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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## **THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION**

EDITOR: P. Sreedharan

The Journal of Parliamentary Information, a quarterly publication brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, aims at the dissemination of authoritative information about the practices and procedures in Indian and foreign Legislatures. The Journal serves as an authentic recorder of important parliamentary events and activities. It provides a useful forum to members of Parliament and State Legislatures and other experts for the expression of their views and opinions, thereby contributing to the development and strengthening of parliamentary democracy in the country.

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## EDITORIAL NOTE

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Conducting elections in a vast country like India is a challenging task. Since 1952, India has been conducting credible, free and fair elections. The elections to the Sixteenth Lok Sabha were held in ten phases during April-May 2014. The National Democratic Alliance (NDA) led by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) secured a clear mandate in the Sixteenth General Election. The BJP also emerged as the largest party, securing 282 out of 543 elected seats in the House, followed by the Indian National Congress (INC) with 44 seats. The Sixteenth Lok Sabha was constituted on 18 May 2014 with the Election Commission issuing a notification under section 73 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. We include in this issue of the *Journal*, the events relating to the constitution of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha under the feature titled 'The Sixteenth Lok Sabha: Abiding Faith in Democracy'.

The first Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha was held from 4 to 11 June 2014. Article 87(1) of the Constitution of India provides for an Address by the President to both Houses of Parliament assembled together at the commencement of the first session after General Election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year. On 9 June 2014, the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee addressed members of both the Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The text of the Address by the President is reproduced in this issue of the *Journal*.

The election to the Office of the Speaker was held on 6 June 2014. A veteran parliamentarian of repute and widely admired public figure, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan was unanimously elected as the Speaker of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha. The Prime Minister and Leaders of various political parties and groups warmly felicitated Smt. Mahajan on her election to the august office of the Speaker. Accepting the felicitations Smt. Sumitra Mahajan emphasized the need for greater cooperation among all parties to enhance quality of parliamentary functioning. We extend our heartiest congratulations to Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on her assuming the office of the Speaker and include in this issue a feature titled 'The Election of the Speaker of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha'.

At a function held in the Central Hall of Parliament on 10 February 2014, the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee unveiled the photographs of the Presidents of the Central Legislative Assembly and portraits of the former Speakers of Lok Sabha, which were subsequently installed in the outer lobby of Lok Sabha as token of recognition of

their contribution to our rich parliamentary tradition. Voicing concern over disruptions in Parliament, the President stressed that Parliament functions through debate and it is important that all stakeholders follow sound parliamentary conventions and rules. The Vice-President and Chairman Rajya Sabha, Mohammad Hamid Ansari, the then Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and the then Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar were present at the function. The texts of the Addresses delivered at the function are included in this issue of the *Journal*.

We also carry in this issue the other regular features, *viz.* Parliamentary Events and Activities, Privilege Issues, Procedural Matters, Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, Sessional Review, Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest and Appendices.

In our constant pursuit of making the *Journal* more enriching and useful, we always invite and welcome suggestions for its further improvement. We also welcome practice and problem-oriented, non-partisan articles in the field of parliamentary procedures and institutions from members of Parliament and State Legislatures, scholars and all others interested in the field of parliamentary political science.

P. Sreedharan  
—*Editor*

## ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT TO PARLIAMENT

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

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

Following the constitution of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha, the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, addressed members of both the Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 9 June 2014.

We reproduce below the text of the Address.

—Editor

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### *Honourable Members*

I am delighted to address this first session of both Houses of Parliament after the elections to the 16th Lok Sabha. Let me begin by extending warm greetings to my fellow citizens, who participated in large numbers in the recently concluded Lok Sabha elections. We should never forget that we are here because of them. Serving them should be our first priority. I also felicitate the members of the new Lok Sabha. You have successfully obtained the mandate from the electorate and now you represent their hopes, aspirations and dreams. I extend a warm welcome to all of you and hope that the sessions ahead with heavy legislative agenda will be productive and useful.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the recent general elections were smooth and largely peaceful. I would like to congratulate the Election Commission of India and the official machinery for conducting these elections successfully. The unprecedented interest shown by the people of India in the elections is a sign of progressive deepening of

our vibrant democracy. Before I dwell upon the tasks ahead of us, I would like to express my solidarity with the families of all those who lost their lives during the election process.

I congratulate the new Speaker of the Lok Sabha on her unanimous election to this august office. By successively electing women Speakers, the Lok Sabha has re-affirmed our age-old belief in the importance of women in our society.

This has been an election of Hope. It marks a turning point in the evolution of our democratic polity. The surge in aspirations and the belief that these could be realized through democratic processes, has been amply reflected in the record 66.4% participation by voters, and a clear verdict in favour of a single political party after a gap of nearly 30 years. The electorate transcended the boundaries of caste, creed, region and religion to come together and vote decisively in favour of Development through Good Governance.

The country needed a strong and stable government that could provide effective leadership. In my Republic Day speech earlier this year, I had hoped for 2014 to be a year of healing after the fractured and contentious politics of the previous years. Standing here today, I applaud the wisdom of my fellow citizens for having voted for stability, honesty and development in a resurgent India in which corruption will have no place. They have voted for a united, strong, and modern India—“*Ek Bharat-Shreshtha Bharat*”. My government will work to fulfill these aspirations; with the involvement of all the 125 crore people of this great country.

My government is committed to nurturing the right environment for actualizing this mandate of the people. For this, it pledges itself to the principle of “*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas*”; which can be fulfilled only through your active participation. We will work together to re-establish the credibility of the institutions of democracy. My government will function on the mantra of ‘Minimum Government, Maximum Governance’. In all our actions, we will be guided by the core values of our great civilization.

My Government is dedicated to the poor. Poverty has no religion, hunger has no creed, and despair has no geography. The greatest challenge before us is to end the curse of poverty in India. My government will not be satisfied with mere “poverty alleviation”; and commits itself to the goal of “poverty elimination”. With a firm belief that the first claim on development belongs to the poor; the government will focus its attention on those who need the basic necessities of life most urgently. It will take necessary steps to provide security in its entirety to all citizens; through empathy, support and empowerment.

Containing food inflation will be the top most priority for my



Hon'ble President of India Shri Pranab Mukherjee arriving at the Central Hall of Parliament House to address the Members of both the Houses of Parliament on 09 June 2014

government. There would be an emphasis on improving the supply side of various agro and agro-based products. My government will take effective steps to prevent hoarding and black marketing. It will reform the Public Distribution System, incorporating best practices from the States. My government is alert about the possibility of a subnormal monsoon this year and contingency plans are being prepared.

Despite more than two-thirds of our people living in rural areas; we have not been able to provide adequate public amenities and livelihood opportunities to them. My government is committed to improving the quality of life in our villages, through empowered Panchayati Raj institutions. A substantial part of investment will focus on creating community assets and improving basic infrastructure such as roads, shelter, power and drinking water. My government will strive to end the rural-urban divide guided by the idea of Rurban; providing urban amenities to rural areas while preserving the ethos of the villages.

Agriculture is the source of livelihood for majority of our people. In the recent past, our farmers have been under severe stress with hopelessness driving some of them to suicides. My government is committed to reversing this unfortunate trend. It will increase investment in agriculture, both public and private, especially in Agri-infrastructure. Steps will be taken to convert farming into a profitable venture through scientific practices and Agro-technology. My government will address issues pertaining to pricing and procurement of agricultural produce, crop insurance and post-harvest management. Productivity of Animal Husbandry will be increased. My government will incentivize the setting up of food processing industries. Existing cooperative sector laws will be reviewed to remove anomalies and lacunae. My government will adopt a National Land Use Policy which will facilitate scientific identification of non-cultivable land and its strategic development.

Each drop of water is precious. My government is committed to giving high priority to water security. It will complete the long pending irrigation projects on priority and launch the '*Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana*' with the motto of '*Har Khet Ko Paani*'. There is a need for seriously considering all options including linking of rivers, where feasible; for ensuring optimal use of our water resources to prevent the recurrence of floods and drought. By harnessing rain water through '*Jal Sanchay*' and '*Jal Sinchan*', we will nurture water conservation and ground water recharge. Microirrigation will be popularised to ensure 'Per drop—More crop'.

India is the world's oldest civilization. Today it is also a country with the largest population of the youth. We must equip and nurture our youth with the right kind of education, skill-set and opportunity to reap this demographic dividend. My government will strive to transition from Youth Development to Youth-led Development. It will set up

Massive Open Online Courses and virtual classrooms. It will formulate a National Education Policy aimed at meeting the challenges posed by lack of quality, research and innovation in our educational institutions. We will set up IITs and IIMs in every state. In order to empower school teachers and students, a national e-library will be established. With the motto of "*Har Haath Ko Hunar*", my government will strive to break the barriers between formal education and skill development, and put in place a mechanism to give academic equivalence to vocational qualifications. With the goal of Skilled India, my government will also launch a National Multi-skill Mission.

The children and youth of the country need avenues of recreation that develop them constructively and keep them fit. My government will launch a "National Sports Talent Search System". It will facilitate development and promotion of Indian sports, particularly rural sports. Sports will be popularised by making it an integral part of the school curriculum and providing educational incentives.

Our country needs a holistic health care system that is universally accessible, affordable and effective. To achieve this objective, my government will formulate a New Health Policy and roll out a National Health Assurance Mission. It will promote Yoga and AYUSH. To address the shortfall of health care professionals, health education and training will be transformed. AIIMS like institutes will be established in every State in a phased manner.

We must not tolerate the indignity of homes without toilets and public spaces littered with garbage. For ensuring hygiene, waste management and sanitation across the nation a "*Swachh Bharat Mission*" will be launched. This will be our tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary to be celebrated in the year 2019.

Keeping in mind welfare of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and the weaker sections of our society; my government will take steps to create an enabling eco-system of equal opportunity in education, health and livelihood. My Government is committed to see that those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes are able to avail emerging opportunities. For the Scheduled Tribes, my government will launch a dedicated "*Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana*". Electrification of tribal hamlets and connecting them with all-weather roads will be a priority area.

It is unfortunate that even after several decades of independence, sections of minority communities continue to suffer from poverty, as benefits of government schemes do not reach them. My government is committed to making all minorities equal partners in India's progress. The government will especially strengthen measures to spread modern

and technical education among minority communities and a National Madarsa Modernization Programme will be initiated.

The welfare and rehabilitation of specially-abled people is integral to my government's vision of a caring society. It will take steps to provide dignity of life to them by facilitating their participation in all walks of life. Steps will be taken to identify their special needs and to provide institutional care to them.

My government recognizes the important role our women play in the development of our society and growth of the nation. It is committed to providing 33 per cent reservation to them in the Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies. With a commitment of "*Beti Bachao–Beti Padhao*", my government will launch a mass campaign for saving the girl child and enabling her education. It will structure a comprehensive scheme, incorporating best practices from States in this regard. In the recent past, the country has witnessed some gruesome incidents of violence against women. The government will have a policy of zero tolerance for violence against women, and will strengthen the criminal justice system for its effective implementation.

India is a federal polity. But, over the years, the federal spirit has been diluted. The States and the Centre should function as an organic Team India. In order to actively engage with the States on national issues, my government will reinvigorate fora like the National Development Council and the Inter-State Council. The Centre will be an enabler in the rapid progress of States through Cooperative Federalism. State-specific development models will be developed taking into account the special needs and unique problems of Coastal, Hilly and Desert areas. Highest priority will be accorded to bring eastern region of the country on par with western region in terms of physical and social infrastructure. My government is committed to addressing the issues relating to development of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The government will lay special emphasis on improving the intra-region connectivity and border infrastructure in the Northeast as well as in Jammu & Kashmir. The issue of infiltration and illegal immigrants in the Northeast region will be tackled on priority and all pending fencing work along the Northeast border will be completed. Special efforts will be made to ensure that Kashmiri Pandits return to the land of their ancestors with full dignity, security and assured livelihood.

My government is committed to providing a clean and efficient administration focussed on delivery. The institution of Lok Pal is important to curb corruption and my government will endeavour to formulate rules in conformity with the Act. My government will take steps to build the confidence and morale of our bureaucracy; enabling it with the freedom to work, and welcoming innovative ideas. The government will stress on putting in place transparent systems and

time bound delivery of government services. Government systems and processes will be revisited to make them citizen friendly, corruption free and accountable. Efforts will be made to eliminate obsolete laws, regulations, administrative structures and practices. Rationalization and convergence among Ministries, Departments and other arms of the government will be ensured to have focussed delivery. Digitization of government records will be done for improving accessibility.

E-governance brings empowerment, equity and efficiency. It has the power to transform peoples' lives. The backbone of my government's new ways of working will be a Digital India. IT will be used to drive re-engineering of government processes to improve service delivery and programme implementation. We will strive to provide Wi-Fi zones in critical public areas in the next five years. My government will roll out broad band highway to reach every village and make all schools e-enabled in a phased manner. Technology will be used to prepare our children for a knowledge society. The National e-governance plan will be expanded to cover every government office from the centre to the Panchayat; to provide a wide variety of services to citizens. Emerging technologies like Social Media will be used as a tool for; participative governance, directly engaging the people in policy making and administration.

My government is determined to rid the country of the scourge of corruption and the menace of black money. As a first step in this direction, the government has already constituted a SIT to unearth black money stashed abroad. This will be followed up vigorously by proactively engaging with foreign governments.

Keeping in mind that justice delayed is justice denied, my government will adopt a multi-pronged approach to address the problem of high pendency of cases in our judicial system. It will progressively modernize the courts to improve their operational efficiency, and start reform of the criminal justice system to make dispensation of justice simpler, quicker and more effective. It will initiate a mission mode project for filling vacancies in the judiciary and for doubling the number of courts and judges in the subordinate judiciary in a phased manner. The government will give special emphasis to the development of Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanisms.

On the economic front, we are passing through an extremely difficult phase. For two consecutive years, our GDP growth has been less than 5 per cent. Tax collection has declined. Inflation continues to be at an unacceptable level. Thus, putting the Indian economy back on track is paramount for my government. We will work together to usher our economy into a high growth path, rein in inflation, reignite the investment cycle, accelerate job creation and restore the confidence of the domestic as well as international community in our economy.

My government will create a policy environment which is predictable, transparent and fair. It will embark on rationalisation and simplification of the tax regime to make it non-adversarial and conducive to investment, enterprise and growth. My government will make every effort to introduce the GST while addressing the concerns of States. Reforms will be undertaken to enhance the ease of doing business. My government will follow a policy of encouraging investments, including through FDI; which will be allowed in sectors that help create jobs and assets.

For rapid creation of jobs in the manufacturing sector, the government will strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing. Employment opportunities will also be expanded by promoting tourism and agro-based industries. My government will transform Employment Exchanges into Career Centres—connecting our youth with job opportunities in a transparent and effective manner through the use of technology as well as through counselling and training. The government will strengthen the pension and health insurance safety nets for labour force of all categories and would provide them access to modern financial services.

We need to transform ourselves into a globally competitive manufacturing hub powered by Skill, Scale and Speed. To this end, the government will set up world class investment and industrial regions, particularly along the Dedicated Freight Corridors and Industrial Corridors spanning the country. My Government will encourage the domestic industry to innovate and collaborate internationally. It will strive to move towards a single-window system of clearances both at the Centre and at the States through a hub-spoke model.

To strengthen our share in global trade, procedures will be simplified and trade infrastructure strengthened so as to reduce transaction time and costs. The SSI and Handicraft sectors will be encouraged by providing them enhanced technological, marketing and investment support. Export potential of this sector will be encouraged. My government will make every effort to improve the working conditions of our weavers in particular. It will also set up a task force to review and revive our MSME sector.

Lack of robust infrastructure is one of India's major impediments. The government will chalk out an ambitious infrastructure development programme to be implemented in the next 10 years. A fast-track, investment friendly and predictable PPP mechanism will be put in place. Modernization and revamping of Railways is on top of the infrastructure agenda. My government will launch a Diamond Quadrilateral project of high speed trains. The country will have a network of freight corridors with specialised Agri-Rail networks for perishable agricultural products. Investment in railways will be increased using innovative financing methods. Expansion of railways in Hilly States and Northeast region and modernization of rail safety systems will be prime focus

areas. We will encourage R&D and high level local manufacturing for railway systems. A fast, time-bound and well monitored programme for execution of the National Highways programme will be initiated, to overcome the stagnancy of the past few years. Low cost airports will be developed to promote air connectivity to smaller towns. The government will evolve a model of Portled development. Our long coastline will become the gateway for India's prosperity. My government will facilitate modernization of existing ports on one hand, and development of new world class ports on the other. Stringing together the Sagar Mala project we will connect the ports with the hinterland through road and rail. Inland and coastal waterways will be developed as major transport routes.

My government will come out with a comprehensive National Energy Policy and focus on development of energy related infrastructure, human resource and technology. The aim of the government will be to substantially augment electricity generation capacity through judicious mix of conventional and non-conventional sources. It will expand the national solar mission and connect households and industries with gas-grids. Reforms in the coal sector will be pursued with urgency for attracting private investment in a transparent manner. The international civil nuclear agreements will be operationalized and nuclear power projects for civilian purposes will be developed.

My government is conscious of the fact that our urban infrastructure is under severe stress. Soon, 50 per cent of our population would be residing in urban areas. Taking urbanization as an opportunity rather than a challenge, the government will build 100 Cities focussed on specialized domains and equipped with world class amenities. Integrated infrastructure will be rolled out in model towns to focus on cleanliness and sanitation. By the time the nation completes 75 years of its Independence, every family will have a pucca house with water connection, toilet facilities, 24x7 electricity supply and access.

While putting the country on a high growth path, my government will keep sustainability at the core of our planning process. My government strongly believes that environmental conservation can go hand in hand with development. To achieve this, environment and forest clearance systems will be made more predictable, transparent and time-bound. Simultaneously, an effective system will be developed for sound appraisal processes and strict compliance of clearance conditions, especially those relating to rehabilitation of displaced communities and regeneration of forests. Cleaner fuels will be promoted to bring down pollution levels in our cities. The government will earnestly take up mitigation works to meet the challenges posed by climate change and will closely work with the global community in this regard. Conservation of Himalayan ecology will be a priority area for my government. A National Mission on Himalayas will be launched.

In the recent past, serious concerns have been expressed regarding use of discretionary powers in allocation of our precious natural resources. The government will formulate clear and transparent policies on allocation of critical natural resources such as coal, minerals and spectrum.

River Ganga is a part of our rich cultural heritage, a symbol of faith and the lifeline for millions. However, Ganga continues to remain polluted with many stretches of the river becoming dry in lean season. My government will take all necessary steps to ensure a perennial, clean and pristine Ganga.

Our rich cultural heritage is the very foundation on which rests the unity of our diverse nation. Indian languages are repositories of our rich literature, history, culture, art and other achievements. My government will launch a national mission “e-Bhasha” that will develop digital vernacular content and disseminate our classic literature in different languages. My government will also provide the required resources for the maintenance and restoration of national heritage sites.

India has a vast untapped potential for tourism which can play a special role in our socio-economic progress. The government will initiate a mission mode project to create 50 tourist circuits that are built around specific themes. With a view to encouraging pilgrimage tourism, a National Mission for beautifying and improving the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths will be launched.

My government recognises the central role of Science and Technology in raising the quality of life. It will encourage and incentivize private sector investments, both domestic and foreign, in science and technology and in high-end research aimed at nurturing innovation. My government will build world class research centres in the fields of nanotechnology, material sciences, thorium technology, brain research, stem cells, etc. The government will also establish institutes of Technology for Rural Development and a Central University of Himalayan Studies.

The government will maintain utmost vigil in the area of internal security. A policy of zero tolerance towards terrorism, extremism, riots and crime will be pursued. The States will be assisted for modernizing police infrastructure and equipment to tackle new forms of terrorism including narco terrorism and cyber threats. A national plan will be chalked out in consultation with the state governments to effectively curb incidents of communal violence and the challenges posed by left wing extremism. My government will take steps to equip the security forces with the latest technology and to improve their working conditions.

My Government will carry out reforms in defence procurement to increase efficiency and economy. It will encourage domestic industry, including the private sector; to have a larger share in design and

production of defence equipment. We will introduce policies to strengthen technology transfer, including through liberalised FDI in defence production. With readily available skilled human resource, India can emerge as a global platform for defence manufacturing including software, which will strengthen our defence and spur industrial development as well as exports.

The country is proud of its Armed Forces. They serve the nation with professionalism, dedication and valour; securing our nation and supporting relief and rescue operations in the wake of disasters and calamities. We will strengthen defence preparedness by modernising our Armed Forces and addressing the shortage of manpower on priority. Recognising the importance of coastal security, my government will set up a National Maritime Authority.

My government will do everything to repay the debt of our brave and selfless soldiers. It will appoint a Veterans Commission to address their grievances, so that they know that we don't stop caring for them when they retire from active service. The government will build a National War Memorial to honour the gallantry of our soldiers. One Rank, One Pension scheme will be implemented.

India's foreign policy, with its civilizational roots and heritage, is based on the principles of developing peaceful and friendly relations with all countries. We will pursue our international engagement based on enlightened national interest, combining the strength of our values with pragmatism, leading to a doctrine of mutually beneficial relationships. My government is committed to building a strong, self-reliant and self-confident India; regaining its rightful place in the comity of nations.

My government sent a unique and bold signal to the South Asian region and the world, by inviting for the first time in independent India, leaders of all South Asian neighbours to the swearing-in ceremony of the new Council of Ministers on May 26. We are grateful to them for accepting the invitation at such a short notice. Their participation, as also the gracious presence of the Prime Minister of Mauritius; not only added sheen to the ceremony, but also represented a celebration of democracy in the region and convergence of our shared hopes and aspirations. This shows my government's commitment and determination to work towards building a peaceful, stable and economically inter-linked neighbourhood which is essential for the collective development and prosperity of the South Asian Region. We will further work together with South Asian leaders to revitalise SAARC as an effective instrument for regional cooperation and as a united voice on global issues.

At the same time, we will never shy away from raising issues of concern to us at a bilateral level. We emphasize that the future of shared prosperity can only be built on the foundation of stability in the

region, which requires sensitivity to security concerns and an end to export of terrorism to neighbours.

My Government will engage energetically with other neighbours in our region, including China, with whom we will work to further develop our Strategic and Cooperative Partnership. We will strive to make progress in the many initiatives that are ongoing with Japan, especially in the field of building modern infrastructure in our country. Russia remains a privileged and strategic partner and my government will build further on the firm foundations of this relationship.

India and the United States have made significant progress in developing strategic partnership over the years. My government will bring a renewed vigour to our engagement and intensify it in all areas, including trade, investment, science and technology, energy and education. India also values its broad-based cooperation with Europe. The government will make concerted efforts to achieve progress in key areas with the European Union as well as its leading members.

To fully realize our softpower potential; there is a need to integrate it into our external interchange, with particular emphasis on our rich spiritual, cultural and philosophical heritage. The government will revive Brand India riding on our strengths of 5T's: Tradition, Talent, Tourism, Trade and Technology.

Across the world, we have a vibrant, talented and industrious Indian Diaspora that is a source of great pride for us. They have done pioneering work in diverse fields, held the highest public offices and have worked hard to support their localities and families in India. While they have contributed immensely to their adopted country, they also carry a little flame of India in their hearts that can light up the promise of change in our country. A hundred years ago, in 1915, India's greatest Pravasi Bharatiya, Mahatma Gandhi, returned home and transformed the nation's destiny. The next Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas in January 2015 will thus be a special occasion. As we celebrate the centenary of Gandhiji's return to India, we would also take steps that would deepen every Pravasi Bharatiya's connection with India and involve them in India's development.

The people of India have given a clear mandate. They want to see a vibrant, dynamic and prosperous India. They want to see a resurgent India regaining the admiration and respect of the international community. Brimming with hope and expectation, they want quick results. With three Ds of Democracy, Demography and Demand on our side, India is poised to actualize these aspirations. We must rise to the occasion to fulfill these great expectations. In 60 months from now, we should be able to say with confidence and pride that we have done it.

*Jai Hind.*

**ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE UNVEILING OF  
PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRESIDENTS OF CENTRAL  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND PORTRAITS OF  
FORMER SPEAKERS OF LOK SABHA IN THE  
CENTRAL HALL OF PARLIAMENT HOUSE  
ON 10 FEBRUARY 2014**

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The Office of the Presiding Officer occupies a pre-eminent position in a parliamentary democracy. As the constitutional and functional head of the House, the Speaker is entrusted with the onerous responsibility of protecting the independence, impartiality, dignity and power of the House. In India, the occupants of this high office—before and after Independence—have contributed immensely in initiating and developing sound democratic traditions, rules, practices, customs and conventions which are fundamental to a healthy parliamentary culture.

A function was organized in the Central Hall of the Parliament House in acknowledgement of enormous, stupendous and sterling contributions of these illustrious Presiding Officers and Photographs of Presidents of Central Legislative Assembly and Portraits of the former Speakers of the First to the Fourteenth Lok Sabha were installed in the Outer Lobby of the Central Hall of Parliament House on 10 February 2014.

The President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee unveiled the photographs of the Presidents of Central Legislative Assembly, namely Sir Frederick Whyte, Shri Vithalbhai Patel, Sir Muhammad Yakub, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir R.K. Shanmukham Chetty and Sir Abdur Rahim; and Portraits of former Speakers of the Lok Sabha, namely *Sarvashri* G.V. Mavalankar, M.A. Ayyangar, Sardar Hukum Singh, N. Sanjiva Reddy, G.S. Dhillon, Bali Ram Bhagat, K.S. Hegde, Dr. Balram Jakhar, Rabi Ray, Shivraj V. Patil, P.A. Sangma, G.M.C. Balayogi, Manohar Joshi and Somnath Chatterjee. The President addressed the distinguished gathering on the occasion. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar also addressed the gathering.

Among those who graced the function included the Vice President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari; the Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh; former Speakers of the Lok Sabha, Dr. Balram Jakhar, Sarvashri Shivraj V. Patil, P.A. Sangma, Manohar Joshi and Somnath Chatterjee; Union Ministers; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; family members of the former Speakers of the Lok Sabha and other dignitaries.

We reproduce below the addresses delivered by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar and the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee on the occasion.

—Editor

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**ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA,  
SMT. MEIRA KUMAR**

It is my privilege to welcome this august gathering at the function to unveil the portraits of the Presidents of Central Legislative Assembly and former Speakers of Lok Sabha.

We feel honoured that respected *Rashtrapati Ji* is in our midst to unveil these portraits. I am grateful to *Uprashtrapati ji* and *Pradhan Mantri Ji* for gracing this function. On behalf of everyone present here, I would like to thank our former Speakers, Dr. Balram Jakhar Ji, Shri Shivraj V. Patil Ji, Shri P.A. Sangma Ji, Shri Manohar Joshi Ji and Shri Somnath Chatterjee Ji for being with us today. I am also delighted that the family members of my predecessors have joined us.

We are fortunate to have had a galaxy of illustrious Presiding Officers, who have brought prestige to the Chair. They have witnessed history being made and have played a pivotal role in establishing sound democratic traditions, rules, practices and conventions. The Directions and Rulings from the Chair have asserted the authority and independence of the Parliament. Their exceptional contributions have vastly enriched our parliamentary polity.

Our Parliamentary system has evolved over time and has assumed a unique identity of its own. As I interact with my counterparts across the globe, many of them inform me that they frequently refer to the decisions of the Speakers of Lok Sabha. They are aware that the challenges faced by the Speaker of the largest functioning democracy are not only extremely complex, but also quite varied in nature. Therefore, they find the rulings given by successive Indian Speakers helpful in overcoming their own similar situations. We get innumerable requests for copies of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, Directions by the Speaker and the Practices and Procedures of Parliament. It is indeed a matter of pride as, in all these publications, is crystallised the wisdom of my predecessors. And, so widely appreciated are these that Parliamentarians and officials from various countries come to our Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training to learn from these.

Presiding Officers and Speakers, dating back from the days of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1921 have been of outstanding caliber. The Presidents of the Central Legislative Assembly, Sir Frederick Whyte, Shri Vithalbhai Patel, Sir Muhammad Yakub, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir R.K. Shanmukham Chetty, Sir Abdur Rahim and Shri G.V. Mavalankar laid the foundation of parliamentary conventions and traditions before Independence. These were strengthened in the Provisional Parliament by Shri G.V. Mavalankar as its presiding officer. I would especially like to mention Shri Vithalbhai Patel who underscored the importance



The President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee addressing the august gathering



The President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee; the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari; the then Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh and the then Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar with the former Speakers of the Lok Sabha and their family members, on 10 February 2014

of the impartiality of the Presiding Officers. And this, by no means is an easy task!

We have a vibrant multiparty democracy. Our Speakers invariably are members of a political party and like the rest, have been elected through an intense political process. However, as soon as they assume the Office of the Speaker, they are expected to distance themselves from their political affiliations and become absolutely impartial not only within, but also outside the House. They have to maintain a fine balance between all the parties representing various shades of opinion in the Parliament. It is an arduous duty, but one which has been performed so far with unfailing sagacity.

After Independence, subsequent Speakers, namely Shri G.V. Mavalankar, Shri M.A. Ayyangar, Sardar Hukam Singh, Dr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, Dr. G.S. Dhillon, Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, Shri K.S. Hegde, Dr. Balram Jakhar, Shri Rabi Ray, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Shri P.A. Sangma, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Shri Manohar Joshi and Shri Somnath Chatterjee have been instrumental in enhancing the reputation of this Office.

Our Presiding Officers have always been held in high esteem. Befitting their stature, the portraits of the Presidents of the Central Legislative Assembly had been installed in the inner lobby of the Lok Sabha, but this tradition had been discontinued over time. Today, in acknowledgement of the sterling contributions of the Presidents of the Central Legislative Assembly and the former Speakers of the First to the Fourteenth Lok Sabhas, it has been decided to venerate them by unveiling their portraits in the Parliament House. This Institution has gained much from the vision of these remarkable men, who have served it with utmost devotion.

With these words, I once again welcome respected *Rashtrapati Ji*, *Uprashtrapati Ji*, *Pradhan Mantri Ji* and each and every one present here, to this function.

Thank you.

**ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA,  
SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE**

I am indeed happy to be present amidst you on the occasion of unveiling of the photographs of the Presidents of the Central Legislative Assembly and the portraits of the former Speakers of the Lok Sabha today. As Presiding Officers of our apex elected body, these distinguished personalities made significant contributions towards strengthening the edifice of our parliamentary democracy through their innovative rulings,

directions, observations and initiatives. As a mark of our respect to these stalwarts, their photographs and portraits have been installed today in this temple of democracy.

Indian Parliament is the *Gangotri* of our democracy. It represents the will and the aspirations of one billion plus people and is the link between the people and the government. If *Gangotri* gets polluted, neither *Ganga* nor any of its tributaries can stay unpolluted. It is incumbent upon all Parliamentarians that they maintain the highest standards of democracy and parliamentary functioning. The Parliament, like other organs of the Government, is not sovereign and owes its origin and authority to the Constitution and derives its functional responsibility from, and discharges its responsibilities within the framework of the Constitution. The prime function of the Parliament is to enact legislations to empower the people on every front—social, economic and political, to exercise control over Executive and making it accountable in all respects. The validity of a law, whether Union or State, is tested by judiciary as defined in the Constitution.

Our Parliament has evolved well-developed processes and procedures. The Parliament functions through Debate, Dissension and finally Decision and not through disruption. In order to strengthen our Parliamentary functioning and other democratic institutions, it is important that all stakeholders—Government, political parties, their leaders and Parliamentarians do some introspection and follow sound parliamentary conventions and rules.

This historical Parliament House Building is adorned with mural paintings of ancient India along with portraits and statues of national leaders and eminent parliamentarians. Presently, the photographs of Presiding Officers of Central Legislative Assembly of pre independence period have been displayed in the inner lobby of Lok Sabha Chamber in the Parliament House. In order to continue this beautiful tradition, it was appropriately decided to have a Gallery of the Presidents of the Central Legislative Assembly and the former Speakers of the Lok Sabha and to install their photographs and portraits in the Outer Lobby of the Lok Sabha Chamber. I congratulate the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, for taking this initiative. I also convey my appreciation for the selected artists who have done a tremendous job in painting the portraits.

In the last six decades and more since Independence, the people of this country have been witness to the constitution of fifteen Lok Sabhas through election on the basis of adult suffrage. Every Lok Sabha, as an apex elected body of the country, has successfully guided our nation on the path of progress. In response to the unique circumstances every Lok Sabha has faced, the Parliament has evolved as an effective representative institution to meet the emerging challenges

of our vibrant democracy. By facilitating orderly conduct of business in the House, all the former Speakers of the Lok Sabha have significantly contributed to the effective functioning of the House and to the development of various parliamentary traditions, conventions, processes and procedures.

This is also the time to remember the distinguished Presidents of the Central Legislative Assembly in the pre-Independence period—Sir Frederick Whyte, Shri Vithalbai Patel, Sir Muhammad Yakub, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir R.K. Shanmukham Chetty and Sir Abdur Rahim, who laid the solid foundation for India's parliamentary system.

Due to the relentless efforts of Shri Vithalbai Patel, the first elected President of the Central Legislative Assembly and contributions of members like Motilal Nehru and others, the establishment of an independent Secretariat under the President of the Central Legislative Assembly was a turning point in the history of our parliamentary system. It was due to his farsightedness and wisdom that when the Constituent Assembly was drafting the Constitution, the founding fathers took cognizance of the importance of having an independent office of the Presiding Officer. They very thoughtfully and appropriately incorporated Article 98 in our Constitution which provided for the creation of separate Secretariats for both the Houses of our Parliament.

As the constitutional and functional head of the House, the Speaker is entrusted with the onerous responsibility of protecting the independence, impartiality, dignity and power of the House. Adequate powers are vested in the office of the Speaker through the Constitution, through the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House and also through the conventions to ensure smooth conduct of the parliamentary proceedings. All our distinguished former Speakers of the Lok Sabha, starting from Shri G.V. Mavalankar to Shri Somnath Chatterjee; and the present Speaker, Smt. Meira Kumar, have adorned the Office of the Speaker maintaining the highest standards of democratic traditions and have made significant contributions in further strengthening our parliamentary conventions, processes and procedures. I am delighted to see presence of some of former Speakers of Lok Sabha on this occasion and I heartily welcome them.

I am sure, the photographs and portraits of the Presiding Officers of the Central Legislative Assembly and the Lok Sabha that are being unveiled here today will always remind us of discharging our duties and responsibilities for which we have sought mandate from the people, and inspire us to earnestly strive to establish a progressive, vibrant and healthy democracy.

Thank You.

*Jai Hind.*

## THE SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA: ABIDING FAITH IN DEMOCRACY

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The General Elections to the Sixteenth Lok Sabha held in April-May 2014, witnessed the biggest democratic exercise in the world. It conformed to the best democratic practices and traditions established in the country over the years.

*Schedule for General Elections:* The General Elections for constituting a new House of the People (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) were held in ten phases, *i.e.* on 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 24 and 30 April and 7 and 12 May 2014. Polling was held largely in peaceful atmosphere.

*Election Results:* The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)–led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) emerged as the largest alliance in the Sixteenth General Elections. The BJP emerged as the single largest party with 282 seats. (For party position in the Lok Sabha, see Table.)

*Resignation of Prime Minister:* On 17 May 2014, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh tendered his resignation and also of his colleagues from the Council of Ministers.

*Dissolution of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha and Constitution of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha:* On 18 May 2014, the President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, dissolved the Fifteenth Lok Sabha. On the same day, the Sixteenth Lok Sabha was constituted with the Election Commission issuing a notification under Section 73 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

*Appointment of Narendra Modi as Prime Minister:* On 20 May 2014, the President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee appointed Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi of the BJP as the new Prime Minister.

*Prime Minister Sworn in:* On 26 May 2014, Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi of the BJP was sworn in as the Prime Minister. Along with him, 23 other Cabinet Ministers, 10 Ministers of State with Independent Charge and 12 Ministers of State also took oath of office. The Council of Ministers and their portfolios (as on 27 May 2014) are as under:

Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi, Prime Minister, *Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space*, all other portfolios not allocated to any Minister; Shri Raj Nath Singh, *Home Affairs*; Smt. Sushma Swaraj, *External Affairs, Overseas Indian Affairs*; Shri Arun Jaitley, *Finance, Corporate Affairs, Defence*; Sarvashri M. Venkaiah Naidu, *Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Parliamentary Affairs*; Nitin Jairam Gadkari, *Road Transport and Highways, Shipping*; D.V. Sadananda Gowda, *Railways*; Sushri Uma Bharati, *Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation*; Dr. Najma A. Heptulla, *Minority Affairs*; Sarvashri Gopinathrao Munde, *Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Drinking Water and Sanitation*; Ramvilas Paswan, *Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution*; Kalraj Mishra, *Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises*; Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, *Women and Child Development*; Sarvashri Ananth Kumar, *Chemicals and Fertilizers*; Ravi Shankar Prasad, *Communications and Information Technology, Law and Justice*; Ashok Gajapathi Raju Pusapati, *Civil Aviation*; Anant Geete, *Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises*; Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal, *Food Processing Industries*; Sarvashri Narendra Singh Tomar, *Mines, Steel, Labour and Employment*; Jual Oram, *Tribal Affairs*; Radha Mohan Singh, *Agriculture*; Thaawar Chand Gehlot, *Social Justice and Empowerment*; Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, *Human Resource Development*; and Dr. Harsh Vardhan, *Health and Family Welfare*.

The Ministers of State are: General V.K. Singh, *Development of North Eastern Region (Independent Charge), External Affairs, Overseas Indian Affairs*; Sarvashri Inderjit Singh Rao, *Planning (Independent Charge) Statistics and Programme Implementation (Independent Charge), Defence*; Santosh Kumar Gangwar, *Textiles (Independent Charge) Parliamentary Affairs, Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation*; Shripad Yesso Naik, *Culture (Independent Charge), Tourism (Independent Charge)*; Dharmendra Pradhan, *Petroleum and Natural Gas (Independent Charge)*; Sarbananda Sonowal, *Skill Development, Entrepreneurship, Youth Affairs and Sports (Independent Charge)*; Prakash Javadekar, *Information and Broadcasting (Independent Charge) Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Independent Charge), Parliamentary Affairs*; Piyush Goyal, *Power (Independent Charge), Coal (Independent Charge), New and Renewable Energy (Independent Charge)*; Dr. Jitendra Singh, *Science and Technology (Independent Charge), Earth Sciences (Independent Charge), Prime Minister Office, Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space*; and

Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, *Commerce and Industry (Independent Charge), Finance, Corporate Affairs.*

Other Ministers of State are: Sarvashri G.M. Siddeshwara, *Civil Aviation*; Manoj Sinha, *Railways*; Nihalchand, *Chemicals and Fertilizers*; Upendra Kushwaha, *Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Drinking Water and Sanitation*; Radhakrishnan P., *Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises*; Kiren Rijiju, *Home Affairs*; Krishan Pal, *Road Transport and Highways, Shipping*; Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Balyan, *Agriculture, Food Processing Industries*; Sarvashri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava, *Tribal Affairs*; Raosaheb Dadarao Danve, *Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution*; Vishnu Deo Sai, *Mines, Steel, Labour and Employment*; and Sudarshan Bhagat, *Social Justice and Empowerment.*

*Vacation of Office by the Speaker of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha:* Smt. Meira Kumar vacated the office of the Speaker of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha immediately before the first sitting of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha on 4 June 2014, in accordance with the second proviso to article 94 of the Constitution of India.

*First Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha:* The First Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 4 June 2014 with the Speaker *pro tem* Shri Kamal Nath administering oath/affirmation to the newly-elected members. The House was adjourned *sine die* on 11 June 2014. The President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, prorogued the House on 13 June 2014. There were 6 sittings in all during the Session.

*Speaker Pro tem:* On 29 May 2014, the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, appointed Shri Kamal Nath, as the Speaker *Pro tem* in exercise of the powers conferred upon her by clause (1) of article 95 of the Constitution of India. Shri Kamal Nath performed the duties of the Office till Smt. Sumitra Mahajan was elected Speaker on 6 June 2014.

*Panel of Chairmen:* On 5 June 2014, the Speaker *pro tem* Shri Kamal Nath informed that the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee has nominated Sarvashri Shri Arjun Charan Sethi, Shri P.A. Sangma and Shri Biren Singh Engti as members of the Panel of Chairpersons, before any of whom members of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha could make and subscribe oath or affirmation in accordance with the provisions of article 99 of the Constitution of India.

*Vacation of Seats:* Shri Narendra Modi, an elected member of Lok Sabha from two constituencies *viz.* Varanasi and Vadodara Parliamentary

Constituencies of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat respectively, resigned his seat in Lok Sabha from Vadodara constituency; Shri K. Chandra Sekhar Rao, an elected member of Lok Sabha from Medak Parliamentary Constituency of Andhra Pradesh resigned his seat in Lok Sabha; and Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, an elected member of Lok Sabha from two constituencies viz. Azamgarh and Mainpuri Parliamentary Constituencies of Uttar Pradesh, resigned his seat in Lok Sabha from Mainpuri constituency. Their resignations were accepted by the Speaker with effect from 29 May 2014.

*Election of Speaker:* In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the President fixed 6 June 2014, for holding the election to the office of the Speaker, Lok Sabha. The members were accordingly informed of the procedure and programme thereof through the Lok Sabha *Bulletin Part-II* on 2 June 2014. Members were required to give notices of motions for the election in the prescribed form before noon on 5 June 2014.

Sixteen notices of motion were received by the time prescribed for the purpose. All of them proposed the name of Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, a member of the BJP. All the motions were found to be in order and were included in the *List of Business* for 6 June 2014. On 6 June 2014, when the item was taken up, the Speaker *pro tem*, Shri Kamal Nath, who was in the Chair, called upon Shri Narendra Modi to move the motion standing in his name.

Shri Narendra Modi then moved the Motion “that Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan, a member of this House, be chosen as the Speaker of this House.” Shri L.K. Advani seconded the motion. Twelve other motions proposing the name of Smt. Sumitra Mahajan were also moved. The motion moved by Shri Narendra Modi and seconded by Shri L.K. Advani, was put to the vote of the House and Smt. Sumitra Mahajan was unanimously elected as the Speaker of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha\*.

*Address by the President\*\*:* On 9 June 2014, the President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, addressed members of both the Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

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\* For details of the election of the Speaker, see Short Note, “The Election of the Speaker of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha”, pp. 137-141

\*\* For the text of the Address by the President, see Feature “Address by the President to Parliament”, pp. 121-131

**TABLE**

**PARTY POSITION IN THE SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA  
(AS ON 18 MAY 2014)**

S.No.	Name of Party	No. of Seats
1.	Bharatiya Janata Party	282
2.	Indian National Congress	44
3.	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	37
4.	All India Trinamool Congress	34
5.	Biju Janata Dal	20
6.	Shiv Sena	18
7.	Telugu Desam	16
8.	Telangana Rashtra Samithi	11
9.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	9
10.	Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party	9
11.	Lok Jan Shakti Party	6
12.	Nationalist Congress Party	6
13.	Samajwadi Party	5
14.	Aam Aadmi Party	4
15.	Rashtriya Janata Dal	4
16.	Shiromani Akali Dal	4
17.	All India United Democratic Front	3
18.	Jammu & Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party	3
19.	Rashtriya Lok Samta Party	3
20.	Apna Dal	2
21.	Indian National Lok Dal	2
22.	Indian Union Muslim League	2
23.	Janata Dal (Secular)	2
24.	Janata Dal (United)	2
25.	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	2
26.	Communist Party of India	1
27.	All India N.R. Congress	1
28.	Kerala Congress (M)	1
29.	Naga Peoples Front	1
30.	National Peoples Party	1
31.	Pattali Makkal Katchi	1
32.	Revolutionary Socialist Party	1
33.	Sikkim Democratic Front	1
34.	All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen	1
35.	Swabhimani Paksha	1
36.	Independents	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>543</b>

## THE ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER OF THE SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA\*

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Under the provisions of article 93 of the Constitution, the Lok Sabha chooses one of its members to be the Speaker thereof, in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Rule 7 of the *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha*. The Speaker is elected by a simple majority of members present and voting in the House.

The Sixteenth Lok Sabha was constituted on 18 May 2014. The newly constituted House met for the first time on 4 June 2014. The President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, appointed Shri Kamal Nath, as the Speaker *Pro tem* in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by clause (1) of article 95 of the Constitution of India. Shri Kamal Nath performed the duties of the Speaker and presided over the sittings of the Lok Sabha on 4 and 5 June 2014 and until the commencement of the sitting of the House on 6 June 2014, in which the election of the Speaker was held.

The date for holding the election to the office of the Speaker was fixed as 6 June 2014. The Members were accordingly informed of the procedure and programme thereof through the Lok Sabha *Bulletin Part-II* on 2 June 2014. Members were required to give notices of motions for the election in the prescribed form before noon on 5 June 2014.

Sixteen notices of motions were received by the prescribed time, and three notices after that. The three notices were time barred as per Rule 7 of the Rules of Procedure. Out of the sixteen notices of motions received by the prescribed time, three could not be taken up as the Hon'ble Members who were to second them were not present at the time the motions were taken up. In all, thirteen notices of

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\* Compiled by the Parliament Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS)



The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan

motions were moved. All of them proposed the name of Smt. Sumitra Mahajan. All the motions were found to be in order and were included in the *Revised List of Business* for 6 June 2014.

On 6 June 2014, when the item was taken up, the Speaker *pro tem*, Shri Kamal Nath, who was in the Chair, called upon the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi to move the motion standing in his name. Shri Narendra Modi then moved the motion "That Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Member of this House, be chosen as the Speaker of this House". Shri L.K. Advani seconded the motion. Later, the twelve other motions were also moved. Subsequently, the motion moved by Shri Narendra Modi was put to the vote of the House and was unanimously adopted and Smt. Sumitra Mahajan was chosen as the Speaker of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha. The Speaker *pro tem* Shri Kamal Nath then invited Smt. Sumitra Mahajan to occupy the Chair.

Smt. Sumitra Mahajan was conducted to the Chair by the Prime Minister and Leader of the House, Shri Narendra Modi; the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu; Shri Mallikarjun Kharge; Dr. M. Thambidurai; Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav; Shri A.P. Jithender Reddy; Shri Thota Narasimham and Leaders of other Parties and Groups.

Smt. Sumitra Mahajan was warmly felicitated on her election to the office of the Speaker by the Prime Minister and Leaders of various Parties and Groups in the Lok Sabha. At the end, the Speaker replied to the felicitations.

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi congratulated all the parties and all the Members of the Lok Sabha for unanimously electing the Speaker in keeping with the great tradition of the august House. He termed it as a matter of great pride for all that a woman would preside over in this temple of democracy and conduct the business of the House. The Prime Minister felt that her benign guidance would go a long way in resolving the problems of the people of the nation. The Prime Minister recalled that the Speaker have risen from the pedestal of a corporator of Indore Municipal Corporation to become a Member of Parliament for eight times as a representative of the people. The Prime Minister expresses his confidence that her long experience in the House would prove fruitful in ensuring smooth conduct of business in the House.

