLINE Database), there is a dedicated channel for broadcasting parliamentary proceedings in around 107 countries across the globe.

### **Examples from other countries**

- **United Kingdom** - *BBC Parliament* is a British free-to-air television channel which broadcasts live and recorded coverage of the House of Commons, House of Lords and select Committees of Parliament of the United Kingdom, the Scottish Parliament, the London Assembly, the Northern Ireland Assembly and the Senedd (Welsh Parliament).
- **USA** - *C-SPAN* is a private, not-for-profit, non-commercial, non-governmental network created in 1979 providing gavel-to-gavel coverage of the workings of the U.S.

Congress, both the House of Representatives and Senate. It supplements live coverage of the Capitol with ideologically balanced programming concerning all manner of public policy and politics.

- **France** - *La Chaîne parlementaire* (The Parliamentary Channel) is a French television network created, along with its sister station *Public Sénat*, by law on 30 December 1999. It films and broadcasts live and recorded debates twenty-four hours a day, including committee hearings, questions to the government and discussions concerning parliamentary debates and government policy.
- **Canada** - Since 1992, the *Cable Public Affairs Channel (CPAC)* has provided Canadian viewers with balanced, detailed and complementary public affairs broadcasts. The *CPAC* is a private, not-for-profit, bilingual television service providing a window on Canadian politics and public affairs.
- **Chile** - Chile has two completely separate channels for the Senate and the Lower House. The Chamber of Deputies broadcasts its debates live. Senate channel edits the broadcast. It rent all the equipment and it has a contract with a team of journalists responsible for programming and interviews.

### **Need for an Indian Parliamentary Channel**

As an interface between the Parliament and the people, media serves the democracy if the issues discussed in Parliament are accorded priority and given adequate coverage. There is considerable work done in the Parliament and its Committees; and the public is entitled to know of them. It is because of this that a dedicated channel belonging to the Parliament is essential so as to communicate the parliamentary works to the citizens.

As per the IPU, the international organisation of parliaments, there is a dedicated channel for broadcasting parliamentary proceedings in around 107 countries across the globe. Given the vibrancy of Indian democracy and rising public awareness, it was felt necessary to set up parliamentary channels to meet and fulfil citizens' right to information. By establishing a direct link between citizens and their elected representatives in Parliament, these channels strive to bridge the gap between the people and the Parliament.

Besides, parliamentary TV Channels, various other mechanisms and systems are also in place to ensure that our Parliament and its proceedings are open, accessible and transparent. We have extended the maximum facilities to the Press and media in their coverage of the

proceedings of the House. We have a dedicated Press and Public Relations Wing to deal with matters related to the press and media.

### **History of Televising Parliamentary Proceedings in India**

The desirability of allowing the entry of the electronic media inside the Houses of Parliament had been engaging the attention of the Presiding Officers and others for a long time. However, only on 20 December 1989 that for the first time the President's Address to the Members of both Houses of Parliament, assembled together in the Central Hall, was telecast/broadcast live by *Doordarshan* /All India Radio.

In 1991, it was decided that televising of the Question Hour might begin on an experimental basis. Encouraged by the public response to the initial phase of televising the Question Hour, the General Purposes Committee of the Lok Sabha decided not only to continue with it but also to expand further the scope of telecasting. Accordingly, besides the Address by the President on 24 February 1992, the presentation of the Railway Budget and the General Budget were televised live on 25 February 1992 and 29 February 1992, respectively. In fact, the Parliament of India joined a select band of Parliaments of the world that permitted telecast of their proceedings.

### **Live Telecast of Parliamentary Proceedings**

A major step towards the live telecast of the entire parliamentary proceedings was taken on 25 August 1994 when the Lok Sabha proceedings was telecast live within a radius of 15 kilometres from Parliament House. Live telecast of the Rajya Sabha started on 7 December 1994. The first live telecast of the discussion on a Motion of Confidence in the Council of Ministers was took place on 27 May 1996. After studying such systems in other countries, on 1 August 1997, it was decided that a Remote Control Camera System be installed for each House.

On 14 December 2004, the then Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat and the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Somnath Chatterjee launched two separate dedicated satellite channels for telecasting live the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament - Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The entire proceedings of the two Houses of Parliament were being telecast live through two separate dedicated satellite channels by *Doordarshan* since 14 December 2004.

### **Lok Sabha Satellite Television (LSTV)**

In August 2005, the then Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Somnath Chatterjee in consultation with leaders of Political Parties in Lok Sabha, took the historic decision to make it a 24-hour

television channel of Lok Sabha, independent of Doordarshan. On 24 July 2006, with the commencement of the Monsoon Session, Lok Sabha Television began continuous 24-hour broadcast. This development had placed the Lok Sabha on a unique pedestal making it one of the select Houses in the world which owned and operated a TV Channel.

In addition to the live and recorded telecast of proceedings of the Lok Sabha, the Channel also featured various informative, interactive and substantial value-added programmes of general interest and on issues relating to democracy, governance, social, economic and constitutional issues and citizens' concerns. Besides these, important events organized within the Parliament House Complex were also featured on the Channel regularly.

During the Seventeenth Lok Sabha, with the initiative of the Speaker, clippings of the speeches of Members of Parliament are now provided in electronic format through E-mail, SMS and Whatsapp, immediately after delivery of their speeches in the House. In 2018, the Speaker, Lok Sabha also launched the LSTV Mobile Application. By staying in tune with the changing times, LSTV had significantly expanded its social media presence on the LSTV's Youtube Channel, LSTV Facebook Page and LSTV's Twitter handle with large number of subscribers.

### **Rajya Sabha Television (RSTV)**

Like the Lok Sabha TV, Rajya Sabha TV (RSTV) was also a 24×7 parliamentary TV channel owned and operated by the Rajya Sabha. It was launched on 26 August 2011. During the sessions of Parliament, the Channel telecasts live the proceedings of Rajya Sabha and presents incisive analysis of the proceedings of the House and other day-to-day parliamentary events and developments especially the functioning of and developments related to Rajya Sabha. While focusing its attention on current national and international affairs, RSTV also features a variety of information and knowledge based programmes. The Live Webcast of the Rajya Sabha TV was started on 15 December 2011. RSTV has also been active on Facebook and Twitter besides YouTube.

### **Need for the Merger of LSTV and RSTV**

Merger had been under discussion for years, and was meant to ease the financial burden resulting from duplicity of efforts and resources between the two channels. It would reduce additional burden on finances by pooling in the resources of both the channels and synergising the broadcast of parliamentary proceedings through an integrated channel that will not compete with any private channel and will have a different mandate.

A Committee was constituted to work out the modalities and to prepare guidelines for pooling resources, manpower and technology for merger of RSTV and LSTV under the Chairmanship of Shri A. Surya Prakash, Chairman, *Prasar Bharati* on 7 November 2019. This

Committee had submitted two reports respectively in the months of February 2020 and July 2020. The first report broadly recommended the merger of the two TV channels and made recommendations regarding the nature of content, pooling of resources and upgradation of the equipment available with the two TV channels. The second report had recommendations regarding the human resources for the merged channel.

Subsequent to these two reports, two separate sub-committees were constituted on 17 June 2020 to look into issues related to Technology and office space and related infrastructure respectively. Based on the recommendations of the above committees, a joint decision by the Presiding Officers of both Houses of Parliament was taken to merge the two TV channels into *Sansad TV*.

### ***SANSAD TV***

By synergising the two channels of our Parliament, the aim is to bring the best of the two on a single platform during inter-session period. During the Session, there would be two separate channels under *Sansad TV - Sansad 1* and *Sansad 2*, which would telecast live the proceedings of the two Houses. This is aimed at serving two purposes - to ensure parliamentary proceedings of both Houses can be telecast simultaneously, and, in times when Parliament is not in session, to cater to English and Hindi audiences. It will not only save public money and time, but also air qualitatively more educative and useful programmes. About 50 new programmes have been designed for the *Sansad TV* comprising 15 flagship programmes and 35 routine programmes.

Commemorating the International Day of Democracy on 15 September 2021, a special function to launch the *Sansad TV* was organised in the Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi. In the august presence of the Hon'ble Vice-President of India, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi and Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla, the *Sansad TV* was launched. *Sansad TV* in its new avatar will also be available on social media and OTT platforms, and will also have its own app. With this, our parliamentary dialogue will not only be connected with modern technology, but it will also increase its reach to the common man.

At the launch of *Sansad TV*, Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi observed -  
*'when you have better content, people automatically engage with you. As much as this applies to the media, it is equally applicable to our parliamentary system. Because there is not only politics in Parliament, there is also policy-making'*.

## PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

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### CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

**Virtual Meeting of APA Standing Committee on Budget & Planning:** The Meeting of Standing Committee on Budget and Planning of Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) was organized by the Parliament of Russian Federation on 4 August 2021 in virtual mode on the agenda - *“Payment of contributions by Member Parliaments to APA Budget”*. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha participated in the event.

**5<sup>th</sup> World Conference of Speakers of Parliament and First Global Parliamentary Summit on Countering Terrorism:** The Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament (5WCSP) was held in Vienna, Austria on 7-8 September 2021. The overall theme of the 5WCSP is *“Parliamentary leadership for more effective multilateralism that delivers peace and sustainable development for the people and planet”*. Subsequently, immediately after the 5WCSP, the First Global Parliamentary Summit on Countering Terrorism was also held in Vienna, Austria on 9 September 2021.

An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Om Birla, Hon’ble Speaker, Lok Sabha accompanied by Shri Harivansh, Hon’ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha; and Shri Utpal Kumar Singh, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha participated in the above events. Dr. Ajay Kumar, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

During the 5WCSP, Hon’ble Speaker, Shri Om Birla addressed the distinguished gathering on the Motion-II of the Conference on the theme - *‘The global response to the COVID-19 pandemic challenges multilateralism’s ability to deliver for the people’*. As one of the four lead Speakers, Hon’ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, also introduced the Motion IV of the Conference on the theme - *“Repealing laws that discriminate against women and girls is the only path towards achieving gender equality”*. Hon’ble Speaker, Lok Sabha also responded to the queries of the participants during the debate on the Motion IV.

Further, Shri Harivansh, Hon’ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha also participated in the Panel Discussion held during the 5WCSP on the theme - *“Parliaments and Global Governance: The Unfinished Agenda”*.



At the end of the 5WCSP, a High-Level Declaration on the overall theme of the Conference was adopted.

After, the 5WCSP, Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha also attended the First Global Parliamentary Summit on Countering Terrorism. Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha delivered a speech during the Session-I on the Summit on the theme - "*Parliamentary Response to Support the Victims of Terrorism*".

On the sidelines of the events, the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha met H.E. Duarte Pacheco, President of the IPU. Hon'ble Speaker also held bilateral meetings with the following Presiding Officers - (i) H.E. Mr. Roberto Fico, President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies; (ii) H.E. Gombojav Zandanshatar, Chairman of Great Hural of Mongolia; (iii) H.E. Manzoor Nadir, Speaker of the National Assembly of Guyana; (iv) H.E. Dinh Hue Vuong, President of the National Assembly of Vietnam; (v) H.E. Mr. Byeong-Seug Park, Speaker of the National Assembly, Republic of Korea; (vi) H.E. Ms. Valentina Matvienko, Speaker of the Council of the Federation, Russian Federation; (vii) H.E. Ms. Annita Demetriou, President of the House of Representatives, Cyprus; (viii) H.E. Dr. Shirin Sharmin Chaudhury, Speaker of Parliament of Bangladesh; (ix) H.E. Ms. Esperanca Laurinda Francisco Nhiuane Bias, Speaker of Assembly of the Republic of Mozambique; (x) H.E. Mr. Saqr Ghobash, Speaker of the Federal National Council, United Arab Emirates; (xi) H.E. Mr. Wolfgang Sobotka, Speaker of National Council, Austria; (xii) H.E. Mr. Lukas Sinimbo Muha, Chairperson of the National Council, Namibia and; (xiii) H.E. Advocate Jacob Francis Nzwidamilimo Mudenda, Speaker of the National Assembly, Zimbabwe.

On the side-lines of the 5WCSP, Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha also met the following dignitaries: (i) H.E. Ms. Edite Estrela, Deputy Speaker of the Assembly of the Republic of Portugal; (ii) H.E. Mr. Joseph Owusu Osei, First Deputy Speaker of Parliament of Ghana; and (iii) H.E. Ms. Elham Azad, Head of the IPU Group of Parliament of Iran.

**Meetings of (i) WTO Public Forum 2021; and (ii) Parliamentary Panel within the framework of WTO Public Forum 2021:** The WTO Public Forum 2021 and Parliamentary Session within the framework of WTO Public Forum 2021 took place in Geneva, Switzerland from 28 to 30 September 2021. The theme of the WTO Public Forum 2021 was '*Trade Beyond COVID-19: Building Resilience*'. Parliamentary Panel within the framework of WTO Public Forum 2021 discussed the subject '*Strengthen the multilateral trading system through the*

*equitable governance of work*'. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha participated in these events.

**Sixth Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP) Roundtable: Gender Sensitive Parliaments in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (India Region):** The CWP's Sixth Roundtable: '*Gender Sensitive Parliaments in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*' was held for the CPA India Region on 29 July 2021. Smt. Sunita Duggal, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha and Member of the CWP Steering Committee Member of CPA and ex-Officio Chairperson, CWP (India Region) chaired the virtual meeting. Smt. Aparajita Sarangi, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha and a Member of CWP (India Region) Steering Committee of CPA India Region also participated. 12 Branches of the CPA India Region with 27 participants consisting Members of Legislative Assemblies and Councils and Officers of CPA India Branch Secretariat also took part during the Roundtable.

**81<sup>st</sup> All India Presiding Officers' Conference (AIPOC):** Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the All India Presiding Officers' Conference (AIPOC) presided over the 81<sup>st</sup> All India Presiding Officers' Conference (AIPOC) held in Virtual Mode on 15 September 2021. The Conference was to commemorate the centennial celebration of AIPOC and also to observe the International Day of Democracy. The theme of the Conference was "*Role of Legislature in Fostering Effective and Meaningful Democracy*". Shri Harivansh, Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha and 24 Presiding Officers of the State/UT Legislatures attended the Conference.

Presiding Officers of Austria, Guyana, Maldives, Mongolia, Namibia, Sri Lanka, Zimbabwe and Deputy Speaker of National Assembly of Mauritius addressed the Conference. Hon'ble President, Inter-Parliamentary Union, Mr. Duarte Pacheco addressed the Conference through a pre-recorded message. Deputy Speaker of Bhutan, Members of Parliament from Kenya and Russian Federation were also in attendance.

**Mid-Year Commonwealth Parliamentarians (CWP) Steering Committee-Teleconference Meeting:** The Mid-Year Commonwealth Parliamentarians (CWP) Steering Committee meeting was held virtually on 15 September 2021. It was attended by Smt. Sunita Duggal, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha and Member of the CWP Steering Committee Member of CPA and ex-Officio Chairperson, CWP (India Region) Steering Committee from CPA India Region. The Meeting focused on updation on CWP activities and the Regional Strengthening Fund 2021. It also deliberated on Mid-Year Review of CWP Work Plan 2021.

**Commonwealth Parliamentarians with Disabilities Regional Champions Meeting (CPwD)-Teleconference Meeting:** The Commonwealth Parliamentarians with Disabilities (CPwD) Regional Champions Meeting was held virtually on 17 September 2021. Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha, the CPwD Regional Champion from CPA India Region attended the Meeting. At the Meeting, Hon'ble Dennitah Ghata, Member of Parliament, Africa Regional Champion from Kenya representing CPA Africa Region was elected as the new Chairperson of CPwD.

**Address at Karnataka State Legislature by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha:** Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the All India Presiding Officers' Conference (AIPOC) addressed the Karnataka State Legislature on the 24 September 2021 on the theme '*Democracy-Safeguarding Parliamentary Values*'.

**Remote CPA Executive Committee Meeting:** The CPA Executive Committee Meeting was held virtually from 27 to 30 September 2021. Shri Anurag Sharma, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha; Shri Prem Chand Aggarwal, Speaker, Uttarakhand Vidhan Sabha and Shri Biswajit Daimary, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly, Regional Representatives from CPA India Region attended the Meeting. Besides the main Executive Committee Meeting of CPA, Shri Anurag Sharma, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha attended the Sub-Committee Meeting of Planning and Review, and Shri Prem Chand Aggarwal, Speaker, Uttarakhand Vidhan Sabha and Shri Biswajit Daimary, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly attended the Sub-Committee Meeting of the Finance Committee in Virtual Mode.

#### **Meetings Held Under the Auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group:-**

**Executive Committee of the Indian Parliamentary Group:** The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Parliamentary Group was held on 13 August 2021 at 1200 hours in Committee Room No.1, Extension to Parliament House Annexe. The meeting was presided over by Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and President of the Indian Parliamentary Group.

**Annual General Meeting of the Indian Parliamentary Group:** The 57<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) was held on 13 August 2021 from 1330 to 1530 hours in the Main Committee Room, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi. Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and President of the Indian Parliamentary Group chaired the meeting. The meeting was preceded by lunch hosted by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and President of the Group in honour of the Members and Associate Members of the IPG in

Banquet Hall, Parliament House Annexe.

### **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 July to 30 September 2021:

**Dr. G.S. Dhillon:** On the occasion of the birth anniversary of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Dr. G.S. Dhillon, a function was held on 6 August 2021 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Dr. G.S. Dhillon.

