THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

EDITOR: T.K. Viswanathan

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

On rare occasions, members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha gather together in the historic Central Hall of the Parliament to be addressed by a visiting Head of the State. November 8, 2010 was one such occasion, when His Excellency, Mr. Barack H. Obama, President of the United States addressed the members of both the Houses of Parliament of India at a function organized under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG). Acknowledging India as an ancient civilization of science and innovation, he appreciated the speedy progress India has made during the last few decades. He also recognized India's role as a world power with a leading role in establishing peace in the region and the world. In his address, President Obama, while paying a glowing tribute to the Father of our Nation hailed India as a global role model. He said in his speech: "I am mindful that I might not be standing before you today, as the President of the United States, had it not been for Gandhi and the message he shared with America and the world". Speaking of India's transformation, Mr. Obama applauded the role of Green Revolution in countering the hunger and starvation. He believed that as global partners, we can promote prosperity in both our countries by creating the high-tech, high wage jobs of the future. He also suggested that as global leaders, the United States and India can also be partners for global security. Mr. Obama also praised India for its economic reforms and appreciated its cultural diversity. He hoped that the relationship between the two countries, bound by shared interests and shared values, would be one of the defining partnerships of the 21st Century.

Delivering the Welcome Address, the Vice-President of India, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari hoped that Mr. Obama's visit would bring India and USA closer, help create a world order free from the evils of extremism, intolerance, injustice and terrorism, and devoted to the pursuit of new vistas of humanism and technological innovation in the service of humankind.

In her Address on the occasion, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar said that India is a land of diversities, and there lies its strength. Ideas, religions and cultures have been encouraged to interact and create a powerful and unique synthesis, one that believes in the essential oneness of human beings. She added that

our Parliament does not only legislate, it is also an agent of social change. Further, she emphasized that India and the United States share a common commitment to strengthen the edifice of global peace. As the world's two largest democracies, we need to work together for the purpose. She observed that Mr. Obama's Address in the Parliament has further strengthened the friendship between India and the United States. We include the texts of these Addresses in this issue of the *Journal.*

Another important event worth-mentioning was the Fourth Conference of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) India and Asia Regions, held in Raipur, Chhatisgarh in October 2010. While inaugurating the Conference, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar highlighted the role of India and Asia Regions CPA Branches in promoting the ideals of justice, equality and freedom for attaining the target of inclusive development of the people in the region. Speaking on the theme of the Conference "Challenges of Development before the Developing Asian Nations", she expressed her strong belief that real progress could be achieved only when the benefits of development trickle down to the most disadvantaged and marginalized sections of the society. We include the text of the Inaugural Address of the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar in this issue of the *Journal.*

We also carry in this issue, the other regular features, *viz*. Parliamentary Events and Activities, 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.

—T.K. Viswanathan
Editor

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SMT. MEIRA KUMAR AT THE FOURTH CONFERENCE OF CPA INDIA AND ASIA REGIONS HELD AT RAIPUR (CHHATTISGARH) ON 26 OCTOBER 2010

The Fourth Conference of CPA India and Asia Regions was held at Raipur, Chhattisgarh from 25-29 October 2010. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar delivered the Inaugural Address on 26 October 2010.

We reproduce below the text of the Address delivered by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar.

—Editor

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

Honourable Presiding Officers and Delegates from India and Asia Regions of the Commonwealth Fraternity, Honourable Ministers, Honourable Members of Parliaments and Legislatures, Secretary General CPA, Secretary General Lok Sabha, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is indeed an honour for India to host the Fourth Conference of CPA India and Asia Regions in this historical city of Raipur which was founded in 14th Century AD by Kalchuri King Ram Chandra. As the Chairperson of the Executive Committee of CPA India Region, I extend a warm welcome to each one of the distinguished participants. I congratulate Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly for organizing the Conference in this beautiful city and for making such excellent arrangements.

The India and Asia Regions CPA Branches have collectively focused on promoting the ideals of justice, equality and freedom for attaining the target of inclusive development of the people in our region. Keeping pace with the emerging global challenges, several new dimensions of inter-parliamentary cooperation have been added since the first Conference of Asia Region was hosted by the Andhra Pradesh Legislature at Hyderabad in 2004. This Conference affords us an opportunity to deliberate from the parliamentarians' perspective on

issues of mutual concern and to share and gain from our rich national experiences.

The theme of this Conference is *Challenges of Development before the Developing Asian Nations.* This contemporary subject has assumed added significance given the nature and enormity of the issues faced by developing Asian countries in the process of nation-building.

I strongly believe that real progress can be achieved only when the benefits of development trickle down to the most disadvantaged and marginalized sections of our society. As we transcend into an emerging power of 21st Century, we must ensure that the interests of the poorest of the poor and weakest of the weak are protected. As parliamentarians, we have to play an effective and decisive role in formulating policies and adopting strategies and mechanisms designed at accomplishing sustainable economic growth and equitable distribution of wealth which are critical for inclusive development.

In this globalized era, our economies are interlinked and interdependent. The events in Asia have a considerable impact on shaping the contours of global development. Therefore, each one of us has to play a constructive and proactive role in generating an enabling environment for inter-governmental cooperation.

Our countries today are faced with the daunting challenge of efficient management of our resources for sustainable development. While on the one hand, the rate of economic growth has to be accelerated to ameliorate the problems of poverty and deprivation, on the other we have to confront the issues of population growth, widening income disparities, increasing urban migration and fast depleting natural resources. Indian Parliament has taken the initiative of enacting progressive social legislations and creating mechanism to empower the disadvantaged sections. Our constitution makes it incumbent upon every Indian citizen to protect and improve our natural environment. However, our success will depend on collectively evolving and adopting country specific sustainable development strategies designed to achieve just, fair and balanced economic growth.

Friends, we must remember that peace and harmony are vital prerequisites for political stability and sustainable growth. But unfortunately the scourge of terrorism has emerged as a major threat to democratic societies hitting at their very foundation. All of us have felt the pangs of terrorism. Our country specially has been a victim of cross border terrorism. The continuing terrorist attacks all over the world underscore



Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar delivering the Inaugural Address. Also seen in the picture (seated from left to right) Shri T.K. Viswanathan, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha; Dr. William F. Shija, Secretary-General, CPA; Shri Kariya Munda, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha; and Shri Dharam Lal Kaushik, Speaker, Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly

the necessity of strongest collective action by international community to combat this menace. The first plenary session of this Conference will very aptly focus on *"Terrorism and Naxalism: Threat to democracy—Need for joint effort in the region."*

Terrorism and Naxalism not only imperil political stability and territorial integrity of the affected countries and regions but also endanger life and livelihood of the people thereby hampering the developmental process. Unfortunately, today terrorism has crossed national boundaries and distance is no guarantee against terrorist onslaughts. Incidents of terrorism sponsored across borders by States have increased alarmingly in the recent past posing a grave threat to the sovereignty and integrity of democratic nations. The terrorist attack on Mumbai in November 2008 is a grim reminder of the fact that the legislatures have to strive towards strengthening inter-governmental cooperation against terrorism.

The rise of Left Wing Extremism called 'Naxalism' has further aggravated the intensity of the problems adversely impacting the security and developmental landscape of this region. In fact, this region has been witness to a number of violent attacks on police forces, abductions and killing of innocent people and destruction of key economic infrastructure by naxalites. Our experience indicates that these elements resist developmental activities under the pretext of campaigning against displacement necessitated by the implementation of large developmental projects. Their activities are not merely a law and order issue in the affected areas but have also acquired socio-economic and political dimensions. We must understand that movements which deprive ordinary citizens of their life and liberty and undermine development have no place in a democracy. We have to take initiatives to bring back those influenced by cult of violence into the mainstream. It is imperative to collaborate with all the stake holders–the government, corporate houses, entrepreneurs, civil society organizations and the public–in our endeavour to bring peace and prosperity in this region. Our Parliaments and legislatures have to play a pivotal role in evolving consensus on combating terrorism in an integrated and effective manner.

Providing access to sufficient and affordable food to all is another challenge of immense magnitude especially when the world population is poised to grow to 8 billion by 2025. The second plenary session of the Conference will be devoted to deliberations on *'Food Security and Cooperation at Regional Level: Role and Responsibility of Parliamentarians*'. The food security concerns are not only at the core of our national

interests but have also been reflected in the first Millennium Development Goal which seeks to reduce by half the world's population experiencing hunger by 2015. As parliamentarians, it is our responsibility to ensure basic food security to all our people.

The Indian Constitution recognizes right to life as a fundamental right of every citizen and food security is an essential dimension of that right. Our Parliament has constantly guided the Government in formulating policies like NREGA aimed at providing food security to all. However, it is a stark reality that even today a large percentage of our population lives below the poverty line and does not have access to proper food. The same is true of many South Asian nations where a vast chasm exists between the rich and the poor often triggering conflicts affecting peace and harmony. It is therefore incumbent upon us to eradicate this economic apartheid by adopting progressive plans and policies.

Viewed in a wider perspective, the present crisis-like situation on the food security front is a consequence of a combination of several factors such as global warming and climate change that adversely affect agricultural production, increasing international fuel prices leading to higher transport costs, exorbitant cost of agricultural inputs, impediments in global agricultural trade and speculations in agricultural commodity markets. It is therefore crucial for parliamentarians to devise measures compatible with the goal of ensuring food security and sustainable socio-economic development.

Increasing the availability of food is vital for guaranteeing food security to all. India occupies 2% of world's geographical area but supports 17% of its population. We are moving from resource exploitative agriculture towards regenerative agriculture in our endeavour to enhance production in a sustainable manner. As a part of food security intervention, our Parliament has enacted various progressive legislations for bringing about land reforms thereby ensuring equity in the distribution of land holdings. The Indian Parliament is open to adopt new ideas and suggestions to further improve our system.

Although individual efforts have had a salutary effect, I believe that as the legislatures we have to collectively address this concern. It is a matter of immense satisfaction that the Governments of this region have been striving to ensure food security at the regional level. The SAARC Food Bank established at the SAARC Summit at New Delhi in April 2007 has emerged as a regional food security reserve for the member states to mitigate food shortages and related emergencies.

In today's scenario, it is imperative that we work in a regional cooperation framework to decisively contend with the issue of food security and the challenges of terrorism and naxalism that are impeding the developmental process. It is only with inter-governmental cooperation and integrated concerted action that we can achieve the objective of inclusive development. Our Commonwealth Parliamentary Association has a very strong international presence and can play a pivotal role in determining solutions to these issues. Distinguished Delegates, our Conferences have emerged as an invaluable forum for sharing experiences on diverse areas of mutual interest. I am sure our deliberations on the Agenda topics will enable us to learn from each others' best practices and assist in finding ways to surmount the diverse developmental challenges that confront us.

Before I conclude, I would like to express my deep appreciation to the Honourable Governor Shri Shekhar Dutt; Honourable Chief Minister Shri Raman Singh; Honourable Speaker Shri Dharam Lal Kaushik; officers of the Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly and all those associated with the organization of this Conference.

With these words, I have great pleasure in inaugurating the Fourth CPA India and Asia Regions Conference.

Thank you.

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ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY, MR. BARACK H. OBAMA, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN THE CENTRAL HALL, PARLIAMENT HOUSE, 8 NOVEMBER 2010

On 8 November 2010, His Excellency, Mr. Barack H. Obama, President of the United States of America, adressed members of both Houses of Parliament in the Central Hall of Parliament House at a function organized under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG). The Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari welcomed the visiting dignitary to the function. Subsequently, His Excellency, Mr. Barack H. Obama addressed the members of Parliament. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar also addressed the distinguished gathering on the occasion.

We reproduce below the texts of the Addresses delivered by the dignitaries on the occasion.

-—Editor

ADDRESS BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA AND CHAIRMAN, RAJYA SABHA, SHRI MOHAMMAD HAMID ANSARI

The Honourable Barack H. Obama, President of the United States of America; Honourable Pradhan Mantri ji; Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha; Honourable Members of the Parliament of India; Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is one of those infrequent occasions when the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha Members come together for a meeting to honour and hear, a visiting dignitary of great eminence. Our guest today is from one of the world's oldest democracies and we, in the largest, rejoice in welcoming him.

Relationships between countries, Mr. President, are reflective of a complex web of considerations. Some of these are ephemeral, others more durable. The latter pertain to principles and values that transcend material considerations. Elements of what has been called the American Creed with its focus on liberty, constitutionalism, the law, democracy, individualism and political and cultural egalitarianism inspired and influenced our own Constitution.

We admire the tenacity of the American spirit and its capacity for introspection and course correction. You have demonstrated both during your presidency. The troubled world we live in necessitates it. We appreciate your initiative to "seek the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons" and to take concrete steps towards it. We ourselves have been for long an advocate of non-discriminatory and universal nuclear disarmament.

In over six decades of independence, India has endeavoured to impart substance to the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity and to promote political as well as social and economic justice. We have accommodated diversity. Above all, we have sought to eschew conflict and promote peace.

The United States and India, Mr. President, have much to do together. Our areas of agreement are considerable, and expanding. We venture to hope that our two countries would work purposefully for an open world based on the principles of equity and dedicated to peace, freedom and prosperity for all people. We both repose faith in John Rawls' dictum that 'rights secured by justice are not subject to political bargaining or to a calculus of social interests'.

We are geographically removed from each other but face similar threats and challenges and have to be sensitive to each other's concerns and critical interests. As vibrant democracies we cherish the right to disagree within a framework of our endeavour for the common good.

We are confident that your visit would bring our two people closer, help create a world order free from the evils of extremism, intolerance, injustice and terrorism, and devoted to the pursuit of new vistas of humanism and technological innovation in the service of humankind.

I now invite the distinguished guest to address the gathering.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, HIS EXCELLENCY, MR. BARACK H. OBAMA

Mr. Vice-President, Madam Speaker, Mr. Prime Minister, Members of Lok Sabha and of Rajya Sabha, and most of all, the people of India:

I thank you for the great honour of addressing the representatives of more than one billion Indians in the world's largest democracy. I bring the greetings and friendship of the world's oldest democracy—the United States of America (U.S.A.), including nearly three million proud and patriotic Indian Americans.

Over the past three days, my wife Michelle and I have experienced the beauty and dynamism of India and its people from the majesty of

Humayun's Tomb to the advanced technologies that are empowering farmers and women who are the backbone of Indian society; from the Diwali celebrations with school children; to the innovators who are fueling India's economic rise; from the university students who will chart India's future; to you—leaders who helped to bring India to this moment of extraordinary promise.

At every stop, we have been welcomed with the hospitality for which Indians have always been known. So, to you and to the people of India, on behalf of me, Michelle and the American people, please accept my deepest thanks. *Bahoot dhanyavad*.

I am not the first American President to visit India. Nor will I be the last. But I am proud to visit India so early in my Presidency. It is no coincidence that India is my first stop on a visit to Asia or that this has been my longest visit to another country since becoming President. For in Asia and around the world, India is not simply emerging; India has emerged. And it is my firm belief that the relationship between the United States and India—bound by our shared interests and our shared values—will be one of the defining partnerships of the 21st century. This is the partnership that I have come here to build. This is the vision that our nations can realize together.

My confidence in our shared future is grounded in my respect for India's treasured past—a civilization that has been shaping the world for thousands of years. Indians unlocked the intricacies of the human body and the vastness of our universe. It is no exaggeration to say that our information-age is rooted in Indian innovations including the number 'zero'.

Of course, India not only opened our minds, she expanded our moral imagination with religious texts that still summon the faithful to lives of dignity and discipline; with poets who imagined a future where the mind is without fear and the head is held high; and with a man whose message of love and justice endures—the Father of your Nation, Mahatma Gandhi.

For me and Michelle, this visit has, therefore, held special meaning. Throughout my life, including my work as a young man on behalf of the urban poor, I have always found inspiration in the life of Gandhiji, and in his simple and profound lesson 'to be the change we seek in the world', and just as he summoned Indians to seek their destiny; he influenced champions of equality in my own country, including a young preacher named Martin Luther King. After making his pilgrimage to India a half century ago, Dr. King called Gandhi's philosophy of non-violent resistance the only logical and moral approach in the struggle for justice and progress.

So, we were honoured to visit the residence where Gandhi and

King both stayed—*Mani Bhavan*. We were humbled to pay our respects at *Raj Ghat*. I am mindful that I might not be standing before you today, as President of the United States, had it not been for Gandhi and the message he shared and inspired with America and the world.

An ancient civilization of science and innovation, of fundamental faith in human progress, this is the sturdy foundation upon which you have built ever since that stroke of midnight when the Tricolour was raised over a free and independent India. And despite the sceptics who said that this country was simply too poor, too vast, or too diverse to succeed, you surmounted overwhelming odds and became a model to the world.

Instead of slipping into starvation, you have launched a Green Revolution that fed millions. Instead of becoming dependent on commodities and exports, you invested in science and technology and in your greatest resource—the Indian people. And the world sees the results, from the super-computers you build, to the Indian Flag that you put on the Moon.

Instead of resisting the global economy, you became one of its engines—reforming the 'Licensing Raj' and unleashing an economic marvel that has lifted tens of millions of people from poverty and created one of the world's largest middle classes.

Instead of succumbing to division, you have shown that the strength of India—the very idea of India—is its embrace of all colours, all castes, and all creeds. It is the diversity represented in this Chamber today; it is the richness of faiths celebrated by a visitor to my hometown of Chicago more than a century ago, the renowned Swami Vivekananda. He said that, "holiness, purity and charity are not the exclusive possessions of any Church in the world, and that every system has produced men and women of the most exalted character."