The Prime Minister further said that this Sixteenth Lok Sabha have got an opportunity like the one in the First Lok Sabha, when all

the Members were elected for the first time. After a long spell of time, such a House has been constituted once again where as many as 315 Members have been elected for the first time. He said that this lends them an opportunity to leave some old tradition behind and usher in a new tradition and so as to present a picture of strong and vibrant democracy as the whole world is looking towards us with great hope. He felt that the great tradition of the past can be taken forward and this new blood and energy infused into the House can add to the strength of this largest democracy of the world. He hoped that this temple of democracy, resonating with the enthusiasm and energy of the new Members would turn into the temple of development and progress of the nation. The Prime Minister felt that under her benign stewardship and guidance, the House would surely be able to fulfill all those hopes and aspirations. He further states that her name itself signifies a persona which endears and emanates positive vibes towards all. The Prime Minister congratulated her and also assured her that the entire House would lend its full cooperation and support to her for the fulfillment of the hopes and aspirations of the people of this nation.

Congratulating and welcoming the newly elected Speaker Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, speaking on behalf the Congress party and in his capacity as Leader of the Congress Party in Lok Sabha, said that as many as 55 crore voters participated in the just concluded elections and a verdict has emerged. They welcome this verdict of the people. Shri Kharge added that they welcome her as she have risen from the rank of a corporator to an advocate and Deputy Mayor and then to this august Office. He termed it a great achievement. Admiring her commitment, he remarked that a seven time elected Member would sit in the House calm and composed, listen keenly to debates and make firm and effective interventions whenever the need arises, and this has left an indelible impression on them. Shri Kharge further said that it would be her solemn duty to safeguard the interests of all the parties, whether they are small or large. He expressed his hope that she would give opportunity to all the parties and all the Members.

Dr. M. Thambidurai (All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) congratulated Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on behalf of his party leader and Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and on behalf of his party. He suggested that though there are rules and regulations to run the House, the feelings of the Members have to be respected at the same time. He expected that the House would be run by her with consciously

understanding the feelings of the Members. He also paid rich tributes to the women of this country for the great service they are rendering for the welfare of the people. On behalf of his party, he assured fullest cooperation in maintaining the dignity and decorum of this House.

Shri Sudip Bandopadhyay (All India Trinamool Congress) congratulated Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on behalf of Trinamool Congress and on behalf of their Chairperson and Chief Minister of West Bengal. He felt that Smt. Sumitra Mahajan have already started giving the very first impression that she will accept the very common philosophy of parliamentary democracy that the House belongs to the Opposition. He said that the big number on the Treasury Benches should not make them feel that the small Opposition can be taken for granted. He requested that all parties, whether small or big, should be given proper justice.

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab (Biju Janata Dal) said that as a veteran Parliamentarian, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan have established her name and fame in this country. He expressed hope that under her guidance, the House will be a very productive House. He said that even though the Treasury benches are large, and the Opposition is splintered, this should not matter. He requested that the Speaker may allow the Opposition to have its say too, although the Treasury Benches shall still have their way. Shri Mahtab expressed his hope that the many great challenges that they anticipated can be overcome, under her leadership. He extended full cooperation from his party for the smooth conduct of the proceedings of the House.

Congratulating Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on her unanimous election, the Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises and Shiv Sena Leader, Shri Ananth Gangaram Geete expressed hope that her long experience will not only maintain the dignity of the Lok Sabha and our democracy but the dignity of the Lok Sabha will also be enhanced during her tenure. He assured that the Shiv Sena will give full cooperation in running the House smoothly.

The Minister of Civil Aviation and Telugu Desam Party leader Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju Pusapati, while congratulating Smt. Sumitra Mahajan said that the responsibility for smooth running of the House is on all, be it the opposition or the ruling party. They are delighted to see her in the Chair and look forward for a meaningful term of Office. He assured full cooperation to the newly elected Speaker.

Shri P. Karunakaran [Communist Party of India (Marxist)] congratulated

Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, on behalf of his party and assured her full cooperation. He felt that the unanimous election opened a new chapter in the beginning of this Session itself. Recalling that she had been in the chair many a times and even in difficult situations, she had been able to control the House by the pleasant approach. He hoped that the Opposition and small parties represented in the House would be given protection and assistance.

Shri Mekapati Rajamohan Reddy (Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party) congratulated Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on her unanimous election as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, on behalf of his party. He said that in any democracy, voice of dissent must be heard and it should always be protected. He hoped that she would definitely be able to do it and assure their full cooperation in running and also in maintaining the dignity and decorum of the House.

The Minister of Consumer Affairs and Food and Public Distribution and Lok Jan Shakti Party Leader Shri Ram Vilas Paswan congratulated Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on behalf of his party. He observed that Members are aware that certain issues should not to be raised in the House but still raise them. He said that this was because people expect their representatives to raise issues regarding poverty, starvation, unemployment and deprivation. However, the functioning of the House is governed by its own rules and the Chair has to make a balance. Describing her as ideal for everyone, he expressed confidence that she would enhance the dignity of the House. He hoped that she would encourage them to raise issues relating to empowerment of the poor and to make life of the common man happier and better.

Shri Tariq Anwar (Nationalist Congress Party) congratulated Smt. Sumitra Mahajan and hoped that her long experience would enable her to take all parties along with her as per the tradition of the House and all the parties will get opportunities to raise their issues.

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav (Samajwadi Party) congratulated Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on being elected unanimously to the august office of Speaker. While acknowledging that he said it is very difficult for the Speaker to run the House smoothly, nevertheless, it is duty of the Speaker to hear the problems of each and every member of the House and to satisfy them as well. It is the benign duty of the Speaker to give protection to the members of the opposition parties irrespective of the party in power, he added.

Shri Rajesh Ranjan *Alias* Pappu Yadav (Rashtriya Janata Dal)

while congratulating Smt. Sumitra Mahajan hoped that while maintaining the dignity of the House, the Speaker would definitely give sufficient opportunities to the members of smaller parties to express their views.

The Minister of Food Processing Industries and Akali Dal leader Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal extended warm felicitations on Smt. Sumitra Mahajan's appointment as the Speaker. She said that as a woman MP, it gives her great pride to know that a woman member of Parliament has been elected unanimously by the House to the august post. She noted that a very small minority of women MPs has come to the Lok Sabha and many of the women MPs are first timers in this Lok Sabha. Smt. Badal said that they look forward to her encouragement and protection so that these small numbers of women MPs that represent half of the population of the nation have their say. She assured the Speaker of their cooperation in every way for the smooth running of this House.

Dr. Dharam Veera Gandhi (Aam Admi Party) congratulated Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on behalf of his party, and assured her that all the members his party would support her for smooth functioning of the House. He hoped that she would give sufficient time to the members of smaller parties and even single-party member.

Shri A.P. Jithendra Reddy (Telangana Rashtra Samithi) congratulated Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on behalf of their Leader and first Chief Minister of Telangana State, Members of Parliament from Telangana and the people of Telangana, He said that their State is newly born and only five days old. He hoped that she would support in a very big way. He also requested that she would give more opportunities to speak in this House as they are new here. He assured full cooperation to her.

Shri Badruddin Ajmal (All India United Democratic Front) felicitated Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on being elected to the august office of Speaker on behalf of his party. He hoped that the smaller parties would also enjoy good days in the House. Besides, he assured his party full support in every good step that the Government takes.

Smt. Mehbooba Mufti (Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party), while congratulating Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on behalf of her party, said that she was overwhelmed to learnt that she have reached this august office from the grassroots level. She reminded that this Parliament has got a decisive mandate after a very long period of

30 years. Therefore, people have a lot of expectations from this Parliament.

Shri Dushyant Chautala (Indian National Lok Dal) felicitated Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on being elected to this august office. He hoped that young members of the House would be given equal opportunity to express their views.

Shri Neiphiu Rio (Naga People's Front) extended his heartiest congratulations to Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on being elected to the post of the Speaker of the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha on behalf of his party. He felt positive that her vast experience in public life and sincere concern for the people of the country will go a long way in further elevating the prestige and status of the post of Lok Sabha Speaker. He said that he looked upon the Chair to protect all the members, and assured cooperation to the Chair.

Shri Kaushlendra Kumar [Janata Dal (United)] congratulated Smt. Sumitra Mahajan and expressed his hope that the new members will get her protection. He assured her of their cooperation.

Former Prime Minister Shri H.D. Devegowda [Janata Dal (Secular)] said that the whole House unanimously elected Smt. Sumitra Mahajan to the office of the Speaker. He further added that it is the responsibility of all the Members to see that the House is conducted smoothly, and reminded that this responsibility is not only that of the ruling party, but also that of the opposition parties. Acknowledging that the Government has the fullest majority, he requested the Leader of the House to give a little more time to the regional parties to express their views concerning the various problems faced by them. He congratulated her and on his own behalf and that of his Party, he assured to extend full cooperation to the Chair.

Smt. Anupriya Patel (Apna Dal) congratulated Smt. Sumitra Mahajan and said that it is a great opportunity since a woman is occupying the prestigious position for the second time in the history of the House. She assured her full cooperation to ensure the smooth functioning of this House.

Shri Asaduddin Owaisi (All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen) congratulated and sent his best wishes to Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on her election as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. While expressing his confidence that she will be able to discharge her fundamental duty as a Speaker, which is the maintenance of order in the august House, he

hoped that Members belonging to the Muslim minority would be given ample opportunity to raise issues concerning them. He further hoped that she will live up to the great ideals and independence of the Speaker's post, which has been laid down by Shri Mavalankar and give ample opportunity to the opposition Members to corner the Government on issues concerning the people.

Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss (Pattali Makkal Katchi) wholeheartedly congratulated Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on being unanimously elected as Speaker of the historic House. Describing the occasion, Shri Ramadoss said that she has been given the key to the temple of the biggest democracy of the world. He is very confident that she will come out successfully. He assured full cooperation in order to maintain the dignity, decency and decorum of the House.

Shri N.K. Premachandran (Revolutionary Socialist Party) extended warm greetings and wishes to Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on her assuming the highest office of democracy, the Speaker of 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha. He said that the success of democracy lies in how the office of the Speaker is able to protect the interest of opposition, especially the small groups which are representing the entire country, and also how the office of the Speaker is able to run the business of the House in a better way. With her vast experience, he expressed confidence that she can very well succeed in this task, taking into confidence the small parties, the opposition as well as the Government.

Shri E. Ahamed (Indian Union Muslim League) said that this is the happiest occasion for him, congratulating Smt. Sumitra Mahajan as the Speaker of the House. He expressed confidence that under her guidance and leadership they are sure to have occasions to facilitate to vent sentiments relating to minority communities in the country.

Shri Jose K. Mani [Kerala Congress (Mani)] congratulated Smt. Sumitra Mahajan for having been elected as Speaker of the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha unanimously. He hoped that her experience of more than four decades as a representative of the people in political life will go a long way in keeping the decorum of running this House effectively, efficiently and smoothly.

Accepting the felicitations, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan said:

I am grateful to all of you for my unanimous and unopposed election to the Office of the Speaker of 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha of our great country. This moment is not only a moment of great

honour for me, but also full of challenges. The challenges of discharging enormous responsibility entrusted to me by the House lay ahead. I am well aware that the kind words spoken about me by various Members in the House are also an expression of the expectations they are going to have in future. On the basis of experience of past twenty five years in this House, I will try my best to live up to these expectations and I assure you that I will not disappoint you. I am sure that all of you will extend your cooperation in ensuring smooth functioning of the House.

Hon'ble Members, I heartily congratulate all of you on being elected to the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha. The electorate of our country has given us a great opportunity and entrusted a solemn responsibility to fulfill the hopes and aspirations of a hundred crore plus people. Nothing less than our full and conscientious dedication to that responsibility can suffice to uphold the faith the people of country have reposed in us. Now a new opportunity awaits us and especially the leaders of political parties to usher in a new era of peace, progress and prosperity. We have got a clear mandate for good governance and development in this election. We should honour it and it is our duty to take our country forward on the path of progress and development. The General elections held recently is a momentous event in the history of our country wherein 66.48 percent, i.e. more than 82 crore electors voted to choose their representatives which is a record. All of you are aware that the Legislative business is our most important work. Meaningful discussion on the Acts to be passed for the welfare of the people is our most important work. We can make effective laws for the welfare of the people only through detailed and comprehensive discussions. I request all the Hon'ble Members to make their contribution in the Legislative business through meaningful discussion in the House. Various Committees of the House also play an important role in the parliamentary procedure. Thorough discussion in the committees on the matters coming before the House help save the valuable time of the House. I request the Hon'ble Members to serve well the Committees to which they are nominated and help streamline the Legislative business. Our Parliament was once a forum of intelligent and cultured debates led by eloquent orators and stalwarts in the past. While we adhere to that glorious tradition, on many occasions, we also deviate from it. That glorious tradition of healthy debate should be our benchmark so that the credibility of this august democratic institution may become stronger. As I embark on my new responsibility to run this House as the Presiding Officer, I

earnestly seek the cooperation of all the leaders of political parties and individual members in ensuring the orderly conduct of the House. I also request the members to properly and effectively use the various parliamentary devices at their disposal in order to make this House the epitome of democracy.

Hon'ble Members, the Parliament epitomizes our cultural diversity and also our unity in diversity. The role of our parliament is larger than making laws. In fact it is a reflection of our national sentiments. We cannot limit our role to ensuring the development of our constituencies. We will have to keep in mind the interests of the nation. Our country is supreme and we should always remember that. It is quite natural in a parliamentary democracy for the Members representing varied political ideologies to be present in the House, however, it is expected of all the Hon'ble Members to participate in the proceedings of the House as we believe in the adage:

समानो मन्त्रः समितिः समानी, समानं मनः सहचित्तमेषाम् ।  
समानं मन्त्रभिमन् ये वः, समानेन वो हविषा जुहोमि ॥

**Common be the prayer of these (assembled worshippers), common be the acquirement, common be the purpose, associated be the desire. I repeat for you a common prayer, I offer for you a common oblation.**

I am sure that Hon'ble Members will participate in the proceedings of the House keeping in mind the responsibilities entrusted to them.

Hon'ble Members, it is a matter of pleasure that our Hon'ble Prime Minister had given indications before the declaration of the results of the election that he will be the Prime Minister of 125 crore Indians and he will give equal treatment to all the Members of the House. Revered Lokmata Devi Ahilyabai Holkar has been a source of inspiration and an ideal for me in my life. I am fortunate to have worked with many stalwarts of democracy in my political journey. My association with Parliament began with the 9<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha and has continued ever since. I have had the privilege of serving the country and the people in different capacities—as party leader; as Chairperson and Member of various Parliamentary Committees; as a Member in the Panel of Chairpersons in Lok Sabha; and as a Union Minister with different portfolios. My public life has been a very eventful and active. I feel a profound sense of satisfaction in being blessed with the opportunity to contribute to the cause of the nation and in shaping my own life through this experience.

It has been the endeavour of my predecessors from Shri G.V. Mavlankar to uphold the traditions of parliamentary democracy and create conventions and rules for the smooth conduct of the House. I respect the great legacy they have left behind. I will also strive to make new healthy conventions in future also.

Once again, I am grateful to the House for reposing faith in me to preside over the House. I wish to especially thank the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble Leaders of Parties and Groups and all the Hon'ble Members for their words of support. I also take this opportunity to extend my sincere thanks to the Pro tem Speaker, Shri Kamal Nath ji for setting the tone of dignified and smooth conduct of the House in the days preceding my election to the office of the Speaker. I am confident that with an efficient Lok Sabha Secretariat to assist me with unstinted cooperation, I will live up to the expectations of the House and in the end, I call upon all the Hon'ble Members to rededicate themselves to serve the country and the people through this temple of democracy.

अजय्यम् आत्मसार्थ्यम्, सुशीलम् लोकपूजितम् ।  
ज्ञानम् च देहि विश्वेश, ध्येयमार्गं प्रकाशकम् ॥

Grant us, O Lord of the Universe, the invincible inner strength and virtuous character that all humanity adores, and the knowledge that will enlighten the path leading to our mission.

Thank you.

## PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

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### CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

**130<sup>th</sup> Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Geneva:** The 130<sup>th</sup> Assembly of Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) was held in Geneva, Switzerland from 16 to 20 March 2014. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Prof. P.J. Kurien, Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha attended the Assembly. The other members of the Delegation were Shri Balbir Punj, Shri H.K. Dua, Ms. Arnavaz Rohington Aga, all Members of Parliament; and the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff. Shri Devender Singh, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, was Secretary to the Delegation.

Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha participated in the General debate on '*The IPU at 125: Renewing our Commitment to Peace and Democracy*'.

All the Members of the Delegation participated in the meeting of the Asia Pacific Geo Political Group (APG) of IPU, held on 16 March, 2014. The 194<sup>th</sup> Session of the Governing Council was also held during the Assembly. Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; Ms. Arnavaz Rohington Aga, MP; and Shri H.K. Dua, MP participated in the meetings of the Governing Council. Mr. Martin Chungong, the present Deputy Secretary General of IPU was elected as the Secretary General of IPU. Mr. Martin will take over from Mr. Andrew B. Johnsson who officially retires at the end of the fourth mandate on 30 June 2014.

The subject item proposed by Morocco namely "*Helping to Restore Peace and Security and Consolidate Democracy in the Central African Republic: the Contribution of the IPU*" was adopted as the Emergency Item of the Assembly and was included in the Agenda of the Assembly and thereafter a resolution was adopted on the same. Shri H.K. Dua, MP participated in the debate on the emergency item.

The following three Standing Committees met during the Assembly to draft and adopt resolution(s) which were subsequently adopted in the Assembly on 20 March, 2014:

- (i) '*Towards a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World: The Contribution of*

*Parliaments'* (First Standing Committee on Peace and International Security);

- (ii) *'Towards Risk-Resilient Development: Taking into Consideration Demographic Trends and Natural Constraints'* (Second Standing Committee on Sustainable Development, Finance and Trade); and
- (iii) *'The Role of Parliaments in Protecting the Rights of Children, in Particular Unaccompanied Migrant Children, and in Preventing their Exploitation in Situations of War and Conflict'* (Third Standing Committee on Democracy and Human Rights).

Shri Balbir Punj, MP, Shri H.K. Dua, MP and Ms. Arnavaz Rohington Aga, MP respectively, participated in the said meetings of the three Standing Committees.

The member of the Indian Delegation, in his intervention with regard to the resolution of the First Standing Committee of IPU on the subject item *'Towards a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World: The Contribution of Parliaments'*, had expressed reservations as some of the operative paragraphs of the resolution were not in terms with our stand on the nuclear issue. Further the drafting committee which met to finalise the resolution also had not amended the clauses of the resolution in the light of our explicit reservations. The Indian delegation submitted a dissent note during the adoption of the resolution in the Assembly. Subsequently, as a result of the delegation's effective intervention our said reservations got reflected in the resolution adopted as a foot note.

The Fourth Committee of IPU on UN Affairs met on 19 March 2014. Shri H.K. Dua, MP participated in the discussion on the following agenda items of the Committee:

- (i) *'Parliamentary contribution to the UN process of devising the next generation of development goals; and*
- (ii) *'Preparations for the UN General Assembly debate on Interaction between the United Nations, National Parliaments and the IPU.*

Following Panel Discussions were held during the Assembly:—

- (i) *'Promoting the child's best interest: The case of migrant children':* Ms. Arnavaz Rohington Aga, MP, Rajya Sabha participated in the panel discussion; and
- (ii) *'Reasons for the High Turnover of Parliamentarians at Elections':* Shri H.K. Dua, MP Rajya Sabha participated in the panel discussion.

Ms. Arnavaz Rohington Aga, MP and Shri Balbir Punj, MP participated in the meetings of the Women Parliamentarians held during the event.

Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha attended the Meetings of Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments (ASGP). Shri Sheriff, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha was elected to the Executive Committee of ASGP as its member.

### **BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS**

On the birth anniversaries of national leaders whose portraits adorn the Central Hall of Parliament House, 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 1 January to 31 March 2014:

**Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose:** On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a function was held on 23 January 2014 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Chairman of the BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha; and senior officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariats paid floral tributes to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

**Lala Lajpat Rai:** On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai, a function was held on 28 January 2014 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Chairman of the BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Planning, Shri Rajeev Shukla; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Shri Ninong Ering; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha paid floral tributes to Lala Lajpat Rai.

**Shri. M.A. Ayyangar:** On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri. M.A. Ayyangar, a function was held on 4 February 2014 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Chairman of BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; members of Parliament, former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha paid floral tributes to Shri. M.A. Ayyangar.

**Smt. Sarojini Naidu:** On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Smt. Sarojini Naidu, a function was held on 13 February 2014 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Minister of State for Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Prime Minister's Office, Shri V. Narayanasamy; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Smt. Sarojini Naidu.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Morarji Desai, a function was held on 28 February 2014 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri R.P.N. Singh; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Shri Morarji Desai.

**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:** On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, a function was held on 23 March 2014 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Chairman of BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Planning, Shri Rajeev Shukla; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

**Unveiling of Photographs of Presidents of Central Legislative Assembly and Portraits of former Speakers of Lok Sabha:** At a function held on 10 February 2014, the President Shri Pranab Mukherjee unveiled the photographs of Presidents of Central Legislative Assembly and Portraits of former Speakers of Lok Sabha in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

The President Shri Pranab Mukherjee unveiled the photographs of Presidents of Central Legislative Assembly, namely Sir Frederick Whyte, Shri Vithalbhai Patel, Sir Muhammad Yakub, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir R.K. Shanmukham Chetty and Sir Abdur Rahim; and portraits of former Speakers of Lok Sabha, namely *Sarvashri* G.V. Mavalankar, M.A. Ayyangar, Sardar Hukum Singh, N. Sanjiva Reddy, G.S. Dhillon, Bali Ram Bhagat, K.S. Hegde, Balram Jakhar, Rabi Ray, Shivraj V. Patil, P.A. Sangma, G.M.C. Balayogi, Manohar Joshi and Somnath Chatterjee.

Hon'ble Vice President of India Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari;

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Dr. Manmohan Singh; Members of Parliament, former Members of Parliament, and other dignitaries also attended the function.

## **EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS**

### **Foreign Parliamentary Delegations Visiting India**

**Bangladesh:** Her Excellency Dr. Shirin Sharmin Chaudhury, Speaker of the Parliament of Bangladesh visited India from 12 to 15 February, 2014. She called on Smt. Meira Kumar, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 12 February 2014 and Shri Manmohan Singh, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 13 February 2014. She also met Shri Arun Jaitley, Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha. She called on Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble President of India on 14 February 2014.

## **PARLIAMENT MUSEUM**

During the period 1 January to 31 March 2014, a total of 7,096 visitors visited the Museum. Apart from general visitors, 3,626 students from 56 schools/colleges from all over the country visited the Museum. A number of present and former members of Parliament, members of State legislatures and foreign dignitaries/delegations also visited the Museum. Among the foreign dignitaries, Delegations from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Germany, Myanmar, United States, Tanzania and other African countries visited the Museum. As many as 2,13,586 visitors have visited the Museum from 5 September 2006 (*i.e.* the date of opening of the Museum for general public) to 31 March 2014.

## **BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING**

**Call-on Meeting with Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha:** On 21 January 2014, twenty five recipients of the National Bravery Awards for Children called on the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt Meira Kumar.

**Orientation Programmes for Members of State Legislatures:**  
(i) An Orientation Programme for the newly elected members of the Delhi Vidhan Sabha was organized by the BPST in collaboration with the Delhi Vidhan Sabha Secretariat on 30 and 31 January 2014. The Orientation Programme was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi, Shri Arvind Kejriwal, on 30 January 2014. Hon'ble Speaker, Delhi Vidhan Sabha, Shri Maninder Singh Dhir presided over the Function. Hon'ble Leader of Opposition, Dr. Harsh Vardhan, was the Guest of Honour. The Orientation Programme was attended by 42

Members of the Delhi Vidhan Sabha. (ii) An Orientation Programme for newly elected Members of the Mizoram Legislative Assembly was organized from 3 to 5 March 2014 at BPST. The Programme was attended by 11 Members of the Mizoram Legislative Assembly.

**Familiarization Programme for Media persons:** A Familiarization Programme in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures for 22 Media persons from Maharashtra was organized from 13 to 15 January 2014.

**Twenty-Ninth International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting:** The 29<sup>th</sup> International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting for Foreign Parliamentary Officials was organized from 13 February to 14 March 2014 which was attended by 42 Officials from 27 countries, including 2 officers from Lok Sabha Secretariat and one from the Mizoram Legislative Assembly.

**Training Programme for Officers of the Afghanistan Parliament:** A Training Programme in Parliamentary Practices and Procedures for Officers of the Parliament of Afghanistan was organized from 24 to 28 March 2014. It was attended by 20 officers of *Wolesi Jirga* and 50 officers of the *Meshrano Jirga* of the Afghanistan Parliament.

**Study Visits:** During the period from 1 January to 31 March 2014, Study Visits were organized for: (i) 13-Member Delegation of Members of the National Assembly of Bhutan led by the Hon'ble Speaker, from 13 to 16 January 2014; (ii) 12-Member Delegation of the Committee on Defence of the Parliament of Tanzania, from 10 to 12 February 2014; (iii) 9-Member Delegation of Members of Parliament from African Countries, on 12 March 2014; (iv) 8 Senior Officers of the Parliament of Myanmar, on 2 and 3 January 2014; (v) 22 Editors/Sr. Journalists from West Asian Countries, on 15 January 2014; (vi) 10 Parliamentary Officials of the Financial Oversight Committees of the Parliament of Bangladesh, from 20 to 31 January 2014; (vii) 26 Overseas Professionals undergoing training at the Human Settlement Management Institute, New Delhi, on 6 February 2014; (viii) 28 participants from various countries attending a Capacity Building Programme at the Research and Information System (RIS) for Developing Countries, New Delhi, on 18 February 2014; (ix) 6 Hindi Teachers and Students from Ukraine, on 19 February 2014; (x) Visit by Sir Colin Shepherd, Former Chairman of the CPA Executive Committee, on 13 March 2014. In all, 10 International Study Visits were organized in which there were 135 participants.

Besides, 18 National Study Visits were organized in which there were 1001 participants.

**Appreciation Courses:** Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for the following participants: (i) 20 Probationers of the Indian Railways Personnel Service, from 6 to 8 January 2014; (ii) 39 Probationers of the Indian Railways Signal Engineering Service, from 20 to 22 January 2014; (iii) 49 Probationers of the Indian Railways Service of Electrical Engineers, from 3 to 6 February 2014; (iv) 29 Probationers of the Indian Information Service, from 12 to 14 February 2014; (v) 180 Probationers of the Indian Administrative Service and 3 officers of the Royal Bhutan Civil Service, from 17 to 21 February 2014; (vi) 48 Probationers of the Indian Civil Accounts Service, Indian Defence Accounts Service, Indian P&T Accounts Service and Indian Cost Accounts Service, from 26 to 28 February 2014; (vii) 55 Probationers of the Indian Railways Service of Mechanical Engineers, from 26 to 28 February 2014; (viii) 29 Probationers of the Indian Railways Accounts Service, from 26 to 28 February 2014; (ix) 51 Senior Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, from 3 to 5 March 2014; (x) 50 Senior Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, from 12 to 14 March 2014; and (xi) 8 Probationers of the Indian Costs Accounts Service, from 26 to 28 March 2014.

**Training Programme:** A Training Programme in Parliamentary Practices and Procedure, for 39 Officers of Parliament Security Service, including Delhi Police and CRPF, was organized from 18 to 20 March 2014.

**Hindi Conferences/Workshops:** One Officer from the Editorial and Translation Service attended the Hindi Conference and Workshop organized by the Rajbhasha Academy at Puri from 7 to 9 January 2014.

**Professional Development Programme for/by the Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat:** 24 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Management Development Programme at the National Academy of Direct Taxes (NADT), Nagpur, from 13 to 17 January 2014.

## PRIVILEGE ISSUES

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### LOK SABHA

During the period 1 January to 31 March 2014, the Committee of Privileges held one sitting on 6 February 2014 while no sitting of the Committee on Ethics was held. No reports were presented by the Committee of Privileges and the Committee on Ethics.

The Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms and Contemptuous Behaviour of Government Officers with Members of Lok Sabha held 4 sittings on 21 January, 6, 10 and 17 February 2014. The Committee presented two reports during the period.

The First Report of the Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms and Contemptuous Behaviour of Government Officers with Members of Lok Sabha (15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) was presented to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 17 December 2013 and laid on the Table of the House on 6 February 2014. The Report was on the complaint dated 9 May 2012 given by Shri Bishnu Pada Ray, member of Parliament against a Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs for his alleged misbehaviour with him.

The Committee, after taking into consideration the totality of the circumstances of the case and in view of the unconditional and unqualified apologies tendered by the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, were of the view that the dignity of the House would be best served by not proceeding further in the matter. Accordingly, no action was recommended against the said official and the matter was treated as closed.

The Committee, nevertheless, recommended that the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT), Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions may sensitise all civil servants and officials in various Ministries and departments, particularly under them, for strict compliance of the instructions issued by the Government from time to time relating to official dealings between the Administration and the members of Parliament as these instructions and guidelines of DoPT are not being followed by the Government officials in letter and spirit.

The Second Report of Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms and Contemptuous Behaviour of Government Officers with Members of

Lok Sabha (15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) was presented to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 20 February 2014 and laid on the Table of the House on 21 February 2014. The Report was regarding the complaint dated 13 May 2012 given by Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat, member of Parliament against the Duty Manager, Jet Airways and Public Relations Officers of Domestic Terminal of Delhi Airport for discriminating him on the basis of his caste and not according him the facilities admissible to members of Parliament.

The Committee on the basis of the documents on record and evidence tendered before it concluded that Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat, member of Parliament was not discriminated by the officials of Jet Airways on the basis of his belonging to Scheduled Caste. Yet, it found the officials of Jet Airways negligent in the discharge of their duties and guilty of rude and curt behaviour with Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat.

The Committee also recommended that fresh guidelines be issued by the Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) and the Airports Authority of India (AAI) and other concerned offices of the MoCA to all the Airlines to invariably extend the desired protocol and courtesies to members of Parliament on prior intimation of their travel plans. The Committee further recommended that such policy should not only cover airports under AAI but all other major airports being managed by other private entities also.

Further, the contact details of Nodal/Protocol/Guest officers at Airports should be given wide publicity among the VIPs for facilitating their travel and reducing the instances of inconvenience faced by members and resolve the issues faced, if any, at the spot.

The Committee further recommended that the MoCA should re-circulate the DoPT guidelines dated 1 December 2011 regarding official dealings between the Administration and members of Parliament, in all its offices/subordinate offices at Delhi and outside for strict compliance, particularly with regard to prompt disposal of letters written by members of Parliament.

The Committee, in view of the unconditional apology tendered by Jet Airways and their assurance of not repeating such lapses in future recommended no further action in the matter.

## PROCEDURAL MATTERS

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### LOK SABHA

*Instances when the Chair allowed members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House:* On 17 February 2014, during combined discussion on the Government Resolution, General Discussion on the Interim Budget (Railways)—2014-15, the Demands for Grants in respect of Interim Budget (Railways)—2014-15 and the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways)—2013-14, the Chair permitted 1 member (Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal) to lay a part of his written speech and 27 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 18 February 2014, during discussion on motion for consideration of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014, the Chair permitted 16 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 19 February 2014, during combined discussion on General Discussion on the Interim Budget (General)—2014-15, the Demands for Grants in respect of Interim Budget (General)—2014-15 and the Supplementary Demands for Grants on respect of Budget (General)—2013-14, the Chair permitted 29 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 20 February 2014, during discussion on motion for consideration of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 2011, the Chair permitted 7 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

## PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2014)

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Events covered in this Feature are based primarily on reports appearing in the daily newspapers and, as such, the Lok Sabha Secretariat does not accept any responsibility for their accuracy, authenticity or veracity.

—Editor

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### INDIA

#### DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

*Parliament Session:* The Second Part of the Fifteenth Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha and the Second Part of the Two Hundred and Thirtieth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 5 February 2014. Both the Houses were adjourned *sine die* on 21 February 2014. The President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee prorogued both the Houses on 27 February 2014.

*Resignation of Union Ministers:* On 28 January 2014, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Kumari Selja resigned from the Council of Ministers. The Minister of Railways, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge was given additional charge of the work of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

On 1 February 2014, the Minister of Water Resources, Shri Harish Rawat resigned from the Council of Ministers. The Minister for Health and Family Welfare, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad was given additional charge of the work of the Ministry of Water Resources.

On 11 March 2014, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Dr. (Smt.) D. Purandeswari resigned from the Council of Ministers.

*Nomination to Rajya Sabha:* On 25 February 2014, Shri K.T.S. Tulsi was nominated to the Rajya Sabha. His term commenced on the same day. Shri Tulsi took oath of office on 6 March 2014.

*Resignation of Rajya Sabha Members:* On 12 February 2014, Shri Prem Chand Gupta, Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) member from Bihar resigned.

On 19 February 2014, Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh, All India Trinamool Congress (AITC) member from Jharkhand resigned.

On 4 March 2014, Shri Ishwar Singh, Indian National Congress (INC) member from Haryana resigned.

On 12 March 2014, Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel, Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) member from Uttar Pradesh resigned.

On 14 March 2014, Shri Nandi Yellaiah and Smt. T. Ratna Bai, both INC members from Andhra Pradesh resigned.

*Resignation of Lok Sabha Members:* On 19 February 2014, Shri Rajgopal Lagadapati, INC member from the Vijayawada Lok Sabha Constituency (Andhra Pradesh) resigned his seat.

On 1 March 2014, Shri Anand Prakash Paranjpe, Shiv Sena member from the Kalyan Lok Sabha Constituency (Maharashtra) resigned his seat.

On the same day, Shri Kalyan Singh, an Independent member and Shri Somendra Nath Mitra, an AITC member, from the Etah Lok Sabha Constituency (Uttar Pradesh) and Diamond Harbour (West Bengal) Lok Sabha Constituencies, resigned from their respective seats.

On 15 March 2014, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan Singh, Samajwadi Party (SP) member and Shri Jagdambika Pal, an INC member, from the Kaiserganj and Domariyaganj Lok Sabha Constituencies, both in Uttar Pradesh resigned from their respective seats.

*Ceased to be the Lok Sabha Members:* Consequent upon their election to the Rajya Sabha, Kumari Selja, an INC member from Ambala (Haryana) and Shri Sharad Chandra Govindrao Pawar, a Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) member from Madha (Maharashtra) Lok Sabha Constituencies ceased to be members of the Lok Sabha from 31 January 2014.

Consequent upon his election to the Rajya Sabha, Dr. Sanjay Singh, INC member from Sultanpur (Uttar Pradesh) Lok Sabha Constituency ceased to be member of Lok Sabha from 7 February 2014.

*Expulsion of 6 INC Lok Sabha Members from Party:* On 11 February 2014, the INC expelled its 6 Lok Sabha members for

anti-party activities. The members were: Sarvashri Sabbam Hari, G.V. Harsha Kumar, V. Arun Kumar, L. Rajagopal, R. Sambasiva Rao and A. Sai Pratap.

*Expulsion of JD(U) MPs from Party:* On 27 February 2014, the Janata Dal (United) [JD(U)] expelled five MPs, including Rajya Sabha member Shri Shivanand Tiwari, for anti-party activity. The other four were elected to the Lok Sabha from Bihar. The members expelled were namely Captain Jai Narain Nishad (Muzaffarpur), Shri Purnmasi Ram (Gopalganj), Shri Sushil Kumar Singh (Aurangabad) and Shri Mangani Lal Mandal (Jhanjharpur).

*Change of Party:* On 13 February 2014, Shri Rao Inderjit Singh, INC Lok Sabha member from Gurgaon (Haryana) resigned from the party and joined the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

On 11 March 2014, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, RJD Rajya Sabha member from Bihar resigned from the party and joined the BJP.

On 21 March 2014, Shri Satpal Maharaj, INC Lok Sabha member from Pauri Constituency (Uttarakhand) resigned from the party and joined the BJP.

## AROUND THE STATES

### ANDHRA PRADESH

*Reorganization of Andhra Pradesh:* On 18 February 2014, the Lok Sabha approved the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014. The Bill aimed at reconstituting the existing State of Andhra Pradesh into two separate States, namely the State of Andhra Pradesh and the State of Telangana.

*Resignation of Chief Minister:* On 19 February 2014, the Chief Minister, Shri N. Kiran Kumar Reddy submitted his resignation to Governor, Shri E.S.L. Narasimhan in protest against the Union Government's decision to create Telangana State.

On 20 February 2014, the Rajya Sabha approved the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014 for creation of Telangana State. The President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee assented to the Bill on 1 March 2014.

### BIHAR

*Resignation of Minister:* On 4 February 2014, the Social Welfare Minister, Smt. Parveen Amanullah resigned from the Council of Ministers and the JD(U).

*Suspension of Party MLAs:* On 6 February 2014, the BJP suspended its party MLAs namely Sarvashri Avnish Kumar Singh and Rana Gangeshwar Singh for anti-party activities.

#### **DELHI**

*Vote of Confidence:* On 2 January 2014, the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) Government won the vote of confidence with 37 votes in favour and 32 against in the 70-seat Delhi Legislative Assembly.

*Election of Speaker:* On 3 January 2014, Shri M.S. Dhir was elected as the Speaker of the Delhi Legislative Assembly.

*Expulsion of MLA from Party:* On 26 January 2014, the AAP expelled its party MLA, Shri Vinod Kumar Binny from the party for anti-party activities.

*Withdrawal of Support by Independent MLA:* On 11 February 2014, Shri Rambir Shokeen, an Independent MLA withdrew support to the AAP Government.

*Resignation of Chief Minister:* On 14 February 2014, the Chief Minister, Shri Arvind Kejriwal resigned.

*President Rule Imposed:* On 17 February 2014, the President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee accepted the resignation of the Chief Minister, Shri Arvind Kejriwal and also approved the imposition of President's rule while keeping the Legislative Assembly in suspended animation.

#### **GUJARAT**

*Change of Party:* On 24 February 2014, two INC MLAs— Shri Prabhu Vasava from Mandvi Assembly Constituency in South Gujarat and Shri Chhabil Patel from Abdasa Assembly Constituency in Kutch district resigned from the party and joined the BJP.

#### **JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

*Resignation of Minister:* On 7 February 2014, the Health Minister, Shri Shabir Ahmad Khan resigned from the Council of Ministers.

#### **KARNATAKA**

*Merger of Party:* On 9 January 2014, the four-member Karnataka Janata Paksha Party (KJPP) merged with the BJP. The members were: Sarvashri B.S. Yeddyurappa, U.B. Banakar, Gurupadappa Nagamarpalli and Vishwanath Patil.

**KERALA**

*Resignation of Governor:* On 5 March 2014, the Governor, Shri Nikhil Kumar resigned from his post.

Smt. Sheila Dixit was appointed as the new Governor. She was sworn in on 11 March 2014.

**MADHYA PRADESH**

*Change of Party:* On 31 March 2014, Shri Sanjay Pathak, an INC member from Vijayraghgarh Assembly Constituency in Katni district resigned from the INC and joined BJP.

**MAHARASHTRA**

*Resignation of Minister:* On 19 March 2014, the Medical Education Minister, Shri Vijaykumar Gavit resigned from the Council of Ministers.

**UTTARAKHAND**

*Resignation of Chief Minister:* On 31 January 2014, the Chief Minister, Shri Vijay Bahuguna resigned.

*New Chief Minister:* On 1 February 2014, Shri Harish Rawat was sworn in as the new Chief Minister. Along with him, eleven Cabinet Ministers, also took oath. Those sworn in were: Smt. Indira Hirdeyesh, Sarvashri Yashpal Arya, Harak Singh Rawat, Surendra Singh Negi, Pritam Singh, Smt. Amrita Rawat, Sarvashri Dinesh Aggarwal, Mantri Prasad Nainthani, Harish Chandra Durgapal, Pritam Singh Panwar and Surendra Rakesh.

**UTTAR PRADESH**

*Second Term for Governor:* On 6 March 2014, the incumbent Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Shri B.L. Joshi was sworn in as the Governor for a second term.

*Elevation of Two Ministers:* On 18 January 2014, the Chief Minister, Shri Akhilesh Yadav elevated the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Mines and Minerals, Shri Gayatri Prasad Prajapati and the Minister of State for Agriculture and Agriculture Education, Shri Manoj Kumar Pandey to the rank of Cabinet Ministers.

*Expansion of Cabinet:* On 24 January 2014, the Chief Minister, Shri Akhilesh Yadav inducted Sarvashri Shivakant Ojha, Shahid Manzoor, Mahboob Ali and Iqbal Mahmood as the Cabinet Ministers and Shri Yasar Shah, as the Minister of State.

*Death of SP MLA:* On 24 January 2014, Shri Deepak Kapoor, SP member of Legislative Assembly from Unnao died.

### **WEST BENGAL**

*Change of Party:* On 8 February 2014, two legislators of the Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP) namely Sarvashri Ananta Deb Adhikari and Dasrath Tirkey and Shri Sushil Mondal of the All India Forward Bloc (AIFB), representing Galsi in Bardhaman district, joined the AITC.

*Expulsion of Party MLA:* On 26 February 2014, the Communist Party of India (Marxist) [CPI(M)] expelled its party MLA Shri Abdur Razzak Molla from the party for anti-party activities.

### **EVENTS ABROAD**

#### **BANGLADESH**

*Legislative Elections:* The elections to the 300-seat *Jatiya Sangsad* (the unicameral legislature) were held on 5 January 2014. The party position following the elections is as follows: Awami League: 234; Jatiya Party: 34; Workers Party: 6; Jatiyo Samajtantrik Dal: 5; Jatiya Party (Manju): 2; Bangladesh Tarikat Federation: 2; Bangladesh Nationalist Front: 1; and Independents: 16.

*Election of Speaker:* On 29 January 2014, Smt. Shirin Sharmin Chaudhury was elected as the Speaker of the Bangladesh Parliament for a second consecutive term.

*Prime Minister Sworn in:* On 14 January 2014, the incumbent Prime Minister, Ms. Sheikh Hasina was sworn in for a second consecutive term in office.

#### **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

*Resignation of President and Prime Minister:* On 10 January 2014, the interim President, Mr. Michel Djotodia and the Prime Minister, Mr. Nicolas Tiangaye resigned from their respective posts.

*New President:* On 20 January 2014, Ms. Catherine Samba-Panza, was elected as the interim President of the Central African Republic.

#### **CHILE**

*President Sworn in:* On 11 March 2014, Mr. Michelle Bachelet was sworn in as the new President.

**COSTA RICA**

*Legislative Elections:* The elections to the 57-seat Legislative Assembly (the unicameral legislature) were held on 2 February 2014. The party position following the elections is as follows: National Liberation Party: 18; Citizens' Action Movement: 13; Broad Front: 9; Social Christian Unity Party: 8; Libertarian Movement: 4; Costa Rican Renovation Party: 2; National Restoration Party: 1; Christian Democratic Alliance: 1; and Accessibility without Exclusion: 1.

**EGYPT**

*Resignation of Prime Minister:* On 24 February 2014, the Prime Minister, Mr. Hazem al-Beblawi resigned from the post.

*New Prime Minister:* On 25 February 2014, the President, Mr. Mohamed Morsy appointed Mr. Ibrahim Mahlab as the new Prime Minister.

**EL SALVADOR**

*Election of President:* On 13 March 2014, Mr. Salvador Sanchez Ceren was elected as the President.

**FRANCE**

*New Prime Minister:* On 31 March 2014, the President, Mr. Francois Hollande appointed Mr. Manuel Valls as the new Prime Minister, replacing Mr. Jean-Marc Ayrault.

**GABON**

*New Prime Minister:* On 24 January 2014, the President, Mr. Ali-Ben Bongo Ondimba appointed Mr. Daniel Ona Ondo as the new Prime Minister. Mr. Ondo took oath of office on 27 January 2014.

**HONDURAS**

*President Sworn in:* On 27 January 2014, Mr. Juan Orlando Hernandez was sworn in as the new President.

**ITALY**

*Resignation of Prime Minister:* On 14 February 2014, the Prime Minister, Mr. Enrico Letta resigned from the post.

*New Prime Minister:* On 22 February 2014, Mr. Matteo Renzi was sworn in as the new Prime Minister.

**LATVIA**

*New Prime Minister:* On 20 January 2014, Ms. Laimdota Straujuma was appointed as the new Prime Minister, replacing Mr. Valdis Dombrovskis.

**LIBYA**

*Removal of Prime Minister:* On 11 March 2014, the General National Congress (Parliament) removed the Prime Minister, Mr. Ali Zeidan.

**MADAGASCAR**

*Election of President:* On 3 January 2014, Mr. Hery Rajaonarimampianina was declared elected as the President, following the second round of voting in presidential elections held on 20 December 2013. He was sworn in on 25 January 2014.

**SLOVAKIA**

*New President:* On 29 March 2014, Mr. Andrej Kiska was elected as the new President in the second round of the presidential elections.

**SWITZERLAND**

*New President for 2014:* On 1 January 2014, Mr. Didier Burkhalter was sworn in as the new President of Switzerland for the year 2014, succeeding Mr. Ueli Maurer.

**TUNISIA**

*Resignation of Prime Minister:* On 9 January 2014, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ali Larayedh resigned from his post.

*New Prime Minister:* On 29 January 2014, Mr. Mehdi Jomaa was sworn in as the new Prime Minister.

**UKRAINE**

*Resignation of Prime Minister:* On 28 January 2014, the Prime Minister, Mr. Mykola Azarov resigned from the post.

## DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

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*The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014:* The creation of a separate State of Telangana for the betterment of the social, economic, political and other aspirations of the people of that region had been a long standing demand. Pursuant thereto, the Government of India on 9 December 2009 announced that the process for formation of a separate State of Telangana would be initiated. After wide-ranging consultations on 3 October 2013, the Government of India decided to bifurcate the existing State of Andhra Pradesh.

The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014 seeks to give effect to the aforesaid decision. It aims at reconstituting the existing State of Andhra Pradesh into two separate States, namely the State of Andhra Pradesh and the State of Telangana. The reorganisation will meet the democratic aspirations of the people of Telangana region and ensure peace, goodwill, progress and prosperity among all the sections of the people of both successor States.

The salient features of the said Bill, *inter alia*, are as follows:—

(a) it provides for the territories of the two successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, and necessary provisions relating to representation in the Parliament and the State Legislatures, distribution of revenues, apportionment of assets and liabilities, mechanisms for the management and development of water resources, power and natural resources and other matters;

(b) it makes provisions for the maintenance of law and order to ensure peace and harmony in all regions and districts of the two successor States after the appointed day;

(c) it provides that Hyderabad in the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall be the common capital of both the successor States from the appointed day for a period not exceeding ten years, and puts in place legal and administrative measures to ensure that both the State Governments can function efficiently from the common capital which includes the area notified as Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation under the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955;

(d) it makes provisions casting responsibility on the Central Government to assist the successor State of Andhra Pradesh in identification of its new capital and to assist that State financially in the creation of essential facilities in the new capital;

(e) it further makes provisions casting responsibility on the Central Government to promote industrialisation and economic growth in both the successor States through fiscal measures as well as through other programmes for the development of backward areas, in particular Rayalaseema and the north coastal regions

of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, by special development package to be given by the Central Government after having due regard to the resources available to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh;

(f) it declares that the Polavaram irrigation project will be a national project which would be executed by the Central Government expeditiously;

(g) it enables the Central Government to expeditiously provide for the industrialisation as well as infrastructure development relating to education, power, port, airports, road transport and railways for the progress and sustainable development of both the successor States.