**Dr. Balram Jakhar:** On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Balram Jakhar, a function was held on 23 August 2021 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri Utpal Kumar Singh paid floral tributes at the portrait of Dr. Balram Jakhar.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** On the occasion of the birth anniversary of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Sardar Hukam Singh, a function was held on 30 August 2021 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Members of Parliament, Lok Sabha and Officials of the Secretariat paid floral tributes at the portrait of former Lok Sabha Speaker, Sardar Hukam Singh.

### **EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS**

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

*Gujarat:* Shri Rajendra Trivedi, Hon'ble Speaker of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly called on Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 11 August 2021 in Parliament House, New Delhi.

**PARLIAMENTARY RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACIES  
(PRIDE)**

During the period from 1 July to 30 September 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. Seventy-eight participants including Members of Parliament and other dignitaries/participants *viz.* Members of State Legislatures, Officers of Embassies, Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended the online Workshop on "*Use of Emerging Technologies*" on 09 July 2021. The Programme was also viewed by participants through webcasting;
- ii. One hundred twenty participants including Members of Parliament and other dignitaries/participants *viz.* Members of State Legislatures, Officers of Embassies, Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended the Online Seminar on Creating Awareness on World Hepatitis Day on 28 July 2021. The Programme was also viewed by participants through webcasting;
- iii. Eighty Participants including Members of Parliament and other dignitaries/officials *viz.* Members of Legislative Assemblies and officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended Sensitization Programme on Tuberculosis on 09 August 2021;
- iv. Twenty-four Members of Parliament attended Online Workshop on "*Hindi Training Module Through Self-learning Apps Developed By Central Hindi Training Institute*" on 18 August 2021; and
- v. One hundred ten Participants including Members of Parliament, Members of State Legislatures, Officials of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats attended an Awareness Session on Eye Care on 14 September 2021.

**II. Training Programmes for Personal Staff of Members of Parliament**

- i. One hundred forty-six Personal Staffs of Members of Parliament attended the Online Training Programme on 15 July 2021;

- ii. Seven PAs/PSs of Members of Parliament attended the Training Programme on Members Portal with reference to e-notices to Parliamentary Questions on 22 September 2021; and
- iii. One hundred fifteen Personal Assistants of Hon`ble Members of Parliament attended the Online Training Programme on 22 to 23 September 2021.

### **III. Parliamentary Outreach Programme for Panchyati Raj Institutions**

- i. Four hundred twenty-two Panchayat Representatives attended the Parliamentary Outreach Programme for the Empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions of the Union Territory of Ladakh on 27 August 2021; and
- ii. One thousand one hundred fifty-one Panchayat Representatives attended the Parliamentary Outreach Programme for the Empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions of the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir through online and offline mode on 31 August 2021.

### **IV. Training Programmes for International/Foreign Participants**

- i. Twenty-four Officials of the Cambodian Senate attended the Online Capacity Building programme in ICT and Digitalization from 16 to 19 August 2021;
- ii. Fifteen Officials of the Cambodian Senate attended the Online Capacity Building Programme in Parliamentary Diplomacy from 14 to 15 September 2021; and
- iii. Sixteen Officials of the Cambodian Senate attended the Online Training Programme in Parliamentary Reporting and Media Management from 27 to 29 September 2021.

### **V. Appreciation Courses:**

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

- i. Sixteen Officer Trainees of Indian Information Service (IIS) attended the Online Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 20 to 23 July 2021;
- ii. Seventy-two Probationers of Indian Forest Service and Foreign Trainees from Bhutan attended the Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 26 to 28 July 2021; and

- iii. Twenty-nine Probationers of Indian Statistical Service (ISS) attended the Online Appreciation Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 09 to 10 September 2021.

#### **VI. Professional Development Programmes for Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat**

- i. Fifteen Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Two Days Online Training on “*Good Governance and Transparency through RTI Act 2005*” organized by National Productivity Council, New Delhi from 09 to 10 September 2021; and
- ii. Thirteen Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Training Programme on “*Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation*” at Gangtok, Sikkim from 20 to 24 September 2021

#### **VII. Capacity-Building Programme for officials of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats:**

- i. One hundred fifty-three Participants of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Online Computer Training Programme in Ms-Excel, Multi-Media, PPT etc. from 05 to 13 July, 19 to 28 July, 6 to 13 August and 31 August to 8 September 2021;
- ii. Twelve Participants of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State legislature Secretariats attended the Online Training Programme for Officers dealing with Social Media on 6 and 7 July 2021;
- iii. Fifty-two Participants of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended the Online Capacity-Building Programme on Office procedures, Service rule and Establishment Rule on 13 July 2021;
- iv. Two hundred thirty-nine Participants of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended the Online workshop on “*Emotional Intelligence*” on 16 July 2021;
- v. Forty-nine Participants of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended the Online Capacity Building Programme for the officials providing Protocol, Coordination and Liason Services from 04 to 06 August 2021;

- vi. Twenty-two Participants of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended the Online Fourth National Legislative Drafting Programme from 31 August to 03 September 2021;
- vii. Ninety Officials of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariat attended online Workshop on 'Tax Deducted at Source' (TDS) specially organized for officials dealing with financial and tax related matters to know rules and procedures regarding TDS or 'Tax Deducted at Source' on 08 September 2021;
- viii. Sixteen officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the online Special Awareness Programme organized by PRIDE for Retiring officials from 13 to 15 September 2021;
- ix. Fifty Participants of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha Secretariat and State Legislature Secretariats attended the Online Capacity Building Programme on Event Management/Committee Meeting on 23 September 2021;
- x. Sixty-six Participants of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended the Capacity Building Programme on Subordinate Legislation and its implications from 27 to 29 September 2021;
- xi. Forty Participants of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended the Online Workshop on procurement of goods and services through public procurement portals on 28 September 2021; and
- xii. Seventy-five Participants of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended the Online Workshop on Store Management and Record Keeping on 30 September 2021.

#### **VIII. Study Visit (National)**

- (i). Thirty-two Senior Civil Servants from Jammu & Kashmir attended Study Visit in PRIDE, Lok Sabha Secretariat (offline) on 08 September 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 pending before the House.



During the period from 1 July to 30 September 2021, a total of 1,303 references were received and disposed of, out of which 1,072 references were offline and 231 references were online. 19 Reference/Legislative Notes on important topics were prepared.

## PROCEDURAL MATTERS

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### LOK SABHA

*Observation from the Chair regarding Conduct of Members: Condemnation:* On 29 July 2021, Hon'ble Speaker made the following observation referring to the incident that occurred on 28 July 2021 in the well of the House:

"Hon'ble Members, I am very pained by the incident that took place in the House yesterday, the 28th of July. Throwing pamphlets on the Chair and contempt of the Chair is not in keeping with our parliamentary traditions. If we do not maintain the dignity of Parliament, how can our parliamentary democracy be strengthened? I endeavour to give all the hon. Members enough time and ample opportunity to present their respective matters and to accord them due respect as well. It is my responsibility to ensure respect for them. Do you think yesterday's incident was in accordance with parliamentary dignity? Do you consider it justified? We regard it as a temple of democracy and we all trust and believe that the Chair will do justice to all and will remain fair to all. If you have any question and want to discuss it with the Chair, you should come to my chamber and tell me. I will always try to seek your suggestions to further enhance the dignity of the Chair. But we all must collectively need to decide how we can further strengthen the dignity and respect of this august House.

Today, the entire world acknowledges the strength and resilience of India's democracy. We assert before other countries of the world that India has a transparent and accountable democracy. This House is also accountable to the people of this country. You are not merely an individual, you are an institution. You represent millions of people. You voice their expectations and their feelings in the House so that their aspirations can be fulfilled.

I would urge upon you once again, that if you think it proper and appropriate to make collective efforts to enhance the dignity of this august House, we must make collective efforts for that. I want to say one more thing regarding the disruptions being caused in the House repeatedly by hon'ble Members. I request hon'ble Members not to repeat such incidents that are against the parliamentary conventions. I want your cooperation in this regard and if such incidents recur, I will need your support to take strict action against such Members in order to maintain the dignity of Parliament."

*Observation from the Chair regarding Dignity of the House: The Dignity of the House must be maintained:* On 22 July 2021, when members of opposition parties entered into the well

of the House and disrupted the proceedings continuously, Hon'ble Speaker made the following observation:

"Hon'ble Members, I again impress upon you that this House is meant for discussion and dialogue."

"Hon'ble Members, the House has to uphold its dignity. You have not been sent here by the electorate to show placards and raise slogans."

"Hon'ble Members, you should raise people's issues, discuss those issues and try to resolve them through this House. I again urge all of you to go back to your seats."

"Hon'ble Members, I will give adequate time and opportunity to discuss each matter but please go back to your seats. This House is meant for discussion and for asking questions. If you just want to display placards and shout slogans, then please go outside and raise your slogans."

"Hon'ble Members, this is not proper. This is very wrong. You should hold discussions in the House and raise your issues. It is not right to show placards and indulge in sloganeering. This is your House. It is your responsibility to maintain its dignity. If you do not ensure decorum in the House, it will weaken democracy. Democracy will be strengthened only when discussion and dialogue take place in the House."

"Hon'ble Members, I again urge upon you to go back to your seats. I am ready to hold a discussion on the issue you are so agitated about. Please go back to your seats. Do you wish to discuss the issue or only show placards?"

**PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS**  
**(1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2021)**

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

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**INDIA**

**DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION**

*Parliament Session:* The Sixth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Fifty Fourth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 19 July 2021. Both the Houses were adjourned *sine die* on 11 August 2021. The President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 31 August 2021.

*Cabinet Reshuffle:* On 7 July 2021, 7 Ministers of State were appointed as Cabinet Ministers *viz.* Sarvashri Kiren Rijiju, Raj Kumar Singh, Hardeep Singh Puri, Mansukh Mandaviya, Parshottam Rupala, G. Kishan Reddy and Anurag Singh Thakur.

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi inducted 8 new Ministers of Cabinet rank *viz.* Sarvashri Narayan Tatu Rane, Sarbananda Sonowal, Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, Ramchandra Prasad Singh, Ashwini Vaishnav, Pashu Pati Kumar Paras, Bhupender Yadav and Dr. Virendra Kumar and 28 Ministers of State *viz.* Sarvashri Pankaj Choudhary, Rajeev Chandrasekhar, Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma, A. Narayanaswamy, Kaushal Kishore, Ajay Bhatt, B.L. Verma, Ajay Kumar, Chauhan Devusinh, Bhagwanth Khuba, Kapil Moreshwar Patil, Bishweswar Tudu, Shantanu Thakur, John Barla, Nitish Pramanik, Dr. Satya Pal Singh Baghel, Dr. Subhash Sarkar, Dr. Bhagwat Kishanrao Karad, Dr. Rajkumar Ranjan Singh, Dr. Bharati Pravin Pawar, Dr. Munjapara Mahendrabhai, Dr. L. Murugan, Smt. Anupriya Singh Patel, Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh, Smt. Meenakshi Lekhi, Smt. Annpurna Devi, Sushri Shobha Karandlaje and Sushri Pratima Bhoumik.

*Resignation of Ministers:* On 7 July 2021, 12 Ministers from the Council of Ministers *viz.* Sarvashri D.V. Sadananda Gowda, Ravi Shankar Prasad, Thaawarchand Gehlot, Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank', Prakash Javadekar, Santosh Kumar Gangwar, Babul Supriyo, Dhotre Sanjay

Shamrao, Ratan Lal Kataria, Pratap Chandra Sarangi, Dr. Harsh Vardhan and Sushri Debasree Chaudhuri resigned.

*Resignation of Rajya Sabha Members:* The following members resigned from the Rajya Sabha during the period from 1 July to 30 September 2021.

Sl.No	Name	Party affiliation	State	Date of Resignation
1.	Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot	Bharatiya Janata Party	Madhya Pradesh	07.07.2021
2.	Ms. Arpita Ghosh	All India Trinamool Congress	West Bengal	15.09.2021

*Elections to Rajya Sabha:* The following members have been elected to the Rajya Sabha during the period from 1 July to 30 September 2021.

Sl.No	Name and Party affiliation & State	Date of Election	Date of Commencement of term	Date of taking Oath
1.	Shri Jawhar Sircar (All India Trinamool Congress) West Bengal	02.08.2021	03.08.2021	04.08.2021
2.	Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) Tamil Nadu	03.09.2021	06.09.2021	--

*Death of Rajya Sabha Member:* On 13 September 2021, Shri Oscar Fernandes, Member of the Indian National Congress from Karnataka, passed away.

## AROUND THE STATES

### GOA

*Oath of Governor:* On 15 July 2021, Shri P.S. Sreedharan Pillai was sworn in as the Governor of Goa.

## **GUJARAT**

*Resignation of Chief Minister:* On 11 September 2021, the Chief Minister, Shri Vijay Rupani resigned.

*Oath of new Chief Minister:* On 13 September 2021, Shri Bhupendra Patel was sworn in as the new Chief Minister of Gujarat.

*Oath of Cabinet Ministers:* On 16 September 2021, the Governor, Acharya Devvrat administered oath of office and secrecy to twenty-four Ministers. 10 Ministers of Cabinet rank viz. Sarvashri Rajendra Suryaprasad Trivedi, Jitendrabhai Savjibhai Vaghani, Purnesh Modi, Rushikesh Ganeshbhai Patel, Raghavjibhai Hansrajibhai Patel, Kanubhai Mohanlal Desai, Kiritsinh Jitubha, Nareshbhai Maganbhai Patel, Pradipbhai Khanabhai Parmar and Arjunsinh Udesinh Chauhan; 9 Ministers of State viz. Sarvashri Mukeshbhai Zinabhai Patel, Arvindbhai Raiyani, Kirtisinh Prabhatsinh Vaghela, Gajendrasinh Udesinh Parmar, R.C. Makwana, Vinodbhai Amarshibhai Mordiya, Devabhai Punjabhai Malam, Dr. Kuberbhai Mansukhbhai Dindor and Smt. Nimishaben Suthar; and 5 Ministers of State with independent charge viz. Sarvashri Harsh Rameshkumar Sanghavi, Jagdishbhai Ishwarbhai Vishwakarma, Brijeshkumar Amarshibhai Merja, Jitubhai Harjibhai Chaudhari and Smt. Manisha Rajiv Vakil took oath.

*Election of Speaker:* On 27 September 2021, Dr. Nimaben Acharya was elected as the first woman Speaker of Gujarat Legislative Assembly.

## **HARYANA**

*Oath of Governor:* On 15 July 2021, Shri Bandaru Dattatreya was sworn in as the Governor of Haryana.

## **HIMACHAL PRADESH**

*Oath of Governor:* On 13 July 2021, Shri Rajendra Vishwanath Arlekar was sworn in as the Governor of Himachal Pradesh.

## **JHARKHAND**

*Oath of Governor:* On 14 July 2021, Shri Ramesh Bais was sworn in as the Governor of Jharkhand.

## **KARNATAKA**

*Oath of Governor:* On 11 July 2021, Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot was sworn in as the Governor of Karnataka.

*Resignation of Chief Minister:* On 26 July 2021, the Chief Minister, Shri B.S. Yediyurappa resigned.

*Oath of New Chief Minister:* On 28 July 2021, Shri Basavaraj Bommai was sworn in as the new Chief Minister of Karnataka.

*Oath of Ministers:* On 4 August 2021, the Governor, Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot administered oath of office and secrecy to twenty-nine Ministers viz. Sarvashri Govinda Makthappa Karajol, K.S. Eshwarappa, R. Ashoka, B. Sreeramulu, V. Somanna, Umesh Vishwanath Katti, S. Angara, J.C. Madhu Swamy, Araga Jnanendra, Chandrakantagouda Channappagouda Patil, Anand Singh, Kota Shrinivas Poojari, Prabhu Chauhan, Muragesh Rudrappa Nirani, Arabail Hebbar Shivaram, S.T. Somashekar, B.C. Patil, B.A. Basavaraja, K. Gopalaiah, N. Nagaraj, Narayana Gowda, B.C. Nagesh, V. Sunil Kumar, Achar Halappa Basappa, Shankar B. Patil Munenakoppa, Munirathna, Dr. Ashwath Narayan C.N., Dr. K. Sudhakar and Smt. Jolle Shashikala Annasaheb.

## **MADHYA PRADESH**

*Oath of Governor:* On 8 July 2021, Shri Mangubhai Chhaganbhai Patel was sworn in as the Governor of Madhya Pradesh.

## **MANIPUR**

*Oath of Governor:* On 27 August 2021, Shri La Ganesan was sworn in as the Governor of Manipur.

## **MIZORAM**

*Oath of Governor:* On 19 July 2021, Dr. Hari Babu Kambhampati was sworn in as the Governor of Mizoram.

## **NAGALAND**

*Oath of Governor:* On 17 September 2021, the Governor of Assam, Prof. Jagdish Mukhi was sworn in as the Governor of Nagaland.

## **PUNJAB**

*Oath of Governor:* On 31 August 2021, Shri Banwarilal Purohit was sworn in as the Governor of Punjab.

*Resignation of Chief Minister:* On 18 September 2021, the Chief Minister, Captain Amarinder Singh resigned.

*Oath of Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Ministers:* On 20 September 2021, Shri Charanjit Singh Channi was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Punjab along with the Deputy Chief Ministers, Sarvashri Sukhjinder Singh Randhawa and Om Prakash Soni.