Instead of being lured by the false notion that progress must come at the expense of freedom, you built the institutions upon which true democracy depends—free and fair elections, which enable citizens to choose their own leaders without recourse to arms; an independent judiciary and the rule of law, which allows people to address their grievances; and a thriving free Press and vibrant civil society which allows every voice to be heard. This year, as India marks sixty years with a strong and democratic Constitution, the lesson is clear: India has succeeded, not in spite of democracy; India has succeeded because of democracy.

Just as India has changed, so too has the relationship between our two Nations. In the decades after Independence, India advanced its interests as a proud leader of the Non-Aligned Movement. Yet, too often, the United States and India found themselves on the opposite

sides of a North-South divide and estranged by a long Cold War. Those days are over.

Here, in India, two successive Governments led by different parties have recognized that deeper partnership with America is both natural and necessary. In the United States, both of my predecessors—one a Democrat, one a Republican—worked to bring us closer, leading to increased trade and a landmark Civil Nuclear Agreement.

So, since that time, people in both our countries have asked: What is next? How can we build on this progress and realize the full potential of our partnership? That is what I want to address today—the future that the United States seeks in an inter-connected world and why I believe that India is indispensable to this vision and how we can forge a truly global partnership—not just in one or two areas, but across many; not just for our mutual benefit, but for the benefit of the world. Of course, only Indians can determine India's national interests and how to advance them on the world stage. But I stand before you today because I am convinced that the interests of the United States and the interests we share with India are best advanced in partnership. I believe that.

The United States seeks security—the security of our country, our allies and partners. We seek prosperity—a strong and growing economy in an open international economic system. We seek respect for universal values. And we seek a just and sustainable international order that promotes peace and security by meeting global challenges through stronger global cooperation. And to advance these interests, I have committed the United States to comprehensive engagement with the world, based on mutual interest and mutual respect. And a central pillar of this engagement is forging deeper cooperation with 21st century centres of influence and that must necessarily include India. Now India is not the only emerging power in the world. But relationships between our countries is unique, for we are two strong democracies whose Constitutions begin with the same words, the same revolutionary words, "We the people", we are two great republics dedicated to the Liberty and Justice and Equality of our people. And we are two free market economies where people have the freedom to pursue ideas and innovation that can change the world. That is why, I believe that India and America are indispensable partners in meeting the challenges of our time.

Since taking office, I have therefore, made our relationship a priority. I was proud to welcome Prime Minister Singh for the first official state visit of my presidency. For the first time ever, our Governments are working together across the whole range of common challenges that we face. And let me say it as clearly as I can: the United States not only welcomes India as a rising global power, we



The Vice-President of India, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari delivering the Welcome Address during the Meeting in Honour of Mr. Barack H. Obama, President of USA in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 8 November 2010



The President of the United States of America, Mr. Barack H. Obama addressing the members of Parliament in the Central Hall on 8 November 2010



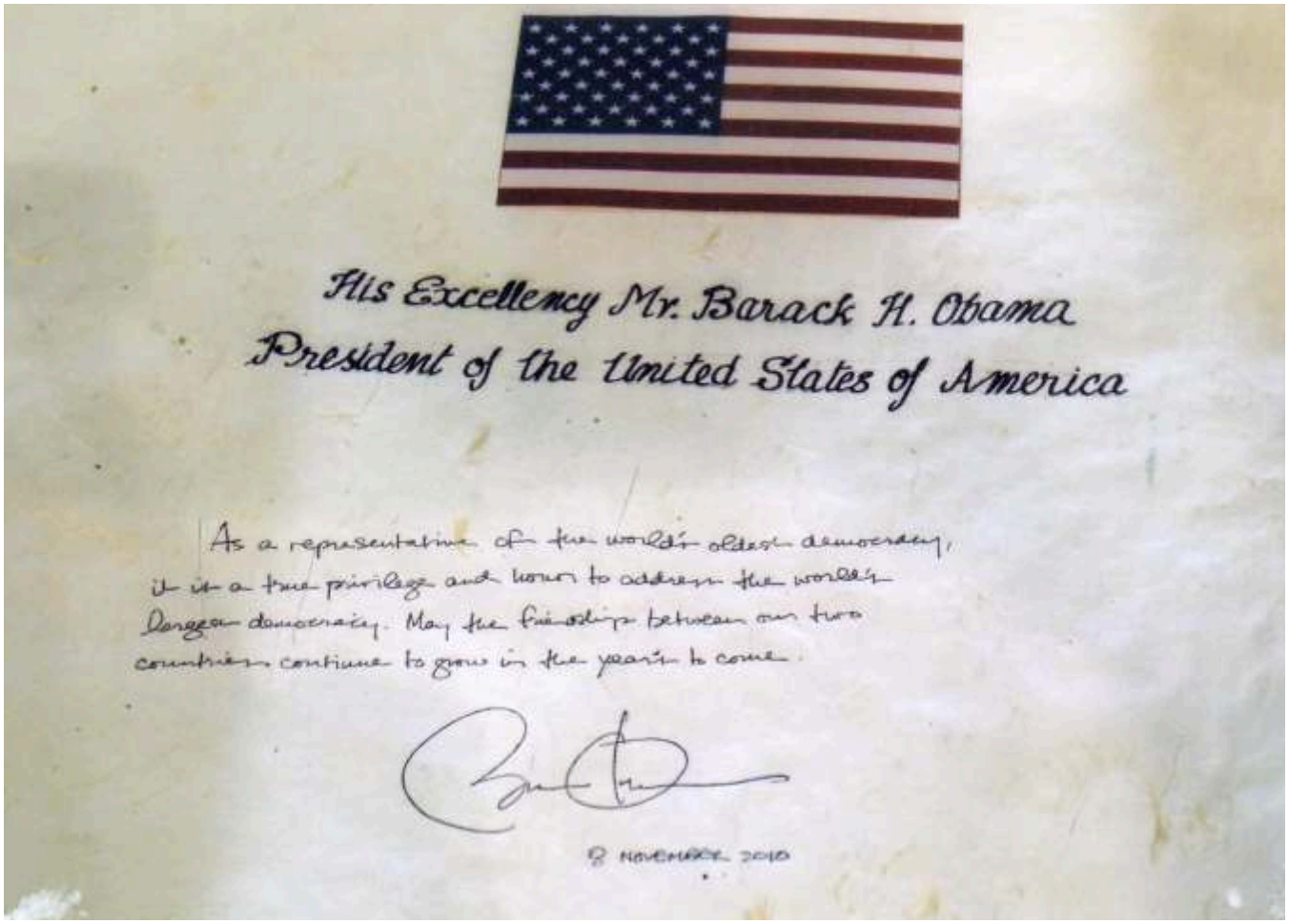
Gathering at the Address of President Mr. Barack H. Obama



The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, proposing Vote of Thanks during the Meeting in Honour of Mr. Barack H. Obama, President of USA in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 8 November 2010



The President of the United States of America, Mr. Barack H. Obama signing the Golden Visitors' Book in the Central Hall, while the Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Vice-President of India, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari; and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, look on



Remarks of President of the USA, Mr. Barack H. Obama in the Golden Visitors' Book

fervently support it and we have worked to help make it a reality. Together with our partners, we have made the G20 the premier forum for international economic cooperation, bringing more voices to the table of global economic decision-making and that has included India. We have increased the role of emerging economies like India at international financial institutions. We valued India's important role at Copenhagen, where, for the first time, all major economies committed to take action to confront climate change and to stand by those actions. We salute India's long history as a leading contributor to United Nations Peace Keeping Missions. And we welcome India as it prepares to take its seat on the United Nations Security Council.

In short, with India assuming its rightful place in the world, we have a historic opportunity to make the relationship between our two countries a defining partnership of the century ahead. And I believe we can do so by working together in three important areas. First, as global partners we can promote prosperity in both our countries. Together we can create the high-tech, high wage jobs of the future. With my visit we are now ready to begin implementing our civil nuclear agreement. This will help meet India's growing energy needs and create thousands of jobs in both of our countries.

We need to forge partnerships in high-tech sectors like Defence and Civil Space. So, we have removed Indian organisations from our so-called Entity List and we have averred to remove and reform our controls on exports. Both of these steps will ensure that Indian companies seeking high-tech trade and technologies from America are treated the same as our very closest allies and partners.

We can pursue joint research and development to create green jobs; give India more access to cleaner, affordable energy; meet the commitments we made at Copenhagen; and show the possibilities of low carbon growth. Together we can resist the protectionism that stifles growth and innovation. The United States remains and will continue to remain one of the most open economies in the world. And by opening markets and reducing barriers to foreign investment, India can realise its full economic potential as well.

As G20 partners we can make sure the global economic recovery is strong and is durable. And we can keep striving for a Doha Round that is ambitious and is balanced, with the courage to make the compromises that are necessary so global trade works for all economies.

Together we can strengthen agriculture. Cooperation between Indian and American researchers and scientists sparked the Green Revolution. Today, India is a leader in using technology to empower farmers like those I met yesterday who get free updates on market and weather conditions on their cell phones. And the Untied States is a leader in

agricultural productivity and research. Now as farmers in rural areas face the effects of climate change and drought, we will work together to spark a second, more sustainable Evergreen Revolution.

Together we are improving Indian weather forecasting systems before the next monsoon season. We aim to help millions of Indian farmers, farming households save water and increase productivity, improve food-processing so crops do not spoil on the way to market, and enhance climate and crop forecasting to avoid losses that cripple communities and drive up food prices.

As part of our food security initiative we are going to share India's expertise with farmers in Africa. And this is an indication of India's rise, that we can now export hard earned expertise to countries that see India as a model for agricultural development. It is another powerful example of how America and Indian partnership can address an urgent global challenge.

Because the health of a nation also depends on the health of its people, we will continue to support India's effort against diseases like tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. As global partners, we will work to improve global health by preventing the spread of pandemic flu.

Because knowledge is the currency of the 21st century, we will increase exchanges between our students, our colleges and our universities which are among the best in the world.

As we work to advance our shared prosperity, we can partner to address a second priority, and that is our shared security. In Mumbai I met with the courageous families and survivors of that barbaric attack. And here in Parliament, which was itself targeted because of the democracy it represents, we honour the memory of all those who have been taken from us, including American citizens on 26/11 and Indian citizens on 9/11.

This is a bond that we share. It's why we insist that nothing ever justifies the slaughter of innocent men, women and children. It's why we are working together more closely than ever, to prevent terrorist attacks and to deepen our cooperation even further. And it's why as strong and resilient societies, we refuse to live in fear. We will not sacrifice the values and rule of law that defines us, and we will never waiver in the defence of our people.

America's fight against *Al Qaeda* and its terrorist affiliates is why we persevere in Afghanistan where major development assistance from India has improved the lives of the Afghan people. We are making progress in our mission to break the Taliban's momentum and to train Afghan forces so they can take the lead for their security. While I have made it clear that American forces will begin the

transition to Afghan responsibility next summer, I have also made it clear that America's commitment to the Afghan people will endure. The United States will not abandon the people of Afghanistan—or the region—to the violent extremists who threaten us all.

Our strategy to disrupt, dismantle and defeat *Al Qaeda* and its affiliates has to succeed on both sides of the border. That is why we have worked with the Pakistani government to address the threat of terrorist networks in the border region. The Pakistani government increasingly recognizes that these networks are not just a threat outside of Pakistan—they are a threat to the Pakistani people as well, who have suffered greatly at the hands of violent extremists over the last several years.

And we will continue to insist to Pakistan's leaders that terrorist safe-havens within their borders are unacceptable, and that the terrorists behind the Mumbai attacks be brought to justice. We must also recognize that all of us have an interest in both an Afghanistan and a Pakistan that is stable, prosperous and democratic and India has an interest in that as well. In pursuit of regional security, we will continue to welcome dialogue between India and Pakistan even as we recognize the disputes between your two countries can only be resolved by the people of your two countries.

More broadly, India and the United States can partner in Asia. Today, the United States is once again playing a leadership role in Asia—strengthening old alliances; deepening relationships, as we are doing with China; and we're reengaging with regional organizations like ASEAN and joining the East Asia Summit—organizations in which India is also a partner. Like your neighbours in South-East Asia, we want India not only to "Look East," we want India to "engage East"—because it will increase the security and prosperity of all our nations.

As two global leaders, the United States and India can partner for global security—especially as India serves on the Security Council over the next two years. Indeed, the just and sustainable international order that America seeks includes a United Nations that is efficient, effective, credible and legitimate. That is why I can say today—in the years ahead, I look forward to a reformed United Nations Security Council that includes India as a permanent member.

Now, let me suggest that with increased power comes increased responsibility. The United Nations exists to fulfill its founding ideals of preserving peace and security, promoting global cooperation, and advancing human rights. These are the responsibilities of all nations, but especially those that seek to lead in the 21st century. And so we look forward to working with India—and other nations that aspire to Security Council membership—to ensure that the Security Council is

effective; that resolutions are implemented; that sanctions are enforced; and that we strengthen the international norms which recognize the rights and responsibilities of all nations and all individuals.

This includes our responsibility to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. Since I took office, the United States has reduced the role of nuclear weapons in our national security strategy, and we have agreed with Russia to reduce our arsenals. We have put preventing nuclear proliferation and nuclear terrorism at the top of our nuclear agenda, and we have strengthened the cornerstone of the global non-proliferation regime, which is the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Together, the United States and India can pursue our goal of securing the world's vulnerable nuclear materials. We can make it clear that even as every nation has the right to peaceful nuclear energy, every nation must also meet its international obligations and that includes the Islamic Republic of Iran. And together, we can pursue a vision that Indian leaders have espoused since independence - a world without nuclear weapons.

This leads me to the final area where our countries can partner — strengthening the foundations of democratic governance, not only at home but abroad. In the United States, my Administration has worked to make the Government more open, transparent and accountable to the people. Here in India, you are harnessing technologies to do the same as I saw yesterday at an expo in Mumbai. Your landmark, Right to Information Act, is empowering citizens with the ability to get the services for which they are entitled and to hold the officials accountable. Voters can get information about candidates by text message, and you are delivering education and health services to rural communities as I saw yesterday when I joined an e-Panchayat with villagers in Rajasthan.

Now, in a new collaboration on open Government, our two countries are going to share our experience, identify what works, and develop the next generation of tools to empower citizens. And in another example of how American and Indian partnership can address global challenges, we are going to share these innovations with civil society groups and countries around the world. We are going to show that democracy, more than any other form of Government, delivers for the common man and woman.

Likewise, when Indians vote, the whole world watches. Thousands of political parties; hundreds of thousands of polling centres; millions of candidates and poll workers; and 700 million voters. There is nothing like it on the planet. There is so much that countries transitioning to democracy can learn from India's experience. So much expertise that India can share with the world and that too is what is possible

when the world's largest democracy embraces its role as a global leader.

As the world's two largest democracies, we must never forget that the price of our own freedom is standing up for the freedom of others. Indians know this, for it is the story of your nation. Before he ever began his struggle for Indian Independence, Gandhi stood up for the rights of Indians in South Africa. Just as others, including the United States, supported Indian independence, India championed the self-determination of peoples from Africa to Asia as they too broke free from colonialism, and along with the United States, you have been a leader in supporting democratic development and civil society groups around the world. This too is part of India's greatness.

We all understand that every country will follow its own path. No one nation has a monopoly on wisdom, and no nation should ever try to impose its values on another. But when peaceful democratic movements are suppressed as they have been in Burma, for example, then the democracies of the world cannot remain silent. For it is unacceptable to gun-down peaceful protestors and incarcerate political prisoners decade after decade. It is unacceptable to hold the aspirations of an entire people hostage to the greed and paranoia of bankrupt regimes. It is unacceptable to steal elections, as the regime in Burma has done again for all the world to see.

Faced with such gross violations of human rights, it is the responsibility of the international community, especially, leaders like the United States and India to condemn it. If I can be frank, in international fora, India has often shied away from some of these issues. But speaking up for those who cannot do so for themselves is not interfering in the affairs of other countries. It is not violating the rights of sovereign nations. It is staying true to our democratic principles. It is giving meaning to the human rights that we say are universal. And it sustains the progress that in Asia and around the world has helped turn dictatorships into democracies and ultimately increased our security in the world.

Promoting shared prosperity, preserving peace and security, strengthening democratic governance and human rights, these are the responsibilities of leadership. And, as global partners, this is the leadership that the United States and India can offer in the Twenty-first century. Ultimately, though, this cannot be a relationship only between Presidents and Prime Ministers, or in the halls of this Parliament, this must be a partnership between our peoples. So, I want to conclude by speaking directly to the people of India who are watching today.

In your lives, you have overcome odds that might have overwhelmed

a lesser country. In just decades, you have achieved progress and development that took other nations centuries. And now you are assuming your rightful place as a leader among nations. Your parents and grandparents imagined this. Your children and grandchildren will look back on this. But only this generation of Indians can seize the possibilities of this moment.

As you carry on with the hard work ahead, I want every Indian citizen to know: the United States of America will not simply be cheering you on from the sidelines. We will be right there with you, shoulder to shoulder because we believe in the promise of India, and we believe that the future is what we make it.

We believe that no matter who you are or where you come from, every person can fulfil their God-given potential, just as a *Dalit* like Dr. Ambedkar could lift himself up and pen the words of the Constitution that protects the rights of all Indians.

We believe that no matter where you live—whether a village in Punjab, or the by-lanes of Chandni Chowk, or an old section of Kolkata, or a new high-rise in Bengaluru—every person deserves the same chance to live in security and dignity, to get an education, to find work, and to give their children a better future.

