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**ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SHRI OM BIRLA AT THE
6th G-20 PARLIAMENTARY SPEAKERS' SUMMIT HELD IN TOKYO,
JAPAN FROM 3-5 NOVEMBER, 2019**

The 6th G-20 Parliamentary Speakers' Summit (P-20) jointly organized by the House of Councillors of the National Diet of Japan and the Inter Parliamentary Union, Geneva was held in Tokyo, Japan from 3 to 5 November, 2019. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla accompanied by Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha participated in the Summit and Addressed on the theme '*Utilization of Innovative Technology towards a Human-Centered Future Society*' during the Session-II.

Hon'ble Speaker also intervened and made a Statement during the Session-III.

We reproduce the texts of the Addresses delivered by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla.

--- Editor

Address on the theme 'Utilization of Innovative Technology towards a Human-Centered Future Society' at the 6th G-20 Parliamentary Speakers' Summit held in Tokyo, Japan from 3 to 5 November, 2019.

Hon'ble President of House of Councillors of Diet of Japan, H.E. Akiko Santo; President of Inter Parliamentary Union, H.E. Gabriela Cuevas Barron; Presiding Officers; Hon'ble Parliamentarians; Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am happy to be here today amongst the distinguished fellow members at the G-20 Parliamentary Speakers' Summit to deliberate on a subject of immense importance for our future – 'Utilization of Innovative Technology towards a Human-Centred Future Society'.

Before sharing my views on this subject, I would like to extend heartiest gratitude to the Parliament of Japan for inviting us and according a grand welcome in this beautiful city of Tokyo. I also thank the IPU and its President, H.E. Gabriela Cuevas Barron for having organized this Summit in Argentina in 2018.

Technology and Innovations, today, are bringing about significant changes in the way societies and economies are run. Innovation driven by enabling technologies such as Internet of Things (IoT), Artificial Intelligence (AI) and robotics, Block chain, machine learning are

gathering traction and presents an opportunity to meet growth aspirations of developing countries.

India's approach towards utilising technology has been that of empowering the citizens. Our strategy focuses on how India can leverage the transformative technologies to ensure social and inclusive growth in line with the development Agenda.

In India, we approach towards utilising technology in solving societal needs by focussing on some critical areas such as enabling access and affordability of healthcare; enhancing farmers income, increasing farm productivity; improving access and quality of education; providing smarter and safe mobility.

For India, digitalization provides an unprecedented opportunity to meet the aspirations of 1320 million citizens in a transparent, inclusive, sustainable and cost effective manner.

More than 2300 services are already available on digital platform.

Aadhaar along with its suite of Open Application Programming Interface (APIs) is the base of India's digital transformation. Through Aadhaar, the Government of India has provided digital identity to 1240 million citizens of the country so far.

In India, Digital payment has increased exponentially through the UPI based Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM).

Through *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana*: PMJDY (Prime Minister's Peoples' Wealth Scheme), financial Inclusion Scheme, we have provided bank accounts to more than 370 million new beneficiaries. This has enabled the beneficiaries to receive various social security benefits directly into these bank accounts, thus ensuring efficiency, transparency and monitoring.

More than 300 thousand Common Service Centres (CSCs) have been set up in villages in India which are offering around 300 digital services. These services range from Education, Health, Agriculture and Certificate related services.

Digital transformation in India has successfully bridged the gender divide too. The Information Technology Enabled Services Industry in India employs around 4.14 million workers of which 30 percent are women.

I would also like to add here that the working of our Parliament has also undergone a sea change. That being so, the use of information and communication technology is benefitting not only by making their working more transparent and efficient but also by strengthening the ways to discharge their functions effectively.

Other initiatives taken in the recent years such as the development of Member's portal; Online Members Reference Service; Parliament Digital Library are successfully contributing in the digitization of our Parliament.

I believe, India's experience and success in utilization of digital technology is a model worth imitating. It is our collective responsibility to make available the benefits of technological revolution to all countries and people of the world.

Thank you.

Address on the theme 'Global Challenges and Achievement of SDGs' at the 6th G-20 Parliamentary Speakers' Summit held in Tokyo, Japan from 3 to 5 November, 2019.

Madam Chair, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As a representative of the Parliament of the world's largest democracy, I am very delighted to share my views on probably the most important topic of this century - global challenges and achievement of SDGs on this Summit of the Presiding Officers of the Parliaments of G-20 countries'. I would also like to extend my gratitude to the chairman for this opportunity.

The world today is grappling with several challenges which not only obstruct the efforts towards development, but also pose a serious threat to humanity. I will limit myself to some of the key challenges.

The First and foremost challenge is Terrorism. Terrorism not only damages the society but also significantly impacts the economy and destroys the development that has taken place.

Another major challenge is Climate Change. This not only altering the character of our planet but also creating critical risks and instability for future generations.

The issue of climate change must be considered in a holistic manner, keeping in mind the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities.

Let me also highlight the challenge of Energy Security. In order to ensure efficiency and sustainability in energy use, the share of renewable energy must be increased. We have to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels.

To support our national commitment to mitigating effects of climate change and global warming, We have planned to draw 175 GW of renewable energy by 2022 and eventually increase it to 450 GW.

The 2030 Agenda and its SDGs mirrors India's own development priorities. There is a convergence of India's national development goals and agenda of, '*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas*' or '**Collective efforts, Inclusive growth,**' with the SDGs.

To accelerate the pace of realization of the Development agenda, the government of India has unfurled the, 'strategy for New India @ 75', that is aligned to SDGs and aims to propel India towards a 5 trillion dollar economy by 2024.

Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), which is the largest government health protection scheme in the world, providing 500 million Indians with an annual medical coverage of \$ 7,100.

Through the *Poshan Abhiyan* or National Nutrition Mission, an important and effective step has been taken to end malnutrition in women and children.

Millions of youths have benefitted under the Start Up India and Skill India Missions in regard to self-employment and skilling

'Save the Daughter and Educate the Daughter Scheme' has brought up a revolutionary change in the mind set of country and society about the girl child.

It needs no reiteration that as the G20 countries account for more than 80 per cent of GDP and 75 per cent of global trade. Our commitment and collective actions, will be crucial in not only in bringing about transformation in the lives and livelihood of the people across the globe but also in realising the timely achievement of 2030 Agenda. We naturally have a crucial role to support realisation of these aspirations and the 2030 agenda.

Thank you.

**ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SHRI OM BIRLA AT THE
141st ASSEMBLY OF THE INTER PARLIAMENTARY UNION HELD IN
BELGRADE, SERBIA FROM 13-17 OCTOBER, 2019**

The 141st Assembly of the IPU was held in Belgrade, Serbia from 13 to 17 October, 2019. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla headed a Parliamentary Delegation to the Assembly and Addressed on the theme '*Development and Economy*'.

We reproduce the text of the Address delivered by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla.

--- Editor

Address on the theme “Development and Economy” during the 141st Assembly of the IPU was held in Belgrade, Serbia from 13 to 17 October, 2019.

Mr. Chairperson and Friends:

Global efforts focusing on achievement of Sustainable Development Goals which ultimately leading to Economic Development. The world community believes in the philosophy that Development is sustainable if it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development is about equity, defined as equality of opportunities for well being, as well as about comprehensiveness of objectives.

We in India believe in 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam', an ancient Indian phrase meaning “the world is one family”, pithily captures the spirit of India's approach to all aspects of life including economic development. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are, thus, part and parcel of the country's longstanding tradition and heritage. Indeed, the goals substantially reflect the economic development agenda of India. This is very much echoed in the speech of our Prime Minister addressed at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015, who said “Much of India's development agenda is mirrored in the Sustainable

Development Goals. Our national plans are ambitious and purposeful, Sustainable development of one-sixth of humanity will be of great consequence to the world and our beautiful planet”.

Sabka Saalh Sabka Vikas, translated as”Collective Effort, inclusive Development” and enunciated by the Prime Minister, forms the cornerstone of India’s national development agenda and economy.

Mr. Chairperson, our country has always followed a planned system of development. All its plans and programmes are statutorily and structurally supported. At the national level, now the Niti Ayog actively draws up plans and programmes in consultation with various Ministries and State Governments, reflecting the nation's priorities and economy. The country has fairly uniform pattern of devolution of responsibility between the Centre and the States and between the States and local bodies. Keeping in mind the development of our country and present economic scenario the Niti Ayog has focused on fulfilling the ambitious target of SDGs by incorporating these in India's various plans, programmes, policy formulations and developmental schemes undertaken by our Government.

To achieve the targets of SDGs we have made efforts to mobilize financial resources through various ways and means, to enhance capacity building, and to transfer environmentally sound technologies as well as data and institutions. We have in place the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility wherein the corporate houses shoulder some responsibility of socio-economic development in various sectors. Besides, the stakeholders from various walks of life - central and state governments, civil society, technical experts and academics - are coming together to promote development of the country.

While formulating policies towards achieving various targets tinder the SDGs, we in India suitably address the domestic developmental challenges like problem of financing , promoting broad-based economic growth , ensuring effective delivery of public services , promoting development of basic infrastructure , technology and capacity-building, Implementing SDGs’ targets locally,ensuring close coordination, and monitoring and follow-up the development targets and economy.

Mr. Chairperson, Legislatures are responsible for legislating, policy oversight and budget approval. Hence, Parliaments being central to the system is, therefore, uniquely positioned to

influence the shape and content of the national development agendas and ensure the implementation of the SDGs by lawmaking, debates and discussions on the floor of House, Parliamentary Committees, constructive support of Political Parties, Budget allocation for various developmental programmes, and International cooperation and Conferences. Parliamentarians can leverage their participation in international conferences to raise issues relating to the SDGs. These include Conferences, Seminars, Workshops, etc. of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA), and regional networks like the South Asian Speakers and Presiding Officers Summit, etc.

As local leaders and people's representatives, parliamentarians can facilitate effective and efficient delivery of the services provided by the Government by engaging themselves in the design, implementation and monitoring of public services — such as flow of funds, credible reporting, objective and timely evaluation of outcomes and properly targeting the services. This will certainly help achieve the targets under the SDGs and strengthen the economic development of our country.

I am glad to say that my country is committed to usher in an era of development where all its citizen will be able to come out of the deplorable existence under the poverty line, will have access to health, education and employment, water and sanitation, electricity, healthy environment, technological access, and social equity and justice. Though my country is conscious of the target date of SDGs, the fact is that we have been working on these targets even before these goals came into existence and have been following our own targets in a planned manner. Given the financial constraints of a developing economy, where there is always a mismatch between the resources available and number of people to provide for, we are moving steadily ahead towards achieving the targets set under the SDGs. We are committed to ensure that the principles of sustainable development will definitely guide our economic growth trajectory.

Jai Bharat!

Thank you!

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

141st Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU): The 141st Assembly of the IPU was held in Belgrade, Serbia from 13 to 17 October, 2019. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and consisting of Dr. Shashi Tharoor, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha; Ms. Kanimozhi Karunanidhi, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha; Smt. Wansuk Syiem, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha; Dr. Bharatiben Dhirubhai Shyal, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha; Ms. Shobha Karandlaje, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha; Shri Ram Kumar Verma, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha; and Shri Sasmit Patra, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha attended the Assembly.

Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and Shri Desh Deepak Verma, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha and members of Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments (ASGP) also attended the Assembly. Shri P.C. Koul, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha participated in the General Debate in Assembly on the overall theme of "Strengthening International Law: Parliamentary Roles and Mechanisms and the Contribution of Regional Cooperation". The Assembly adopted an Outcome Document on the theme of the General Debate at its concluding Session. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha also participated in the Breakaway session of Speakers' Dialogue on Governance on the theme 'Development and Economy' held on the sidelines of 141st IPU Assembly. Shri Sasmit Patra, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha also participated in the General Debate and presented India's views on the topic from youth perspective.