*Oath of Ministers:* On 26 September 2021, the Governor, Shri Banwarilal Purohit administered oath of office and secrecy to fifteen newly-inducted Ministers *viz.* Sarvashri Randeep Singh Nabha, Raj Kumar Verka, Sangat Singh Gilzian, Pargat Singh, Amarinder Singh Raja Warring, Gurkirat Singh Kotli, Rana Gurjit Singh, Brahm Mohindra, Manpreet Singh Badal, Tript Rajinder Singh Bajwa, Sukhbinder Singh Sarkaria, Vijay Inder Singla, Bharat Bhushan Ashu, Smt. Aruna Chaudhary and Smt. Razia Sultana.

### **TAMIL NADU**

*Oath of Governor:* On 18 September 2021, Shri R.N. Ravi was sworn in as the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

### **TRIPURA**

*Oath of Governor:* On 14 July 2021, Shri Satyadeo Narain Arya was sworn in as the Governor of Tripura.

### **UTTAR PRADESH**

*Oath of Ministers:* On 26 September 2021, the Chief Minister, Shri Yogi Adityanath inducted one Minister of Cabinet rank *viz.* Shri Jitin Prasada and six Ministers of State *viz.* Sarvashri Chhatrapal Gangwar, Dharamveer Prajapati, Paltu Ram, Sanjeev Kumar Gond, Dinesh Khatik and Smt. Sangita Balwant Bind.

### **UTTARAKHAND**

*Resignation of Chief Minister:* On 2 July 2021, the Chief Minister, Shri Tirath Singh Rawat resigned.

*Oath of New Chief Minister:* On 4 July 2021, Shri Pushkar Singh Dhami was sworn in as the new Chief Minister of Uttarakhand along with 11 Ministers *viz.* Sarvashri Satpal Maharaj, Bansi Dhar Bhagat, Yashpal Arya, Bishan Singh Chuphal, Subodh Uniyal, Arvind Pandey, Ganesh Joshi, Yatishwaranand, Dr. Harak Singh Rawat, Dr. Dhan Singh Rawat and Smt. Rekha Arya.

*Oath of Governor:* On 15 September 2021, Lt. Gen. Gurmit Singh was sworn in as the Governor of Uttarakhand.



## **EVENTS ABROAD**

### **ARMENIA**

*Appointment of Prime Minister:* On 2 August 2021, Mr. Nikol Pashinyan was appointed as the Prime Minister of Armenia.

### **BAHAMAS**

*Oath of Prime Minister:* On 17 September 2021, Mr. Philip Brave Davis was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Bahamas.

### **HAITI**

*Assassination of President:* On 7 July 2021, Mr. Jovenel Moïse was assassinated.

### **IRAN**

*Oath of New President:* On 5 August 2021, Mr. Ebrahim Raisi was sworn in as the President of Iran.

*Appointment of Vice-President:* On 8 August 2021, Mr. Mohammad Mokhber was appointed as the Vice-President.

### **ISRAEL**

*Oath of New President:* On 7 July 2021, Mr. Isaac Herzog was sworn in as the President of Israel.

### **JAPAN**

*Appointment of Prime Minister:* On 4 October 2021, Mr. Fumio Kishida was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Japan.

### **MALAYSIA**

*Resignation of Prime Minister:* On 16 August 2021, the Prime Minister, Mr. Muhyiddin Yassin resigned.

### **MOLDOVA**

*Oath of Prime Minister:* On 6 August 2021, the Prime Minister, Ms. Natalia Gavrilita and her Cabinet Ministers took oath of Office.

## **MOROCCO**

*Appointment of Prime Minister:* On 10 September 2021, Mr. Aziz Akhannouch was appointed as the Prime Minister.

## **NEPAL**

*Oath of Prime Minister:* On 13 July 2021, Mr. Sher Bahadur Deuba was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Nepal.

## **PERU**

*Oath of New President:* On 28 July 2021, Mr. Pedro Castillo was sworn in as the President of Peru.

## **SYRIA**

*Oath of President:* On 17 July 2021, Mr. Bashar al-Assad was sworn in as the President for the fourth term.

## **TUNISIA**

*Appointment of Prime Minister:* On 29 September 2021, Ms. Najla Bouden Romdhane was appointed as the first woman Prime Minister.

## **ZAMBIA**

*Oath of President:* On 24 August 2021, Mr. Hakainde Hichilema was sworn in as the President of Zambia.

## DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

[The Section covers some important Bills assented to by the President of India (after the same are passed by Parliament) during the period - 1 July 2021 - 30 September 2021]

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***The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2021:*** The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (the Juvenile Justice Act) came into force with effect from the 15 January 2016, by repealing the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, with a comprehensive provision for the children alleged or found to be in conflict with law, and children in need of care and protection. The Juvenile Justice Act has been made in pursuance of the Constitution of India which mandates equal rights for children and also mandates upon State, *inter alia*, to take suitable measures for protection of children. The Act also fulfils the India's commitment as a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the United Nations Standard Millennium Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, 1985 (the Beijing Rules), the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Inter-country Adoption (1993) and other related international instruments.

It has been observed over time that there is significant delay in finalization of adoption cases in Courts. And, adoption cases are non-adversarial in nature and are to be dealt according to well laid out process.

District Magistrates, being Chief Executive Officers in the Districts, are suitably placed to ensure effective coordination among the stakeholders for facilitation of necessary services for children's rehabilitation/re-integration. Therefore, this Amendment has undertaken so as to make the adoption process take final shape at the level of District Magistrate. By further empowering District Magistrates to deal with child protection and adoption processes, the Act now facilitates a coordinated and effective response of District Administration to various issues pertaining to children, including adoption.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2021, *inter alia*, aims at :-

(a) strengthening child protection at district level by empowering District Magistrate including Additional District Magistrate to effectively coordinate and monitor the functions of various agencies responsible for implementation of the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act;

(b) empowering District Magistrate including Additional District Magistrate to authorize orders of adoption, in order to address issues of delay in adoption and to propose that appeals on the orders of adoption may be preferred to the Divisional Commissioner;

(c) strengthening the Child Welfare Committee by incorporating provisions relating to educational qualifications for the members and stipulating eligibility conditions for selection of the committee;

(d) categorising offences wherein maximum sentence is more than seven years imprisonment but no minimum sentence, or a minimum sentence of less than seven years has been provided as "serious offences" under the Juvenile Justice Act; and

(e) removing difficulties in interpretation of the Juvenile Justice Act.

*[The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2021 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 15 March 2021, and passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 24 March 2021 and 28 July 2021, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 7 August 2021. ]*

The text of the above Act are reproduced below:

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) AMENDMENT ACT,  
2021 (No. 23 of 2021)

An Act to amend the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2021.

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 Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) 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 2. In section 2 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),-

(i) clause (4) shall be omitted;

(ii) in clause (14),-

(a) in sub-clause (ii), after the words "contravention of", the words "the provisions of this Act or" shall be inserted;

(b) for sub-clause (vi), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(vi) who does not have parents and no one is willing to take care of and protect or who is abandoned or surrendered;"

(c) in sub-clause (ix), for the words "is likely to be", the words "has been or is being or is likely to be" shall be substituted;

(iii) in clause (17), for the words "Children's Home", the words "child care institution" shall be substituted;

(iv) in clause (26), for the words "which is the focal point", the words "which shall function under the supervision of the District Magistrate" shall be substituted;

(v) after clause (26), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

'(26A) "District Magistrate" includes Additional District Magistrate of the District;'

(vi) in clause (46), the words "the person in-charge of which is willing" shall be omitted;

(vii) for clause (54), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

'(54) "serious offences" includes the offences for which the punishment under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the time being in force, is,-

(a) minimum imprisonment for a term more than three years and not exceeding seven years; or

(b) maximum imprisonment for a term more than seven years but no minimum imprisonment or minimum imprisonment of less than seven years is provided.'

3. Amendment of section 3. In section 3 of the principal Act, for the words "the Board, and", the words "the Board, the Committee, or" shall be substituted.

4. Amendment of section 4. In Section 4 of the principal Act, in sub-section (7), in clause (iii), for the words "less than", the word "minimum" shall be substituted.

5. Amendment of section 8. In Section 8 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), in clause (m), for the words "of such a child to the observation home", the words "that child to an observation home or place of safety, as the case may be," shall be substituted.

6. Amendment of section 12. In Section 12 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), after the words "observation home", the words "or a place of safety, as the case may be," shall be inserted.

7. Amendment of section 16. In section 16 of the principal Act, after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:-

"(4) The District Magistrate may, as and when required, in the best interest of child, call for any information from all the stakeholders including the Board and the Committee."

8. Amendment of section 18. In section 18 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), after the words "heinous offence,", the words and figures "or a child above the age of sixteen years has committed a heinous offence and the Board has, after preliminary assessment under section 15, disposed of the matter" shall be inserted.

9. Amendment of section 27. In section 27 of the principal Act,-

(i) for sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:-

"(4) No person shall be appointed as a member of the Committee unless he has a degree in child psychology or psychiatry or law or social work or sociology or human health or education or human development or special education for differently abled children and has been actively involved in health, education or welfare activities pertaining to children for seven years or is a practicing professional with a degree in child psychology or psychiatry or law or social work or sociology or human health or education or human development or special education for differently abled children.

(4A) No person shall be eligible for selection as a member of the Committee, if he -

(i) has any past record of violation of human rights or child rights,

(ii) has been convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude, and such conviction has not been reversed or has not been granted full pardon in respect of such offence,

(iii) has been removed or dismissed from service or the Government of India or State Government or an undertaking or corporation owned or controlled by the Government or India or State Government,

(iv) has ever indulged in child abuse or employment of child labour or immoral act or any other violation of human rights or immoral acts, or

(v) is part of management of a child care institution in a District.":

(ii) in sub-section (7), in clause (iii), for the words "less than", the word "minimum" shall be substituted;

(iii) for sub-section (8), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:-

"(8) The Committee shall submit a report to the District Magistrate in such form as may be prescribed and the District Magistrate shall conduct a quarterly review of the functioning of the committee.";

(iv) for sub-section (10), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:-

"(10) The District Magistrate shall be the grievance redressal authority to entertain any grievance arising out of the functioning of the Committee and the affected child or anyone connected with the child, as the case may be, may file a complaint before the District Magistrate who shall take cognizance of the action of the Committee and, after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard, pass appropriate order.".

**10.** Amendment of section 32. In section 32 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:-

"(2) The information regarding a child referred to in sub-section (1) shall be uploaded by the Committee or the District Child Protection Unit or the child care institution, as the case may be, on a portal as may be specified by the Central Government in this behalf.".

**11.** Amendment of section 37. In section 37 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), the words "submitted by Child Welfare Officer" shall be omitted.

**12.** Amendment of section 38. In section 38 of the principal Act, in sub-section (5), after the words "shall inform", the words "the District Magistrate," shall be inserted.

**13.** Amendment of section 40. In section 40 of the principal Act, after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:-

"(4) The Committee shall submit a quarterly report regarding restored, dead and runaway children to the State Government and the District Magistrate in such form as may be prescribed.".

**14.** Amendment of section 41. In section 41 of the principal Act,-

(i) in sub-section (1), the words ", within a period of six months from the date of commencement of this Act," shall be omitted;

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words "shall determine", the words "shall after considering the recommendations of the District Magistrate, determine" shall be substituted.

**15.** Amendment of section 54. In section 54 of the principal Act,-

(i) in sub-section (2), for the words "District Child Protection Units or State Government, as the case may be", the words "District Magistrate" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (3), for the words "District Child Protection Unit or the State Government" the words "District Magistrate" shall be substituted.

**16.** Amendment of section 55. In section 55 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), after the words "State Government" the words "or District Magistrate" shall be inserted.

**17.** Amendment of section 56. In section 56 of the principal Act, in sub-section (5), for the word "Court", the words "District Magistrate" shall be substituted.

**18.** Amendment of section 58. In section 58 of the principal Act,-

(i) in sub-section (3), for the words "in the court", the words "before the District Magistrate" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (4), for the words "court order", the words "order passed by the District Magistrate" shall be substituted.

**19.** Amendment of Section 59. In section 59 of the principal Act,-

(i) in sub-section (7), for the words "in the court", the words "before the District Magistrate" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (8), for the words "court order", the words "order passed by the District Magistrate" shall be substituted.

**20.** Amendment of section 60. In section 60 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the word "court", the words "District Magistrate" shall be substituted.

**21.** Amendment of section 61. In section 61 of the principal Act,-

(i) for the marginal heading, the following marginal heading shall be substituted, namely:-

"Procedure for disposal of adoption proceedings.";

(ii) in sub-section (1), for the word "court", the words "District Magistrate" shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-section (2), for the word "court", the words "District Magistrate" shall be substituted.

**22.** Amendment of section 63. In section 63 of the principal Act, for the word "court", the words "District Magistrate" shall be substituted.

**23.** Amendment of section 64. In section 64 of the principle Act, for the words "concerned courts", the words "District Magistrate" shall be substituted.

**24.** Amendment of section 65. In section 65 of the principle Act, in sub-section (4), for the word "court", the words "District Magistrate" shall be substituted.

**25.** Amendment of section 74. In section 74 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the words "in cases where the case", the words "in the pending case or in the case which" shall be substituted.

**26.** Substitution of section 86. For section 86 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:-

"86. Classification of Offences and Designated Court. (1) Where an offence under this Act is punishable with imprisonment for a term of more than seven years, then, such offence shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

(2) Where an offence under this Act is punishable with imprisonment for a term of three years and above, but not more than seven years, then, such offence shall be non-cognizable and non-bailable.

(3) Where an offence, under this Act is punishable with imprisonment for less than three years or with fine only, then, such offence shall be non-cognizable and non-bailable.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 or the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 or the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, offences under this Act shall be triable by the Children's Court."

**27.** Amendment of section 87. In section 87 of the principal Act, for the "*Explanation*", the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely:-

'Explanation.- For the purposes of this section, the expression "abetment" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in section 107 of the Indian Penal Code.'

**28.** Amendment of section 101. In section 101 of the principal Act,-

(i) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:-

"(3) No appeal shall lie from any order of acquittal made by the Board in respect of a child alleged to have committed an offence other than the heinous offence by a child who has completed or is above the age of sixteen years."

(ii) after sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:-

"(6) Any person aggrieved by an adoption order passed by the District Magistrate may, within a period of thirty days from the date of such order passed by the District Magistrate, file an appeal before the Divisional Commissioner.

(7) Every appeal filed under sub-section (6), shall be decided as expeditiously as possible and an endeavour shall be made to dispose it within a period of four weeks from the date of filing of the appeal:

Provided that where there is no Divisional Commissioner, the State Government or Union territory Administration, as the case may be, may, by notification, empower an officer equivalent to the rank of the Divisional Commissioner to decide the appeal."

**29.** Amendment of Section 110. In section 110 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),-



(a) after clause (xiv), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(xiva) the form of report submitted to the District Magistrate under sub-section (8) of section 27;"

(b) after clause (xxii), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(xxiia) the form of quarterly report regarding restored, dead and runaway children under sub-section (4) of section 40;"

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***The Essential Defence Services Act, 2021:*** Indian Ordnance Factories are one of the oldest and largest industrial setups which function under the Department of Defence Production of the Ministry of Defence. The ordnance factories form an integrated base for indigenous production of defence hardware and equipment, with the primary objective of self reliance in equipping the armed forces with state of the art battlefield equipments. In order to improve autonomy, accountability and efficiency in ordnance supplies, the Government decided to convert the Ordnance Factory Board into one or more 100% Government owned corporate entity or entities to be registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Against the said decision, the recognised federations of the employees gave a notice for an indefinite strike. The conciliation proceedings initiated by the Government at the level of Chief Labour Commissioner failed in the meeting held on 15 June 2021. Next day, on 16 June 2021, the Government decided to convert the Ordnance Factory Board into seven Defence Public Sector Undertakings. In spite of the Government's assurance to take care of the conditions of service of the employees of the Ordnance Factory Board, the recognised federations of the employees have reiterated their intention to go on indefinite strike from 26 July 2021.

Since, it is essential that an uninterrupted supply of ordnance items to the armed forces be maintained for the defence preparedness of the country and the ordnance factories continue to function without any disruptions, especially in view of the prevailing situation on the northern front of the country, it was felt necessary that the Government should have power to meet the emergency created by such attempts and ensure the maintenance of essential defence services in all establishments connected with defence, in public interest or interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India or security of any State or decency or morality.

As Parliament was not in session and urgent legislation was required to be made, the President promulgated the Essential Defence Services Ordinance, 2021 on 30 June 2021, which, *inter alia*, provides for the following, namely :—

(a) to define the expressions "essential defence services" and "strike";

(b) to empower the Central Government to prohibit strike in essential defence services;

(c) to provide for disciplinary action, including dismissal, against employees participating in strike;

(d) to provide for penalties for illegal strikes, instigation thereof and providing for financial aid to such illegal strikes;

(e) confer power on any police officer to arrest without warrant any person who is reasonably suspected to have committed any offence under the proposed legislation.

*[On 22 July 2021, when the Parliament was in session, the Essential Defence Services Bill, 2021 was introduced in Lok Sabha, and passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 3 August 2021 and 5 August 2021, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 11 August 2021.]*

The text of above Act are reproduced below:

### THE ESSENTIAL DEFENCE SERVICES ACT, 2021

An Act to provide for the maintenance of essential defence services so as to secure the security of nation and the life and property of public at large and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

**1. Short title, extent and commencement.** (1) This Act may be called the Essential Defence Services Act, 2021.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 30th day of June, 2021.