The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014, which sought to achieve the above-mentioned objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 18 and 20 February 2014, respectively. The President assented to it on 1 March 2014.

*The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Act, 2014:* As per the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982 the Governor was entitled to emoluments amounting to one lakh ten thousand rupees per month. However, the said Act did not provide for any pension or post-retirement benefits to ex-Governors except medical facilities governed by the rules or orders issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, from time to time. Keeping in view the high constitutional office that a Governor holds and considering the contributions in public discourse that they would continue to make after they retire, it was proposed to provide the secretarial assistance to ex-Governors in the form of one Personal Assistant, which the ex-Governor concerned may appoint on reimbursement basis, during his life time. However, he would not be eligible for such secretarial assistance for the period during which he is re-appointed to the office of Governor or elected to the Parliament or the State Legislature or appointed to any office of profit under the Union or a State Government.

The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 2012, which sought to achieve the above-mentioned objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha on 24 August 2013. The Rajya Sabha passed the Bill with amendments on 19 February 2014 which were considered and agreed to by the Lok Sabha on 20 February 2014. The President assented to it on 4 March 2014.

We reproduce here the texts of the above Acts.

—Editor

### **THE ANDHRA PRADESH REORGANISATION ACT, 2014**

*An Act to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh and for matters connected therewith.*

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

**PART I**

PRELIMINARY

1. *Short title.* This Act may be called the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

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

- (a) “appointed day” means the day which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint;
- (b) “article” means an article of the Constitution;
- (c) “assembly constituency”, “council constituency” and “parliamentary constituency” have the same meanings as in the Representation of the People Act, 1950;
- (d) “Election Commission” means the Election Commission appointed by the President under article 324;
- (e) “existing State of Andhra Pradesh” means the State of Andhra Pradesh as existing immediately before the appointed day;
- (f) “law” includes any enactment, ordinance, regulation, order, bye-law, rule, scheme, notification or other instrument having, immediately before the appointed day, the force of law in the whole or in any part of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (g) “notified order” means an order published in the Official Gazette;
- (h) “population ratio”, in relation to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, means the ratio of 58.32 : 41.68 as per 2011 Census;
- (i) “sitting member”, in relation to either House of Parliament or of the Legislature of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh, means a person who immediately before the appointed day, is a member of that House;
- (j) “successor State”, in relation to the existing State of Andhra Pradesh, means the State of Andhra Pradesh or the State of Telangana, as the case may be;
- (k) “transferred territory” means the territory which on the appointed day is transferred from the existing State of Andhra Pradesh to the State of Telangana;
- (l) “treasury” includes a sub-treasury; and
- (m) any reference to a district, mandal, tehsil, taluk or other territorial division of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall be construed as a reference to the area comprised within that territorial division on the appointed day.

**PART II**

## REORGANISATION OF THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH

**3. Formation of Telangana State.** On and from the appointed day, there shall be formed a new State to be known as the State of Telangana comprising the following territories of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh, namely:—

Adilabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Nizamabad, Warangal, Rangareddi, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Khammam (but excluding the revenue villages in the Mandals specified in G.O.Ms. No. 111 Irrigation & CAD (LA IV R&R-I) Department, dated the 27th June, 2005 and the revenue villages of Bhurgampadu, Seetharamanagaram and Kondreka in Bhurgampadu Mandal) and Hyderabad districts,

and thereupon the said territories shall cease to form part of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh.

**4. State of Andhra Pradesh and territorial divisions thereof.** On and from the appointed day, the State of Andhra Pradesh shall comprise the territories of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh other than those specified in section 3.

**5. Hyderabad to be common capital for States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.** (1) On and from the appointed day, Hyderabad in the existing State of Andhra Pradesh, shall be the common capital of the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh for such period not exceeding ten years.

(2) After expiry of the period referred to in sub-section (1), Hyderabad shall be the capital of the State of Telangana and there shall be a new capital for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

*Explanation.*—In this Part, the common capital includes the existing area notified as the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation under the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955.

**6. Expert Committee for setting up of a capital for Andhra Pradesh.** The Central Government shall constitute an expert committee to study various alternatives regarding the new capital for the successor State of Andhra Pradesh and make appropriate recommendations in a period not exceeding six months from the date of enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

**7. Governor of existing State of Andhra Pradesh to be common Governor.** On and from the appointed day, the Governor of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall be the Governor for both the successor

States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for such period as may be determined by the President.

**8. Responsibility of Governor to protect residents of common capital of Hyderabad.** (1) On and from the appointed day, for the purposes of administration of the common capital area, the Governor shall have special responsibility for the security of life, liberty and property of all those who reside in such area.

(2) In particular, the responsibility of the Governor shall extend to matters such as law and order, internal security and security of vital installations, and management and allocation of Government buildings in the common capital area.

(3) In discharge of the functions, the Governor shall, after consulting the Council of Ministers of the State of Telangana, exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken:

Provided that if any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Governor is under this subsection required to act in the exercise of his individual judgment, the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in the exercise of his individual judgment.

(4) The Governor shall be assisted by two advisors to be appointed by the Central Government.

**9. Assistance of police forces from Central Government to successor States, etc.** (1) The Central Government shall assist the successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to raise additional police forces.

(2) The Central Government shall, for a period of three years, on and from the appointed day, maintain and administer the Greyhound Training Centre in Hyderabad which shall function as a common training centre for the successor States and, at the expiry of the said period, the existing Greyhound Training Centre in Hyderabad shall become the training centre of the State of Telangana.

(3) The Central Government shall assist the successor State of Andhra Pradesh to set up a similar state-of-the-art training centre at such place as the State Government of Andhra Pradesh may by order notify.

(4) The Central Government shall provide financial assistance to

the successor States in setting up new operational hubs for Greyhounds at such locations as the successor States may by order notify.

(5) The Greyhound and OCTOPUS forces of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall be distributed between the successor States after seeking options from the personnel and, each of these forces, on or after the appointed day shall function under the respective Director General of Police of the successor States.

**10. Amendment of First Schedule to Constitution.** On and from the appointed day, in the First Schedule to the Constitution, under the heading “I. THE STATES”,—

(a) in the paragraph relating to the territories of the State of Andhra Pradesh, after the words, brackets and figures “Second Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959”, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“and the territories specified in section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014”;

(b) after entry 28, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“29. Telangana: The territories specified in section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.”.

**11. Saving powers of State Governments.** Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Part shall be deemed to affect the power of the Government of Andhra Pradesh or the Government of Telangana to alter, after the appointed day, the name, area or boundaries of any district or other territorial division in the State.

### **PART III**

#### REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATURES

##### *The Council of States*

**12. Amendment of Fourth Schedule to Constitution.** On and from the appointed day, in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, in the Table,—

(a) in entry 1, for the figures “18”, the figures “11” shall be substituted;

(b) entries 2 to 30 shall be renumbered as entries 3 to 31, respectively;

(c) after entry 1, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“2. Telangana ..... 7”.

**13. Allocation of sitting members.** (1) On and from the appointed day, eighteen sitting members of the Council of States representing the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall be deemed to have been elected to fill the seats allotted to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, as specified in the First Schedule to this Act.

(2) The term of office of such sitting members shall remain unaltered.

*The House of the People*

**14. Representation in House of the People.** On and from the appointed day, there shall be allocated 25 seats to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, and 17 seats to the successor State of Telangana, in the House of the People, and the First Schedule to the Representation of the People Act, 1950 shall be deemed to be amended accordingly.

**15. Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies.** (1) On and from the appointed day, the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 2008, shall stand amended as directed in the Second Schedule to this Act.

(2) The Election Commission may conduct the elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of the successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana as per the allocation of seats specified in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 2008 as amended by this Act.

**16. Provision as to sitting members.** (1) Every sitting member of the House of the People representing a constituency which, on the appointed day by virtue of the provisions of section 14, stands allotted, with or without alteration of boundaries, to the successor States of Andhra Pradesh or Telangana, shall be deemed to have been elected to the House of the People by that constituency as so allotted.

(2) The term of office of such sitting members shall remain unaltered.

*The Legislative Assembly*

**17. Provisions as to Legislative Assemblies.** (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), the number of seats in the Legislative Assemblies of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, on and from the appointed day, shall be 175 and 119, respectively.

(2) In the Second Schedule to the Representation of the People Act, 1950, under the heading "I. STATES":—

(a) for entry 1, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
“1. Andhra Pradesh	294	39	15	175	29	7”;

(b) entries 25 to 28 shall be renumbered as entries 26 to 29, respectively;

(c) after entry 24, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
“25. Telangana	—	—	—	119	19	12”.

**18. Representation of Anglo-Indian community.** Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1) the Governor of the State may nominate one member each to the Legislative Assemblies of the successor States to give representation to the Anglo-Indian community in accordance with article 333 of the Constitution.

**19. Allocation of sitting members.** (1) Every sitting member of the Legislative Assembly of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh elected to fill a seat in that Assembly from a constituency which on the appointed day by virtue of the provisions of section 17 stands allotted, with or without alteration of boundaries, to the State of Telangana shall, on and from that day, cease to be a member of the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh and shall be deemed to have been elected to fill a seat in the Legislative Assembly of Telangana from that constituency as so allotted.

(2) All other sitting members of the Legislative Assembly of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall continue to be members of the Legislative Assembly of that State and any such sitting member representing a constituency, the extent or the name of which are altered by virtue of the provisions of section 17, shall be deemed to have been elected to the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh by that constituency as so altered.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the Legislative Assemblies of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana shall be deemed to be duly constituted on the appointed day.

**20. Duration of Legislative Assemblies.** The period of five years referred to in clause (1) of article 172 shall, in the case of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Andhra Pradesh and of the

Legislative Assembly of the State of Telangana, be deemed to have commenced on the date on which it actually commenced in the case of the Legislative Assembly of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh.

**21. *Speaker, Deputy Speaker and rules of procedure.*** (1) The person who immediately before the appointed day is the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall continue to be the Speaker of that Assembly on and from that day and the members of that Assembly shall choose from amongst the members of the Assembly, a member to be the Deputy Speaker of that Assembly.

(2) As soon as may be after the appointed day, the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall become the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the successor State of Telangana and until the Speaker is chosen by that Assembly, the duties of the office of the Speaker shall be performed by the Deputy Speaker so appointed.

(3) The rules of procedure and conduct of business of the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh as in force immediately before the appointed day shall, until rules are made under clause (1) of article 208, be the rules of procedure and conduct of business of the Legislative Assembly of Telangana, subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the speaker thereof.

#### *The Legislative Councils*

**22. *Legislative Council for successor States.*** (1) There shall be constituted a Legislative Council for each of the successor States consisting of not more than 50 members in the Legislative Council of Andhra Pradesh and 40 members in the Legislative Council of Telangana in accordance with the provisions contained in article 169 of the Constitution.

(2) The existing Legislative Council of the State of Andhra Pradesh shall, on and from the appointed day, be deemed to have been constituted as two Legislative Councils of the successor States and the existing members shall be allotted to the Councils as specified in the Fourth Schedule.

**23. *Provisions as to Legislative Councils.*** (1) On and from the appointed day, there shall be 50 seats in the Legislative Council of Andhra Pradesh and 40 seats in the Legislative Council of Telangana, respectively.

(2) In the Representation of the People Act, 1950,—

(i) in the Third Schedule,—

(a) for the existing entry 1, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
“1. Andhra Pradesh	50	17	5	5	17	6”;

(b) after entry 7, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
“7A. Telangana	40	14	3	3	14	6”;

(ii) in the Fourth Schedule, after the heading “Tamil Nadu” and the entries relating thereunder, the following heading and the entries shall be inserted, namely:—

“TELANGANA

1. Municipal Corporations.
2. Municipalities.
3. Nagar Panchayats.
4. Cantonment Boards.
5. Zila Praja Parishads.
6. Mandal Praja Parishads.”.

**24. Amendment of Delimitation of Council Constituencies Order.**

(1) On and from the appointed day, the Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Andhra Pradesh) Order, 2006 shall stand amended as directed in Part I of the Third Schedule.

(2) On and from the appointed day, the Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Telangana) Order, 2014, as specified in Part II of the Third Schedule shall apply to the successor State of Telangana.

(3) The Central Government may, in consultation with the successor States of Andhra Pradesh, or as the case may be, Telangana, by notification in the Official Gazette amend the Third Schedule.

**25. Chairman, Deputy Chairman and rules of procedure. (1)**

The person who immediately before the appointed day is the Chairman of the Legislative Council of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall continue to be the Chairman of that Council on and from that day and the members of that Council shall choose from amongst the

members of the Council, a member to be the Deputy Chairman of that Council.

(2) As soon as may be after the appointed day, the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall become the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of the successor State of Telangana and until the Chairman is chosen by that Council, the duties of the office of Chairman shall be performed by the Deputy Chairman so appointed.

(3) The rules of procedure and conduct of business of the Legislative Council of Andhra Pradesh as in force immediately before the appointed day shall, until rules are made under clause (1) of article 208, be the rules of procedure and conduct of business of the Legislative Council of Telangana, subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the Chairman thereof.

*Delimitation of Constituencies*

**26. *Delimitation of Constituencies.*** (1) Subject to the provisions contained in article 170 of the Constitution and without prejudice to section 15 of this Act, the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of the successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana shall be increased from 175 and 119 to 225 and 153, respectively, and delimitation of the constituencies may be determined by the Election Commission in the manner hereinafter provided—

- (a) the number of seats to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, respectively, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Constitution;
- (b) the assembly constituencies into which each State referred to in clause (a) shall be divided, the extent of each of such constituencies and in which of them seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes or for the Scheduled Tribes; and
- (c) the adjustments in the boundaries and description of the extent of the parliamentary constituencies in each State referred to in clause (a) that may be necessary or expedient.

(2) In determining the matters referred to in clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (1), the Election Commission shall have regard to the following provisions, namely:—

- (a) all the constituencies shall be single-member constituencies;
- (b) all constituencies shall, as far as practicable, be geographically compact areas, and in delimiting them, regard

shall be had to physical features, existing boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication and conveniences to the public; and

- (c) constituencies in which seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall, as far as practicable, be located in areas where the proportion of their population to the total population is the largest.

(3) The Election Commission shall, for the purpose of assisting it in the performance of its functions under sub-section (1), associate with itself as associate members, five persons as the Central Government may by order specify, being persons who are the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State or of the House of the People representing the State:

Provided that none of the associate members shall have a right to vote or to sign any decision of the Election Commission.

(4) If, owing to death or resignation, the office of an associate member falls vacant, it shall be filled as far as practicable, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3).

(5) The Election Commission shall—

- (a) publish its proposals for the delimitation of constituencies together with the dissenting proposals, if any, of any associate member who desires publication thereof in the Official Gazette and in such other manner as the Commission may consider fit, together with a notice inviting objections and suggestions in relation to the proposals and specifying a date on or after which the proposals will be further considered by it;
- (b) consider all objections and suggestions which may have been received by it before the date so specified; and
- (c) after considering all objections and suggestions which may have been received by it before the date, so specified, determine by one or more orders the delimitation of constituencies and cause such order or orders to be published in the Official Gazette,

and upon such publication, the order or orders shall have the full force of law and shall not be called in question in any court.

(6) As soon as may be after such publication, every such order relating to assembly constituencies shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly of the concerned State.

**27. Power of Election Commission to maintain Delimitation Orders up-to-date.** (1) The Election Commission may, from time to time, by notification in the Official Gazette,—

- (a) correct any printing mistakes in any order made under section 26 or any error arising therein from inadvertent slip or omission; and
- (b) where the boundaries or name of any territorial division mentioned in any such order or orders is or are altered, make such amendments as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for bringing such order up-to-date.

(2) Every notification under this section relating to an assembly constituency shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is issued, before the concerned Legislative Assembly.

*Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*

**28. Amendment of Scheduled Castes Order.** On and from the appointed day, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, shall stand amended as directed in the Fifth Schedule to this Act.

**29. Amendment of Scheduled Tribes Order.** On and from the appointed day, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, shall stand amended as directed in the Sixth Schedule to this Act.

**PART IV**

HIGH COURT

**30. High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad to be common High Court till establishment of High Court of Andhra Pradesh.** (1) On and from the appointed day,—

- (a) the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad shall be the common High Court for the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh till a separate High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh is constituted under article 214 of the Constitution read with section 31 of this Act;
- (b) the Judges of the High Court at Hyderabad for the existing State of Andhra Pradesh holding office immediately before the appointed day shall become on that day the Judges of the common High Court.

(2) The expenditure in respect of salaries and allowances of the Judges of the common High Court shall be allocated amongst the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana on the basis of population ratio.

**31. High Court of Andhra Pradesh.** (1) Subject to the provisions of section 30, there shall be a separate High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh (hereinafter referred to as the High Court of Andhra Pradesh) and the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad shall become the High Court for the State of Telangana (hereinafter referred to as the High Court at Hyderabad).

(2) The principal seat of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh shall be at such place as the President may, by notified order, appoint.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), the Judges and division courts of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh may sit at such other place or places in the State of Andhra Pradesh other than its principal seat as the Chief Justice may, with the approval of the Governor of Andhra Pradesh, appoint.

**32. Judges of Andhra Pradesh High Court.** (1) Such of the Judges of the High Court at Hyderabad holding office immediately before the date of establishment of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh as may be determined by the President, shall, from that date cease to be Judges of the High Court at Hyderabad and become, Judges of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

(2) The persons who by virtue of sub-section (1) become Judges of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh shall, except in the case where any such person is appointed to be the Chief Justice of that High Court, rank in that Court according to the priority of their respective appointments as Judges of the High Court at Hyderabad.

**33. Jurisdiction of Andhra Pradesh High Court.** The High Court of Andhra Pradesh shall have, in respect of any part of the territories included in the State of Andhra Pradesh, all such jurisdiction, powers and authority as, under the law in force immediately before the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 30, are exercisable in respect of that part of the said territories by the High Court at Hyderabad.

**34. Special provision relating to Bar Council and advocates.** (1) On and from the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 30, in the Advocates Act, 1961, in section 3, in sub-section (1), in clause (a), for the words "Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh", the words "Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh" shall be substituted.

(2) Any person who immediately before the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 30 is an advocate on the roll of the Bar Council of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh and practising as an advocate in the High Court at Hyderabad, may give his option in

writing, within one year from that date to the Bar Council of such existing State, to transfer his name on the roll of the Bar Council of Telangana and notwithstanding anything contained in the Advocates Act, 1961 and the rules made thereunder, on such option so given his name shall be deemed to have been transferred on the roll of the Bar Council of Telangana with effect from the date of the option so given for the purposes of the said Act, and the rules made thereunder.

(3) The persons other than the advocates who are entitled immediately before the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 30, to practise in the High Court at Hyderabad or any subordinate court thereof shall, on and after that date, be recognised as such persons entitled also to practise in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh or any subordinate court thereof, as the case may be.

(4) The right of audience in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh shall be regulated in accordance with the like principles as immediately before the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 30, are in force with respect to the right of audience in the High Court at Hyderabad.

**35. Practice and procedure in Andhra Pradesh High Court.** Subject to the provisions of this Part, the law in force immediately before the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 30 with respect to practice and procedure in the High Court at Hyderabad shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, and accordingly, the High Court of Andhra Pradesh shall have all such powers to make rules and orders with respect to practice and procedure as are immediately before that date exercisable by the High Court at Hyderabad:

Provided that any rules or orders which are in force immediately before the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 30 with respect to practice and procedure in the High Court at Hyderabad shall, until varied or revoked by rules or orders made by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, apply with the necessary modifications in relation to practice and procedure in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh as if made by that Court.

**36. Custody of seal of Andhra Pradesh High Court.** The law in force immediately before the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 30 with respect to the custody of the seal of the High Court at Hyderabad shall, with the necessary modifications, apply with

respect to the custody of the seal of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

**37. Form of writs and other processes.** The law in force immediately before the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 30 with respect to the form of writs and other processes used, issued or awarded by the High Court at Hyderabad shall, with the necessary modifications, apply with respect to the form of writs and other processes used, issued or awarded by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

**38. Powers of Judges.** The law in force immediately before the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 30 relating to the powers of the Chief Justice, single Judges and division courts of the High Court at Hyderabad and with respect to all matters ancillary to the exercise of those powers shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

**39. Procedure as to appeals to Supreme Court.** The law in force immediately before the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 30 relating to appeals to the Supreme Court from the High Court at Hyderabad and the Judges and division courts thereof shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

**40. Transfer of proceedings from Hyderabad High Court to Andhra Pradesh High Court.** (1) Except as hereinafter provided, the High Court at Hyderabad shall, as from the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 30, have no jurisdiction in respect of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(2) Such proceedings pending in the High Court at Hyderabad immediately before the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 30 as are certified, whether before or after that day, by the Chief Justice of that High Court, having regard to the place of accrual of the cause of action and other circumstances, to be proceedings which ought to be heard and decided by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh shall, as soon as may be after such certification, be transferred to the High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2) of this section or in section 33, but save as hereinafter provided, the High Court at Hyderabad shall have, and the High Court of Andhra Pradesh shall not have, jurisdiction to entertain, hear or dispose of appeals, applications for leave to the Supreme Court,

applications for review and other proceedings where any such proceedings seek any relief in respect of any order passed by the High Court at Hyderabad before the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 30:

Provided that if after any such proceedings have been entertained by the High Court at Hyderabad, it appears to the Chief Justice of that High Court that they ought to be transferred to the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, he shall order that they shall be so transferred, and such proceedings shall thereupon be transferred accordingly.

(4) Any order made by the High Court at Hyderabad—

- (a) before the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 30, in any proceedings transferred to the High Court of Andhra Pradesh by virtue of sub-section (2), or
- (b) in any proceedings with respect to which the High Court at Hyderabad retains jurisdiction by virtue of sub-section (3),

shall for all purposes have effect, not only as an order of the High Court at Hyderabad, but also as an order made by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

**41. *Right to appear or to act in proceedings transferred to Andhra Pradesh High Court.*** Any person who, immediately before the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 30, is an advocate entitled to practise or any other persons entitled to practise in the High Court at Hyderabad and was authorised to appear in any proceedings transferred from that High Court to the High Court of Andhra Pradesh under section 40, shall have the right to appear in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh in relation to those proceedings.

**42. *Interpretation.*** For the purposes of section 40,—

- (a) proceedings shall be deemed to be pending in a court until that court has disposed of all issues between the parties, including any issues with respect to the taxation of the costs of the proceedings and shall include appeals, applications for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court, applications for review, petitions for revision and petitions for writs; and
- (b) references to a High Court shall be construed as including references to a Judge or division court thereof, and references to an order made by a court or a Judge shall be construed as including references to a sentence, judgment or decree passed or made by that court or Judge.

**43. *Savings.*** Nothing in this Part shall affect the application to the High Court of Andhra Pradesh of any provisions of the Constitution,

and this Part shall have effect subject to any provision that may be made on or after the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 30 with respect to that High Court by any Legislature or other authority having power to make such provision.

## **PART V**

### **AUTHORISATION OF EXPENDITURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES**

**44. *Authorisation of expenditure of Telangana State.*** The Governor of existing State of Andhra Pradesh may, at any time before the appointed day, authorise such expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State of Telangana as he deems necessary for any period not more than six months beginning with the appointed day pending the sanction of such expenditure by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Telangana:

Provided that the Governor of Telangana may, after the appointed day, authorise such further expenditure as he deems necessary from the Consolidated Fund of the State of Telangana for any period not extending beyond the said period of six months.

**45. *Reports relating to accounts of Andhra Pradesh State.*** (1) The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India referred to in clause (2) of article 151 relating to the accounts of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh in respect of any period prior to the appointed day shall be submitted to the Governor of each of the successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana who shall cause them to be laid before the Legislature of that State.

(2) The President may by order—

- (a) declare any expenditure incurred out of the Consolidated Fund of Andhra Pradesh on any service in respect of any period prior to the appointed day during the financial year or in respect of any earlier financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year as disclosed in the reports referred to in sub-section (1) to have been duly authorised; and
- (b) provide for any action to be taken on any matter arising out of the said reports.

**46. *Distribution of revenue.*** (1) The award made by the Thirteenth Finance Commission to the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall be apportioned between the successor States by the Central Government on the basis of population ratio and other parameters:

Provided that on the appointed day, the President shall make a reference to the Fourteenth Finance Commission to take into account the resources available to the successor States and make separate awards for each of the successor States.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), the Central Government may, having regard to the resources available to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, make appropriate grants and also ensure that adequate benefits and incentives in the form of special development package are given to the backward areas of that State.

(3) The Central Government shall, while considering the special development package for the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, provide adequate incentives, in particular for Rayalaseema and north coastal regions of that State.

## **PART VI**

### **APPORTIONMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

**47. Application of Part. (1)** The provisions of this Part shall apply in relation to the apportionment of the assets and liabilities of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh immediately before the appointed day.

(2) The successor States shall be entitled to receive benefits arising out of the decisions taken by the existing State of Andhra Pradesh and the successor States shall be liable to bear the financial liabilities arising out of the decisions taken by the existing State of Andhra Pradesh.

(3) The apportionment of assets and liabilities shall be subject to such financial adjustment as may be necessary to secure just, reasonable and equitable apportionment of the assets and liabilities amongst the successor States.

(4) Any dispute regarding the amount of financial assets and liabilities shall be settled through mutual agreement, failing which by order by the Central Government on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

**48. Land and goods. (1)** Subject to the other provisions of this Part, all land and all stores, articles and other goods belonging to the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall,—

(a) if within the transferred territory, pass to the State of Telangana; or

(b) in any other case, remain the property of the State of Andhra Pradesh:

Provided that in case of properties situated outside the existing State of Andhra Pradesh, such properties shall be apportioned between the successor States on the basis of population ratio:

Provided further that where the Central Government is of opinion that any goods or class of goods should be distributed among the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, otherwise than according to the situation of the goods, the Central Government may issue such directions as it thinks fit for a just and equitable distribution of the goods and the goods shall pass to the successor States accordingly:

Provided also that in case of any dispute relating to the distribution of any goods or class of goods under this sub-section, the Central Government shall endeavour to settle such dispute through mutual agreement arrived at between the Governments of the successor States for that purpose, failing which the Central Government may, on request by any of the Governments of the successor States, after consulting the Governments of the successor States, issue such direction as it may deem fit for the distribution of such goods or class of goods, as the case may be, under this sub-section.

(2) Stores held for specific purposes, such as use or utilisation in particular institutions, workshops or undertakings or on particular works under construction, shall pass to the successor States in whose territories such institutions, workshops, undertakings or works are located.

(3) Stores relating to the Secretariat and offices of Heads of Departments having jurisdiction over the whole of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall be divided between the successor States on the basis of population ratio.

(4) In this section, the expression "land" includes immovable property of every kind and any rights in or over such property, and the expression "goods" does not include coins, bank notes and currency notes.

**49. Treasury and bank balances.** The total of the cash balances in all treasuries of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh and the credit balances of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh with the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India or any other bank immediately before the appointed day shall be divided between the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana on the basis of population ratio:

Provided that for the purposes of such division, there shall be no transfer of cash balances from any treasury to any other treasury and the apportionment shall be effected by adjusting the credit balances of the two States in the books of the Reserve Bank of India on the appointed day:

Provided further that if the State of Telangana has no account on the appointed day with the Reserve Bank of India, the adjustment shall be made in such manner as the Central Government may, by order, direct.

**50. Arrears of taxes.** The right to recover arrears of the tax or duty on property, including arrears of land revenue, shall belong to the successor State in which the property is situated, and the right to recover arrears of any other tax or duty shall belong to the successor State in whose territories the place of assessment of that tax or duty is included on the appointed day.

**51. Right to recover loans and advances.** (1) The right of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh to recover any loans or advances made before the appointed day to any local body, society, agriculturist or other person in an area within that State shall belong to the successor State in which that area is included on that day.

(2) The right of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh to recover any loans or advances made before the appointed day to any person or institution outside that State shall belong to the State of Andhra Pradesh:

Provided that any sum recovered in respect of any such loan or advance shall be divided between the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana on the basis of population ratio.

**52. Investments and credits in certain funds.** (1) The securities held in respect of the investments made from Cash Balances Investment Account or from any Fund in the Public Account of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh as specified in the Seventh Schedule shall be apportioned on the basis of population ratio of the successor States:

Provided that the securities held in investments made from the Calamity Relief Fund of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall be divided in the ratio of the area of the territories occupied by the successor States.

(2) The investments of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh immediately before the appointed day in any special fund, the objects

of which are confined to a local area, shall belong to the State in which that area is included on the appointed day:

Provided that the investments in such special funds on multiple entities situated in different parts of the existing State, and such parts fall within the territories of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, shall be apportioned between the successor States on the basis of population ratio.

(3) The investments of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh immediately before the appointed day in any private, commercial or industrial undertaking, the objects of which are confined to a local area, shall belong to the successor State in which such area is included on the appointed day:

Provided that investments in such entities, having multiple units situated in different parts of the existing State, and such parts fall within the territories of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, shall be apportioned between the successor States on the basis of population ratio.

(4) Where any body corporate constituted under a Central Act, State Act or Provincial Act for the existing State of Andhra Pradesh or any part thereof has, by virtue of the provisions of Part II, become an inter-State body corporate, the investments in, or loans or advances to, any such body corporate by the existing State of Andhra Pradesh made before the appointed day shall, save as otherwise expressly provided by or under this Act, be divided between the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in the same proportion in which the assets of the body corporate are divided under the provisions of this Part.

**53. Assets and liabilities of State undertakings.** (1) The assets and liabilities relating to any commercial or industrial undertaking of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh, where such undertaking or part thereof is exclusively located in, or its operations are confined to, a local area, shall pass to the State in which that area is included on the appointed day, irrespective of the location of its headquarters:

Provided that where the operation of such undertaking becomes inter-State by virtue of the provisions of Part II, the assets and liabilities of—

- (a) the operational units of the undertaking shall be apportioned between the two successor States on location basis; and

- (b) the headquarters of such undertaking shall be apportioned between the two successor States on the basis of population ratio.

(2) Upon apportionment of the assets and liabilities, such assets and liabilities shall be transferred in physical form on mutual agreement or by making payment or adjustment through any other mode as may be agreed to by the successor States.

**54. Public Debt.** (1) All liabilities on account of Public Debt and Public Account of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh outstanding immediately before the appointed day shall be apportioned on the basis of population ratio of the successor States unless a different mode of apportionment is provided under the provisions of this Act.

(2) The individual items of liabilities to be allocated to the successor States and the amount of contribution required to be made by one successor State to another shall be such as may be ordered by the Central Government on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India:

Provided that till such orders are issued, the liabilities on account of Public Debt and Public Account of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall continue to be the liabilities of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh.

(3) The liability on account of loan raised from any source and re-lent by the existing State of Andhra Pradesh to such entities as may be specified by the Central Government and whose area of operation is confined to either of the successor States shall devolve on the respective States as specified in sub-section (4).

(4) The public debt of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh attributable to loan taken from any source for the express purpose of re-lending the same to a specific institution and outstanding immediately before the appointed day shall,—

- (a) if re-lent to any local body, body corporate or other institution in any local area, be the debt of the State in which the local area is included on the appointed day; or
- (b) if re-lent to any other corporation or institution which becomes an inter-State corporation or institution on the appointed day, be divided between the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in the same proportion in which the assets of such body corporate or institution are divided under the provisions of Part VII.

(5) Where a sinking fund or a depreciation fund is maintained by the existing State of Andhra Pradesh for repayment of any loan raised by it, the securities held in respect of investments made from that fund shall be divided between the successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in the same proportion in which the total public debt is divided between the two States under this section.

(6) In this section, the expression "Government security" means a security created and issued by a State Government for the purpose of raising a public loan and having any of the forms specified in, or prescribed under, clause (2) of section 2 of the Public Debt Act, 1944.

**55. Floating Debt.** All liabilities of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh in respect of any floating loan to provide short term finance to any local body, body corporate or other institution, shall be determined on the following basis, namely:—

- (a) if, the purposes of the floating loan are, on and from the appointed day, exclusive purposes of either of the successor States, then, of that State;
- (b) in any other case, it shall be divided on the basis of population ratio.

**56. Refund of taxes collected in excess.** (1) The liability of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh to refund any tax or duty on property, including land revenue, collected in excess shall be the liability of the successor State in whose territories the property is situated, and the liability of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh to refund any other tax or duty collected in excess shall be apportioned between the Successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana on the basis of population ratio and the State discharging the liability shall be entitled to receive from the other State its share of the liability, if any.

(2) The liability of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh to refund any other tax or duty collected in excess on the appointed day shall be the liability of the successor State in whose territories the place of assessment of such tax or duty is included, and the liability of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh to refund any other tax or duty collected in excess shall be apportioned between the Successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana on the basis of population ratio and the State discharging the liability shall be entitled to receive from the other State its share of the liability, if any.

**57. Deposits, etc.** (1) The liability of the existing State of Andhra

Pradesh in respect of any civil deposit or local fund deposit shall, as from the appointed day, be the liability of the successor State in whose area the deposit has been made.

(2) The liability of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh in respect of any charitable or other endowment shall, as from the appointed day, be the liability of the successor State in whose area the institution entitled to the benefit of the endowment is located or of the successor State to which the objects of the endowment, under the terms thereof, are confined:

Provided that any civil deposits or loan funds or charitable or other endowment fund maintained by the existing State of Andhra Pradesh before the appointed day having jurisdiction over the entire State shall be apportioned between the successor States on the basis of population ratio.

**58. *Provident Fund.*** The liability of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh in respect of the Provident Fund account of a Government servant in service on the appointed day shall, as from that day, be the liability of the successor State to which that Government servant is permanently allotted.

**59. *Pensions.*** The liability of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh in respect of pensions shall pass to, or be apportioned between, the successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in accordance with the provisions contained in the Eighth Schedule to this Act.

**60. *Contracts.*** (1) Where, before the appointed day, the existing State of Andhra Pradesh has made any contract in the exercise of its executive power for any purposes of the State, that contract shall,—

- (a) if the purposes of the contract are, on and from the appointed day, exclusive purposes of either of the successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, then it shall be deemed to have been made in exercise of the executive power of that State and the liability shall be discharged by that State; and
- (b) in any other case, all rights and liabilities which have accrued or may accrue under any such contract shall be apportioned between the successor States on the basis of population ratio or in any other manner as may be agreed to by the successor States.

(2) For the purposes of this section, there shall be deemed to be included in the liabilities which have accrued or may accrue under any contract—

- (a) any liability to satisfy an order or award made by any court or other tribunal in proceedings relating to the contract; and
- (b) any liability in respect of expenses incurred in or in connection with any such proceedings.

(3) This section shall have effect subject to the other provisions of this Part relating to the apportionment of liabilities in respect of loans, guarantees and other financial obligations; and the bank balances and securities shall, notwithstanding that they partake of the nature of contractual rights, be dealt with under those provisions.

**61. *Liability in respect of actionable wrong.*** Where, immediately before the appointed day, the existing State of Andhra Pradesh is subject to any liability in respect of any actionable wrong other than breach of contract, that liability shall,—

- (a) if the cause of action arose wholly within the territories which, as from that day, are the territories of either of the successor States of Andhra Pradesh or Telangana, be the liability of that State; and
- (b) in any other case, be apportioned between the successor States on the basis of population ratio or in any other manner as may be agreed to by the successor States.

**62. *Liability as guarantor.*** Where, immediately before the appointed day, the existing State of Andhra Pradesh is liable as guarantor in respect of any liability of a registered co-operative society or other person, that liability shall,—

- (a) if the area of operations of such society or persons is confined to the territories which, as from that day, are the territories of either of the States of Andhra Pradesh or Telangana, be a liability of that State; and
- (b) in any other case, be apportioned between the successor States on the basis of population ratio or in any other manner as may be agreed to by the successor States.

**63. *Items in suspense.*** If any item in suspense is ultimately found to affect an asset or liability of the nature referred to in any of the foregoing provisions of this Part, it shall be dealt with in accordance with that provision.

**64. *Residuary provision.*** The benefit or burden of any asset or liability of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh not dealt with in the foregoing provisions of this Part shall pass to the State of Andhra Pradesh in the first instance, subject to such financial adjustment as may be agreed upon between the States of Andhra Pradesh and

Telangana or, in default of such agreement, as the Central Government may, by order, direct.

**65.** *Apportionment of assets or liabilities by agreement.* Where the successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana agree that the benefit or burden of any particular asset or liability should be apportioned between them in a manner other than that provided for in the foregoing provisions of this Part, notwithstanding anything contained therein, the benefit or burden of that asset or liability shall be apportioned in the manner agreed upon.

**66.** *Power of Central Government to order allocation or adjustment in certain cases.* Where, by virtue of any of the provisions of this Part, either of the successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana becomes entitled to any property or obtains any benefits or becomes subject to any liability, and the Central Government is of opinion, on a reference made within a period of three years from the appointed day by either of the States, that it is just and equitable that such property or those benefits should be transferred to, or shared with, the other successor State, or that a contribution towards that liability should be made by the other successor State, the said property or benefits shall be allocated in such manner between the two States, or the other State shall make to the State subject to the liability such contribution in respect thereof, as the Central Government may, after consultation with the two State Governments, by order, determine.

**67.** *Certain expenditure to be charged on Consolidated Fund.* All sums payable by the State of Andhra Pradesh or by the State of Telangana, as the case may be, to the other State, or by the Central Government to the successor States, by virtue of the provisions of this Act, shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State by which such sums are payable or, as the case may be, the Consolidated Fund of India.

## **PART VII**

### **PROVISIONS AS TO CERTAIN CORPORATIONS**

**68.** *Provisions for various companies and corporations.* (1) The companies and corporations specified in the Ninth Schedule constituted for the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall, on and from the appointed day, continue to function in those areas in respect of which they were functioning immediately before that day, subject to the provisions of this section.

(2) The assets, rights and liabilities of the companies and corporations referred to in sub-section (1) shall be apportioned between the successor States in the manner provided in section 53.

**69. Continuanace of arrangements in regard to generation and supply of electric power and supply of water.** If it appears to the Central Government that the arrangement in regard to the generation or supply of electric power or the supply of water for any area or in regard to the execution of any project for such generation or supply has been or is likely to be modified to the disadvantage of that area by reason of the fact that it is, by virtue of the provisions of Part II, outside the State in which the power stations and other installations for the generation and supply of such power, or the catchment area, reservoirs and other works for the supply of water, as the case may be, are located, the Central Government may, after consultation with the Governments of the successor States wherever necessary, give such directions as it deems proper to the State Government or other authority concerned for the maintenance, so far as practicable, of the previous arrangement and the State to which such directions are given shall comply with them.

**70. Provisions as to Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation.**  
(1) The Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation established under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 shall, on and from the appointed day, continue to function in those areas in respect of which it was functioning immediately before that day, subject to the provisions of this section and to such directions as may, from time to time, be issued by the Central Government.

(2) Any directions issued by the Central Government under sub-section (1) in respect of the Corporation may include a direction that the said Act, in its application to the Corporation, shall have effect subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the direction.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the Board of Directors of the Corporation may, with the previous approval of the Central Government and shall, if so required by the Central Government, convene at any time after the appointed day a meeting for the consideration of a scheme for the reconstitution or reorganisation or dissolution, as the case may be, of the Corporation, including proposals regarding the formation of new Corporations, and the transfer thereto of the assets, rights and liabilities of the existing Corporation, and if such a scheme is approved at the general meeting by a resolution passed by a majority of the shareholders present and

voting, the scheme shall be submitted to the Central Government for its sanction.

(4) If the scheme is sanctioned by the Central Government either without modifications or with modifications which are approved at a general meeting, the Central Government shall certify the scheme, and upon such certification, the scheme shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law for the time being in force, be binding on the Corporations affected by the scheme as well as the shareholders and creditors thereof.

(5) If the scheme is not so approved or sanctioned, the Central Government may refer the scheme to such Judge of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh or the High Court of Telangana as may be nominated in this behalf by the Chief Justice thereof, and the decision of the Judge in regard to the scheme shall be final and shall be binding on the Corporations affected by the scheme as well as the shareholders and creditors thereof.

(6) Nothing in the preceding provisions of this section shall be construed as preventing the Government of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana from constituting, at any time on or after the appointed day, a State Financial Corporation for that State under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951.

**71. *Certain provisions for companies.*** Notwithstanding anything in this Part, the Central Government may, for each of the companies specified in the Ninth Schedule to this Act, issue directions—

- (a) regarding the division of the interests and shares of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh in the Company between the successor States;
- (b) requiring the reconstitution of the Board of Directors of the Company so as to give adequate representation to the successor States.

**72. *Temporary provisions as to continuance of certain existing road transport permits.*** (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 88 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, a permit granted by the State Transport Authority of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh or any Regional Transport Authority in that State shall, if such permit was, immediately before the appointed day, valid and effective in any area in the transferred territory, be deemed to continue to be valid and effective in that area after that day till its period of validity subject to the provisions of that Act as for the time being in force in that area; and it shall not be necessary for any such permit to be

countersigned by the State Transport Authority of Telangana or any Regional Transport Authority therein for the purpose of validating it for use in such area:

Provided that the Central Government may, after consultation with the successor State Government or Governments concerned add to amend or vary the conditions attached to the permit by the Authority by which the permit was granted.

(2) No tolls, entrance fees or other charges of a like nature shall be levied after the appointed day in respect of any transport vehicle for its operations in any of the successor States under any such permit, if such vehicle was, immediately before that day, exempt from the payment of any such toll, entrance fees or other charges for its operations in the transferred territory:

Provided that the Central Government may, after consultation with the State Government or Governments concerned, authorise the levy of any such toll, entrance fees or other charges, as the case may be:

Provided further that the provisions of this sub-section shall not be applicable where any such tolls, entrance fees or other charges of a like nature are leviable for the use of any road or bridge which is constructed or developed for commercial purpose by the State Government, an undertaking of the State Government, a joint undertaking in which the State Government is a shareholder or the private sector.

**73.** *Special provisions relating to, retrenchment compensation in certain cases.* Where on account of the reorganisation of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh under this Act, any body corporate constituted under a Central Act, State Act or Provincial Act, any co-operative society registered under any law relating to co-operative societies or any commercial or industrial undertaking of that State is reconstituted or reorganised in any manner whatsoever or is amalgamated with any other body corporate, co-operative society or undertaking, or is dissolved, and in consequence of such reconstitution, reorganisation, amalgamation or dissolution, any workman employed by such body corporate or in any such co-operative society or undertaking, is transferred to, or re-employed by, any other body corporate, or in any other co-operative society or undertaking, then, notwithstanding anything contained in section 25F or section 25FF or section 25FFF of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, such transfer or re-employment shall not entitle him to any compensation under that section:

Provided that—

- (a) the terms and conditions of service applicable to the workman after such transfer or re-employment are not less favourable to the workman than those applicable to him immediately before the transfer or re-employment;
- (b) the employer in relation to the body corporate, the co-operative society or the undertaking where the workman transferred or re-employed is, by agreement or otherwise, legally liable to pay to the workman, in the event of his retrenchment, compensation under section 25F or section 25FF or section 25FFF of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 on the basis that his service has been continuous and has not been interrupted by the transfer or re-employment.

**74. *Special provision as to income-tax.*** Where the assets, rights and liabilities of any body corporate carrying on business are, under the provisions of this Part, transferred to any other bodies corporate which after the transfer carry on the same business, the losses or profits or gains sustained by the body corporate first-mentioned which, but for such transfer, would have been allowed to be carried forward and set off in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI of the Income-tax Act, 1961, shall be apportioned amongst the transferee bodies corporate in accordance with the rules to be made by the Central Government in this behalf and, upon such apportionment, the share of loss allotted to each transferee body corporate shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI of the said Act, as if the transferee body corporate had itself sustained such loss in a business carried on by it in the years in which those losses were sustained.

**75. *Continuance of facilities in certain State institutions.*** (1) The Government of the State of Andhra Pradesh or the State of Telangana, as the case may be, shall, in respect of the institutions specified in the Tenth Schedule to this Act, located in that State, continue to provide facilities to the people of the other State which shall not, in any respect, be less favourable to such people than what were being provided to them before the appointed day, for such period and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the two State Governments within a period of one year from the appointed day or, if no agreement is reached within the said period, as may be fixed by order of the Central Government.

(2) The Central Government may, at any time within one year from the appointed day, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify

in the Tenth Schedule referred to in sub-section (1) any other institution existing on the appointed day in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and, on the issue of such notification, such Schedule shall be deemed to be amended by the inclusion of the said institution therein.

## PART VIII

### PROVISIONS AS TO SERVICES

**76. Provisions relating to All-India Services.** (1) In this section, the expression "State cadre"—

- (a) in relation to the Indian Administrative Service, has the meaning assigned to it in the Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954;
- (b) in relation to the Indian Police Service, has the meaning assigned to it in the Indian Police Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954; and
- (c) in relation to the Indian Forest Service, has the meaning assigned to it in the Indian Forest Service (Cadre) Rules, 1966.

(2) In place of the cadres of the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service for the existing State of Andhra Pradesh, there shall, on and from the appointed day, be two separate cadres, one for the State of Andhra Pradesh and the other for the State of Telangana in respect of each of these services.

(3) The provisional strength, composition and allocation of officers to the State cadres referred to in sub-section (2) shall be such as the Central Government may, by order, determine on or after the appointed day.

(4) The members of each of the said services borne on the Andhra Pradesh cadre immediately before the appointed day shall be allocated to the successor State cadres of the same service constituted under sub-section (2) in such manner and with effect from such date or dates as the Central Government may, by order, specify.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the operation, on or after the appointed day, of the All-India Services Act, 1951, or the rules made thereunder.

**77. Provisions relating to other services.** (1) Every person who immediately before the appointed day is serving on substantive basis in connection with the affairs of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh

shall, on and from that day provisionally continue to serve in connection with the affairs of the State of Andhra Pradesh unless he is required, by general or special order of the Central Government to serve provisionally in connection with the affairs of the State of Telangana:

Provided that every direction under this sub-section issued after the expiry of a period of one year from the appointed day shall be issued with the consultation of the Governments of the successor States.

(2) As soon as may be after the appointed day, the Central Government shall, by general or special order, determine the successor State to which every person referred to in sub-section (1) shall be finally allotted for service, after consideration of option received by seeking option from the employees, and the date with effect from which such allotment shall take effect or be deemed to have taken effect:

Provided that even after the allocation has been made, the Central Government may, in order to meet any deficiency in the service, depute officers of other State services from one successor State to the other:

Provided further that as far as local, district, zonal and multi-zonal cadres are concerned, the employees shall continue to serve, on or after the appointed day, in that cadre:

Provided also that the employees of local, district, zonal and multi-zonal cadres which fall entirely in one of the successor States, shall be deemed to be allotted to that successor State:

Provided also that if a particular zone or multi-zone falls in both the successor States, then the employees of such zonal or multi-zonal cadre shall be finally allotted to one or the other successor States in terms of the provisions of this sub-section.