India Group of IPU also proposed a Resolution on Addressing Climate Change during the 141st IPU Assembly for inclusion in the Agenda of the Assembly as an Emergency Item. Dr. Shashi Tharoor, Member of Parliament introduced the Indian proposal to the Assembly and made a brief statement on the theme of the proposed Resolution. India's proposal received the highest number of affirmative votes and included in the agenda of the Assembly as an Emergency Item. Shri Sasmit Patra, Member of Parliament also served on the Drafting Committee for the Emergency Item. The Assembly adopted a Resolution on the Emergency Item.

Dr. Shashi Tharoor, Member of Parliament also served on the panel of the distinguished experts for the Breakaway Session of the Speakers' Dialogue on Governance on the theme "Security and Human Rights".

The Members of Indian delegation attended various other meetings during the Assembly, such as Asia-Pacific Geo Political Group (APG) of IPU, Asian Parliamentary Assembly, IPU; Advisory group on Health, Governing Council, Four Standing Committees of IPU, Forum of Young Parliamentarians and Forum of Women Parliamentarians etc.

A meeting of BRICS Parliamentary Forum was also held on the sidelines of the Assembly. The theme of the BRICS Parliamentary Forum was the "Role of Parliamentarians in

Promoting intra BRICS Health Cooperation”. Ms. Kanimozhi Karunanidhi, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha attended the meeting of the BRICS Parliamentary Forum.

Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and Shri Desh Deepak Verma, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha attended the Meetings of Association of Secretaries General of Parliament (ASGP) held during the above event.

On the sidelines of the 141st Assembly, Hon’ble Speaker, Lok Sabha held bilateral meetings with the following dignitaries: (i) H.E. Ms. Gabriela Cuevas Barron, President, IPU; (ii) H.E. Ms. Ana Brnabic, Prime Minister of Serbia; (iii) H.E. Ms. Maja Gojkovic, Speaker of the National Assembly of Serbia; (iv) H.E. Dr. Ali Ardeshir Larijani, Speaker of Parliament of Iran; (v) H.E. Ms. Laura Rojas Hernandez, President of Chamber of Deputies of Mexico; and (vi) H.E. Ms. S. S Choudhury, Speaker of Parliament of Bangladesh.

During the assembly the elections were held for the vacant posts in various IPU bodies. Shri Sasmit Patra, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha and Smt. Raksha Nikhli Khadse, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha, were unanimously elected for the membership of IPU Committee to Promote the Respect for International Humanitarian Law and the Board of the forum of Young Parliamentarians of IPU.

Meetings of (i) 44th Session of the Steering Committee of Parliamentary Conference on the WTO; (ii) Parliamentary Session within the framework of WTO Public Forum 2019; and (iii) WTO Public Forum 2019: Shri Rajeev Pratap Rudy, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha and the member of the IPU Steering Committee of Parliamentary Conference on WTO participated in the above meetings held in Geneva, Switzerland from 7 to 11 October, 2019.

During the above meetings, discussions were held on the following themes: (i) Update on recent developments at the WTO including preliminary discussion on the arrangements for the Parliamentary Conference on the WTO on the occasion of the 12th Ministerial Conference in Nur-Sultan (Kazakhstan); (ii) Trade Forward: Adapting to a Changing World; and (iii) What role for Parliamentarians in digital trade?

The 6th G 20 Parliamentary Speakers’ Summit (P 20): The 6th G 20 Parliamentary Speakers’ Summit (P 20) jointly organized by the House of Councillors of the National Diet of Japan and the Inter Parliamentary Union, Geneva was held in Tokyo, Japan from 3 to 5 November, 2019.

Shri Om Birla, Hon’ble Speaker, Lok Sabha accompanied by Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha participated in the aforesaid Summit. Shri P.C. Koul, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation. The Summit included three sessions on the following themes: (i) Session I: Promotion of Free, Open and Fair Trade and Investment; (ii) Session II: Utilization of Innovative Technology towards a Human-Centered Future Society; and (iii) Session III: Efforts towards Resolution of Global Challenges and Achievement of the SDGs (Financing for Development, Need for Transparent and Effective Government, etc).

Hon’ble Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the above three Sessions and delivered the key note address during Session II. Speaker also intervened and made a Statement during Session

III. At the end of the Summit a 'Joint Statement' was also adopted. During the Visit, Speaker, Lok Sabha also addressed a select gathering of the Indian Diaspora in Tokyo. The Event was organized by Embassy of India in Tokyo, Japan.

Meeting of 12th Plenary and 2nd Executive Council Meeting of the APA: An Indian Parliamentary Delegation comprising of Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha, Leader of Delegation; Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha; and Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha participated in the 2nd Executive Council Meeting and 12th Plenary Session of Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) which held in Antalya, Turkey from 13 to 18 December, 2019. Shri Abhijit Kumar, Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was Secretary to Delegation.

The theme of the Plenary Session was "*The Role of Multilateral Cooperation among Asian Parliaments*". At the end of the Plenary, an Outcome Document titled 'Antalya Declaration' was adopted.

However, Indian delegation registered its dissociation/reservation to Antalya Declaration.

Function to Commemorate 70th Anniversary of the Adoption of the Constitution Day – 'Samvidhan Divas': A function to commemorate 70th Anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution Day - 'Samvidhan Divas' was held on 26 November, 2019 in Central Hall, Parliament House. Hon'ble President of India, Vice-President & Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Prime Minister of India and Speaker, Lok Sabha graced the occasion and addressed the distinguished gathering. Members of Parliament of both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha attended the function.

On the occasion, Hon'ble President of India launched 'National Youth Parliament Scheme Portal' of Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

A publication titled "Role of Rajya Sabha in Indian Parliamentary Democracy", a set of Coins and a Stamp and First Day Cover to commemorate the 250th Session of Rajya Sabha were also released.

Hon'ble President of India also released the Lok Sabha Calendar 2020 on the theme 'India's Constitution @ 70' and inaugurated the Exhibition on 'Making of the Constitution' organized by Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Meeting of Executive Committee of the Indian Parliamentary Group: The meeting of Executive Committee of the Indian Parliamentary Group was held on Thursday, the 12 December, 2019 at 1500 hours in Speaker's Committee Room, Parliament House. The meeting was presided by Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and President of the Indian Parliamentary Group.

79th Conference of Presiding Officers and Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India: The 79th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held in Dehradun, Uttarakhand on 18 and 19 December, 2019. Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and the Chairperson of the Conference inaugurated the Conference at a solemn function held in Dehradun, Uttarakhand. The Speaker, Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly, Shri Prem Chand Aggarwal delivered the Welcome Address at the Inaugural Function. The Chief Minister of

Uttarakhand, Shri Trivendra Singh Rawat attended the Inaugural Function as Chief Guest and also addressed the Inaugural Session.

The Conference deliberated on two subjects *viz.* (i) Strengthening Parliamentary Democracy and Capacity Building through in house devices including Zero Hour; and (ii) Tenth Schedule of the Constitution and the Role of Speaker.

The Valedictory Session was held on 19 December, 2019. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla delivered the Valedictory Address. H.E. Governor of Uttarakhand, Smt. Baby Rani Maurya attended the Valedictory Session as Chief Guest and addressed the Session.

The 79th Conference of Presiding Officers was preceded by the 57th Conference of the Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India on 17 December, 2019 in Dehradun, Uttarakhand. The Secretary, Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly, Shri Jagdish Chandra delivered the Welcome Address. Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and Chairperson of the Conference delivered the Inaugural Address. Shri Desh Deepak Verma, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha also addressed the Conference. The Principal Secretaries / Secretaries of almost all the States / Union Territory Legislatures attended the Conference. The Conference deliberated on two subjects delving into diverse areas of parliamentary practices and procedures *viz.* (i) Need to review the Procedure for expunction in the Legislatures; and (ii) Legislature - Opening new windows for reaching masses.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

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

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period from 1 October to 31 December 2019:

Shri G. M. C. Balayogi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri G. M. C. Balayogi, a function was held on 1 October 2019 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Culture & Tourism, Shri Prahalad Singh Patel; Former Deputy Prime Minister, Shri L.K. Advani; Members of Parliament and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of former Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi.

Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, a function was held on 2 October 2019 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi; Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla; Union Minister of Defence, Shri Rajnath Singh; Union Minister of Railways and Commerce & Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal; Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Culture & Tourism, Shri Prahalad Singh Patel; Former Deputy Prime Minister, Shri L.K. Advani and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Shri Bali Ram Bhagat: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, a function was held on 7 October 2019 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla; Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Culture and Tourism, Shri Prahalad Singh Patel and former Deputy Prime Minister, Shri L. K. Advani and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a function was held on 31 October 2019 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla; Union Minister of Defence, Shri Raj Nath Singh; Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Youth Affairs & Sports and Minority Affairs, Shri Kiren Rijiju; Minister of State for Jal Shakti & Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Ratan Lal Kataria and former Deputy Prime Minister, Shri L.K. Advani; Members of Parliament and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, a function was held on 5 November 2019 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Coal and Mines, Shri Pralhad Joshi; Former Deputy Prime Minister, Shri L. K. Advani; Chairperson, Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, Rajya Sabha, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a function was held on 11 November 2019 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla, former Deputy Prime Minister, Shri L. K. Advani and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a function was held on 14 November 2019 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla; Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Coal and Mines, Shri Pralhad Joshi; Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Culture and Tourism, Shri Prahalad Singh Patel; former Deputy Prime Minister, Shri L.K. Advani; Chairperson, Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, Rajya Sabha, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Smt. Indira Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Smt. Indira Gandhi, a function was held on 19 November 2019 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla; Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Harivansh; Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, former Deputy Prime Minister, Shri L.K. Advani and President, Indian National Congress, Smt. Sonia Gandhi and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Smt. Indira Gandhi.

Shri Rabi Ray: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Rabi Ray, a function was held on 26 November 2019 in Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla; Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Harivansh; Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Smt.

Snehlata Shrivastava and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of former Lok Sabha Speaker Shri Rabi Ray.

Shri G. V. Mavalankar: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri G. V. Mavalankar, a function was held on 27 November 2019 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla; Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Harivansh; Former Deputy Prime Minister, Shri L. K. Advani and other dignitaries paid tributes at the portrait of former Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri G. V. Mavalankar.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a function was held on 3 December 2019 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Shri C. Rajagopalachari: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri C. Rajagopalachari, a function was held on 10 December 2019 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla; Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Shri C. Rajagopalachari.

Chaudhary Charan Singh: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Chaudhary Charan Singh, a function was held on 23 December 2019 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Chairperson, Department related Parliamentary Standing Committees on Human Resource Development, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya; Former Deputy Prime Minister, Shri L.K. Advani, Members of Parliament and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of former Prime Minister Chaudhary Charan Singh.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, a function was held on 25 December 2019 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla; Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi; Union Cabinet Minister for Defence, Shri Rajnath Singh; former Deputy Prime Minister, Shri L. K. Advani and other dignitaries paid floral tributes to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Foreign Parliamentary Delegation Visiting India

The Republic of Maldives: A 10-member Parliamentary Delegation from the Republic of Maldives led by H.E. Mr. Mohamed Nasheed, Speaker of the People's Majlis of Maldives visited India from 8 to 13 December, 2019.

On Monday, 9 December, 2019, the delegation called on Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha. A banquet (lunch) was hosted by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha in honour of the delegation. The delegation also called on Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Vice President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha in the evening. The delegation also had a meeting with the Chairman and Members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs on the same day.

On Friday, 13 December, 2019, the delegation also called on Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and Dr. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar, Minister of External Affairs.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation also visited Ahmedabad and Agra.

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

Serbia: H.E. Mr. Vladimir Maric, Ambassador of the Republic of Serbia called on Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla on 11 October, 2019 in Parliament House.

Egypt: H.E. Ms. Heba Elmarassi, Ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt called on Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 24 October, 2019 in Parliament House.