(4) It shall cease to have effect on the expiry of one year from the date on which this Act receives the assent of the President except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser of operation of this Act, and section 6 of the General Clause Act, 1897, shall apply upon such cesser of operation of this Act as if it had then been repealed by a Central Act.

**2. Definitions.** (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(a) "essential defence services" means-

(i) any service in any establishment or undertaking dealing with production of goods or equipment required for any purpose connected with defence;

(ii) any service in any establishment of , or connected with, the armed forces of the Union or in any other establishment or installation connected with defence;

(iii) any service in any section of any establishment connected with defence, on the working of which the safety of such establishment or employee employed therein depends;

(iv) any other service, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be essential defence services, the cessation of work of which would prejudicially affect the-

(1) production of defence equipment or goods; or

(II) operation or maintenance of any industrial establishment or unit engaged in production of goods or equipment required for any purpose connected with defence; or

(III) repair or maintenance of products connected with defence;

(b) "strike" means the cessation of work, go-slow, sit down, stay-in, token strike, sympathetic strike or mass casual leave, by a body of persons engaged in the essential defence services, acting in combination or a concerted refusal or a refusal under a common understanding of any number of persons who are or have been so engaged to continue to work or to accept employment, and includes-

(i) refusal to work overtime, where such work is necessary for the maintenance of the essential defence services;

(ii) any other conduct which is likely to result in, or results in, cessation or retardation or disruption of work in the essential defence services.

(2) Words and expression used herein and not defined but defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

**3. Power to prohibit strikes in essential defence services.** (1) If the Central Government is Satisfied that in the-

(a) public interest; or

(b) interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India; or

(c) security of any State; or

(d) public order; or

(e) decency; or

(f) morality,

it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by general or special order, prohibit strikes in the essential defence services.

(2) An order made under sub-section (1) shall be publish in such manner as the Central Government may deem fit to bring it to the notice of the persons affected by such order.

(3) An order made under sub-section (1) shall be in force for six months, but the Central Government may, by a like order, extend it for any period not exceeding six months, if it is satisfied that in the public interest it is necessary or expedient so to do.

(4) Upon the issue of an order made under sub-section (1)-

(a) no person engaged in the essential defence services shall go or remain on strike;

(b) any strike declared or commenced, whether before or after the issue of such order, by persons engaged or employed in such services shall be illegal.

**4. Removal of persons.** Where any order has been issued under sub-section (1) of section 3, any police officer may take all such measures as such officer may deem fit including the use of police force, if he considers necessary, to remove any person, whose presence in any area connected with the-

(a) defence equipment production services; or

(b) operation or maintenance of any industrial establishment or unit engaged in production or manufacturing of goods or equipment required for any purpose connected with defence; or

(c) repair or maintenance of products connected with defence,

would be prejudicial to the functioning, safety or maintenance of the essential defence services.

**5. Dismissal of employees participating in illegal strikes. (1)** Any person-

(a) who commences a strike which is illegal under this Act or goes remains on, otherwise takes part in, any such strike; or

(b) who instigates or incites other persons to commence, or go or remain on, or otherwise take part in, any such strike,

shall be liable to disciplinary action (including dismissal) in accordance with the same provisions as are applicable for the purpose of taking such disciplinary action (including dismissal) on any other ground under the terms and conditions of service applicable to him in relation to his employment.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or under the terms and conditions of service applicable to any person employed in the essential defence services, before dismissing any person under sub-section (1), no inquiry shall be necessary if the authority empowered to dismiss or remove such person is satisfied that for some reason, to be recorded by that authority in writing, it is not reasonably practicable to hold such inquiry.

**6. Penalty for illegal strikes.** Any person, who commences a strike which is illegal under this Act or goes or remains on, or otherwise takes part in, any such strike, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

**7. Penalty for instigation, etc.** Any person, who instigates or incites other persons to take part in, or otherwise acts in furtherance of, a strike which is illegal under this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to fifteen thousand rupees, or with both.

**8. Penalty for giving financial aid to illegal strikes.** Any person, who knowingly expends or supplies any money in furtherance or support of a strike which is illegal under this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to fifteen thousand rupees, or with both.

**9. Power to prohibit lock-outs in any industrial establishment or unit engaged in essential defence services. (1)** If the Central Government is satisfied that in the-

(a) public interest; or

(b) interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India; or

(c) security of any state; or

(d) public order; or

(e) decency; or

(f) morality,

it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may by general or special order, prohibit lock-outs in the industrial establishments or units engaged in the essential defence services.

(2) An order made under sub-section (1) shall be published in such manner as the Central Government may deem fit to bring it to the notice of the persons affected by such order.

(3) An order made under sub-section (1) shall be in force for six months, but the Central Government may, by a like order extend it for any period not exceeding six months, if it is satisfied that in the public interest it is necessary so to do.

(4) Upon the issue of an order under sub-section (1),-

(a) no employer engaged in the essential defence services shall commence any lock-out; and

(b) any lock-out declared or commenced, whether before or after the issue of such order, by any employer engaged in the essential defence services shall be illegal.

(5) Any employer of an industrial establishment or unit engaged in the essential defence services, who commences, continues, or otherwise acts in furtherance of a lock-out which is illegal under this section, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

**10.** Power to prohibit lay-off in any industrial establishment or unit engaged in essential defence services. (1) If the Central Government is satisfied that in the-

(a) public interest; or

(b) interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India

(c) security of any State; or

(d) public order; or

(e) decency; or

(f) morality,

it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by general or special order, prohibit lay-off, on any ground other than shortage of power or natural calamity, of any workman (other than a *badli* workman or a casual workman) whose name is borne on the muster rolls of any industrial establishment or unit engaged in the essential defence services.

(2) An order made under sub-section (1) shall be published in such manner as the Central Government may deem fit to bring it to the notice of the persons affected by the order.

(3) An order made under sub-section (1) shall be in force for six months, but the Central Government may, by a like order, extend it for any period not exceeding six months, if it is satisfied that in the public interest it is necessary or expedient so to do.

(4) Upon the issue of an order under sub-section (1),-

(a) no employer in relation to an establishment to which such order applies shall lay-off or continue the lay-off any workman (other than a *badli* workman or a casual workman)

whose name is borne on the muster rolls of any industrial establishment or unit engaged in the essential defence services, unless such lay-off is due to shortage of power or natural calamity, and any laying-off or continuation of laying-off shall, unless such laying-off or continuation of laying-off is due to shortage of power or natural calamity, be illegal;

(b) a workman whose laying-off illegal under clause (a) shall be entitled to all the benefits under any law for the time being in force as if he had not been laid-off.

(5) Any employer of an industrial establishment or unit engaged in the essential defence services, who lays-off or continues the laying-off of any workman shall, if such laying-off or continuation of laying-off is illegal under this section, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

**11. Power to arrest without warrant.** Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, any police officer may arrest without warrant any person who is reasonably suspected to have committed any offence under this Act.

**12. Offences to be tried summarily.** Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, all offences under this Act shall be tried in a summary way by any Metropolitan Magistrate or any Judicial Magistrate of the first class, specially empowered in this behalf by the State Government and the provisions of sections 262 to 265 (inclusive) of the said Code shall, as far as may be, apply to such trial:

Provided that in a case of conviction for any offence in a summary trial under this section, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to pass a sentence of imprisonment for any term for which such offence is punishable under this Act.

**13. Cognizance of offences.** Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, all offences punishable under this Act shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

**14. Reference of other laws in certain areas.** Any reference in this Act to any law which is not in force in any area and to any authority under such law shall, in relation to that area, be construed as a reference to the corresponding law in force in that area and to the corresponding authority under such corresponding law.

**15. Protection of action taken in good faith.** No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Central Government or any officer for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

**16. Act to override other laws.** The provisions of this Act and of any order issued thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or in any other law for the time being in force.

**17. Amendment of Act 14 of 1947.** In the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in section 2, in clause (n), in sub-clause (ia), for the words "or dock", the words "or dock or any industrial establishment or unit engaged in essential defence services" shall be substituted.

**18. Laying of notifications before Parliament.** Every notification issued under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made or issued, before each House of Parliament while it is in

session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in such notification or both Houses agree that the notification should not be issued, the notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that notification.

**19. Repeal and savings.** (1) The Essential Defence Services Ordinance, 2021 is hereby repealed.

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

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***The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2021:*** Scheduled Tribes have been defined in clause (25) of article 366 of the Constitution as “such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this Constitution;”.

Article 342 of the Constitution provides as under:—

“342. Scheduled Tribes.— (1) The President may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.”.

In accordance with the provisions of article 342 of the Constitution, the first list of Scheduled Tribes in respect of State of Arunachal Pradesh was notified, *vide*, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950. List of Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh has been modified through the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2008 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2011.

At present, there are eighteen communities with their synonyms appearing in the illustrative list of Scheduled Tribes in respect of State of Arunachal Pradesh.

On the basis of recommendations of State of Arunachal Pradesh, it has been decided to modify Part-XVIII of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 relating to State of Arunachal Pradesh as follows:—

(a) deletion of 'Abor' in serial No. 1, as it is the same as 'Adi' in serial No. 16;

(b) replace 'Tai Khamti' instead of 'Khampti' at serial No. 6;

(c) inclusion of 'Mishmi-Kaman (Miju Mishmi)', 'Idu (Mishmi)' and 'Taraon (Digaru Mishmi)' in serial No. 8 in lieu of 'Mishmi, Idu, Taroan';

(d) inclusion of 'Monpa', 'Memba', 'Sartang', 'Sajolang (Miji)' in serial No. 9 in lieu of 'Momba';

(e) inclusion of 'Nocte', 'Tangsa', 'Tutsa', 'Wancho' in lieu of 'Any Naga Tribes' in serial No. 10.

Therefore, it is proposed to amend Part-XVIII of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 relating to State of Arunachal Pradesh.

*[The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2021 to give effect to the above changes was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 2 August 2021 and was passed by the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha on 5 August 2021 and 9 August 2021, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 13 August 2021.]*

The text of above Act are reproduced below:

#### THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2021

An Act further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in relation to the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

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

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

2. Amendment of Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950. In the Scheduled to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, in Part XVIII.-*Arunachal Pradesh*,-

(a) entry 1 shall be omitted;

(b) for entry 6, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:-

"6. Tai Khamti";

(c) for entry 8, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:-

"8. Mishmi-Kaman (Miju Mishmi), Idu (Mishmi), Taraon (Digaru Mishmi)";

(d) for entry 9, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:-



"9. Monpa, Memba, Sartang, Sajolang (Miji)";

(e) for entry 10, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:-

"10. Nocte, Tangsa, Tutsa, Wancho".

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***The Constitution (One Hundred and Fifth Amendment) Act, 2021:*** The Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018 has inserted three new articles, that is, 342A, 366(26C) and 338B in the Constitution. Whereas article 338B has constituted the National Commission for Backward Classes, article 342A has dealt with the Central List of the socially and educationally backward classes (commonly known as the Other Backward Classes) and article 366 (26C) has defined the socially and educationally backward classes.

The legislative intent at the time of passing of the Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018 was that it deals with the Central List of the socially and educationally backward classes (SEBCs). It recognises the fact that even prior to the declaration of the Central List of SEBCs in 1993, many States/Union territories are having their own State List/Union territory List of OBCs. The same was clarified in Parliament that the States and Union territories may continue to have their separate State List/Union territory List of SEBCs. The castes or communities included in such State List or Union List of Backward Classes may differ from the castes or communities included in the Central List of SEBCs.

Although since 1993, there always existed separate lists of the Central Government and that of the State Governments and Union territories, a question has arisen after enactment of the Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018 as to whether the said amendments to the Constitution mandated for a single Central List of SEBCs specifying the SEBCs for each State, thereby taking away the powers of the State to prepare and maintain a separate State List of SEBCs.

In order to adequately clarify that the State Government and Union territories are empowered to prepare and maintain their own State List/ Union territory List of SEBCs and with a view to maintain the federal structure of this country, there is a need to amend article 342A and make consequential amendments in articles 338B and 366 of the Constitution.

*[The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-seventh) Amendment Bill, 2021 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 9 August 2021 and passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 10 August 2021 and 11 August 2021, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 18 August 2021. Through an amendment, the short title of the Bill (was changed by the Lok Sabha) as the Constitution (One Hundred and Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2021.]*

The text of above Act are reproduced below:

# THE CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 2021

An Act further to amend the Constitution of India.

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 (One Hundred and Fifth 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 article 338B. In article 338B of the Constitution, in clause (9), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

"Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply for the purposes of clause (3) of article 342A."

**3.** Amendment of article 342A. In article 342A of the Constitution,-

(a) in clause (1), for the words "the socially and educationally backward classes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution", the words "the socially and educationally backward classes in the Central List which shall for the purposes of the Central Government" shall be substituted;

(b) after clause (2), the following shall be inserted, namely:-

*Explanation.*- For the purposes of clauses (1) and (2), the expression "Central List" means the list of socially and educationally backward classes prepared and maintained by and for the Central Government.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in clauses (1) and (2), every State or Union territory may, by law, prepare and maintain, for its own purposes, a list of socially and educationally backward classes, entries in which may be different from the Central List.!

**4.** Amendment of article 366. In article 366 of the Constitution, for clause (26C), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

'(26C) "socially and educationally backward classes" means such backward classes as are so deemed under article 342A for the purposes of the Central Government or the State or Union territory, as the case may be.!

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## SESSIONAL REVIEW

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### SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

#### SIXTH SESSION

The Sixth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha commenced on 19 July 2021 and concluded on 11 August 2021, two days ahead of the declared schedule. During the Session, the House had a total of 17 Sittings spread over 24 days. A substantial part of the Session was disrupted because of uproarious scenes and adjournments resulting in the loss of nearly 74 hours and 46 minutes of the valuable time of the House. The House sat late for over 2 hours to complete the Listed Business. This resulted in only 22 % productivity of the House during the Session. The House was prorogued by the President of India on 31 August 2021.

On the first day of the Session, four newly elected Members, namely, Sarvashri Maddila Gurumoorthy (Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh), M.P. Abdussamad Samadani (Malappuram, Kerala), Vijayakumar (*Alias*) Vijay Vasanth (Kanniyakumari, Tamil Nadu) and Smt. Mangal Suresh Angadi (Belgaum, Karnataka) took the oath and signed the Roll of Members.

During the entire Monsoon Session, the members of the Opposition parties continued to protest against three farm laws, hike in prices of petroleum products and reported illegal surveillance programme targeting prominent public persons. The House intermittently witnessed disruptions and adjournments. Urging the Members to make collective efforts to enhance and maintain the dignity of the august House, Hon'ble Speaker, Shri Om Birla made consistent efforts for the smooth conduct of the proceedings and regularly appealed to the Members to maintain decorum in the House.

Despite the repeated disruptions and stalemate during the Monsoon Session, 13 Government Bills were introduced. 4 Bills, *as passed by Rajya Sabha*, were laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. In all, 20 Government Bills were passed by the House.

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

#### B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

***The General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2021:*** On 2 August 2021, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman moving the motion for consideration of the Bill said that insurance companies under private sector are offering good policies at lower premia. In the given context the Amendment Bill was introduced.

*The Bill was passed.*

***The Essential Defence Services Bill, 2021:*** On 3 August 2021, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence and Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism, Adv. Ajay Bhatt moving the motion for consideration of the Bill said that the Government of India on 16 May 2020 announced that the DRDO Factory Board will be corporatized to ensure autonomy, accountability and efficiency in defence supplies. The employees issued a notice for strike against this decision of the Government. The entire House is well aware of the situation prevailing at our northern borders. This situation requires uninterrupted supply of arms and ammunitions to our defence forces. This Bill has been introduced to ensure the security of the nation. The Bill also does not have any provision to jeopardize the interest of any employee.

*Initiating the discussion,* Shri N.K. Premachandran (RSP) said that there are 41 Ordnance Factories in India. Now, the Government of India under the Ministry of Defence is trying to convert this into separate boards. It is an indirect way of privatization of ordnance factories and the sole purpose of this Bill is to ban strike. Eighty-four thousand employees in the Defence sector, particularly in the ordnance factories will be affected by this. Banning the right to strike means taking away the legitimate right of the workers. He strongly opposed the Bill.

*Participating in the discussion,* Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury (INC) said that this legislation is nothing but a draconian measure. The Government is intending to throttle the democratic right of the labourers. It is totally an undemocratic legislation, he said.

*Joining the discussion,* Prof. Sougata Ray (AITC) said that this Ordinance is anti-labour. Around 78,000 workers working in the various Ordnance factories had given a strong note opposing the corporatization of ordnance factories.

*Replying to the discussion,* the Minister Defence Shri Raj Nath Singh said that the Government have held dialogue with all the Employees Unions of the Ordnance Factory Board in a very cordial atmosphere. He requested all the hon. Members of the House to pass the Bill unanimously.

*The Bill, as amended, was passed.*

***The Tribunals Reforms Bill, 2021:*** On 3 August 2021, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman moving the motion for consideration of the Bill said that keeping in mind the need of the hour, the Bill has been brought in because so many cases are lying pending before the tribunal. She further said that Hon. Supreme Court also

delivered its judgment in this regard and in such a scenario the Government brought this Ordinance. She requested all Members to support and pass the Bill.