And we believe that when countries and cultures put aside old habits and attitudes that keep people apart, when we recognize our common humanity, then we can begin to fulfil these aspirations that we share. It is the simple lesson contained in that collection of stories which has guided the Indians for centuries—the *Panchtantra*. And it is the spirit of the inscription seen by all who enter this great hall: "That one is mine and the other a stranger is the concept of little minds. But to the large-hearted, the world itself is their family."

This is the story of India; it is the story of America that despite their differences, people can see themselves in one another, and work together and succeed together as one proud nation. And it can be the spirit of the partnership between our nations that even as we honour the histories which in different times kept us apart, even as we preserve what makes us unique in a globalized world, we can recognize how much we can achieve together.

And if we like this simple concept, be our guide. If we pursue the vision I have described today, the global partnership to meet global challenges, then I have no doubt that future generations, Indians and Americans, will live in a world that is more prosperous and more secure and more just because of the bonds that our generation has forged today.

So, thank you and *Jai Hind!* And long live the partnership between India and the United States.

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

Your Excellency President Obama; Honourable Vice President, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari; Honourable Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; Leader of the House in Lok Sabha, Shri Pranab Mukherjee; Leader of the Opposition in Rajya Sabha, Shri Arun Jaitley; Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; Chairperson, National Advisory Council, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; Ministers; Members of Parliament; Ladies and Gentlemen:

Mr. President, it is indeed a great honour for the people and the Parliament of India to have the opportunity to listen to you. Thank you for sharing with us your vision of the world as it is, and as it should be. Not only was your address exceptional but your presence here has filled the air with that brilliance and dynamism, which brooks no delay and surmounts every hurdle to realise the dreams of a better tomorrow. Your visit to this august Central Hall is a momentous celebration of democracy. It is a meeting of two great nations with unwavering faith in the power of people. It is an occasion to which our Parliament, representing as it does over a billion people, has been looking forward to.

India is a land of diversities, and there lies its strength. Ideas, religions and cultures have been encouraged to interact and create a powerful and unique synthesis, one that believes in the essential oneness of human beings. This is the legacy we have inherited to which great men like Gandhi have added modern paradigms. It was quite early in the recorded history of our ancient land that democratic institutions flourished at the core of society, which over the years, have shaped our beliefs and convictions. If the present parliamentary system is functioning with exemplary success, it is because our people, nurtured in those enduring traditions and time-tested values, make real the promises of democracy. Our Parliament does not only legislate, it is also an agent of social change.

Your inspiring journey to the office of the President has revived the hopes of generations, old and young alike, in India and across the world about the establishment of a just world order. It has raised the hopes of humanity, particularly of the disinherited ones, waiting for their hour of triumph.

Mr. President, you are the symbol of a new era. In your victory speech two years ago, you had said, “America must play its role in ushering in a new era of peace”. India and the United States share a common commitment to strengthen the edifice of global peace. As the world’s two largest democracies, we need to work together for this. As

Martin Luther King has said, "Sooner or later all the people of the world will have to discover a way to live together in peace".

We owe our future generations a safe, secure and sustainable world. Poverty, deprivation and injustice are a serious threat to peace. We should join forces to combat these with equitable development, respect for plurality, human rights, rule of law and freedom. Both our countries have been severely affected by terrorism. We in India, deeply appreciate your concern and respect the solidarity you have expressed with us specially during this visit. It is a compulsion of our times to jointly eliminate this scourge.

Some moments are recorded in history as points of reference. Mr. President, this is that moment and I thank you for making it so.

Your Address to the Parliament of India has further strengthened the friendship between our two nations. If this relationship is improved further, we will be able to find out a solution to several complex problems of our countries and the entire world as a whole. Together, we can bring the new dawn which the world has been waiting for a long time.*

I am grateful to the respected Vice-President, respected Prime Minister, Leader of the House, Lok Sabha, Leaders of Opposition in both Houses, Chairperson of the National Advisory Council, Ministers, Members of Parliament and other dignitaries who have graced this occasion and made this programme a success. My special thanks to the Media persons. I compliment the officers and staff of my Secretariat also.**

I would like to convey to you, Mr. President, to the First Lady, to the Members of your Delegation, to the Members of the US Congress and to the friendly people of America, the greetings and good wishes of the Members of the Indian Parliament and the people of India.

Namaskar.

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* Originally delivered in Hindi

** Originally delivered in Hindi

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PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

The Globe Bio Diversity Forum and the Globe Coral Reef Crisis Meeting, Nagoya, Japan: The Globe Bio Diversity Forum and the Globe Coral Reef Crisis Meeting was held from 24 to 26 October, 2010 at Nagoya, Japan. The Globe Coral Reef Meeting was held alongside the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 10th Conference of Parties (COP10) at Nagoya, Japan and was co-hosted by Globe International and Globe, Japan.

Fourth India and Asia Regions Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) Conference, Raipur, Chhattisgarh: The Fourth India and Asia Region Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) Conference was hosted by the Chhattisgarh Branch of CPA India Region from 25-29 October 2010 at Raipur, Chhattisgarh.

The theme of the Conference was "*Challenges of Development before the Developing Asian Nations*". During the two Plenary Sessions held on 26 and 27 October 2010, the following topics were deliberated: (i) Terrorism and Naxalism: Threat to Democracy–Need for Joint Efforts in the Region; and (ii) Food Security and Cooperation at Regional Level: Role and Responsibility of Parliamentarians.

The delegation from the India Union Branch consisted of Shri K. Rahman Khan, Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha; Shri Kariya Munda, Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha; and Shri Kamal Kishore, MP (Lok Sabha). Fourteen delegates comprising Speakers/Presiding Officers/Representatives from the CPA Asia Region *viz*. Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bangladesh and Four Provincial Branches of Pakistan also attended the Conference. Besides, thirty-six delegates comprising of Speakers / Presiding Officers / MLAs / Government Whips from the State CPA India Region also attended the Conference. Nineteen Secretaries from India and seven from Asia region attended the Conference. Shri T.K. Viswanathan, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha being the Regional Secretary attended the Conference. Dr. William F. Shija, Secretary-General, CPA also attended the Conference as a special invitee.

The Plenary Session-1 on *Terrorism and Naxalism: threat to Democracy-Need for Joint Efforts in the Region* was held on 26 October 2010. The Session was chaired by Smt. Meira Kumar, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairperson of the Conference. Dr. Raman Singh, Chief Minister of the Chhattisgarh was the first lead speaker for the Session. Mohd. Tazul Islam, Member of Parliament of Bangladesh was the second lead speaker of the Session. There was participation from twenty-one delegates in the Session. Justice (retd.) Fakru-un-Nisa-Khokar, Member of Parliament, National Assembly of Pakistan delivered concluding remarks of the Session.

The Plenary Session–II, held on 27 October 2010, on *Food Security and Cooperation at Regional Level: Role and Responsibility of Parliamentarians* was chaired by Smt. Meira Kumar, the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and the Chairperson of the Conference. Shri Dharam Lal Kaushik, Speaker, Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly, was the Co-chairman of the Conference. The Session commenced with the power point presentation by Dr. Raman Singh, the Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh on *Measures taken by the State of Chhattisgarh to strengthen Paddy Procurement and Public Distribution System.* The Second lead speaker was Shri Harmohinder Singh Chattha, Hon'ble Speaker, Haryana Vidhan Sabha There was participation from seven delegates in the Session. Shri Kariya Munda, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha made concluding remarks at the Session.

The Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha delivered a Vote of Thanks at the conclusion of the Conference. Later the Valedictory Address was given by Shri Kariya Munda, Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha on 27 October 2010.

Earlier on 26 October 2010, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar had inaugurated two exhibitions titled *Democracy and Development: An Asia Perspective*, organised by the Lok Sabha Secretariat and "*A Decade of Chhattisgarh: An Overview*" organised by the Chhattisgarh CPA Branch and the Government of Chhattisgarh.

The Delegates were taken to Sirpur and Purkhoti Muktangan on a post-Conference tour on 28 October 2010.

Address by His Excellency, Mr. Barack H. Obama: His Excellency Mr. Barack H. Obama, the President of the United States of America addressed the members of Parliament on 8 November 2010 in the Central Hall of the Parliament House under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG).

The Hon'ble Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari delivered the Welcome Address while the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and the President of the IPG, Smt. Meira Kumar proposed the Vote of Thanks. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh also graced the occasion. H.E. Mr. Barack Obama also signed the Golden Visitors' Book in the Central Hall.

Workshop on Population and Development: A Workshop on *Population* and Development was held on 25 November 2010 in the Parliament House Annexe under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG). The Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar inaugurated the workshop.

The 123rd Assembly of Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Geneva: The meeting of the 123rd Assembly of Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) was held in Geneva, Switzerland from 4 to 6 October 2010. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Smt. Meira Kumar, Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the meeting. Other members of the Delegation were Sarvashri K. Rahman Khan, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha; S.S. Ahluwalia, MP (Rajya Sabha); Kirti Azad, MP (Lok Sabha); Hassan Khan, MP (Lok Sabha); Smt. Bhavana Gawali Patil, MP (Lok Sabha); Smt. Annu Tandon, MP (Lok Sabha); Dr. V.K. Agnihotri, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha and Member, Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments (ASGP); and Shri S. Bal Shekar, Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat. During the Assembly the following subjects were discussed:

- Providing a sound legislative framework aimed at preventing electoral violence, improving election monitoring and ensuring the smooth transition of power (First Standing Committee)
- The role of parliaments in ensuring sustainable development through the management of natural resources, agricultural production and demographic change (Second Standing Committee)
- Transparency and accountability in the funding of political parties and election campaigns (Third Standing Committee)

Besides, a special event on *Migration and Development* was held during the Assembly. The Emergency Item on 'The importance of international inter-parliamentary cooperation for natural disaster response, in particular with regard to relief aid to flood-stricken Pakistan' was adopted and included in the Assembly agenda, and thereafter a resolution was adopted on the same.

Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K. Rahman Khan presided over the meeting of Asian Parliamentary Group (APG) held on 3 October 2010.

Meetings of the 1st Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) Executive Council and the APA Sub-Committee on Alleviating Poverty in Asia, Jakarta, Indonesia: The meetings of the 1st Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) Executive Council and the APA Sub-Committee on Alleviating Poverty in Asia were held in Jakarta on 12 and 13 October 2010. Shri Tathagata Satpathy, MP (Lok Sabha) and Shri V.R. Ramesh, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat and Secretary to the Delegation attended the meetings.

The subjects discussed were: (i) Achieving Health Equity in Asia; (ii) Role of Asian Parliaments to promote a comprehensive Counter-terrorism and Occupation Strategy; (iii) Environmental issues, Global Warming, Climate Change and planting billions of trees throughout Asia; (iv) Protecting and respecting cultural diversity in Asia; and (v) Alleviating Poverty in Asia.

Conference on 'Parliaments, minorities and indigenous peoples: Overcoming the challenges to effective participation in decision-making', Chiapas, Mexico: The Conference on '*Parliaments, minorities and indigenous peoples: Overcoming the challenges to effective participation in decision-making'* was held in Chiapas, Mexico from 31 October to 3 November 2010. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation consisting of Sarvashri Siricilla Rajaiah, MP (Lok Sabha) and O.T. Lepcha, MP (Rajya Sabha) attended the Conference.

The themes discussed during the Conference were: (i) Effective Participation in politics: a human right, a pre-requisite for democracy and a means of preventing conflict; (ii) Perspectives on effective participation–Minorities; (iii) Perspectives on effective participation–Indigenous people; (iv) Legislative lessons learned; (v) The participation of minority and indigenous women in decision-making; (vi) Measures for enhancing effective participation–Representatives and citizens; (vii) Measures for enhancing effective participation–Political parties; (viii) Measures for enhancing effective participation–Inside Parliament; (ix) Measures for enhancing effective participation–Local, provincial, regional government and autonomous structures; and (x) Building an agenda for effective political participation.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

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

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period 1 October to 31 December 2010:

Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: On the occasion of the birth anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, a function was held on 2 October 2010 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the UPA Chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; the Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; the Chairman, BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament, Secretary-General of Lok Sabha; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a function was held on 31 October 2010 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; Union Ministers, members of Parliament, former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, a function was held on 5 November 2010 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; Union Ministers, members of Parliament, former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: On the occasion of the birth anniversary

of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a function was held on 11 November 2010 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K. Rahman Khan; the Leader of House, Lok Sabha and Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee; the Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; the Chairman, BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers, members of Parliament, former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a function was held on 14 November 2010 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Leader of House, Lok Sabha and Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee; the Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; the UPA Chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; the Chairman, BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers, members of Parliament, former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Smt. Indira Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Smt. Indira Gandhi, a function was held on 19 November 2010 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Leader of House, Lok Sabha and Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee; the Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; the UPA Chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; the Chairman, BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers, members of Parliament, former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Smt. Indira Gandhi.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a function was held on 3 December 2010 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K. Rahman Khan; the Leader of House, Lok Sabha and Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee; the Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Arun Jaitley; the Leader of

Opposition, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; the UPA Chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; the Chairman, BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers, members of Parliament, former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Shri C. Rajagopalachari: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri C. Rajagopalachari, a function was held on 10 December 2010 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Leader of House, Lok Sabha and Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee; the Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; the Chairman, BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers, 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 Shri C. Rajagopalachari.

Chaudhary Charan Singh: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Chaudhary Charan Singh, a function was held on 23 December 2010 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Chaudhary Charan Singh.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, a function was held on 25 December 2010 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Kariya Munda; the Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; Union Ministers, 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 Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Foreign Parliamentary Delegations Visiting India

Mongolia: A 15-member Parliamentary Delegation from Mongolia led by H.E. Mr. Damdingiin Demberel, Chairman (Speaker) of the State Great Hural (Parliament) of Mongolia visited India from 8 to 14 December 2010.

On 9 December 2010, the Delegation called on the Vice-President

of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari. The Delegation also had meetings with the Minister of External Affairs, Shri S.M. Krishna and with the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj on the same day. H.E. Mr. Damdingiin Demberel planted a sapling in the Parliament House Complex. Later in the evening the Delegation called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, who hosted a Banquet in honor of the Delegation.

On 10 December 2010, the Delegation had meetings with the Minister of Steel, Shri Virbhadra Singh; the Chairman and members of the Standing Committee on External Affairs; and the Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy of India and Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission of India.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra and Kolkata.

Albania: An 11-member Parliamentary Delegation from Albania led by H.E. Mrs. Josephina TOPALLI, Speaker of the Parliament of Albania visited India from 18 to 22 December 2010. On 20 December 2010, the Delegation called on the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri K. Rahman Khan and had meeting with the Minister of State for External Affairs, Smt. Preneet Kaur. Later in the evening the Delegation called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, who hosted a Banquet in honor of the Delegation. Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra.

Visit of Foreign Dignitaries to Parliament House Estate

Cyprus: H.E. Ms. Nafsika Krousti, High Commissioner of Cyprus called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha on 11 October 2010.

Mexico: Shri Dinesh K. Jain, the Ambassador of India in Mexico called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 16 November 2010.

Zambia: Hon'ble Justice Ms. Florence Ndepele Mwanchanda Mumba, Chairperson, Electoral Commission of Zambia called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 19 November 2010.

Nepal: An 11-member delegation of Young Parliamentarians from Nepal called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 24 November 2010.

Egypt: H.E. Mr. Khaled El Bakly, Ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 13 December 2010.

United Kingdom: H.E. Mr. Richard Stagg, High Commissioner of United Kingdom called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 23 December 2010.

PARLIAMENT MUSEUM

Between 1 October and 31 December 2010, a total of 7,879 visitors visited the Parliament Museum. The visitors include a number of present and former members of Parliament, members of State Legislatures and Foreign dignitaries and delegations. Among the foreign dignitaries, delegations from Parliaments of Albania, Australia, Canada, Egypt, Lithuania, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Tasmania, and the foreign parliamentary officials attending the 26th Parliamentary Internship Programme visited the Museum. During this Quarter, members of the Committee on the House of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly also visited the Museum.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

The 3rd Prof. Hiren Mukerjee Memorial Annual Parliamentary Lecture: The 3rd Prof. Hiren Mukerjee Memorial Annual Parliamentary Lecture was delivered by Prof. Jagdish Bhagwati, Professor of Economics and Law at the Columbia University and Senior Fellow in International Economics at the Council on Foreign Relations, on "Indian Reforms: Yesterday and Today" on 2 December 2010 in the Central Hall of Parliament of India. Hon'ble Vice-President of India, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari, chaired the function while the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh, was the Chief Guest. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, delivered the Welcome Address and Shri T.K. Viswanathan, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, proposed the Vote of Thanks.

Lecture Series for Members of Parliament: As part of the Lecture Series for Members of Parliament, a Lecture on *Tryst with Destiny: Progress in the Lives of Indian Masses since Independence* by Padma Vibhushan Prof. C.R. Rao, who is one of the world leaders in Statistical Science over the last six decades, was organised on 23 November 2010. Honorary Advisor, BPST, Smt. Renuka Chowdhury made the Introductory Remarks while the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri T.K. Viswanathan, proposed the Vote of Thanks.

Study Visits: During the period from 1 October to 31 December 2010, Study visits were organized: (i) 12 senior Officers of the

Secretariat General of the House of Representatives of Indonesia, on 4 October 2010; (ii) 2 Officers from the Government of Egypt, on 19 October 2010; (iii) Deputy Chairman of the Committees and the Deputy Secretary-General of the Parliament of Sri Lanka, from 2 to 3 November 2010; (iv) 6 Members of the Lithuanian Parliamentary Friendship Group, on 16 November 2010; (v) 34 students from the Emirates National School, Sharjah, on 16 November 2010; (vi) 6 Members of Parliament of Botswana, on 18 November 2010; (vii) 12 young Members of the Constituent Assembly of Nepal, on 24 November 2010; (viii) 6 Member Parliamentary Delegation from Australia, on 3 December 2010; (ix) 3 MBA students from the Columbia Business School, Columbia University, New York, on 29 December 2010. Besides, 24 other Study Visits were conducted for the students, teachers and officials of various schools, and organizations in India. A total of 1,167 participants attended these visits.