(3) Every person who is finally allotted under the provisions of sub-section (2) to a successor State shall, if he is not already serving therein, be made available for serving in the successor State from such date as may be agreed upon between the Governments of the successor States or, in default of such agreement, as may be determined by the Central Government:

Provided that the Central Government shall have the power to review any of its orders issued under this section.

**78. Other provisions relating to services.** (1) Nothing in this section

or in section 77 shall be deemed to affect, on or after the appointed day, the operation of the provisions of Chapter I of Part XIV of the Constitution in relation to determination of the conditions of service of persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Union or any State:

Provided that the conditions of service applicable immediately before the appointed day in the case of any person deemed to have been allocated to the State of Andhra Pradesh or to the State of Telangana under section 77 shall not be varied to his disadvantage except with the previous approval of the Central Government.

(2) All services prior to the appointed day rendered by a person,—

- (a) if he is deemed to have been allocated to any State under section 77, shall be deemed to have been rendered in connection with the affairs of that State;
- (b) if he is deemed to have been allocated to the Union in connection with the administration of the successor State of Telangana, shall be deemed to have been rendered in connection with the affairs of the Union,

for the purposes of the rules regulating his conditions of service.

(3) The provisions of section 77 shall not apply in relation to members of any All-India Service.

**79. Provisions as to continuance of officers in same post.** Every person who, immediately before the appointed day, is holding or discharging the duties of any post or office in connection with the affairs of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh in any area which on that day falls within one of the successor States shall continue to hold the same post or office in that successor State, and shall be deemed, on and from that day, to have been duly appointed to the post or office by the Government of, or other appropriate authority in, that successor State:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a competent authority, on and from the appointed day, from passing in relation to such person any order affecting the continuance in such post or office.

**80. Advisory committees.** (1) The Central Government may, by order, establish one or more Advisory Committees, within a period of thirty days from the date of enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, for the purpose of assisting it in regard to—

- (a) the discharge of any of its functions under this Part; and

(b) the ensuring of fair and equitable treatment to all persons affected by the provisions of this Part and the proper consideration of any representations made by such persons.

(2) The allocation guidelines shall be issued by the Central Government on or after the date of enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 and the actual allocation of individual employees shall be made by the Central Government on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee:

Provided that in case of disagreement or conflict of opinion, the decision of the Central Government shall be final:

Provided further that necessary guidelines as and when required shall be framed by the Central Government or as the case may be, by the State Advisory Committee which shall be approved by the Central Government before such guidelines are issued.

**81. *Power of Central Government to give directions.*** The Central Government may give such directions to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and the State Government of Telangana as may appear to it to be necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the foregoing provisions of this Part and the State Governments shall comply with such directions.

**82. *Provision for employees of Public Sector Undertakings, etc.*** On and from the appointed day, the employees of State Public Sector Undertakings, corporations and other autonomous bodies shall continue to function in such undertaking, corporation or autonomous bodies for a period of one year and during this period the corporate body concerned shall determine the modalities for distributing the personnel between the two successor States.

**83. *Provisions as to State Public Service Commission.*** (1) The Public Service Commission for the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall, on and from the appointed day, be the Public Service Commission for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(2) There shall be constituted a Public Service Commission in accordance with article 315 of the Constitution by the successor State of Telangana, and until such Commission is constituted, the Union Public Service Commission may, with the approval of the President, agree to serve the needs of the State of Telangana in terms clause (4) of that article.

(3) The persons holding office immediately before the appointed day as the Chairman or other member of the Public Service Commission

for the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall, as from the appointed day, be the Chairman or, as the case may be, the other member of the Public Service Commission for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(4) Every person who becomes the Chairman or other member of the Public Service Commission for the State of Andhra Pradesh on the appointed day under sub-section (3) shall—

- (a) be entitled to receive from the Government of the State of Andhra Pradesh conditions of service not less favourable than those to which he was entitled under the provisions applicable to him;
- (b) subject to the proviso to clause (2) of article 316, hold office or continue to hold office until the expiration of his term of office as determined under the provisions applicable to him immediately before the appointed day.

(5) The report of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission as to the work done by the Commission in respect of any period prior to the appointed day shall be presented under clause (2) of article 323 to the Governors of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the Governor of the State of Andhra Pradesh shall, on receipt of such report, cause a copy thereof together with a memorandum explaining as far as possible, as respects the cases, if any, where the advice of the Commission was not accepted, the reasons for such non-acceptance to be laid before the Legislature of the State of Andhra Pradesh and it shall not be necessary to cause such report or any such memorandum to be laid before the Legislative Assembly of the State of Telangana.

## PART IX

### MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT AND WATER RESOURCES

**84. Apex Council for Godavari and Krishna river water resources and their Management Boards.** (1) The Central Government shall, on and from the appointed day, constitute an Apex Council for the supervision of the functioning of the Godavari River Management Board and Krishna River Management Board.

(2) The Apex Council shall consist of—

- (a) Minister of Water Resources, Government of India—Chairperson;
- (b) Chief Minister of State of Andhra Pradesh—Member;
- (c) Chief Minister of State of Telangana—Member.

(3) The functions of the Apex Council shall include—

- (i) supervision of the functioning of the Godavari River Management Board and Krishna River Management Board;
- (ii) planning and approval of proposals for construction of new projects, if any, based on Godavari or Krishna river water, after getting the proposal appraised and recommended by the River Management Boards and by the Central Water Commission, wherever required;
- (iii) resolution of any dispute amicably arising out of the sharing of river waters through negotiations and mutual agreement between the successor States;
- (iv) reference of any disputes not covered under Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal, to a Tribunal to be constituted under the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956.

**85. Constitution and functions of River Management Board.**

(1) The Central Government shall constitute two separate Boards to be called the Godavari River Management Board and Krishna River Management Board (to be known as the Board), within a period of sixty days from the appointed day, for the administration, regulation, maintenance and operation of such projects, as may be notified by the Central Government from time to time.

(2) The headquarters of Godavari River Management Board shall be located in the successor State of Telangana and of the Krishna River Management Board shall be located in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh.

(3) The Godavari River Management Board and Krishna River Management Board shall be autonomous bodies under the administrative control of the Central Government, and shall comply with such directions as may, from time to time, be given to them by the Central Government.

(4) Each Board shall consist of the following Chairperson and Members, namely:—

- (a) a Chairperson not below the rank or level of Secretary or Additional Secretary to the Government of India to be appointed by the Central Government;
- (b) two members, to be nominated by each of the successor States, of which one shall be the technical member not below the rank of Chief Engineer and the other administrative member to represent the concerned States;
- (c) one expert to be nominated by the Central Government.

(5) Each Board shall have a full-time Member Secretary, not

below the rank of Chief Engineer in the Central Water Commission, to be appointed by the Central Government.

(6) The Central Government shall create such number of posts of the rank of Chief Engineer in the Central Water Commission, as it considers necessary.

(7) Each Board shall be assisted in the day to day management of reservoirs by the Central Industrial Security Force constituted under the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968, on such terms and conditions as the Central Government may specify.

(8) The functions of each Board shall include—

- (a) the regulation of supply of water from the projects to the successor States having regard to—
  - (i) awards granted by the Tribunals constituted under the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956;
  - (ii) any agreement entered into or arrangement made covering the Government of existing State of Andhra Pradesh and any other State or Union territory;
- (b) the regulation of supply of power generated to the authority in-charge of the distribution of power having regard to any agreement entered into or arrangement made covering the Government of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh and any other State or Union territory;
- (c) the construction of such of the remaining on-going or new works connected with the development of the water resources projects relating to the rivers or their tributaries through the successor States as the Central Government may specify by notification in the Official Gazette;
- (d) making an appraisal of any proposal for construction of new projects on Godavari or Krishna rivers and giving technical clearance, after satisfying that such projects do not negatively impact the availability of water as per the awards of the Tribunals constituted under the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 for the projects already completed or taken up before the appointed day; and
- (e) such other functions as the Central Government may entrust to it on the basis of the principles specified in the Eleventh Schedule.

**86. Staff of the Management Board.** (1) The Board shall employ such staff as it may consider necessary for the efficient discharge of its functions under this Act and such staff shall, at the first

instance, be appointed on deputation from the successor States in equal proportion and absorbed permanently in the Board.

(2) The Government of the successor States shall at all times provide the necessary funds to the Board to meet all expenses (including the salaries and allowances of the staff) required for the discharge of its functions and such amounts shall be apportioned between the States concerned in such proportion as the Central Government may, having regard to the benefits to each of the said States, specify.

(3) The Board may delegate such of its powers, functions and duties as it may deem fit to the Chairman of the said Board or to any officer subordinate to the Board.

(4) The Central Government may, for the purpose of enabling the Board to function efficiently, issue such directions to the State Governments concerned, or any other authority, and the State Governments, or the other authority, shall comply with such directions.

**87. Jurisdiction of Board.** (1) The Board shall ordinarily exercise jurisdiction on Godavari and Krishna rivers in regard to any of the projects over headworks (barrages, dams, reservoirs, regulating structures), part of canal network and transmission lines necessary to deliver water or power to the States concerned, as may be notified by the Central Government, having regard to the awards, if any, made by the Tribunals constituted under the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956.

(2) If any question arises as to whether the Board has jurisdiction under sub-section (1) over any project referred thereto, the same shall be referred to the Central Government for decision thereon.

**88. Power of Board to make regulations.** The Board may make regulations consistent with the Act and the rules made thereunder, to provide for—

- (a) regulating the time and place of meetings of the Board and the procedure to be followed for the transaction of business at such meetings;
- (b) delegation of powers and duties of the Chairman or any officer of the Board;
- (c) the appointment and regulation of the conditions of service of the officers and other staff of the Board;
- (d) any other matter for which regulations are considered necessary by the Board.

**89. Allocation of water resources.** The term of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal shall be extended with the following terms of reference, namely:—

- (a) shall make project-wise specific allocation, if such allocation have not been made by a Tribunal constituted under the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956;
- (b) shall determine an operational protocol for project-wise release of water in the event of deficit flows.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, it is clarified that the project specific awards already made by the Tribunal on or before the appointed day shall be binding on the successor States.

**90. Polavaram Irrigation Project to be a national project.** (1) The Polavaram Irrigation Project is hereby declared to be a national project.

(2) It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the Union should take under its control the regulation and development of the Polavaram Irrigation Project for the purposes of irrigation.

(3) The consent for Polavaram Irrigation Project shall be deemed to have been given by the successor State of Telangana.

(4) The Central Government shall execute the project and obtain all requisite clearances including environmental, forests, and rehabilitation and resettlement norms.

**91. Arrangements on Tungabhadra Board.** (1) The Governments of the successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana shall replace the existing State of Andhra Pradesh on the Tungabhadra Board.

(2) The Tungabhadra Board shall continue to monitor the release of water to High Level Canal, Low Level Canal and Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme.

## PART X

### INFRASTRUCTURE AND SPECIAL ECONOMIC MEASURES

**92. Successor States to follow principles, guidelines, etc., issued by Central Government.** The principles, guidelines, directions and orders issued by the Central Government, on and from the appointed day, on matters relating to coal, oil and natural gas, and power generation, transmission and distribution as enumerated in the Twelfth Schedule shall be implemented by the successor States.

**93. Measures for progress and development of successor States.**

The Central Government shall take all necessary measures as enumerated in the Thirteenth Schedule for the progress and sustainable development of the successor States within a period of ten years from the appointed day.

**94. Fiscal measures including tax incentives.** (1) The Central Government shall take appropriate fiscal measures, including offer of tax incentives, to the successor States, to promote industrialisation and economic growth in both the States.

(2) The Central Government shall support the programmes for the development of backward areas in the successor States, including expansion of physical and social infrastructure.

(3) The Central Government shall provide special financial support for the creation of essential facilities in the new capital of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh including the Raj Bhawan, High Court, Government Secretariat, Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council, and such other essential infrastructure.

(4) The Central Government shall facilitate the creation of a new capital for the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, if considered necessary, by denotifying degraded forest land.

## **PART XI**

### **ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION**

**95. Equal opportunities for quality higher education to all students.** In order to ensure equal opportunities for quality higher education to all students in the successor States, the existing admission quotas in all government or private, aided or unaided, institutions of higher, technical and medical education in so far as it is provided under article 371D of the Constitution, shall continue as such for a period of ten years during which the existing common admission process shall continue.

## **PART XII**

### **LEGAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

**96. Amendment of article 168 of the Constitution.** In sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of article 168 of the Constitution, for the word "Tamil Nadu", the words "Tamil Nadu, Telangana" shall be substituted.

**97. Amendment of article 371D of the Constitution.** On and from the appointed day, in article 371D of the Constitution,—

- (a) in the marginal heading, for the words “the State of Andhra Pradesh”, the words “the State of Andhra Pradesh or the State of Telangana” shall be substituted;
- (b) for clause (1), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) The President may by order made with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh or the State of Telangana, provide, having regard to the requirement of each State, for equitable opportunities and facilities for the people belonging to different parts of such State, in the matter of public employment and in the matter of education, and different provisions may be made for various parts of the States.”;
- (c) in clause (3), for the words “the State of Andhra Pradesh”, the words “the State of Andhra Pradesh and for the State of Telangana” shall be substituted.

**98. Amendment of section 15A of Act 43 of 1951.** In section 15A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, after the words and figures “under the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Act, 2010”, the words and figures “and constituting the Legislative Council of the State of Telangana under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014” shall be inserted.

**99. Amendment of section 15 of Act 37 of 1956.** On and from the appointed day, in section 15 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, in clause (e), for the words “Andhra Pradesh”, the words “Andhra Pradesh and Telangana” shall be substituted.

**100. Territorial extent of laws.** The provisions of Part II shall not be deemed to have affected any change in the territories to which the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Act, 1973 and any other law in force immediately before the appointed day extends or applies, and territorial references in any such law to the State of Andhra Pradesh shall, until otherwise provided by a competent Legislature or other competent authority be construed as meaning the territories within the existing State of Andhra Pradesh before the appointed day.

**101. Power to adapt laws.** For the purpose of facilitating the application in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh or the State of Telangana of any law made before the appointed day, the appropriate Government may, before the expiration of two years from that day, by order, make such adaptations and modifications of the law, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as may be necessary or expedient, and thereupon every such law shall have effect subject to the adaptations

and modifications so made until altered, repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other competent authority.

*Explanation.*—In this section, the expression “appropriate Government” means as respects any law relating to a matter enumerated in the Union List, the Central Government, and as respects any other law in its application to a State, the State Government.

**102. Power to construe laws.** Notwithstanding that no provision or insufficient provision has been made under section 102 for the adaptation of a law made before the appointed day, any court, tribunal or authority, required or empowered to enforce such law may, for the purpose of facilitating its application in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh or the State of Telangana, construe the law in such manner, without affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper in regard to the matter before the court, tribunal or authority.

**103. Power to name authorities, etc., for exercising statutory functions.** The Government of the State of Telangana, as respects the transferred territory may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify the authority, officer or person who, on or after the appointed day, shall be competent to exercise such functions exercisable under any law in force on that day as may be mentioned in that notification and such law shall have effect accordingly.

**104. Legal proceedings.** Where, immediately before the appointed day, the existing State of Andhra Pradesh is a party to any legal proceedings with respect to any property, rights or liabilities subject to apportionment between the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana under this Act, the State of Andhra Pradesh or the State of Telangana which succeeds to, or acquires a share in, that property or those rights or liabilities by virtue of any provision of this Act shall be deemed to be substituted for the existing State of Andhra Pradesh or added as a party to those proceedings, and the proceedings may continue accordingly.

**105. Transfer of pending proceedings.** (1) Every proceeding pending immediately before the appointed day before a court (other than High Court), tribunal, authority or officer in any area which on that day falls within the State of Andhra Pradesh shall, if it is a proceeding relating exclusively to the territory, which as from that day are the territories of the State of Telangana, stand transferred to the corresponding court, tribunal, authority or officer of that State.

(2) If any question arises as to whether any proceeding should

stand transferred under sub-section (1) it shall be referred to the High Court at Hyderabad and the decision of that High Court shall be final.

(3) In this section—

- (a) “proceeding” includes any suit, case or appeal; and
- (b) “corresponding court, tribunal authority or officer” in the State of Telangana means—
  - (i) the court, tribunal, authority or officer in which, or before whom, the proceeding would have laid if it had been instituted after the appointed day; or
  - (ii) in case of doubt, such court, tribunal, authority, or officer in that State, as may be determined after the appointed day by the Government of that State or the Central Government, as the case may be, or before the appointed day by the Government of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh to be the corresponding court, tribunal, authority or officer.

**106. *Right of pleaders to practise in certain cases.*** Any person who, immediately before the appointed day, is enrolled as a pleader entitled to practise in any subordinate court in the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall, for a period of one year from that day, continue to be entitled to practise in those courts, notwithstanding that the whole or any part of the territories within the jurisdiction of those courts has been transferred to the State of Telangana.

**107. *Effect of provisions of the Act inconsistent with other laws.*** The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law.

**108. *Power to remove difficulties.*** (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the President may, by order do anything not inconsistent with such provisions which appears to him to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of a period of three years from the appointed day.

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid before each House of Parliament.

## **THE FIRST SCHEDULE**

(See section 13)

(i) Of the five sitting members whose term of office will expire on 9th April, 2014, namely, Shri T. Subbarami Reddy, Shri Nandi Yellaiah, Shri Mohammed Ali Khan, Smt. T. Ratna Bai and Shri K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao, such two as the Chairman of the Council of States may determine by drawing lots shall be deemed to have been elected to fill two of the seven seats allotted to the State of Telangana and the other three sitting members shall be deemed to have been elected to fill three of the eleven seats allotted to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) Of the six sitting members whose term of office will expire on 21st June, 2016, namely, Shri Jesudasu Seelam, Shri Jairam Ramesh, Shri N. Janardhana Reddy, Shri V. Hanumantha Rao, Smt. Gundu Sudharani and Shri Y.S. Chowdary, such two as the Chairman of the Council of States may determine by drawing lots shall be deemed to have been elected to fill two of the seats allotted to the State of Telangana and the other four sitting members shall be deemed to have been elected to fill four of the seats allotted to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) Of the six sitting Members representing the State of Andhra Pradesh whose term of office will expire on 2nd April, 2018, namely, Shri Ananda Baskar Rapolu, Shri K. Chiranjeevi, Shri Palvai Govardhana Reddy, Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, Shri T. Devender Goud and Shri C.M. Ramesh, such three as the Chairman of the Council of States may determine by drawing lots shall be deemed to have been elected to fill three of the seats allotted to the State of Telangana and the other three sitting members shall be deemed to have been elected to fill the three of the seats allotted to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(iv) The term of one seat which is to expire on 9th April, 2014 and has become vacant due to resignation of Shri Nandamuri Harikrishna on 22nd August, 2014, shall be allotted to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

**THE SECOND SCHEDULE**

(See section 15)

**AMENDMENTS TO THE DELIMITATION OF PARLIAMENTARY AND ASSEMBLY  
CONSTITUENCIES ORDER, 2008**

In the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituency Order, 2008,—

1. In Schedule I,—

(i) for serial number 1 relating to Andhra Pradesh and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Serial Number and Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of seats in the House as constituted on the basis of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976 as amended from time to time			Number of seats in the House as subsequently constituted as per the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 2008		
	Total	Reserved for the Scheduled Castes	Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes	Total	Reserved for the Scheduled Castes	Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
"1. Andhra Pradesh	42	6	2	25	4	1";

(ii) after serial number 24 relating to Tamil Nadu and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
"25. Telangana	—	—	—	17	3	2";

(iii) serial numbers 25 to 28 shall be renumbered as serial numbers 26 to 29, respectively.

2. In Schedule II,—

(iv) for serial number 1 relating to Andhra Pradesh and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Serial Number and Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of seats in the House as constituted on the basis of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976 as amended from time to time			Number of seats in the House as subsequently constituted as per the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 2008		
	Total	Reserved for the Scheduled Castes	Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes	Total	Reserved for the Scheduled Castes	Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
“1. Andhra Pradesh	294	39	15	175	29	7”;

(v) after serial number 24 relating to Tamil Nadu and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
“25. Telangana	—	—	—	119	19	12”;

(vi) serial numbers 25 to 28 shall be renumbered as serial numbers 26 to 29, respectively.

3. For Schedule III, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

**“SCHEDULE – III**

**ANDHRA PRADESH**

**TABLE A—ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES**

Sl. No. & Name	Extent of Assembly Constituencies
1	2

**1—DISTRICT: SRIKAKULAM**

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>1. Ichchapuram</b> | Kanchili, Ichchapuram, Kaviti and Sompeta Mandals.                  |
| <b>2. Palasa</b>      | Palasa, Mandasa and Vajrapukothuru Mandals.                         |
| <b>3. Tekkali</b>     | Nandigam, Tekkali, Santhabommali and Kotabommali Mandals.           |
| <b>4. Pathapatnam</b> | Pathapatnam, Meliaputti, L.N. Pet, Kothur and Hiramandalam Mandals. |

5. **Srikakulam** Gara and Srikakulam Mandals.
6. **Amadalavalasa** Amadalavalasa, Ponduru, Sarubujjili and Burja Mandals.
7. **Etcherla** G. Sigadam, Laveru, Ranastalam and Etcherla Mandals.
8. **Narasannapeta** Jalumuru, Narasannapeta, Saravakota and Polaki Mandals.
9. **Rajam (SC)** Vangara, Regidi Amadalavalasa, Rajam and Santhakaviti Mandals.
10. **Palakonda (ST)** Seethampeta, Bhamini, Palakonda and Veeraghattam Mandals.

### 2—DISTRICT: VIZIANAGARAM

11. **Kurupam (ST)** Kurupam, Gummalakshmpuram, Jiyammavalasa, Komarada and Garugubilli Mandals.
12. **Parvathipuram (SC)** Parvathipuram, Seethanagaram and Balijipeta Mandals.
13. **Salur (ST)** Salur, Pachipenta, Mentada and Makkuva Mandals.
14. **Bobbili** Bobbili, Ramabhadrapuram, Badangi and Therlam Mandals.
15. **Cheepurupalli** Merakamudidam, Garividi, Cheepurupalli and Gurla Mandals.
16. **Gajapathinagaram** Gajapathinagaram, Bondapalli, Gantyada and Dattirajeru Mandals; and Vizinigiri, Thandrangi, Jannivalasa, Venne, Sasanapalli, Attada, Bheemasangi, Somayajulapalem, Lotlapalli, Mokhasa Kothavalasa, Kumaram and Annamrajupeta villages of Jami Mandal.
17. **Nellimarla** Nellimarla, Pusapatirega, Denkada and Bhogapuram Mandals.
18. **Vizianagaram** Vizianagaram Mandal.
19. **Srungavarapukota** Srungavarapukota, Vepada, Lakkavarapukota and Kothavalasa Mandals; and Jami Mandal (Except 12 villages *i.e.* Vizinigiri, Thandrangi, Jannivalasa, Venne, Sasanapalli, Attada, Bheemasangi, Somayajulapalem, Lotlapalli, Mokhasa Kothavalasa, Kumaram and Annamrajupeta).

### 3—DISTRICT : VISAKHAPATNAM

20. **Bhimili** Anandapuram, Padmanabham, Bheemunipatnam and Visakhapatnam Rural Mandals.

21. **Visakhapatnam East** Visakhapatnam (Urban) Mandal (Part)  
Visakhapatnam (M Corp.)—Ward No. 1 to 11  
and 53 to 55.
22. **Visakhapatnam South** Visakhapatnam (Urban) Mandal (Part)  
Visakhapatnam (M Corp.)—Ward No. 12 to 34,  
42 to 43 and 46 to 48.
23. **Visakhapatnam North** Visakhapatnam (Urban) Mandal (Part)  
Visakhapatnam (M Corp.)—Ward No. 36 to 41,  
44 to 45 and 49 to 52.
24. **Visakhapatnam West** Visakhapatnam (Urban) Mandal (Part)  
Visakhapatnam (M Corp.)—Ward No.35 and 56  
to 71.
25. **Gajuwaka** Gajuwaka Mandal (Including Gajuwaka  
Municipality).
26. **Chodavaram** Chodavaram, Butchayyapeta, Ravikamatham  
and Rolugunta Mandals.
27. **Madugula** Madugula, Cheedikada, Devarapalle and K.  
Kotapadu Mandals.
28. **Araku Valley (ST)** Munchingiputtu, Pedabayalu, Dumbriguda, Araku  
Valley, Hukumpeta and Ananthagiri Mandals.
29. **Paderu (ST)** Paderu, G. Madugula, Chintapalle, Gudem Kotha  
Veedhi and Koyyuru Mandals.
30. **Anakapalle** Kasimkota and Anakapalle Mandals.
31. **Pendurthi** Pedagantyada (excluding areas included in  
Gajuwaka Municipality), Paravada, Sabbavaram  
and Pendurthi Mandals.
32. **Yelamanchili** Rambilli, Munagapaka, Atchutapuram and  
Yelamanchili Mandals.
33. **Payakaraopet(SC)** Kotauratla, Nakkapalle, Payakaraopeta and S.  
Rayavaram Mandals.
34. **Narsipatnam** Nathavaram, Golugonda, Narsipatnam and  
Makavarapalem Mandals.

**4—DISTRICT : EAST GODAVARI**

35. **Tuni** Thondangi, Kotananduru and Tuni Mandals.
36. **Prathipadu** Sankhavaram, Prathipadu, Yeleswaram and  
Rowthulapudi Mandals.
37. **Pithapuram** Gollaprolu, Pithapuram and Kothapalle Mandals.
38. **Kakinada Rural** Karapa and Kakinada Rural Mandals.  
Kakinada Urban Mandal (Part)

- Kakinada Urban (M) (Part)  
Kakinada (M)—Ward No. 66 to 70.
- 39. Peddapuram** Samalkota and Peddapuram Mandals.
- 40. Anaparthi** Pedapudi, Biccavolu, Rangampeta and Anaparthi Mandals.
- 41. Kakinada City** Kakinada Urban Mandal (Part)  
Kakinada Urban (M) (Part)  
Kakinada (M)—Ward No. 1 to 65.
- 42. Ramachandrapuram** Kajuluru, Ramachandrapuram and Pamarru Mandals.
- 43. Mummidivaram** Polavaram, Mummidivaram, Thallarevu and Katrenikona Mandals.
- 44. Amalapuram(SC)** Uppalaguptam, Allavaram and Amalapuram Mandals.
- 45. Razole (SC)** Razole, Malikipuram and Sakhinetipalle Mandals.  
Mamidikuduru Mandal (Part) Mamidikuduru, Geddada, Edarada, Komarada, Magatapalle and Gogannamatham Villages.
- 46. Gannavaram(SC)** P. Gannavaram, Ambajipeta and Ainavilli Mandals. Mamidikuduru Mandal (Part)  
Pedapatnam, Appanapalle, Botlakurru Doddavaram, Pasarlapudi, Pedapatnam, Nagaram, Mogalikuduru, Makanapalem, Lutukurru, Pasarlapudilanka and Adurru Villages.
- 47. Kothapeta** Ravulapalem, Kothapeta, Atreyapuram and Alamuru Mandals.
- 48. Mandapeta** Mandapeta, Rayavaram and Kapileswarapuram Mandals.
- 49. Rajanagaram** Rajanagaram, Seethanagaram and Korukonda Mandals.
- 50. Rajahmundry City** Rajahmundry Urban Mandal (Part)  
Rajahmundry (M Corp.) (Part)  
Rajahmundry (M Corp.)—Ward No. 7 to 35 and 42 to 89.
- 51. Rajahmundry Rural** Kadium and Rajahmundry Rural Mandals.  
Rajahmundry Urban Mandal (Part)  
Rajahmundry (M Corp.) (Part)  
Rajahmundry (M Corp.)—Ward No. 1 to 6, 36 to 41 and 90.

52. **Jaggampeta** Gokavaram, Jaggampeta, Gandepalle and Kirlampudi Mandals.
53. **Rampachodavaram (ST)** Maredumilli, Devipatnam, Y. Ramavaram, Addateegala, Gangavaram, Rampachodavaram and Rajavommangi Mandals.

**5—DISTRICT : WEST GODAVARI**

54. **Kovvur (SC)** Kovvur, Chagallu and Tallapudi Mandals.
55. **Nidadavole** Nidadavole, Undrajavaram and Peravali Mandals.
56. **Achanta** Penugonda, Achanta and Penumantra Mandals.  
Poduru Mandal (Part)  
Kavitam, Jagannadhapuram, Pandithavilluru, Miniminchilipadu, Poduru, Pemmarajupolavaram and Gummaluru Villages.
57. **Palacole** Palacole and Yelamanchili Mandals.  
Poduru Mandal (Part)  
Kommuchikkala, Vedangi, Jinnuru, Mattaparru, Penumadam, Ravipadu and Vaddiparru Villages.
58. **Narasapuram** Mogalthur and Narasapuram Mandals.
59. **Bhimavaram** Veeravasaram and Bhimavaram Mandals.  
Bhimavaram (M+OG)  
Bhimavaram (M)—Ward No. 1 to 27  
China-Amiram (OG) (Part)—Ward No. 28  
Rayalam (R) (OG) (Part)—Ward No. 29.
60. **Undi** Kalla, Palacoderu, Undi and Akividu Mandals.
61. **Tanuku** Tanuku, Attili and Iragavaram Mandals.
62. **Tadepalligudem** Tadepalligudem and Pentapadu Mandals.
63. **Unguturu** Unguturu, Bhimadole, Nidamarra and Ganapavaram Mandals.
64. **Denduluru** Pedavegi, Pedapadu and Denduluru Mandals.  
Eluru Mandal (Part).  
Malkapuram, Chataparru, Jalipudi, Katlampudi, Madepalli, Manuru, Sreeparru, Kalakurru, Komatilanka, Gudivakalanka, Kokkirailanka, Pydichintapadu and Prathikolla lanka Villages.
65. **Eluru** Eluru Mandal (Part)  
Eluru (M) (Part)  
Eluru (M)—Ward No. 1 to 28

- Eluru Mandal (Part)  
 Eluru Mandal (OG) (Part)  
 Satrampadu (OG)—Ward No. 29  
 Gavaravaram (OG)—Ward No. 30  
 Tangellamudi (R) (OG)—Ward No. 31  
 Komadavolu (OG) (Part)—Ward No. 32  
 Eluru (R) (OG) (Part)—Ward No. 33  
 Eluru Mandal (Part)  
 Chodimella, Sanivarapupeta, Eluru (Rural),  
 Komadavole (Rural) and Ponangi Villages.
- 66. Gopalapuram (SC)** Dwaraka Tirumala, Nallajerla, Devarapalli and Gopalapuram Mandals.
- 67. Polavaram (ST)** Polavaram, Buttayagudem, Jeelugumilli, Koyyalagudem and T. Narasapuram Mandals.
- 68. Chintalapudi(SC)** Chintalapudi, Lingapalem, Kamavarapukota and Jangareddigudem Mandals.

#### **6—DISTRICT : KRISHNA**

- 69. Tiruvuru (SC)** Vissannapet, Gampalagudem, Tiruvuru and A. Konduru Mandals.
- 70. Nuzvid** Agiripalli, Chatrai, Musunuru and Nuzvid Mandals.
- 71. Gannavaram** Bapulapadu, Gannavaram and Unguturu Mandals Vijayawada (Rural) Mandal (Part) Ambapuram, Phiryadi Nainavaram, Pathapadu, Nunna, Enikepadu, Nidamanuru, Done Atkuru, Gudavalli, Prasadampadu and Ramavarappadu Villages.
- 72. Gudivada** Gudlalleru, Gudivada and Nandivada Mandals.
- 73. Kaikalur** Mandavalli, Kaikalur, Kalidindi and Mudinepalle Mandals.
- 74. Pedana** Gudur, Pedana, Bantumilli and Kruthivenu Mandals.
- 75. Machilipatnam** Machilipatnam Mandal.
- 76. Avanigadda** Challapalli, Mopidevi, Avanigadda, Nagayalanka, Koduru and Ghantasala Mandals.
- 77. Pamarru (SC)** Pamarru, Thotlavalluru, Pamidimukkala, Movva and Pedaparupudi Mandals.
- 78. Penamaluru** Kankipadu, Vuyyuru and Penamaluru Mandals.
- 79. Vijayawada West** Vijayawada Urban Mandal (Part)

- Vijayawada Urban (M. Corp) (Part)  
Vijayawada (M. Corp.)—Ward No. 1 to 13, 15 to 19, 75 and 76.
- 80. Vijayawada Central** Vijayawada Urban Mandal (Part)  
Vijayawada Urban (M. Corp) (Part)  
Vijayawada (M Corp.)—Ward No. 14, 20 to 31, 33 to 35, 42 to 44, 49, 77 and 78.
- 81. Vijayawada East** Vijayawada Urban M. Corp) (Part)  
Vijayawada (M Corp.) (Part)  
Vijayawada (M Corp.)—Ward No. 32 to 35, 33 to 35, 36 to 41, 45 to 48 and 50 to 74.
- 82. Mylavaram** Ibrahimpatnam, G. Konduru, Mylavaram and Reddigudem Mandals.  
Vijayawada (Rural) Mandal (Part)  
Kotturu, Tadepalle, Vemavaram, Shabada, Paidurupadu, Rayanapadu, Gollapudi and Jakkampudi Villages.
- 83. Nandigama (SC)** Kanchikacherla, Chandarlapadu and Veerullapadu Mandals.  
Nandigama Mandal (Part)  
Pedavaram, Thakkellapadu, Munagacherla, Latchapalem, Lingalapadu, Adiviravulapadu, Chandapuram, Kethaveeruni Padu, Kanchela, Ithavaram, Ambarupeta, Nandigama, Satyavaram, Pallagiri and Raghavapuram Villages.
- 84. Jaggayyapeta** Vatsavai, Jaggayyapeta and Penuganchiprolu Mandals Nandigama Mandal (Part) Magallu, Konduru, Ramireddipalle, Jonnalagadda, Konathamakuru, Torragudipadu, Damuluru, Somavaram, Rudravaram and Gollamudi Villages.

**7 – DISTRICT : GUNTUR**

- 85. Pedakurapadu** Bellamkonda, Atchampet, Krosuru, Amaravathi and Pedakurapadu Mandals.
- 86. Tadikonda (SC)** Tulluru, Tadikonda, Phirangipuram and Medikonduru Mandals.
- 87. Mangalagiri** Tadepalli, Mangalagiri and Duggirala Mandals.
- 88. Ponnuru** Ponnuru, Chebrolu and Pedakakani Mandals.
- 89. Vemuru (SC)** Vemuru, Kolluru, Tsunduru, Bhattiprolu and Amarthaluru Mandals.

- 90. Repalle** Nizampatnam, Nagaram, Cherukupalli and Repalle Mandals.
- 91. Tenali** Kollipara and Tenali Mandals.
- 92. Bapatla** Bapatla, Pittalavanipalem and Karlapalem Mandals.
- 93. Prathipadu (SC)** Guntur Mandal (except M. Corp.) Vatticherukuru, Prathipadu, Pedanandipadu and Kakumanu Mandals.
- 94. Guntur West** Guntur Mandal (Part)  
Guntur (M. Corp) (Part)  
Guntur (M Corp.)—Ward No. 1 to 6 and 24 to 28.
- 95. Guntur East** Guntur Mandal (Part)  
Guntur (M. Corp) (Part)  
Guntur (M Corp.)—Ward No. 7 to 23.
- 96. Chilakaluripet** Nadendla, Chilakaluripet and Edlapadu Mandals.
- 97. Narasaraopet** Rompicherla and Narasaraopet Mandals.
- 98. Sattenapalle** Sattenapalli, Rajupalem, Nekarikallu and Muppalla Mandals.
- 99. Vinukonda** Bollapalli, Vinukonda, Nuzendla, Savalyapuram and Ipur Mandals.
- 100. Gurajala** Gurajala, Dachehalli, Piduguralla and Machavaram Mandals.
- 101. Macherla** Macherla, Veldurthi, Durgi, Rentachintala and Karempudi Mandals.

#### **8—DISTRICT : PRAKASAM**

- 102. Yerragondapalem (SC)** Yerragondapalem and Pedda Araveedu, Pullalacheruvu, Tripuranthakam, Dornala and Peda Araveedu Mandals.
- 103. Darsi** Donakonda, Kurichedu, Mundlamuru, Darsi and Thallur Mandals.
- 104. Parchur** Yeddapudi, Parchur, Karamchedu, Inkollu, Chinaganjam and Martur Mandals.
- 105. Addanki** J. Panguluru, Addanki, Santhamaguluru, Ballikurava and Korisapadu Mandals.
- 106. Chirala** Chirala and Vetapalem Mandals.
- 107. Santhanuthalapadu (SC)** Naguluppalapadu, Maddipadu, Chimakurthi and Santhanuthalapadu Mandals.

- 108. Ongole** Ongole and Kothapatnam Mandals.
- 109. Kandukur** Kandukur, Lingasamudram, Gudluru, Ulavapadu and Volivetivaripalem Mandals.
- 110. Kondapi (SC)** Singarayakonda, Kondapi, Tangutur, Jarugumalli, Ponnaluru and Marripudi Mandals.
- 111. Markapuram** Konakanamitla, Podili, Markapur and Tarlupadu Mandals.
- 112. Giddalur** Bestavaripeta, Racherla, Giddalur, Komarolu, Cumbum and Ardhavedu Mandals.
- 113. Kanigiri** Hanumanthunipadu, Chandrasekharapuram, Pamur, Veligandla, Pedacherlopalle and Kanigiri Mandals.

**9—DISTRICT : NELLORE**

- 114. Kavali** Kavali, Bogole, Allur and Dagadarthi Mandals.
- 115. Atmakur** Chejerla, Atmakur, Anumasamudrampeta, Marripadu, Sangam and Ananthasagaram Mandals.
- 116. Kovur** Vidavalur, Kodavalur, Kovur, Buchireddipalem and Indukurpet Mandals.
- 117. Nellore City** Nellore Mandal (Part)  
Nellore Mandal (M+OG) (Part)  
Nellore (M)—Ward No. 1 to 15, 27, 28 and 31 to 44.
- 118. Nellore Rural** Nellore Mandal (Part)  
Golla Kandukur, Sajjapuram, Vellanti, Kandamur, Upputur, South Mopur, Mogallapalem, Mattempadu, Amancherla, Mannavarappadu, Mulumudi, Devarapalem, Pottepalem, Akkacheruvupadu, Ogurupadu, Ambapuram, Donthali, Buja, Buja Nellore (Rural), Kallurpalle (Rural), Kanuparthipadu, Allipuram (Rural), Gudipallipadu, Pedda, Cherukur, Chintareddipalem, Visavaviletipadu, Gundlapalem, Kakupalle-I, Kakupalle-II (Madaraja Gudur) and Penubarthi Villages.  
Nellore Mandal (M+OG) (Part)  
Nellore (M)—Ward No. 16 to 26, 29 and 30  
Allipuram (OG) (Part)—Ward No. 45  
Kallurpalle (OG) (Part)—Ward No. 46  
Buja Buja Nellore (OG) (Part)—Ward No. 47  
Nellore (Bit. 1) (OG)—Ward No. 48.

- 119. Sarvepalli** Podalakur, Thotapalligudur, Muthukur, Venkatachalam and Manubolu Mandals.
- 120. Gudur (SC)** Gudur, Chillakur, Kota, Vakadu and Chittamur Mandals.
- 121. Sullurpeta (SC)** Ojili, Naidupet, Pellakur, Doravarisatram, Sullurpeta and Tada Mandals.
- 122. Venkatagiri** Kaluvoya, Rapur, Sydapuram, Dakkili, Venkatagiri and Balayapalle Mandals.
- 123. Udayagiri** Jaladanki, Seetharamapuram, Udayagiri, Varikuntapadu, Vinjamur, Duttalur, Kaligiri and Kondapuram Mandals.

**10—DISTRICT : KADAPA**

- 124. Badvel (SC)** Kalasapadu, B. Kodur, Sri Avadhutha Kasinayana, Porumamilla, Badvel, Gopavaram and Atlur Mandals.
- 125. Rajampet** Sidhout, Vontimitta, Nandalur, Rajampet, Veeraballe and T Sundupalle Mandals.
- 126. Kadapa** Kadapa Mandal.
- 127. Kodur (SC)** Penagalur, Chitvel, Pullampeta, Obulavaripalle and Kodur Mandals.
- 128. Rayachoti** Sambepalle, Chinnamandem, Rayachoti, Galiveedu, Lakkireddipalli and Ramapuram Mandals.
- 129. Pulivendla** Simhadripuram, Lingala, Thondur, Pulivendla, Vemula, Vempalle and Chakrayapet Mandals.
- 130. Kamalapuram** Pendlimarri, Chinthakommadinne, Kamalapuram, Vallur, Veerapunayunipalle and Chennur Mandals.
- 131. Jammalamadugu** Peddamudium, Mylavaram, Kondapuram, Jammalamadugu, Muddanur and Yerraguntla Mandals.
- 132. Proddatur** Rajupalem and Proddatur Mandals.
- 133. Mydukur** Duvvur, S. Mydukur, Khajipet, Brahmamgarimattam and Chapad Mandals.

**11—DISTRICT : KURNOOL**

- 134. Allagadda** Sirvel, Allagadda, Dornipadu, Uyyalawada, Chagalamarri and Rudravaram Mandals.
- 135. Srisailam** Srisailam, Atmakur, Velgode, Bandi Atmakur and Mahanandi Mandals.
- 136. Nandikotkur (SC)** Nandikotkur, Pagidyala, J. Bungalow, Kothapalle, Pamulapadu and Midthur Mandals.

- 137. Kurnool** Kurnool Mandal (Part)  
Kurnool (M Corp.) (Part)  
Kurnool (M Corp.)—Ward No. 1 to 69.
- 138. Panyam** Kallur, Orvakal, Panyam and Gadivemula Mandals.
- 139. Nandyal** Nandyal and Gospadu Mandals.
- 140. Banaganapalle** Banaganapalle, Owk, Koilkuntla, Sanjamala and Kolimigundla Mandals.
- 141. Dhone** Bethamcherla, Dhone and Peapally Mandals.
- 142. Pattikonda** Krishnagiri, Veldurthi, Pattikonda, Maddikera and Tuggali Mandals.
- 143. Kodumur (SC)** C. Belagal, Gudur and Kodumur Mandals.  
Kurnool Mandal (Part) R. Kanthalapadu, Sunkesula, Remata, Ulchala, Basavapuram, Edurur, G. Singavaram, Nidzur, Munagalapadu, Mamidalapadu, Panchalingala, E. Thandrapadu.  
Gondiparla, Dinnedevarepadu, B. Thandrapadu, Pasupula, Rudravaram, Noothanapalle, Devamada, Pudur, Gargeyapuram and Diguvarpadu Villages.
- 144. Yemmiganur** Nandavaram, Yemmiganur and Gonedandla Mandals.
- 145. Mantralayam** Pedda Kadubur, Mantralayam, Kosigi and Kowthalam Mandals.
- 146. Adoni** Adoni Mandal.
- 147. Alur** Devanakonda, Holagunda, Halaharvi, Alur, Aspari and Chippagiri Mandals.

**12—DISTRICT : ANANTAPUR**

- 148. Rayadurg** D. Hirehal, Rayadurg, Kanekal, Bommanahal and Gummagatta Mandals.
- 149. Uravakonda** Vidapanakal, Vajrakarur, Uravakonda, Beluguppa and Kudair Mandals.
- 150. Guntakal** Guntakal, Gooty and Pamidi Mandals.
- 151. Tadpatri** Peddavadugur, Yadiki, Tadpatri and Peddapappur Mandals.
- 152. Singanamala(SC)** Garladinne, Singanamala, Putlur, Yellanur, Narpala and B.K. Samudram Mandals.
- 153. Anantapur Urban** Anantapur Mandal (Part)  
Anantapur (M+OG) (Part)  
Anantapur (M)—Ward No. 1 to 28

- Narayanapuram (OG)—Ward No. 29  
Kakkalapalle (R) (OG) (Part)—Ward No. 30  
Anantapur (R) (OG)—Ward No. 31.
- 154. Kalyandurg** Brahmasamudram, Kalyandurg, Settur, Kundurpi and Kambadur Mandals.
- 155. Raptadu** Atmakur, Raptadu, Kanaganapalli, C.K. Palli and Ramagiri Mandals, Anantapur Mandal (Part) Kodimi, Thaticherla, Somanadoddi, Rachanapalle, Sajjalakalva, Kurugunta, Gollapalle, Kamarupalle, Alamuru, Katiganikalva, Kakkalapalle (Rural), Upparapalle, Itikalapalle, Jangalapalle, Kandakur, Chiyyedu, Mannila and Papampet (CT) Villages.
- 156. Madakasira (SC)** Madakasira, Amarapuram, Gudibanda, Rolla and Agali Mandals.
- 157. Hindupur** Hindupur, Lepakshi and Chilamathur Mandals.
- 158. Penukonda** Parigi, Penukonda, Gorantla, Somandepalle and Roddam Mandals.
- 159. Puttaparthi** Nallamada, Bukkapatnam, Kothacheruvu, Puttaparthi, O.D. Cheruvu and Amadagur Mandals.
- 160. Dharmavaram** Dharmavaram, Bathalapalle, Tadimarri and Mudigubba Mandals.
- 161. Kadiri** Talupula, Nambulipulikunta, Gandlapenta, Kadiri, Nallacheruvu and Tanakal Mandals.

### 13—DISTRICT : CHITTOOR

- 162. Thamballapalle** Mulakalacheruvu, Thamballapalle, Peddamandyam, Kurabalakota, Peddathippasamudram and B. Kothakota Mandals.
- 163. Pileru** Gurrankonda, Kalakada, K.V. Palle, Pileru, Kalikiri and Valmikipuram Mandals.
- 164. Madanapalle** Madanapalle, Nimmanapalle and Ramasamudram Mandals.
- 165. Punganur** Sodam, Somala, Chowdepalle, Punganur, Pulicherla and Rompicherla Mandals.
- 166. Chandragiri** Tirupati (Rural), Chandragiri, Pakala, Ramachandrapuram, Chinnagottigallu and Yerravaripalem Mandals.  
Tirupati (Urban) Mandal (Part) Konkachennaiahgunta, Mangalam and Chennayyagunta Villages.
- 167. Tirupati** Tirupati (Urban) Mandal (Part)

	Tirumala (CT)
	Tirupati (NMA) (CT)
	Akkarampalle (CT)
	Tirupati (M+OG) (Part).
<b>168. Srikalahasti</b>	Renigunta, Yerpedu, Srikalahasti and Thottambedu Mandals.
<b>169. Satyavedu (SC)</b>	Narayanavanam, B.N. Kandriga, Varadaiahpalem, K.V.B. Puram, Pitchatur, Satyavedu and Nagalapuram Mandals.
<b>170. Nagari</b>	Nindra, Vijayapuram, Nagari, Puttur and Vadamalapeta Mandals.
<b>171. Gangadhara Nellore (SC)</b>	Vedurukuppam, Karvetinagar, Penumuru, S.R. Puram, G.D. Nellore and Palasamudram Mandals.
<b>172. Chittoor</b>	Chittoor and Gudipala Mandals.
<b>173. Puthalapattu(SC)</b>	Puthalapattu, Irala, Thavanampalle, Bangarupalem and Yadamari Mandals.
<b>174. Palamaner</b>	Gangavaram, Palamaner, Baireddipalle, V. Kota and Peddapanjani Mandals.
<b>175. Kuppam</b>	Santipuram, Gudupalle, Kuppam and Ramakuppam Mandals.