*The Bill was passed.*

***The Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas Bill, 2021:*** On 4 August 2021, the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Minister of Labour and Employment, Shri Bhupender Yadav moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that the Government is fully committed to create a clean environment. That is why the Bill he has moved for consideration is fundamentally intended to provide institutional mechanism to check air pollution and provide clean air to Delhi. He further said that ad-hoc committees were also formed in pursuance of various verdicts given by several courts in Delhi from time to time as regards air quality management. Only Delhi is not responsible for the air pollution but the transport, industry and other factors of Delhi NCR and the adjoining areas are also responsible, he said. An integrated institution is required to put a check on air pollution in this region. This is the reason the Government has brought in this Bill for creating an effective institution. In addition to administrative and environment experts, representatives from the adjoining States of the NCR have also been taken on board in this institution.

*The Bill was Passed.*

***The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2021:*** On 6 August 2021, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that the issue of levying income tax on income derived from the transfer of Indian assets through the transfer of shares of a foreign company was a subject matter of prolonged litigation. In 2012, the Supreme Court ruled that such income is not taxable under the existing provisions of the Income Tax Act. Consequently, the Finance Act of 2012 amended the Income Tax Act, 1961 with retrospective effect to clarify that such income is taxable. The Finance Act, 2012 also provided that the demand raised for this income shall be valid even if the said demand has been struck off by the courts. So, what has happened is that this retrospective tax was brought in as a clarificatory amendment. She, therefore, requested all the hon. Members of the House to support and pass this Bill unanimously.

*The Bill was passed.*

***The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2021:*** On 6 August 2021, the Minister of Education and Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that the Government of India proposes to

set up a Central University in the Union Territory of Ladakh entailing an expenditure of Rs. 750 crore. About 4 thousand students go out of Ladakh for pursuing their higher education. The proposed Central University will cater to the higher educational needs of about 2,500 students. This Legislation will facilitate the setting up of a Central University by the name of Sindhu Central University in Kargil or Leh in Ladakh. He moved the motion seeking the approval of the august House to fulfil the long cherished hopes and aspirations of the people of Ladakh.

*The Bill was passed.*

***The Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Bill, 2021 (As passed by Rajya Sabha):*** On 9 August 2021, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that the Bill aims to bring in ease of doing business for smaller businesses between partnerships and big companies. Many of the start-ups in the country do not have the flexibility of partnership and also are not well regulated *vis-a-vis* the large corporates. He highlighted the fact that many aspects of criminality which pertains to them also have to be brought down now. The Government wants to bring in parity between well-regulated large companies and small partnership companies.

*The Bill was passed.*

***The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2021(As passed by Rajya Sabha):*** On 9 August 2021, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that many depositors of the cooperative banks have gone through very difficult times. In 2019, insurance cover for depositors was increased from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. Now, it has been raised to rupees five lakh. The Government wants to make sure that the depositors get the money within 90 days. This Bill may bring in great relief to all those banks and small cooperative banks which come under stress. Those cooperative banks which have already come under stress but are not under moratorium and may have administrators sorting the business out, even their depositors will get rupees five lakh and they will get it within 90 days.

*The Bill was passed.*

***The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2021 (As passed by Rajya Sabha):*** On 9 August 2021, the Minister of Tribal Affairs, Shri Arjun Munda moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that the Bill will benefit the Naga people living in Arunachal Pradesh through their inclusion in the category of Scheduled Tribes. He requested the House to pass the Bill.

*Joining the discussion*, Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut (SS) said that millions of tribal people live in each district of our country but they have not so far witnessed the light of development. A serious discussion should be taken up on the issue of tribal people.

*Intervening in the discussion*, the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri Kirin Rijiju said that a number of tribes were totally neglected in Arunachal Pradesh from the British period. This Government has given a new identity, a new name to the tribals of Arunachal Pradesh.

*Joining the discussion*, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; Minister of Coal and Minister of Mines, Shri Pralhad Joshi said that he is very satisfied by this Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill. The Government wants fruitful discussion.

*The Bill was passed.*

***The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Amendment) Bill, 2021:*** On 10 August 2021, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. Virendra Kumar moved the motion for consideration of the Bill. He said that the Bill is intended to restore the federal structure providing rights to the States to provide for the welfare of the socially and educationally backward classes. This right of the State was scrapped through the 102<sup>nd</sup> Constitution Amendment and all the States were raising their voices against this move. The commitment of the hon. Prime Minister to improving the socio-economic condition of the OBC community is quite evident before the country. Some of the decisions taken in the recent past for the welfare of the OBC have infused confidence into the OBC community. The central list of the OBC was accorded the constitutional status by our government. The Constitution Amendment Act, 2018 accorded the constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC). He informed that a decision was taken a few days ago to provide 27 per cent reservation to the OBCs in the all India quota of medical and dental colleges. An additional 4000 seats will now be available every year for the students of OBC in medical colleges. This amendment is very crucial to restore the power of the State Governments to prepare and maintain their own list of OBCs which was struck down by the Supreme Court while interpreting the Constitution (102<sup>nd</sup>) Amendment Act. If the list of State had been quashed then about 671 OBC communities which were included in the State List would have been deprived of the benefit of reservation in the educational institutions and government jobs. At the same time, it will ensure that there is no ambiguity in the interpretation of the legislative intents. The Constitution (105<sup>th</sup>) Amendment Bill seeks to amend section 1 and 2 of the Article 342(A) and insert a new section 342(A) (3) empowering the States to prepare and maintain their own list. It will ensure the hassle free implementation of the concessions provided to the OBC population in the educational policies all across the country.

*Initiating the discussion*, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury (INC) said that he supports this Constitution Amendment Bill. But, demanded that the 50 per cent ceiling on reservation for OBCs should be removed. This Bill sought to amend clauses 1 and 2 of Article 342A of the Constitution that pertains to the President's and Parliament's powers to include or exclude or specify any caste, in consultation with the Governor in case of States. The new amendment will insert a new clause called 342A(3) which will authorize the States to maintain their lists. The proposed legislation enables every State to maintain its own State list, which is essentially a good step. He further said that the State Governments need to be granted a right of their own and privileges to identify the communities belonging to the OBC. He urged upon the government to provide reservation to the Maratha community by removing the 50 per cent ceiling. Maratha community holds a significant political, social and commercial influence in the Maharashtra State. But the fact is that only a miniscule minority of Marathas is politically influential. In Maharashtra, 80 per cent of Marathas are still surviving on subsistence agriculture. It has led to the demand for reservation in jobs and education. Even the Gaikward Commission Report clearly stated that in 2017, that Marathas should be given reservation under Socially and Educationally Backward Class. So, urgent measures must be taken to rekindle the hopes of the community. He requested the Government to ponder over the sentiments of the Maratha people insofar as the ceiling on reservation is concerned. The Government may exceed the limit of the reservation without compromising the interests and security of the Other Backward Classes in Maharashtra. The Government should provide the political, financial, and social security to all the backward classes of the country.

*Participating in the discussion*\*, Dr. Sanghamitra Maurya (BJP) thanking the Prime Minister for bringing in this Bill, she said that the Government is going to provide rights to OBCs through this Bill. The census used to be conducted on the basis of the number of all the castes, their educational and economic conditions. It was started in 1881 but at that time, the focus was not on the castes but on education, employment and mother tongue. The last caste-based census was conducted in 1931 in the country and at that time also the OBCs constituted 52 per cent of the population. If the caste based census is conducted today, then a number of castes will be included in the list of OBCs and they will get their rights. She supported the Bill.

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\* **Others who participated in the discussion were:** Sarvashri T.R. Baalu, Sudip Bandyopadhyay, Bellana Chandra Sekhar, Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan', Ramesh Chandra Majhi, B.B. Patil, Prince Raj, Ritesh Pandey, Balubhau *alias* Suresh Narayan Dhanorkar, Sanjay Jaiswal, Kalyan Banerjee, E.T. Mohammed Basheer, Hasnain Masoodi, Ganesh Singh, Adv. A.M. Ariff, Margani Bharat, Nama Nageswara Rao, Rajesh Verma, Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu, Asaduddin Owaisi, Chandeshwar Prasad, Malook Nagar, Hanuman Beniwal, Dayanidhi Maran, N.K.Premachandran, Achyutananda Samanta, Vijay kumar Hansdak, Thomas Chazhikadan, Ms. S. Jothimani, Smt. Navneet Ravi Rana, Smt. Anupriya Patel, Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal and Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule.



*Joining the discussion*, Shri Akhilesh Yadav (SP) said that all the hon. Members of the House have welcomed this amendment Bill. In this regard, the Members have two demands namely, the upper limit on the reservation should be raised beyond 50 per cent and the caste based census data should be released.

*Relying to the discussion*, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. Virendra Kumar said that the manner in which the hon. Members of all the political parties have put forth their views in support of The Constitution Amendment Bill, is indeed a very welcome gesture. This Bill seeks to restore the power of the states to identify OBCs that are socially and educationally backward. This would enable the states to help in extending reservation to the OBCs in terms of their education, employment and even while implementing welfare schemes. Bhartiya Janata Party is guided by a fair policy with fair intentions which has prompted us to bring in this Constitution Amendment Bill. He further said that many hon. Members have raised the issue of caste based census. They have talked of federal structure. The present amendment Bill will restore the powers vested in the State OBC Commissions and thereby edify the federal structure. The issue of removing the ceiling of 50 per cent has also been referred to here. In this regard, he submitted that the Government of India had filed a review petition in the Supreme Court. He said that the Government has always given precedence to the interests of the States and being driven by the same spirit, a review petition was filed in the Supreme Court by the Government. The Supreme Court's first order was passed on 9 September 2020. In its ruling the Supreme Court imposed a ban on extending reservation to the Maratha community by the Government of Maharashtra. Alongside, the matter had been referred to a larger bench for hearing. Thereupon, the second judgment of the Supreme Court was pronounced on 5 May 2021. Wherein, the reservation extended to the Maratha community by the Government of Maharashtra was countermanded. Upholding the constitutional validity of the 102<sup>nd</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, 2018, the Supreme Court ruled that this Constitution Amendment Bill does not undermine the federal structure. The Supreme Court had taken away the powers of states to identify any community for inclusion in the OBC category. The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment filed a review petition on 13 May 2021 wherein, a prayer was made to reconsider the said Judgment which was denied by the Supreme Court on 1 July 2021. This merits attention here that the Supreme Court did not withdraw reservation facility extended to the Other OBC communities extended by the Government of Maharashtra. The proposed Bill seeks to restore the OBC list prepared by the State governments including modulus and manner of reservation as well. This would restore the powers vested with the State Government to make provisions for the deprived sections of Maharashtra. The same powers shall be extended to all the states to safeguard the interests of the OBCs and would go a long way in equipping them

with substantial welfare measures. The Government is very much seized of the spirit of increasing the ceiling of 50 per cent in terms of reservation. This assumes all the more significance given the fact that the cap of 50 per cent had been imposed 30 years ago but the judiciary has time and again taken a stand that the ceiling of 50 per cent should be kept intact. Therefore, there is a need to take a vigilant note of the constitutional and legal aspects. Though, in the *Indira Sawhney* case the judiciary has ruled that the ceiling of 50 per cent can be enhanced but in exceptional circumstances especially for those communities who are yet to join the mainstream. So important is this Bill that holds the distinction of associating everyone's feelings. He requested all to pass the Bill.

*The Bill, as amended, was passed.*

### C. QUESTION HOUR

The Sixth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha commenced on 19 July 2021. It was scheduled to conclude on 13 August 2021. However, the Session was curtailed by two days and the House was adjourned *sine-die* on 11 August 2021.

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 Members through Members' Portal along with Bulletin Part-II dated 2 July 2021. Notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions for the Session were received w.e.f. 2 July 2021, the same day on which Summons were issued. The last date for receiving notices of Questions was 28 July 2021. However, the last date for receiving notices of Questions for the Sitting on 10 August 2021, *i.e.* the last Sitting on which the House transacted business, was 23 July 2021.

The actual number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions tabled by Members were 22,671 (SQ 10,523 + USQ 12,148). 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 22,809 (SQ 10,591 + USQ 12,218). 04 Short Notice Questions were also received from the Members. The maximum number of notices of Questions included for Ballot in a day was 1,306 (SQ 609 + USQ 697) for the Sitting held on 4 August 2021. The minimum number of notices of Questions included for ballot in a day was 965 (SQ 454 + USQ 511) for the Sitting held on 20 July 2021. The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included for the Ballot were 316 and 237, for Sittings held on 4 August 2021 and 20 July 2021, respectively.

Notices were examined in the light of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, Directions by the Speaker, Parliamentary conventions and past precedents to decide

their admissibility. Out of 22,813 notices of Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice Questions received (including split questions), 320 Questions were included in the lists of Starred Questions and 3,680 Questions in the lists of Unstarred Questions.

Notices for 4 Short Notice Questions were received during the Session and all such notices were disallowed.

The Ministry-wise break-up of admitted notices of Questions shows that the Minister of Health and Family Welfare answered the maximum number of questions (Starred and Unstarred), *i.e.* 283, followed by the Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare who answered 264 Questions (both Starred and Unstarred).

Names of 379 Members were included in the Lists of Starred and Unstarred Questions. The maximum number of Questions by any Member admitted/clubbed were 46 against the name of Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale. The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names appeared in the Lists of Questions were 304 and 218 on 30 July 2021 and 20 July 2021, respectively.

No Half-an-Hour Discussion Notice was received during the Session. 01 Statement was made by a Minister correcting the reply already given to a Question in Lok Sabha.

A total of 66 Starred Questions were orally replied during the Session. The average number of Starred Questions answered orally per Sitting was 4.13. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was 10 on 28 July 2021 and the minimum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was one (01) on 19 & 20 July and 04 & 10 August 2021.

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

3,934 (254+3680) written replies to Starred and Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table.

#### **D. OBITUARY REFERENCES**

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of 51 former members of Lok Sabha, *viz.* Sarvashri Skariah Thomas, Harish Narayan Prabhau Zantye, Mukhtar Anees, Shyama Charan Gupta, Digvijay Sinh, Ajmeera Chandulal, Bachi Singh Rawat, Jagdish Singh Rana, Shyam Bihari Mishra, Suresh Pasi, Sugrib Singh, Rameshwar Patidar, M. Satyanarayana Rao, S.B. Sidnal, Eknath M. Gaikwad, Kamla Prasad Rawat, Laxman Giluwa, Ram Charita Nishad, Jorawar Ram, Sabbam Hari, Jai Narayan Roat, Jagmohan, Ajit Singh, R.L. Bhatia, Sambhajirao Kakade, Ramendra Kumar Yadav, Rajiv Shankarrao Satav, K. Thulasiah Vandayar, Jagannath Pahadia, Krishna, Hemendra Singh Banera, Shankar Sakharam Nath, Deen

Bandhu Verma, Sharad Tripathi, Khelan Ram Jangde, Surendra Yadav, Damodar Barku Shingada, Dahyabhai Vallabhbbhai Patel, Shivraj Singh Lodhi, Babagouda Patil, G. Madegowda, Parasram Meghwal, Virbhadra Singh, Nityananda Misra, Sudarsan Ray Chaudhuri, Prof. Chaman Lal Gupta, Prof. Dukha Bhagat, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, Prof. Gopalrao Mayekar, Dr. Mohammed Shahabuddin, Smt. Karuna Shukla and Shri T.M. Kaliyannan, member of the Provisional Parliament.

Obituary reference was also made on the passing away of Shri Milkha Singh, one of the greatest sportspersons in athletics and Shri Dilip Kumar, one of the greatest artists of film Industry and also former member of the Rajya Sabha. The Speaker, on behalf of the House, paid homage to the martyrs of Kargil War on the 22<sup>nd</sup> Anniversary of the Kargil Vijay.

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

The Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth Session (Monsoon Session) of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 19 July 2021. The Session was scheduled to conclude on 13 August 2021. However, the Session came to an early end on 11 August 2021. The Session had 17 sittings and the House sat for 28 hours and 33 minutes. The House was prorogued by the President on 31 August 2021.

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

#### A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

*Short Duration Discussion on Management of COVID-19 pandemic, implementation of vaccination policy and challenges of the likely third wave:* The Leader of the Opposition, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, initiating the discussion, stated that today we all are on the verge of the third wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. Expressing his concerns over distressing situations during the second wave of COVID pandemic *w.r.t.* number of deaths and dead bodies in and around Ganga river, he was of the view that this will be a precedent in history. He further stated that Government has released false data about the number of deaths that have occurred due to COVID pandemic and had failed to manage the situation that led to the collapse of the country's economy during the first wave of COVID-19. Even during the disturbing situations like shortage of beds, ventilators and lack of oxygen in hospitals, the Government continued to hold elections and large rallies unlike other countries who prepared themselves for the challenges of second wave of COVID pandemic. As a result, unemployment and inflation increased in the country. As regards vaccination status, he quoted that there are only 5.33 percent people who have got both doses of vaccination which is in contrast to what has been declared by the Government to vaccinate all people by December. He concluded by requesting the House to extend support and cooperation to the Government in order to save lives of people.

*Participating in the discussion*<sup>1</sup>, Shri Swapan Dasgupta stated that initially, it was believed to be a short-lived experience but now what we are facing is a long-drawn struggle. He said that measures taken by the Government like distribution of free rations, increase in

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

<sup>1</sup> Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Tiruchi Siva, Elamaram Kareem, Ram Nath Thakur, Sanjay Raut, Ashok Siddharth, G.K. Vasani, Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, M. V. Shreyams Kumar, Sushil Kumar Gupta, Vaiko, Binoy Viswam, Ramdas Athawale, Hardeep Singh Puri, Sardar Balwinder Singh Bhunder, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Dr. Santanu Sen, Dr. M. Thambidurai, Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudhe, Dr. Anil Jain, Shrimati Vandana Chavan.