PARLIAMENT MUSEUM

During the period from 1 October to 31 December 2019, a total of 9810 visitors visited the Parliament Museum. Apart from the general visitors, 9924 students from schools and colleges from all over the country visited the Museum. A number of sitting and former members of Parliament, members of state legislatures and foreign dignitaries/delegations also visited the Museum. As many as 423121 visitors have visited the museum between 5 September 2006 (*i.e.* the date of opening the museum for the general public) and 31 December 2019.

PARLIAMENTARY RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACIES (PRIDE)

During the period from 1 October to 31 December 2019, the Parliamentary Research and Training Institute for Democracies has organized the following Courses/Programmes for Members/Delegates/ Probationers/Journalists/Students:

I. Orientation Programme for Members of Parliament and Members of State Legislative Assemblies:

- (i) Orientation Programme for twenty-eight Members of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha on "In the larger context of Indian Foreign Policy - Role of Parliamentary Diplomacy on 21 November 2019;
- (ii) Orientation Programme for twenty-one Members of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha on Member's Portal on 28 November 2019; and
- (iii) Orientation Programme for twenty-four Members of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha on Reference & Research Service and Library Service on 5 December 2019.

II. Appreciation Courses:

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

- (i) Eighty-four Probationers of the Indian Railway Mechanical Engineers Service (IRMES) attended training course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 14 to 18 October 2019;
- (ii) One hundred eight Officer Trainees of Indian Revenue Service (Custom & Central Excise) attended training course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 21 to 25 October 2019;
- (iii) Sixty-three probationers of Military Engineering Services(MES) Probationers of Indian Statistical Service & Indian Trade Service attended training course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 23 to 24 October 2019;

- (iv) One hundred twenty six probationers of Indian Police Service (IPS) attended training course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 30 to 31 October 2019;
- (v) Forty-seven probationers of Indian Railway Traffic Service (IRTS) attended training course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 2 to 4 December 2019; and
- (vi) One hundred eighteen probationers of Indian Railway Service of Engineers (IRSE), Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineers (IRSEE), Indian Railways Service for Signal Engineering (IRSSE), Indian Ordnance Factory Service (IOFS) & Assistant Commissioner of Railway Protection Force (RPF) attended training course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 9 to 11 December 2019.

III. Training Courses for Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Legislature Secretariats and Ministries:

- (i) Twenty-nine Security Officers of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended training Course from 21 to 25 October 2019;
- (ii) One hundred eight Officer Trainees of Indian Revenue Service (Custom & Central Excise) attended training course from 21 October to 25 October 2019;
- (iii) Ninety-four Personal Staff of Members of Lok Sabha attended training course from 4 to 5 November 2019;
- (iv) Twenty-five officials of LSTV, PRIDE & Parliament Museum attended training course on working of PFMS on 11 November 2019;
- (v) Twenty Personal Staff of Members of Parliament attended training course from 25 to 26 November 2019;
- (vi) Sixty-two Personal Staff of Members of Parliament attended training course from 5 to 6 December 2019;
- (vii) Thirty-six Officers of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislatures attended training course in Financial Management from 16 to 20 December 2019; and
- (viii) Fifty-nine Officers of Various Ministries attended training programme on 6 November 2019.

IV. International Training Programme/Study Visits for Lok Sabha Officials:

- (i) Two Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat to European Union visitors Programme (EUVP) from 6 to 10 October 2019;
- (ii) Twelve officers of Interpretation Service, Verbatim Reporting Service, Editorial & Translation Service and Printing attended study visit to European Parliament from 7 to 11 October 2019;
- (iii) Ten Officers from Lok Sabha Secretariat attended study visit to the Australian Parliament in Canberra from 14 to 18 October 2019;
- (iv) Eight Officers from Lok Sabha Secretariat attended study visit to the US Congress from 14 to 18 October 2019; and
- (v) Ten Officers of LAFEAS and LARRDIS Service attended study visit to European Parliament from 11 to 15 November 2019.

V. (a) Study Visits (International):

- (i) Forty Indian Diaspora Youth participating in Know India Programme (56th), attended study visit at PRIDE on 18 October 2019;

- (ii) Thirty-three overseas professionals undergoing training at HSMI, New Delhi attended study visit at PRIDE on 13 November 2019;
- (iii) Thirty-four participants of ITEC Course on 'Learning South-South Cooperation (LSSC) attended study visit at PRIDE on 15 November 2019;
- (iv) Four Parliamentary delegates from National Assembly of Cameroon attended study visit at PRIDE from 3 to 4 December 2019; and
- (v) Forty-one participants of the Know India Programme (KIP) undergoing training at MEA, New Delhi attended study visit at PRIDE on 18 December 2019.

In all, 5 Study Visits (International) were organised in which there were 152 participants.

(b) Study Visits (National):

- (i) Fifty-four students of B.A.(LLB 1st Yr.) of Maharaja Agrasen Institute of Management Studies, Sector-22, Rohini, New Delhi attended study visit at PRIDE on 4 October 2019;
- (ii) Sixty-Seven students of Tirupati International Public School, Katol, Maharashtra attended study visit at PRIDE on 10 October 2019;
- (iii) Thirty-seven students of the Bengal Law College, West Bengal attended study visit at PRIDE on 18 October 2019;
- (iv) Thirty Direct Recruit ASOs undergoing training at DHTI, New Delhi attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 24 October 2019;
- (v) Thirty-seven Directors & Chief Engineers of Military Engineering Services (MES), MOD undergoing a course at IIPA, New Delhi attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 24 October 2019;
- (vi) Forty-three students of Lal Bahadur Shahstri Hindi Madhyamik School, Nagpur attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 5 November 2019;
- (vii) Forty-seven Directors & Chief Engineers of Military Engineer Services (MES), MoD undergoing course at IIPA, New Delhi attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 7 November 2019;
- (viii) One hundred eighteen, students/teachers of Law College Durgapur, West Bengal attended study visit at PRIDE on 21 November 2019;
- (ix) Seventy-four students of the Durgapur Institute of Legal Studies, West Bengal attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 28 November 2019;
- (x) Thirty-five Students and Teachers of E-Pathshala, Nagpur, Maharashtra attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 28 November 2019; and
- (xi) Twenty-eight students of Symbiosis Centre for Media & Communication, Symbiosis International University, Pune, Maharashtra attended Study Visit at PRIDE on 11 December 2019.

In all, 11 Study Visits (National) were organised in which there were 570 participants.

MEMBERS' REFERENCE SERVICE

During the period from 1st October to 31st December, 2019, a total of 2119 offline and 251 online references were received and disposed of. 22 Legislative Notes on important topics for Winter Session, 2019 were also prepared during this period. Also, the briefing Sessions for Members of Parliament on upcoming legislations in Parliament during Session were conducted.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Instances when the Chair allowed Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 4 December, 2019, during discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2019-20, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 5 members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

Observation from the Chair regarding Observance of Constitution Day all over the Country: On 26 November, 2019, at 14:01 Hours, Shri Om Birla, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:

Hon'ble Members, today is the Constitution Day and the whole country is religiously celebrating this Day. We have profound faith and belief in our Constitution. The Constitution was framed by our Parliament and in this very Central Hall of Parliament, the draft of the Constitution was debated. This is a matter of pride and pleasure that the entire world knows that the Constitution of India and its Democracy is very strong.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS
(1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2019)

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

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INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Parliament Session: The Second Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 18 November 2019 and adjourned *sine die* on 13 December 2019. The President, Shri Ram Nath Kovind, prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 13 December 2019.

Resignation of Union Minister: On 12 November, 2019 the Union Minister, Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant resigned as the Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises. On the same day the portfolio was allotted to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, and Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Shri Prakash Javadekar as additional charge.

Elections to Rajya Sabha: Following is the list of members elected to the Rajya Sabha during the period from 1 October to 31 December 2019.

Sl.No	Name and Party affiliation & State	Date of Election	Date of Commencement of term	Date of taking oath
1.	Shri Satish Chandra Dubey (Bharatiya Janata Party) Bihar	09.10.2019	09.10.2019	22.10.2019
2.	Shri K.C. Ramamurthy (Bharatiya Janata Party) Karnataka	05.12.2019	05.12.2019	06.12.2019
3.	Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttar Pradesh	09.10.2019	09.10.2019	07.11.2019
4.	Shri Arun Singh (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttar Pradesh	05.12.2019	06.12.2019	09.12.2019

Resignation of Rajya Sabha Members: On 16 October, 2019, Shri K.C. Ramamurthy, Member of the Indian National Congress from Karnataka, resigned.

On 3 November, 2019, Dr. Tazeen Fatma, Member of the Samajwadi Party, from Uttar Pradesh, resigned.

On 4 November, 2019, Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap, Member of the Bharatiya Janata Party, from Haryana, resigned.

Lok Sabha Bye-election Results: On 24 October, 2019, Shri Shriniwas Dadasaheb Patil of the Nationalist Congress Party and Shri Prince Raj of the Lok Janshakti Party was declared elected from Satara, Maharashtra and Samastipur, Bihar Lok Sabha Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-election held on 21 October, 2019.

AROUND THE STATES

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 24 October, 2019, Smt. Chakat Aboh an Independent candidate was declared elected from Khonsa West Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 21 October, 2019.

ASSAM

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 24 October, 2019, Sarvashri Bijoy Malakar, Rajen Borthakur and Smt. Nabanita Handique all the Members of the Bharatiya Janata Party and Shri Rafiqul Islam of All India United Democratic Front were declared elected from Ratabari, Rangapara, Sonari and Jania Assembly Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-election held on 21 October, 2019.

BIHAR

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 24 October, 2019, Sarvashri Zafar Alam and Ramdeo Yadav both the Members of the Rashtriya Janata Dal, Shri Lakshmikant Mandal of the Janata Dal (United), Shri Qamarul Hoda of All India Majlis-e-Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen, and Shri Karanjeet Singh an Independent candidate were declared elected from Simri Bakhtiarapur, Belhar, Nathnagar, Kishanganj and Daraundha Assembly Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-election held on 21 October, 2019.

CHHATTISGARH

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 24 October, 2019, Shri Rajman Benzam of the Indian National Congress was declared elected from Chitrakot Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 21 October, 2019.

GOA

New Governor: On 3 November, 2019, Shri Satya Pal Malik was sworn in as the Governor of Goa.

GUJARAT

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 24 October, 2019, Sarvashri Raghubhai Merajbhai Desai, Jashubhai Shivabhai Patel and Gulabsinh Pirabhai Rajput all the Members of the Indian National Congress and Sarvashri Ajmalji Valaji Thakor, Jagdish Ishwarbhai Patel and Jigneshkumar Sevak all the Members of the Bharatiya Janata Party were declared elected from Radhanpur, Bayad, Tharad, Kheralu, Amraiwadi and Lunawada Assembly Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-election held on 21 October, 2019.

HARYANA

Legislative Assembly Election Results: Assembly elections to the 90-seat State Legislative Assembly were held on 21 October 2019. The results were announced on 24 October, 2019. The party position following the elections was as follows: Bharatiya Janata Party: 40; Indian National Congress: 31; Jannayak Janta Party: 10; Haryana Lokhit Party: 1; Indian National Lok Dal: 1; and Independent: 7.

Oath of Chief Minister: On 27 October, 2019, Shri Manohar Lal Khattar was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Haryana.

New Speaker: On 4 November, 2019, Shri Gian Chand Gupta was elected as the Speaker of the Haryana Legislative Assembly.