Appreciation Courses: Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for the following participants: (i) 140 Probationers of the Indian Revenue Service and Customs Officers of the Royal Government of Bhutan from 5 to 8 October 2010; (ii) 30 Probationers of the Indian Railways Service of Electrical Engineering from 18 to 20 October 2010; (iii) 23 Probationers of the Indian Foreign Service from 6 to 9 December 2010; (iv) 112 Probationers of the Indian Police Service from 20 to 23 December 2010; (v) 54 Probationers of the Indian Railways Service of Engineers from 27 to 29 December 2010; (vi) 48 Accounts/Audit Officers from the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India from 20 to 23 December 2010.

Training Programmes: A Training Programme for 45 Reporters working in the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats was organized from 18 to 22 October 2010.

26th Parliamentary Internship Programme: The 26th Parliamentary Internship Programme was organised from 3 November to 3 December 2010. The Programme, which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 4 November 2010, was attended by 46 Parliamentary Officials from 27 countries.

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PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2010)

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

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Parliament Session: The Sixth Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Twenty First Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 9 November 2010. Both the Houses were adjourned on 13 December 2010. The President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil, prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 17 December 2010.

Resignation of Union Ministers: On 10 November 2010, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Shri Prithviraj Chavan who also held the Independent Charge of Science and Technology and Earth Sciences resigned from the Council of Ministers consequent upon chosen as the leader of the Maharashtra Congress Legislature Party.

The Union Human Resource Development Minister, Shri Kapil Sibal was "temporarily entrusted the work of the Ministries of Science and Technology and Earth Sciences".

On 15 November 2010, the Minister of Communications and Information Technology, Shri A. Raja resigned from the Council of Ministers.

Minor Reallocation of Portfolios: On 15 November 2010, the Union Human Resource Development Minister, Shri Kapil Sibal was given the additional charge of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

The Minister of State for Planning and Parliamentary Affairs Shri V. Narayanasamy was given additional charge of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

Bye-election to the Lok Sabha: On 24 November 2010, Smt. Putul Kumari, an Independent, was declared elected to the Lok Sabha from Banka (Bihar) Lok Sabha constituency, bye-election to which was held on 1 November 2010.

Resignation of Lok Sabha Member: On 29 November 2010, Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy, Indian National Congress (INC) member from Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh) Lok Sabha Constituency resigned his seat.

Death of Rajya Sabha Member: On 5 December 2010, Shri Rajasekara Murthy, Janata Dal (Secular) [JD(S)] member from Karnataka in the Rajya Sabha, passed away.

Merger of Party: On 15 November 2010, Shri Kanwar Deep Singh, lone member of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) in the Rajya Sabha merged his party with the All India Trinamool Congress (AITC).

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Resignation of Chief Minister: On 24 November 2010, the Chief Minister, Shri Konijeti Rosaiah resigned from his post.

New Chief Minister: On 25 November 2010, Shri Nallari Kiran Kumar Reddy was sworn in as the Chief Minister.

Expansion of Cabinet: On 1 December 2010, the Chief Minister, Shri Nallari Kiran Kumar Reddy expanded his Cabinet. The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios is as follows*: Shri N. Kiran Kumar Reddy, Chief Minister, *General Administration, Law* and *Order, Commercial Taxes, Energy, Coal* and *Boilers*; Sarvashri Anam Ramanarayana Reddy, *Finance, Planning, Small Savings, State Lotteries*; Balaraju P., *Tribal Welfare*; Baswaraju Saraiah, *Backward Classes Welfare*; B. Satyanarayana, *Transport*; D.L. Ravindra Reddy, *Medical Education*, Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (APVVP) and *Hospital Services, Health, Family Welfare, Arogyasree, Health Insurance, 104, 108* and *Medical Infrastructure*; Damodar Raja Narasihma C., *Higher Education* and *Technical Education*; Danam Nagender, *Labour*,

* As on 12 February 2011

Employment, Training and *Factories, Industrial Training Institutes;* Dharmana Prasada Rao, *Roads* and *Buildings*; Dokka Manikya Varaprasada Rao, *Rural Development, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)*; Erasu Prathap Reddy, *Law* and *Courts;* Jana Reddy K., *Panchayat Raj* and *Rural Water Supply*; Jupally Krishna Rao, *Endowments;* Kanna Lakshminarayana, *Housing, Weaker Section Housing Programme*, *AP Cooperative Housing Societies Federation, AP Housing Board*; Kasu Venkata Krishna Reddy, Cooperation; Komatireddy Venkat Reddy, *Infrastructure* and *Investment, Ports, Airports, Natural Gas;* Maheedhar Reddy M., *Municipal Administration* and *Urban Development;* Mopidevi Venkataramana Rao, *Excise* and *Prohibition*; Mukesh Goud M., *Marketing* and *Warehousing*; Parthasarathi K., *Secondary Education, Government Examinations, A.P. Residential Educational Institutions Society*, *Hyderabad Public School, Intermediate Education;* Pithani Satyanarayana, *Social Welfare;* Ponnala Lakshmaiah, *Information Technology* and *Communications;* Raghuveera Reddy N., *Revenue, Relief, Rehabilitation, Urban Land Ceiling (ULC)*; Ramreddy Venkata Reddy, *Horticulture, Sericulture, Rain Shadow Area Development (RSAD);* Satrucharla Vijayarama Raju, *Forest, Environment, Science* and *Technology;* Sridhar Babu D., *Civil Supplies, Food* and *Consumer Affairs, Legal Metrology* and *Legislative Affairs*; Sudarshan Reddy P., *Major* and *Medium Irrigation*, *A.P. Water Resources Development Corporation*; Syed Mohammad Ahamadullah, *Minority Welfare, Wakf, Urdu Academy;* T.G. Venkatesh, *Minor Irrigation, Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation (APIDC), Lift Irrigation, WALAMTARI, Ground Water Development;* Thota Narasimham, *Stamps* and *Registration*; Vatti Vasant Kumar, *Tourism* and *Culture*, *Archaeology* and *Museums*, *Archives* and *Youth Services* and *Sports*, NCC; Viswarupu P., *Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development* and *Fisheries*, *Veterinary University;* Y.S. Vivekananda Reddy, *Agriculture, Agriculture Technology Mission;* Dr. Shanker Rao P., *Handlooms* and *Textiles, Spinning Mills, Small Scale Industries, Khadi* and *Village Industries Board, Public Enterprises*; Dr. Sailajanath S., *Primary Education, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Adult Education, AP Open Schools Society, Jawahar Bal Bhavan, AP Mahila Samata Society, State Institute of Educational Technology (SIET)*, *Public Libraries, State Council of Educational Research* and *Training (SCERT)*, *AP Text Book Press;* Smt. D.K. Aruna, *Information* and *Public Relations, Cinematography,* A.P. *Film, TV* and *Theatre Development Corporation;* Smt. Aruna Kumari Galla, *Mines* and *Geology;* Smt. Sabitha P. *Home*, *Jails, Fire Services, Sainik Welfare, Printing* and *Stationary*; Smt. Geetha Reddy J., *Major Industries, Sugar, Commerce* and *Export*

Promotion; and Smt. Sunitha Laxma Reddy V., *Indira Kranthi Patham, Pensions, Self Help Groups* and *Women Development, Child Welfare* and *Disabled Welfare, Juvenile Welfare.*

BIHAR

Assembly Elections: The elections to the 243-seat State Assembly were held in six phases on 21, 24, 28 October and 1, 9 and 20 November 2010. The party position following the elections is as follows: Janata Dal (United)-115; Bharatiya Janata Party-91; Rashtriya Janata Dal-22; INC-4; Lok Jan Shakti Party-3; JMM-1; Communist Party of India-1; and Independents-6.

New Chief Minister: On 26 November 2010, the JD(U) leader Shri Nitish Kumar was sworn in as the Chief Minister. Shri Sushil Kumar Modi, the BJP leader took oath as the Deputy Chief Minister.

The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios is as follows*: Shri Nitish Kumar, Chief Minister, *General Administration, Cabinet Secretariat, Home, Vigilance, Election Department;* Shri Sushil Kumar Modi, Deputy Chief Minister, *Finance, Commercial Taxes* and *Forest;* Sarvashri Narendra Narayan Yadav, *Law, Planning* and *Development;* Vijay Kumar Chaudhary, *Water Resources;* Prashant Kumar Sahi, *Human Resources Development;* Bijendra Prasad Yadav, *Power, Parliamentary Affairs, Registration* and *Prohibition;* Shahid Ali Khan, *Information Technology* and *Minority Welfare;* Nand Kishore Yadav, *Road Construction;* Shyam Rajak, *Food* and *Civil Supplies;* Narendra Singh, *Agriculture;* Brishen Patel, *Transport, Information* and *Public Relations;* Nitish Mishra, *Rural Development;* Ramai Ram, *Revenue* and *Land Reforms;* Awadesh Prasad Kushwaha, *Minor Irrigation, Sugarcane;* Chandra Mohan Rai, *Public Health* and *Engineering;* Gautam Singh, *Science* and *Technology;* Ashwini Kumar Choubey, *Health;* Janardan Singh Sigriwal, *Labour Resources;* Hari Prasad Sah, *Panchayati Raj, Welfare (Backward* and *Economically Backward Classes);* Giriraj Singh, *Animal Husbandry* and *Fisheries;* Bhim Singh, *Rural Works;* Satyadeo Narain Arya, *Mines* and *Geology;* Ramadhar Singh, *Co-operative;* Jeetan Ram Manjhi, *Welfare (Scheduled Caste* and *Scheduled Tribes);* Damodar Raut, *Building Construction;* Sunil Kumar 'Pintu', *Tourism;* Prem Kumar, *Urban Development* and *Housing;* Smt. Parveen Amanullah, *Social Welfare;* Dr.(Smt.) Renu Kumari Kushwaha, *Industries, Disaster Management;* and Dr.(Prof.) Sukhda Pandey, *Arts, Culture* and *Youth Affairs.*

* As on 21 February 2011

JHARKHAND

Allocation of Portfolios: On 10 October 2010, the Chief Minister, Shri Arjun Munda allocated portfolios to his Council of Ministers. The names of the Ministers with their portfolios is as follows*: Shri Arjun Munda, Chief Minister, *Cabinet Secretariat* and *Coordination, Personnel, Administrative Reforms* and *Rajbhasha, Home (Including Prison), Cabinet (Vigilance) Department, Law (Justice), Energy, Road Construction, Information* and *Public Relations, Planning* and *Development*, Registry and *all Departments which is not allotted to any one;* Sarvashri Sudesh Mahto, Deputy Chief Minister, *Rural Development, Panchayati Raj* and *National Rural Employment Programme (including Special Division), Rural Works, Water Resources, Forest* and *Environment, Arts, Culture, Sports* and *Youth Affairs;* Hemant Soren, Deputy Chief Minister, *Finance, Commercial Taxes, Urban Development, Housing, Drinking Water* and *Sanitation, Civil Aviation* and *Mines* and *Geology; Baidnath Ram, Human Resource Development Department;* Hemlal Murmu, *Health, Medical Education* and *Family Welfare Department* and *Parliamentary Affairs Department;* Chandra Prakash Chaudhary, *Building Construction Department, Labour, Employment* and *Training Department* and *Science* and *Technology;* Hazi Husain Ansari, *Co-operative Department* and *Minority Welfare (Part of Welfare Department) Department;* Mathura Prasad Mahto, *Revenue* and *Land Reforms* and *Food, Public Distribution* and *Consumer Affairs Department; Champai Soren, Tribal Welfare (Part of Welfare Department)* and *Transport Department; Gopal Krishna Patar, Excise* and *Drug Control Department* and *Disaster Management Department;* Satyanand Jha (Batul), *Agriculture and Sugarcane Development Department and Animal and Fisheries Department* and Smt. Vimla Pradhan, *Social Welfare, Women* and *Child Development Department* and *Tourism Department.*

KARNATAKA

Political Developments: On 6 October 2010, 13 legislators of the BJP including three Ministers namely Sarvashri M.P. Renukacharya, Balachandra Jarkiholi and Anand Asnotikar and five Independents including four Ministers Sarvashri Shivaraj Tangadagi, Venkataramanappa, P.M. Narendraswamy and D. Sudhakar, withdrew support from the Yeddyurappa Government.

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* As on 21 February 2011

The Chief Minister, Shri B.S. Yeddyurappa removed all the seven Ministers from his Council of Ministers.

The Governor, Shri H.R. Bhardwaj asked the Chief Minister to prove his majority on 12 October 2010. In a 225-seat House, the BJP has 117 members (excluding the Speaker), the INC 73; and the JD(S) 28. There are six Independents.

On 8 October 2010, the Speaker, Shri K.G. Bopaiah served notice on 11 BJP legislators asking them to explain why action should not be initiated against them under the Anti-Defection Law.

On 10 October 2010, the Governor, Shri H.R. Bhardwaj asked the Speaker, Shri K.G. Bopaiah to retain the existing configuration of the Assembly in terms of the members of each party represented in the House.

On 11 October 2010, the Speaker, Shri K.G. Bopaiah, disqualified 16 legislators, including 11 BJP and five Independent MLAs (who were associate members of the BJP), under the anti-defection law.

The disqualified BJP members are: Sarvashri Gopalakrishna Belur, Balachandra Jarkiholi, Shivanagouda Naik, H.S. Shankaralinge Gowda, Y. Sampangi, Anand Asnotikar, Bagali Sarbhouma, G.N. Nanjundaswamy, Baramgouda A. Kage, Bellubbi Sangappa Kalappa and M.V. Nagaraju.

The five disqualified Independents are: Sarvashri Shivaraj Tangadagi, D. Sudhakar, Goolihatti Shekher, Venkataramanappa and M.P. Narendraswamy.

Later, the Motion of Confidence, moved by the Chief Minister, Shri B.S. Yeddyurappa in the State Legislative Assembly was adopted by a voice vote.

The Governor, Shri H.R. Bhardwaj recommended to the President Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil that the President's rule should be imposed in the State and the State Legislative Assembly should be kept under suspended animation.

On 12 October 2010, Shri Bhardwaj further asked the Chief Minister to seek another Vote of Confidence in the State Legislative Assembly on 14 October 2010.

Vote of Confidence: On 14 October 2010, the BJP Government, headed by the Chief Minister, Shri B.S. Yeddyurappa, passed the second floor test. Of a total of 206 members present at the time

of voting in the State Legislative Assembly, the BJP received 106 votes, two more than for a simple majority. The combined Opposition secured 100 votes.

Resignation of Minister: On 3 December 2010, the Minister of Information Technology and Biotechnology, Shri Katta Subramanya Naidu resigned from his post. Later, his resignation was accepted.

MAHARASHTRA

Resignation of Chief Minister: On 9 November 2010, the Chief Minister, Shri Ashok Chavan resigned from his post.

New Chief Minister: On 11 November 2010, Shri Prithviraj Chavan of the INC was sworn in as the Chief Minister. Shri Ajit Pawar took oath as the Deputy Chief Minister along with nine others from the Nationalist Congress Party (NCP).

The NCP members sworn in are: Sarvashri Chhagan Bhujbal, R.R. Patil, Jayant Patil, Ganesh Naik, Laxmanrao Dhoble, Sunil Tatkare, Jaidutta Kshirsagar, Manohar Naik and Vijaykumar Gavit.