**TABLE B—PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES**

<b>S. No. and Name</b>	<b>Extent of Parliamentary Constituencies</b>
1	2
<b>1. ARAKU (ST)</b>	10-Palakonda (ST), 11-Kurupam (ST), 12-Parvathipuram (SC), 13-Salur (ST), 28-Araku Valley (ST), 29-Paderu (ST) and 53-Rampachodovaram (ST).
<b>2. SRIKAKULAM</b>	1-Ichchapuram, 2-Palasa, 3-Tekkali, 4-Pathapatnam, 5-Srikakulam, 6-Amadalavalasa and 8-Narasannapeta.
<b>3. VIZIANAGARAM</b>	7-Etcherla, 9-Rajam (SC), 14-Bobbili, 15-Cheepurupalli, 16-Gajapathinagaram, 17-Nellimarla and 18-Vizianagaram.
<b>4. VISAKHAPATNAM</b>	19-Srungavarapukota, 20-Bhimli, 21-Visakhapatnam East, 22-Visakhapatnam South, 23-Visakhapatnam North, 24-Visakhapatnam West and 25-Gajuwaka.
<b>5. ANAKAPALLE</b>	26-Chodavaram, 27-Madugula, 30-Anakapalle,

- 31-Pendurthi, 32-Yelamanchili, 33-Payakaraopet (SC) and 34-Narsipatnam.
- 6. KAKINADA** 35-Tuni, 36-Prathipadu, 37-Pithapuram, 38-Kakinada Rural, 39-Peddapuram, 41-Kakinada City and 52-Jaggampeta.
- 7. AMALAPURAM(SC)** 42-Ramachandrapuram, 43-Mummidivaram, 44-Amalapuram (SC), 45-Razole (SC), 46-Gannavaram (SC), 47-Kothapeta and 47-Mandapeta.
- 8. RAJAHMUNDRY** 40-Anaparthi, 49-Rajanagaram, 50-Rajahmundry City, 51-Rajahmundry Rural, 54-Kovvur (SC), 55-Nidadavole and 66-Gopalapuram (SC).
- 9. NARSAPURAM** 56-Achanta, 57-Palacole, 58-Narsapuram, 59-Bhimavaram, 60-Undi, 61-Tanuku and 62-Tadepalligudem.
- 10. ELURU** 63-Unguturu, 64-Denduluru, 65-Eluru, 67-Polavaram (ST), 68-Chintalapudi (SC), 70-Nuzvid and 73-Kaikalur.
- 11. MACHILIPATNAM** 71-Gannavaram, 72-Gudivada, 74-Pedana, 75-Machilipatnam, 76-Avanigadda, 77-Pamarru (SC) and 78-Penamalur.
- 12. VIJAYAWADA** 69-Tiruvuru (SC), 79-Vijayawada West, 80-Vijayawada Central, 81-Vijayawada East, 82-Mylavaram, 83-Nandigama (SC) and 84-Jaggayyapeta.
- 13. GUNTUR** 86-Tadikonda (SC), 87-Mangalagiri, 88-Ponnuru, 91-Tenali, 93-Prathipadu (SC), 94-Guntur West and 95-Guntur East.
- 14. NARASARAOPET** 85-Pedakurapadu, 96-Chilakaluripet, 97-Narasaraopet, 98-Sattenapalli, 99-Vinukonda, 100-Gurajala and 101-Macherla.
- 15. BAPATLA (SC)** 89-Vemuru (SC), 90-Repalle, 92-Bapatla, 104-Parchur, 105-Addanki, 106-Chirala and 107-Sanathanuthalapadu (SC).
- 16. ONGOLE** 102-Yerragondapalem (SC), 103-Darsi, 108-Ongole, 110-Kondapi (SC), 111-Markapuram, 112-Giddalur and 113-Kanigiri.
- 17. NANDYAL** 134-Allagadda, 135-Srisailam, 136-Nandikotkur (SC), 138-Panyam, 139-Nandyal, 140-Banaganapalle and 141-Dhone.
- 18. KURNOOL** 137-Kurnool, 142-Pattikonda, 143-Kodumur (SC), 144-Yemmiganur, 145-Mantralayam, 146-Adoni and 147-Alur.

- 19. ANANTAPUR** 148-Rayadurg, 149-Uravakonda, 150-Guntakal, 151-Tadpatri, 152-Singanamala (SC), 153-Anantapur Urban and 154-Kalyandurg.
- 20. HINDUPUR** 155-Raptadu, 156-Madakasira (SC), 157-Hindupur, 158-Penukonda, 159-Puttaparathi, 160-Dharmavaram and 161-Kadiri.
- 21. KADAPA** 124-Badvel (SC), 126-Kadapa, 129-Pulivendla, 130-Kamalapuram, 131-Jammalamadugu, 132-Proddatur and 133-Mydukur.
- 22. NELLORE** 109-Kandukur, 114-Kavali, 115-Atmakur, 116-Kovur, 117-Nellore City, 118-Nellore Rural and 123-Udayagiri.
- 23. TIRUPATI (SC)** 119-Sarvepalli, 120-Gudur (SC), 121-Sullurpeta (SC), 122-Venkatagiri, 167-Tirupati, 168-Srikalahasti and 169-Satyavedu (SC).
- 24. RAJAMPET** 125-Rajampet, 127-Kodur (SC), 128-Rayachoti, 162-Thamballapalle, 163-Pileru, 164-Madanapalle and 165-Punganur.
- 25. CHITTOOR (SC)** 166-Chandragiri, 170-Nagari, 171-Gangadhara Nellore (SC), 172-Chittoor, 173-Puthalapattu (SC), 174-Palamaner and 175-Kuppam.

**NOTE:** Any reference in Table A to a CT, OG, Mandal and Villages or other territorial division shall be taken to mean the area comprised within that CT, OG, Mandal and Villages or other territorial division as on the 15th day of February, 2004. Further, any reference in Table-A, to wards in municipal areas shall be taken to mean the areas as defined in the Census of India 2001 Report.”.

4. After Schedule XXVI, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

**“SCHEDULE—XXVII**

**TELANGANA**

**TABLE A—ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES**

SI. No. & Name	Extent of Assembly Constituencies
1	2
<b>1—DISTRICT: ADILABAD</b>	
<b>1. Sirpur</b>	Kouthala, Bejjur, Kagaznagar, Sirpur (T) and Dahegaon Mandals.
<b>2. Chennur (SC)</b>	Jaipur, Chennur, Kotapalli and Mandamarri Mandals.

3. **Bellampalli (SC)** Kasipet, Tandur, Bellampalli, Bhimini, Nennal and Vemanpalli Mandals.
4. **Mancherial** Luxettipet, Mancherial and Dandepalli Mandals.
5. **Asifabad (ST)** Kerameri, Wankdi, Sirpur (U), Asifabad, Jainoor, Narnoor, Tiryani and Rebbana Mandals.
6. **Khanapur (ST)** Jannaram, Utnoor, Kaddam (Peddur), Khanapur and Indervelly Mandals.
7. **Adilabad** Adilabad, Jainath and Bela Mandals.
8. **Boath (ST)** Tamsi, Talamadugu, Gudihathnoor, Ichoda, Bazarhathnoor, Boath and Neradigonda Mandals.
9. **Nirmal** Dilawarpur, Nirmal, Laxmanchanda, Mamda and Sarangapur Mandals.
10. **Mudhole** Kuntala, Kubeer, Bhainsa, Tanoor, Mudhole and Lokeswaram Mandals.

#### **2-DISTRICT : NIZAMABAD**

11. **Armur** Nandipet, Armur and Makloor Mandals.
12. **Bodhan** Ranjal, Navipet, Yedpalle and Bodhan Mandals.
13. **Jukkal (SC)** Madnoor, Jukkal, Bichkunda, Pitlam and Nizamsagar Mandals.
14. **Banswada** Birkoor, Varni, Banswada and Kotgiri Mandals.
15. **Yellareddy** Yellareddy, Nagareddipet, Lingampet, Tadwai, Gandhari and Sadasivanagar Mandals.
16. **Kamareddy** Machareddy, Domakonda Kamareddy and Bhiknoor Mandals.
17. **Nizamabad (Urban)** Nizamabad (M).
18. **Nizamabad (Rural)** Jakranpalle and Sirkonda Mandals, Nizamabad Mandal (Part), Nizamabad [except Nizamabad (M)], Dichpalle and Dharpalle Mandals.
19. **Balkonda** Balkonda, Mortad, Kammarpalle, Bheemgal and Velpur Mandals.

#### **3-DISTRICT : KARIMNAGAR**

20. **Koratla** Ibrahimpatnam, Mallapur, Koratla and Metpalle Mandals.
21. **Jagtial** Raikal, Sarangapur and Jagtial Mandals.

22. **Dharmapuri (SC)** Dharmapuri, Dharmaram, Gollapalle, Velgatoor and Pegadapalle Mandals.
23. **Ramagundam** Ramagundam Mandal.
24. **Manthani** Kamanpur, Manthani, Kataram, Mahadevapur, Mutharam (Mahadevapur), Malharrao and Mutharam (Manthani) Mandals.
25. **Peddapalle** Peddapalle, Srirampur Mandals.
26. **Karimnagar** Karimnagar Mandal.
27. **Choppadandi(SC)** Gangadhara, Ramadugu, Choppadandi, Mallial, Kodimial and Boinpalle Mandals.
28. **Vemulawada** Vemulawada, Konaraopeta, Chandurthi, Kathlapur and Medipalle Mandals.
29. **Sircilla** Yellareddipet, Gambhiraopet, Mustabad and Sircilla Mandals.
30. **Manakondur(SC)** Manakondur, Ellanthakunta, Bejjanki, Timmapur (LMD Colony) and Shankarapatnam Mandals.
31. **Huzurabad** Veenavanka, Jammikunta, Huzurabad and Kamalapur Mandals.
32. **Husnabad** Chigurumamidi, Koheda, Husnabad, Saidapur, Bheemadevarpalle and Elkathurthi Mandals.

**4 – DISTRICT : MEDAK**

33. **Siddipet** Siddipet, Chinnakodur and Nangnoor Mandals.
34. **Medak** Medak, Papannapet, Ramayampet and Shankarampet–R Mandals.
35. **Narayankhed** Kangti, Manoor, Narayankhed, Kalher and Shankarampet–A Mandals.
36. **Andole (SC)** Tekmal, Alladurgh, Regode, Raikode, Andole, Pulkal and Munpalle Mandals.
37. **Narsapur** Kowdipalle, Kulcharam, Narsapur, Hathnoora, Yeldurthy and Shivampet Mandals.
38. **Zahirabad (SC)** Zahirabad, Kohir, Nyalkal and Jharasangam Mandals.
39. **Sangareddy** Sadasivpet, Kondapur and Sangareddy Mandals.
40. **Patancheru** Jinnaram, Patancheru and Ramachandrapuram Mandals.
41. **Dubbak** Mirdoddi, Doultabad, Chegunta, Dubbak and Toguta Mandals.
42. **Gajwel** Tupran, Kondapak, Gajwel, Jagdevpur, Wargal and Mulug Mandals.

**5 – DISTRICT: RANGAREDDI**

- 43. Medchal** Medchal, Shamirpet, Ghatkesar and Keesara (Rural) Mandals.
- 44. Malkajgiri** Malkajgiri Mandal.
- 45. Quthbullapur** Quthbullapur Mandal.
- 46. Kukatpalle** Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part)  
Hyderabad (M Corp.)—Ward No. 24 (Part)  
(Area in Balanagar Mandal)  
Kukatpalle (M) (Part)  
Kukatpalle (M)—Ward No. 5 to 16.
- 47. Uppal** Uppal Municipality, Kapra Municipality.
- 48. Ibrahimpatnam** Hayathnagar, Ibrahimpatnam, Manchal and Yacharam Mandals.
- 49. Lal Bahadur Nagar** Saroornagar Mandal (Part)  
Gaddiannaram (CT),  
Lal Bahadur Nagar (M+OG) (Part)  
Lal Bahadur Nagar (M)—Ward No. 1 to 10.
- 50. Maheswaram** Maheswaram and Kandukur Mandals.  
Saroornagar Mandal (Part)  
Medbowli, Almasguda, Badangpet, Chintalakunta, Jalpalle, Mamidipalle, Kurmalguda and Nadargul (Rural) Mandals.  
Hyderabad (OG) (Part)  
Balapur (OG)—Ward No. 36  
Kothapet (OG)—Ward No. 37  
Venkatapur (OG)—Ward No. 39  
Mallapur (OG)—Ward No. 40  
Lal Bahadur Nagar (M+OG) (Part)  
Lal Bahadur Nagar (M)—Ward No. 11  
Nadargul (OG) (Part)—Ward No. 12  
Jillalguda (OG)—Ward No. 15  
Meerpet (CT)
- 51. Rajendranagar** Rajendranagar and Shamshabad Mandals.
- 52. Serilingampally** Serilingampally Mandal  
Balanagar Mandal (Part)  
Kukatpally (M) (Part)  
Kukatpally (M)—Ward No. 1 to 4.

- 53. Chevella (SC)** Nawabpet, Shankarpalle, Moinabad, Chevella and Shabad Mandals.
- 54. Pargi** Doma, Gandeed, Kulkacherla, Pargi and Pudur Mandals.
- 55. Vicarabad (SC)** Marpalle, Mominpet, Vikarabad, Dharur and Bantwaram Mandals.
- 56. Tandur** Peddemul, Tandur, Basheerabad and Yalal Mandals

**6 – DISTRICT : HYDERABAD**

- 57. Musheerabad** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part)  
Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part)  
Ward No. 1
- 58. Malakpet** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part)  
Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part)  
Ward No. 16  
Ward No. 17 (Part)  
Block No. 8 and 9
- 59. Amberpet** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part)  
Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part)  
Ward No. 2  
Ward No. 3 (Part)  
Block No. 1 to 4
- 60. Khairatabad** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part)  
Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part)  
Ward No. 6  
Ward No. 3 (Part)  
Block No. 5 and 6  
Ward No. 8 (Part)  
Block No. 2  
Ward No. 5 (Part)  
Block No. 10
- 61. Jubilee Hills** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part)  
Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part)  
Ward No. 8 (Part)  
Block No. 1, 3 and 4

- 62. Sanathnagar** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part)  
Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part)  
Ward No. 7, 24 (excluding the area in AC—46  
Kukatpalle) and 25 to 30
- 63. Nampally** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part)  
Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part)  
Ward No. 10 to 12.
- 64. Karwan** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part)  
Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part)  
Ward No. 9  
Ward No. 13 (Part)  
Block No. 3 to 6
- 65. Goshamahal** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part)  
Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part)  
Ward No. 4, 14 and 15  
Ward No. 5 (Part)  
Block No. 1 to 9  
Ward No. 13 (Part)  
Block No. 1 and 2
- 66. Charminar** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part)  
Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part)  
Ward No. 20 to 23
- 67. Chandrayangutta** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part)  
Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part)  
Ward No. 18 (Part)  
Block No. 1 to 3 and 8 to 14
- 68. Yakutpura** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part)  
Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part)  
Ward No.17 (Part)  
Block No. 1 to 7  
Ward No. 18 (Part)  
Block No. 6 and 7
- 69. Bahadurpura** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part)  
Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part)  
Ward No. 18 (Part)

- Block No. 4 and 5  
Ward No. 19.
- 70. Secunderabad** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part)  
Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part)  
Ward No. 33 (Part)  
Block No. 4 to 7  
Ward No. 34 and 35  
Osmania University Area.
- 71. Secunderabad Cantt. (SC)** Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG) (Part)  
Hyderabad (M Corp.) (Part)  
Ward No. 31 and 32  
Ward No. 33 (Part)  
Block No. 1 to 3  
Secunderabad Cantonment Board.

**7 – DISTRICT : MAHBUBNAGAR**

- 72. Kodangal** Kodangal, Bomraspet, Kosgi, Doulathabad and Maddur Mandals.
- 73. Narayanpet** Koilkonda, Narayanpet, Damaragidda and Dhanwada Mandals.
- 74. Mahbubnagar** Hanwada and Mahbubnagar Mandals.
- 75. Jadcherla** Jadcherla, Nawabpet, Balanagar and Midjil Mandals.
- 76. Devarkadra** Bhoothpur, Addakal, Devarkadra, Chinna Chinta Kunta and Kothakota Mandals.
- 77. Makthal** Makthal, Maganoor, Atmakur, Narva and Uttoor Mandals.
- 78. Wanaparthy** Wanaparthy, Pebbair, Gopalpeta, Peddamandadi and Ghanpur Mandals.
- 79. Gadwal** Gadwal, Dharur, Maldakal and Ghattu Mandals.
- 80. Alampur (SC)** Ieez, Itikyal, Waddepalle, Manopad and Alampur Mandals.
- 81. Nagarkurnool** Nagarkurnool, Bijinapalle, Thimmajipet, Tadoor and Telkapalle Mandals.
- 82. Achampet (SC)** Balmoor, Lingal, Amrabad, Achampet, Uppununthala and Vangoor Mandals.
- 83. Kalwakurthy** Veldanda, Kalwakurthy, Talakondapalle, Amangal and Madgul Mandals.

- 84. Shadnagar** Kondurg, Farooqnagar, Kothur and Keshampet Mandals.
- 85. Kollapur** Veepangandla, Kollapur, Peddakothapalle, Kodair and Pangal Mandals.

#### **8 – DISTRICT : NALGONDA**

- 86. Devarakonda (ST)** Chintapalle, Gundlapalle, Chandampet, Devarakonda and Pedda Adisarlapalle Mandals.
- 87. Nagarjuna Sagar** Gurrampode, Nidamanur, Peddavoora, Anumula and Thripuraram Mandals.
- 88. Miryalaguda** Vemulapalle, Miryalaguda and Damercherla Mandals.
- 89. Huzurnagar** Neredcherla, Garidepalle, Huzurnagar, Mattampalli and Mellachervu Mandals.
- 90. Kodad** Mothey, Nadigudem, Munagala, Chilkur and Kodad Mandals.
- 91. Suryapet** Atmakur (S), Suryapet, Chivvemla and Penpahad Mandals.
- 92. Nalgonda** Thipparthi, Nalgonda and Kangal Mandals.
- 93. Munugode** Munugode, Narayanapur, Marriguda, Nampalle, Chandur and Choutuppall Mandals.
- 94. Bhongir** Bhongir, Bibinagar, Valigonda and Pochampalle Mandals.
- 95. Nakrekal (SC)** Ramannapeta, Chityala, Kattangoor, Nakrekal, Kethepalle and Narketpalle Mandals.
- 96. Thungathurthi (SC)** Thirumalagiri, Thungathurthi, Nuthankal, Jajireddigudem, Sali Gouraram and Mothkur Mandals.
- 97. Alair** M. Turkapalle, Rajapet, Yadagirigutta, Alair, Gundala, Atmakur (M) and Bommalararam Mandals.

#### **9 – DISTRICT : WARANGAL**

- 98. Jangaon** Cherial, Maddur, Bachannapet, Narmetta and Jangaon Mandals.
- 99. Ghanpur (Station) (SC)** Ghanpur (Station), Dharmasagar, Raghunathpalle, Zaffergadh, and Lingalaghanpur Mandals.
- 100. Palakurthi** Palakurthi, Devaruppula, Kodakandla, Raiparthi and Thorrur Mandals.
- 101. Dornakal (ST)** Narsimhulapet, Maripeda, Kuravi and Dornakal Mandals.

- 102. Mahabubabad (ST)** Gudur, Nellikudur, Kesamudram and Mahabubabad Mandals.
- 103. Narsampet** Narsampet, Khanapur, Chennaraopet, Duggondi, Nekkonda and Nallabelly Mandals.
- 104. Parkal** Parkal, Atmakur, Sangam and Geesugonda Mandals.
- 105. Warangal West** Warangal Mandal (Part)  
Warangal (M Corp.) (Part)  
Warangal (M Corp.)—Ward No. 1 to 7, 15, 21 and 23 to 25
- 106. Warangal East** Warangal Mandal (Part)  
Warangal (M Corp.) (Part)  
Warangal (M Corp.)—Ward No. 8 to 14, 16 to 20 and 22.
- 107. Waradhanapet (SC)** Hasanparthy, Hanamkonda, Parvathagiri and Wardhanna Pet Mandals.
- 108. Bhupalpalle** Mogullapalle, Chityal, Bhupalpalle, Ghanpur (Mulug), Regonda and Shayampet Mandals.
- 109. Mulug (ST)** Venkatapur, Eturnagaram, Mangapet, Tadvai, Kothaguda, Govindaraopet and Mulug Mandals.
- 10 – DISTRICT: KHAMMAM**
- 110. Pinapaka (ST)** Pinapaka, Manuguru, Gundala, Burgampahad and Aswapuram Mandals.
- 111. Yellandu (ST)** Kamepalle, Yellandu, Bayyaram, Tekulapalle and Garla Mandals.
- 112. Khammam** Khammam Mandal.
- 113. Palair** Thirumalayapalem, Kusumanchi, Khammam Rural and Nelakondapalle Mandals.
- 114. Madhira (SC)** Mudigonda, Chinthakani, Bonakal, Madhira and Yerrupalem Mandals.
- 115. Wyra (ST)** Enkuru, Konijerla, Singareni, Julurpadu and Wyra Mandals.
- 116. Sathupalle (SC)** Sathupalle, Penuballi, Kallur, Tallada and Vemsoor Mandals.
- 117. Kothagudem** Kothagudem and Palwancha Mandals.
- 118. Aswaraopeta (ST)** Mulikalapalle, Velairpadu, Kukunoor, Chandrugonda, Aswaraopeta and Dammaopeta Mandals.
- 119. Bhadrachalam (ST)** Wazeed, Venkatapuram, Cherla, Dummugudem, Bhadrachalam, Kunavaram, Chintur and V.R. Puram Mandals.
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**TABLE B—PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES**

<b>S. No. and Name</b>	<b>Extent of Parliamentary Constituencies</b>
1	2
1. <b>ADILABAD (ST)</b>	1-Sirpur, 5-Asifabad (ST), 6-Khanapur (ST), 7-Adilabad, 8-Boath (ST), 9-Nirmal and 10-Mudhole.
2. <b>PEDDAPALLE (SC)</b>	2-Chennur (SC), 3-Bellampalle (SC), 4-Mancherla, 22-Dharmapuri (SC), 23-Ramagundam, 24-Manthani and 25-Peddapalle.
3. <b>KARIMNAGAR</b>	26-Karimnagar, 27-Choppadandi (SC), 28-Vemulawada, 29-Sircilla, 30-Manakondur (SC), 31-Huzurabad and 32-Husnabad.
4. <b>NIZAMABAD</b>	1-Armur, 2-Bodhan, 3-Nizamabad (Urban), 4-Nizamabad (Rural), 5-Balkonda, 6-Koratla and 7-Jagtial.
5. <b>ZAHIRABAD</b>	13-Jukkal (SC), 14-Banswada, 15-Yellareddy, 16-Kamareddy, 35-Narayankhed, 36-Andole (SC) and 38-Zahirabad (SC).
6. <b>MEDAK</b>	8-Siddipet, 9-Medak, 10-Narsapur, 11-Sangareddy, 12-Patancheru, 13-Dubbak and 14-Gajwel.
7. <b>MALKAJGIRI</b>	15-Medchal, 16-Malkajgiri, 17-Qutbullapur, 18-Kukatpalle, 19-Uppal, 20-Lal Bahadur Nagar and 21-Secunderabad Cantt. (SC).
8. <b>SECUNDERABAD</b>	57-Musheerabad, 59-Amberpet, 60-Khairatabad, 61-Jubilee Hills, 62-Sanathnagar, 63-Nampally and 70-Secunderabad.
9. <b>HYDERABAD</b>	22-Malakpet, 23-Karwan, 24-Goshamahhal, 25-Charminar, 26-Chandrayangutta, 27-Yakutpura and 28-Bahadurpura.
10. <b>CHEVELLA</b>	29-Maheswaram, 30-Rajendranagar, 31-Serilingampally, 32-Chevella (SC), 33-Pargi, 34-Vicarabad (SC) and 35-Tandur.
11. <b>MAHBUBNAGAR</b>	36-Kodangal, 37-Narayanpet, 38-Mahbubnagar, 39-Jadcherla, 40-Devarkadra, 41-Makthal and 42-Shadnagar.
12. <b>NAGARKURNOOL (SC)</b>	78-Wanaparthy, 79-Gadwal, 80-Alampur (SC), 81-Nagarkurnool, 82-Achampet (SC), 83-Kalwakurthy and 85 Kollapur.

- 13. NALGONDA** 43-Devarakonda(ST), 44-Nagarjuna Sagar, 45-Miryalaguda, 46-Huzurnagar, 47-Kodad, 48-Suryapet and 49-Nalgonda.
- 14. BHONGIR** 48-Ibrahimpattanam, 93-Munugode, 94-Bhongir, 95-Nakrekal (SC), 96-Thungathurthi (SC), 97-Alair and 98-Jangoan.
- 15. WARANGAL(SC)** 50-Ghanpur (Station) (SC), 51-Palakurthi, 52-Parkal, 53-Warangal West, 54-Warangal East, 55-Wardhannapet (SC) and 56-Bhupalpalle.
- 16. MAHABUBABAD (ST)** 101-Dornakal (ST), 102-Mahabubabad (ST), 103-Narsampet, 109-Mulug (ST), 110-Pinapaka (ST), 111-Yellandu (ST) and 119-Bhadrachalam (ST).
- 17. KHAMMAM** 57-Khammam, 58-Palair, 59-Madhira (SC), 60-Wyra (ST), 61-Sathupalle (SC), 62-Kothagudem and 63-Aswaraopeta (ST).

**NOTE:** Any reference in Table A to a CT, OG, Mandal and Villages or other territorial division shall be taken to mean the area comprised within that CT, OG, Mandal and Villages or other territorial division as on the 15th day of February, 2004. Further, any reference in Table-A, to wards in municipal areas shall be taken to mean the areas as defined in the Census of India 2001 Report.”.

### THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(See section 24)

#### PART I

#### MODIFICATION IN THE DELIMITATION OF COUNCIL CONSTITUENCIES (ANDHRA PRADESH) ORDER, 2006

For the Table appended to the Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Andhra Pradesh) Order, 2006, the following Table shall be substituted, namely:—

**TABLE**

Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency	Number of seats
Local Authorities' Constituencies		
1. Srikakulam Local Authorities	Srikakulam	1
2. Vizianagaram Local Authorities	Vizianagaram	1
3. Visakhapatnam Local Authorities	Visakhapatnam	2

4. East Godavari Local Authorities	East Godavari	2
5. West Godavari Local Authorities	West Godavari	2
6. Krishna Local Authorities	Krishna	2
7. Guntur Local Authorities	Guntur	2
8. Prakasam Local Authorities	Prakasam	1
9. Nellore Local Authorities	Nellore	1
10. Chittoor Local Authorities	Chittoor	2
11. Kadapa Local Authorities	Kadapa	1
12. Anantapur Local Authorities	Anantapur	2
13. Kurnool Local Authorities	Kurnool	1

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Graduates' Constituencies

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1. Srikakulam-Vizianagaram- Visakhapatnam Graduate	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam	1
2. East-West Godavari Graduates	East-West Godavari	1
3. Krishna-Guntur Graduates	Krishna-Guntur	1
4. Prakasam-Nellore-Chittoor Graduates	Prakasam-Nellore- Chittoor	1
5. Kadapa-Anantapur-Kurnool Graduates	Kadapa-Anantapur Kurnool	1".

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Teacher's Constituencies

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1. Srikakulam-Vizianagaram- Visakhapatnam Teachers	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam	1
2. East-West Godavari Teachers	East-West Godavari	1
3. Krishna-Guntur Teachers	Krishna-Guntur	1
4. Prakasam-Nellore-Chittoor Teachers	Prakasam-Nellore- Chittoor	1
5. Kadapa-Anantapur-Kurnool Teachers	Kadapa-Anantapur- Kurnool	1".

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**PART II**

1. This Order may be called the Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Telangana) Order, 2014.

2. The constituencies into which the State of Telangana shall be divided for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of the State from (a) the local authorities' constituencies, (b) the graduates' constituencies, and (c) the teachers' constituencies in the said State, the extent of each such constituency and the number of seats allotted to each such constituency shall be as shown in the following Table:—

**TABLE**

Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency	Number of seats
Local Authorities' Constituencies		
1. Mahbubnagar Local Authorities	Mahbubnagar	1
2. Ranga Reddy Local Authorities	Ranga Reddy	1
3. Hyderabad Local Authorities	Hyderabad	2
4. Medak Local Authorities	Medak	1
5. Nizamabad Local Authorities	Nizamabad	1
6. Adilabad Local Authorities	Adilabad	1
7. Karimnagar Local Authorities	Karimnagar	1
8. Warangal Local Authorities	Warangal	1
9. Khammam Local Authorities	Khammam	1
10. Nalgonda Local Authorities	Nalgonda	1
Graduates' Constituencies		
1. Mahbubnagar-Ranga Reddy-Hyderabad Graduates	Mahbubnagar-Ranga Reddy Hyderabad	1
2. Medak-Nizamabad-Adilabad-Karimnagar Graduates	Medak-Nizamabad-Adilabad-Karimnagar	1
3. Warangal-Khammam-Nalgonda Graduates	Warangal-Khammam-Nalgonda	1

Teacher's Constituencies		
1. Mahbubnagar-Ranga Reddy-Hyderabad Teachers	Mahbubnagar-Ranga Reddy Hyderabad	1
2. Medak-Nizamabad-Adilabad-Karimnagar Teachers	Medak-Nizamabad-Adilabad-Karimnagar	1
3. Warangal-Khammam-Nalgonda Teachers	Warangal-Khammam-Nalgonda	1

#### FOURTH SCHEDULE

[See section 22(2)]

List of members of the Legislative Council of successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana:—

Legislative Council of Andhra Pradesh:

*Members of Local Authorities Constituencies:*

(1) Ilapuram Venkaiah, (2) Pothula Rama Rao, (3) D.V. Suryanarayana Raju, (4) Narayana Reddy Chadipiralla, (5) Boddu Bhaskara Ramarao, (6) Angara Ramamohan, (7) Dr. Desai Thippa Reddy, M.S., (8) Meka Seshu Babu, (9) Peerukatla Viswa Prasada Rao, (10) Narayana Reddy Vakati, (11) Mettu Govinda Reddy.

*Members of Graduates' Constituencies:*

(1) Boddu Nageswara Rao, (2) Kalidindi Ravi Kiran Varma, (3) M. V. S. Sarma, (4) Yandapalli Srinivasulu Reddy, (5) Dr. Geyanand M.

*Members of Teachers' Constituencies.*

(1) Gade Srinivasulu Naidu, (2) K.V.V. Satyanarayana Raju, (3) K.S. Lakshmana Rao, (4) Balasubrahmanyam Vitapu, (5) Bachala Pullaiah.

*Nominated Members.*

(1) Jupudi Prabhakar Rao, (2) Balashali Indira, (3) Dr. A. Chakrapani, (4) R. Reddeppa Reddy, (5) Shaik Hussain.

*Members elected from Legislative Assembly Constituencies.*

(1) K. Veerabhadra Swamy, (2) A. Lakshmi Siva Kumari, (3) R. Padma Raju, (4) Paladugu Venkata Rao, (5) Mohammad Jani, (6) N. Rajakumari, (7) Y. Ramakrishnudu, (8) S. Basava Punnaiah,

(9) A. Appa Rao, (10) P.J. Chandrasekhara Rao, (11) B. Chungal Rayudu, (12) P. Samanthakamani, (13) C. Ramachandraiah, (14) S.V. Satish Kumar Reddy, (15) G. Thippe Swamy, (16) M. Sudhakar Babu.

Legislative Council of Telangana:

*Members of Local Authorities Constituencies.*

(1) Nethi Vidya Sagar, (2) V. Bhoopal Reddy, (3) Arikala Narsa Reddy, (4) Potla Nageswar Rao, (5) T. Bhanu Prasad Rao, (6) S. Jagadeeshwar Reddy, (7) Sri M.S. Prabhakar Rao, (8) Sri Patnam Narendra Reddy, (9) Syed Aminul Hasan Jafri.

*Members of Graduates' Constituencies:*

(1) Dr. K. Nageshwar, (2) Kapilavai Dileep Kumar, (3) K. Swamy Goud.

*Members of Teachers' Constituencies.*

(1) Pathuri Sudhakar Reddy, (2) Poola Rainder, (3) Katepally Janardhan Reddy.

*Nominated Members.*

(1) D. Rajeshwar Rao, (2) Farooq Hussain, (3) B. Venkata Rao.

*Elected by Members of Legislative Assembly*

(1) K.R. Amos, (2) Mohammad Ali Shabbir, (3) K. Yadava Reddy, (4) V. Gangadhar Goud, (5) T. Santosh Kumar, (6) N. Rajalingam, (7) D. Srinivas, (8) M. Ranga Reddy, (9) P. Sudhakar Reddy, (10) B. Lakshmi Narayana, (11) Mohammad Saleem, (12) B. Venkateswarlu, (13) Peer Shabbir Ahmed, (14) Mohammad Mahmood Ali, (15) Syed Altaf Hyder Razvi.

## THE FIFTH SCHEDULE

(See section 28)

In the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950,—

(1) in paragraph 2, for the figures "XXIV", the figures "XXV" shall be substituted;

(2) in the Schedule,—

(a) in PART I relating to Andhra Pradesh, item number 9, shall be omitted;

(b) after Part XXIV, the following Part shall be inserted, namely:—

**“PART XXV.—Telangana**

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Anamuk
4. Aray Mala
5. Arundhatiya
6. Arwa Mala
7. Bariki
8. Bavuri
9. Beda (Budga) Jangam
10. Bindla
11. Byagara, Byagari
12. Chachati
13. Chalavadi
14. Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Chamar-Ravidas, Chamar-Rohidas
15. Chambhar
16. Chandala
17. Dakkal, Dokkalwar
18. Dandasi
19. Dhor
20. Dom, Dombara, Paidi, Pano
21. Ellamalawar, Yellammalawandlu
22. Ghasi, Haddi, Relli, Chanchandi
23. Godari
24. Gosangi
25. Holey a
26. Holey a Dasari
27. Jaggali
28. Jambuvulu
29. Kolupulvandlu, Pambada, Pambanda, Pambala
30. Madasi Kuruva, Madari Kuruva
31. Madiga
32. Madiga Dasu, Mashteen
33. Mahar

34. Mala, Mala Ayawaru
35. Mala Dasari
36. Mala Dasu
37. Mala Hannai
38. Malajangam
39. Mala Masti
40. Mala Sale, Nethani
41. Mala Sanyasi
42. Mang
43. Mang Garodi
44. Manne
45. Mashti
46. Matangi
47. Mehtar
48. Mitha Ayyalvar
49. Mundala
50. Paky, Moti, Thoti
51. Pamidi
52. Panchama, Pariah
53. Relli
54. Samagara
55. Samban
56. Sapru
57. Sindhollu, Chindollu
58. Yatala
59. Valluvan.”.

#### **THE SIXTH SCHEDULE**

(See section 29)

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER, 1950

In the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950,—

(1) in paragraph 2, for the figures “XXII”, the figures “XXIII” shall be substituted;

(2) in the Schedule,—

- (a) in PART I relating to Andhra Pradesh,—
- (i) in item number 20, the brackets and words “(excluding Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts)” shall be omitted;
- (ii) item number 30 and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;
- (b) after Part XXIV, the following Part shall be inserted, namely:—

**“PART XXV.—Telangana**

1. Andh, Sadhu Andh
2. Bagata
3. Bhil
4. Chenchu
5. Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba
6. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Koitur
7. Goudu (in the Agency tracts)
8. Hill Reddis
9. Jatapus
10. Kammara
11. Kattunayakan
12. Kolam, Kolawar
13. Konda Dhoras, Kubi
14. Konda Kapus
15. Kondareddis
16. Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kvinga
17. Kotia, Benthoriya, Bartika, Dulia, Holya, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko
18. Koya, Doli Koya, Gutta Koya, Kammara Koya, Musara Koya, Oddi Koya, Pattidi Koya, Rajah, Rasha Koya, Lingadhari Koya (ordinary), Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
19. Kulia
20. Manna Dhora
21. Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora
22. Nayaks (in the Agency tracts)
23. Pardhan

24. Porja, Parangiperja
25. Reddi Dhoras
26. Rona, Rena
27. Savaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras, Khutto Savaras
28. Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara
29. Thoti (in Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts)
30. Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi
31. Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula
32. Nakkala, Kurvikaran.”.

### **THE SEVENTH SCHEDULE**

(See section 52)

#### LIST OF FUNDS

#### **A. *Provident Funds, Pension Funds, Insurance Funds***

1. Contributory Provident Fund Work-charged 50% N.R.S.
2. All India Service Provident Fund.
3. Deposits of Zilla Praja Parishads out of Provident Fund contribution.
4. General Provident Fund (Regular).
5. Andhra Pradesh Class IV Govt. Servants Family Pension Fund.
6. Andhra Pradesh State Employees Family Benefit Fund.
7. Andhra Pradesh State Government Life Insurance Fund.
8. Compulsory Savings Scheme.
9. 50% D.A., G.P.F.N.R.S.
10. G.P.F. Class-IV.
11. G.P.F. Work Charged 50% N.R.S.
12. C.P.F. work-charged Establishment.
13. Electricity Department Provident Fund.
14. ICS Provident Fund.
15. Compulsory Savings Scheme for University Employees.
16. Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund.

17. Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme.
18. I.A.S. Group Insurance.
19. *Andhra Pradesh State Government Employees Contributory Pension Scheme—*
  - (i) Employees Contribution
  - (ii) Government Contribution.
20. *Andhra Pradesh Aided Educational Institution Employees Contributory Pension Scheme—*
  - (i) Employees Contribution
  - (ii) Government Contribution
21. Group Insurance for Panchayat Raj Employees
22. Group Insurance Market Committee
23. State Government Employees Group Janata Personal Accident Policy
24. Employees Welfare Fund (Andhra Pradesh State)

**B. Sinking Fund, Guarantee Resumption Fund, Reserve Funds**

25. Sinking Fund—Investment Account
26. Guarantee Resumption Fund—Investment Account
27. *Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Commercial Departments and Undertakings—*
  - (i) Alcohol Factory, Narayanaguda
  - (ii) Alcohol Factory, Kamareddy
  - (iii) Andhra Pradesh Text Book Press
  - (iv) Government Distillery, Chagallu
  - (v) Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur
  - (vi) Government Block Glass Factory, Gudur.
28. *Industrial Development Funds—*
  - (i) Reserve Fund for Protection of Sugar Industries
  - (ii) Sericulture Development Fund.
29. Electricity Development Funds—Special Reserve Fund—Electricity.
30. *Other Development and Welfare Fund—*
  - (i) Funds for Development Schemes

- (ii) Industrial Plantation Fund
- (iii) Andhra Pradesh State Distilleries
- (iv) Andhra Pradesh Distilleries Pollution Control
- 31. Depreciation Reserve Fund of Government Press
- 32. Depreciation Reserve Fund of Water Works
- 33. State Development Subsidy Fund for Small and Marginal Formers
- 34. Industrial Research and Development Fund—Main Account
- 35. Industrial Research and Development Fund—Investment Account
- 36. Funds for Development Schemes—Investment Account
- 37. Andhra Pradesh Distilleries and Breweries
- 38. Amount with RBI in GRF Current Account
- 39. Security Adjustment Reserve—Investment Account

**C. Other Funds**

- 40. Development Funds for Educational Purposes
- 41. K.G. and Pennar Drainage Cess Fund
- 42. C.M. Relief Fund
- 43. Municipal Environmental Scheme Fund
- 44. Zilla Praja Parishad Funds
- 45. Subventions from Central Road Fund
- 46. Deposits of Police Funds
- 47. Deposits of Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare Fund
- 48. Development of Mineral Resources and Technology Upgradation Fund
- 49. Village Panchayat Funds
- 50. Mandala Praja Parishad Funds
- 51. Market Committee Funds
- 52. Thrift Fund cum Savings and Security Schemes for Weavers
- 53. State Agriculture Credit Stabilisation Fund
- 54. *Andhra Pradesh State Government Employees Contributory Pension Scheme*

- (i) Employees Contribution
  - (ii) Government Contribution
55. *Deposits on Employees Welfare Fund and Matching contribution equivalent to the interest earned on the Employees Welfare Fund*
- (i) Loans to Government Employees
  - (ii) Loans to Panchayat Raj Employees
  - (iii) Loans to Municipal Corporation/Municipal Employees
  - (iv) Remuneration to the employees working in the Employees Welfare Fund and other connected expenditure like Stationery, Stamps, Contingent items, etc.
56. Deposits of Andhra Pradesh Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board.
57. Natural Calamities Unspent Margin Money Fund
58. Development Funds for Agricultural Purposes
59. Zamindari Abolition Fund
60. *Ethyl Alcohol Storage Facilities Fund—*
- (i) Andhra Pradesh Government Power Alcohol Factory, Bodhan
  - (ii) Andhra Pradesh Government Power Alcohol Factory, Chagallu
61. Security Adjustment Reserve
62. Andhra Pradesh Crop Insurance Fund
63. Andhra Pradesh Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme
64. Religious Charitable Endowment Funds
65. *Depreciation Reserve Fund of Hydro–Thermal Electricity Schemes*
- (i) Depreciation Reserve Fund of Hydro–Thermal Electricity Schemes
  - (ii) Machkund
  - (iii) Tungabhadra
66. State Renewal Fund
67. Andhra Pradesh Rural Development Fund
68. Corpus Fund for upgradation of public libraries
69. General Reserve Funds of Government Commercial Departments/ Undertakings.

## **THE EIGHTH SCHEDULE**

(See section 59)

### APPORTIONMENT OF LIABILITY IN RESPECT OF PENSIONS

1. Subject to the adjustments mentioned in paragraph 3, each of the successor States shall, in respect of pensions granted before the appointed day by the existing State of Andhra Pradesh, pay the pensions drawn in its treasuries.

2. Subject to the said adjustments, the liability in respect of pensions of officers serving in connection with the affairs of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh who retire or proceed on leave preparatory to retirement before the appointed day, but whose claims for pensions are outstanding immediately before that day, shall be the liability of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

3. There shall be computed, in respect of the period commencing on the appointed day and ending on such date after the appointed day, as may be fixed by the Central Government and in respect of each subsequent financial year, the total payments made to the two successor States in respect of pensions referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2. The total representing the liability of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh in respect of pensions and other retirement benefits shall be apportioned between the successor States on the basis of population ratio and any successor State paying more than its due share shall be reimbursed the excess amount by the other successor State paying less.

4. The liability of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh in respect of pension rolls granted before the appointed day and drawn in any area outside the territories of the existing State shall be the liability of the State of Andhra Pradesh subject to adjustments to be made in accordance with paragraph 3 as if such pensions had been drawn in any treasury in the State of Andhra Pradesh under paragraph 1.

5. (1) The liability in respect of the pension of any officer serving immediately before the appointed day in connection with the affairs of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh and retiring on or after that day, shall be that of the successor State granting him the pension and other retirement benefits; but the portion of the pension and other retirement benefits attributable to the service of any such officer before the appointed day in connection with the affairs of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall be allocated between the successor

States on the basis of population ratio, and the Government granting the pension shall be entitled to receive from the other successor State its share of the liability.

(2) If any such officer was serving after the appointed day in connection with the affairs of more than one successor State other than the one granting the pension shall reimburse to the Government by which the pension is granted an amount which bears to the portion of the pension attributable to his service after the appointed day the same ratio as the period of his qualifying service after the appointed day under the reimbursing State bears to the total qualifying service of such officer after the appointed day reckoned for the purposes of pension.

6. Any reference in this Schedule to a pension shall be construed as including a reference to the commuted value of the pension.