Oath of New Ministers: On 14 November, 2019, the Governor, Shri Satyadev Narayan Arya, administered oath of office and secrecy to ten newly-inducted Ministers, Sarvashri Anil Vij, Kanwar Pal, Banwari Lal, Mool Chand Sharma, Jai Prakash Dalal and Ranjit Singh as the Cabinet Ministers and Sarvashri Om Prakash Yadav, Anoop Dhanak, Sandeep Singh and Smt. Kamlesh Dhanda as Ministers of State.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 24 October, 2019, Smt. Reena Kashyap and Shri Vishal Nehria both the members of the Bharatiya Janata Party were declared elected from Pachhad and Dharamshala Assembly Constituencies in the bye-election held on 21 October, 2019.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Revocation of Article 370 and 35A of the Constitution of India and bifurcation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir: On 5 August, 2019, the Government revoked Article 370 and 35A of the Constitution of India.

On the same day, for bifurcation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir into the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territory of Ladakh, the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill, 2019 was introduced and passed by Rajya Sabha.

On 6 August, 2019, the Bill was passed by Lok Sabha.

On 9 August, 2019, the Bill was assented by the President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind.

First Lieutenant Governor: On 31 October, 2019, Shri Girish Chandra Murmu was sworn in as the first Lieutenant Governor of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

JHARKHAND

Assembly Election Results: The elections to 81-seat Jharkhand Legislative Assembly were held in five phases on 30 November, 7, 12, 16, and 20 December, 2019. The results were announced on 23 December, 2019. The party position following the election is as follows: Jharkhand Mukti Morcha: 30; Bharatiya Janata Party: 25; Indian National Congress: 16; Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajanatrik): 3; AJSU Party: 2; Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation): 1; Nationalist Congress Party: 1; Rashtriya Janata Dal: 1 and Independent: 2.

New Chief Minister: On 29 December, 2019, Shri Hemant Soren was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Jharkhand.

KARNATAKA

Assembly Bye-election Results: Bye-elections to the 15 seats of State Assembly were held on 5 December 2019. The results were announced on 9 December, 2019. Following is the list of members elected and their respective constituencies:

S.No	Name of the Elected Candidate	Party	Constituency
1.	Shri Mahesh Kumathalli	Bharatiya Janata Party	Athani
2.	Shri Shrimant Balasaheb Patil	Bharatiya Janata Party	Kagwad
3.	Shri Ramesh Jarkiholi	Bharatiya Janata Party	Gokak
4.	Shri Arabail Shivaram	Bharatiya Janata Party	Yellapur
5.	Shri B.C. Patil	Bharatiya Janata Party	Hirekerur
6.	Shri Anand Singh	Bharatiya Janata Party	Vijayanagara
7.	Dr. K. Sudhakar	Bharatiya Janata Party	Chikkaballapur
8.	Shri Byrati Basavaraj	Bharatiya Janata Party	K.R. Puram
9.	Shri S.T. Somashekhar	Bharatiya Janata Party	Yeshvanthapura
10.	Shri Arun Kumar Guththur	Bharatiya Janata Party	Ranibennur
11.	Shri K. Gopalaiah	Bharatiya Janata Party	Mahalakshmi Layout
12.	Shri Narayana Gowda	Bharatiya Janata Party	Krishnarajpet
13.	Shri H.P. Manjunath	Indian National Congress	Hunsur
14.	Shri Rizwan Arshad	Indian National Congress	Shivajinagar
15.	Shri Sharath Kumar Bache Gowda	Independent	Hosakote

KERALA

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 24 October, 2019, Sarvashri T.J. Vinod, M.C. Kamaruddin and Smt. Shanimol Usman all the Members of the Indian National Congress and Sarvashri V.K. Prasanth and K.U. Jenish Kumar both the Members of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) were declared elected from Ernakulam, Manjeshwar, Aroor, Vattiyoorkavu and Konni Assembly Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-election held on 21 October, 2019.

LADAKH

On 5 August, 2019, for bifurcation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir into the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territory of Ladakh, the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill, 2019 was introduced and passed by Rajya Sabha.

On 6 August, 2019, the Bill was passed by Lok Sabha.

On 9 August, 2019, the Bill was assented by the President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind.

First Lieutenant Governor: On 31 October, 2019, Shri Radha Krishna Mathur was sworn in as the first Lieutenant Governor of the Union Territory of Ladakh.

MADHYA PRADESH

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 24 October, 2019, Shri Kantilal Bhuria of the Indian National Congress was declared elected from Jhabua Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 21 October, 2019.

MAHARASHTRA

Legislative Assembly Election Results: Assembly elections to the 288-seat State Legislative Assembly were held on 21 October 2019. The results were announced on 24 October, 2019. The party position following the elections was as follows: Bharatiya Janata Party: 105; Shiv Sena: 56; Nationalist Congress Party: 54; Indian National Congress: 44; Bahujan Vikas Aaghadi: 3; All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen: 2; Prahar Janshakti Parti: 2; Samajwadi Party: 2; Communist Party of India (Marxist): 1; Jan Surajya Shakti: 1; Krantikari Shetkari Party: 1; Maharashtra Navnirman Sena: 1; Peasants and Workers Party of India: 1; Rashtriya Samaj Paksha: 1; Swabhimani Paksha: 1; and Independent: 13.

Imposition of President's Rule: On 12 November, 2019, the President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind imposed President's Rule due to inability of political parties to form government after assembly elections.

President's Rule Revoked: On 23 November, 2019, President's Rule was revoked.

Oath of Chief Minister: On 23 November, 2019, Shri Devendra Fadnavis of the Bharatiya Janata Party and Shri Ajit Pawar of the Nationalist Congress Party were sworn in as the Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister, respectively.

Political Development: On 26 November, 2019, the Supreme Court ordered a floor test in the Maharashtra Assembly to be held on 27 November, 2019.

Resignation of Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister: On 26 November, 2019, the Chief Minister, Shri Devendra Fadnavis and the Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Ajit Pawar resigned.

New Chief Minister: On 28 November, 2019, Shri Uddhav Balasaheb Thackeray was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Maharashtra along with six Cabinet Ministers.

Political Development: On 30 November, 2019, the Shiv Sena, the Nationalist Congress Party and the Indian National Congress coalition Government won the confidence vote in the State Legislative Assembly.

New Speaker: On 1 December, 2019, Shri Nana Patole was elected as the Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly.

New Deputy Chief Minister and Cabinet Expansion: On 30 December, 2019, Shri Ajit Pawar was sworn in as the Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra. On the same day twenty-five Cabinet Ministers and ten Ministers of State were also sworn in.

MEGHALAYA

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 24 October, 2019, Shri Balajied Kupar Synrem of the United Democratic Party was declared elected from Shella Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 21 October, 2019.

Oath of Governor: On 17 December, 2019, the Governor of Nagaland, Shri R.N. Ravi was sworn in as the Governor in-charge of Meghalaya.

MIZORAM

New Governor: On 5 November, 2019, Shri S. Sreedharan Pillai was sworn in as the Governor of Mizoram.

ODISHA

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 24 October, 2019, Smt. Rita Sahu of the Biju Janata Dal was declared elected from Bijepur Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 21 October, 2019.

PUDUCHERRY

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 24 October, 2019, Shri A. Johnkumar of the Indian National Congress was declared elected from Kamaraj Nagar Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 21 October, 2019.

PUNJAB

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 24 October, 2019, Sarvashri Raminder Singh Awla, Balwinder Singh Dhaliwal and Smt. Indu Bala all the Members of the Indian National Congress and Shri Manpreet Singh Ayali Member of the Shiromani Akali Dal were declared elected from Jalalabad, Phagwara, Mukerian and Dakha Assembly Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-election held on 21 October, 2019.

RAJASTHAN

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 24 October, 2019, Ms. Rita Choudhary of the Indian National Congress and Shri Narayan Beniwal of the Rashtriya Loktantrik Party were declared elected from Mandawa and Khinwsar Assembly Constituencies in the bye-election held on 21 October, 2019.

SIKKIM

Assembly Bye-election Results: On 24 October, 2019, Sarvashri Sonam Tshering Venchungpa and Yong Tshering Lepcha both the Members of the Bharatiya Janata Party and Shri Prem Singh Tamang of the Sikkim Krantikari Morcha were declared elected from Martam Rumtek, Gangtok and Poklok Kamrang Assembly Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-election held on 21 October, 2019.

TAMIL NADU

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 24 October, 2019, Sarvashri R. Muthamilselvan and V. Narayanan both the Members of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam were declared elected from Vikravandi and Nanguneri Assembly Constituencies, respectively in the bye-election held on 21 October, 2019.

TELANGANA

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 24 October, 2019, Shri Shanampudi Saidi Reddy of the Telangana Rashtra Samithi was declared elected from Huzurnagar Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 21 October, 2019.

UTTAR PRADESH

Assembly Bye-election Results: Bye-elections to the 11 seats of State Assembly were held on 21 October 2019. The results were announced on 24 October, 2019. Following is the list of members elected and their respective constituencies:

S.N.	Name of the Elected Candidate	Party	Constituency
1.	Shri Kirat Singh	Bharatiya Janata Party	Gangoh
2.	Shri Raj Kumar Sahyogi	Bharatiya Janata Party	Iglas
3.	Shri Suresh Chandra Tiwari	Bharatiya Janata Party	Lucknow Cantt.

4.	Shri Surendra Maithani	Bharatiya Janata Party	Govindnagar
5.	Shri Anand Shukla	Bharatiya Janata Party	Manikpur
6.	Smt. Saroj Sonkar	Bharatiya Janata Party	Balha
7.	Shri Vijay Kumar Rajbhar	Bharatiya Janata Party	Ghosi
8.	Dr. Tazeen Fatma	Samajwadi Party	Rampur
9.	Shri Gaurav Kumar	Samajwadi Party	Zaidpur
10.	Shri Subhash Rai	Samajwadi Party	Jalalpur
11.	Shri Raj Kumar Pal	Apna Dal(S)	Pratapgarh

UTTARKHAND

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 28 November, 2019, Shri Chandra Pant of the Bharatiya Janata Party was declared elected from Pithoragarh Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 25 November, 2019.

WEST BENGAL

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 28 November, 2019, Sarvashri Tapan Deb Singha, Pradip Sarkar and Bimalendu Sinha Roy all the Members of the All India Trinamool Congress were declared elected from Kaliaganj, Kharagpur Sadar and Karimpur Assembly Constituencies, respectively in the bye-election held on 25 November, 2019.

EVENTS ABROAD

ALGERIA

New President: On 19 December, 2019, Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune was sworn in as the President of Algeria.

New Prime Minister: On 28 December, 2019, Mr. Abdelaziz Djerad was appointed as the Prime Minister.

ARGENTINA

New President: On 10 December, 2019, Mr. Alberto Fernandez was sworn in as the President of Argentina.

BOLIVIA

Resignation of President: On 10 November, 2019, Mr. Evo Morales was resigned as President of Bolivia.

Acting President: On 12 November, 2019, Ms. Jeanine Anez was declared herself interim President of Bolivia.

BOTSWANA

New President: On 1 November, 2019, Mr. Mokgweetsi Masisi was sworn in as the President of Botswana.

CUBA

New Prime Minister: On 21 December, 2019, Mr. Manuel Marrero Cruz was appointed as first Prime Minister since 1976.

DOMINICA

New Prime Minister: On 7 December, 2019, Mr. Roosevelt Skerri was sworn in as the Prime Minister.

FINLAND

New Prime Minister: On 10 December, 2019, Ms. Sanna Marin was sworn in as the Prime Minister.

INDONESIA

Oath of President: On 20 October, 2019, the President, Mr. Joko Widodo was sworn in for the second term.

IRAQ

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 30 November, 2019, the Prime Minister of Iraq, Mr. Adel Abdul Mahdi resigned.

LEBANON

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 29 October, 2019, the Prime Minister of Lebanon, Mr. Saad Hariri resigned.

MAURITIUS

Oath of Prime Minister: On 12 November, 2019, Mr. Pravind Jugnauth was sworn in as Prime Minister.

PORTUGAL

Prime Minister Re-elected: On 6 October, 2019, Mr. Antonio Costa was re-elected as the Prime Minister.

ROMANIA

Oath of President: On 21 December, 2019, Mr. Klaus Iohannis was sworn in as the President for the second term.