Expansion of Cabinet: On 19 November 2010, the Chief Minister Shri Prithviraj Chavan expanded his Council of Ministers by inducting 29 Ministers—including 10 Ministers of State. The list of Council of Ministers with their portfolios is as follows*: Shri Prithiviraj Chavan, Chief Minister, *General Administration, Information* and *Public Relations, Urban Development, Housing, Slum Improvement, House Repairs* and *Reconstruction, Urban Land Ceiling, Transport, Mines, Marathi Language, Law* and *Judiciary, Ex-Servicemen's Welfare* and *other Departments, parts of Departments or subjects not specifically allotted to any Minister;* Shri Ajit Anantrao Pawar, Deputy Chief Minister, *Finance, Planning* and *Energy;* Sarvashri Narayan Tatu Rane, *Industries, Ports, Employment* and *Self-employment;* Chhagan Chandrakant Bhujbal, *Public Works [excluding Public Undertakings)* and *Tourism;* R.R. Patil, *Home;* Dr. Patangrao Shripatrao Kadam, *Forests, Rehabilitation* and *Relief Works, Earthquake Rehabilitation;* Shivajirao Shivaramji Moghe, *Social Justice, Welfare of Nomadic, De-Notified Tribes* and *Other Backward Classes* and *De-addiction Activities;* Radhakrishna Eknathrao Vikhe-Patil, *Agriculture* and *Marketing;* Jayant Rajaram Patil, *Rural Development;* Harshwardhan Shahajirao Patil, *Cooperation* and *Parliamentary Affairs;* Ganesh Ramchandra Naik, *State Excise* and *Non-conventional Energy;* Vijay *alias* Balasaheb Bhausaheb Thorat, *Revenue* and *Khar Lands;*

* As on 21 February 2011

Lakshmanrao Kondiba Dhobale, *Water Supply* and *Sanitation;* Anil Vasantrao Deshmukh, *Food* and *Civil Supplies* and *Consumer Protection;* Jaydatt Sonajirao Kshirsagar, *Public Works [Public Undertakings];* Manohar Rajusingh Naik, *Food* and *Drugs Administration;* Sunil Dattatraya Tatkare, *Water Resources [excluding Krishna Valley Irrigation Corporation];* Ramraje Pratapsinh Naik-Nimbalkar, *Water Resources [Krishna Valley Irrigation Corporation];* Babanrao Bhikaji Pachpute, *Tribal Development;* Rajesh Ankushrao Tope, *Higher* and *Technical Education;* Rajendra Jawaharlal Darda, *School Education;* Mohammad Arif Naseem Khan, *Textiles, Minorities Development* and *AUKAF;* Suresh Hirayenna Shetty, *Public Health* and *Family Welfare* and *Protocol;* Hassan Miyanlal Mushrif, *Labour* and *Special Assistance;* Madhukar Deorao Chavan, *Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development* and *Fisheries;* Padmakar Vijaysing Valvi, *Sports* and *Youth Welfare;* Sanjay Wamanrao Devtale, *Environment* and *Cultural Affairs;* Dr. Vijaykumar Krishnarao Gavit, *Medical Education* and *Horticulture;* Dr. Nitin Kashinath Raut, *Employment Guarantee Scheme* and *Water Conservation;* and Smt. Varsha Eknath Gaikwad, *Women* and *Child Development.*

The Ministers of State are: Sarvashri Ranjit Prataprao Kamble, *Water Supply* and *Sanitation, Food* and *Civil Supplies, Consumer Protection, Tourism* and *Public Works;* Bhaskar Bhaurao Jadhav, *Urban Development, Forests, Ports, Khar Lands, Parliamentary Affairs, Sports* and *Youth Welfare, Ex-Servicemen's Welfare* and *Law* and *Judiciary;* Prakash Sundarrao Solanke, *Revenue, Rehabilitation* and *Relief Work, Earthquake Rehabilitation, Co-operation, Marketing* and *Textiles;* Sachin Mohan Ahir, *Housing, Slum Improvement, Repairs* and *Reconstruction, Urban Land Ceiling, Industries, Mines, Social Justice, De-addiction Activities, Environment, Welfare of Nomadic, De-notified Tribes* and *Other Backward Classes;* Gulabrao Baburao Deokar, *Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Fisheries, Water Conservation, Employment Guarantee Scheme, Employment* and *Self-Employment* and *Transport;* Satej Dnyandeo *alias* Bunty Patil, *Home (Urban), Home (Rural), Rural Development, Food* and *Drugs Administration;* Rajendra Bhausaheb Mulak, *Finance, Energy, Planning, Water Resources, Parliamentary Affairs* and *State Excise;* Rajendra Dhedya Gavit, *Tribal Development, Labour, Command Area Development* and *Horticulture;* Dattatray Pandurang Sawant, *Medical Education, Higher* and *Technical Education, Special Assistance* and *Non-Conventional Energy*; and Prof. (Smt.) Faujia Tahsin Khan, *General Administration, Information* and *Public Relations, Cultural Affairs, Protocol, School Education, Women* and *Child Development, Public Health* and *Family Welfare, Minorities Development (including AUKAF).*

MANIPUR

Election of Speaker: On 23 December 2010, Shri Irengbam Hemochandra of the INC was elected unopposed as the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly. The seat had fallen vacant after the death of Speaker, Shri Sapam Budhichandra on 30 September 2010.

PUNJAB

Minister Dropped: On 13 October 2010, the Chief Minister, Shri Parkash Singh Badal dropped the Finance Minister Shri Manpreet Singh Badal from his Cabinet.

Expulsion of MLA: On 20 October 2010, the Shiromani Akali Dal expelled former Finance Minister, Shri Manpreet Singh from its primary membership for indulging in "anti-party activities".

On the same day, the portfolios of three members of the Council of Ministers were also changed. The Finance portfolio was given to Bibi Upinderjit Kaur. Shri Sewa Singh Sekhwan, who was looking after Information and Public Relations got the Education and the Deputy Chief Minister Shri Sukhbir Singh Badal took over the charge of the Information and Public Relations.

UTTAR PRADESH

Assembly By-election Results: Shri Amit Gaurav and Shri Utkarsh Verma, both of the Samajwadi Party won the Nidhauli Kalan and Lakhimpur Sadar Assembly seats, respectively, by-elections to which were held on 20 November 2010.

EVENTS ABROAD

AZERBAIJAN

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 125-seat *Milli Majlis* (the unicameral legislature) were held on 7 November 2010. The party position following the elections is as follows: New Azerbaijan Party: 72; Civic Solidarity Party: 3; Motherland Party: 2; and Independents and Others: 48.

BAHRAIN

Re-election of Prime Minister: On 2 November 2010, King Shaikh Hamad bin Isa al-Khalifa reappointed Shaikh Khalifa bin Sulman al-Khalifa as the Prime Minister.

BARBADOS

Death of Prime Minister: On 23 October 2010, the Prime Minister Mr. David Thompson died following a prolonged illness. The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Freundel Stuart was sworn in as the new Prime Minister.

BERMUDA

New Prime Minister: On 29 October 2010, Ms. Paula Cox was sworn in as the Prime Minister.

BRAZIL

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 513-seat Chamber of Deputies and 81-seat Senate (the Upper House) were held on 3 October 2010.

The party position following the elections to 513-seat Chamber of Deputies is as follows: Workers' Party: 88; Brazilian Democratic Movement Party: 79; Brazilian Social Democratic Party: 53; Democrats: 43; Republic Party: 41; Progressive Party: 41; Brazilian Socialist Party: 34; Democratic Labour Party: 28; Brazilian Labour Party: 21; Social Christian Party: 17; Communist Party of Brazil:15; Green Party: 15; Socialist People's Party: 12; Brazilian Republican Party: 8; Party of National Mobilization: 4; Socialism and Freedom Party: 3; Labour Party of Brazil: 3; Progressive Republican Party: 2; Humanist Party of Solidarity: 2; Brazilian Labour Renewal Party: 2; Social Liberal Party: 1; and Christian Labour Party: 1.

The party position following the elections to 81-seat Senate is as follows: Workers' Party: 14; Brazilian Democratic Movement Party: 21; Brazilian Social Democratic Party: 10; Democrats: 6; Republic Party: 4; Progressive Party: 5; Brazilian Socialist Party: 3; Democratic Labour Party: 4; Brazilian Labour Party:6; Social Christian Party: 1; Communist Party of Brazil: 2; Socialist People's Party:1; Brazilian Republican Party: 1; Party of National Mobilization: 1; and Socialism and Freedom Party: 2.

New President: Ms. Dilma Rousseff was declared elected as the President in the election held to the post on 31 October 2010. She was the first woman to win a presidential election in Brazil.

COOK ISLANDS

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 24-seat Parliament (the unicameral legislature) were held on 17 November 2010. The

Cook Islands Party won 16 seats while the Democratic Party secured 8 seats.

New Prime Minister: On 30 November 2010, Mr. Henry Puna was sworn in as the new Prime Minister.

CZECH REPUBLIC

New Speaker of Senate: On 24 November 2010, the 81-seat Senate with 69 votes elected Mr. Milan Stech as the new Speaker.

ETHIOPIA

Re-election of Prime Minister: On 4 October 2010, the Council of People's Representatives (the Lower Chamber of the bicameral legislature) with 323 votes in favour and 49 abstentions re-elected Mr. Meles Zenawi as the Prime Minister for another five-year term. Mr. Zenawi's ruling Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front had won Legislative elections held on 23 May 2010.

New Speaker: On 5 October 2010, Mr. Abadula Gemeda, was appointed as the new Speaker of the Council of People's Representatives.

GUINEA

New President: On 15 November 2010, Mr. Alpha Conde was declared elected as the President in the election held to the post on 7 November 2010.

KYRGYZSTAN

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 120-seat *Zhogorku Kenesh* (Supreme Council—the legislature) were held on 10 October 2010. The party position following the elections is as follows: Ata-Zhurt: 28; Social Democratic Party of Kyrgyzstan: 26; Ar-Namys: 25; Respublika: 23; and Ata-Meken: 18.

LATVIA

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 100-seat *Saeima* (the unicameral legislature) were held on 2 October 2010. The party position following the elections is as follows: Unity: 33; Harmony Centre: 29; Union of Greens and Farmers: 22; National Alliance: 8; and For a Good Latvia: 8.

MOLDOVA

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 101-seat *Parlamentul* (the unicameral legislature) were held on 28 November 2010. The party position following the elections is as follows: Communist Party of Moldova: 42; Liberal Democratic Party of Moldova: 32; Democratic Party of Moldova: 15; and Liberal Party: 12.

SOMALIA

New Prime Minister: On 14 October 2010, the President Mr. Shaikh Sharif Shaikh Ahmed appointed Mr. Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed as Somalia's new Prime Minister. Mr. Mohamed replaced Mr. Umar Abdirashid Ali Shermarke, who had resigned on 21 September 2010.

SOUTH KOREA

New Prime Minister: On 1 October 2010, Mr. Kim Hwang Sik was sworn in as the Prime Minister, following the approval of his appointment by the National Assembly (the unicameral legislature) by 169 votes to 71, with four abstentions.

SRI LANKA

President Sworn in: On 19 November 2010, the President Mr. Mahinda Rajapaksa was sworn in for a second six-year term.

TANZANIA

Re-election of President: On 5 November 2010, the incumbent President Mr. Jakaya Kikwete was declared elected in the Presidential election held on 21 October 2010. He was sworn in on 6 November 2010.

5

SESSIONAL REVIEW

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

SIXTH SESSION

The Sixth Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 9 November 2010 and adjourned *sine-die* on 13 December 2010. In all, there were twenty-three sittings held during the Session.

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

A. DISCUSSIONS /STATEMENTS

Statement by the Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports regarding the recently concluded Commonwealth Games: Making a Statement on 16 November 2010, the Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports, Dr. M.S. Gill said that the XIX Commonwealth Games have been organized successfully in Delhi. India, with its rich haul of medals, has emerged as a significant sporting nation in the world. Shri Gill informed that India has won 101 Medals, including 38 Gold Medals, the highest ever in any major international Sporting Event. The number of medals won, were more than double the medals, India had won in the last Commonwealth Games. India stood second in the Medal Tally, after Australia, and, ahead of other major sporting nations such as England, Canada and South Africa.

Shri Gill said that the total approved outlay for CWG, 2010 was Rs.11,687.25 crores. The Games were held in 18 disciplines, at 17 competition venues. He informed that construction of the Games village was undertaken by Delhi Development Authority and Ministry of Urban Development. Training and competition venues, around the city of Delhi, were financed and implemented, by various agencies, besides the Government of Delhi undertaking several City Improvement/Sports Infrastructure projects for the Games from its own Plan funds.

The Minister also said that close to the date of commencement of the Games there were instances of difficulties, with the final stages of completion and Games readiness in the Games Village. In view of

reports regarding shortcomings in final completion deadlines and various deficiencies, the Prime Minister reviewed the preparations for the Games in a high level meeting held on 14 August 2010, with the members of the Group of Ministers set up for overseeing CWG, 2010. Several key decisions were taken, including close monitoring at the level of Cabinet Secretary, who would liaise with Group of Ministers to ensure effective coordination amongst all agencies.

Shri Gill said that the Government was well aware that a number of concerns have been raised regarding CWG, 2010, which included allegations of corruption , misappropriation of funds, mismanagement, wasteful expenditure and wrongdoing related to the Games; delay in completion of sports and city infrastructure projects; defects in quality of construction, poor site management and escalation of costs; accidents during the construction of CWG related projects; and steps taken by the Government to punish the guilty.

He informed the House that a High Level Committee (HLC) headed by Shri V.K. Shunglu was constituted to look into the matter. At the same time, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has started auditing all Games related projects and the expenditure of the Organising Committee. Besides, the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is examining various complaints received regarding the Games. Other agencies such as the Central Bureau of Investigation, Enforcement Directorate and Income Tax authorities are also investigating alleged irregularities, the Minister added.

He assured the House that the recommendations of the *Shunglu Committee*, the CAG, the CVC, etc. would be studied before agreeing to host similar international sporting events.

Statement by the Minister of External Affairs regarding the Visit to India by the President of the United States of America, Barack H. Obama: Making a Statement on 19 November 2010 on the visit of the President of the United States, Mr. Barack H. Obama to India from 6 to 9 November 2010, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri S.M. Krishna said that India and the United States have in the recent years built a broad-based framework of cooperation. The Government attaches high importance to the India-US strategic partnership, both in the pursuit of achieving India's national development goals and for advancing global peace, stability and progress. President Obama has characterized the India-US relationship as one of the defining partnerships of the 21st century.

The visit was successful in strengthening mutual understanding on

regional and global issues; accelerating the momentum of our bilateral cooperation; and creating a long-term framework to elevate the India-US strategic partnership to a new level, the Minister informed. Reaffirming their nations' shared values and increasing convergence of interests, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and President Barack Obama resolved in New Delhi to expand and strengthen the India-U.S. global strategic partnership.

The two leaders welcomed the deepening relationship between the world's two largest democracies. They commended the growing cooperation between their governments, citizens, businesses, universities and scientific institutions, which have thrived on a shared culture of pluralism, education, enterprise, and innovation, and have benefited the people of both countries.

Building on the transformation in India-U.S, relations over the past decade, the two leaders resolved to intensify cooperation between their nations to promote a secure and stable world; advance technology and innovation; expand mutual prosperity and global economic growth; support sustainable development; and exercise global leadership in support of economic development, open government and democratic values.

The two leaders reaffirmed that India-U.S. strategic partnership is indispensable not only for the two countries but also for global stability and prosperity in the 21st Century. To that end, President Obama welcomed India's emergence as a major regional and global power and affirmed his country's interest in India's rise, its economic prosperity, and its security.

Prime Minister Singh and President Obama concluded that their meeting is a historic milestone as they seek to elevate the India-U.S. strategic partnership to a new level for the benefit of their nations and the entire mankind. President Obama thanked President Patil, Prime Minister Singh, and the people of India for their extraordinary warmth and hospitality during his visit. The two leaders looked forward to the next session of the U.S.-India Strategic Dialogue in 2011, the Minister added.

Statement by the Minister of External Affairs regarding the recent visits abroad by the Prime Minister: Making a Statement on 19 November 2010, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri S.M. Krishna apprised the House regarding the Prime Minister's recent bilateral visits to Japan and Malaysia, and also to Vietnam and South Korea

for attending the 8th India-ASEAN Summit and the 5th East Asia Summit in Hanoi and the G-20 Summit in Seoul.

The Prime Minister visited Japan from 24 to 26 October 2010 for the Annual Summit with the Prime Minister of Japan. Such summits have been institutionalized and held regularly since 2006. The Prime Minister conveyed appreciation for Japan's generous Official Development Assistance to India over the years, especially in the flagship infrastructure projects such as the Delhi Metro, Dedicated Freight Corridor Project and Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor. To corporate Japan, Prime Minister underlined the attractiveness of India as an investment destination and the complementarities between our two countries in terms of technology and manpower. Both Prime Ministers announced the conclusion of negotiations on a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between our two countries.

The Prime Minister complimented his Japanese counterpart for his bold decision in June this year to commence negotiations with India on an Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

India and Japan have agreed to work together on several regional and international issues including the emerging East Asian architecture, for reform of the United Nations, including its Security Council and on climate change.

During Prime Minister's official visit to Malaysia from 26 to 28 October 2010, the PM had detailed discussions with his counterpart on all facets of bilateral relations, as well as regional and global issues of mutual interest.

The Prime Minister delivered the Khazanah Global Lecture at the invitation of Prime Minister Najib in his capacity as Chairman of Khazanah Nasional, which is the investment arm of the Malaysian Government. Both the Prime Ministers endorsed the successful conclusion of negotiations for a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) covering goods, services and investment and an Agreement was signed for implementing CECA on 1 July 2011. Other MoUs and Agreements were signed during the visit in the field of information technology, tourism, traditional systems of medicine, scientific research and culture. India agreed to set up a Joint ICT Talent Development Consultative Committee involving the two Governments, as well as, industry players, to make specific recommendations for enhancing collaboration in this field. The two Prime Ministers launched the India-

Malaysia CEOs' Forum comprising eighteen business leaders from each side.

Both the Prime Ministers identified various elements to develop Strategic Partnership between the two countries. They also agreed that a comprehensive reform of the United Nations remains a priority for the organization to effectively address today's global challenges and to work in partnership towards achieving a more representative, more efficient and more effective UN Security Council especially its expansion in both permanent and non-permanent categories.

The Prime Minister also visited Vietnam to attend the 8th India-ASEAN Summit and 5th East-Asia Summit. The 8th India-ASEAN Summit on 30 October provided India with the opportunity to hold close consultations with our ASEAN colleagues on the progress of our relationship.

A new and comprehensive India-ASEAN Plan of Action 2010-2015 was adopted at the Summit. The leaders recognized the importance of connectivity to ensure free flow of goods and people through the region.

The Prime Minister announced new initiatives in the field of people-to-people contacts, space cooperation, capacity building and Information and Communication Technology as a means to infuse more depth in our relationship. Specifically, the initiatives included extension of Visa-on-arrival facility to nationals of Cambodia, Vietnam, Philippines and Lao People's Democratic Republic from 1 January 2011, setting-up a Centre for Tracking and Data Reception and imaging facility in an ASEAN country, establishing vocational training centres, and offer of 100 IT scholarships to each of the 10 ASEAN countries over the next 5 years.

The East Asia Summit (EAS) which the Prime Minister attended provided India the forum to engage with a larger number of countries of the region in both strategic and economic spheres.

The G-20 Seoul Summit which the Prime Minister attended was organised under the theme 'Shared Growth Beyond Crisis'. The Summit meeting was fruitful, and it delivered the Seoul Action Plan based on a review of the global economic situation and the progress of the 'Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth' pertaining to country specific mutual assessment process (MAP) or peer review.