### **THE NINTH SCHEDULE**

(See sections 68 and 71)

#### LIST OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS

Sl. No.	Name of Government Company	Address
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Seeds Development Corporation Ltd.,	S-10-193, 2nd Floor, HACA Bhavan, Opp. Public Gardens, Hyderabad-500004
2.	Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.,	504, Hermitage Office Complex, Hill Fort Road, Hyderabad-500 004
3.	Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation.,	Warehousing Sadan, 2nd Floor, Behind Gandhi Bhavan, Nampally, Hyderabad-500 001
4.	Andhra Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd.,	6-3-655/1/A, Civil Supplies Bhavan, Somajiguda, Hyderabad-500 082
5.	Andhra Pradesh Genco,	Vidyut Soudha, Khairathabad, Hyderabad-500 004

6. Andhra Pradesh Transco, Vidyut Soudha,  
Khairathabad, Hyderabad-  
500 004
7. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., Singareni Bhavan,  
Macharmanzil, Redhills,  
Hyderabad-500 004
8. NREDCAP Pisgha Complex, Nampally,  
Hyderabad-500 001
9. Andhra Pradesh Forest Development  
Corporation Ltd., UNI Building, 3rd Floor,  
A.C. Guards,  
Hyderabad-500 004
10. Andhra Pradesh State Film and  
Television Theatre Development  
Corporation Ltd., 10-2-1, FDC Complex,  
A.C. Guards,  
Hyderabad-500 004
11. Andhra Pradesh Medical Services  
Infrastructure Development  
Corporation, APMSIDC Building,  
DM and HS Campus,  
Sulthan Bazar,  
Hyderabad-500 095
12. Andhra Pradesh State Police Housing  
Corporation Ltd., DIG Office, Saifabad,  
Hyderabad-500 004
13. Andhra Pradesh State Housing 3-6-184, Street No.17,  
Urdu Corporation Ltd.,  
Hall Lane, Himayat  
Nagar, Hyderabad
14. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board, Gruhakalpa,  
M.J. Road, Nampally,  
Hyderabad-500028
15. Andhra Pradesh Technologies  
Services Ltd., B.R.K. Buildings, Tank Bund  
Road, Hyderabad
16. Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development  
Corporation Ltd., Rear Block, 3rd Floor,  
HMWSSB Premises,  
Khairathabad,  
Hyderabad-500 004
17. Andhra Pradesh Industrial  
Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., 5-9-58/B, 6th Floor,  
Prishrama Bhavan,  
Basheerbagh,  
Hyderabad-500 004

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| 18. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.,                | 5-9-58/B, 6th Floor, Prishrama Bhavan, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad-500 004                               |
| 19. Andhra Pradesh State Finance Corporation,                              | 5-9-194, Chirag Ali Lane, Abids, Hyderabad-500 001  |
| 20. Leather Industries Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (LIDCAP), | 5-77/27, Darga Hussaini Shaw Ali, Golkonda Post, Hyderabad-500 008                                  |
| 21. Andhra Pradesh Handicraft Development Corporation Ltd.,                | Hasthakala Bhavan, Musheerabad X Roads, Hyderabad   |
| 22. Andhra Pradesh State Trade Promotion Corporation Ltd. (APTPC),         | 6-10-74, Fathe Maidhan Road, Shakar Bhavan, Hyderabad-500 004                                       |
| 23. Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Ltd.,          | 8-2-674/2/B, Road No.13, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad-500 034   |
| 24. Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation Ltd.,              | 5th Floor, A.P. State Haj House, Opp. Public Gardens, Nampally, Hyderabad-500 001                   |
| 25. Andhra Pradesh Beverages Corporation Ltd.,                             | 4th Floor, Prohibition and Excise Complex, 9 and 10 Eastern, M.J. Road, Nampally, Hyderabad-500 001 |
| 26. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation,                       | Bus Bhavan, Musheerabad X Roads, Hyderabad  |
| 27. Andhra Pradesh Foods,  | IDA, Nacharam, Hyderabad-500 076  |
| 28. Andhra Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.,             | 3-5-891, A.P. Tourism House, Himayath Nagar, Hyderabad  |
| 29. Andhra Pradesh Rajiv Swagruha Corporation Ltd.,                        | A-06, Sahabhavan, Bandlaguda, GSI (Post), Hyderabad-500 068   |

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| 30. Eastern Power Distribution Corporation Ltd.,                              | Corporate Office, Near Guruwar Junction, P and T Seethammadhara Colony, Vishakapatnam-530 013    |
| 31. Southern Power Distribution Corporation Ltd.,                             | #1-13-65/A, Srinivasapuram, Tirupati-517 503   |
| 32. Central Power Distribution Corporation Ltd.,                              | 6-1-50, Corporate Office, Mint Compound, Hyderabad-500 063                                       |
| 33. Northern Power Distribution Corporation Ltd.,                             | 1-1-478, Chaitniyapuri Colony, Near RES Petrol Pump, Warangal                                    |
| 34. Andhra Pradesh Heavy Machinery and Engineering Ltd.,                      | Regd. Office and Factory, Kondapally-521228. Krishna District                                    |
| 35. Vizag Apparel Park for Export Ltd.,                                       | C-Block, 4th Floor, BRK Bhavan, Hyderabad-500063   |
| 36. Andhra Pradesh State Christian (Minorities) Finance Corporation,          | 6-2-41, Flat No. 102, Moghal Emami Mansion, Opp. Shadan College, Khairathabad, Hyderabad-500 004 |
| 37. Hyderabad Metro Rail Ltd.,  | Metro Rail Bhavan, Saifabad, Hyderabad-500004  |
| 38. Andhra Pradesh Urban Finance Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd., | 2nd Floor, E and PH Complex, Kashana Building, AC Guards, Hyderabad                              |
| 39. Infrastructure Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (INCAP),         | 10-2-1, 3rd Floor, FDC Complex, AC Guards, Hyderabad-500 028                                     |
| 40. Overseas Manpower Company of Andhra Pradesh Ltd. (OMCAP),                 | ITI Mallepally Campus, Vijayanagar Colony, Hyderabad-500 057                                     |
| 41. Andhra Pradesh Power Finance Corporation Ltd.,                            | L-Block, 4th Floor, Andhra Pradesh Secretariat, Hyderabad  |

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| 42. Andhra Pradesh Roads Development Corporation,                          | R and B Office, Beside Mahaveer, AC Guards, Hyderabad-500 057                                    |
| 43. Andhra Pradesh Tribal Power Company Ltd. (TRIPCO),                     | 4th Floor, Damodharam Sanjivaiah Sankeshamma Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad                       |
| 44. Andhra Pradesh Tribal Mining Company Ltd. (TRIMCO),                    | 4th Floor, Damodharam Sanjivaiah Sankeshamma Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad                       |
| 45. Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Oil Seeds Growers Federation Limited.       | Parishrama Bhavan, 9th Floor, Hyderabad  |
| 46. Andhra Pradesh Marketing Federation Ltd.                               | Haka Bhavan, Hill Fort Road, Hyderabad   |
| 47. Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Ltd.                           | C/o Andhra Pradesh Housing Board, Ground Floor, Gruha Kalpa, MJ Road, Nampally, Hyderabad-500001 |
| 48. Andhra Pradesh Aviation Corporation Ltd.                               | II Floor, Container, Floride Station, Air Corporation Complex, Begumpet-16                       |
| 49. Andhra Pradesh Gas Infrastructure Corporation (P) Ltd.                 | 5-9-58/B, Parishrama Bhavan, II Floor, Fathe Maidan Road, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad-14              |
| 50. Andhra Pradesh Gas Distribution Corporation Ltd.                       | 5-9-58/B, Parishrama Bhavan, II Floor, Fathe Maidan Road, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad-14              |
| 51. Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board (APKVIB).            | Mehadipatnam Road, Masab Tank, Humayun Nagar, Hyderabad  |
| 52. Andhra Pradesh State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd. (APCO) | Road No. 16, Industrial Development Area, Chinthal, Hyderabad-55                                 |

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| 53. Andhra Pradesh Textile Development Corporation (APTEX)  | 4th Floor, BRKR Bhavan, C Block, Tank Bund Road, Saifabad, Hyderabad-4                  |
| 54. Nizam Sugars Ltd. (NSL).  | 6-3-570/1, 201, Diamond Block, Rockdale Compound, Somajiguda, Errammanjil, Hyderabad-82 |
| 55. Andhra Pradesh Food Processing Society (APFPS)  | 1st Floor, BRKR Bhavan, Tank Bund Road, Hyderabad-63                                    |
| 56. Krishnapatnam International Leather Complex Pvt. Ltd. (KPILC)   | 5th Floor, Parishrama Bhavan, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad-4                                  |
| 57. Andhra Pradesh State Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories Ltd. (APSFCS)   | Chirag Ali Lane, Hyderabad-500001   |
| 58. Textile Park, Pasha Mailaram  | Pasha Mailaram, Medak District  |
| 59. Andhra Pradesh Women's Co-operative Finance Corporation Ltd.  | Door No. 1335/H, Road No. 45, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad-500 033                          |
| 60. Andhra Pradesh Vikalangula Co-operative Corporation   | AP Vikalangula Sankshema Bhavan, Nalgonda X Roads, Malkpet                              |
| 61. Andhra Pradesh Water Resources Development Corporation  | IV Floor, Jalsoudha Building Erram Manzil, Hyderabad                                    |
| 62. Andhra Pradesh State Property Tax Board (APSPTB), Hyderabad.  | AC Guards, Masabtank, Hyderabad   |
| 63. Andhra Pradesh Toddy Tappers Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd. (AP Geetha Paarisharamika Sahakara Arthika Samkhsema Samstha), Narayanagunda, Hyderabad | 3-5-1089, Beside Deepak Cinema Theater, Narayanguda, . Hyderabad-29                     |
| 64. Society for Employment, Promotion and Training in Twin Cities (SETWIN)  | Azmath Jah Palace, Purani Haveli, Hyderabad-500 002                                     |

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| 65. Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh (SAAP)   | Lal Bahadur Stadium,<br>Hyderabad-500 001 (AP)<br>INDIA  |
| 66. Andhra Pradesh Society for Training and Employment Promotion (APSTEP) to be added | Director of Youth Services and MD, APSTEP, Behind Boats Club, Secunderabad                                       |
| 67. State Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology, Tirupathi                | Near SV Zoo Park, Beside AP Tourism Transport, Peler village, Tirupathi, Chittoor Distt. 517507                  |
| 68. State Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology, Medak                    | Kohir X road,<br>Kaveri Village, Medak Distt. 502321   |
| 69. Andhra Pradesh Meat Development Corporation, Hyderabad                            | 10-2-289/129, Shanthinagar, Hyderabad-28   |
| 70. Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation, Hyderabad                           | Vijaya Bhavan, Lalapet, Hyderabad-17   |
| 71. AP Sheep and Goat Development Cooperative Federation, Hyderabad                   | Managing Director,<br>10-2-289/127 Shanthinagar,<br>Masab Tank, Hyderabad-28                                     |
| 72. Andhra Pradesh State Fishermen Cooperative Societies Federation, Hyderabad        | Managing Director, O/o<br>Commissioner of Fisheries,<br>4th lance, Shanthinagar,<br>Mathsya Bhavan,<br>Hyderabad |
| 73. Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Cooperative Federation, Ltd., Hyd.               | Vijaya Bhavan, Lalapet, Hyderabad-17   |
| 74. Andhra Pradesh State Veterinary Council, Hyderabad                                | H.No. 2-289/124, Road,<br>No. 4, Shanthi Nagar,<br>Hyderabad-500028  |
| 75. Andhra Pradesh Girijan Co-operative Corporation                                   | Telugu Sakshema<br>Bhavan, Masab Tank,<br>Hyderabad-500028   |
| 76. Andhra Pradesh State ST Co-operative Finance Corporation (Tricor)                 | Managing Director,<br>1st Floor, D.S.S. Bhavan,<br>Masab Tank, Hyderabad   |

77. Andhra Pradesh Education and Welfare Infrastructure Development Corporation (APEWIDC)	4 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Rajiv Vidya Mission Building, SCERT Compound, Hyderabad-500 001
78. Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Co-operative Finance Corporation	VC and MD Damodaram Sanjeevayya Samkshema Bhavan, 5th Floor, Masab Tank, Hyderabad-500 028
79. Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Co-operative Finance Corporation	Samkshema Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad
80. Andhra Pradesh Washermen Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd.	Samkshema Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad-500 028
81. Andhra Pradesh Nayee Brahmana Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd.	Samkshema Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad-500 028
82. Andhra Pradesh Sagar Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd.	Samkshema Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad-500 028
83. Andhra Pradesh Valmiki Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd.	Samkshema Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad-500 028
84. Andhra Pradesh Balija Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd.	Samkshema Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad-500 028
85. Andhra Pradesh Batraja Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd.	Samkshema Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad-500 028
86. Andhra Pradesh Medara Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd.	Samkshema Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad-500 028
87. Andhra Pradesh Kummari Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd.	Samkshema Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad-500 028
88. Andhra Pradesh Vishwabrahmana Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd.	Samkshema Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad-500 028
89. Andhra Pradesh Taddy Tappers Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd.	Samkshema Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad-500028

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**THE TENTH SCHEDULE**

(See section 75)

## CONTINUANCE OF FACILITIES IN CERTAIN STATE INSTITUTIONS

**List of Training Institutions/Centres**

1. Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union, Hyderabad.
2. Andhra Pradesh Study Circle for Backward Classes, Visakhapatnam.
3. Environment Protection Training and Research Institute, Hyderabad.
4. Andhra Pradesh Forest Academy, Rangareddy District.
5. Andhra Pradesh State Council of Science and Technology (APCOST), Hyderabad.
6. Dr. MCR Human Resource Development Institute of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
7. Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad.
8. State Institute of Health and Family Welfare, Vengalrao Nagar, Hyderabad.
9. State Board of Technical Education and Training, Hyderabad.
10. Andhra Pradesh Police Academy, Hyderabad.
11. Water and Land Management, Training and Research Institute, Hyderabad.
12. AMR Andhra Pradesh Academy of Rural Development, Hyderabad.
13. Sriramananada Theertha Training and Research Institute.
14. Andhra Pradesh Prohibition and Excise Academy.
15. State Institute of Educational Technology, Hyderabad.
16. State Council of Educational Research and Training, Hyderabad.
17. Andhra Pradesh Study Circle, Hyderabad.
18. Tribal Culture and Research Institute, Samkshema Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad.
19. Board of Intermediate Education, Hyderabad.
20. Andhra Pradesh State Seeds Certification Agency, Hyderabad.
21. Andhra Pradesh Live Stock Development Agency, Hyderabad.

22. Centre for Forest and Natural Resource Management Studies (CEFARM), Rangareddi District.
23. Andhra Pradesh Press Academy, Hyderabad.
24. AIDS Control Society, Hyderabad.
25. Andhra Pradesh Medical and Aromatic Plants Board, Hyderabad.
26. Andhra Pradesh Para Medical Board, Hyderabad.
27. Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education, Hyderabad.
28. Forensic Science Laboratory, Hyderabad.
29. State Level Police Recruitment Board.
30. Society for Andhra Pradesh Network (SAPNET), Hyderabad.
31. Andhra Pradesh Engineering Research Labs, Hyderabad.
32. Andhra Pradesh Urdu Academy, Hyderabad.
33. Andhra Pradesh Urban Services for the Poor, Hyderabad.
34. Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA), Hyderabad.
35. Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project (P.M.U), Hyderabad.
36. Water Conservation Mission.
37. Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty, Hyderabad.
38. Employment Generation and Marketing Mission, Hyderabad.
39. Andhra Pradesh State Remote Sensing Applications Centre, Hyderabad.
40. Andhra Pradesh Open School Society, Hyderabad.
41. A.P.R.E.I. Society, Hyderabad.
42. Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (A.P.S.W.R.E.I.), Hyderabad.
43. State Agriculture Management and Extension Training Institute (SAMETI) Hyderabad.
44. Soil Conservation Training Centre, Hyderabad.
45. State Management Institute for Livestock Development in Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad (SMILDA), Hyderabad.
46. State Animal Husbandry Training Centre, East Godavari.

47. State Institute for Fisheries Technologies (SIFT), Kakinada.
48. Mahatma Jyothiba Phule Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society, Hyderabad.
49. Andhra Pradesh Commission for Backward Classes, Hyderabad.
50. Hindi Academy, Hyderabad.
51. Telugu Academy, Hyderabad.
52. Sanskrit Academy, Hyderabad.
53. Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute, Hyderabad.
54. Andhra Pradesh State Archives and Research Institute, Hyderabad.
55. Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies, Hyderabad.
56. Jawaharlal Nehru Architecture and Fine Arts University, Hyderabad.
57. Sri Padmavathi Mahila University, Tirupati.
58. Dravidian University, Kuppam.
59. Telugu University, Hyderabad.
60. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad.
61. RVM (SSA) Authority, Hyderabad.
62. Andhra Pradesh Government Text Book Press, Hyderabad.
63. State Central Library, Hyderabad.
64. Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Hyderabad.
65. Andhra Pradesh State Bio-Diversity Board, Hyderabad.
66. Andhra Pradesh National Green Corps, Secundrabad.
67. Directorate of Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad.
68. Institute for Electronic Governance (IEG) AP Society for Knowledge Networks, Hyderabad.
69. National Institute of Urban Management (NIUM), Hyderabad.
70. Andhra Pradesh State Wakf Board, Hyderabad.
71. The Survey Commissioner of Wakfs, Hyderabad.
72. Centre for Educational Development of Minorities, Hyderabad.
73. Dairatul Maarif, OU Hyderabad.

74. Andhra Pradesh State Haj Committee, Hyderabad.
75. Andhra Pradesh State Development Planning Society, Hyderabad.
76. Extention Training Centre, Rajendranagar.
77. Extention Training Centre, Hasanparthy.
78. Extention Training Centre, Bapatla.
79. Extention Training Centre, Samalkot.
80. Extention Training Centre, Srikalahasthi.
81. Rajiv Education and Employment Mission in Andhra Pradesh (REEMAP), Hyderabad.
82. Society for Rural Development Services, Hyderabad.
83. Society for Social Audit, Accountability and Transparency, Hyderabad.
84. Streenidhi Credit Cooperative Federation Ltd., Hyderabad.
85. Andhra Pradesh Survey Training Academy, Hyderabad.
86. The Ambedkar Research and Training Institute for Scheduled Castes, Hyderabad.
87. Andhra Pradesh State Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Hyderabad.
88. Victoria Memorial Home (Residential School), Hyderabad.
89. APTW Residential Education Institutions Society (Gurukulam), Hyderabad.
90. DR. YSR Study Circle for Scheduled Tribes (PETC), Secunderabad.
91. Andhra Pradesh Women's Commission, Secunderabad.
92. Andhra Pradesh State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Hyderabad.
93. State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Secunderabad.
94. The Training Centre for Teachers of Visually Handicapped, Secunderabad.
95. Study Circle for Disabled Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
96. APSRTC Employees THRIFT and Credit Cooperative Society Ltd., Hyderabad.
97. Truck Operators Highway Amenities Society (TOHAS), Hyderabad.

98. National Cadet Corps Directorate, Secunderabad.
99. Shilparamam Arts Crafts Cultural Society, Madhapur, Hyderabad.
100. Dr. YSR National Institute of Tourism and Hospitality Management, Hyderabad.
101. State Institute of Correctional Administration, Chanchalguda, Hyderabad.
102. Andhra Pradesh Fire Services and Civil Defence Training Institute, Hyderabad.
103. Sri Pragada Kotaiah Memorial Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (SPKMIIHT), Nellore.
104. Telugu Chenetha Parishramika Shikshna Kendram, Ananthapur.
105. Weavers Training Centre, Karimnagar (WTC), Karim Nagar.
106. Powerloom Service Centre, Sircilla, Karimnagar.
107. Khadi Gramodyoga Maha Vidyalaya, Hyderabad.

### **THE ELEVENTH SCHEDULE**

[See section 85(7)(e)]

#### **PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE RIVER MANAGEMENT BOARDS**

1. The operation protocol notified by the Ministry of Water Resources with respect to water resources arrived at based on appropriate dependability criteria after the adjudication by the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal shall be binding on both the successor States.
2. In the event of conflicting demand of water for irrigation and power, the requirement of water for irrigation shall take precedence.
3. In the event of conflicting demand of water for irrigation and drinking water, the requirement of water for drinking water purpose shall take precedence.
4. The allocations made by the River Water Tribunals with regard to various projects on Godavari and Krishna Rivers or for the regions of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh, in respect of assured water shall remain the same.
5. Allocations, if any, to be made on excess flows by any Tribunal

in future shall be binding on both the State of Telangana and the successor State of Andhra Pradesh.

6. While the successor State Governments shall be responsible for managing natural calamities, the Boards shall advise the two State Governments on the management of disaster or drought or flood in the rivers of Krishna and Godavari, particularly in reference to the release of water for the management and mitigation of the natural calamities. The Boards shall have the full authority to get their orders implemented by the two successor State Governments promptly and effectively in respect of operation of the head works of the dams, reservoirs or head works of canals and works appurtenant thereto including the hydel power projects, as notified by the Central Government, on Krishna and Godavari Rivers.

7. No new projects based on water resources arrived at based on appropriate dependability criteria on Godavari or Krishna rivers can be taken up by the State of Telangana or the State of Andhra Pradesh without obtaining sanction from the Apex Council on River water resources. All such proposals shall be first appraised and technically cleared by the respective Board, before sanction by the said Apex Council.

8. Execution of ongoing projects and future new projects on Godavari and Krishna rivers shall be the responsibility of the State Government concerned where the project is located.

9. In case of non-implementation of the decision by either of the States, the defaulting State shall bear the responsibility and shall face financial and other penalties imposed by the Central Government.

10. The following irrigation projects which are under construction shall be completed as per the plan notified by the existing State of Andhra Pradesh and the water sharing arrangement shall continue as such:—

- (i) Handri Niva
- (ii) Telugu Ganga
- (iii) Galeru Nagiri
- (iv) Venegondu
- (v) Kalvakurthi
- (vi) Nettempadu

**THE TWELFTH SCHEDULE**

(See section 92)

**A. Coal**

1. Of the total equity of Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL), 51% shall be with the Government of Telangana and 49% with the Government of India.
2. Existing coal linkages of SCCL shall continue without any change.
3. New linkages shall be allotted to the successor States as per the New Coal Distribution Policy by Government of India.
4. End use plants of the allocated coal blocks shall continue with coal from the block to be supplied in proportion to their respective capacities.

**B. Oil and Gas**

1. Allocation of natural gas will continue to be done as per the policies and guidelines issued by the Government of India from time to time.
2. The royalties payable on domestic onshore production of oil and gas shall accrue to the State in which such production takes place.

**C. Power**

1. Units of APGENCO shall be divided based on geographical location of power plants.
2. Existing Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with respective DISCOMS shall continue for both on-going projects and projects under construction.
3. The existing Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (APEREC) shall function as a joint regulatory body for a period not exceeding six months within which time separate SERCs will be formed in the successor States.
4. The existing State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) shall function for both successor States for a period not exceeding two years within which time separate SLDC shall be set up for each successor State. During this period, the existing SLDC shall function under the direct administration and control of the Southern RLDC at Bengaluru.

5. Transmission lines of APTRANSCO of 132 KV and higher voltage cutting across the successor States shall be deemed as Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) lines. The transmission lines falling within the territory of each successor State shall be transferred to the respective State Transmission Utilities. The maintenance of ISTS lines shall also be done by successor States in their respective jurisdictions.

6. The power of the Central Generating Stations will be allotted in such ratio to the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh based on the actual energy consumption of the last 5 years of the relevant DISCOMS in the respective successor State.

7. For a period of ten years, the successor State that has a deficit of electricity shall have the first right of refusal for the purchase of surplus power from the other successor State.

8. The districts of Anantapur and Kurnool which fall within the jurisdiction of the AP Central Power Distribution Company Ltd. will now be reassigned to the AP South Power Distribution Company Ltd.

### **THE THIRTEENTH SCHEDULE**

(See section 93)

#### ***Education***

1. The Government of India shall take steps to establish institutions of national importance in the 12th and 13th Plan periods in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh. This would include one IIT, one NIT, one IIM, one IISER, one Central University, one Petroleum University, one Agricultural University and one IIIT.
2. The Government of India shall establish one AIIMS-type Super-Specialty Hospital-cum-Teaching Institution in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh.
3. The Government of India shall establish a Tribal University each in the State of Andhra Pradesh and in the State of Telangana.
4. A Horticulture University shall be established in the successor State of Telangana.
5. The Government of India shall establish the National Institute of Disaster Management in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh.

#### ***Infrastructure***

1. The Government of India shall develop a new major port at

Duggirajapatnam in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh to be completed in phases with Phase I by end-2018;

2. SAIL shall examine, within six months from the appointed day, the feasibility of establishing an integrated steel plant in Khammam district of the successor State of Telangana;
3. SAIL shall, within six months from the appointed day, examine the feasibility of establishing an integrated Steel Plant in YSR District of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh;
4. IOC or HPCL shall, within six months from the appointed day, examine the feasibility of establishing a greenfield crude oil refinery and petrochemical complex in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh and take an expeditious decision thereon;
5. The Government of India shall, within six months from the appointed day, examine the feasibility of establishing a Vizag-Chennai industrial corridor along the lines of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor and take within such period an expeditious decision thereon;
6. The Government of India shall, within six months from the appointed day, examine the feasibility of expanding the existing Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati airports to international standards and take an expeditious decision thereon;
7. NTPC shall establish a 4000 MW power facility in the successor State of Telangana after establishing necessary coal linkages;
8. Indian Railways shall, within six months from the appointed day, examine establishing a new railway zone in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh and take an expeditious decision thereon;
9. NHAI shall take necessary steps to improve road connectivity in the backward regions of the successor State of Telangana;
10. The Indian Railways shall, within six months from the appointed day, examine the feasibility of establishing a Rail Coach Factory in the successor State of Telangana and improve rail connectivity in the State and take an expeditious decision thereon;
11. The Central Government shall take measures to establish rapid rail and road connectivity from the new capital of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh to Hyderabad and other important cities of Telangana;
12. The Government of India shall examine the feasibility of Metro Rail facility in Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada-Guntur-Tenali

Metropolitan Urban Development Authority within period of one year from the appointed day and take an expeditious decision thereon.

**THE GOVERNORS (EMOLUMENTS, ALLOWANCES AND PRIVILEGES) AMENDMENT ACT, 2014**

*An Act further to amend the Governors (Emolument, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982.*

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

**1. Short title and commencement.** (1) This Act may be called the Governors (Emolument, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 2014.

(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 of the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for clause (a), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

(a) “ex-Governor” means a person who has been the Governor of a State or two or more States;

(aa) “Governor” means the Governor, or any person discharging the functions of the Governor, or any State or of two or more States;’.

**3. Insertion of new section 12A.** After section 12 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

*Entitlement of ex-Governor to secretarial assistance.* “12A. Subject to any rules made in this behalf, the ex-Governor shall, for the remainder of his life, be entitled to secretarial assistance of one Personal Assistant on reimbursement basis:

Provided that where such ex-Governor is re-appointed to the office of the Governor or elected to Parliament or the State Legislature or appointed to any office of profit under the Union or a State Government, he shall not be entitled for such secretarial assistance for the period during which he holds such office.”.

**4. Amendment of section 13.** In section 13 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), after clause (g), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(h) the manner of providing secretarial assistance and reimbursement under section 12A.”.

## SESSIONAL REVIEW

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### FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

#### FIFTEENTH SESSION

The Fifteenth Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha was held in two parts, *i.e.*, First Part from 5 December to 18 December 2013 and Second Part from 5 February to 21 February 2014<sup>#</sup>. The Session was adjourned *sine die* on 21 February 2014 and subsequently prorogued on 27 February 2014. In all, 12 sittings were held during this period.

A brief account of important discussions and other business transacted during the Second Part of the Session (from 5 February to 21 February 2014) is included. Details regarding Question Hour and Obituary References, however, pertain to the entire period of the Session.

#### A. DISCUSSIONS / STATEMENTS

*The Interim Budget (Railways)—2014-15*: Presenting the Interim Budget (Railway) for the year 2014-15 on 12 February 2014, the Minister of Railways, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge said that the Estimates for 2014-15 in respect of Railways were for the whole year, but at that instant he was seeking from the House, a 'vote-on-account', sufficient to cover the estimated expenditure for the first four months of the fiscal.

The Minister said that Railways influence all aspects of our lives and untiringly carry people and materials to every nook and corner of the country. Its role in national integration by providing low cost connectivity from Kashmir to Kanyakumari on one hand and Arunachal, Mizoram and Tripura to Gujarat on the other, is unparalleled. He opined that this pan Indian organization needs careful nurturing to help it better serve the people and play its role in building the nation. Though Railways continue to deliver services ungrudgingly in spite of constraints of resources, both physical and financial, it is high time that we take

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<sup>#</sup> The resume of the First Part of the Session was included in the March 2014 issue of the Journal of Parliamentary Information (Vol. LX, No. 1), pp. 80-85

a serious note of its urgent investment and other needs. He said that as Railways is a strong engine of development and helps in mainstreaming our citizens in less developed areas of the country, it is critical that it should be accorded a more central place in the national planning.

With the UPA II Government completing its five years journey in May 2014, the Minister expressed his wish to share some of the recent key initiatives taken by the Government in the Railways sector. The National Project of Kashmir witnessed a major landmark June 2013, when 11.2 km long tunnel linking Banihal with Qazigund in the valley became operational. Also, construction on Udhampur–Katra section, which would enable lakhs of pilgrims from all over the country to reach foothills to Vaishno Devi shrine directly, had been completed and trial runs were started. The Government expected to run passenger services up to Katra very shortly.

During the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period, the targets for newlines, doubling and electrification were exceeded. Railways completed 2,207 km of newlines against target of 2,000 km; doubling of 2,758 km against 2,500 km and electrification of 4,556 km against a target of 4,500 km. During the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period, Indian Railways infrastructure would further expand to reach the hinterland and frontiers of our nation. Similarly, rolling stock acquisition also surpassed the targets and 64,875 wagons were acquired against target of 62,000; a total of 1,288 diesel locos were produced against 1,019; and 1,218 electric locos against a target of 1,205.

Initiatives taken for construction of two dedicated freight corridors on the eastern and western routes would lead to strategically critical capacity augmentation and would involve construction of dedicated freight lines to carry predominantly coal and steel on the Eastern Corridor and containers on the Western Corridor. Dedicated Freight Corridor is an innovation in rail transport in India and would reduce the transit time to about half of the present levels. The capacity released by freight trains could then be used for running more passenger trains at higher speed in a need based manner. This initiative would also offer significant reduction of Green House Gas emissions in transport sector of India.

Regarding the extension of rail connectivity to the North-Eastern States, the Minister informed that this has been a focus area of Government with a view to bring prosperity to these areas and also strengthen the national integration. The Government intended to convert the strategically important 510 km long Rangiya–Murkongselek Meter Gauge line into Broad Gauge within that financial year. The Capital of

Arunachal Pradesh would soon be on rail map in that financial year, as Harmuti-Naharlagun newline was expected to be commissioned shortly. The State of Meghalaya was also all set to come on the Railway map in that financial year, as Dudhnoi–Mehendipathar newline was getting completed by March 2014.

Speaking about the expansion of Railway Network, the Minister informed that during the year, the Government had completed 1,532 km of New Line, Doubling and Gauge Conversion against a revised target of 1,525 km.

Three new factories viz. the Rail Wheel Plant in district Chhapra, Rail Coach Factory at Rae Bareilly and Diesel Component Factory at Dankuni had become functional and commenced production. Specially designed coaches for adverse weather conditions had been inducted for rail travel in Kashmir Valley. Also corrosion resistant and lighter wagons with capability to carry extra pay-load and higher speed potential up to 100 kmph had been developed.

Indian Railways had formulated Policy Unigauge in the year 1992 to convert selected Metre/Narrow Gauge routes to Broad Gauge to avoid transshipment, improve rolling stock utilisation, achieve higher throughput and to foster development in various parts of the country. A total of 19,214 km of non-Broad Gauge lines had been converted to Broad Gauge. People in several States including Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Tamil Nadu had been the major beneficiaries.

Acknowledging his anguish and grief at the loss of lives in some unfortunate accidents, the Minister assured that the House that safety is never compromised on the system and several measures had been and were being taken for its further strengthening. These included, manning or elimination of all unmanned level crossings and provision of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) / Road Under Bridges (RUBs) in lieu of manned level crossings with heavy traffic density in a time bound manner; planning for induction of indigenously developed Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS) over Indian Railways after successfully completing field trials; provision of improved safety systems with audio visual warning to road users in advance of approaching trains; development of 'crashworthy' structural design capable of absorbing high impact loads in unfortunate case of collision/accidents; offering employment to over 1 lakh persons against existing vacancies in Group 'C' categories in the last five years and to 1.6 lakh persons in erstwhile Group 'D' categories; and provision of Vigilance Control Device (VCD) in all

electric and diesel locomotives to monitor and judge the alertness of driver to ensure safety of the train.

Citing a few accidents involving fire in trains in the recent past, leading to loss of precious lives, the Minister said that even though some of these incidents were caused due to inadvertent acts of negligence on the part of passengers, the Railways had initiated action to ensure that such incidents are averted at all costs. A Comprehensive Fire and Smoke Detection System was on trial on two rakes of *Rajdhani* Express trains. Based on the success of these trials, this would be extended to all major passenger trains. Besides, various measures had been undertaken to prevent fire incidents on trains which were: use of fire retardant materials inside coaching vehicles; multi-tier protection for electric circuits; provision of portable fire extinguishers in AC coaches, Guard-cum-luggage break vans, pantry cars and locomotives; introduction of electrical induction based cooking appliances in replacement of LPG in pantries and intensive checks on parcel and Guard-cum-luggage break vans against explosives and inflammable materials.

Speaking on the financing aspects of the Indian Railways, the Minister mentioned the inadequacy of financial resources as a key constraint to Railways in following the desired path. Placing on record his appreciation of the initiatives taken by the State Governments of Karnataka, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Haryana for agreeing to share cost of several Rail projects in their respective areas, the Minister appealed to other State Governments to follow suit. He said that this would go a long way in catalyzing creation of Rail infrastructure for overall national growth. He said that since the phenomenal investment needs of rail infrastructure cannot be met entirely through Gross Budgetary Support, Internal Generation of Railways and Market Borrowing, the Railways had therefore started targeting private investment in rail infrastructure to bridge the gap.

The Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects related to rolling stock manufacturing units, modernization of railway stations, multi-functional complexes, logistics parks, private freight terminal, freight train operations, liberalized wagon investment schemes. He informed that apart from attracting private investments from domestic investors in rail sector, a proposal was under consideration of the Government to enable Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to foster creation of world class rail infrastructure. The Rail Land Development Authority had set a challenging target of raising Rs. 1,000 crore in the Budget 2013-14. The Minister reported that the Government was on course and had already raised Rs. 937 crore till then.

On Modernisation and Technology Induction in the Indian Railways, the Minister informed that Dedicated Freight Corridors for exclusive running of Heavy Haul Freight Trains, High Speed Trains Project, and Semi-High Speed Project were the recent initiatives taken in this direction. Informing about the progress made till then, he said that the implementation of the Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors Project was making good progress with the award of nearly 1,100 km of civil construction contracts. During 2014-15, another 1,000 km of civil construction contracts was targeted, besides award of Systems contracts.

As agreed between Honourable Prime Ministers of India and Japan in May 2013, a joint Feasibility Study for Mumbai–Ahmedabad High Speed corridor, financed by Indian Railways and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), had started in December 2013 and would be completed in 18 months. For the same corridor, a Business Development study was being undertaken by French Railways (SNCF) and it would be completed by April 2014. After the studies, Indian Railways would decide on further course of action and modalities for implementation of the project. Besides the High Speed Project, Indian Railways also intended to explore low cost options for raising speeds to 160-200 kmph on existing select routes like Delhi–Agra and Delhi–Chandigarh.

Speaking on the Green Initiatives taken by the Indian Railways, the Minister said that the Railway Energy Management Company had become functional and was working on setting up of windmill plants and solar power plants with about 40 per cent subsidy from Ministry of New & Renewable Energy. To begin with, 200 railway stations, roof top of 26 buildings and 2,000 level crossing gates would be covered. With a view to improving aesthetic ambience along the track close to the approach of major stations, creation of ‘Green Curtains’ at Agra and Jaipur stations was being undertaken on pilot basis.

Mentioning of a major development towards cleanliness in the coaches and on railway tracks, the Minister informed that a bio-toilet design had been adopted by the railways and the technology had been introduced in about 2,500 coaches. It was proposed to increase the coverage progressively.

Listing a passenger friendly initiatives, he informed that 51 *Jan-Ahaar* outlets for sale of *Janta* Meals had been set up; 48 passenger escalators had been commissioned at railway stations and 61 more were being installed; air-conditioned EMU services would commence in Mumbai area by July 2014; and Passenger Information Display System

in important trains to indicate the next station and expected arrival time was being provided.

To address the issue of seasonal and occasion-specific instances when the demand for travel by certain trains goes up and the level of demand satisfaction becomes low, the Minister informed that a Premium Air-Conditioned Special was introduced on the busy Delhi Mumbai sector with shorter Advance Reservation Period in December 2013-January 2014 with dynamic pricing. The fare charged included a dynamically varying premium over Tatkal fare of the Rajdhani services. Such dynamic pricing was widely appreciated by the users and the media and gave increased earnings of about 48 per cent as compared to Rajdhani services on the same sector. He said that the Government was considering operation of this scheme on larger scale.

The Minister informed that in a path breaking decision, an independent Rail Tariff Authority was being set-up to advise the Government on fixing of fares and freight. With this, determination of rates will no longer be an exercise behind veils. The Rail Tariff Authority would not only consider the requirements of the Railways but also engage with all stake-holders to usher in a new pricing regime through a transparent process. This would lead to an era of rationalisation of fares and freight structures for improving the fare freight ratio and gradually bringing down cross subsidization between different segments. It was expected that this would go a long way towards improving the financial health of the Railways, lead to growth to match expectations of the nation and provide stability by minimizing volatility of revenue streams.

A target of loading 1,047 million tonnes of freight during 2013-14 was set for Indian Railways. The Minister informed the House that the Government would surpass the Budget estimate. In order to increase the share of rail borne traffic, an innovative 'Empty Flow Discount Scheme' was being formulated and would be implemented shortly. For facilitating seamless transport of imported cargo, some of the restrictions on movement of imported commodities through containers had been eased. Further, to increase throughput of container traffic, the permissible carrying capacity of 20 feet containers had been enhanced by 4 tonnes by necessary upgrade of rolling stock.

Presenting in brief the final results for the previous fiscal, 2012-13, the Minister reported that the freight loading by the Railways at 1,008 million tonnes surpassed the revised target of 1,007 million tonnes. Railways paid full dividend of Rs.5,389 crore to the General Exchequer. The Operating Ratio finally achieved was 90.2 per cent, an improvement over 94.9 per cent in 2011-12. The Fund balances which were at

negative Rs.385 crore at the beginning of the year, finally closed at a positive Rs.2,391 crore even after full repayment, including interest, of the loan of Rs.3,000 crore taken in the previous year.

For the year 2013-14, given the promising trend of loading, the target for freight loading had been scaled up to about 1,052 million tonnes from the budget target of 1,047 million tonnes. The freight earnings target had been increased to Rs.94,000 crore from Rs.93,554 crore in Budget Estimates. For earnings from passengers, the revised target had been kept at Rs.37,500 crore. There had been continuing strong inflationary pressure on the input costs, especially the cost of fuel, both HSD Oil and electrical energy. There had also been a higher than expected burden on account of significant fresh recruitment in many safety categories, additional dearness allowance for Railway employees and dearness relief for Railway pensioners. However, pension allocation requirements had gone up by a more significant Rs.2,000 crore. Considering the trend of earnings and expenditure, the revised plan outlay stood at Rs.59,359 crore. Operating Ratio of Railways was likely to be 90.8 per cent as against budgeted target of 87.8 per cent. The Minister assured the House that continuing the happy trend of 2012-13, and in a marked improvement from the two earlier years, the Railways would end the current year with surplus, and fund balances would increase from Rs.2,391 crore at the beginning of current fiscal to Rs.8,018 crore at the end of March, 2014.

Presenting the Budget Estimates for the year, 2014-15, the Minister proposed the freight traffic target at 1,101 million tonnes, an increment of 49.7 million tonnes over the ongoing years' revised target of about 1,052 million tonnes. The Budget Estimates for goods, passenger, other coaching and sundry other earnings had been kept at Rs.1,05,770 crore, Rs.45,255 crore, Rs.4,200 crore and Rs.5,500 crore respectively in 2014-15. The Gross Traffic Receipts had been projected at Rs.1,60,775 crore. Ordinary Working Expenses had been proposed at Rs.1,10,649 crore, which was Rs.13,589 crore higher than the Revised Estimates for the ongoing year. Pension outgo had been budgeted at Rs.27,000 crore, as against Revised Estimates, 2013-14 of Rs.24,000 crore. Total Working Expenses were budgeted at Rs.1,44,199 crore as against Rs.1,27,260 crore in Revised Estimates, 2013-14. This would leave a Net Revenue before dividend of Rs.19,655 crore and operating ratio of 89.8 per cent. Dividend payable to General Revenues was estimated at Rs.9,117 crore. It is estimated that at the end of 2014-15 the balance under the Railway Funds would be Rs.12,728 crore as against Rs.8,018 crore in Revised Estimates, 2013-14.

The Annual Plan 2014-15 envisaged investment of Rs.64,305 crore as against Budget Estimates 2013-14 of Rs.63,363 crore and Revised Estimates, 2013-14 of Rs. 59,359 crore. The Budgetary Support from General Revenues had been proposed at Rs. 30,223 crore including Rs.1,223 crore as Railways' share from Diesel Cess and Rs.6,000 crore earmarked for National Projects. Internal Generation component in the Plan had been kept at Rs.13,500 crore, besides a drawdown of Rs.777 crore from the available balance in the Railway Safety Fund. Extra Budgetary Resources including market borrowings through IRFC, 'PPP' and other schemes had been pegged at Rs.19,805 crore.

Regarding demands for new trains, the Minister said that the existing congestion on many of our routes did not permit the railways to increase the number of trains. Besides, running of more passenger trains also affects the freight carrying capacity of railways. Yet, conscious of the responsibility devolving on the railways towards addressing requirements of the people for additional trains in a need and merit based manner and despite severe constraints, the Government had decided to introduce a few new trains during 2014-15. The Minister then gave names of the proposed new Premium Trains, Express Trains, Passenger Trains, MEMU Trains and DEMU Trains. He also gave details regarding extension of trains and trains involving increase in frequency.

Regarding a large number of requests received from various quarters for undertaking railway projects the Minister gave a list of surveys that were proposed to be taken up in 2014-15 for new lines, doubling etc.

The Railway Minister then commended the Interim Railway Budget 2014-15 to the House.

Initiating the discussion on the combined discussion on the Interim Budget (Railways), 2014 the Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) 2014-15 and Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) 2013-14, on 17 February 2014, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal (BJP)\* said that the demands of the Opposition MPs had been ignored while preparing the Railway Budget. Regarding the mention of a Dedicated Freight Corridor Project in his Budget Speech by the Railway Minister, Shri Meghwal said that this is a foreign funded project and so there should be priority for this project. He said that due attention had not been paid to such an important project. The Railways had large area of land available with it. If Railways grow Jetropha along the railway lines, it would not get

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\* Other members who participated in the discussion were: Smt. Sushma Swaraj and Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

bio-diesel but this would also provide greenery to the area and also help to curb land encroachment. He said that the Land Bank for railways, as was proposed earlier, had not materialized till that day.

Smt. Jayshreeben Patel (BJP)<sup>¶</sup> stated in her speech that the Railway Minister had introduced many new trains in the Budget. At the same time Railway connectivity had been granted to North-Eastern States and Vaishno Devi. Calling it a praiseworthy step, she said that in the same way, railway services should also be extended to all pilgrimage places, tourist places and sites of Dams.

Praising the Budget, Shri R. Dhruvanarayana (INC)<sup>†</sup> stated in his speech that undoubtedly, it was a common man's budget. The Railway Minister had introduced 72 new trains which connect the country from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and Goa to Arunachal Pradesh.

Dr. Ratna De (AITC)<sup>†</sup> stated that the Railway Minister, immediately after taking over the reins of the Ministry had hiked the fares of railway passengers by 20 per cent and after that too, there had been efforts to burden the railway passengers. This was unheard of in the annals of history of Railways in the country. In the speech, stress was laid on the need for more trains on emergency basis, more companies of women RPF personnel with a view to strengthen the security of women passengers. It was stated that efforts should also be ensured that freedom fighters are taken care of considerably for their sacrifices in the past. It was urged upon the Railway Minister to give utmost importance and priority to the pending projects and ensuring manned level-crossings across the country.

*All the Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) were voted in full.*

*All the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) were voted in full.*

The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2014.

*The Bill was passed.*

<sup>†</sup> Written speech laid on the table of the House.

<sup>¶</sup> Other Members who laid their written speeches on the Table were: Sarvashri Satpal Maharaj, Virender Kashyap, Shailendra Kumar, Rakesh Singh, P.L. Punia, Ganesh Singh, Radhe Mohan Singh, Vijay Bahadur Singh, Mithilesh Kumar, Gorakhnath Pandey, Ram Singh Kaswan, Balkrishna K. Shukla, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Dr. (Prof.) Prasanna Kumar Patasani, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Smt. Poonam Veljibhai Jat, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule, Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh and Smt. Jyoti Dhurve.

The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2014.

*The Bill was passed.*

*Interim Budget (General)-2014-15:* Presenting the Interim Budget (General) for the year 2014-15, on 17 February 2014, the Minister of Finance, Shri P. Chidambaram said that since September 2008, the state of the world economy had been the most decisive factor impacting the fortunes of every developing country. Hence, he felt it pertinent to say a few words on the global economy as well as on the global risks. World economic growth was 3.9 per cent in 2011, 3.1 per cent in 2012 and 3.0 per cent in 2013. He said that among India's major trading partners who are also the major sources of our foreign capital inflows; the United States had just recovered from a long recession; Japan's economy was responding to the stimulus; the Eurozone, as a whole was reporting a growth of 0.2 per cent; and China's growth had slowed from 9.3 per cent in 2011 to 7.7 per cent in 2013.

Citing from the Global Risks 2014 Report, the Finance Minister informed that it had mapped 31 global risks. Of the highest concern are risks that include fiscal crisis, structurally high unemployment or underemployment, income disparity, governance failure, food crisis and political and social instability. He said that the 2012 and 2013 were the years of turbulence. Only a handful of countries were able to keep their head above the water and among them was India. The fiscal deficit for 2013-14 would be contained at 4.6 per cent of GDP. The Current Account Deficit (CAD) that threatened to exceed last year's CAD of USD 88 billion would be contained at USD 45 billion. The Government expected to add about USD 15 billion to the foreign exchange reserves by the end of the financial year. Last year at the time of the Budget presentation, the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) headline inflation stood at 7.3 per cent and core inflation at 4.2 per cent. Through the year, inflation saw its ups and downs. At the end of January 2014, WPI inflation was 5.05 per cent and core inflation 3.0 per cent. Both the Government and the RBI had acted in tandem. Food inflation was still the main worry, although it had declined sharply from a high of 13.6 per cent to 6.2 per cent.

Praising performance of the agriculture sector, the Finance Minister said that the foodgrain production in 2012-13 was 255.36 million tonnes and the estimate for the current year was 263 million tonnes. Estimates of production of sugarcane, cotton, pulses, oilseeds and quality seeds pointed to new records. Agriculture exports in 2012-13 stood at USD 41 billion *versus* imports of USD 20 billion. In 2013-14, agricultural export

was likely to cross USD 45 billion. Agricultural credit was likely to touch Rs.7,35,000 crore, exceeding the target of Rs.7,00,000 crore. Agricultural GDP growth increased to 3.1 percent in the five year period of UPA-I and further to 4.0 per cent in the first four years of UPA-II. In the ongoing year, agricultural GDP growth was estimated at 4.6 per cent.

Even after the slowdown, the savings rate was 31.3 per cent in 2011-12 and 30.1 per cent in 2012-13. The corresponding investment rate was 35.5 per cent and 34.8 per cent, respectively, indicating there was no steep decline in investment, except in mining and manufacturing. He said that if the Incremental Capital Output Ratio (ICOR) had remained more or less the same, the outcome should have been a growth rate higher than the 6.7 per cent and the 4.5 per cent reported till then by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) for the two years but that did not happen. It was obvious that projects were not achieving Commercial Operation Date (COD) and there were too many obstacles on the path of implementation. At a time when it appeared that a number of projects would fail because of the logjam, the Government took the bold step to set up the Cabinet Committee on Investment and the Project Monitoring Group. As a result of the swift decisions taken by the Group, the way was cleared for completing 296 projects with an estimated project cost of Rs.6,60,000 crore by the end of January 2014.

Exports had recovered sharply and the recovery must be seen in the context of growth of global trade declining from 6.1 per cent in 2011 to 2.7 per cent in 2013. India's merchandise exports reached a level of USD 300.4 billion in 2012-13 registering a negative growth of 1.8 per cent over the previous year. Though 2013-14 began on a pessimistic note, expressing his happiness, the Finance Minister informed that the year would end with estimated merchandise exports of USD 326 billion, indicating a growth rate of 6.3 per cent. However, imports were down and this did not augur well for either manufacturing or domestic trade.