MNREGA rates has enabled to tackle the crisis situations. He was of the view that this pandemic has been a constant learning experience and for handling the third wave, an approach of flexibility and open-mindedness, role of States and co-operation of Centre would be essential.

*Furthering the discussion*, Dr. Amar Patnaik stated that a dynamic strategy is essential to address this pandemic situation. He was of the view that cooperation between the Centre and the States, as well as the participation of people and community are more important to handle the crisis. He suggested that facilities in all States need to be ramped up and other States should learn from Odisha's response to pandemic like genome sequencing for early detection of variant. While stressing upon increase supply of vaccine production, he stated that a consolidated and comprehensive pandemic management strategy is strongly needed. To be prepared for handling another pandemic, he was of the view that the State Disaster Response Fund where States are asked to share 25 per cent should be reduced to about 10 per cent and it would be even better if it is not there as suggested by the Chief Minister of Odisha.

*Joining in the discussion*, Shri Anand Sharma stated that in the 1990s, India had become the largest vaccine manufacturer of the world. However, India is not recognized today for its vaccine manufacturing ability. While discussing about the challenges faced during COVID pandemic and uncertainties of third wave, he was of the view that the Government should inform the country when the third wave will come and should be prepared in advance in partnership with the Central Government and the State Governments. He further stated that the Government must ensure that COVID management facilities that were created earlier must remain in a state of readiness for the third wave. He raised concerns over the current status of installation of Pressure Swing Adsorption (PSA) oxygen plants in the hospitals and district headquarters and also its development by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) as announced by the Government. He *inter alia* highlighted upon the pandemic's impact on mental and emotional health, social and economic consequences and millions of lost jobs in the country. On black-marketing of the life-saving medicines, he stated that the Government must give very clear Standard Operating Protocols and directions because it is being managed through the NDM Act; and all the States must put in place stringent checks so that life-saving medicines is available to the citizens. Talking about the impact of pandemic on children education and poor internet access in rural India, he informed the House that 75 to 80 per cent children in rural India do not have any access to smart phones and suggested that the Government should create a special fund for such children. Also, an adequate provision for orphaned children should also be created. He *inter alia* touched upon creation of national database of the migrant labourers, impact of economic slowdown on restaurants businesses, tourism sector, vaccination status and requested the Government to be prepared for unforeseen challenges ahead based on the experiences of the first two waves of Corona.

*Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare; and the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Shri Mansukh Mandaviya said that the COVID pandemic crisis situation should not be the reason for politics. He said that the combined efforts of the Government, States and people under the guidance of the Hon'ble Prime Minister can avert the third wave of COVID crisis. He *inter alia* mentioned about various decisions taken by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in handling COVID crisis in the country and was of the view that all of us have a collective responsibility towards progress of the country. He informed the House that it is a matter of pride that the heads of 64 countries thanked Hon'ble Prime Minister of India for the help provided to them to handle the COVID crisis situation in their countries. While citing the concerns and queries raised by the Members regarding early lockdown, vaccination policies and production units, Vaccine Maitri, clapping and beating thalis, covid testing kits, incomplete registration of deaths due to COVID, measures taken for unprecedented rise in demand for oxygen, establishment of Pressure Swing Adsorption (PSA) oxygen plants, COVID vaccination for children, availability of medicines under COVID protocol, he *inter-alia* gave detailed clarifications thereon and informed the House that in order to avoid any such situation in future that arose in the second wave of this disease, a Covid Management Response Package of twenty-three thousand crores had been declared under which there was a provision of setting up paediatrics ward, ICU, arrangement of ventilators and a buffer stock of essential medicines at the district level to combat this disease.

## **B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS**

*The Marine Aids to Navigation Bill, 2021*<sup>2</sup>: On 19 July 2021, Shri Sarbanand Sonowal, the Minister of Ports, Shipping and Waterways; and the Minister of Ayush moved the motion for consideration of the Marine Aids to Navigation Bill, 2021. He informed the House that the existing Lighthouse Act, 1927, came into force more than 90 years ago based on the maritime scenario and political boundaries of that time. However, in recent times, there have been various technologies adopted for ensuring safe navigation of vessels in Indian waters. Emphasizing on the importance of safe navigation for the shipping industry, he argued that the Marine Aids to Navigation Bill, 2021 was proposed because even after two amendments, the existing Lighthouse Act, 1927 could not capture the latest technological advancements and expanded functioning in the field of marine aids to navigation. Elaborating *inter alia* upon the salient provisions of the Bill namely, (i) use of the term 'marine aids to navigation' instead of 'lighthouses'; (ii) development of vessel traffic services for enhancing the safety and efficiency of shipping and to

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<sup>2</sup> The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 15 March 2021 and was passed on 22 March 2021. The Bill was laid on the table of the Rajya Sabha on 22 March 2021.

protect environment; (iii) skill development through training and certification of operator of aids to navigation and vessel traffic services at par with international standard; (iv) auditing and accreditation of training institutes to cater to the needs of training and certification as per global standards; (v) marking of wreck in general waters to indicate sunken/stranded vessels for safe navigation; (vi) development of heritage lighthouses for the purpose of education, culture and tourism; and (vii) offences and penalties for obstruction and damaging aids to navigation, he requested the House to consider and pass the Bill.

*Replying to the discussion,*<sup>3</sup> the Minister thanked the Members for expressing their concerns about the maritime sector. He stated that the issues raised by some of the Hon'ble Members had already been addressed in the Bill. He said that the Bill would provide legal framework to adopt the latest technologies, meet the requirement of best global practices for safe and secure navigation and protection of marine environment. The Bill would repeal ninety years old pre-independence Act and replace it with the new Act which would provide holistic progress and development in the field of marine aids to navigation. He further stated that the Bill would not only help the fishermen, coastal and international trade, lighthouse tourism in and around Indian Coast and boost maritime sector but also provide for safe, pollution free and efficient practices in Indian waters. The Minister concluded that the Bill intended to align the glorious 5000-year-old history of sea navigation system with the latest world class technology.

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

***The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Amendment) Bill, 2021***<sup>4</sup>: On 11 August 2021, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. Virendra Kumar, moved the motion for consideration of the Bill to further amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha. He thanked the Leaders of all political parties and Members of the House for their unanimous decision to discuss the Bill related to the interests of OBCs. He stated that under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, the Government had taken many important steps for improving the socio-economic status of the OBC communities. While giving a brief background of the 105<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Bill, he appreciated that this Constitutional Amendment Bill would provide 27% of the reservation to OBCs and restore the powers of the State Governments to prepare State lists of OBCs. He inter-alia explained that the Bill would amend clauses (1) and (2) of Article 342A and introduce a new section 342A (3)

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<sup>3</sup> Other Members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Subhash Chandra Singh, Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, G.K. Vasan, Jugalsingh Lokhandwala, Venkataramana Rao Mopidevi and Dr. Banda Prakash.

<sup>4</sup> The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 9 August 2021 and was passed on 10 August 2021. The Bill was laid on the table of the Rajya Sabha on 11 August 2021.



specifically authorizing the States to maintain their State lists. A new clause (3) shall be inserted in Article 342A that every State or Union Territory may prepare a list of socially and educationally backward classes in which entries may be different from the Central List. This would empower the States to maintain their own State List of OBCs for admission to state institutions and for appointments to state government jobs. In addition to that, he also informed that the condition of mandatory consultation with the National Commission for Backward Classes to decide on the lists of OBCs of the State has been done away with. He was of the view that the amendment Bill would go a long way in protecting the federal structure of the country by empowering the States to take decisions regarding their respective State lists of OBC and ensuring smooth implementation of relaxations provided in education and policy matters to OBC population throughout the country.

*Replying to the discussion,*<sup>5</sup> the Minister thanked all the Members for unanimously supporting the Constitution Amendment Bill. He expressed his views on various points raised during the discussion including 50 percent reservation, caste-based reservation, caste census or creamy layer. While giving a brief background of the reservation given to the Maratha community by the Maharashtra Government, he inter-alia informed the House that due to decision of the Government taken for students of OBC community, the students would be benefitted not only with reservations in medical quota, dental quota, but also in the other welfare schemes of the Government. He said that the Government was committed to provide the benefit of Housing Scheme, Ujjwala Scheme and Ayushman Bharat Scheme to the poor and backward classes of the society.

He concluded that the Constitution Amendment Bill had been brought to achieve the goal set by Periyar, Jyotiba Phule, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay for the welfare of the people who are in the margin of the society.

*The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members of the House present and voting. The Bill was passed by the required majority.*

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<sup>5</sup> Other Members who participated in the discussion were Sarvashri Sushil Kumar Modi, Derek O' Brien, Prasanna Acharya, Tiruchi Siva, A. Navaneethakrishnan, Subhas Chandra Bose Pilli, Elamaram Kareem, Ram Nath Thakur, Sanjay Raut, G.K. Vasani, Sanjay Singh, Binoy Viswam, Rajmani Patel, Harnath Singh Yadav, Dharmendra Pradhan, Abdul Wahab, H.D. Devegowda, Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, Ramji, Jai Prakash Nishad, Ramdas Athawale, Bhupender Yadav, Sambhaji Chhatrapati, Mallikarjun Kharge, Sardar Balwinder Singh Bhunder, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi, Dr. Banda Prakash, Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Dr. Amar Patnaik, Dr. M. Thambidurai and Shrimati Vandana Chavan.

*The Essential Defence Services Bill, 2021*<sup>6</sup>: On 5 August 2021, Shri Ajay Bhatt, Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence and Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism moved the motion for consideration of the Essential Defence Services Bill, 2021. The Bill was proposed to provide for the maintenance of essential defence services so as to secure the security of nation and the life and property of public at large and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha. In order to maintain uninterrupted supply of ordnance items to the armed forces for defence preparedness and continuous functioning of ordnance factories without any disruptions, it was felt necessary that the Government should have power to meet emergencies and ensure the maintenance of essential defence services in all establishments connected with defence, in public interest or interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India or security of any State or decency or morality. As Parliament was not in Session and urgent legislation was required to be made, the President promulgated the Essential Defence Services Ordinance, 2021 on the 30th June, 2021, which, *inter alia*, provided for the following, namely:— (a) to define the expressions "essential defence services" and "strike"; (b) to empower the Central Government to prohibit strike in essential defence services; (c) to provide for disciplinary action, including dismissal, against employees participating in strike; (d) to provide for penalties for illegal strikes, instigation thereof and providing for financial aid to such illegal strikes; (e) confer power on any police officer to arrest without warrant any person who is reasonably suspected to have committed any offence under the proposed legislation. The Bill was proposed to replace the Essential Defence Services Ordinance, 2021, promulgated on 30 June 2021<sup>7</sup>.

*Replying to the discussion*,<sup>8</sup> the Minister of Defence, Shri Rajnath Singh expressed his gratitude to the Members who had expressed their views on the Bill. He clarified that the Bill did not put a ban on the right to peaceful protest in any way. He stated that the Bill intended to improve the autonomy, increase the efficiency and competitiveness of the Ordnance Factory. He informed the House that while taking the decision of corporatization, provisions had been made to safeguard the service conditions of the employees working in the Ordnance Factory Board.

*The Statutory Resolution was negatived. The motion for consideration of the Bill and Clauses etc., were adopted and the Bill was passed.*

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<sup>6</sup> The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22 July 2021 and was passed on 3 August 2021. The Bill was laid on the table of the Rajya Sabha on 4 August 2021.

<sup>7</sup> Extract from 'Statement of Objects and Reasons' of the Bill.

<sup>8</sup>Other Members who participated in the discussion were Sarvashri Sujeet Kumar, M. Shanmugam, , Ayodhya Rami Reddy, Elamaram Kareem, Sushil Kumar Gupta, Binoy Viswam, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Dr. M. Thambidurai and Dr.Fauzia Khan.

## C. QUESTIONS

During the 254<sup>th</sup> Session, 8033 notices of Questions (4492 Starred and 3541 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 253 Questions were listed as Starred Questions and 2713 Questions were listed as Unstarred Questions. 51 Starred Questions were orally answered. The total number of Questions received in Hindi was 1262.

*Daily average of Questions:* The lists of Starred Questions for 26.07.2021 and 10.08.2021 contained 14 Questions each. Rest of the lists of Starred Questions contained 15 Questions each. The list of Unstarred Questions for 26.07.2021 contained 157 Questions and lists of Unstarred Questions for 27.07.2021 and 28.07.2021 contained 158 Questions each. Rest of the lists of Unstarred Questions contained 160 Questions each.

*Half-an-Hour Discussion:* One notice of Half-an-Hour Discussion was received and was lapsed

*Short Notice Questions:* One notice of Short Notice Question was received and was lapsed.

## D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the 254<sup>th</sup> Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Bhagwati Singh, Balihari Babu, Ajit Singh, Matang Sinh, Jitendrabhai Labhshanker Bhatt, Jagannath Prasad Pahadia, Yusuf Sarwar Khan alias Dilip Kumar, Ramadhar Kashyap, Vijay Singh Yadav, Agniraj, Wasim Ahmad, Thindivanam K. Ramamurthy, Prof. N. M. Kamble, Dr. Ramendra Kumar Yadav 'Ravi', Shrimati Shanti Pahadia, all former Members; Shri Rajeev Satav and Dr. Raghunath Mohapatra, both sitting Members; Sir Anerood Jugnauth, former President and former Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius; Dr. Kenneth David Buchizhya Kaunda, Founding Father and First President of the Republic of Zambia and Shri Milkha Singh, the legendary track and field sprinter.

Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. The House was adjourned for one hour after obituary references were made on the first day of the Session to mark the passing away of sitting Members.

**SESSIONAL REVIEW**  
**STATE LEGISLATURES**

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**DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\***

The Second Part of the Second Session of the Seventh Delhi Legislative Assembly commenced on 29 July 2021 and was adjourned *sine die* on 30 July 2021. There were 2 sittings in all.

*Legislative Business:* During the Session the following two Bills were introduced, considered and passed:- (i) The Delhi Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2021; and (ii) The National Capital Territory of Delhi (Incredible India) Bed and Breakfast Establishments (Registration and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2021.

*Obituary References:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Dr. A.K. Walia, former Health & Finance Minister, Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi; Shri Jarnail Singh, former Member of Delhi Legislative Assembly; Sarvashri Kalyan Singh and Amar Nath Kumar, both former Members of Metropolitan Council of Delhi; Security personnel killed in naxalite attack on 3 April 2021 in Sukma District of Chhattisgarh; Victims of Coronavirus pandemic; and Farmers agitating against the farm laws on Delhi's borders.

**HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*\***

The Twelfth Session of the Thirteenth Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly commenced on 2 August 2021 and was adjourned *sine die* on 13 August 2021. There were 10 sittings in all.

*Legislative Business:* During the Session, the Himachal Pradesh Goods and Service Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2021 was introduced, considered and passed.

*Obituary References:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Mohan Lal, Ram Singh and Amar Singh Choudhary, all the former Members of the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly; and Shri Narender Bragta and Vibhadra Singh, both the sitting Members of the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

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\* Material contributed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly Secretariat

\*\* Material contributed by the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

## **KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\***

The Second Session of the Fifteenth Kerala Legislative Assembly commenced on 22 July 2021 and was adjourned *sine die* on 13 August 2021. There were 17 sittings in all.

*Legislative Business:* During the Session, the following four Bills were introduced, considered and passed:- (i) The Kerala Finance Bill, 2021; (ii) The Kerala Finance (No.2) Bill, 2021; (iii) The Kerala Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2021; and (iv) The Kerala Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2021.

*Obituary References:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri K. Sankaranarayana Pillai, former Minister of Kerala.

## **MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*\***

The Eighth Session of the Eighth Mizoram Legislative Assembly commenced on 7 September 2021 and was adjourned *sine die* on 9 September 2021. There were 3 sittings in all.

*Legislative Business:* During the Session, the following two Bills were introduced, considered and passed:- (i) The Mizoram Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2021; and (ii) The Mizoram Agricultural Land Leasing Bill, 2021.

*Obituary References:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri P.C. Zoram Sangliana, former Minister and Shri Andrew H. Thangliana, Member of Mizoram Legislative Assembly.

## **NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*\*\***

The Eighth Session of the Thirteenth Nagaland Legislative Assembly commenced on 3 August 2021 and was adjourned *sine die* on 5 August 2021. There were 2 sittings in all.

*Legislative Business:* During the Session, the following two Bills were introduced, considered and passed:- (i) The Nagaland Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment Taxation (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2020; and (ii) The Nagaland Lokayukta (Amendment) No.2 Bill, 2021.

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\* Material contributed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly Secretariat

\*\* Material contributed by the Mizoram Legislative Assembly Secretariat

\*\*\* Material contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat

*Obituary References:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Toshi Wungtung, sitting Member of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly; and Sarvashri Khutovi Sema, K. Imlong Chang, P.K. Along, N. Yeshito Chishi, T. Kikon and Dr. K.C. Nihoshe, all the former Members of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly.

### **PUDUCHERRY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\***

The First Session of the Fifteenth Puducherry Legislative Assembly commenced on 26 August 2021 and was adjourned *sine die* on 3 September 2021. There were 7 sittings in all.

*Address by the Governor:* On 26 August 2021, the Lieutenant Governor, Dr. Tamilisai Soundararajan, addressed the members of the Puducherry Legislative Assembly. Shri P.V. Aroumougame @ AKD, Member of the Legislative Assembly, moved the Motion of Thanks. Shri K.S.P. Ramesh seconded the Motion. Nineteen Members participated in the discussion and following the reply by the Chief Minister, Shri N. Rangasamy, the motion was adopted.