The Summit also endorsed international financial institutions (IFI) reforms. The Summit also adopted the G-20 Anti-Corruption Action

Plan. It reiterated the commitment against protectionism in all its forms. It also addressed the issue of global imbalances. On the sidelines of the Seoul Summit, the Prime Minister had bilateral meetings with the Leaders of Canada, Ethiopia, Mexico and UK as well as the Secretary-General of UN during which they discussed bilateral and international issues of mutual interest.

Statement by the Minister of Commerce and Industry regarding Export of Non-Basmati Rice to some Countries: Making a Statement on 19 November 2010, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Anand Sharma said that non-basmati rice was exported to a few African countries during the period December 2007 to March 2009. During that time, the Government had imposed a ban on the export of non-basmati rice. This ban was occasioned by the general rise in food grain prices and an overall assessment of the domestic supply position. In 2008, escalating rice prices and situations of extreme distress in many parts of the world, especially in some Least Developed Countries (LDCs), led to requests to India from some poor African countries to sell limited quantities of non-basmati rice. Keeping in view our close ties with these countries and the delicate supply position they were facing, a decision was taken on diplomatic considerations to authorize the export of limited quantities of non-basmati rice in relaxation of the ban, the Minister informed.

Following questions on the alleged lack of integrity in the process of export of non-basmati rice, the Minister referred to his Statement of 30 July 2009, which comprehensively dealt with such issues. The Minister clarified that only 9 per cent of the amount authorized by the Government was actually exported. The rice was procured from domestically available stocks and was not out of Public Distribution System stocks. The transactions were to be concluded on a commercial basis. The Minister further stated that actual export of rice was completed only in respect of transactions with five countries, namely, Comoros, Ghana, Madagascar, Mauritius, and Sierra Leone. In the majority of the transactions, the recipient African countries nominated both the importing agency in their country as well as the domestic supplier based in India.

The Minister also reported that an enquiry into the matter was ordered. An Additional Secretary in the Department of Commerce was appointed the Enquiry Officer (EO), who went through the records of transactions in the department and the PSUs and also sought responses from the concerned parties. The Enquiry Officer was also tasked to

identify all officials of the PSUs directly associated with the decision-making in these transactions. The Enquiry has been completed and duly examined. The Enquiry Officer has identified the officers directly involved. Based on the Enquiry Officer's report, and its detailed examination, appropriate action has been taken, the Minister said.

Besides, remedial action to prevent recurrence of such a situation has been taken. On 8 September 2009, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade issued directions to all PSUs on the export of non-basmati rice stipulating the explicit conditions under which non-basmati rice exports would be permitted. As a sequel to these directions, the Department of Commerce prepared detailed guidelines governing the export of non-basmati rice by Indian PSUs on diplomatic considerations. These guidelines were prepared in consultation with the concerned Departments of the Government and the CVC. These guidelines were issued on 18 February 2010 to the concerned Departments in Government as well as to all PSUs.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010 and the Constitution (One Hundred and Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010 (Amendment of Eighth Schedule): Moving that the Bills be taken into consideration, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram said that the Legislative Assembly of Orissa adopted a Resolution on 28 August 2008 that the name of the State specified as "Orissa" in the First Schedule of the Constitution be changed as "*Odisha*" and translation of the word "*Odisha*" in Hindi language should be revised accordingly. It also adopted a Resolution stating that the name of the language specified as "*Oriya*", in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution be changed as "*Odia*" and translation of the word "*Odia*" in Hindi language should be revised likewise. The Government of Orissa also requested the Central Government to take further necessary steps to alter the name of the State and that of its language in English and its Hindi. Government of India decided to accept the request of the Legislative Assembly of Orissa and the State Government. Thus, the Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010 seeks to alter the name of the State of '*Orissa*' to the State of '*Odisha*' and also its Hindi translation. Also the Constitution (One Hundred and Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010, similarly, seeks to change the name of the language of the State mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Initiating the discussion*, Shri Bhakta Charan Das (INC) said that in the course of history, the name of the state of Orissa has, very many times, changed. Earlier, it was called Udar. In the 16th Century, it took the name Orissa, and since then, that name has been in use. Since the people have resented the use of this term, there is a need to pass the Bills moved by the Minister.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri B. Mahtab (BJD) said that after 75 years, the name of Orissa is being changed to *Odisha*. Accordingly, the Hindi and English name is being changed. Shri Mahtab said that he had an objection earlier and wanted it to be written as *Odissa*. But now, he would be sticking to the amendment that has been moved by the Government here and which has been passed unanimously by the Orissa Legislative Assembly.

Sharing his views on the issue, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh (RJD) said that the Legislative Assembly of Orissa had passed this unanimous Resolution unequivocally, therefore, he requested the Government of India to pass this Bill.

Replying to the discussion, Shri P. Chidambaram expressed his gratitude to the members for supporting these two Bills. He said that by this, the Parliament of India is honouring the wishes of the people of Orissa.

The Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010 was passed and The Constitution (One Hundred and Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010 (Amendment of Eighth Schedule), as amended, was passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

In all 31,242 notices of questions were received, out of which 21,872 were Starred, 9,360 Unstarred and 10 Short Notice Questions. The maximum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot was 1,145 and 454 for 19 and 24 November, 2010, respectively. The minimum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included in ballot was 710 and 255 for 9 November 2010. The maximum number of Members included in ballot was 386 for 19 November 2010, and the minimum number of Members included in ballot was 266 for 9 November 2010.

Due to interruptions in the House, only 5 Starred Questions (3 on

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Shailendra Kumar, Pulin Bihari Baske, Tathagata Satpathy and Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani.

9 November, 1 on 10 November and 1 on 15 November, 2010) could be called for answer.

As decided by the Business Advisory Committee in its sitting on 11 November 2010, the sitting of Lok Sabha fixed for Friday, the 12th November 2010 was cancelled due to *Chhat Puja*. Replies to both Starred and Unstarred Questions listed for Friday, the 12th November 2010, were laid on the Table at the next sitting of the House i.e. 15 November 2010.

The House adjourned *sine-die* on 13 December 2010.

Daily Average of Question in the List of Question: The maximum number of Starred Questions answered orally on a single day was three on 9 November 2010.

The average number of Unstarred Questions appeared in the list came to 230 per day.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: In all, 13 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussions were received during the Session. Out of them, only three notices were admitted but none of them could be discussed due to interruptions in the House.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made to the passing away of Sarvashri N.K. Somani, Ganga Bhakt Singh, Lalji Bhai, Shankarrao Mane, Onkar Lal, Siddhartha Shankar Ray, Mahabir Prasad, Shrikishan Modi, Meghrajji, M. Rajashekara Murthy, Amar Pal Singh and Dr. Vasant Pawar—all former members.

The House also made obituary references to the victims of train accident in Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh, trawler capsize in the river Hooghly and cyclone '*Jal*' hitting the coastal regions of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Obituary reference was also made to the victims of *Tsunami* off Sumatra and eruption of Mount Merapi in Java.

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

RAJYA SABHA

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIRST SESSION*

The Rajya Sabha met on 9 November 2010 for its Two Hundred and Twenty First Session and was adjourned *sine die* on 13 December 2010. The Rajya Sabha was then prorogued by the President on 17 December 2010. In all, the House sat for 23 days during the Session. However, due to continuous disruption in the House, very little business could be transacted. No Discussion/Statement could be taken up during this period. Resume of the business transacted during the Session is given below.

A. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

During the Session, the following four Government Bills were passed by the Rajya Sabha and returned to the Lok Sabha: (i) The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill 2010; (ii) The Appropriation (No. 6) Bill 2010; (iii) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill 2010; and (iv) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 6 Bill 2010.

B. QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, 10,092 notices of Questions (6,965 Starred and 3,127 Unstarred) were received. Out of these 480 Questions were admitted as Starred and 3,720 Questions were admitted as Unstarred. Only 1 Starred Question was orally answered. The total number of Questions received in Hindi was 1931.

Daily average of Questions: All the lists of Starred Questions contained 20 Questions each. The average number of Starred Questions orally answered comes to 0.04.

All the lists of Unstarred Questions also contained 155 Questions.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: One notice of Half-an-Hour Discussion was received but it was not admitted.

Short Notice Question: Three notices of Short Notice Questions were received; however, none of them was admitted.

C. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made to the passing

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

away of Shri Arjun Kumar Sengupta, Shri M. Rajasekara Murthy, both sitting Members; Prof. Alexander Warjri, Shri S.S. Chandran and Smt. Jamuna Devi, all former Members of Rajya Sabha.

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 Twelfth Assam Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Sixteenth Session on 8 November 2010, was adjourned *sine die* on 11 November 2010. There were 4 sittings in all.

Financial business: On 8 November 2010, on behalf of the Chief Minister Shri Tarun Gogoi who is also the Minister-in-charge, Finance, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Bharat Ch. Narah presented the List of Supplementary Demands for Grants and the Supplementary Appropriation for the year 2010-2011. The voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2010-2011 was held on 9 and 10 November 2010 and were passed by the House. The Assam Appropriation (No. IV) Bill, 2010 was introduced, considered and passed by the House after discussion.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of 14 leading personalities and many other persons who lost their lives due to subversive activities of extremists in different parts of the State.

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Fourth Delhi Legislative Assembly which commenced its Sixth Session on 23 November 2010, was adjourned *sine die* on 1 December 2010. There were 6 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session, the following three Bills were introduced and passed by the House: (i) The Court Fee (Delhi Amendment) (Amendment) Bill, 2010; (ii) The Delhi Prevention of Touting and Malpractices Against Tourists Bill, 2010; and (iii) The Delhi Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Dr. Roshan Lal, former member of the Metropolitan Council of Delhi; Shri K. Narendra, Chief Editor, Daily Pratap and Pt. Deep Chand Sharma, Veteran Social Worker and former Chairman of the Standing Committee, Municipal Corporation of

* Material contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat
** Material contributed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Delhi; and loss of life and property due to collapse of building in Laxmi Nagar, Delhi on 15 November 2010.

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Tenth Session of the Eleventh Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly which commenced on 6 December 2010, was adjourned *sine die* on 9 December 2010. The House was prorogued by the Governor on 13 December 2010. There were 4 sittings in all.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Mahavir Prasad, former Governor of Himachal Pradesh and Shri Bhaskra Nand, former member of the State Legislative Assembly.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Sixteenth Session of the Twelfth Kerala Legislative Assembly, which commenced on 21 December 2010, was adjourned *sine die* on 3 January 2011. The Governor prorogued the House on the same day. There were 8 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, following eight Bills were introduced and passed by the House: (i) The Kerala University of Health and Allied Science Bill, 2010; (ii) The Kerala Cultural Activities' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2010; (iii) The Kerala Advocates' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2010; (iv) The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2010; (v) The Kerala Veterinary and Animal Science University Bill, 2010; (vi) The Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies Bill, 2010; (vii) The Kerala Agricultural Workers' (Amendment) Bill, 2010; and (viii) The Kerala Police Bill, 2010.

Financial business: On 23 December 2010, the Minister of Finance, Dr. Thomas Issac, laid on the Table of the House, the Second Batch of the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2010-2011. Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants was held on 28 December 2010, and the Appropriation Bill (No. 4) in respect of the Demands was considered and passed on 29 December 2010.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were

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

made on the passing away of Shri K. Karunakaran, former Chief Minister of Kerala.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Eighth Session of the Thirteenth Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly which commenced on 22 November 2010, was adjourned *sine die* on 25 November 2010. There were 4 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, seven Bills were introduced, and passed by the House, including the Madhya Pradesh *Phal-Paudh Ropini (Viniyaman) Vidheyak,* 2010.

Financial business: On 23 November 2010, the Finance Minister, Shri Raghav Ji presented the Second Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2010-2011. The same was passed by the House on 25 November 2010.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Smt. Jamuna Devi, Leader of the Opposition in the State Legislative Assembly; Sarvashri Rohini Kumar Bajpai, Hari Shankar Ahirwar, Mahadev Prasad Hazari, Omprakash Purohit, Babu Singh Alawa, Babu Singh Solanki, Maniram Barange and Dr. Ashok Sable, all former members of the State Legislative Assembly.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

The Maharashtra Legislative Council, which commenced its Third Session of the year 2010 on 1 December 2010 was adjourned *sine die* on 16 December 2010. The House was prorogued by the Governor on same day. There were 12 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, (i) The Maharashtra University of Health Sciences (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010; (ii) The Payment of Bonus (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010; (iii) The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, *Nagar Panchayats* and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2010; and (iv) The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2010 were introduced, considered and passed by the House.

The following Bills as passed by the Legislative Assembly were considered and passed by the State Legislative Council. (i) The

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* Material contributed by the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat
** Material contributed by the Maharashtra Legislative Council Secretariat

Municipal Corporation, the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations, the City of Nagpur Corporation, the Bombay Police and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, *Nagar Panchayats* and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2009; (ii) The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils (Third Amendment) Bill, 2010; (iii) The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010; (iv) The Motor Vehicles (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010; (v) The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010; (vi) The Bombay Village Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010; (vii) The Bombay Village Panchayats and Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010; and (viii) The Maharashtra Legislative Council (Chairman and Deputy Chairman) and Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) Salaries and Allowances, the Maharashtra Ministers' Salaries and Allowances, the Maharashtra Legislative Members' Salaries and Allowances and the Leaders of Opposition in Maharashtra Legislature Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

Financial business: The Minister of State for Finance presented the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 2010-2011 to the House on 1 December 2010. The General Discussion on the Supplementary Demands for the year 2010-2011 was held on 4 and 7 December 2010, respectively.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Dr. Vasantarao Nivruttirao Pawar, member of the State Legislative Council; Smt. Yashodhara Bhagirathji Bajaj, former member of the State Legislative Council and former Minister; Shri Nagorao Balkrishna Sapate and Shri Ratanlal Chunilal Tapdiya, both former members of the State Legislative Council; Shri Narayan Gangaram Surve, renowned Poet and Shri Vitthal Gangaram Umat, *Lokshahir* and renowned vocal artist.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Third Session of the year 2010 on 1 December 2010, was adjourned *sine die* on 16 December 2010. The Governor prorogued the House on the same day. There were 12 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, (i) The Municipal Corporation,

* Material contributed by the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly Secretariat

the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations, the City of Nagpur Corporation, the Bombay Police and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2009; (ii) The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils (Third Amendment) Bill, 2010; (iii) The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010; (iv) Motor Vehicles (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010; (v) The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2010; (vi) The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010; (vii) The Maharashtra (Third Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2010; (viii) The Bombay Entertainments Duty (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010; (ix) The Bombay Village Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010; (x) The Bombay Village Panchayats and Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010; (xi) The Maharashtra Legislative Council (Chairman and Deputy Chairman) and Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) Salaries and Allowances, the Maharashtra Ministers' Salaries and Allowances, the Maharashtra Legislative Members' Salaries and Allowances and the Leaders of Opposition in Maharashtra Legislature Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2010; (xii) The Maharashtra University of Health Sciences (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010; (xiii) The Payment of Bonus (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010; (xiv) The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2010; and (xv) The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2010 were introduced, considered and passed by the House.

Financial business: The Deputy Chief Minister of Finance presented the Supplementary Demands for the year 2010-2011 on 1 December 2010.

A total of 582 Cut-Motions were received, out of which 240 were admitted, while 342 were disallowed. No Cut Motion was moved in the House.

Obituary reference: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Smt. Yashodhara Bhagirathji Bajaj, former member of the State Legislative Council and former Minister; Shri Bhausaheb Govindrao Mulak and Smt. Damayanti Madhukar Deshbhratar, both former members of the State Legislative Assembly and Ministers; Sarvashri Shankarrao Dattatray Mane, Shantaram Soma Ambre, Tukaram Baburao Kadam, Rama Jirya Padavi, Hiralal Nathmal Bhaiya, Vasant Sadashiv Satam, Haribhau Dagdu Javare, Vyankatrao Tanaji Randhir, Narayan Gangaram Surve, renowned Poet, and Shri Vitthal Gangaram Umap, *Lokshahir*.

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Eighth Session of the Eleventh Nagaland Legislative Assembly commenced on 9 December 2010 and was adjourned *sine die* on the same day. The House was prorogued by the Governor on 10 December 2010.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Nungshizenba, former Minister and sitting member of the State Legislative Assembly; I. Merachiba, former Minister and member of the State Legislative Assembly; and Shri Kichingse Sangtam, former member of the State Legislative Assembly.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Fourteenth West Bengal Legislative Assembly commenced its Tenth Session on 10 December 2010, was prorogued by the Governor on 28 December 2010.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Arjun Kumar Sengupta, sitting member of the Rajya Sabha and renowned Economist; Ramdas Ramanujdas Mohanta, former member of the West Bengal Legislative Council; S. Shahadat Hossain, Jadu Hemrom, Adya Charan Dutta, Bhawani Prosad Sinha Roy, Mrinal Kanti Roy, Abinash Pramanik, Habib Mustafa, Daman Kuiry, Md. Ansaruddin, Kashinath Adak, Manik Upadhyay, and Ahindra Mishra, all former members of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Prof. N. Viswanathan, veteran Actor, Public Speaker and Educationist; Kshetra Gupta, Eminent Educationist, Essayist and Research Scholar; Dilip Roy, Eminent Actor and Film Director; Mahi Pal, veteran Freedom Fighter; Kalim Sarafi, veteran Freedom Fighter and noted Rabindra Sangeet exponent and Ashoke Ghosh, former Secretary, All Indian Football Federation and an Eminent Sports Administrator and others.