Expressing his concern at the deceleration in investment in manufacturing sector in the Indian economy, the Finance minister said that the National Manufacturing Policy has set the goal of increasing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 per cent and to create 100 million jobs over a decade. Eight National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZ) had been announced along the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and nine projects had been approved by the DMIC Trust. Five NIMZs outside DMIC had also been given in-principle approval. Three more corridors connecting Chennai and Bengaluru, Bengaluru and Mumbai and Amritsar and Kolkata were under different stages of preparatory work. Additional capacities were being installed in major

manufacturing industries such as steel, cement, refinery, power and electronics. Several measures had been taken to promote micro, small and medium enterprises including notifying a public procurement policy, establishing technology centres and common facility centres and launching the *Khadi* mark.

The Finance Minister informed that the Government had given a big push to infrastructure and capacity addition in infrastructure industries. In 2012-13 and in the nine months of the current financial year, the Government had added 29,350 megawatts of power capacity, 3,928 kilometres of national highways, 39,144 kilometres of rural roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), 3,343 kilometres of new railway track, and 217.5 million tonnes of capacity per annum in India's ports. Besides, 19 oil and gas blocks were given out for exploration and 7 new airports were under construction. The Government had also facilitated Infrastructure Debt Funds to provide take-out finance for infrastructure projects and ease the pressure on the banking system.

Risks to capital flows were accentuated due to volatile global conditions and the indication, in May 2013, of a reduction in asset purchases by the US Federal Reserve. The rupee came under pressure. The Government, RBI and SEBI undertook a number of measures to facilitate capital inflows and stabilise the foreign exchange market. Among emerging economy currencies, the rupee was affected least when the actual reduction took place in December 2013 and January 2014.

The Finance Minister recalled that with the slowdown beginning in 2011-12, in nine quarters, the GDP growth rate declined from 7.5 per cent in Q1 of 2011-12 to 4.4 per cent in Q1 of 2013-14. However, due to the numerous measures taken by the Government, the growth in Q2 of 2013-14 had been placed at 4.8 per cent and growth for the whole year had been estimated at 4.9 per cent. Inferring, he estimated that the growth in Q3 and Q4 of 2013-14 would be at least 5.2 per cent.

Asserting that the economy was more stable at that time than what it was two years ago, the Finance Minister said the fiscal deficit was declining, the current account deficit had been contained, inflation had moderated, the quarterly growth rate was on the rise, the exchange rate was stable, exports had increased and hundreds of projects had been unblocked.

Listing some of the major achievements and the initiatives that were being taken by the Government in the ongoing financial year that concerns the economy of the country and the welfare of the people, the

Finance Minister said that sugar was fully decontrolled; a gradual correction of diesel prices was started; Railway fares were rationalised for the first time in a decade; applications were invited for issue of new bank licences; Distribution Companies (DISCOMS), mostly sick, were being restructured with generous Central assistance; 12.8 lakh land titles covering 18.80 lakh hectare were distributed under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act; the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act was notified on 1 January 2014, finally putting to rest an oppressive colonial law of 1894; the National Food Security Act was passed assuring foodgrain to 67 per cent of the population; the new Companies Act replaced a law of 1956 vintage; the Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authority (PFRDA) Act was passed placing the New Pension System on a statutory basis and establishing a statutory regulator.

The Centrally Sponsored schemes were restructured into 66 programmes for greater synergy. Funds under these programmes would be released as Central assistance to State plans, thus giving States greater authority and responsibility. As a result, Central assistance to plans of States and Union Territories would rise substantially from Rs.1,36,254 crore in Budget Estimates 2013-14 to Rs.3,38,562 crore in 2014-15. Public sector enterprises would achieve a new record in capital expenditure of Rs.2,57,641 crore in 2013-14. About 50,000 MW of thermal and hydel power capacity was under construction after receiving all clearances and approvals. 78,000 MW of power capacity had been assured coal supply. The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy was liberalized to attract larger investments in telecommunication, pharmaceuticals, civil aviation, power trading exchanges and multi-brand retail. Approval was granted to establish two semi-conductor wafer fab units that would be the bedrock of the electronics hardware industry. The IT modernisation project of the Department of Posts with an outlay of Rs.4,909 crore, would be operational by 2015 in all 155,000 locations. The Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant Unit I achieved criticality and was generating 180 million units of power. The 500 MW prototype fast breeder reactor at Kalpakkam was nearing completion. Seven nuclear power reactors were under construction with the aim of achieving an installed capacity of 10,080 MW by the end of the Twelfth Plan. After exceeding the target and achieving 1,684 MW of grid connected solar power, the National Solar Mission entered the second phase on 1 April 2013. It was proposed to take up four ultra mega solar power projects each with a capacity of over 500 MW in 2014-15. The Ministry of MSME would create the 'India Inclusive Innovation Fund' to promote grassroot

innovations with social returns to support enterprises in the MSME sector. The Minister proposed to make an initial contribution of Rs.100 crore to the corpus of the Fund. In order to promote entrepreneurship among the scheduled castes and to provide concessional finance to them, IFCI would set up a Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes. The Minister proposed to provide an initial capital of Rs.200 crore which could be supplemented every year. The restructured ICDS had been implemented in 400 districts and would be rolled out in the remaining districts from 1 April 2014. The Government had approved the National Agro-Forestry Policy 2014 which had multiple objectives including employment, productivity, conservation and adaptation. A mechanism for marketing minor forest produce had been introduced and the Budget had allocated Rs.444.59 crore to continue the scheme in 2014-15. A new plan scheme with an allocation of Rs.100 crore had been approved to promote community radio stations. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had delivered new technologies to the people: the Japanese Encephalitis (JE) vaccine, a diagnostic test for Thalassaemia and a Magnivisualizer for detection of cervical cancer.

Stating that the North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand deserved special attention, in addition to funds allocated in the ongoing year, the Finance Minister proposed to release a sum of Rs.1,200 crore as Additional Central Assistance to these States before the end of the year.

India joined a handful of countries when it launched the Mars Orbiter Mission. It now had the capability to launch vehicle technology, cryogenics, and navigation, meteorological and communication satellites and was largely self-reliant. Several flight tests, navigational satellites and space missions were planned for 2014-15.

In keeping with the promises that he had made to ensure the dignity and safety of women, the Finance Minister informed that he had put Rs.1,000 crore in the *Nirbhaya* Fund. The Government had by then approved two proposals that would receive support from this Fund. In order to ensure that the Fund would be a permanent fund, he expressed his intentions to declare the grant of Rs.1,000 crore as non-lapsable. And in order to support more proposals, he proposed to contribute to the Fund another sum of Rs.1,000 crore next year.

An ambitious programme to skill millions of young men and women, the National Skill Certification and Monetary Reward Scheme was launched in August 2013 and it had been widely hailed as a success.

Regarding the Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme, the Finance Minister

informed that Money was being transferred to beneficiaries under 27 identified schemes, including the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). A total of 54,20,114 transactions had been put through until 31 January 2014 and Rs.628 crore had been transferred. Another sum of Rs.3,370 crore had been transferred to 2.1 crore LPG beneficiaries. The latter scheme had been put on hold for the time being pending resolution of some difficulties that had been pointed out. He reiterated that the Government remained fully committed to *Aadhaar* under which 57 crore unique numbers had been issued till then and to opening bank accounts for all *Aadhaar* holders in order to promote financial inclusion.

Giving an overview of the Interim Budget (General)—2014-15, the Finance Minister said that in some years, the Government over-provided in the Budget. In those years savings are inevitable. Besides, if there is lower-than-expected-growth there will be lower-than-estimated-revenues as well. 2013-14 had been one such year. He expressed his apprehension that the Government would not be able to spend the budgeted plan expenditure, but non-plan expenditure would exceed the budget by a small amount. He said that in order to sustain the pace of plan expenditure, the Government had decided to keep plan expenditure in 2014-15 at the same level at which it was budgeted in 2013-14. The Government provided Rs.5,55,322 crore for plan expenditure. He proposed to allocate Rs.48,638 crore to the scheduled caste sub-plan and Rs.30,726 crore to the tribal sub-plan. The gender budget had Rs.97,533 crore and the child budget had Rs.81,024 crore.

The Finance Minister informed the House that in the Railway Budget presented a few days ago, the Budgetary support to Railways had been increased from Rs.26,000 crore in Budget Estimates 2013-14 to Rs.29,000 crore in 2014-15. He said that the Railways need to mobilise huge resources through market borrowing and Private Public Partnership (PPP) schemes. The Government intended to identify new instruments and new mechanisms to raise funds for railway projects.

The Finance Minister expressed confidence that there would be no cause for complaint. However, he assured that if there were any shortcomings, they could be addressed when the regular budget is presented. There is enough flexibility in the expenditure budget to make necessary changes in the allocations within the overall resource envelope.

Elaborating further, he said that the Non-plan expenditure in 2014-15 was estimated at Rs.12,07,892 crore. Of this, the expenditure on subsidies for food, fertilizer and fuel would be Rs.2,46,397 crore. This was slightly more than the revised estimate of Rs.2,45,452 crore

in 2013-14. For fuel subsidy, he had provided Rs.65,000 crore. The allocation for defence had been enhanced by 10 per cent from Rs.2,03,672 crore in Budget Estimates 2013-14 to Rs.2,24,000 crore in 2014-15.

Speaking on the long standing demand of the Defence Services for One Rank One Pension (OROP), the Finance Minister said that it being an emotive issue, had legal implications, and had to be handled with great sensitivity. During the tenure of the UPA Governments, changes in the pension rules applicable to the defence services were notified on three occasions in 2006, 2010 and 2013. As a result, the gap between pre-2006 retirees and post-2006 retirees had been closed in four ranks (subject to some anomalies that were being addressed): *Havildar, Naib Subedar, Subedar and Subedar Major*. There was still a small gap in the ranks of *Sepoy and Naik* and a gap in the ranks of *Major* and above. He announced that Government had accepted the principle of One Rank One Pension for the defence forces. This decision would be implemented prospectively from the financial year 2014-15. The requirement for 2014-15 was estimated at Rs.500 crore. The Minister proposed to transfer the sum of Rs.500 crore to the Defence Pension Account in the ongoing financial year itself.

A modernisation plan at a cost of Rs.11,009 crore had been approved to strengthen the capacity of Central Armed Police Forces and to provide them state-of-the-art equipment and technology. Funds had been provided in the ongoing financial year and for the next year.

The Finance Minister proposed a sum of Rs.11,200 crore for capital infusion in public sector banks. He informed that 5,207 branches had been opened till then, against the target of 8,023 branches and they were near the goal of installing an ATM at every branch. The *Bharatiya Mahila Bank* was inaugurated on 19 November 2013. Rs.6,000 crore was provided to the Rural Housing Fund and Rs.2,000 crore to the Urban Housing Fund. Acknowledging the great service rendered by the nation's banks in reaching Government's policies and programmes to the people, he said that during that year, banks would exceed the target of Rs.7,00,000 crore of agricultural credit. As an encouraging gesture, he therefore had set a target of Rs.8,00,000 crore for the year 2014-15. Recalling the interest subvention scheme introduced in 2006-07, he said that there was a subvention of 2 per cent and an incentive of 3 per cent for prompt payment, thus reducing the effective rate of interest on farm loans to 4 per cent. He informed that till then Rs.23,924 crore had been released under the scheme proposed to continue the scheme in 2014-15.

Recalling the Central Scheme for Interest Subsidy (CSIS) in respect of education loans disbursed after 1 April 2009 in the Budget of 2009-10 under which Government took over the burden of interest for the duration of the period of study and a little beyond, the Finance Minister said that it brought great cheer to student-borrowers and their families. However, to provide relief to students who had borrowed before 31 March 2009, the Finance Minister proposed a moratorium period for all education loans taken up to 31 March 2009 and outstanding on 31 December 2013. The Government would take over the liability for outstanding interest as on 31 December 2013 but the borrower would have to pay interest for the period after 1 January 2014. He said that an estimated nearly 9 lakh student borrowers would benefit to the tune of approximately Rs.2,600 crore.

The Life Insurance Corporation had opened 1,252 offices and the four public sector general insurance companies had opened 1,849 offices in towns with a population of 10,000 or more to serve peri-urban and rural areas. The Minister informed that in the year they were moving steadily to achieve the goals set for them.

The Government envisaged a number of steps to deepen the Indian financial markets which include comprehensively revamping the American Depository Receipt (ADR)/Global Depository Receipt (GDR) scheme and enlarge the scope of Depository Receipts; liberalising the rupee-denominated corporate bond market; deepening and strengthening the currency derivatives market to enable Indian companies to fully hedge against foreign currency risks; creating one record for all financial assets of every individual; and enabling smoother clearing and settlement for international investors looking to invest in Indian bonds.

Recalling the payment crisis in the National Spot Exchange Limited (NSEL), the Finance Minister informed that swift action was taken by the Ministry of Finance to sequester NSEL and to ensure there was no spill over of the crisis to the other regulated segments of the financial market. He informed that the Government proposes to amend the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act to strengthen the regulatory framework of the commodity derivatives market.

Pursuant to the announcement in the Budget speech of 2011-12, the Government was ready with the Public Debt Management Agency Bill. It was proposed to establish a non-statutory PDMA that could begin working in 2014-15.

Outlining a vision for the future, the Finance Minister said that in terms of the size of its GDP, India's economy is the 11<sup>th</sup> largest in the

world. As per estimates in the next three decades, India's nominal GDP would take the country to the third rank after the US and China. Just as the fortunes of the developed countries affect the emerging economies today, the fortunes of China and India would, in the future, have a significant impact on the rest of the world. The Finance Minister said that we therefore owe a responsibility not only to ourselves but to the whole world to keep our economy in robust health.

Enlisting some of the tasks that must be undertaken by the Government of the day so as to meet the goals set ahead for ourselves, the Finance Minister said that we must achieve the target of fiscal deficit of 3 per cent of GDP by 2016-17 and remain below that level always. Since we would run a Current Account Deficit every year for some more years, it could be financed only by foreign investment, whether it is FDI or FII or ECB or any other kind of foreign inflow. Hence, there was no room for any aversion to foreign investment. In a developing economy we must accept that when our aim is high growth there will be a moderate level of inflation. RBI must strike a balance between price stability and growth while formulating monetary policy. The recommendations of the Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission that require no change in legislation must be implemented immediately and for the other recommendations, we must draw a timetable for passing legislation. We must rebuild our infrastructure and add a huge quantity of new infrastructure. We must focus on manufacturing and especially on manufacturing for export. The Minister proposed that all taxes, Central and State that go into an exported product should be waived or rebated. There should be a minimum tariff protection so that there is an incentive to manufacture goods in India rather than import them into India. Given the limited resources and the many claims on the resources, we must choose the subsidies that are absolutely necessary and give them only to the absolutely deserving. Our cities will become ungovernable, and perhaps unliveable, if we do not address the decay in our cities. Cities have wealth, cities also create wealth. That wealth should be tapped for resources to rebuild the cities with a new model of governance. Skill development must rank alongside secondary education, university education, total sanitation and universal health care should be the priorities of the Government. States have the fiscal space to bear a reasonable proportion of the financial costs of implementing flagship programmes and must willingly do so, so that the Central Government can allocate more resources for subjects such as defence, railways, national highways and telecommunications that are its exclusive responsibility.

The Finance Minister expressed his disappointment at the inability to introduce Goods Supplies Tax (GST). He said that the Government

had got ready a Direct Taxes Code that will serve us for at least the next twenty years and informed that House that the Government intends to place it on the website for a public discussion.

Informing the House on a new approach to funding scientific research, the Finance Minister informed that the Government proposed to set up a Research Funding Organisation that would fund research projects selected through a competitive process. Contributions to that organisation would be eligible for tax benefits. This would require legislative changes which can be introduced at the time of the regular Budget.

Regarding the illegal off-shore accounts held by Indians, the Finance Minister informed that investigations into such accounts were launched in 2011. The Government had succeeded in obtaining information in 67 cases and action was underway to determine the tax liability as well as impose penalty. Prosecutions for wilful tax evasion had been launched in 17 other cases. More enquiries had been initiated into accounts reportedly held by Indian entities in no tax or low tax jurisdictions.

Regarding tax laws, the Finance Minister said that in keeping with the conventions, he did not want to propose to make any announcements regarding changes to it. However, the ongoing economic situation demanded some interventions that could not wait for the regular Budget. Proposing some changes in indirect tax rates, the Minister said that to stimulate growth in the capital goods and consumer non-durables, the Minister proposed to reduce the excise duty from 12 per cent to 10 per cent on all goods falling under chapter 84 and chapter 85 of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act for the period up to 30 June 2014. He said that the rates could be reviewed at the time of the regular Budget. To give relief to the automobile industry which was registering unprecedented negative growth, he proposed to reduce the excise duty for the period up to 30 June 2014: for Small cars, motor cycles, scooters and commercial vehicles from 12 per cent to 8 per cent; SUVs from 30 per cent to 24 per cent; large and mid-segment cars from 27/24 per cent to 24/20 per cent. Accordingly, he proposed to make appropriate reductions in the excise duty on chassis and trailers. He said that the rates could be reviewed at the time of the regular Budget. To encourage domestic production of mobile handsets (which had declined) and reduce the dependence on imports (which increased), he proposed to restructure the excise duties for all categories of mobile handsets. The rates would be 6 per cent with Central Value Added Tax (CENVAT) credit or 1 per cent without CENVAT credit. To encourage domestic production of soaps and oleo chemicals, he proposed to

rationalise the customs duty structure on non-edible grade industrial oils and its fractions, fatty acids and fatty alcohols at 7.5 per cent. To encourage domestic production of specified road construction machinery, he proposed to withdraw the exemption from Counter Vailing Duty (CVD) on similar imported machinery. To encourage indigenous production of security paper for printing currency notes, he proposed to provide a concessional customs duty of 5 per cent on capital goods imported by the Bank Note Paper Mill India Private Limited. The Finance Minister also proposed to give relief from service tax in two cases, viz. to exempt loading, unloading, packing, storage and warehousing of rice from service tax; and to exempt the services provided by cord blood banks as these are also healthcare services. He said that notifications in respect of the above changes would be issued the same day.

Presenting the Budget Estimates for the year 2014-15, the Finance Minister said that the ongoing financial year would end on a satisfactory note with the fiscal deficit at 4.6 per cent and the revenue deficit at 3.3 per cent. He estimated the Fiscal deficit at 4.1 per cent, which would be below the target set by the new fiscal consolidation path; and the Revenue deficit at 3.0 per cent. He stated estimates of plan expenditure as Rs.5,55,322 crore and Non-plan expenditure as Rs.12,07,892 crore. He then commended the Interim Budget to the House.

The Finance Bill, 2014.

*The Bill was introduced.*

The Combined discussion on the Interim Budget (General), 2014-15, Demands for Grants on Account (General), 2014-15 and Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 2013-14, took place in the House on 19 February 2014.

Dr. Tarun Mandal (Independent)<sup>¶\*</sup> stated in his speech that this Interim Budget was deplorable and drafted to woo the voters in favour of the Congress Party in the forthcoming General Elections. It was a vote catching Budget without any attention to the pain and penury of common people of India.

Shri S.S. Ramasubbu (INC)<sup>¶</sup> stated in his written speech that

<sup>¶</sup> Written Speech laid on the Table of the House.

\* Other Members who laid their written speeches on the Table of the House were: Sarvashri R. Thamarai Selvan, Virender Kashyap, C. Sivasami, Virendra Kumar, Sudip Bandhopadhyay, S. Semmalai, M. Thambi Durai, Rajendra Agrawal, E.G. Sugavanam, C. Rajendran, P.C. Chacko, P. Karunakaran, K.C. Singh Baba, Dr. Mirza Mahboob Beg, Dr. Ratna De, Dr. (Prof.) Prasanna Kumar Patasani, Prof. Saugata Roy, Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan, Smt. Jayshreeben Patel and Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh.

Finance Minister had announced various concessions and steps to bring the Indian economy in a consolidated way. The exports of small scale Industries were suffering due to various bottle-necks. It was very difficult for them to repay the loan. It was suggested that in order to protect the Small Scale Industries, the bank should be advised to take lenient action against those industries which were below 1 crores of rupees investment. It was stated that it would be helpful for the farmers if the total loan is written off. He welcomed the step of the interest concession for the education loan.

Calling the Interim Budget 2014 as politically motivated, Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey (BJP)<sup>¶</sup> stated in his speech that the relief had not been provided in the General Budget in respect of income tax whereas it was necessary. The Government had not increased tax slab as per the expectation. No new scheme or package had been announced for the majority of people residing in rural areas.

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal (BJP)<sup>¶</sup> stated in his speech that there was a need to emphasize agricultural development in the Interim General Budget. Chain of food processing industries and storage facilities should be set up. Funds should be provided for interconnecting the rivers projects so that the country may be made free from drought and famine and growth rate of the country may increase by more than 10 per cent.

Smt. Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi (INC)<sup>¶</sup> calling this as a balanced Budget stated that the United Progressive Alliance government (UPA)-II had surpassed the performance of UPA-I Government by implementing various schemes and programmes aimed at the poor and needy. There were several reasons for somewhat slow economic growth and one of the reasons was bad weather.

In his speech, Shri Badruddin Ajmal (AIUDF)<sup>¶</sup> congratulated the Finance Minister for presenting the nation a well drafted budget. Regarding the Funds assigned to 9 States including 7 North-Eastern States in the Budget, it was stated that a sum of only Rs.1,200 crore had been allocated which was not at all sufficient. Flood and erosion had not been declared as national calamity despite demand from all parties for several years.

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab (BJD)<sup>¶</sup> stated that according to the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)'s latest estimates both private final consumption and gross fixed capital formation were stagnant. Indian

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<sup>¶</sup> Written Speech laid on the Table of the House.

investors were investing abroad and foreign investors had been scared away. It was stated that by ferociously cutting Plan Expenditure by as much as Rs.79,790 crore the Government had further weakened the prospects for investment led recovery.

Shri S. Semmalai (AIADMK)<sup>¶</sup> stated in his speech that the Interim Budget was eyeing on the middle class voters. The common men had been left in the lurch with no relief to them. No relief to salary class people by way of income tax relief had been provided in the Budget.

Supporting the Interim Budget, Shri E.G. Sugavanam (DMK)<sup>¶</sup> stated in his speech that the expansion of GDP growth rate, reduction in fiscal deficit, increase in agriculture exports, opening of large number of PSU banks and ATMs in various parts of the country, reduction of duties on automobiles and household items were welcome steps. However, no relief was extended to the salaried class of people by way of hike in income tax slab.

*All the Demands Grants on Account (General) were voted in full.*

*All the Supplementary Demands for grants (General) were voted in full.*

*The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014 was passed.*

*Statement by Minister regarding constitution of a Task Force to address the issues regarding scheduling of communities as Scheduled Tribes and related matters:* On 12 February 2014, making a Statement, the Minister of Tribal Affairs and Minister of Panchayati Raj, Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo said that over the years there had been a large number of proposals for scheduling of communities as Scheduled Tribes. Informing on the matter, he said that the Government of India on 15 September 1999 and through a further amendment on 25 June 2002 had laid down the modalities for determining the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modification in the orders specifying lists of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). According to these modalities, only those proposals, which are recommended and justified by the concerned State Government and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), are to be considered for amendment of legislation.

The proposals had been processed in this Ministry according to the

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<sup>¶</sup> Written Speech laid on the Table of the House.

approved modalities. However, a final conclusion could not be reached on many of the proposals on account of complex factors such as spelling differences, phonetic variations, migrant issues, ethnographic/justification issues.

The Minister informed that a Task Force had been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Tribal Affairs to address the issues regarding scheduling of communities and make a report on its findings. The Task Force would examine the various observations of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), the RGI and claims of State Governments in respect of proposals for inclusion of communities in the STs list(s) and with regard to the existing criteria/system/procedure of inclusion/exclusion of communities; and suggest measures, if needed, for improving and streamlining the system and procedures.

## **B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS**

*Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill, 2014:* On 18 February 2014, moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde said that the movement for a separate State of Telangana had a long and chequered history. He recalled that this region within the existing State of Andhra Pradesh had a distinct political and cultural identity. There had been movements for a separate State in both the Telangana region as well as in the rest of Andhra which reached a peak in the last 1960s and early 1970s. These were resolved for the time being through discussions and agreements. In the last few years, however, there had been a resurgence of social, economic and political aspirations of the people of this region. The Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill, 2014 was seeking to meet the democratic aspirations of the people of Telangana region by reorganizing the existing State of Andhra Pradesh into two separate States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The Minister reassured the House that the Government had tried its best to accommodate the concerns of all the stakeholders and mitigate the impact of the bifurcation of the State as much as possible. He informed that the Government had invited and received suggestions from the entire cross-section of the Andhra Pradesh society and that every suggestion had been evaluated and dealt with appropriately when the Bill was being drafted. The draft Bill prepared was referred by the Hon'ble President of India to the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature for giving their views by 23 January 2014. At the request of the State Government, an extension of seven days was given and 30 January 2014 was fixed as the deadline. After receiving the views of the State Legislature, the Government also received numerous suggestions from various quarters. These suggestions had

been considered and examined by the Government. Amendments formulated on the basis of these suggestions were also being brought before the House for consideration. The Bill considered all aspects of Governance for both the successor States and necessary supplemental and incidental provisions relating to representation in Parliament and in the State Legislature, distribution of revenue, apportionment of assets and liabilities, management and development of water resources, power and natural resources, ensuring peace and harmony, address the development needs of backward regions and other matters. The proposals in the Bill had been finalized in consultation with various concerned Ministries.

Initiating the discussion on the Bill, Smt. Sushma Swaraj (BJP) said that on behalf of her party, she supported the Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Bill, 2014. She said that the BJP would support it and would also ensure that the Bill was passed. Complaining against the Congress leadership, she said that the Congress party had promised to create Telangana in the year 2004 and now the year 2014 had arrived. The Party had procrastinated on this issue for long and ultimately had brought it to this passé without persuading their own people on this issue. It could not persuade its own MPs, their own Ministers and even their own Chief Minister. She said this was unprecedented for this House. She informed that the party workers of BJP belonging to Seemandhra region also supported creation of Telangana with Hyderabad falling in this region. Hyderabad had got a surplus of 15 thousand crore rupees and it would make good the loss of Telangana but she questioned as to who would make good the loss for coastal Andhra and Rayalseema. Second issue that she mentioned pertained to educational institutions. Hyderabad had got 148 institutions and the city of Hyderabad was to remain a joint capital for both the States for a period of ten years. Then, the Government should give in principle approval of the Planning Commission along with the token allocation in the Interim Budget by providing a budget head for the institutions to be set up in the Seemandhra region. Mentioning about a legal lacuana in the Bill, she said that the Bill, in violation of constitutional provisions, was giving certain powers to the Governor which could only be given after making necessary amendments to the Constitution.

Shri S. Jaipal Reddy (INC) said that it was a demand that had been raised recurrently for the last 60 years. In his opinion, no demand for a separate State in the history of the country has had such long duration and a tense feeling. He congratulated the Communist Party of India which originally stood for the integrated State but then it was

supporting the Telangana demand. He assured on behalf of people of Telangana that the Telangana region would not in a separate Telangana State, discriminate against any person of Seemandhra region.

Prof. Saugata Roy (AITC)<sup>§\*</sup> stated in his speech that their party was against the Bill and division of Andhra Pradesh. The creation of Telangana would destroy the basis of formation of State of Andhra Pradesh on linguistic basis. This would create a total breakdown of law and order. He said that the new State of Telangana should be adequately compensated with regard to new Capital and irrigation projects.

Supporting the Bill, Shri Madhu Goud Yaskhi (INC)<sup>§</sup> stated through his speech that for the people of Telangana, a separate state of their own is a precious idea and a cherished goal. The concerns of the people of Telangana were not merely economic or for development but of self-respect and of a sense of injustice and out of desire for self rule. He stated that fiscal imbalances between both the regions, fears of the Telangana educated class losing employment opportunities and the general uncertainty of the Telangana people who had lived under invasion/liberation of Nizam's State by the Union and consequent military rule for four years—all contributed to a general unease. Under the guise of linguistic basis, Andhra State had prospered but the Telangana region had been exploited over the last six decades. The people of Telangana had been discriminated against for long. Water from the Nagarjuna Sagar dam which is located in Telangana, was sent to other parts of the State for irrigation and industrial uses, while Telangana's farmers were starved of water. The region's people also lacked access to adequate health, education and employment. As a result of decades of negligence, the region had clearly fallen behind schedule.

Shri Gurudas Dasgupta (CPI)<sup>§</sup> in his speech supported the Bill on the formation of Telangana. He stated that however, the concern of the people of Seemandhra must be addressed. The water flow of Krishna and Godavari should be managed in such a way that the Seemandhra people are not discriminated.

Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar (INC)<sup>§</sup> in his speech opined that the formation of Telangana was not a division of State but simple demerger from earlier merger. It was stated that exploitation of Telangana region

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<sup>§</sup> Written speech laid on the Table of the House.

\* Others members who laid their written speeches on the Table of the House were: Sarvashri S.K. Bwiswmuthiary, Shailendra Kumar, Dara Singh Chauhan, Sudip Bandyopadhyay, P.L. Punia, Ponnam Prabhakar, Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Arjun Meghwal, Dr. Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan and Dr. Vivekanand.

in regard to education employment and professional opportunities was a fact known to all. Supporting this fact, he stated the Chief Minister from this region served only for eight year out of the six decades since formation of Andhra Pradesh. Even though Telangana region is endowed with abundant natural resources essential for the development of Power Sector, like coal and water, most of these resources had been diverted for the development of other regions of Andhra Pradesh. It constitutes 68.5 per cent of catchments area of Krishna river. In his speech, he congratulated the Government for having addressed and considered a six decades problem with a human face by introducing Telangana formation in a highly democratic manner.

Supporting the Bill, Smt. Panabaka Lakshmi (INC)<sup>§</sup> stated in her speech that in view of the sentiments and the feelings of the people of Seemandhra region, there was need to develop the residuary state of Andhra Pradesh equivalent to the development of Hyderabad region. It was suggested that establishment of capital centered between Vijayawada and Guntur regions for residuary state of Andhra Pradesh (Seemandhra Region) should be considered. Besides, she suggested for establishment of in the new state, manufacturing industry/Unit, etc. in each district of residuary state of Andhra Pradesh and ensuring improved medical education and health care for the people. It was suggested that 85 per cent of the jobs should be reserved for local candidates of Seemandhra in upcoming projects like IT and other industries to drive away the fear of not getting jobs on bifurcation. As part of promotion of industrialization of the region for the economic growth and development, it was suggested that a tax holiday should be declared as it was done during the formation of the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand.

Smt. Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi (INC)<sup>§</sup> referring to the findings of the Justice Sri Krishna Committee stated in her speech that this Committee had, through unimpeachable empirical data collected from Government documents, established beyond all possible doubt that the Telangana region had indeed accounted for a lion's share of the incremental growth and development (in all the three segments of economy *viz.* agriculture, industry and services sectors) that had taken place in Andhra Pradesh post its formation in November 1956. She stated that a lasting solution cannot be found to this issue unless the concerns of all the three regions *viz.* Andhra, Telangana and Rayalseema region are addressed properly. For this, the Central Government needs to address three major issues *viz.* water sharing, revenue sharing and Hyderabad City. In case

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<sup>§</sup> Written speech laid on the table of the House.

of Andhra Pradesh, 90 per cent of the investments had come up in and around Hyderabad City, unlike in other States, where it was evenly spread out among all the regions. The Central Government has to take the responsibility to promote institutions like IITs, IIMs, National Schools of Law, Central University and other Institutions of Higher Learning in Andhra and Rayalseema regions separately. They also have to create infrastructure like new international airports, software parks and other industrial townships and also ensure that their *Navaratna* units would undertake their future expansions in Seemandhra regions till the deficit is met. Water becomes very crucial. They have to create a legal framework which assures Andhra and Rayalseema regions of their continuing to get the same level of water for their irrigation projects as what they were getting over the last 57 years. The Central Government has to make special allocations to Andhra and Rayalseema regions from the Central revenues at least for a period of 10 years *i.e.* till they start getting revenues in proportion of their population in comparison to Telangana region with Hyderabad included therein.

The Bill as amended was passed.

### **C. QUESTION HOUR**

During the Fifteenth Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha, the actual number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions tabled by the Members was 26,293 (SQ 15283 + USQ 11,010). After splitting a few Questions where two or more ministries were involved, the number of notices of starred and Unstarred Questions increased to 26,726 (SQ 15,564 + USQ 11,162). 9 Short Notice Questions were also received. The maximum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot was 891 and 623 respectively for 18 December, 2013. The minimum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot was 208 and 217 respectively for 5 February 2014. The maximum number of Members whose names were included in the ballot process was 255 for 13 December 2013 and the minimum number of Members included in the ballot was 73 for 5 February 2014.

A total of 315 Members had asked Questions (both Starred and Unstarred) during the Session. The maximum number of Questions, *i.e.* 95 was admitted/clubbed in the name of Shri Anandrao Adsul, MP.

A total of 17 Starred Questions were orally replied during the Session. The average number of Starred Questions answered orally during each sitting of the House was 0.80. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was 2 on 7 and 21 February 2014.

The average number of Unstarred Questions appeared in the List came to 223 per day during the entire Session.

5,081 Statements were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to starred and Unstarred Questions during the Session. 80 copies each in Hindi and English versions of the replies of starred questions were sent half-an-hour before the commencement of the Question Hour to the Parliamentary Notice Office per day for the use of Members.

In all, 9 Short Notice Questions were received during the Session and all were disallowed.

3 notices of Half-an-Hour discussion were received during the Session. One notice was lapsed and the two notices were disallowed.

A total of 3 correcting Statements were made by the Ministers correcting the replies given by them to Questions in Lok Sabha in the recent past.

On 5, 6, 13, 17, 18 December, 2013 and 5, 6, 11 February, 2014, Questions could not be taken up during the Question Hour due to interruptions in the House. Hence, the replies to all the Starred Questions listed for these days were treated as Unstarred and their answers together with the answers to Unstarred Questions were printed in the official report for the day.

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

During the Session, obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Sheesh Ram Ola, a sitting member of Lok Sabha and the Cabinet Minister of Labour and Employment; Shri Murarilal Singh, a sitting member of Lok Sabha; Shri Mohan Singh; a sitting Member of Rajya Sabha and former member of Lok Sabha; Sarvashri R.P. Sarangi, Ram Naresh Kushwaha, Mohan Dharia, H.P. Singh, Monoranjan Sur, M.M. Hashim, P.K. Ghosh, Deepak Kumar, Pius Tirkey, Sita Ram Singh, Dheem Singh, Chhitubhai Gamit, C.C. Gohain, Dr. Nitish Sengupta, Smt. Gurbinder Kaur Brar and Smt. Parvathi Krishnan, all former members of Lok Sabha; and Dr. Nelson Mandela, former President of South Africa.

## RAJYA SABHA

### TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH SESSION\*

The Two Hundred and Thirteenth Session of Rajya Sabha was held in two parts. The first part of the Session commenced on 5 December 2013 and was adjourned on 18 December 2013. The second part of the Session commenced on 5 February 2014 and was adjourned *sine die* on 21 February 2014. The Rajya Sabha was prorogued by the President on 27 February 2014. In all, the House sat for 22 days during the session.

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

#### A. STATEMENTS / DISCUSSIONS

*Interim Budget (Railways) 2014-15*<sup>1</sup>: Presenting the Interim Budget (Railways) 2014-2015 in the House on 18 February 2014, the Minister of Railways, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge laid his statement on the Table of the House. He explained to the House that the 'Vote on Account' Demand for Grants 2014-15 covered the expenditure for the first four months amounting to ₹ 1,05,851 crore.

He mentioned that the problem of negative balance in the budgets of 2010-11 and 2011-12 were a result of the implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission and fall in earnings due to the slowing down of the economy. He stated that an amount of Rs.3,000 crore was availed from the Central Government to tide over the temporary deficit which has since been repaid. He assured the House that the Budget estimates for 2014-15 were realistic and achievable; the growth in the earnings were projected at 14.4 per cent and ₹ 13,589 crore has been kept as Ordinary Working Expenses to meet the requirement for fuel, additional staff recruitments and better maintenance of coaches and stations. He informed the House that by maintaining a strict control over expenditure and confining the spending on key maintenance areas in the budget, the Railways has been able to provide a healthy increase of 43 per cent in the internal resource component of the plan over Revised Estimates. Addressing the concern expressed by the Members about the deterioration of the Operating Ratio, he stated

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\* Contributed by the General Research Unit, LARRDIS, Rajya Sabha Secretariat.  
1. The Interim Budget (Railways) 2014-15 was laid on the Table of the House on 12 February 2014.

that though the ratio had decreased from 2008-09 to 2011-12 and the projection of 90.8 per cent in the current year was realistic and credible. He further mentioned that improved Operating Ratio would translate into enhanced resources for safety, modernisation and passenger amenities. Since the concept of premium trains was well received by the passengers, he stated that the proposal to implement another 17 such *Jai Hind* Express Premium trains would provide facility of confirmed travel to those who have to travel at short notice and are willing to pay more. Keeping in view the commissioning of new lines/gauge conversions and consequent requirements of the railways, he announced the creation of three more Railway Divisions *viz.* Silchar, Gulbarga and Jammu.

The Interim Budget (Railways) 2014-15 was then passed without discussion on 18 February 2014.

*Interim Budget (General) 2014-15*<sup>2</sup>: On 21 February 2014, the motion for consideration of the Interim Budget (General) 2014-15, the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014, the Appropriation Bill, 2014 and the Finance Bill, 2014 was moved by Shri Namo Narain Meena, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.

Participating in the discussion<sup>3</sup>, Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia of the Indian National Congress congratulated the Finance Minister and the UPA Government for presenting a good Budget. He mentioned that in spite of the global economy being in mess and when the developed countries such as USA, Japan and China were experiencing negative growth, the Finance Minister had been able to manage the economic situation and present a Budget without imposing any tax on the common man. He also stated the achievements of the UPA Government *viz.* the Disinvestment Department had been abolished, the agriculture credit limit has been increased to ₹ 7,50,000 crore and ₹ 25,000 crore has been allotted for infrastructure development of the Railways. He commended the Government for announcing the One-Rank-One-Pension scheme and also for keeping revenue deficit at 4.6 per cent. He further lauded the Government for allocating more funds to the social sectors and enacting laws such as Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, Lokpal Bill etc. He also gave some suggestions to the Government to increase the

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2. The Interim Budget (General) 2014-15 was laid on the Table of the House on 17 February 2014.

3. Others who took part in the discussion were Sarvashri Piyush Goyal, Narendra Kumar Kashyap, P. Rajeeve, Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, Baishnab Parida, D. Raja, Ranbir Singh Parjapati, Chaudhary Munavver Saleem, Ram Vilas Paswan, Dr. K.P. Ramalingam and Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley.

old age pension to ₹ 1,000, merger of the Dearness Allowance with basic pay, uniform Dearness Allowance to be followed for all sectors *i.e.* for even the minimum wages workers and social security and health care for every person in the country.

Shri N.K. Singh of the Janata Dal (United) pointed out that there was ₹ 90,000 crore cut in capital expenditure, infrastructure funding and social sector spending. He mentioned that the Finance Minister had taken credit for the GDP growth of 13.6 per cent, but his view was that the GDP assumptions and the inflation assumptions were not valid and therefore the assumptions with regard to tax buoyancy was also invalid. He stated that the Finance Minister had shifted the burden of managing the macro-economic stability and reviving growth sentiment to the successor Government. He concluded his speech by stating that the Finance Minister has not kept up his promises especially the follow-up action to the recommendations of the Raghuram Rajan Committee report.

Dr. Bharatkumar Raut of Shiv Sena mentioned that though the Government claimed economic growth, there is poverty in urban areas too and the Government had not in fact addressed the problems of the urban poor since the last three Budgets. He further pointed out that though the Government has provided free education, yet suitable infrastructure was not in place to implement it.

Shri Namo Narain Meena, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, while replying to the points raised by the Members stated that the Government had strictly adhered to the path of fiscal consolidation. He elaborated that the primary objective of the Government has always been to address the concern of fiscal deficit and current account deficit which has been contained at 4.6 per cent of GDP and \$ 45 billion, respectively. He thanked the farmers for the foodgrain production which was 255.63 million tonnes in 2012-13 and was estimated to be 263 million tonnes in the current year. In order to catalyse growth the Government had set up a Cabinet Committee on Investment which cleared 296 projects amounting to ₹ 66,000 crore. With regard to inflation, he stated that due to the joint efforts of the Government and the RBI inflation has been reined in; the Whole-Price Index (WPI) inflation stood at 5.05 per cent and core inflation stood at 3 per cent. He pointed out that sufficient budget for the holistic growth of SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities and women has been provided. He mentioned that the Plan expenditure estimates for 2014-15 amounted to ₹ 5,55,322 crore and the Non-Plan has been estimated to ₹ 12,07,892 crore. Regarding tax rates he stated that there were not many changes and all

the above measures would be implemented within a fiscal deficit of 4.1 per cent. He assured the House that the figures with respect to Revised Estimates for 2014-15 were robust.

The motion for the consideration of Interim Budget (General) 2014-15, the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014, the Appropriation Bill, 2014 and the Finance Bill, 2014 were adopted and the Bills were returned to the Lok Sabha.

*Statement regarding Ninth Ministerial Conference of WTO at Bali in Indonesia:* On 17 December 2013, Shri Anand Sharma making a statement in the House stated that he had attended the 9<sup>th</sup> WTO Ministerial Conference at Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 7 December 2013. He informed the House that the 2001 conference at Doha had mandated a comprehensive development agenda for multilateral trade negotiations, and Bali meet had been the first occasion where members were able to reach an agreement. He stated that in 2012 there was an agreement on Trade Facilitation in a few areas of convergence such as agriculture etc. In the limited sectoral agenda set in Bali, India brought the issue of procurement of foodgrains from subsistence farmers for public stockholding for food security on the negotiating table. He explained that though the existing Agreement on Agriculture did not bar stockholding programmes for food security, it was deemed as a support to the farmers if the foodgrains were acquired for such programmes at administered prices, which as per the negotiations of Uruguay Round was limited to 10 per cent. India as a part of G-33 coalition proposed an amendment to change the rules for calculating the support (prices) which was based on a reference price of 1986-88 without taking into account inflation indices. India's consistent position in the WTO has been that matters pertaining to livelihood, food security and rural development were vital and special and differential treatment must be given for developing countries. Speaking about the difficulties faced during negotiations the Minister stated that there was a concerted bid to isolate India; but India's principled position resonated with several developing countries. India was then successful a few hours before the conference was scheduled to end wherein an interim mechanism for adoption by the 11<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference of the WTO was framed which protected Members against any challenge in the WTO under the Agreement on Agriculture in respect of public stockholding programmes for food security. The Minister translated the implications of this proposal by stating that India now had the flexibility to provide support to the farmers without apprehension of breaching the WTO entitlements. Regarding other achievements in the Conference the Minister mentioned that a Trade

Facilitation Agreement was also reached which aimed at greater transparency and simplification of customs procedures, use of electronic payments and risk management techniques and faster clearances at ports and cargo terminals bringing about enhanced trade competitiveness. He emphasized on the fact the India had given a clear signal to the world that it would not accept un-balanced agreement which would compromise the fundamental issues pertaining to food security, livelihood security and welfare of its subsistence farmers and the poor.

*Statement regarding the procurement of VVIP helicopters:* On 5 February 2014, Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence making a statement in the House stated that a CBI enquiry had been initiated in connection with the procurement of 12 VVIP helicopters from M/s Agusta Westland International Ltd. (AWIL), UK, a subsidiary of Finmeccanica, Italy. He stated that in the preliminary enquiry which the CBI had registered in February 2013 was converted into a regular case against Air Chief Marshal (Retd.) S.P. Tyagi and 18 other persons/ companies. Apprising the House about the proceedings in Italy, he stated that the authorities in Italy had already commenced criminal proceedings from 19 June 2013 at the Court of Busto Arisio, Milan. Based on the documents and other relevant evidences available with Government of India, the contract for the supply of 12 VVIP helicopter has since been cancelled on 1 January 2014 on the grounds of breach of provision of the Pre-integrity Pact and the Agreement with AWIL. Referring to the proceedings in the court he stated that the transcripts of the hearing have been received by the Ministry through the Consul General of India. During the hearing an Italian Prosecutor cross-examined Mr. Guido Haschke from whom an unsigned handwritten paper with headings such as AF, BUR, POL, FAM was recovered. The Minister mentioned that during cross-examination in response to a specific question by the Italian prosecutor as to the meaning of 'FAM', Mr. Haschke replied that 'FAM' meant family and to another question, Mr. Haschke had replied '... due to the family that is to the Tyagi brothers'. There was another unsigned document targeting certain Indian leaders, regarding which the Minister stated that the authenticity of documents was yet to be probed.

*Calling Attention to situation arising out of repeated attacks on Indian fisherman by Sri Lankan Navy:* On 20 February 2014, Dr. V. Maitreyan called the attention of the Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister to the situation arising out of repeated attacks on Indian fisherman by Sri Lankan Navy.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs,

Shrimati Preneet Kaur laid on the Table of the House the response to the Calling Attention notice. She stated that the Government attached highest importance to the safety, security and welfare of the Indian fishermen. She mentioned that the Government immediately took up the matter through the diplomatic channels with the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure that the Sri Lankan Navy acts with restraint and the Indian fishermen were treated in a humane and pragmatic manner. Keeping in mind the humanitarian and livelihood dimensions of the issue, she stated that the Government had reached an understanding through a Joint Statement with the Sri Lankan Government on 26 October 2008 to put in place practical arrangements to deal with *bonafide* Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen crossing the International Maritime Boundary. Following this agreement the incidents of attack and apprehension of the Indian fishermen by the Sri Lankan authorities had come down. She informed the House that at the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the India-Sri Lanka Joint Working Group on Fisheries, from 13 to 14 January 2012, at Colombo, both the sides reiterated the highest priority accorded by their respective Governments to the wellbeing, safety and security of fishermen. Further she added that both the sides had agreed to enhance cooperation that would allow both countries to pursue their fishing activity in a safe, secure, and sustainable manner. The expeditious release of the *bonafide* fishermen was also discussed as a result of which the Indian-Sri Lanka Fishermen's Association level talks when took place in Chennai on 27 January 2014. She mentioned that as per the available information the Government has secured release of 726 Indian fishermen in custody of Sri Lanka in the year 2013-2014. She urged that there was a need for creating greater awareness among our fishermen to resist crossing over into the Sri Lankan water for which the Government was working with the concerned State Governments. She reiterated that to encourage a greater understanding between the fishermen community of both countries, the Government has constantly engaged itself with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Government of Tamil Nadu to consider practical measures to ensure that the fishing communities of the countries can earn their livelihood in a peaceful manner.