SRI LANKA

New President: On 18 November, 2019, Mr. Gotabaya Rajapaksa was sworn in as the new President.

New Prime Minister: On 21 November, 2019, Mr. Mahinda Rajapaksa was sworn in as the new Prime Minister.

TUNISIA

New President: On 23 October, 2019, Mr. Kais Saied was sworn in as the President of Tunisia.

UNITED KINGDOM

Legislative elections: Elections to the 650-seat House of Commons were held on 12 December 2019. The results were announced on 13 December, 2019. The party position following the elections was as follows: Total seats: 650: Conservative Party: 365; Labour Party: 203; Scottish National Party: 48; Liberal Democrats: 11; Democratic Unionist Party: 8; Sinn Fein: 7; Plaid Cymru: 4; Green Party of England and Wales: 1; and others: 3.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Act, 2019: The Union territories of Daman and Diu and the Dadra and Nagar Haveli are located in western region of the country. Both Union territories were under the Portuguese rule for a long time. They were liberated from Portuguese rule in December, 1961. Since 1961 to 1987, the Daman and Diu were part of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. In 1987, when Goa got statehood, Daman and Diu were made a separate Union territory. The Dadra and Nagar Haveli was occupied by the Portuguese in June, 1783. Residents of Dadra and Nagar Haveli got liberated themselves from the Portuguese rule on the 2nd August, 1954. Since, 1954 to 1961, the territory was administered by a citizen's council called the Varishta Panchayat of Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli. In 1961, it was merged with the Republic of India and made a Union territory.

The Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu share a lot in terms of administrative set up, history, language and culture. The Secretaries to various Departments, Chief of Police and Chief Conservator of Forest of the both Union territories are common and the officers of All-India Services posted by the Ministries of Home Affairs, Environment and Forests serve both these territories as per their work allocation. Further, the policies and development schemes in various sectors including Tourism, Industries, Education, Information Technology are similar.

Besides these, there are two secretariats and parallel departments which consume infrastructure and manpower in each Union territory. The Administrator, Secretaries, and Heads of certain departments functions in both the Union territories on alternate days affecting their availability to people and monitoring functioning of subordinate staff. The subordinate employees of both the Union territories are separate. Further, various departments of the Government of India have to co-ordinate with both the Union territories separately, causing duplication of works.

Having two separate constitutional and administrative entities in both the Union territories leads to lot of duplicacy, inefficiency and wasteful expenditure. Further, this also

causes unnecessary financial burden on the Government. Besides these, there are various challenges for cadre management and career progression of employees.

In view of the policy of the Government to have "*Minimum Government, Maximum Governance*", considering small population and limited geographical area of both the Union territories and to use the services of officers efficiently, it has been decided to merge the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu into a single Union territory.

Hence, a Bill, namely, the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union territories) Bill, 2019 is proposed for that purpose.

The Bill, *inter alia*, provides for,— (a) better delivery of services to the citizens of both Union territories by improving efficiency and reduction in paper work; (b) reduction in administrative expenditure; (c) bringing uniformity in policies and schemes; (d) better monitoring of schemes and projects; (e) better management of cadres of various employees.

The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Bill, 2019 which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 27 November 2019 and 3 December 2019, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 9 December 2019.

The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019: The Citizenship Act, 1955 (57 of 1955) was enacted to provide for the acquisition and determination of Indian citizenship.

It is a historical fact that trans-border migration of population has been happening continuously between the territories of India and the areas presently comprised in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh. Millions of citizens of undivided India belonging to various faiths were staying in the said areas of Pakistan and Bangladesh when India was partitioned in 1947. The constitutions of Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh provide for a specific state religion. As a result, many persons belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi and Christian communities have faced persecution on grounds of religion in those countries. Some of them also have fears about such persecution in their day-to-day life where right to practice, profess and propagate their religion has been obstructed and restricted. Many such persons have fled to India

to seek shelter and continued to stay in India even if their travel documents have expired or they have incomplete or no documents.

Under the existing provisions of the Act, migrants from Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi or Christian communities from Afghanistan, Pakistan or Bangladesh who entered into India without valid travel documents or if the validity of their documents has expired are regarded as illegal migrants and ineligible to apply for Indian citizenship under section 5 or section 6 of the Act.

The Central Government exempted the said migrants from the adverse penal consequences of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 and the Foreigners Act, 1946 and rules or orders made thereunder *vide* notifications, dated 07.09.2015 and dated 18.07.2016. Subsequently, the Central Government also made them eligible for long term visa to stay in India, *vide*, orders dated 08.01.2016 and 14.09.2016. Now, it is proposed to make the said migrants eligible for Indian Citizenship.

The illegal migrants who have entered into India up to the cut off date of 31.12.2014 need a special regime to govern their citizenship matters. For this purpose the Central Government or an authority specified by it, shall grant the certificate of registration or certificate of naturalisation subject to such conditions, restrictions and manner as may be prescribed. Since many of them have entered into India long back, they may be given the citizenship of India from the date of their entry in India if they fulfil conditions for Indian citizenship specified in section 5 or the qualifications for the naturalisation under the provisions of the Third Schedule to the Act.

The Bill further seeks to grant immunity to the migrant of the aforesaid Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi and Christian communities so that any proceedings against them regarding in respect of their status of migration or citizenship does not bar them from applying for Indian citizenship. The competent authority, to be prescribed under the Act, shall not take into account any proceedings initiated against such persons regarding their status as illegal migrant or their citizenship matter while considering their application under section 5 or section 6 of the Act, if they fulfil all the conditions for grant of citizenship.

Many persons of Indian origin including persons belonging to the said minority communities from the aforesaid countries have been applying for citizenship under section 5 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 but they are unable to produce proof of their Indian origin. Hence, they are forced to apply for citizenship by naturalisation under section 6 of the said Act, which, *inter alia*, prescribe twelve years residency as a qualification for naturalisation in terms of the Third Schedule to the Act. This denies them many opportunities and advantages that may accrue only to the citizens of India, even though they are likely to stay in India permanently. Therefore, it is proposed to amend the Third Schedule to the Act to make applicants belonging to the said communities from the aforesaid countries eligible for citizenship by naturalisation if they can establish their residency in India for five years instead of the existing eleven years.

Presently, there is no specific provision in section 7D of the Act to cancel the registration of Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder who violates any provisions of the Act or any other law for the time being in force. It is also proposed to amend the said section 7D so as to empower the Central Government to cancel registration as Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder in case of violation of any provisions of the Act or any other law for the time being in force.

Since there is no specific provision in the Act at present to provide an opportunity of being heard to the Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder before cancellation of the Overseas Citizen of India Card under section 7D, it is proposed to provide the opportunity of being heard to the Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder before the cancellation of the Overseas Citizen of India Card.

The Bill further seeks to protect the constitutional guarantee given to indigenous populations of North Eastern States covered under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution and the statutory protection given to areas covered under "The Inner Line" system of the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873.

The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 10 December 2019 and 11 December 2019, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 12 December 2019.

The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2019: Article 334 of the Constitution lays down that the provisions of the Constitution relating to the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the representation of the Anglo-Indian community by nomination in the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States shall cease to have effect on the expiration of the period of 70 years from the commencement of the Constitution. In other words, these provisions will cease to have effect on the 25th January, 2020, if not extended further.

Although the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have made considerable progress in the last 70 years, the reasons which weighed with the Constituent Assembly in making provisions with regard to the aforesaid reservation of seats have not yet ceased to exist. Therefore, with a view to retaining the inclusive character as envisioned by the founding fathers of the Constitution, it is proposed to continue the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for another ten years i.e. up to 25th January, 2030.

The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Amendment) Bill, 2019 which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 10 December 2019 and 12 December 2019, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 21 January 2020.

The texts of the above Acts are reproduced below.

---Editor

THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMN AND DIU (MERGER OF UNION TERRITORIES) ACT, 2019

An Act to provide for merger of Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

PART-I

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) Short title and commencement. This Act may be called the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union territories) Act, 2019.

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

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

(a) “appointed day” means the day which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint;

(b) “existing Union territories” means the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu as existing immediately before the appointed day;

(c) "law" includes any enactment, Ordinance, regulation, order, bye-law, rule, scheme, notification of other instrument having a force of law in the whole or in any part of the existing Union territories immediately before the appointed day.

PART II

MERGER OF UNION TERRITORIES

3. Formation of Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. On and from the appointed day, there shall be formed a new Union territory to be known as the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu comprising the territory of the existing Union territories, namely:—

Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu,

and thereupon the said territories shall have ceased to form part of the existing Union territories.

4. Amendment of Article 240 of Constitution. In article 240 of the Constitution, in clause (1),-

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

"(c) Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu;"

(ii) entry (d) shall be omitted.

5. Amendment of First Schedule to Constitution. On and from the appointed day, in the First Schedule to the Constitution, under the heading "II. THE UNION TERRITORIES", for entries 4 and 5 and the corresponding entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

Name	Extent
"4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	The territory which immediately before the eleventh day of August, 1961 was comprised in Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli and the territories specified in section 4 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987."

PART III

REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

6. Allocation of seats in House of People. On and from the appointed day, there shall be allocated two seats to the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu in the House of the People and the First Schedule to the Representation of the People Act, 1950 shall be deemed to be amended accordingly.

7. Provisions as to sitting members. (1) Every sitting members of the House of the People representing any Parliamentary constituency, which, on the appointed day, by virtue of the provisions of section 5, stands allotted, with or without alteration of boundaries, be deemed to have been elected to that House by that constituency.

Explanation. - For the purpose of this sub-section "parliamentary constituency" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

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

PART IV

HIGH COURT

8. Extension of Jurisdiction of High Court of Bombay. On and from the appointed day, the jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay shall continue to extend to the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

PART V

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

9. Land and Goods. Subject to the other provisions of this Part, all land and all stores, articles and other goods held immediately before the appointed day, by the existing Union territories, shall, on and from that day, vest in the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

Explanation.- For the purpose of this section, the expression "land" includes immovable property of every kind and any rights in or over such property and the expression "goods" does not include coins, bank notes and currency notes.

10. Cash balances. The total of the cash balances in all treasuries, the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and any nationalized bank, of the existing Union territories immediately before the appointed day shall be merged in the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

11. Arrears of tax. (1) The right to recover arrears of any tax or duty (including arrears of land revenue) on any property situated in the existing Union territories shall vest in the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

(2) The right to recover arrears of any tax or duty, other than a tax or duty specified in sub-section (1), shall belong to the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

12. Right to recover loans and advances. The right to recover any loans or advances made by the existing Union territories before the appointed day to any local body, society, agriculturist or other person shall belong to the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

13. Assets and liabilities of Union territory undertakings. The assets and liabilities relating to any commercial undertaking of the existing Union territories shall vest in the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

14. Refund of taxes collected in excess. The liabilities of the Union to refund-

(a) any tax or duty on property, including land revenue collected in excess shall go to the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu;

(b) any other tax or duty collected in excess shall go to the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

PART VI

PROVISIONS AS TO SERVICES

15. Provisions relating to All India Services. The members of each of the All India Services borne on the existing Union territories cadre immediately before the appointed day shall

continue to be in the cadre of the same service of the existing Union territory in which they stand allocated before the appointed day.

16. Provisions relating to other services. (1) Every person employed in connection with the affairs of the existing Union territories and serving immediately before the appointed day in the existing Union territories shall, on and from that day,-

(a) continue to serve in connection with the affairs of the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu; and

(b) be deemed to be provisionally allotted to serve in connection with the affairs of the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu:

Provided that nothing in clause (b) shall apply to a person to whom the provisions of section 15 apply or to a person on deputation from any State.

(2) As soon as may be, after the appointed day, the Central Government shall by general or special order, determine whether every person referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall be finally allotted for service in the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu and the date with effect from which such allotment shall take effect or be deemed to have taken effect.