*Election of Deputy Speaker:* On 26 August 2021, Shri P. Rajavelu was elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Puducherry Legislative Assembly.

*Legislative Business:* During the Session, the following two Bills were introduced, considered and passed:- (i) The Puducherry Value Added Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2021; and (ii) The Puducherry Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2021.

*Financial Business:* On 26 August 2021, the Chief Minister, Shri N. Rangasamy presented the Annual Financial Statement for the year 2021-2022. The General Discussion on the Budget was held on 30, 31 August and 1 September 2021. Twenty-three Members participated in the discussion. The Budget was passed on 1 September 2021.

Discussion and Voting: Demands for Grants for the year 2021-22 were presented, discussed, voted and passed by the House.

*Obituary References:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Dr. Santa, Indian Oncologist and Chairperson of Adyar Cancer Institute, Chennai and Sarvashri T. Djeamourthy, N. Rajaram and A. Arulraj, all the former Members of Puducherry Legislative Assembly.

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\* Material contributed by the Puducherry Legislative Assembly Secretariat

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## APPENDIX – I

### STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

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1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	19.7.2021 to 11.8.2021
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	17
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	21 Hours 21 Minutes
4. TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/ FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	77 Hours 38 Minutes
5. HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS	3 Hours and 12 Minutes
6. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	10
(ii) Introduced	13
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha	04
(iv) Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ Recommendation and laid on the Table	Nil
(v) Discussed	20
(vi) Passed	20
(vii) Withdrawn	01
(viii) Negatived	Nil
(ix) Part-discussed	Nil
(x) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	Nil
(xi) Pending at the end of the Session	06
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) Removed	08 <sup>#</sup>

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<sup>#</sup> Eight Private Member's Bills removed from the Register of Bills pending in Lok Sabha consequent upon appointment of members-in-charge as Ministers.

(viii)Part-discussed	01*
(ix) Pending at the end of the Session	134
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	331
10. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	Nil
11. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
(i) Notice received	40
(ii) Admitted	01
(iii) Discussion held	Nil
(iv) Part-discussed	Nil
12. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	Nil
13. STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	52
14. ADJOURNMENT MOTION	
(i) Notice received	377
(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

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\* 1 part-discussed Bill at the end of the second Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha.

17. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	06
(ii) Admitted	06
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	01*
18. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved & Discussed	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
19. PRIVILEGES MOTIONS	
(i) Notice received	06
(ii) Brought before the House	01
(iii) Consent withheld by Speaker	Nil
(iv) Observation made by Speaker	01
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	320
(ii) Un-starred	3580
(iii) Short Notice Questions	Nil
(iv) Half-an-Hour discussions	Nil

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\* One part-discussed Resolution at the end of third Session.

## 23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

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

## JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE

1	2		
i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	2	3
ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	1	-

## DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

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

## APPENDIX II

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

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	19.7.2021 to 11.8.2021
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	17
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	28 Hours and 33 Minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	07
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	28
(ii)	Introduced	04
(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	21*
(xiii)	Withdrawn	01
(xiv)	Negatived	Nil
(xv)	Part-discussed	Nil
(xvi)	Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	Nil
(xvii)	Discussion postponed	Nil
(xviii)	Pending at the end of the Session	25

\* Two Bills namely, the Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2021 and the Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2021 could not be returned by the Rajya Sabha and, therefore, these Bills, under provisions of article 109(5) of the Constitution were deemed to have been passed by the Rajya Sabha in the form they were passed and transmitted by the Lok Sabha.

6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	82
(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	Nil
(xvi)	Pending at the end of the Session	82
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of urgent public importance)	
(i)	Notices received	28
(ii)	Admitted	01
(iii)	Discussions held	01
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	22
(ii)	Admitted	21
(iii)	Moved	04



	(iv)	Adopted	Nil
	(v)	Negatived	04
	(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	10
	(ii)	Admitted	10
	(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	03
	(ii)	Admitted	01
	(iii)	Moved	Nil
	(iv)	Adopted	Nil
	(v)	Part-discussed	Nil
	(vi)	Negatived	Nil
	(vii)	Withdrawn	Nil

14.	MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i)	Received	02
(ii)	Admitted	02
(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	253
(ii)	Unstarred	2713
(iii)	Short-Notice Questions	Nil
21.	DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	Nil

## 22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

	Name of Committee	No. of Meetings held between 1 <sup>st</sup> July to 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2021	No. of Reports presented during 254 <sup>th</sup> Session of the Rajya Sabha
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	03	Nil
(ii)	Committee of Privileges	Nil	Nil
(iii)	Committee on Ethics	01	Nil
(iv)	Committee on Government Assurances	02	Nil
(v)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	Nil	Nil
(vi)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	07	01

(vii)	Committee on Petitions	02	Nil
(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	03	01
(xi)	General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
(xii)	House Committee	01	Nil

**DEPARTMENT RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES**

(i)	Commerce	06	03
(ii)	Health and Family Welfare	01	Nil
(iii)	Home Affairs	04	02
(iv)	Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports	05	04
(v)	Industry	04	01
(vi)	Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	Nil	Nil
(vii)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	01	Nil
(viii)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	08	09

23. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE 09

24. PETITIONS PRESENTED Nil

25. NAMES OF NEW MEMBER SWORN IN

Sl. No.	Name	Party Affiliation	Date on which Sworn
1.	Shri Abdul Wahab	IUML	19.07.2021
2.	Shri Jawahar Sircar	AITC	04.08.2021

26. OBITUARY REFERENCES

Sl. No.	Name	Sitting Member/Ex-Member
1.	Dr. Raghunath Mohapatra	Sitting Nominated Member
2.	Shri Rajeev Satav	Sitting Member
3.	Prof. N.M. Kamble	ex-Member
4.	Shri Bhagwati Singh	ex-Member
5.	Shri Balihari Babu	ex-Member
6.	Shri Ajit Singh	ex-Member
7.	Shri Matang Sinh	ex-Member
8.	Shri Jitendrabhai Labhshanker Bhatt	ex-Member
9.	Dr. Ramendra Kumar Yadav 'Ravi'	ex-Member

10.	Shri Jagannath Prasad Pahadia	ex-Member
11.	Smt. Shanti Pahadia	ex-Member
12.	Shri Yusuf Sarwar Khan <i>alias</i> Dilip Kumar	ex-Member
13.	Shri Milkha Singh	ex-Member
14.	Shri Ramadhar Kashyap	ex-Member
15.	Shri Agniraj	ex-Member
16.	Shri Vijay Singh Yadav	ex-Member
17.	Shri Wasim Ahmad	ex-Member
18.	Shri Thindivanam K. Ramamurthy	ex-Member
19.	Sir Anerood Jugnauth	Former President and former Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius
20.	Dr. Kenneth David Buchizhya Kaunda	Founding Father and First President of the Republic of Zambia

**APPENDIX III**  
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES**  
**DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 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.	26.07.2021 to 30.07.2021	5	8(8)	-	771(608)	(153)	51(18)
Bihar L.C.	26.07.2021 to 30.07.2021	5	8(8)	-	144(126)	-	39(34)
Chhattisgarh L.A.	26.07.2021 to 30.07.2021	5	4(4)	-	375(330)	342(297)	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	27.09.2021 to 28.09.2021	2	4(4)	-	853(437)	959(691)	-
Haryana L.A.	20.08.2021 to 24.08.2021	3	12(11)	-	254(184)	118(84)	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	02.08.2021 to 13.08.2021	10	2(1)	-	601(402)	252(184)	1(1)
Jharkhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.A.	13.09.2021 to 24.09.2021	10	17(19)	-	150(150)	2221(2221)	-
Karnataka L.C.	13.09.2021 to 24.09.2021	10	20(20)	-	1178(150)	418(1446)	-
Kerala L.A.	22.07.2021 to 13.08.2021	17	4(4)	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	09.08.2021 to 10.08.2021	2	7(7)	-	618(584)	566(542)	-
Maharashtra L.A.	05.07.2021 to 06.07.2021	2	9(9)	-	5002(306)	174(65)	-
Maharashtra L.C.	05.07.2021 to 06.07.2021	2	(9)	-	1769(741)	89(89)	-
Manipur L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*\* Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	03.08.2021 to 05.08.2021	2	2(2)	-	19	8	-
Odisha L.A.	01.09.2021 to 09.09.2021	8	13(13)	1	718(663)	946(1299)	1
Punjab L.A.	03.09.2021 to 03.09.2021	1	-	-	343(92)	165(45)	-
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura L.A.	24.09.2021 to 27.09.2021	2	5(5)	-	144(87)	80(89)	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	17.08.2021 to 19.8.2021	3	14(14)	-	956(618)	1350(1285)	90(13)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	17.08.2021 to 19.8.2021	3	14(15)	-	84(80)	47(42)	64(59)
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>							
Delhi L.A.	29.07.2021 to 30.07.2021	2	2(2)	-	40(40)	158(158)	-
Puducherry L.A.	06.08.2021 to 03.09.2021	7	3(3)	-	-	-	-

\*\* Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

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

**COMMITTEES AT WORK/ NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED  
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 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	10	10	11	1	14	13	10	1	1	10	10	17	1	-	126 <sup>(a)</sup>
Bihar L.C.	-	10	11	10(1)	10	-	11	10	-	9	10	10	-	-	-	93 <sup>(b)</sup>
Chhattisgarh L.A.	1	-	2(1)	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	5(4)	-	-	4 <sup>(c)</sup>
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	1(1)	9	1	-	1	4	4	6	5	-	3	-	8	-	-	11 <sup>(d)</sup>
Haryana L.A.	1(1)	11	14	-	2	17	16	19	13	-	-	-	24	-	-	34 <sup>(e)</sup>
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	2(2)	-	-	-	6	9(3)	4(1)	-	9(2)	-	-	-	12(12)	-	1	28(12) <sup>(f)</sup>
Jharkhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.A.	1	12(2)	10	1	8(2)	8	9(1)	9(1)	8	-	9	1	10	2	4	37(2) <sup>(g)</sup>
Karnataka L.C.	1	9	9	1(1)	10	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	13 <sup>(h)</sup>
Kerala L.A.	1(1)	4	5	4(3)	3	5	3	5	5	-	6	2	8	-	-	67(51) <sup>(i)</sup>
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	5(1)	6(2)	-	3	4(7)	2(1)	4	4	-	3	3	5	5(1)	-	18(6) <sup>(j)</sup>

\*\* 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.	-	6	1	-	6	4	5	8	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	32 <sup>(k)</sup>
Maharashtra L.C.	1	4	-	-	-	4	5	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 <sup>(l)</sup>
Manipur L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1(5)	-	-	-	1	-	1(1)	-	-	-
Odisha L.A.	3(3)	-	3	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 <sup>(m)</sup>
Punjab L.A.	1(1)	11	15	-	10	10	13	13	11	-	10	-	13	-	-	93(1) <sup>(n)</sup>
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura L.A.	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	2(2)	16	17(3)	-	-	16	4(2)	8(2)	21(2)	-	-	-	16(5)	1	8	16 <sup>(o)</sup>
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	2	3	5	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	105 <sup>(p)</sup>
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	1	5	5	-	5	5	5	-	5	-	9	5	5	1	-	155 <sup>(q)</sup>
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>																
Delhi L.A.	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9 <sup>(r)</sup>
Puducherry L.A.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*\* Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature



- (a) Question and Calling Attention Committee-11, Zila Parishad & Panchayati Raj Committee-11, Nivedan Committee-10, Internal Resource Committee-10, Women & Child Welfare Committee-11, Agricultural Development Industries Committee-10, Tourism Development Committee-11, Zero Hour Committee-10, Ethics Committee-10, Bihar Heritage Development Committee-12, Minority Welfare Committee-10 and Environment Conservation and Pollution Control Committee-10
- (b) Committee on Rajbhasha-10, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-11, Nivedan Committee-11, Committee on Zila Parishad-10, Question and Calling Attention Committee-10, Human Rights Committee-10, Zero Hour Committee-10, Ethics Committee-10 and Committee on Disaster Management and Rehabilitation-11
- (c) Committee relating to the Exam. of the Papers Laid on the Table-2, Women & Children Welfare Committee-1 and Local Body and Panchayati Raj Accounts Committee-1
- (d) Members Pay & Allowance Rules Committee-1, Panchayati Raj Committee-4, Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-3 and Papers Laid on the Table Committee-1
- (e) Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-10, Committee on Public Works, Irrigation, Power and Public Works (B&R)-12, Subject Committee on Education, Technical Education, and Committee on the Sports University Bill, 2021-1
- (f) Welfare Committee-9(5), Public Administration Committee-5(3), Human Development Committee-4(2), General Development Committee-6(1) and Rural Planning Committee-4(1)
- (g) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-10(1), Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-9, Committee on Backward Classes and Minorities-8 and Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-10(1)
- (h) Special House Committee (Club)-4, Special House Committee (RDPR)-1, and Ganga Kalyana House Committee-8
- (i) Committee on the Welfare of Senior Citizens-4, Committee on Environment-4, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-5, Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities-5, Committee on the Welfare of Women, Transgenders, Children & Differently Abled-4, Committee on the Welfare of Fishermen and Allied Workers-4, Committee on the Welfare of Youth and Youth Affairs-2, Committee on Official Language-4, Committee on Local Fund Accounts-7(10), Committee on the Welfare of Non-Resident Keralites-4 and Subject Committees-24(41)
- (j) Question and Reference Committees-7, Committee on Welfare of Women/Children-3(3), Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-3(2), Agriculture Development Committee-4(1) and Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Accounts Committee-1
- (k) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT)-6, Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-7, Committee on Panchayati Raj-6, Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women and Children-5, Committee on Minority Welfare-2, Committee on Inspection of Private Charity Hospitals-1 and Marathi Language Committee-5

- (l) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT)-6, Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-7, Committee on Panchayati Raj-6, Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women and Children-5, Committee on Minority Welfare-2, Committee on Inspection of Private Charity Hospitals-1 and Marathi Language Committee-5
- (m) Ethics Committee-1, House Committee on Environment-2, House Committee on Power Generation-1, House Committee on Women and Child Welfare-3, House Committee on Linguistic-1, House Committee on Rehabilitation-1, Submission Committee-1, and House Committee on Ethics-1, Standing Committee-I-1, Standing Committee-II-1, Standing Committee-III-2, Standing Committee-IV-6, Standing Committee-V-4, Standing Committee-VI-1, Standing Committee-VII-2, Standing Committee-IX-1 and Standing Committee-X-1
- (n) Papers Laid & Library Committee-12, Committee on Question & References-15, Committee on Local Bodies-15, Committee on Panchayati Raj Institutions-13, Committee on Co-operation and its Allied Activities-11, Committee on Raising the Under Ground Water Level-8(1), Committee of Agriculture and its Allied Activities for the year 2021-2022-8, Committee of the House to Examine the Issue of Uninterrupted live Telecast and Broadcasting of Proceedings of the Sessions of the Punjab Legislative Assembly-1 and Committee of the House to Investigate the Incidents Related to the Torturing of Social Activists and Other People during Farmers Agitation-10
- (o) Committee Relating to Examination of Audit Reports of the Local Bodies of the State-4, Joint Committee Relating to Women & Child Welfare-8, Panchayati Raj Committee-8 and Parliamentary Monitoring Committee-4
- (p) Committee on Question & Reference-5, Committee on Financial & Administrative Delay-4, Committee on Parliamentary Study-20, Committee on Enquiry of Housing Complaints of U.P. Legislature-5, Parliamentary & Social Welfare Committee-7, Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchayats & Municipal Corporation-4, Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-10, Committee on Regulation Review-10, Divine Disaster Management Investigation Committee-17, Committee on Commercialization of Education-5, Legislative Empowerment Committee-2 and Committee on Prevention of Health Problems of Life due to the Adulteration of Food Items and the Practice of Counterfeit Drugs-16
- (q) Committee on Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa-5, Committee on Local Fund Accounts-7, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-5, Committee on Entitlements of Members-1, Committee on Reforms and Functioning of the Committee System-5, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing and Food Processing Industries & Horticulture-5, Standing Committee on Industry, Commerce and Enterprises-5, Standing Committee on Fisheries and Animal Resource Development-5, Standing Committee on Higher Education-5, Standing Committee on School Education-5, Standing Committee on Environment, Forests and Tourism-5, Standing Committee on Finance and Planning-5, Standing Committee on Food & Supplies-5, Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare-5, Standing Committee on Home, Personnel & Administrative Reforms, Correctional Administration, Law and Judicial-7, Standing Committee on Housing, Fire & Emergency Services & Disaster Management-5, Standing Committee on Information & Cultural Affairs and Youth Services and Sports-5, Standing Committee on Irrigation & Waterways and Water Investigation & Development-5,

- Standing Committee on Labour-5, Standing Committee on Urban Development and Municipal Affairs Development-5, Standing Committee on Panchayats & Rural Development and Sundarban Affairs-5, Standing Committee on Power & Non-Conventional Energy Sources-5, Standing Committee on Public Works and Public Health Engineering-5, Standing Committee on Information Technology and Technical Education-5, Standing Committee on Self Help Group and Self Employment-5, Standing Committee on Women & Child Development and Social Welfare-5, Standing Committee on Transport-5, Standing Committee on Backward Classes Welfare-5, Standing Committee on Minority Affairs-5, Standing Committee on Land and Land Reforms-5 and Standing Committee on Co-operation & Consumer Affairs-5
- (r) Question and References Committee-4, Department Related Standing Committee on Development-2, Department Related Standing Committee on Unauthorized Colonies-1, Committee on Violation of Protocol Norm & Contemptuous Behaviour by Govt. Officers with MLAs-1 and Committee on Delhi Municipal Corporations-1