## B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011*<sup>4</sup>: On 17 December 2013 Shri Kapil Sibal, the Minister of Law and Justice commended the Lokpal

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4. The Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha on 27 December 2011 was laid on the table of the House on 28 December 2011. The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha on 21 May 2013.

and the Lokayuktas Bill, 2011 to the House for passage. The Minister further stated that this was a historic legislation. Tracing the history of the Bill, he stated that the Bill has been initiated eight times since independence and all of them lapsed with the exception of the one in 1985. He outlined the following as salient features of the Bill as passed by Lok Sabha—establishment of the institution of Lokpal at Centre and Lokayuktas at States; the Lokpal to consist of a Chairperson with a maximum of eight Members with reservation for judicial Members, SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities and women; the Members of Lokpal would be nominated by a Selection Committee which will be aided by a Search Committee; the Prime Minister has been brought under the purview of the legislation; Lokpal will have jurisdiction over all categories of public servants; and Lokpal would have the power of superintendence and direction over any investigating agency. He then brought to the notice of the House the most significant changes recommended by the Select Committee which have been accepted by the Government. The first recommendation accepted makes it mandatory for the State Government for setting up the institution of Lokayukta within a period of 365 days from the date of the commencement of the Act. The Government also accepted the recommendation of the Select Committee that the fifth member of the Selection Committee would be an eminent jurist. The other recommendations accepted by the Government on the basis of the recommendation of the Select Committee are as follows—the category of ‘institutions financed by the Government’ to be retained under the jurisdiction of Lokpal but the category of ‘institutions aided by the Government’ to be excluded; and the Lokpal shall constitute an Inquiry Wing and a Prosecution Wing. He informed the House that the essence of the legislation was that the investigative agencies would be independent; the appointment of the CBI Director would be done through an independent and transparent process; public functionaries had been brought under the purview of Lokpal and the prosecution under the Lokpal will be done through the Director, Prosecution who will be appointed independently.

Replying to the discussion<sup>5</sup> on the Bill, the Minister thanked the Members for unanimously supporting the Bill. Referring to the points

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5. Those who participated in the discussion were Sarvashri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, Shivanand Tiwari, Baishnab Parida, Rajeev Chandrasekhar, M.P. Achuthan, K.N. Balagopal, Y.S. Chowdary, Birendra Prasad Baishya, Anil Desai, Naresh Gujral, Ram Vilas Paswan, Ram Kripal Yadav, Ranbir Singh Parjapati, Amar Singh, Dr. V. Maitreyan, Dr. K.P. Ramalingam, Dr. Yogendra P. Trivedi, Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly, Dr. M.S. Gill, Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar and Dr. Barun Mukherji.

raised by the Hon'ble Leader of Opposition, he stated that even the delinquent officer was given the right to be represented only during prosecution in order to ensure that at the time of raid, seizure and search no such immunity claimed by them. He mentioned that Section 63 of the Bill makes it mandatory for the State Governments to pass a model bill, but the Centre cannot interfere in this process, thus the Bill was consistent with the principle of federalism. In respect of reservations given to the minorities, he stated that it was to ensure that no particular community is dealt with in an unjust manner. He explained to the Members that judges had been included in the Lokpal because legal training was imperative to deal with complex legal and financial issues. He congratulated the collective will of the House for passing this historic legislation. He further added that there had been consensus in the House to include the Prime Minister under the ambit of the Lokpal.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed with amendments.

*The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014*<sup>6</sup>: On 20 February 2014, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde, the Minister for Home Affairs moved for the consideration and passage of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014. Moving the Bill for consideration he stated that the movement for a separate State of Telangana had a long and chequered history with this region having a distinct political and cultural history. The Bill sought to meet the democratic aspirations of the people of the Telangana region by reorganizing the existing State of Andhra Pradesh into two separate State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. He stated the draft Bill was prepared and then referred to the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature by the Hon'ble President for giving their views by 23 January 2014 which was extended by seven days to 30 January 2014 at the request of the State Government. In addition to the views from the State Government numerous suggestions received from various quarters were considered and examined by the Government to frame the Bill. The Bill considered all aspects of governance for both the successor States and necessary supplement and incidental provisions relating to representation in Parliament and State Legislatures, distribution of revenues, apportionment of assets and liabilities, power and natural resources, ensuring peace and harmony and how to address the development needs of the backward regions and other matters. The Bill also contains clauses for the

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6. The Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha was placed on the table of the House on 19 February 2014.

execution of the Polavaram project as national project, further the Central Government shall provide for a special development package for Rayalseema and north coastal districts of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh. He reiterated his statement in Lok Sabha that the financial package would be given to Seemandhra and a Special Cell would be created in the Planning Commission under the Deputy Chairman to address the developmental needs of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh in totality and ensure adequate financing to fulfill them.

Replying to the discussion<sup>7</sup> on the Bill, Shri Kapil Sibal, the Minister of Law and Justice stated that article 3 and 4 of the Constitution of India authorized the Parliament to include supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions to deal with the problems arising out of reorganisation of a State. He further added that in the case of Arunachal Pradesh's creation a separate Constitutional Amendment Bill was passed in order to confer special powers on the Governor. He concluded his intervention by stating that in the course of the creation of the new State, sentiments of both Seemandhra and Telangana people had been respected. Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India in response to certain points raised by the Members during the discussion announced that a Special category Status had been conferred on the successor State of Andhra Pradesh to provide Central assistance. He mentioned that the special development package for backward regions of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh would be similar to the K-B-K (Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi) model in Odisha. He made further announcements such as Centre to ensure smooth execution of the Polavaram project; appointed day for the new state to be notified after the work relating to personnel, finance and distribution of assets were completed; and the resource gap arising in the first year for the successor State of Andhra Pradesh would be compensated by the Regular Union budget 2014-15. He concluded his speech by stating that these additional announcements proved the steadfast commitment of the Government to the people of both Telangana and Seemandhra.

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7. Those who took part in the discussion were Sarvashri Sitaram Yechury, N.K. Singh, C.M. Ramesh, Prakash Javadekar, V. Hanumantha Rao, Sashi Bhusan Behera, Devender Goud T., D. Raja, Biswajit Daimary, Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu, Naresh Gujral, Birendra Prasad Baishya, Y.S. Chowdary, Mohd. Ali Khan, Ram Kripal Yadav, Ram Vilas Paswan, Mohammed Adeeb, Arun Jaitley, Tapan Kumar Sen, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Dr. K. Chiranjeevi, Dr. Janardhan Waghmare, Shrimati Kanimozhi, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani and Km. Mayawati.

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

### **C. QUESTION HOUR**

During the Session, 8,207 notices of Questions (5,449 Starred and 2,758 Unstarred) were received. Out of these 420 Questions were admitted as Starred and 3,106 Questions were admitted as Unstarred. No Starred Questions was orally answered; however the replies were laid on the table of the House. The total number of Questions received in Hindi was 1,023.

*Daily average of Questions:* All the lists of Starred Questions contained 20 Questions each.

The list of Unstarred Questions contained 98 on 5 February 2014, 86 on 6 February 2014 and 132 on 7 February 2014. On the rest of the days, all the lists of Unstarred Questions contained 155 Questions.

*Half-an-Hour Discussion:* Two notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received; however none of them was discussed.

*Short Notice Questions:* Forty-three notices of Short Notice Questions were received; and a total of 2 such notices were admitted and answered.

### **D. OBITUARY REFERENCES**

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing a way of Sarvashri J.P. Goyal, Ram Naresh Kushawaha, Mohan Manikchand Dharia, Dina Nath Mishra, Mulka Govinda Reddy, M.M. Hashim, Manmohan Mathur, P.R. Rajan, Dr. Y. Radhakrishna Murty and Smt. Parvathi Krishnan, all former Members; Sarvashri Mohan Singh, a sitting Member, Sis Ram Ola, Minister of Labour and Employment and sitting Member of Lok Sabha; Mr. Nelson Mandela, former President of South Africa and Shri Manna Dey.

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

## STATE LEGISLATURES

### ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*

The Eleventh Session of the Thirteenth Assam Legislative Assembly commenced on 10 February 2014 and was adjourned *sine die* on 15 February 2014. There were 5 sittings in all.

*Address by the Governor:* The Governor, Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik addressed members of the House on 10 February 2014. The Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address was moved and after debate on the Governor's Address, the motion was adopted and passed by the House on 12 February 2014.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, the Assam Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2014 was introduced, considered and passed by the House.

*Financial business:* The List of Supplementary Demands for Grants and the Supplementary Appropriation for the year 2014-2015 were presented in the House which were considered and passed by the House on 15 February 2014.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of 20 leading personalities.

### GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*\*

The Sixth Goa Legislative Assembly which commenced its Sixth Session on 3 March 2014 was adjourned *sine die* on 7 March 2014. The House was prorogued by the Governor on 12 March 2014. There were 5 sittings in all.

*Address by the Governor:* The Governor, Shri Bharat Vir Wanchoo addressed members of the House on 3 March 2014. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address was moved by Dr. Pramod Sawant and seconded by Shri Ganesh Gaonkar.

The Motion of Thanks along with the 14 amendments to it were discussed from 4 to 6 March 2014. Thereafter, the amendments moved to the Motion of Thanks put to vote of the House were negated and

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\* Material contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat

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

the Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address to the House was adopted after discussion and voting in the House on 6 March 2014.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, the following 6 Bills were introduced, considered and passed by the House: (i) The Goa Appropriation Bill, 2014 [Relating to Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2013-2014 (Second Batch)]; (ii) The Goa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014; (iii) The Goa Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (First Amendment) Bill, 2014; (iv) The Goa (Abolition of Proprietorships, Titles and Grants of Lands) Bill, 2014; (v) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2014; and (vi) The Goa Nursing Council (First Amendment) Bill, 2014.

*Financial business:* On 4 March 2014, the Supplementary Demands for the Grants for the year 2013-2014 (Second Batch) were presented, discussed, voted and passed by the House. The Goa Appropriation Bill, 2014 [Relating to the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2013-2014 (Second Batch)] was introduced, considered and passed by the House.

The Chief Minister, Shri Manohar Parrikar presented the Annual Financial Statement for the year 2014-2015 on 5 March 2014.

The 'Vote on Account' for the year 2014-2015 was presented, discussed, voted and passed and the connected—The Goa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014 was introduced, considered and passed by the House on 6 March 2014.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Mr. Nelson Mandela, former President of South Africa, a legendary Statesman, an anti-apartheid icon, recipient of the prestigious Bharat Ratna and the Nobel Peace Prize; Sarvashri Vasantrao Subrai Joshi, former Mormugao Legislator of the Third Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu; Jaisingrao Rane Sardesai, former Tivin and Pernem Legislator of the Second and Third Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu; Gunlo Palkar and Madhukar Acharya, veteran freedom fighters, who fought tirelessly for the liberation of Goa; Vijay Nadkarni, former Advocate-General of Goa; Smt. Sudha Amonkar, eminent singer and a renowned author; Sarvashri Manna Dey, an eminent multi-lingual singer, the recipient of the prestigious Padma Bhushan, Padma Shri and the Dadasaheb Phalke awards for excellence in music; Farooq Sheikh, a veteran and a versatile actor of the Indian cinema; Pandit Purushottam Walawalkar, the legendary harmonium maestro; Shri Tulshidas Lotlikar, a renowned theatre artist, eminent singer and a social worker; Smt. Prafulla Dahanukar, a globally renowned

Goan artist and the recipient of various prestigious awards; Sarvashri Flaviano Dias, a veteran freedom fighter and noted journalist; Purshottam Honnavakar, an exponent of the Indian Classical music; Father Inacio Almeida, an environmental crusader, promoter of organic farming and herbal medicines; Shri Oscar D'Souza, a well known social worker and former Vice Chairman of Mapusa Municipal Council and Smt. Antonett de Calangute, a well known theatre artist and a veteran actress and the recipient of the Life Time Achievement Award conferred on her by the Kala Academy.

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

The Fifth Session of the Twelfth Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly commenced on 3 February 2014 and was adjourned *sine die* on 21 February 2014. The House was prorogued by the Governor on 22 February 2014. There were 14 sittings in all.

*Address by the Governor:* On 3 February 2014, the Governor of Himachal Pradesh, Smt. Urmila Singh addressed the House. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for her Address was adopted by the House.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, the following 4 Bills were introduced, considered and passed by the House: (i) The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2014; (ii) The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2014; (iii) The Himachal Pradesh Tax on Luxurious (in Hotels and Lodging Houses) Amendment Bill, 2014; and (iv) The Himachal Pradesh Bus Stand Management and Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

*Financial business:* During the Session, the Chief Minister, Shri Virbhadra Singh who also holds the Finance portfolio presented the Supplementary Budget (First and Final Batch) for the year 2013-14 which was considered and passed by the House.

On 11 February 2014, the Chief Minister presented the Budget Estimates for the financial year 2014-15. The General Discussion on the Budget was held for the two days. In all, 8 members participated in the debate which was replied by the Chief Minister on 13 February 2014. Two Appropriation Bills were introduced, considered and passed by the House.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were

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\* Material contributed by the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

made on the passing away of Shri Karam Singh Thakur, former member of the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha.

#### **MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\***

The Seventh Session of the Tenth Manipur Legislative Assembly commenced on 24 February 2014 and was adjourned *sine die* on 3 March 2014. There were 6 sittings in all.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Paoneikhai Suantak and T. Goukhenpao, both former members of the State Legislative Assembly.

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

The Fourth Session of the Twelfth Nagaland Legislative Assembly commenced on 20 March 2014 and was adjourned *sine die* on 24 March 2014. The House was prorogued by the Governor on the same day. There were 4 sittings in all.

*Address by the Governor:* Being the First Session of the year, the Governor, Dr. Ashwani Kumar addressed the members of the House on 20 March 2014. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved by Shri Longrineken and seconded by Shri Namri Nchang. The debate on the Motion of Thanks was initiated by Shri C. Apok Jamir. Thirteen members participated in the discussion. The Chief Minister, Shri Neiphiu Rio made the concluding remarks and the Motion of Thanks was adopted by voice vote.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, the following 5 Bills were introduced, considered and passed by the House. (i) The Nagaland Farmers' Participation in Management of Irrigation Systems Bill, 2013; (ii) The Nagaland State Council of Higher Education Bill, 2014; (iii) The Nagaland Medical Council Bill, 2014; (iv) The Nagaland State Paramedical Council Bill, 2014; and (v) The Nagaland Board of School Education Amendment Bill, 2014.

*Financial business:* During the Session, the Chief Minister, Shri Neiphiu Rio who also holds the Finance portfolio, presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2013-14; and the Statement of Vote on Account for the year 2014-15.

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\* Material contributed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat

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

The discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2013-14 was taken up. The Nagaland Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 2014 was also introduced, considered and passed by the House.

The discussion and voting on the Vote on Account for the year 2014-15 was held. The Demands for Vote on Account Nos. 1, 3 to 9, 11 to 74, 76 to 79, 81 and 82 were put to vote and passed without discussion. The connected Nagaland Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2014 was also introduced, considered and passed by the House.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Hentok Konyak, former Deputy Speaker and member of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly.

#### **UTTARAKHAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\***

The First Session of the year 2014 of the Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly commenced on 13 January 2014 and was adjourned *sine die* on 20 February 2014. There were 12 sittings in all.

*Address by the Governor:* 13 January 2014, the Governor, Dr. Ajiz Qureshi addressed members of the House. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address was moved in the House on 20 January 2014. The discussion on the same was held on 20 and 21 January 2014 and the Motion was adopted by the House without any amendment on 21 January 2014.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, the following 18 Bills were introduced, considered and passed by the House: (i) The Uttarakhand Roadside Control (Amendment) Bill, 2014; (ii) The Uttarakhand Lokayukta Bill, 2014; (iii) The Uttarakhand Right to Service (Amendment) Bill, 2014; (iv) The Uttarakhand Krishi Evam Prodyogik Vishwavidyalaya (Amendment) Bill, 2014; (v) The Uttarakhand Ayurveda University (Amendment) Bill, 2014; (vi) The Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Medical Education University Bill, 2014; (vii) The Uttarakhand Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2014; (viii) The Uttarakhand Minorities Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2014; (ix) The Uttarakhand Ayurved University (Amendment) Bill, 2014; (x) The Uttarakhand Contingency Fund Act (Amendment) Bill, 2014; (xi) The Uttarakhand Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2014; (xii) The Uttarakhand Municipal Corporations

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\* Material contributed by the Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly Secretariat

(Amendment) Bill, 2014; (xiii) The Indian Stamp (Uttarakhand Amendment) (Repeal) Bill, 2014; (xiv) The Indian Stamp (Uttarakhand Amendment) Bill, 2014; (xv) The Uttarakhand Road Infrastructure Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2014; (xvi) The Uttarakhand Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2014; (xvii) The Uttarakhand State Legislature (Amendment) Bill, 2014; and (xviii) The Uttarakhand Appropriation Bill, 2014.

*Financial business:* On 6 February 2014, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister who also holds the Finance portfolio, Dr. (Smt.) Indira Hridayesh presented the Budget for the financial year 2014-2015. The General Discussion on Budget was held on 11, 12 and 13 February 2014. The Demands for Grants were considered and passed on 13, 17, 18 and 19 February 2014. The connected Appropriation Bill was introduced, considered and passed by the House on 19 February 2014.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Prithvi Singh 'Viksit' and Heera Singh Bora, both former members of undivided Uttar Pradesh Legislature.

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## APPENDIX I

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED  
DURING THE FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE  
FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA**

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1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	5.12.2013 to 18.12.2013 (Part I) 5.2.2014 to 21.2.2014 (Part II)	
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD		22
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	19 Hours and 36 minutes	
4. TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/ FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	90 Hours and 17 minutes	
5. HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS		—
6. GOVERNMENT BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		60
(ii) Introduced		14
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha		1
(iv) Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ Recommendation and laid on the Table		4
(v) Discussed		14
(vi) Passed		13
(vii) Withdrawn		Nil
(viii) Negatived		Nil
(ix) Part-discussed		1
(x) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation		9
(xi) Pending at the end of the Session		62
7. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		329
(ii) Introduced		Nil
(iii) Discussed		Nil
(iv) Passed		Nil
(v) Withdrawn		Nil
(vi) Negatived		Nil
(vii) Part-discussed		1*
(viii) Pending at the end of the Session		302**

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\* Remained part-discussed since Thirteenth Session. Business relating to Private Members' Bills has not been taken up after Thirteenth Session.

\*\* Twenty-seven Bills were removed from the register of Pending Bills.

8. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	
(i) Notice received	595
(ii) Admitted	40
(iii) Discussed	Nil
9. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	195
10. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	127
11. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
(i) Notice received	151
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Discussion held	Nil
(iv) Part-discussed	Nil
12. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	Nil
13. STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS (Under Rule 372 and Direction 73A)	83
14. ADJOURNMENT MOTION	
(i) Notice	108
(ii) Brought before the House	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
15. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED BY WAY OF CALLING ATTENTION	Nil
16. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	6
(ii) Admitted	6
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	1
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	Nil
17. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	9
(ii) Admitted	9
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	1*

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\* Remained part-discussed since Thirteenth Session. Business relating to Private Members' Resolutions has not been taken up after Thirteenth Session.

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	5
(ii) Brought before the House	1
(iii) Consent withheld by Speaker	Nil
(iv) Observation made by Speaker	1
20. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	13,357
(Maximum number of visitors passes issued on any single day and the date on which issued)	1,796 issued on 13.12.2014
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION	19,193
22. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	420
(ii) Un-starred	4,283*
(iii) Short Notice Questions	Nil
(iv) Half-an-Hour discussions	Nil
23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES	

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	1	3
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	—	—
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of Women	6	1
iv)	Committee on Estimates	9	10
v)	Committee on Ethics	—	1
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	6	5

\* Including 2 Unstarred Questions deleted from printed list due to the election of a member to Rajya Sabha and 3 Questions deleted from printed list due to suspension of some members from Andhra Pradesh.

vii) Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	2	1
viii) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	5	—
ix) Committee on Petitions	3	2
x) Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	—	2
xi) Committee of Privileges	1	—
xii) Committee on Public Accounts	8	12
xiii) Committee on Public Undertakings	8	8
xiv) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	3	4
xv) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	5	4
xvi) General Purposes Committee	—	GPC does not present Report to the House
xvii) House Committee	1	—
(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee		
(b) Sub-Committee on Amenities		
xviii) Library Committee	1	—
xix) Railway Convention Committee	2	—
xx) Rules Committee	1	1
xxi) Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes	6	—
xxii) Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms and Contemptuous Behavior of Government Office with Members of Lok Sabha	4	2
<b>JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE</b>		
i) Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	—	5
ii) Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	2	—
iii) Joint Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	5	—
<b>DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES</b>		
i) Committee on Agriculture	9	11*
ii) Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	3	5
iii) Committee on Coal & Steel	6	13
iv) Committee on Defence	6	2
v) Committee on Energy	2	6
vi) Committee on External Affairs	5	3
vii) Committee on Finance	5	10
viii) Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	5	2

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\* 3 Reports were presented to the Hon'ble Speaker on 15.3.2014

ix) Committee on Information Technology	4	6
x) Committee on Labour	5	8 <sup>s</sup>
xi) Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas	6	5
xii) Committee on Railways	6	5
xiii) Committee on Rural Development	3	5
xiv) Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment	5	8
xv) Committee on Urban Development	4	4
xvi) Committee on Water Resources	3	3

**CELL ON PARLIAMENTARY FORUM**

Sl. No.	Name of Forum	No. of Meetings held during the period	No. of lectures held
1.	Parliamentary Forum on Artisans & Crafts people	—	—
2.	Parliamentary Forum on Children	—	—
3.	Parliamentary Forum on Water Conservation and Management	—	—
4.	Parliamentary Forum on Water Conservation and Management	—	—
5.	Parliamentary Forum on Youth	—	—
6.	Parliamentary Forum on Disaster Management	1	1
7.	Parliamentary Forum on Millennium Development Goals	1	1 (Inaugural Meeting)
8.	Parliamentary Forum on Population and Public Health	—	—
9.	Parliamentary Forum on Global Warming and Climate Change	1	1

<sup>s</sup> 3 Reports were presented to the Hon'ble Speaker on 15.3.2014.

**APPENDIX II****STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED  
DURING THE TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH  
SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA**


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1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	5.12.2013 to 18.12.2013 (Part I) 5.2.2014 to 21.2.2014 (Part II)	
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD		22
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	27 Hours and 52 Minutes	
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD		1
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		63
(ii) Introduced		11
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha		12
(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		9
(viii) Reported by Select Committee		Nil
(ix) Reported by Joint Committee		Nil
(x) Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees		16
(xi) Discussed		17
(xii) Passed		17
(xiii) Withdrawn		3
(xiv) Negatived		Nil
(xv) Part-discussed		Nil
(xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation		9
(xvii) Discussion postponed		Nil
(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session		66
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		136
(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	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	136
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
(i) Notices received	31
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Discussions held	Nil
NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
8. STATEMENT MADE BY MINISTERS	Nil
9. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	Nil
10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	2
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Moved	2
(iv) Adopted	2
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	5
(ii) Admitted	5
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION	
(i) Received	8
(ii) Admitted	8
(iii) Discussed	Nil
(iv) Withdrawn	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Adopted	Nil

(vii) Part-discussed	1
(viii) Discussion Postponed	Nil
13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved & discussed	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i) Received	35
(ii) Admitted	24
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i) Received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
(viii) Lapsed	Nil
16. NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY	Nil
17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	1,621
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	2,982
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	152 Passes issued on 18.12.2013
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	307 Visitors on 17.12.2013
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	420
(ii) Unstarred	3,106
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	2
22. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	Nil

## 23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period from 1 Oct. to 31 March 2014	No. of Reports presented during the 230 <sup>th</sup> Session	
(i) Business Advisory Committee	4	Nil	
(ii) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	6	1	
(iii) Committee on Petitions	8	4	
(iv) Committee of Privileges	3	Nil	
(v) Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil	
(vi) Committee on Government Assurances	7	1	
(vii) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	3	2	
(viii) General Purposes Committee	1	Nil	
(ix) House Committee	1	Nil	
<b>DEPARTMENT-RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES:</b>			
(x) Commerce	11	2	
(xi) Home Affairs	10	7	
(xii) Human Resource Development	19	5	
(xiii) Industry	10	8	
(xiv) Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	12	7	
(xv) Transport, Tourism and Culture	11	12	
(xvi) Health and Family Welfare	13	7	
(xvii) Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	18	9	
<b>OTHER COMMITTEES</b>			
(xviii) Committee on Ethics	1	Nil	
(xix) Committee on Provision of Computer Equipment to Members of Rajya Sabha	1	Nil	
(xx) Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	1	Nil	
24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	3		
25. PETITIONS PRESENTED	Nil		
26. NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATES			
Sl. No.	Name of Members sworn	Party Affiliation	Date on which sworn
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Pramod Tiwari	INC	16.12.2013
2.	Smt. Kanak Lata Singh	SP	16.12.2013

## 27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

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Sl. No.	Name	Sitting Member/ Ex-Member
1.	Shri J.P. Goyal	Ex-Member
2.	Shri Mohan Singh	Sitting Member
3.	Shri Ram Naresh Kushawaha	Ex-Member
4.	Shri Mohan Manikchand Dharia	-do-
5.	Shri Manna Day	—
6.	Shri Dina Nath Mishra	Ex-Member
7.	Mr. Nelson Mandela	Former President of South Africa
8.	Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy	Ex-Member
9.	Shri M.M. Hashim	-do-
10.	Shri Manmohan Mathur	-do-
11.	Shri P.R. Rajan	-do-
12.	Smt. Parvathi Krishnan	-do-

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**APPENDIX III**  
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2014**

Legislature	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
<b>STATES</b>							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.	14.2.2014–22.2.2014	7	6(6)	—	851(497)	(150)	121(6)
Bihar L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh L.A.	6.1.2014–25.2.2014	23	8(8)	—	1,004(580)	625(417)	—
Goa L.A.	3.3.2014–7.3.2014	5	6(6)	1	182(166)	487(464)	—
Gujarat L.A.	2.2.2014–26.2.2014	8	4(4)	4	1,281(865)	53(46)	1
Haryana L.A.	21.2.2014–4.3.2014	6	22(22)	—	338(255)	160(95)	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	3.2.2014–1.2.2014	14	6(4)	—	481(322)	76(69)	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	10.2.2014–4.3.2014	18	12(13)	9	537(509)	436(423)	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	22.1.2014–30.1.2014 and 30.1.2014–26.2.2014	16	14(14)	—	195(195)	2,646(2,646)	—

Karnataka L.C.	22.1.2014–30.1.2014 and 30.1.2014–26.2.2014	16	14(14)	—	1,396(210)	218(1,366)	—
Kerala L.A.	3.1.2014–6.2.2014	17	28(23)	—	6,413(5,379)	3,924(4,784)	3(1)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.	24.2.2014–3.3.2014	6	8(8)	—	44(41)	6(6)	7(7)
Meghalaya L.A.	7.3.2014–19.3.2014	8	4(4)	—	37(36)	20(17)	—
Mizoram L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	20.3.2014–24.3.2014	4	6(7)	—	37(36)	20(17)	—
Odisha L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A.#	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	30.1.2014–3.2.2014 and 13.2.2014–20.2.2014	8	8(8)	—	(404)	(1,479)	—
Tripura L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand L.A.	13.1.2014–20.2.2014	12	18(18)	—	(175)\$	(501)\$	170(11)
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	19.2.2014–26.2.2014	6	8(7)	—	710(406)	900(678)	120(94)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	19.2.2014–26.2.2014	6	(7)	—	652(599)	207(201)	29(115)
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>							
Delhi L.A.	1.1.2014–7.1.2014 and 13.2.2014–14.2.2014	7	1(1)	—	—	—	—
Puduchery L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

@ Includes Starred Questions admitted as Unstarred.

# Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislature contained no mention.

\$ Out of a total of 770 Notices received, 600 Notices were for Starred/Unstarred Questions and 170 for Short Notice Questions. Some Notices for Short Notice Questions were admitted as Starred/Unstarred Questions.







**APPENDIX IV****LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF  
PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE  
PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD****1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2014**

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1.	The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2013	1.1.2014
2.	The Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2013	1.1.2014
3.	The Appropriation (Railways) No.4 Bill, 2014	1.1.2014
4.	The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2014	24.2.2014
5.	The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2014	24.2.2014
6.	The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014	1.3.2014
7.	The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2014	4.3.2014
8.	The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment) Bill, 2014	4.3.2014
9.	The National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2014	4.3.2014
10.	The Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University Bill, 2014	4.3.2014
11.	The Finance Bill, 2014	4.3.2014
12.	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014	4.3.2014
13.	The Appropriation Bill, 2014	4.3.2014
14.	The Delhi Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014	4.3.2014
15.	The Delhi Appropriation Bill, 2014	4.3.2014
16.	The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 2014	7.3.2014

**APPENDIX V****LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES  
OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES  
DURING THE PERIOD****1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2014****BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Bihar Appropriation Bill, 2014
2. The Bihar Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014
3. The Bihar State Public Records Bill, 2014\*
4. The Bihar Police (Amendment) Bill, 2014
5. The Bihar Fire Service Bill, 2014
6. The Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2014\*

**CHHATTISGARH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. Chhattisgarh Viniyog (No.1) Vidheyak, 2014
2. Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly Secretariat SEVA (Amendment) Vidheyak, 2014
3. Chhattisgarh Shaskiya Sevak (Adhivarshiki-Aayu) (Amendment) Vidheyak, (No.3), 2014
4. Chhattisgarh Svayatta Sahkarita (Nirsan) Vidheyak, 2014
5. Chhattisgarh Viniyog (No.2) Vidheyak, 2014
6. Chhattisgarh Bhada Niyantran (Amendment) Vidheyak, 2014
7. Bhartiya Stamps (Chhattisgarh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2014
8. Chhattisgarh Sthaniya Chhetra Me Mal Ke Pravesh Par Kar (Amendment) Vidheyak, 2014

**GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Goa Appropriation Bill, 2014
2. The Goa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014
3. The Goa Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (First Amendment) Bill, 2014\*
4. The Goa (Abolition of Proprietorships, Titles and Grants of Lands) Bill, 2014\*
5. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2014
6. The Goa Nursing Council (First Amendment) Bill, 2014

**GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Gujarat Private Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014
2. The Gujarat Repealing Bill, 2014
3. The Gujarat Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014
4. The Gujarat (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2014

**HARYANA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The East Punjab Utilization of Lands (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2014\*

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\* Bills awaiting assent.

2. The Haryana Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2014
3. The Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2014\*
4. The Haryana Registration and Regulation of Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2014
5. The Haryana Good Conduct Prisoners (Temporary Release) Amendment Bill, 2014
6. The Prisons (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2014
7. The Haryana Right to Service Bill, 2014
8. The Haryana Management of Civic Amenities and Infrastructure Deficient Municipal Areas (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 2014
9. The Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2014\*\*
10. The Haryana Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2014
11. The Haryana Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2014
12. The Haryana Development and Regulation of Urban Areas (Amendment) Bill, 2014\*
13. Indira Gandhi University, Meerpur (Amendment) Bill, 2014\*
14. The Haryana Private Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014\*
15. The Haryana Municipal Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2014
16. The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2014
17. The Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2014
18. The Haryana Rural Development (Amendment) Bill, 2014\*
19. The Haryana (Abolition of Distinction of Pay Scale Between Technical and Non-Technical Posts) Bill, 2014
20. The Haryana Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2014
21. The Haryana Urban Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2014\*
22. The Haryana State Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 2014

#### **HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2014
2. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2014
3. The Himachal Pradesh Tax on Luxuries (In Hotels and Lodging Houses) Amendment Bill, 2014
4. The Himachal Pradesh Bus Stand Management and Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2014

#### **KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Hyderabad Karnataka Area Development Board Repeal Bill, 2014
2. The Karnataka Private Aided Educational Institutions Employees (Regulation of Pay, Pension and other Benefits) Bill, 2014
3. The Karnataka Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2014

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\* Bills awaiting assent.

5. The Karnataka Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2014
6. The Karnataka Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014
7. The Karnataka Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014
8. The Karnataka Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2014
9. The Karnataka Appropriation Bill, 2014
10. The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2014
11. The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2014
12. The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation and Development) (Amendment) Bill, 2014
13. The Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2014
14. The Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility (Amendment) Bill, 2014

#### **KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

1. The Hyderabad–Karnataka Area Development Board Repeal Bill, 2014
2. The Karnataka Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2014
3. The Karnataka Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2014
5. The Karnataka Private Aided Educational Institutions Employees (Regulation of Pay, Pension and Other benefits) Bill, 2014
6. The Karnataka Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014
7. The Karnataka Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014
8. The Karnataka Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2014
9. The Karnataka Appropriation Bill, 2014
10. The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2014
11. The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2014
12. The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation and Development) (Amendment) Bill, 2014
13. The Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2014
14. The Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility (Amendment) Bill, 2014

#### **KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Kerala State Youth Commission Bill, 2013
2. The Kerala Fishermen Debt Relief Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2013
3. The Kerala State Commission for Minorities Bill, 2013
4. The Kerala Municipality (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2013
5. The Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2013
6. The Madras Hindu Religious And Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 2013
7. The Kerala Municipality (Amendment) Bill, 2013
8. The Abkari (Amendment) Bill, 2013
9. The Payment of Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2014
10. The Kerala Appropriation Bill, 2014
11. The Kerala Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2014
12. The Kerala Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2014

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\* Bills awaiting assent.

13. The Kerala Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2014
14. The Kerala Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2014
15. The Kerala Appropriation (No.6) Bill, 2014
16. The Kerala Appropriation (No.7) Bill, 2014
17. The Kerala Appropriation (No.8) Bill, 2014
18. The Kerala Appropriation (No.9) Bill, 2014
19. The Kerala Appropriation (No.10) Bill, 2014
20. The Kerala Appropriation (No.11) Bill, 2014
21. The Kerala Appropriation (No.12) Bill, 2014
22. The Kerala Appropriation (No.13) Bill, 2014
23. The Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014

#### **MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Manipur Lokayukta Bill, 2014\*
2. The Manipur Public Service Commission (Additional Functions) Bill, 2014\*
3. The Manipur Municipalities (Seventh Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. The Manipur Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2014
5. The Manipur Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2014
6. The Manipur State Commission for the Scheduled Tribes Bill, 2014
7. The Rajiv Gandhi National University Manipur Bill, 2014\*
8. The Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 2014

#### **MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2014
2. The Meghalaya Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014
3. The Meghalaya Police (Amendment) Lokayukta Bill, 2014
4. The Meghalaya Lokayukta Bill, 2014

#### **NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Nagaland Medical Council Bill, 2014
2. The Nagaland State Paramedical Council Bill, 2014
3. The Nagaland Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2014
4. The Nagaland Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2014
5. The Nagaland Board of School Education Amendment Bill, 2014
6. The Nagaland Farmers' Participation in Management of Irrigation Systems Bill, 2013\*
7. The Nagaland State Council of Higher Education Bill, 2014\*

#### **TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development (Amendment) Bill, 2014
2. The Chennai City Police (Extension to the Cities of Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli) Amendment Bill, 2014
3. The Tamil Nadu Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 2014
4. The Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (Amendment) Bill, 2014
5. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2014

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\* Bills awaiting assent.

6. The Tamil Nadu Fisheries University (Amendment) Bill, 2014
7. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Bill, 2014
8. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014

**UTTARAKHAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. Uttarakhand Roadside Control (Amendment) Bill, 2014
2. Uttarakhand Lokayukta Bill, 2014
3. Uttarakhand Right to Service (Amendment) Bill, 2014
4. Uttarakhand Krishi Evam Prodyogik Vishwavidyalaya (Amendment) Bill, 2014
5. Uttarakhand Ayurved University (Amendment) Bill, 2014<sup>s</sup>
6. Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Medical Education University Bill, 2014
7. Uttarakhand Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2014
8. Uttarakhand Minorities Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2014
9. Uttarakhand Ayurved University (Amendment) Bill, 2014\*
10. Uttarakhand Contingency Fund Act (Amendment) Bill, 2014
11. Uttarakhand Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2014
12. Uttarakhand Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2014
13. Indian Stamp (Uttarakhand Amendment) (Repeal) Bill, 2014
14. Indian Stamp (Uttarakhand Amendment) Bill, 2014
15. Uttarakhand Road Infrastructure Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2014
16. Uttarakhand Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2014
17. Uttarakhand State Legislature Miscellaneous (Amendment) Bill, 2014
18. Uttarakhand Appropriation Bill, 2014

**UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1. The Jaypee University, Anoopshahr Uttar Pradesh Bill, 2014
2. The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014
3. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014
4. The Uttar Pradesh Water Management and Regulatory Commission Bill, 2014
5. The Uttar Pradesh State Council of Higher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2014
6. The Uttar Pradesh State Commission for Backward Classes (Amendment) Bill, 2014
7. The Uttar Pradesh Vocational Education and Training (Repeal) Bill, 2014

**UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

1. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014
2. The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014
3. The Jaypee University, Anoopshahr Uttar Pradesh Bill, 2014
4. The Uttar Pradesh Water Management and Regulatory Commission Bill, 2014
5. The Uttar Pradesh State Council of Higher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2014
6. The Uttar Pradesh State Commission for Backward Classes (Amendment) Bill, 2014
7. The Uttar Pradesh Vocational Education and Training (Repeal) Bill, 2014

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<sup>s</sup> Two separate Bills by the Title Uttarakhand Ayurved University (Amendment) Bill, 2014 were passed.

**APPENDIX VI**  
**ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING**  
**THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2014**

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
<b>UNION GOVERNMENT</b>					
1.	The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Ordinance, 2013	4.3.2014	Yet to be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha	—	Yet to be replaced by an Act of Parliament
2.	The Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	28.3.2014	Yet to be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha	—	Yet to be replaced by an Act of Parliament
<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>					
1.	Chhattisgarh Shaskiya Sevak (Adhivashiki-Aayu) (Amendment) Adhyadesh, 2013	—	—	—	—
2.	Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly Secretariat SEVA (Amendment) Adhyadesh, 2013	—	—	—	—
<b>HARYANA</b>					
1.	The East Punjab Utilization of Lands (Haryana Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	13.9.2013	21.2.2014	4.3.2013	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Haryana Value Added Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	25.11.2013	21.2.2014	4.3.2014	Replaced by Legislation

3.	The Haryana (Abolition of Distinction of Pay Scale between Technical and Non-technical Posts) Ordinance, 2013	10.12.2013	21.2.2014	4.3.2014	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Haryana Right to Service Ordinance, 2013	16.12.2013	21.2.2014	4.3.2014	Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Haryana Value Added Tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	20.12.2013	21.2.2014	4.3.2014	Replaced by Legislation
6.	The Haryana Municipal Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending Ordinance, 2013	2.1.2014	21.2.2014	4.3.2014	Replaced by Legislation
7.	The Municipal Corporation (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	21.1.2014	21.2.2014	4.3.2014	Replaced by Legislation
<b>KERALA</b>					
1.	The Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions as respects the Library Councils) Ordinance, 2014	10.2.2014	—	9.8.2014	—
2.	The University Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	10.2.2014	—	9.8.2014	—
3.	The University Laws (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	10.2.2014	—	9.8.2014	—
4.	The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	10.2.2014	—	9.8.2014	—
5.	The University Laws (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	10.2.2014	—	9.8.2014	—
6.	The Kerala Devaswom Recruitment Board Ordinance, 2014	1.3.2014	—	31.8.2014	—

7. The Kerala Fish Seed Ordinance, 2014	13.2.2014	—	12.8.2014	—
8. The Kerala Agriculture University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	10.2.2014	—	9.8.2014	—
9. The Kerala Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	10.2.2014	—	9.8.2014	—
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>				
1. The Uttar Pradesh Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	15.1.2014	—	19.2.2014	Replaced by Legislation
2. The Uttar Pradesh State Commission for Backward Classes (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014	17.2.2014	—	19.2.2014	Replaced by Legislation

APPENDIX VII  
A. PARTY POSITION IN 15<sup>TH</sup> LOK SABHA (STATE-WISE), (AS ON 31.3.2014)

States	No. of Seats	INC	BJP	SP	BSP	JD (U)	AITC	DMK	CPI (M)	BJD	SHIV SENA	NCP	AIA DMK	TDP	RLD	CPI	SAD	RJD	JKNC	JD (S)	AIFB	
Andhra Pradesh	42	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	14	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	40	1*	12	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	11	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	26	9	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	14	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	28	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Kerala	20	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	29	11	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	48	17	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	21	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	13	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	25	19	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	39	8	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	80	20	10	21	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	42	6	1	-	-	-	18	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
UNION TERRITORIES																						
A & N Islands	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NCT of Delhi	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	543	198*	112	21	21	19	18	18	16	14	10	8	9	6	5	4	4	3	3	1	2	2

\* Excluding Speaker, LS

## APPENDIX VII (CONTD.)

States	JMM	JVM (P)	IUML	RSP	TRS	YSR (C)	AIM EIM	AGP	AIUDF	BVA	BFP	HJC (BL)	KC (M)	MD MK	SDF	SP	VCK	IND	TOTAL VACAN- CIES
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	37*
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Jharkhand	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14
Karnataka	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	20
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	46
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	39
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
West Bengal	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	41
UNION TERRITORIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
NCT of Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	522*

\* Excluding Speaker, LS

**Abbreviations used for Parties :**

AGP–Asom Gana Parishad; AIFB–All India Forward Block; AIADMK–All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; AIMEIM–All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen; AITC–All India Trinamool Congress; AITC–All Indian Trinamool Congress; AUIF–Assam United Democratic Front; BJD–Biju Janata Dal; BJP–Bharatiya Janata Party; BPF–Bodoland Peoples Front; BSP–Bahujan Samaj Party; BVA–Bahujan Vikas Aaghadi; CPI (M)–Communist Party of India (Marxist); CPI–Communist Party of India; DMK–Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; HJC(BL)–Haryana Janhit Congress (BL); INC–Indian National Congress; IND–Independents; IUME–Indian Union Muslim League; JKNK–Jammu & Kashmir National Conference; JD(S)–Janata Dal (Secular); JD(U)–Janata Dal (United); JMM–Jharkhand Mukti Morcha; JMM(P)–Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajatantrik); KC(M)–Kerala Congress (M); MDMK–Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; MLKSC–Muslim League Kerala State Committee; NCP–Nationalist Congress Party; NPF–Nagaland Peoples Front; RJD–Rashtriya Janata Dal; RLD–Rashtriya Lok Dal; RSP–Revolutionary Socialist Party; SAD–Shiromani Akali Dal; SDF–Sikkim Democratic Front; SP–Samajwadi Party; SWP–Swabhimani Paksha; SS–Shiv Sena; TDP–Telugu Desam Party; TRS–Telangana Rashtra Samithi; VCK–Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi; YSRC–Yuvejana Sramika Rythu Congress Party

## B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 5 MAY 2014)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Seats	INC	BJP	SP	CPI (M)	JD (U)	AIA-DMK	BSP	CPI	*Others	IND	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>STATES</b>														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 <sup>(a)</sup>	-	18	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.	Assam	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>(b)</sup>	-	7	-
4.	Bihar	16	-	6	-	-	9	-	-	-	1 <sup>(c)</sup>	-	16	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
6.	Goa	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7.	Gujarat	11	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
8.	Haryana	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 <sup>(d)</sup>	-	5	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 <sup>(e)</sup>	-	4	-
11.	Jharkhand	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 <sup>(f)</sup>	1	5	1
12.	Karnataka	12	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	-
13.	Kerala	9	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1 <sup>(g)</sup>	-	9	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
15.	Maharashtra	19	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 <sup>(h)</sup>	1	19	-
16.	Manipur	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
18.	Mizoram	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>(i)</sup>	-	1	-
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>(j)</sup>	-	1	-
20.	Odisha	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 <sup>(k)</sup>	2	9	1
21.	Punjab	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 <sup>(l)</sup>	-	7	-
22.	Rajasthan	10	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-
23.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>(m)</sup>	-	1	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	1	-	-	1	-	10	-	1	4 <sup>(n)</sup>	-	17	1
25.	Tripura	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
26.	Uttarakhand	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31	2	3	9	-	-	-	14	-	-	2	30	1





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Nagaland L.A.	60	8	1	—	—	4	—	1	—	38 <sup>(m)</sup>	8	60	—
Odisha L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A. §	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	234	5	—	10	8	—	—	—	—	211 <sup>(n)</sup>	—	235	1
Tripura L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand L.A.	71	33	30	—	—	—	3	—	—	5 <sup>(o)</sup>	—	71	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	400	27	47	—	—	1	80	—	—	239 <sup>(p)</sup>	6	404	4
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	100	3	7	—	—	—	59	—	—	30 <sup>(q)</sup>	1	100	—
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES													
Delhi L.A.	70	8	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 <sup>(r)</sup>	1	70	—
Puducherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

# Excluding Honorary Speaker.

## Including Hon'ble Chairman/Hon'ble Speaker.

§ Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislature contained no mention.

- a) Rashtrya Janata Dal-21.
- b) Bahujan Samaj Party-1 and Nominated-1.
- c) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-3 and Goa Vikas Party-2.
- d) Gujarat Parivartan Party-2.
- e) Indian National Lok Dal-30; Haryana Janhit Congress Party (BL)-1 and Hon'ble Speaker-1.
- f) Himachal Lok Hit Party-1.
- g) Peoples Democratic Party-21; Panthers Party-3; Jammu and Kashmir Democratic Party Nationalist-1 and Peoples Democratic Front-1.
- h) Badavara Shramikara Raitara Congress Party-3; Karnataka Janatha Party-2; Samajwadi Party-1; Sarvodaya Karnataka Paksha-1; Karnataka Makkala Paksha-1; Nominated-1 and Hon'ble Speaker-1.

- i) Hon'ble Chairman-1.
- j) Muslim League Kerala State Committee-20; Kerala Congress (M)-9; Socialist Janata (Democratic)-2; Kerala Congress (B)-1; Kerala Revolutionary Socialist Party (Baby John)-1; Kerala Congress (Jacob)-1; Revolutionary socialist Party-2 and Hon'ble Speaker-1.
- k) All India Trinamool Congress-7; Manipur State Congress Party-5; Naga Peoples Front-4 and Lok Jan Shakti Party-1.
- l) North East Social Democratic Party-1; United Democratic Party-8; National People's Party-2; Garo National Council-1 and Hill State People's Democratic Party-4.
- m) Naga Peoples Front-38.
- n) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-150; Desia Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam-28; Darvida Munnetra Kazhagam-23; Pattali Makkal Katchi-3; Manithaneyya Makkal Katchi-2; Puthiya Thamizhagam-2; All India Forward Bloc-1; Nominated-1; and Hon'ble Speaker-1.
- o) Uttaranchal Kranti Dal-1; Others-3; and Nominated-1.
- p) Samajwadi Party-221; Rashtriya Lok Dal-8; Peace Party-4; Quami Ekta Dal-2; Apna Dal-1; Ittehad-E-Millait Council-1; All India Trinamool Congress-1; and Nominated-1.
- q) Samajwadi Party-19; Rashtriya Lok Dal-1; Shikashak Dal (Non-political)-7; and Independent Group-3.
- r) Aam Aadmi Party-28; and Lok Jan Shakti Party-1.



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Address \_\_\_\_\_

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Item 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Quantity \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ Total \_\_\_\_\_

Item 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Quantity \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ Total \_\_\_\_\_

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