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* Material contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat
** Material contributed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Secretariat

6

RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

I. BOOKS

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	9 November to 13 December 2010
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	23
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	7 hours and 30 minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	3 (on 9 November 2010)
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	29
	(ii) Introduced	10
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment/recommendation and laid on the Table	Nil
	(v) Referred by Select Committee	Nil
	(vi) Referred Joint Committee	Nil
	(vii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
	(viii) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
	(ix) Reported by Standing Committee	4
	(x) Referred to Departmentally Related Standing Committee by Speaker, Lok Sabha/Chairman, Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(xi) Discussed	6
	(xii) Passed	6
	(xiii) Withdrawn	1
	(xiv) Negatived	Nil
	(xv) Part-discussed	Nil
	(xvi) Discussion postponed	Nil
	(xvii) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	4
	(xviii) Motion of concurrence to refer the Bill to Joint Committee adopted	Nil
	(xix) Pending at the end of the Session	33
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	127
	(ii) Introduced	Nil

	(iii) Motion for leave to introduce negatived	Nil
	(iv) Laid on the Table of the House as passed by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(v) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any Amendment	Nil
	(vi) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
	(vii) Discussed	Nil
	(viii) Passed	Nil
	(ix) Withdrawn	Nil
	(x) Negatived	Nil
	(xi) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
	(xii) Part-discussed	1
	(xiii) Discussion postponed	Nil
	(xiv) Motion for circulation of Bill Negatived	Nil
	(xv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
	(xvi) Removed from the Register of Pending Bills	Nil
	(xvii) Pending at the end of the Session	127
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	
	(i) Notices received	668
	(ii) Admitted	100
	(iii) Discussed	Nil
8.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	259
9.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	18
10.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
	(i) Notices received	309
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Discussions held	Nil
	(iv) Part-discussed	1
11.	NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197 (Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance)	Nil
12.	STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS UNDER RULE 372 & DIRECTION 73A	46 (35 Under Direction 73A)
13.	MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS	
	(i) Notices received	Nil
	(ii) Admitted and discussed	Nil
	(iii) Barred	Nil
	(iv) Withdrawn	Nil

14.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	Nil
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Negatived	Nil
	(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
15.	RESOLUTION(S) PLACED BEFORE THE HOUSE BY HONOURABLE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA	Nil
16.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	4
	(ii) Admitted	4
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
17.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Received	5
	(ii) Admitted	5
	(iii) Discussed	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Negatived	Nil
	(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	1
	(viii) Discussions postponed	Nil
18.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
	(i) Notices Received	3 (Motion for election to Govt. Bodies)
	(ii) Admitted	3
	(iii) Discussed	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	3
	(v) Part-discussed	Nil
19.	NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS	
	(i) Total Number of Notices received	47
	(ii) Brought before the House	Nil
	(iii) Admitted	Nil
	(iv) Barred in view of Adjournment Motion admitted on the Subject	Nil
	(v) Consent withheld by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, outside the House	47

(vi) Consent given by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, but leave not asked for members concerned — Nil

20. NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE(S) CONSTITUTED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION — Nil

21. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION — 6,775 passes

22. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND THE DATE ON WHICH ISSUED — 731 passes issued on 16.11.2010

23. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED

(i) Starred — 480

(ii) Starred answered orally — 5

(iii) Unstarred — 5,520

(iv) Short Notice Questions — Nil

(v) Half-an-Hour discussion(s) — Nil

24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE — 3

25. PETITIONS PRESENTED — Nil

26. NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN, WITH DATE — 1 Member took oath on 26 November 2010

27. NUMBER OF PRIVILEGE MOTIONS

(i) Notices received — 4 (Notices of question of privilege)

(ii) Brought before the House — Nil

(iii) Consent withheld by Speaker, Lok Sabha — Nil

(iv) Observation made by Speaker, Lok Sabha — Nil

28. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	—	—
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	—	—
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	—	—
iv)	Committee on Estimates	—	—
v)	Committee on Ethics	—	—
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	—	—
vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	2	Nil

viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	—	—
ix)	Committee on Petitions	—	—
x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	3	3
xi)	Committee of Privileges	—	—
xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	8	11
xiii)	Committee of Public Undertakings	3	2
xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	—	—
xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	5	1
xvi)	General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
xvii)	House Committee		
	(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee	—	—
	(b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	—	—
xviii)	Library Committee	—	—
xix)	Railway Convention Committee	2	1
xx)	Rules Committee	Nil	Nil
JOINT / SELECT COMMITTEE			
i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	—	—
ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	—	—
DEPARTMENTALLY-RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES			
i)	Committee on Agriculture	11	Nil
ii)	Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	5	7
iii)	Committee on Coal & Steel	3	4
iv)	Committee on Defence	3	1
v)	Committee on Energy	—	—
vi)	Committee on External Affairs	4	Nil
vii)	Committee on Finance	—	—
viii)	Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	—	—
ix)	Committee on Information Technology	—	—
x)	Committee on Labour	5	Nil
xi)	Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas	—	—
xii)	Committee on Railways	4	Nil
xiii)	Committee on Rural Development	1	Nil
xiv)	Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment	—	—
xv)	Committee on Urban Development	—	—
xvi)	Committee on Water Resources	—	—

29. CELL ON PARLIAMENTARY FORUM

Sl. No.	Name of Forum	No. of Meetings held during the period	No. of lectures held
1.	Parliamentary Forum on Children	1	Nil
2.	Parliamentary Forum on Water Conservation and Management	1	Nil
3.	Parliamentary Forum on Youth	1	Nil
4.	Parliamentary Forum on Population and Public Health	Nil	Nil

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIRST SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA

1.	Period of the Session	9 November to 13 December 2010
2.	Number of sittings held	23
3.	Total Number of Sitting Hours	2 Hours and 47 Minutes
4.	Number of Divisions held	Nil
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	42
	(ii) Introduced	3
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	6
	(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	6
	(viii) Reported by Select Committee	1
	(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
	(x) Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	8
	(xi) Discussed	4
	(xii) Passed	4
	(xiii) Withdrawn	1
	(xiv) Negatived	Nil
	(xv) Part-discussed	Nil
	(xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	4
	(xvii) Discussion postponed	Nil
	(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	46
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	163
	(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	163

7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)

(i)	Notices received	139
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Discussions held	Nil

8. NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)

	Statement made by Ministers	Nil

9. Half-an-hour discussions held — Nil

10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS

(i)	Notices received	Nil
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Moved	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	Nil
(v)	Negatived	Nil
(vi)	Withdrawn	Nil

11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS

(i)	Notices received	2
(ii)	Admitted	2
(iii)	Moved	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	Nil

12.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION	
	(i) Received	7
	(ii) Admitted	7
	(iii) Discussed	Nil
	(iv) Withdrawn	Nil
	(v) Negatived	Nil
	(vi) Adopted	Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
	(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	172
	(ii) Admitted	165
	(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	1
	(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	438
18.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	1672

19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	91 (on 16.11.2010)
20.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	269 (on 26.11.2010)
21.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
	(i) Starred	480
	(ii) Unstarred	3720
	(iii) Short-Notice Questions	Nil
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 October – 31 December 2010	No. of Reports presented during the 221st Session
(i) Business Advisory Committee	2	Nil
(ii) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	2	1
(iii) Committee on Petitions	4	1
(iv) Committee of Privileges	1	Nil
(v) Committee on Rules	1	Nil
(vi) Committee on Government Assurances	4	1
(vii) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	3	Nil
(viii) General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
(ix) House Committee	2	Nil
Department-related Standing Committees :		
(x) Commerce	7	Nil
(xi) Home Affairs	6	1
(xii) Human Resource Development	9	3
(xiii) Industry	4	Nil
(xiv) Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	5	8
(xv) Transport, Tourism and Culture	3	Nil
(xvi) Health and Family Welfare	3	1
(xvii) Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	4	3
Other Committees:		
(xviii) Committee on Ethics	1	Nil
(xix) Committee on Provision of Computer	1	Nil

	Equipment to Members of Rajya Sabha		
(xx)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	1	Nil
(xxi)	Select Committee on Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2010	6	Nil

24.	Number of Members granted leave of absence	3
25.	Petitions presented	4

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2010

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	10.12.2010 to 16.12.2010	—	6(6)	—	586(218)	–(71)	30(Nil)
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	10.12.2010 to 16.12.2010	—	6(6)	—	506(224)	55(55)	34(32)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	8.11.2010 to 11.11.2010	4	1(1)	—	168(60)	78(150)	34(34)
Bihar L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.C.	3.12.2010 to 9.12.2010	5	–(1)	—	172(169)	NA	46(36)
Chhattisgarh L.A.	6.12.2010 to 9.12.2010	4	5(5)	—	281(167)	141(117)	—
Goa L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	333(284)	—
Haryana L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	6.12.2010 to 9.12.2010	4	21(22)	—	218(201)	88(69)	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.	28.12.2010	1	—	—	—	–(5)	98(55)
Karnataka L.A.	11.10.2010 to 14.10.2010	2	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.	21.12.2010 to 3.1.2011	8	8(8)	—	1350(1350)	2892(2892)	—

Madhya Pradesh L.A.	22.11.2010 to 25.11.2010	4	7(7)	—	1,831(511)	1261(864)	—
Maharashtra L.A.	1.12.2010 to 16.12.2010	12	13(11)	12	10189(1133)	67(3600)	26(2)
Maharashtra L.C.	1.12.2010 to 16.12.2010	12	4(15)	—	3663(1217)	–(634)	—
Manipur L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	9.12.2010	1	—	—	20(19)	4(4)	—
Orissa L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.	28.12.2010 to 29.12.2010	2	3(3)	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.	29.10.2010 to 3.11.2010	4	2(2)	—	387(208)	440(338)	2(2)
Uttarakhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	—	—	—	—	680(587)	115(99)	—
West Bengal L.A.	10.12.2010 to 27.12.2010	6	7(5)	—	306(268)	140(108)	—
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.	23.11.2010 to 1.12.2010	6	3(3)	—	100	360	—
Puducherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report

** Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

@ Starred Questions and Short Notices admitted as Unstarred

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

COMMITTEES AT WORK / NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2010

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
STATES																
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	2	3	—	6	3	5	1	15	—	—	—	13(3)	—	—	3[a]
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	1(1)	11(1)	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19[b]

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	2(2)	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	5[c]
Bihar L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.C.	1	11(1)	10	12(1)	—	—	—	11	—	—	10	12	—	—	—	79(5)[d]
Chhattisgarh L.A.	1(1)	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	7[e]
Goa L.A.	—	3	4	—	2	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	10	—	1	—
Gujarat L.A.	—	3	—	—	1	4	3	6	4	—	3	—	8	—	—	12[f]
Haryana L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	—	—	—	6	11(6)	6	10(3)	11(2)	—	—	—	11(4)	—	—	21(5)[g]
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.	—	—	4	—	—	4	6	—	6	9	6	—	10	—	—	84[h]
Karnataka L.A.	—	5	10	—	6	10	9	7	6	—	8	3	6	—	—	29(1)[i]
Karnataka L.C.	—	12	13	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.	2(2)	8(1)	5	7	—	10(4)	6(1)	6	12	—	8	3	8(10)	—	—	55(16)[j]
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	8	6	2	2	4	6	5	7	—	3	1	9(17)	—	—	8[k]
Maharashtra L.A.	3(1)	9(4)	—	2(2)	4(1)	8(3)	8(1)	12(2)	11(4)	—	—	—	12(2)	—	—	53(13)[l]
Maharashtra L.C.	3(2)	11(2)	—	1(1)	3(1)	8(3)	8(1)	12(2)	11(4)	—	—	—	12(2)	2(1)	—	53(13)[m]
Manipur L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	–(1)	—	—	—	1(4)	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A.	—	13	14	—	9	24	14	13	18	—	—	10	21	—	—	53[n]
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Sikkim L.A.	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	1	—	5	Nil	—	NA
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.	1(1)	—	—	NA	2	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	—	4	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	29[o]
West Bengal L.A.	4(3)	15(1)	13	—	6	12(4)	10	—	12	—	13	7	13	—	—	341(11)[p]
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi L.A.**	1(1)	—	—	1(1)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	5[q]
Puducherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislatures contained NIL report

** Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

(a) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children and Disabled Welfare-3

(b) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-18 and Committee on Ethics-1

(c) Act Implementation Committee-2 and Ethic Committee-3

(d) Committee on Question and Call Attention 9(2); Nivedan Committee-13(2); Committee on Zero Hour-11; Committee on Official Language 12(1); Welfare of Minorities Committee-10; Committee on Zila Parishad and Panchayati Raj-12; and Implementation Committee-12

(e) Question and Reference Committee-4 and Women and Children Welfare Committee-3

(f) Panchayati Raj Committee-7; Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-4 and Paper Laid on the Table Committee-1

(g) Public Administration Committee-6(3); Human Development Committee-6; General Development Committee-4 and Rural Planning Committee-5(2)

(h) Nivedan Committee-8; Vidhayak Nidhi and Anushurman Committee-8; Zero Hour Committee-2; Zila Parishad and Panchayati Raj Committee-9; Gair Government Resolution Committee-3; Environment and Pollution Control Committee-10; Yuva Khel Sanskriti and Khel-Kud and Library Development Committee-9; Women Child Development Committee-9; Minority Committee-10; Minority Backward and Feeble Class

Welfare Committee-8; and Internal Resources/Revenue and Central Assistance Committee-8

(i) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-8; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-7; Committee on Backward Classes and Minorities-8; ISKCON Committee-(1) and House Committee-6

(j) Committee on the Welfare of Women, Children and Physically Handicapped-8; Committee on Environment-4; Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities-7; Committee on Official Language-9; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-2(1); Committee on Local Fund Accounts-6(9); Committee on the Welfare of Youth and Youth Affairs-1; Subject Committee I-4(2); Subject Committee II-1; Subject Committee III-1; Subject Committee IV-2; Subject Committee VI-2(1); Subject Committee VII-2(1); Subject Committee IX-1; Subject Committee X-1; Subject Committee XII-2(1); Subject Committee XIII-1 and Subject Committee XIV-1(1).

(k) Committee on Question and Reference-4; Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-2; and Committee on Paper Laid on the Table-2

(l) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT)-8; Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-14(4); Committee on leave of Absence of Members from Sittings of the House-1(1); Panchayati Raj-16(3); Catering Committee-3; Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-6(1); Joint Committee on Maharashtra Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances-1 and Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-4(4)

(m) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT)-8; Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-14(4); Committee on leave of Absence of Members from Sittings of the House-1(1); Panchayati Raj-16(3); Catering Committee-3; Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-6(1); Joint Committee on Maharashtra Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances-1 and Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-4(4)

(n) Committee on Papers Laid/to be laid on the Table of the House-20; Committee on Questions and References-12 and Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-21

(o) Committee on Financial & Administrative Delay-1; Committee on Parliamentary Study-4; Committee on Enquiry of Housing Complaints of UP Legislature-6; Parliamentary & Social Welfare Committee-6; Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchayats & Municipal Corporation-5; Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-2; Committee on Regulation Review-2; Committee on Enquiry of Ragging in Colleges/Engineering Institution in Provincial-1; Daivees Aapda Prabandhan Samiti-1 and Committee on Commercialization of Education-1

(p) Committee on Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa-14; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-14; Committee on the Entitlements of the Members-1; Committee on Affairs of Women and Children-12; Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agriculture Marketing and Fisheries-12; Standing Committee on Commerce & Industries, Industrial Reconstruction and Public Enterprises-15; Standing Committee on Micro and Small-scale Enterprises & Textiles and Animal Resources Development-11; Standing Committee on Higher Education-12; Standing Committee on School Education-12; Standing Committee on Environment, Forests & Tourism-12; Standing Committee on Finance, Excise and Development & Planning-13(2); Standing Committee on Food & Supplies, Food Processing & Horticulture and Cooperation & Consumer Affairs-9; Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare-12; Standing Committee on Home, Personnel & Administrative Reforms, Jails, Law,

Judicial & Civil Defence-11(2); Standing Committee on Housing, Hill Affairs and Fire Servies-12(1); Standing Committee on Information & Cultural Affairs, Sports and Youth Services-11; Standing Committee on Irrigation & Waterways and Water Investigation and Development-9(1); Standing Committee on Labour-10; Standing Committee on Municipal Affairs & Urban Development-11(3); Standing Committee on Panchayats & Rural Development, Land & Land Reforms and Sundarban Development-12; Standing Committee on Power & Non-Conventional Energy Resources-13(1); Standing Committee on Public Works and Public Health Engineering-11; Standing Committee on Science & Technology, Information, Technology and Bio-Technology-12; Standing Committee on Self-Help-Group and Self Employment-11; Standing Committee on Social Welfare, Disaster Management and Refugee Relief & Rehabilitation-13; Standing Committee on Transport-13(1); Standing Committee on Backward Classes' Welfare-13; and Standing Committee on Minority Affairs-13

(q) Committee on Women & Child Welfare-1; Committee on Environment-1; Committee on Member Salary & Allowance-1 and Committee on Ethics-2

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD

1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2010

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1.	The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2010	11.12.2010
2.	The Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 2010	11.12.2010
3.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 2010	11.12.2010
4.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 6 Bill, 2010	11.12.2010

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD

1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2010

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Andhra Pradesh Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2010
2. The Andhra Pradesh Micro Finance Institutions (Regulation of Money Lending) Bill, 2010
3. The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2010
4. The Andhra Pradesh Self-Help-Groups Women (Leasing of Agriculture Land) Bill, 2010
5. The Andhra Pradesh Universities Acts (Amendment) Bill, 2010
6. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 2010