(3) As soon as may be after the Central Government passes orders finally allotting an employee in terms of sub-section (2), the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu shall take steps to integrate the employee into the services under its control in accordance with such special or general orders or instructions as may be issued by the Central Government from time to time in this behalf.

(4) The Central Government may, by order establish one or more Advisory committees for the purpose of assisting it in regard to ensuring of fair and equitable treatment to all persons affected by the provisions of this section and proper consideration of any representations made by such persons:

Provided that notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law for the time being in force, no representation shall be against any order passed by the competent authority on matters arising out of the division and integration of services under this Act, on the expiry of three months from the date of publication or service of such order, whichever is earlier:

Provided further that, notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding proviso, the Central Government may *suo motu* or otherwise and for reasons to be recorded, reopen any matter and pass such order thereon, as may appear to it to be appropriate if it is satisfied that it is necessary so to do, in order to prevent any miscarriage of justice to any affected employee.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect, on or after the appointed day, the operation of the provisions of Chapter I of Part XIV of the Constitution in relation to the determination of the conditions of service of persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu:

Provided that the conditions of service applicable immediately before the appointed day to the case of any person referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall not be varied to his disadvantage except with the previous approval of the Central Government.

(6) All services prior to the appointed day rendered by a person allotted under sub-section (2) in connection with the affairs of the existing Union territories shall, for the purposes of the rules regarding his conditions of service, be deemed to have been rendered in connection with the affairs of the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

(7) The provisions of this section other than clause (a) of sub-section (1) shall not apply in relation to any person to whom the provisions of section 16 apply.

PART VII

LEGAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

17. Extension of laws. All laws which immediately before the appointed day extend to, or are in force in, existing Union territories shall, on and from the appointed day, continue to be in force in those areas in respect of which they were in force immediately before that day.

18. Power to construe laws. Any court, tribunal or authority required or empowered to enforce any law extended to the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu by section 17 may, for the purpose of facilitating its application in relation to the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, construe the law in such manner, without affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper in regard to the matter before the court, tribunal or authority.

19. Power to adapt laws. For the purpose of facilitating the application of any law in relation to the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, the Central Government may, before the expiration of two years from the appointed day, by order, make such adaptations and modifications of the law, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as may be necessary or expedient, and thereupon every such law shall have effect subject to the adaptations and modifications so made until altered, repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other competent authority.

20. Legal Proceeding. Where, immediately before the appointed day, the existing Union territories is a party to any legal proceedings with respect to any property, rights or liabilities transferred to the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu under this Act, the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu shall be deemed to be

substituted for the existing Union territories as a party to those proceedings, or added as a party thereto, as the case may be, and the proceedings may continue accordingly.

21. Transfer of pending proceeding. (1) Every proceeding pending immediately before the appointed day before any court (other than a High Court), tribunal, authority or officer in any area which on that day falls within the existing Union territories shall, stand transferred to the corresponding court, tribunal authority or officer in the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

(2) In this section,-

(a) "proceeding" includes any suit, case or appeal; and

(b) "corresponding court, tribunal, authority or officer", in the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, means-

(i) the court, tribunal, authority or officer in which, or before whom, the proceeding would have laid if the proceeding had been instituted after appointed day, or

(ii) in case of doubt, such court, tribunal, authority or officer in that Union territory as may be determined after the appointed day by the Administrator of the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, or before the appointed day be the existing Union territories, to be the corresponding court, tribunal, authority or officer.

Explanation.- For the purpose of this sub-section, "Administration" means the administrator appointed by the President under article 239 of the Constitution.

22. Effect of provisions inconsistent with other laws. The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force.

23. Power to remove difficulties. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the President may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty:

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

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

THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2019

An Act further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) Short title and commencement. This Act may be called the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019.

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

2. Amendment of Section 2. In the Citizenship Act, 1955 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 2, in sub-section (1), in clause (b), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

"Provided that any person belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi or Christian community from Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan, who entered into India on or before the 31st day of December, 2014 and who has been exempted by the Central Government by or under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 or from the application of the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 or any rule or order made thereunder, shall not be treated as illegal migrant for the purposes of this Act;"

2. Insertion of new section 6B. After section 6A of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:-

'6B Special provisions as to citizenship of person covered by proviso to clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 2. (1) The Central Government or and authority specified by it in this behalf may, subject to such conditions, restrictions and manner as may be prescribed, on an application made in this behalf, grant a certificate of registration or certificate of naturalisation to a person referred to in the proviso to clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 2.

(2) Subject to fulfillment of the conditions specified in section 5 or the qualifications for naturalisation under the provisions of the Third Schedule, a person granted the certificate of registration or certificate of naturalization under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be a citizen of India from the date of his entry into India.

(3) On and from the date of commencement of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019, any proceeding pending against a person under this section in respect of illegal migration or citizenship shall stand abated on conferment of citizenship to him:

Provided that such person shall not be disqualified for making application for citizenship under this section on the ground that the proceeding is pending against him

and the Central Government or authority specified by it in this behalf shall not reject his application on that ground if he is otherwise found qualified for grant of citizenship under this section:

Provided further that the person who makes the application for citizenship under this section shall not be deprived of his rights and privileges to which he was entitled on the date of receipt of his application on the ground of making such application.

(4) Nothing in this section shall apply to tribal area of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram or Tripura as included in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution and the area covered under "The Inner Line" notified under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873.!

4. Amendment of section 7D. In section 7D of principal Act,-

(i) after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(da) the Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder has violated any of the provisions of this Act or provisions of any other law for time being in force as may be specified by the Central Government in the notification published in the Official Gazette; or";

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

"Provided that no order under this section shall be passed unless the Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.".

5. Amendment of section 18. In section 18 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), after clause (ee), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(eei) the conditions, restrictions and manner for granting certificate of registration or certificate of naturalisation under sub-section (1) of section 6B;".

6. Amendment of Third Schedule. In the Third Schedule to the principal Act, in clause (d), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

'Provided that for the person belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi or Christian community in Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan, the aggregate period of residence or service of Government in India as required under this clause shall be read as "not less than five years" in place of not less than eleven years".'.

THE CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 2019

An Act further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) Short title and commencement. This Act may be called the Constitution (one Hundred and Fourth Amendment) Act, 2019.

(2) It shall come into force on 25th day of January, 2020.

2. Amendment of article 334. In article 334 of the Constitution,-

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

"Reservation of seats and special representation to cease after certain period";

(b) in the long line, after clauses (a) and (b), for the words "seventy years" the words "eighty years in respect of clause (a) and seventy years in respect of clause (b)" shall be substituted.

SESSIONAL REVIEW

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

SECOND SESSION

The Second Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha commenced on 18 November 2019 and concluded on 13 December 2019. In all, the House held 20 sittings spread over 130 hours and 45 minutes and transacted important Financial, Legislative and other Business during the period. During the Session, the House sat late for 28 hours and 43 minutes to discuss various important issues. As a result, the productivity of the House has been recorded over 115 per cent of the scheduled time. The House was prorogued by the President of India on 13 December 2019.

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

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

Short Duration Discussion on Air Pollution and Climate change: A short duration discussion under Rule 193 on Air Pollution and Climate change was held on 19 November 2019.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Manish Tewari (INC) stated that it is very unfortunate that despite being the seat of the Central Government, the Parliament, the State Government and the other important ministries and Departments which run the administration of India, the climate of Delhi gets so much polluted on regular basis on a particular time in the year that people are forced to breath poisonous gas instead of life giving oxygen. Unfortunately it is not only Delhi which is plagued by this problem. As per a report released by the World Health Organization, India has 14 out of 15 most polluted cities of the world. Shri Tewari questioned that as to why any voice is not raised by the Government to get rid of this problem. Out of the 86 live monitoring stations on the river Ganges, 78 locations contain water which is unfit for even taking bath not to mention of drinking that water. Shri Tewari urged that whenever the Government makes any announcement or formulates an action plan on a sensitive issue, it should also come with proper funding pattern for its implementation. A Standing Committee of the House should be set up to deal with the issue of air pollution and climate change. Accusing the small farmers for the pollution will do justice neither to the farmers nor to farming.

*Joining the discussion**, Shri Pinaki Misra (BJD) said that pollution is a persistent problem which is being faced since the last 7-8 years. The United States of America is the world's largest polluter and the President Mr. Donald Trump has decided to walk out of the Paris Agreement. Shri Misra said that it is a matter of pride to the Government that we have adhered to the Paris Accord. The farmers of Punjab, the farmers of UP and the farmers of Haryana have been vilified completely and needlessly for stubble burning. The stubble burning is a contributor, but not a primary issue. The simple solution for stubble

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri P.V. Midhun Reddy, Arvind Ganpat Sawant, Dileshwar Kamait, Danish Ali, Nama Nagewar Rao, Gautam Gambhir, P. Raveendranath Kumar, Manoj Kumar Tiwari, Bhagwant Mann, Hanuman Beniwal, Kaushalendra Kumar, Rajiv Pratap Rudy, E.T. Mohammed Basheer, Raghu Ramakrishna Raju Kanumuru, Anubhav Mohanty, Shri Kinjarapu Ram Mohan Naidu, Ritesh Pandey, Maulana Badruddin Ajmal, Rahul Ramesh Shewale, Bholu Singh, Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu, Doddaalahalli Kempegowda Suresh, Girish Chandra, N.K. Premachandran, Durga Prasad Rao Balli, Nihal Chand Chauhan, Jagdambika Pal, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Dr. T. Sumathy @ Thamizhachi Thangapandian, Dr. (Smt.) Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar, Dr. Amar Singh, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Dr. Satya Pal Singh, Dr. Shashi Tharoor, Dr. Subhash Sarkar, Adv. Abdul Majeed Ariff, Smt. Pratima Mondal, Smt. Anupriya Patel, Smt. Sunita Duggal, Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi and Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule

burning is to give the subsidy to the farmers to either shift to growing alternate crops - maize, pulses etc or to adopt alternate mechanism. The farmers will go where he can make his two ends meet. Farmers should be given the opportunity to use his stubble in biogas, in paper manufacturing, in electricity, in cardboard manufacturing, but, for that the Government has to take the initiative to put up these plans. Shri Misra further said that fireworks that are manufactured here are, unfortunately, of very poor quality, which are very high with sulphur content. Ubers and Ola has added around 65 per cent further burden to our roads. Nobody is looking at the kind of influx of cars that have moved into the NCR region all of a sudden which is creating this massive pollution in the last 5-6 years. Shri Misra also pointed out that our economic output could actually go down by as much as two per cent because of pollution reasons. This is affecting the whole of North India which is one of the productive basins of India. Shri Misra said that the Government must deal with it with ferocity, with single mind dedication and ensure that what we suffer in the months of November and December does not happen year after year.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma (BJP) said that the topic of debate is such a topic which shapes the future of our country. Air pollution has become a disease. WHO has said that Delhi is the most polluted city. Delhi is getting the most contaminated water. The major reason of pollution are Vehicular pollution, dust, gases emitting from industrial plants, traffic congestion, crop stubble burning, etc. Increasing the divide between the villages and cities would not serve political interest of any party. Shri Parvesh said that he firmly believes that this House, cutting across the party line, will certainly take a good step to contain the pollution for the sake of the future of our children.

Participating in the discussion, Dr. T. Sumathy @ Thamizhachi Thangapandian (DMK) said that according to Air Visual, the leading source of International Quality Data, India is home to 20 of the world's 25 worst polluted cities. Needless to state that increasing air pollution in our national Capital, Delhi is a matter of great concern as well as worry for all of us. But it is sad to note that the government probably concentrates more in taking temporary measures rather than finding any permanent and preventive solutions in the long-run. Dr. Sumathy said that air pollution in India is estimated to kill about 1.5 million people every year. Levels of pm 2.5 and pm 10 particulate matter hit 999 micrograms per cubic metre, while the safe limits for those pollutants are just 60 and 100 respectively. Vehicle emissions, wood-burning fires, fires on agricultural land, exhaust from diesel generators, dust from construction sites, burning garbage and illegal industrial activities in Delhi are the haphazard factors, but blaming the voiceless firework manufacturers alone is not very fair. Dr. Sumathy said that the major contributor for the air pollution is the construction sites, and the Government instead of making policies on the shadow-level or the cosmetic-level should make very strict laws thereby insisting compulsory covering of sheets around the construction areas and burning of debris should be banned inside the cities.