**Joint/Select Committees:**

Uttar Pradesh L.A.- Joint Committee Relating to Women & Child Welfare-8

**APPENDIX – IV**

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

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1.	The National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management Bill, 2021	30.7.2021
2.	The Marine Aids to Navigation Bill, 2021	31.7.2021
3.	The Factoring Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2021	7.8.2021
4.	The Coconut Development Board (Amendment) Bill, 2021	7.8.2021
5.	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2021	7.8.2021
6.	The Inland Vessels Bill, 2021	11.8.2021
7.	The Essential Defence Services Bill, 2021	11.8.2021
8.	The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2021	11.8.2021
9.	The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2021	12.8.2021
10.	The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2021	12.8.2021
11.	The Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas Bill, 2021	12.8.2021
12.	The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2021	13.8.2021
13.	The Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Bill, 2021	13.8.2021
14.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2021	13.8.2021
15.	The Tribunals Reforms Bill, 2021	13.8.2021
16.	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2021	13.8.2021
17.	The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2021	17.8.2021
18.	The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2021	17.8.2021
19.	The General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2021	18.8.2021
20.	The National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (Amendment) Bill, 2021	18.8.2021

## APPENDIX-V

### LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

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#### BIHAR

1. *Bihar Panchayat Raj (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
2. *Aryabhata Gyan Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
3. *Bihar Swasthya Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyak, 2021*
4. *Bihar Khel Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyak, 2021*
5. *Bihar Maal aur Seva Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
6. *Bihar Rajkoshiya Uttardayitva evam Budget Prabandhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
7. *Bihar Abhiyantran Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyak, 2021*
8. *Bihar Viniyog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*

#### CHHATTISGARH

1. *Chhattisgarh Niji Vishwavidyalaya (Sthapna Evam Sanchalan) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
2. *Chhattisgarh Vidhan Mandal Sadasya Niraharta Niwaran (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
3. *Chhattisgarh Chandulal Chandrakar Smriti Chikitsa Mahavidyalaya, Durg (Adhigrahan) Vidheyak, 2021*
4. *Chhattisgarh Viniyog (No.3) Vidheyak, 2021*

#### DELHI

1. The Delhi Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2021
2. The National Capital Territory of Delhi (Incredible India) Bed and Breakfast Establishments (Registration and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2021

## **GUJARAT**

1. The Gujarat Private Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2021
2. The Gujarat Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2021
3. The Indian Partnership (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2021
4. "Kaushalya" The Skill University Bill, 2021

## **HARYANA**

1. The Haryana Management of Civic Amenities and Infrastructure Deficient Municipal Areas (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 2021
2. Maharishi Balmiki Sanskrit University, Kaithal (Amendment) Bill, 2021
3. The Haryana Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2021
4. The Haryana Enterprises Promotion (Second Amendment) Bill, 2021
5. Pandit Lakhmi Chand State University of Performing and Visual Arts, Rohtak (Amendment) Bill, 2021
6. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2021
7. The Haryana Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2021
8. The Panchkula Metropolitan Development Authority Bill, 2021
9. The Haryana Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2021
10. The Haryana Parivar Pehchan Bill, 2021
11. The Haryana Public Examination (Prevention of Unfair Means) Bill, 2021

## **HIMACHAL PRADESH**

1. The Himachal Pradesh Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2021

## **KERALA**

1. The Kerala Finance Bill, 2021
2. The Kerala Finance (No.2) Bill, 2021
3. The Kerala Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2021
4. The Kerala Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2021

## **MADHYA PRADESH**

1. *Madhya Pradesh Vinayog Adhinyam (Nirsan) Vidheyak, 2021*
2. *Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan Adhinyamo ka Nirsan Vidheyak, 2021*
3. *Madhya Pradesh Nagar Palika Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
4. *Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramoday Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
5. *Madhya Pradesh Aabkari (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
6. *Madhya Pradesh Maal aur Sevakar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2021*
7. *Madhya Pradesh Vinayog (Kramank-4) Vidheyak, 2021*

## **MAHARASHTRA**

1. The Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Bill, 2021
2. The Maharashtra Paragana and Kulkarni Abolition, Maharashtra Merged Territories Miscellaneous Alienations Abolition, Maharashtra Inferior Village Watans Abolition and Maharashtra Revenue Patels (Abolition of Office) (Amendment) Bill, 2021
3. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2021
4. The Maharashtra Nurses (Amendment) Bill, 2021
5. The Maharashtra Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2021
6. The Maharashtra Official Languages (Amendment) Bill, 2021
7. The Maharashtra Public Universities Official (Amendment) Bill, 2021
8. The ATLAS SKILLTECH University, Mumbai Bill, 2021
9. The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2021

## **NAGALAND**

1. The Nagaland Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment Taxation (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2020
2. The Nagaland Lokayukta (Amendment) No.2 Bill, 2021

## **ODISHA**

1. The Odisha Land Rights to Slum Dwellers (Amendment) Bill, 2021
2. The Odisha Government Land Settlement (Amendment) Bill, 2021
3. The Odisha Repealing Bill, 2021
4. The Odisha Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Bill, 2021
5. The Odisha University Health Science Bill, 2021
6. The Odisha Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 2021
7. The Odisha Town Planning and Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 2021
8. The Odisha Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2021
9. The Odisha University of Technology and Research Bill, 2021
10. The Indian Stamp (Odisha Amendment) Bill, 2021
11. The Odisha University (Amendment) Bill, 2021
12. The Odisha Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2021
13. The Odisha Panchayat Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2021

## **TRIPURA**

1. The Tripura Police (Amendment) Bill, 2021
2. The Tripura State Goods and Services Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2021
3. The Tripura Road Development Cess (Second Amendment) Bill, 2021
4. The Tripura Agricultural Land Leasing Bill, 2021
5. The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Twelfth Amendment) Bill, 2021

## **UTTAR PRADESH**

1. The Uttar Pradesh Regulation of Urban Premises Tenancy Bill, 2021
2. The Uttar Pradesh Repealing (Second) Bill, 2021
3. The Uttar Pradesh Prohibition of Smoking (Cinema Houses) (Repeal) Bill, 2021
4. The Uttar Pradesh Fighters of Democracy Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2021
5. The Uttar Pradesh Repealing (Third) Bill, 2021
6. The Uttar Pradesh Vindhya Dham Teerth Vikash Parishad Bill, 2021
7. The Uttar Pradesh Shree Chitracoot Dham Teerth Vikash Parishad Bill, 2021
8. The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2021



9. The Uttar Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2021
10. The Uttar Pradesh Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) (Amendment) Bill, 2021
11. The Uttar Pradesh Water Supply and Sewerage (Amendment) Bill, 2021
12. The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2021
13. The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2021
14. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Supplementary 2021-2022) Bill, 2021

**APPENDIX-VI****ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND  
STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD  
1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Title of Ordinance</b>	<b>Date of Promulgation</b>	<b>Date on which laid before the House</b>	<b>Date of Cessation</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
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**UNION GOVERNMENT**

1.	The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	30.09.2021	--	--	--
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**BIHAR**

1.	The Bihar Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	02.06.2020	26.07.2021	08.08.2021	--
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**GUJARAT**

1.	The Gujarat Private Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	25.08.2021	27.09.2021	27.09.2021	Replaced by Legislation
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**KERALA**

1.	Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	--	--	--	--
2.	The University Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	--	--	--	--

3.	The Kerala Private Forests (Vesting and Assignment) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	--	--	--	--
4.	The University Laws (Amendment) (No.2) Ordinance, 2021	--	--	--	--
5.	The Kerala Education (Amendment) Bill, 2021	--	--	--	--
6.	The Kerala Disaster and Public Health Emergency (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2021	--	--	--	--
7.	The Kerala General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	--	--	--	--
8.	The Kerala State Goods and Service Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	--	--	--	--
9.	The Kerala Provisional Collection of Revenues (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	--	--	--	--
10.	The Kerala Livestock and Poultry Feed and Mineral Mixture (Regulation of Manufacture and Sale) Ordinance, 2021	--	--	--	--
11.	The Kerala Medical Practitioners Ordinance, 2021	--	--	--	--
12.	The Kerala Public Health Ordinance, 2021	--	--	--	--
13.	The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	--	--	--	--
14.	The Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions as Respects the Services Under the Waqf	--	--	--	--

	Board) Ordinance, 2021				
15.	The Kerala Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	--	--	--	--
16.	The Kerala Shops and Commercial Establishments (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	--	--	--	--
17.	The Kerala Minerals (Vesting of Rights) Ordinance, 2021	--	--	--	--
18.	The Kerala Headload Workers (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	--	--	--	--
19.	The Kerala Cashew Workers' Relief and Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	--	--	--	--
20.	The Kerala Agricultural Workers' (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	--	--	--	--
21.	The Kerala Coir Worker's Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	--	--	--	--
22.	The Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions as Respects Certain Corporations and Companies) Ordinance, 2021	--	--	--	--
23.	The Kerala Marine Fishing Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	--	--	--	--

### MAHARASHTRA

1.	The Maharashtra State Boards of Technical	--	--	02.09.2021	--
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	Education Act, 1997 (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 2021				
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### ODISHA

1.	The Odisha Town Planning and Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 2021	04.09.2021	01.09.2021	--	--
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### UTTAR PRADESH

1.	The Uttar Pradesh Regulation of Urban Premises Tenancy (Second) Ordinance, 2021	09.04.2020	18.08.2021	--	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Uttar Private Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021	12.04.2021	18.08.2021	--	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Private Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	12.04.2021	18.08.2021	--	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Uttar Pradesh Repealing Ordinance, 2021	03.08.2020	18.08.2021	--	Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Uttar Pradesh Industrial Peace (Timely Payment of Wages) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020	27.09.2021	--	--	--

**APPENDIX VII**  
**A. PARTY POSITION IN 17<sup>TH</sup> LOK SABHA (STATE/UT-WISE) (AS ON 30.09.2021)**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Seats	BJP	INC	DMK	AITC	YSRCP	SS	JD(U)	BJD	BSP	TRS	LJSP	NCP	SP	CPI(M)	IUML	JKNC	TDP	AD(S)	AIMEIM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	14	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	40	17	1	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir \$	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	14	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	28	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	20	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29	27	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	48	23	1	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16.	Manipur	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	21	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	13	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	25	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	39	-	8	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
25.	Telangana	17	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
26.	Tripura	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	80	62	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	-
28.	Uttarakhand	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	West Bengal	42	18	2	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	A & N Islands	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman & Diu #	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	NCT of Delhi	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>301*</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

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

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

\* including Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CPI	SAD	AIADMK	AAP	AIUDF	AJSU	NPF	MNF	JD (S)	JMM	VCK	SKM	KC (M)	NDPP	NPP	RSP	RLP	Ind.	Nom.	Total	Vacancies
(1)	(2)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
12.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	28	-
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	20	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	1
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	48	-
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
21.	Punjab	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	25	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
29.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
30.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
33.	Daman & Diu #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
34.	NCT of Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>3</b>

\$ 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 Aadmi 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 7 OCTOBER 2021)**

Sl. No.	State/ Union	Seats	INC	BJP	SP	CPI(M)	JD(U)	AIADMK	BSP	CPI	*Others	IND.	Total	Vacancies
	<b>Territory</b>													
	<b>[2]</b>	<b>[3]</b>	<b>[4]</b>	<b>[5]</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>[7]</b>	<b>[8]</b>	<b>[9]</b>	<b>[10]</b>	<b>[11]</b>	<b>[12]</b>	<b>[13]</b>	<b>[14]</b>	<b>[15]</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 <sup>(a)</sup>	-	11	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.	Assam	7	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>(b)</sup>	1	7	-
4.	Bihar	16	1	4	-	-	5	-	-	-	5 <sup>(c)</sup>	-	15	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
6.	Goa	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7.	Gujarat	11	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
8.	Haryana	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
10.	Jharkhand	6	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>(d)</sup>	-	6	-
11.	Karnataka	12	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>(e)</sup>	-	11	1
12.	Kerala	9	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	2 <sup>(f)</sup>	-	8	1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
14.	Maharashtra	19	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 <sup>(g)</sup>	-	19	-

15.	Manipur	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
16.	Meghalaya	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>(h)</sup>	-	1	-
17.	Mizoram	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>(i)</sup>	-	1	-
18.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>(j)</sup>	-	1	-
19.	Odisha	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 <sup>(k)</sup>	-	10	-
20.	Punjab	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 <sup>(l)</sup>	-	7	-
21.	Rajasthan	10	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
22.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>(m)</sup>	-	1	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	18	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	13 <sup>(n)</sup>	-	18	-
24.	Telangana	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 <sup>(o)</sup>	-	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	-	-	-	-	12 <sup>(p)</sup>	-	15	1
<b>Union Territories</b>														
29.	The NCT of Delhi	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 <sup>(q)</sup>	-	3	-
30.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
31.	Puducherry	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
32.	Nominated	12	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	-

<b>TOTAL</b>	245	34	96	5	6	5	5	3	1	76	5	236	9
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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-10, MDMK-1, PMK-1, TMC(M)-1
- (o) TRS-7
- (p) AITC-12
- (q) AAP-3

**C. PARTY POSITION IN THE STATE/ UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURES**

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar L.A.	243	19	74	2	2	-	-	43	-	100 <sup>(a)</sup>	1	241	2
Bihar L.C.	75	3	14	-	2	-	-	23	-	8 <sup>(b)</sup>	1	51	24
Chhattisgarh L.A.	90	70	14	-	-	-	2	-	-	4 <sup>(c)</sup>	-	90	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	182	65	112	-	-	1	-	-	-	2 <sup>(d)</sup>	1	181	1
Haryana L.A.	89	31	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 <sup>(e)</sup>	7	89	1
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	68	19	43	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	65	3
Jharkhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*\* Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Karnataka L.A.	225	68	118	-	-	-	1	-	32	2 <sup>(f)</sup>	2	223	2
Karnataka L.C.	75	29	32	-	-	-	-	-	12	1 <sup>(g)</sup>	1	75	-
Kerala L.A.	140	21	-	62	17	2	-	-	2	36 <sup>(h)</sup>	6	140	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	230	95	125	-	-	-	2	-	-	1 <sup>(i)</sup>	4	227	3
Maharashtra L.A.	288	43	106	1	-	53	-	-	-	71 <sup>(j)</sup>	13	287	1
Maharashtra L.C.	78	9	23	-	-	11	-	-	-	17 <sup>(k)</sup>	5	65	-
Manipur L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	60	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 <sup>(l)</sup>	2	59	1
Odisha L.A.	147	9	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	113 <sup>(m)</sup>	1	146	1
Punjab L.A.	117	80	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 <sup>(n)</sup>	-	117	-
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*\* Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sikkim L.A.	32	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 <sup>(o)</sup>	-	32	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura L.A.	60	-	36	16	-	-	-	-	-	8 <sup>(p)</sup>	-	-	60
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	404	7	304	-	-	-	16	-	-	67 <sup>(q)</sup>	3	397	7
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	100	-	33	-	-	1	6	-	-	58 <sup>(r)</sup>	1	99	1
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	294	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	211 <sup>(s)</sup>	1	287	7
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>													
Delhi L.A.	70	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	62 <sup>(t)</sup>	-	70	-
Puducherry L.A.	33	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 <sup>(u)</sup>	6	33	-

- a) Rashtriya Janata Dal-75, Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)-12, Hindustani Awaam Morcha (Secular)-4, Vikassheel Insan Party-4 and All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen-5  
b) Chairman-1, Rashtriya Janata Dal-5, HAM(Secular)-1 and Vikasshil Insan Party-1  
c) Janta Congress Chhattisgarh (J)-4

\*\* Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

- d) Bharatiya Tribal Party-2
- e) Speaker-1, Jannayak Janta Party-10 and Haryana Lokhit Party-1
- f) Speaker-1 and Nominated Member-1
- g) Chairman-1
- h) Congress (Secular)-1, Kerala Congress (B)-1, Loktantrik Janatha Dal-1, Janadhipathya Kerala Congress-1, Indian National League-1 National Secular Conference-1, Indian Union Muslim League-15, Kerala Congress (M)-5 Kerala Congress-2, Kerala Congress (Jacob)-1 and Revolutionary Marxist Party of India-1
- i) Samajwadi Party-1
- j) 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, Swabhimani Party-1, Jansuraj Shakti Party-1 and Krantikari Shatkari Party-1
- k) Shivsena-14, Lokbharti-1, Peasants and Workers Party of India-1 and Rashtriya Samaj Paksha-1
- l) Naga People's Front-25 and Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party-20
- m) B.J.D.-113
- n) Aam Aadmi Party-19, Shiromani Akali Dal-14 and Lok Insaaf Party-2
- o) Sikkim Krantikari Morcha-19 and Sikkim Democratic Front-1
- p) I.P.F.T.-8
- q) Samajwadi Party-49, Apna Dal (S)-9, Suheldev Bharatiya Samaj Party-4, Rashtriya Lok Dal-1, Nirbal Indian Shoshit Humara Aam Dal-1 and Nominated-1
- r) Samajwadi Party-48, Apna Dal (S)-1, Shikshak Dal (Non-Political)-2 Nominated-4, and Independent Group-3
- s) All India Trinamool Congress-210 and Rashtriya Secular Majlis Party-1
- t) Aam Aadmi Party-62
- u) All India N.R. Congress-10, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-6 and Others-3