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Andhra Pradesh Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2010
2. The Andhra Pradesh Micro Finance Institutions (Regulation of Money Lending) Bill, 2010
3. The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2010
4. The Andhra Pradesh Self-Help-Groups Women (Leasing of Agriculture Land) Bill, 2010
5. The Andhra Pradesh Universities Acts (Amendment) Bill, 2010
6. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 2010

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Assam Appropriation (No.IV) Bill, 2010

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Bihar Viniyog (Sankya-4) Vidheyak, 2010

CHHATTISGARH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Chhattisgarh Abkari (Amendment) Bill, 2010
2. The Chhattisgarh Jila Yojna Samiti (Amendment) Bill, 2010
3. The Chhattisgarh Sahukari (Amendment) Bill, 2010
4. The Chhattisgarh Krishi Upaj Mandi (Amendment) Bill, 2010
5. The Chhattisgarh Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2010

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Himachal Pradesh Para-Veterinary Council Bill, 2010
2. The Himachal Pradesh Motor Vehicle Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2010
3. The Bahra University (Establishment and Regulation) Bill, 2010
4. The Sri Sai University (Establishment and Regulation) Bill, 2010
5. The Himachal Pradesh Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area (Amendment) Bill, 2010
6. The Himachal Pradesh Pre-Emption Bill, 2010
7. The Himachal Pradesh Taxation (On Certain Goods Carried by Road) Amendment Bill, 2010
8. The Himachal Pradesh Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2010
9. The Eternal University (Establishment and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010
10. The Manav Bharti University (Establishment and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010
11. The Arni University (Establishment and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010
12. The Maharishi Markandeshwar University (Establishment and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010
13. The Chitkara University (Establishment and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010
14. The Indus International University (Establishment and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010
15. The Baddi University of Emerging Sciences and Technology (Establishment and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010
16. The Shoolini University of Biotechnology and Management Sciences (Establishment and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010
17. The Himachal Pradesh Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010
18. The Himachal Pradesh Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2010
19. The Himachal Pradesh University (Amendment) Bill, 2010
20. The Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010
21. The Himachal Pradesh Anatomy (Amendment) Bill, 2010
22. The Himachal Pradesh Private Educational Institutions (Regulatory Commission) Bill, 2010

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Kerala University of Health and Allied Sciences Bill, 2010
2. The Kerala Cultural Activists' Welfare Fund Bill, 2010
3. The Kerala Advocates' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2010
4. The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2010
5. The Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University Bill, 2010
6. The Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies Bill, 2010
7. The Kerala Agricultural Workers' (Amendment) Bill, 2010
8. The Kerala Police Bill, 2010

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Madhya Pradesh Kastha Chiraan (Viniyaman) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2010*

2. The Madhya Pradesh Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2010*
3. The Madhya Pradesh Grih Nirman Mandal (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2010*
4. The Madhya Pradesh Rajya Bhoomi Vikas Nigam (Nirsan) Vidheyak, 2010*
5. The Madhya Pradesh Niji Vishwavidyalaya (Esthaphana Evam Sanchalan) Dwitiya Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2010
6. The Madhya Pradesh Phal-Paudh Ropani (Viniyaman) Vidheyak, 2010*
7. The Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank-4) Vidheyak, 2010

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Municipal Corporation, the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations, the City of Nagpur Corporation, the Bombay Police and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2009
2. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils (Third Amendment) Bill, 2010
3. The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010
4. The Motor Vehicles (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010
5. The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2010
6. The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010
7. The Maharashtra (Third Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2010
8. The Mumbai Entertainments Duty (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010
9. The Bombay Village Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010
10. The Bombay Village Panchayats and Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010
11. The Maharashtra Legislative Council (Chairman and Deputy Chairman) and Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) Salaries and Allowances, the Maharashtra Ministers' Salaries and Allowances, the Maharashtra Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances and the Leaders of Opposition in Maharashtra Legislature Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2010
12. The Maharashtra University of Health sciences (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010
13. The Payment of Bonus (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010
14. The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2010
15. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2010

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Maharashtra University of Health Sciences (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010
2. The Payment of Bonus (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010
3. The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2010
4. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2010
5. The Municipal Corporation, the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations, the City of Nagpur Corporation, the Bombay Police and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2009
6. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils (Third Amendment) Bill, 2010

7. The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010
8. The Motor Vehicles (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010
9. The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010
10. The Bombay Village Panchayats and Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010
11. The Maharashtra Legislative Council (Chairman and Deputy Chairman) and Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) Salaries and Allowances, the Maharashtra Ministers' Salaries and Allowances, the Maharashtra Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances and the Leaders of Opposition in Maharashtra Legislature Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2010
12. The Mumbai Entertainments Duty (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010

SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Sikkim Regulation of Societies, Associations and Other Voluntary Organization (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
2. The Registration of Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
3. The Sikkim Lokayuktas Bill, 2010*

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tripura State Rifles (Third Amendment) Bill, 2010
2. The Tripura State Medical Council Bill, 2010

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The West Bengal Panchayat Board of Education Bill, 2010*
2. The West Bengal Panchayat (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010*
3. The Howrah Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
4. The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010*
5. The West Bengal School Service Commission (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010*

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* Bills awaiting assent

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD

1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2010

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL				
1.	The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	10.12.2010	—	—	—
2.	The Andhra Pradesh Micro Finance Institutions (Regulation of Money Lending) Ordinance, 2010	10.12.2010	—	—	—
3.	The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	10.12.2010	—	—	—
4.	The Andhra Pradesh Universities Acts (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	10.12.2010	—	—	—
5.	The Exhibition of Films on Television Screen through Video Cassette Recorders Regulation) (Second-Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	10.12.2010	—	—	—
	ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY				
1.	The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	10.12.2010	—	—	—

2.	The Andhra Pradesh Micro Finance Institutions (Regulation of Money Lending) Ordinance, 2010	10.12.2010	—	—	—
3.	The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	10.12.2010	—	—	—
4.	The Andhra Pradesh Universities Acts (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	10.12.2010	—	—	—
5.	The Exhibition of Films on Television Screen through Video Cassette Recorders Regulation) (Second-Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	10.12.2010	—	—	—
		HIMACHAL PRADESH			
1.	The Bahra University (Establishment and Regulation) Ordinance, 2010	29.9.2010	6.12.2010	—	Assent by H.E., the Governor is awaited
2.	The Sri Sai University (Establishment and Regulation) Ordinance, 2010	29.9.2010	6.12.2010	—	Assent by H.E., the Governor is awaited
3.	The Himachal Pradesh Taxation (On Certain Goods Carried by Road) Amendment Ordinance, 2010	1.10.2010	6.12.2010	—	Assent by H.E., the Governor is awaited
4.	The Himachal Pradesh Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	1.10.2010	6.12.2010	—	Assent by H.E., the Governor is awaited
5.	The Himachal Pradesh Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	12.10.2010	6.12.2010	—	Assent by H.E., the Governor is awaited
6.	The Himachal Pradesh Municipal (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	12.11.2010	6.12.2010	13.1.2011	—

7.	The Himachal Pradesh Value Added Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	12.11.2010	6.12.2010	—	Assent by H.E., the Governor is awaited
			KERALA		
1.	The Kerala Stamps (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	25.10.2010	21.12.2010	—	—
2.	The Kerala Cultural Activists' Welfare Fund Ordinance, 2010	16.10.2010	21.12.2010	—	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies Ordinance, 2010	20.11.2010	21.12.2010	—	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Kerala Advocate Clerks Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	26.11.2010	21.12.2010	—	—
			JHARKHAND		
1.	The Jharkhand Akasmikta Vidhi (Sansodhan) Adyadesh, 2010	13.10.2010	10.10.2010	28.12.2010	—
			MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL		
1.	The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	2.8.2010	1.12.2010	11.1.2011	Replaced by legislation
2.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils (Amendment), Ordinance, 2010	26.8.2010	1.12.2010	11.1.2011	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Maharashtra Water Resources Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	17.9.2010	1.12.2010	11.1.2011	Replaced by legislation

4.	The Payment of Bonus (Maharashtra Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	17.9.2010	1.12.2010	11.1.2011	Replaced by legislation
5.	The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment and Validation), Ordinance, 2010	21.9.2010	1.12.2010	11.1.2011	Replaced by legislation
6.	The Maharashtra University of Health Sciences (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	5.10.2010	1.12.2010	11.1.2011	Replaced by legislation
7.	The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	15.10.2010	1.12.2010	11.1.2011	Replaced by legislation
	MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY				
1.	The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	2.8.2010	1.12.2010	10.1.2011	Replaced by legislation
2.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils (Amendment), Ordinance, 2010	26.8.2010	1.12.2010	10.1.2011	Replaced by legislation
3.	The Maharashtra Water Resources Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	17.9.2010	1.12.2010	10.1.2011	Replaced by legislation
4.	The Payment of Bonus (Maharashtra Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	17.9.2010	1.12.2010	10.1.2011	Replaced by legislation
5.	The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment and Validation), Ordinance, 2010	21.9.2010	1.12.2010	10.1.2011	Replaced by legislation

6.	The Maharashtra University of Health Sciences (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	5.10.2010	1.12.2010	10.1.2011	Replaced by legislation
7.	The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	5.10.2010	1.12.2010	10.1.2011	Replaced by legislation
		UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL			
1.	The Uttar Pradesh Prohibition of Ragging Educational Institutions (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	8.12.2010	—	—	—
2.	The Uttar Pradesh Plastic and Others Non-Bio degradable garbage (Regulation of Use and Disposal) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	23.12.2010	—	—	—
		WEST BENGAL			
1.	The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010	12.11.2010	21.12.2010	—	Replaced by Legislation passed on 23.12.2010

APPENDIX VII

A. PARTY POSITION IN 15TH LOK SABHA (STATE-WISE) (AS ON 29.11.2010)

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	32#	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	14	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	40	1*	12	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh	11	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	26	11	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Jharkhand	14	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	28	6	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Kerala	20	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	29	12	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	48	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	21	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	13	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	25	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	39	8	—	—	—	—	—	18	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	80	22	10	22	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	42	6	1	—	—	—	19	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
UNION TERRITORIES																					
A & N Islands	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman and Diu	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The NCT of Delhi	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	543	205*	116	22	21	20	19	18	16	14	11	9	9	6	5	4	4	4	3	3	2

Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy (resigned w.e.f. 29.11.2010)

APPENDIX VII (CONTD.)

States	JMM	MLK SC	RSP	TRS	AIM EIM	AGP	AUDF	BVA	BPF	HJC (BL)	JVM (P)	KC (M)	MD MK	NPF	SDF	SWP	VCK	IND	TOTAL	VACA-NCIES
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	1
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	39*	—
Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—
Jharkhand	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	—
Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
Kerala	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	48	—
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	25	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	39	—
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	80	—
West Bengal	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	42	—
UNION TERRITORIES																				
A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
The NCT of Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	541	1

* Excluding Speaker, Lok Sabha

Abbreviations used for Parties :

AGP-Asom Gana Parishad; AIFB-All India Forward Bloc; AIADMK-All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; AIMEIM-All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen; AITC-All India Trinamool Congress; AUDF-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; J&KNC-Jammu & Kashmir National Conference; JD(S)-Janata Dal (Secular); JD(U)-Janata Dal (United); JMM-Jharkhand Mukti Morcha; JVM(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.

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 17 JANUARY 2011)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Seats	INC	BJP	SP	CPI (M)	JD (U)	AIA-DMK	BSP	CPI	*Others	IND	Total	Vacan-cies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
STATES														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4[a]	—	18	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3.	Assam	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3[b]	—	7	—
4.	Bihar	16	—	3	—	—	7	—	—	—	6[c]	—	16	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
6.	Goa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7.	Gujarat	11	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
8.	Haryana	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[d]	—	5	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2[e]	—	4	—
11.	Jharkhand	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[f]	1	6	—
12.	Karnataka	12	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	1
13.	Kerala	9	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
15.	Maharashtra	19	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10[g]	—	19	—
16.	Manipur	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.	Meghalaya	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[h]	—	1	—
18.	Mizoram	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[i]	—	1	—
19.	Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[j]	—	1	—
20.	Orissa	10	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6[k]	—	10	—
21.	Punjab	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3[l]	—	7	—
22.	Rajasthan	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
23.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[m]	—	1	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	4	—	—	1	—	5	—	1	7[n]	—	18	—
25.	Tripura	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
26.	Uttarakhand	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31	1	4	5	—	—	—	18	—	1[o]	2	31	—
28.	West Bengal	16	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	4[p]	1	15	1
UNION TERRITORIES														
29.	The NCT of Delhi	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
30.	Puducherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
31.	Nominated	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8[q]	—	11	1
	TOTAL	245	72	49	5	15	7	5	18	5	60	6	242	3

OTHERS
(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

(a) Telegu Desam Party-2
(b) Asom Gana Parishad-2; and Bodoland People's Front-1
(c) Rashtriya Janata Dal-4; and Lok Jan Shakti Party-1
(d) Jammu and Kashmir National Conference-2
(e) Janata Dal (Secular)-2
(f) Muslim League-1
(g) Nationalist Congress Party-5; Shiv Sena-4; and Swatantra Bharat Paksh-1
(h) Nationalist Congress Party-1
(i) Mizo National Front-1
(j) Nagaland Peoples' Front-1
(k) Biju Janata Dal-4
(l) Shiromani Akali Dal-3
(m) Sikkim Democratic Front-1
(n) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-4; and Pattali Makkal Katchi-1
(o) Rashtriya Lok Dal-1
(p) All India Trinamool Congress-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party-1; and All India Forward Bloc-1
(q) Nominated-6

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE / UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURES

States/Union territories	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI(M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	—	155	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	129[a]	1	295	1
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	—	38	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	44[b]	6	90	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	—	57	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	45[c]	11	—	—
Bihar L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.C. (as on 31.12.2010)	—	4	18	1	1	—	—	33	—	12[d]	4	—	—
Chhattisgarh L.A.	—	39	48	—	—	—	2	—	—	1[e]	—	91	1
Goa L.A.	—	19	14	—	—	3	—	—	—	3[f]	1	—	—
Gujarat L.A. (as on 31.12.2010)	—	54	121	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	2	182	1
Haryana L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.	—	13	16	—	—	—	—	2	—	45[g]	2	—	—
Karnataka L.A. (as on 1.1.2011)	—	105	71	—	—	—	—	—	27	1[h]	1	225	19
Karnataka L.C. (as on 5.7.2010)	—	40	18	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	2	75	—
Kerala L.A. (as on 31.12.2010)	—	24	—	60+1 (Nominated)	17	2	—	—	5	26[i]	4	—	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A. (as on 31.12.2010)	—	67	143	—	—	—	7	—	—	7[j]	3	231	3

Maharashtra L.A.	—	82	46	1	—	62	—	—	—	74[k]	24	289	—
Maharashtra L.C.	—	23	11	—	—	22	—	—	—	12[l]	9	78	1
Manipur L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A. (as on 31.12.2010)	—	43	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	50[m]	5	117	—
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A. (as on 31.12.2010)	—	10	—	46	1	—	—	—	—	1[n]	1	60	—
Uttarakhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C. (as on 31.12.2010)	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	84[o]	4	—	1
West Bengal L.A.	—	18	—	173	7	—	—	—	—	101[p]	3	295	—
UNION TERRITORY													
Delhi L.A.	—	41	24	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	70	—
Puducherry L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislatures contained NIL report

** Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislatures

@ Excluding Speaker/Chairman

(a) Telugu Desam Party-91; Praja Rajyam Party-18; Telangana Rashtra Samithi-11; All India Majlis Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen-7; Lok Satta Party-1 and Nominated-1

b) Telugu Desam Party-17; Telangana Rashtra Samithi-2; All India Majlis Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-2; Progressive Democratic Front-7; Democratic Peoples' Front-3 and Nominated-12

c) Asom Gana Parishad-24; Assam United Democratic Front (AUDF)-9; Bodoland Peoples' Front (BPF)-11; and Autonomous State Demand Committee (ASDC)-1

d) Rashtriya Janata Dal-9 and Lok Janshakti Party-3

e) Nominated-1

f) United Goans Democratic Party-1 and Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-2

g) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-18; Jharkhand Vikas Morcha-11; All Jharkhand Student Union-5; Rashtriya Janata Dal-5; Jharkhand Party-1; Jai Bharat Samanta Party-1; Marxist Co-ordination-1; Jharkhand Janadhikar Manch-1; Rashtriya Kalyan Party-1 and Nominated-1

h) Nominated-1

i) Muslim League-7; Kerala Congress (M)-11; Kerala Congress-1; Revolutionary Socialist Party-3; Congress Secular-1; Kerala congress (S)-1; Janathipathiya Samrakshana Samithi-1 and Indian National League-1

j) Bharathiya Janshakti-5; Samajwadi Party-1 and Nominated-1

k) Shiv Sena-45; Maharashtra Navnirman Sena-13; Peasant's and Workers Party of India -4; Samajwadi Party-3; Jan Surajya Shakti-2; Bahujan Vikas Aghadi-2; Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh-1; Loksangram-1; Rashtriya Samaj Party-1; Swabhimani Party-1 and Nominated-1

l) Shiv Sena-8; Peasants and Workers Party of India-1; Republican Party of India (A)-2 and Lokbharti-1

m) Shiromani Akali Dal-50

n) Revolutionary Socialist Party-1

o) Bahujan Samaj Party-62; Samajwadi Party-13; Rastriya Lok Dal-1; Sikchhtak Dal (Non-Political)-8

p) All India Forward Block-24; Revolutionary Socialist Party-19; West Bengal Socialist Party-4; Marxist Forward Block-2; Democratic Socialist Party-1; Rashtriya Janata Dal-15; All India Trinamool Congress-36; Gorkha National Liberation Front-3; Socialist Unity Centre of India-2; Jharkhand Party (Naren)-1 and Nominated-1

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