Taking part in the discussion, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar (AITC) said that out of the ten most polluted cities in the world, nine are in India. Climate Change is a very serious matter and it is affecting the whole planet. We have to be talking about water pollution, air pollution, food that we are eating, the pesticides and the fertilizers that are being used. The incidents of cancer, heart attack and lung diseases have risen because of the uncontrolled use of chemicals. As eighteen per cent of pollution is contributed by the industry. Dr. Dastidar said that the Central Government had notified a comprehensive action plan in 2018 for prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution. In 2016, the Government of India had come out with a draft national wind, solar, hybrid energy policy with the aim of facilitating functioning of 10,000 MW of hybrid, wind, solar plants by 2022. Only notification will not help but monitoring what is actually happening at the ground level is the need of the hour. Dr. Dastidar also said that the Eight National Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate change, is definitely a laudable efforts of the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change; Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Shri Prakash Javadekar expressed his happiness that perhaps, for the first time in many years, discussion on a subject of pollution as well as climate change is taking place in the House. The earth can take care of the needs of everybody but not the greed of anybody. Under Indian lifestyle, the entire living and non-living beings have been considered as one. Trees, water, earth, animal, birds - all have the right to exist, this is what our culture believes in. We can never eliminate the excesses occurring on this earth without changing our lifestyle. The Carbon dioxide exhaled by human beings is absorbed by the trees and in return the trees give us oxygen. But, after the industrial revolution, the excess emission of carbon dioxide due to burning of coal remained in the air. It remains suspended for hundreds of years due to which the temperature of earth is rising. India is not responsible for climate change. The per capita carbon emission is 16 tonnes in the US, 13 tonnes in Europe, 12 tonnes in China but in India it is just 1.9 tonnes. Our Carbon emission is 3 per cent only while it is much higher in other countries. We have resolved that we will bring 40 per cent renewable energy under mixed energy. The Minister informed that out of 1,75,000 mw renewable energy announced earlier, 80,000 mw is being produced during the last four years which includes solar, wind and bio-mass energy. The Minister also said that the carbon emission intensity will be reduced by 35 per cent. During the last four years, the green cover has been increased by 13,000 square kilometers in the country. Whatever is required to be done to make green the 2 crore 60 lakh hectares of waste land will be done by India in 10 years. The Minister informed that that five times more growth of trees has been achieved for the trees felled for the Delhi Metro. The Indo-Gangetic plane is the most polluted region. There are four causes of pollution viz. industries, vehicles, dust and bio-mass burning. In order to mitigate the industrial pollution in Delhi, we closed down the Badarpur Thermal Power Station. There are other power plants in the country for which we have set new norms. Use of pet coke and furnace oil has been banned, 2800 units have been switched to PNG. India is the first country in the world to propel commercial bombardier aircraft on bio-fuel. Use of e-vehicles is being promoted. Earlier, 60,000 non-Delhi destined trucks used to cross Delhi but after construction of Eastern Peripheral Expressway and Western Peripheral Expressway, they are bypassing Delhi. Dust suppression chemicals are used to suppress the dust. BS-IV fuel is available across the country whereas BS-VI is available in Delhi. From April 1, BS-VI petrol-diesel will be available across the country as a result of which vehicular pollution will be reduced by 80 per cent. Every city has its peculiar problem hence we have prepared National Clean Air Programme to formulate city-specific plans. We all should inculcate habits of saving water, planting trees, picking plastic wastes and using cycle for short distances. We have created a National Knowledge Network. Scientists meet on daily basis to find out the measures to mitigate pollution. So far as the CAMPA Fund is concerned, it was not being released to the states for the last 15 years due to a Supreme Court verdict. However, we made our point before the Supreme Court that it could be used immediately and I am happy to inform the House that we called a meeting of the Forest Minister of all the States and released Rs.47,000 crore. It is very important to create carbon sink and we have introduced Urban Forestry Scheme for this purpose. Incentivizing the industries by emission trading is an innovative initiative. Agro-forestry or 'Har Medh Par Ped' is also very important. We have issued directions to discourage use of single use plastic. We are providing funds for every city under the National Clean Air Programme. We will soon make some rules regarding Lithium batteries. For cloud seeding, there have to be some cloud conditions in the atmosphere. The Minister also expresses hope that we will be able to crack the issue of Hydrogen fuel too.

The discussion was concluded.

Short duration discussion on Crop loss due to various reasons and its impact on farmers: A Short duration discussion under Rule 193 on Crop loss due to various reasons and its impact on farmers was held on 5 December, 2019.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Kodikunnil Suresh (INC) said that since independence, the successive Congress Governments have done a lot for the farmers' welfare. Some of the game changing projects like Bhakra-Beas and Damodar Valley addressed energy shortage and irrigation infrastructure helping the farmers. Fertiliser plants were set up. Then came the Green Revolution under which the productivity of our farmers doubled. The Government talks of doubling of farmers' income but most of the Kharif crops, except cotton, are going to witness a drop in production. As per National Crime Records Bureau's Report 11,379 farmers died by suicide in India in 2016. The benefits of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana have not reached the farmers in most of the regions of the country. He further said that as per Economic Survey, growth of agriculture sector has decreased from 6.3 per cent in 2016-17 to 2.9 per cent in 2018-19. Still the Government talks of doubling the farmer's income by 2022. He said that the UPA policies had led to a historical high agricultural output. Growth in gross bank credit for rural and semi-urban areas had been steadily increasing under the UPA Government. The UPA Government announced higher support prices to make farming lucrative. The UPA Government had announced the Vidarbha package and had also waived off debt to provide relief to the farmers. But today, the farmers are in distress. There is no compensation to the farmers. Banks are refusing to give loans to farmers. There is no declaration of any special package to help the farmers in this continuing crisis.

Participating in the discussion[†], Shri S.S. Palanimanickam (DMK) said that a research Centre named Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology in Thanjavur has found an alternative method of onion-drying. The Government started Food Corporation of India for storing food grains. Shri Palanimanickam suggested that there should be a storage facility for perishable items like onion, tomato etc too. He said that due to Gaja cyclone, more than 60 lakh coconut trees were uprooted in the delta districts of Cauvery basin. He suggested that the Government should send a Central team to visit the natural calamity affected areas. He further said that just as the Government has tax period exemption to the industrial sector to the tune of Rs. 1.5 lakh crore, why can't it waive off all the farm loans availed by farmers? The then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu waived off Rs.7,000 crore worth farm loans. On sugar mill owners exploiting the sugarcane growers, Shri Palanimanickam urged the Union and State Governments concerned to intervene immediately and ensure that the farmers get their pending dues from the sugar mill owners. He further said that fishermen are equally affected along with farmers at times of natural disasters. Compensation to fishermen should be provided well in time.

Joining the discussion, Shri Kalyan Banerjee (AITC) said that there are a number of reasons for loss of crops in the country. The Government must take a policy decision in regard to utilisation of harmful synthetic chemicals in the agricultural field which result in the loss of crops in various parts of our country. A link between expensive genetically modified crops and farmer suicides has been proposed. The higher costs forced many farmers into taking larger loans from private moneylenders, who charge

[†] Others who participated in the discussion were: Virendra Singh, Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, Kaushlendra Kumar, Nama Nageswara Rao, Sunil Dattatray Tatkare, Sushil Kumar Singh, Francisco Sardinha, Jayadev Galla, M. Selvaraj, Hanuman Beniwal, Dushyant Singh, Thomas Chazhikadan, N.K. Premachandran, Nandkumar Singh Chauhan, Abu Taher Khan, Raghu Rama Krishna Raju, Dharambir Singh, Gajanan Kirtikar, Ritesh Pandey, Ramulu Pothuganti, Devusinh Chauhan, Prataprao Jadhav, Devaji Patel, Parbatbhai Savabhai Patel, Shrinivas Dadasaheb Patil, Bhagwant Mann, Bhagirath Chaudhary, Jasbir Singh Gill, Anil Firojiya, Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao Mane, Ajay Bhatt, Saumitra Khan, Unmesh Bhaiyyasaheb Patil, Ravindra Kushwaha, Ramesh Bidhuri, E.T. Mohammed Basheer, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Kunwar Danish Ali, Adv. A.M. Ariff, Adv. Dean Kuriakose, Dr. Pritam Gopinathrao Munde, Dr. Sujay Vikhe Patil, Dr. Beesetti Venkata Satyavathi, Shrimati Anupriya Patel, Shrimati Navneet Ravi Rana and Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule.

exorbitant interest rates. There is a misdirection of Government subsidies and funds. As per reports by the Central Government and NCRB, the Government farming subsidies from 1993 to 2018 went to the dealers, into the hands of a few entities in Delhi, Mumbai and Chandigarh and to middlemen but not to the farmers. A recent cyclone Bulbul, affected a total 4,89,924 hectares of agricultural land and five lakh houses damaged in the coastal districts of West Bengal and has caused a loss of Rs. 23,811 crore in the State. Suggesting few solutions to ameliorate the condition of farmers, Shri Banerjee said that small and marginal farmers should be encouraged to pool their fund and to leverage their land, better water management system, rain water harvesting, farm loans at soft interest rates and resolution of inter-State river water sharing dispute etc. Farmers must be educated about modern farming techniques and practices. It should be ensured that the subsidies should go to the farmers, not to the entities of the cities.

Taking part in the discussion, Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy (YSRCP) said that a large number of farmers undertake subsistence agriculture for survival. Farming is undertaken on loans, which leads to debt trap most of the time. There have been many instances of farmers committing suicide due to loss of crops. He further said that the foremost reason for crop losses is found to be infestation by pests, weeds and climatic conditions like cyclones and untimely rains and droughts. Dedicated effort should go into crop-diversification to grow less water intensive crops and Drought Mitigation Programme. The policy of farm loan waivers does not seem to tackle core problems of agriculture and crop losses. Rather, more investment is needed in efficient infrastructure for agricultural supply chain, including storage, transport, etc.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab (BJD) said the Government of India provides income support to all farmer families who own cultivable land, but the number of land holdings do not necessarily equate with the number of farming households. He further said that the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, is the fourth avatar of crop insurance. A reply to an RTI question revealed that 11 insurance firms paid claims worth Rs. 31,602.72 crore against gross premiums of Rs. 47,407.98 crore they had received in two years in 2016 and 2017-18. This is the profit which the insurance sector has received within a period of two years. Whichever insurance company the Government engages, at least, engage it for three consecutive years. He suggested that a scheme is needed to make the public expenditure efficacious and which increases the farmer's incomes. A mechanism to compensate farmers in the event of loss due to crop failure and more so from adverse market conditions is imperative. He informed that Odisha is giving some support to farmers through KALIA scheme which has now been subsumed with the PM Kisan Nidhi.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare; Minister of Rural Development and Minister of Panchayati Raj, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar said that the entire world is affected by climate change. Foodgrains worth about 750 billion dollars are wasted every year across the world. 31 per cent area in the country has faced excessive rains and 15 per cent area has faced less rains. 54 per cent area has had normal rains. 15 States are affected by this. India is fully committed to deal with this problem. The Minister said that the Government is implementing several programmes to have crops suitable to the climate. Regarding the claims of crop insurance, if the company does not make the payment, it will have to pay interest at the rate of 12 per cent as fine. Certain cases are stuck for want of subsidy from the State Government. Payments will be made to the eligible persons.

The Minister said that the share of the premium under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana of the Centre is deposited with the states. But, generally most of the processes under the scheme like inviting tenders, fixation of the claims, coordination with the companies and making payment, are carried out by the State Governments. As against the estimates of 69.9 lakh tonnes of production of onion only 53.73 lakh tonne total production is expected. So, there is a gap of 15.8 lakh tonnes which is likely to cause difficulties. To deal with this problem, the Government has banned the export and also ordered its import.

The Minister also said that a lot of work is now being done under agriculture through MNREGA. There are 260 works under MNREGA which have been given in the guidelines out of which 164 are related to agriculture. Currently, the crisis of ground water is increasing sharply. The Government has made efforts to cover around 41 lakh hectares of area with micro-irrigation facility. Regarding natural calamities, under the previous NDRF norms, the farmers used to get benefit only when the damage was 50 per cent. The Government has reduced it to 33 per cent. During 2018-19, six states-Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Jharkhand submitted memorandum to receive financial assistance from NDRF and an amount of Rs. 9,200 crore was sanctioned by the high level committee. The outstanding dues of sugarcane farmers upto 03.12.2019 were to the tune of Rs. 81,626 crore out of which Rs. 78,471 crore have been paid which amounts to 96 per cent of the total dues. The major difficulty was regarding increasing the MSP to 1.5 times of the cost. That has also been done. The percentage of non-debtor farmers has increased from 5 per cent to 42 per cent. The Government has also ensured that the selection of the insurance companies should be done through auction. The Minister also said that villages and agriculture are the spine of our economy and since 2014 we have consistently made efforts to strengthen it. The agriculture budget was Rs. 1,21,000 crore during 2009-2014 which has been raised to Rs. 1,31,000 crore for the year 2019-20. The Minister urged all the Hon'ble Members that whatever suggestions will be received from them on farmers and agriculture, the Government will definitely consider them on the basis of their utility.

The discussion was concluded.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2019: On 18 November, 2019, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance and Minister of State in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that the Chit Funds Act, 1982 was enacted to provide for the regulation of Chit Funds which have conventionally satisfied the financial needs of the low income households. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on finance in its 21st report had addressed all the issues and recommended finalization of the legislative and administrative proposals for strengthening and streamlining of the registered Chit Fund sector. The Committee in its 35th report, which is the action taken report, again recommended the need to quickly firm up the legislative and administrative proposals for the Chit Fund sector. The Minister said that the present Bill seeks to increase the subscription limit of individuals from Rs. 1 lakh to 3 lakhs and for firms, from 6 lakhs to 18 lakhs. It provides the mandatory presence of at least 2 subscribers either in person or thorough video conferencing at the time of opening of the Chit. The Commission of Forman has also been raised from 5 per cent to 7 per cent and he has been given the right to take the dues from subscribers. The disbursable amount has been called share of discount instead of dividend. The cap of Rs. 100 have been removed.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka (INC) said that the Act seeks the presence of two subscribers either in person or through video conferencing at the opening of the Chit. Rural areas in Odisha have neither mobile network nor other facilities. The chit fund sector is mainly unorganized. This Bill is not enough for the unorganized sector. The unorganized sector should be brought under the purview of the Bill. The Bill has provisions for securing the interests of the foreman but silent about subscribers. He further said that the State Governments having the power to exempt certain Chit Fund Companies either from all or any provision of the Act is a drastic discriminatory power.

Joining the discussion[‡], Shri Gopal Shetty (BJP) said that the Bill contains all such provisions to ensure that the depositors' money is not misused, nor is subject to any kind of fraud or scams. Shri Shetty supported that all the amendments proposed to this Act should be implemented at the earliest. Moreover, a mechanism should be evolved to monitor the implementation of these amendments. He further said that it is also a fact that the common people are still unable to get money from the banking system even after 70 years of Independence. This is why chit fund system has been flourishing. Nevertheless, this legislation is going to support the operators of this system. As far as autonomy is concerned, the entire system needs to function in the prescribed regulatory frame work. Shri Shetty suggested that the Chit Funds be converted to the cooperative bank so that the people are not rendered unemployed and the money is given to the bonafide people at the right time.

Participating in the discussion, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy (DMK) said that people want to have access to money in case of an emergency and this is supposed to be met by a banking institution or an NBFC. But the banking institutions have failed to meet such requirement. Dr. Veeraswamy further said that the quantum of chit fund business, is about anything from Rs.30,000 to Rs.50,000 crore. This legislation will bring down the chit fund business which will again lead to a lot of unemployment. The existing chit fund operators, who were earlier charged 10 per cent, are now being charged 12 per cent GST. They have been asking for exemption from GST but the rate of GST in their case has been increased. So, people who are doing this business are losing their interest. Consequently, a number of chit fund companies are on the verge of closure. Dr. Veeraswamy requested the Government to consider the individuals who are running chit funds for Rs. 3 Lakhs be exempted from GST.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance and Minister of State in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur expressed his thankfulness to all the Members who put forth their views and suggestions in unison and consensus for the sake of enactment of the Law rising above their political parties and ideologies. To clear the doubts of some Members the Minister said that while unregulated deposits are illegal, Chit Funds are legal. Chit Funds can be floated after registration. People can be their members, they can subscribe into them. The Bill enhances the commission of the foreman to 7 per cent. The Bill enhances the individual deposit limit to Rs. 3 Lakhs and for firms to Rs. 18 Lakhs. The Minister said that so far as Chit Funds' scam is concerned, this must be the priority of all of us that the poor could get their money back at the earliest. In terms of the provision of video conferencing, this option has been given to those who are unable to reach over there. Those who participate in video conferencing must have their signatures on the register within two days of the drawing of chits. This has been made mandatory so that no irregularity could take place in this regard. If someone wants to get the Chit insured through any regulator or insurance companies, it is the discretion of the individual. Under Section 47 of the RBI Act, even RBI can inspect Chit Books and Records of any Chit fund. Apart from this, under Section 73, RBI can advise any State Government on any policy, either on its own or if requested by the State Government. Under Section 87, the State Government can exempt any Chit Fund from the Act but only with the consultation of the RBI. Chapter 5 of the Act provides detailed provision to safeguard interests of subscribers so that the subscribers who have won in any

[‡] *Others who participated in the discussion were:* Sarvashri Kalyan Banerjee, Raghu Rama Krishna Raju, Shrirang Appa Barne, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Ritesh Pandey, Kotha Prabhakar Reddy, H. Vasanthakumar, Jayadev Galla, N.K. Premachandran, Dilip Ghosh, Jasbir Singh Gill, Hanuman Beniwal, P.R. Natrajan, Bhagwant Mann, Kaushlendra Kumar, Anurag Sharma, M Selvaraj, P.P. Chaudhary, Om Pavan Rajenimbalkar, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Malook Nagar, Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Adv. Ajay Bhatt, Dr. Alok Kumar Suman, Dr. Subhas Sarkar, Dr. Dhal Singh Bisen, Dr. Amar Singh, Prof. Sougata Ray, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule, Shrimati Locket Chatterjee, Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi and Sushri Pratima Bhoumik

particular round continue to pay in the future rounds. Chapter 3 lays down the rights and duties of the foreman, including the provision of security to safeguard all subscribers. Chapter 4 has the provision of action against defaulting subscribers, such as their removal and substitution to safeguard the interests of other subscribers. The RBI has launched a portal named 'SACHET' on which there is information regarding it. The priority of the government is to protect the interest of the poor and this Bill has been brought for this purpose. The Minister requested the Bill to be passed.

The Bill was passed.

The Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Bill, 2019: On 26 November, 2019, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare; Minister of Science and Technology, and Minister of Earth Sciences, Dr. Harsh Vardhan moved that the Bill to prohibit the production, manufacture, import, export, transport, sale, distribution, storage and advertisement of electronic cigarettes in the interest of public health to protect the people from harm and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury (INC) said that only estimated .02 per cent of the population uses the e-cigarettes and only three per cent of the Indian population is aware of the subject of e-cigarettes. When the conventional cigarettes are available in each and every corner of the country and are being sold with impunity, then why is the Government only concentrating on e-cigarettes? Every third adult in rural areas and every fifth adult in urban areas of India uses tobacco in some form or the other. Tobacco use is the leading cause of premature non-communicable diseases, and associated mortality. Concerted strong political commitment and targeted action over the last decade have contributed to commendable achievement in pushing back the tobacco epidemic. Shri Chowdhury said that we must certainly agree that something has been done. But it has not yielded the desired results. So, we should not differentiate between the conventional cigarette and the e-cigarette. We should completely stop all kinds of tobacco consumption that are prevalent in our country. Shri Chowdhury further said that he knows about the ill-effects of smoking, and thinks that the Government should be more careful and serious in dealing with this menacing and appalling situation due to tobacco consumption in the country.

Joining the discussion[§], Shri Feroze Varun Gandhi (BJP) said that E-cigarettes are responsible for neuro-degeneration; anxiety, behavioural and breathing disorders. There is no licensing of the companies that sell e-cigarettes in India, and these are unmonitored online sales. As regards its impact of e-cigarettes on youth, it is potentially disastrous. In 2014, the WHO Framework for Tobacco invited all its signatories to ban and restrict e-cigarettes. Singapore, Brazil, Philippines, etc. have banned e-cigarettes. Over 30 countries like Mexico and Thailand have practically banned. The Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health Report, states – that e-cigarettes contain twice the amount of heavy metal and chemicals namely diacetyl than normal cigarettes and double the number of harmful effluents. It has been said that European Union has issued a Tobacco Products Directive, but my contention is that nobody has been able to put this in earnest and as 90 per cent of e-cigarettes sales are via the internet and semi-hidden platforms. In a country like India, medical data is neither centrally procured, nor processed, nor documented, nor analysed. But so far as Brazil is concerned, we should take Brazil seriously because they are the first and the only country in the world to achieve the target reduction of 30 per cent in smoking according to the Global Action Plan of WHO. They have banned tobacco substitution products. As regards to tobacco

[§] *Others who participated in the discussion were:* Sarvashri Margani Bharat, Mahabali Singh, Ritesh Pandey, Ravi Kishan, Syed Imtiaz Jaleel, Hanuman Beniwal, K. Navaskani, P. Raveendranath Kumar, Jagdambika Pal, Jasbir Singh (Dimpa) Gill, M Selvaraj, Janardan Mishra, Malook Nagar, Parbhubhai Nagarbhai Vasava, Adv. Dean Kuriakose, Dr. M.K. Vishnu Prasad, Dr. Mahendrabhai Kalubhai Munjapara, Prof. Sougata Ray and Shrimati Sarmistha Sethi.

farming is concerned, there are 130 million farmers today who are involved in tobacco farming. The taxes on tobacco have not been adjusted for inflation. Right now, they are 53 per cent. Shri Varun Gandhi suggested that if we can take them to the WHO standard of 75 per cent, that would be a step in the right direction.

Participating in the discussion, Dr. DNV Senthilkumar S. (DMK) said that many countries which have banned smoking e-cigarettes, as we have done now, have revoked the ban saying the potential health hazards are much less compared to the conventional smoking methods. Both e-cigarettes and cigarettes have hazardous effects on health such as COPD, emphysema, chronic bronchitis, lung cancer, and heart diseases. The International Association for Study of Lung Cancer does not recommend use of e-cigarettes. He further said that there is Cigarette and other Tobacco Products Act, for regulating branding and sales of cigarettes in the Country. Before bringing a hundred per cent blanket ban on e-cigarettes, Dr. Senthilkumar suggested for regulating e-cigarettes. Along with the ban on e-cigarettes, he suggested a ban on all tobacco-related products.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare; Minister of Science and Technology, and Minister of Earth Sciences, Dr. Harsh Vardhan said that all forms of intoxicants or *nasha* are harmful for health. The Bill seeks to prohibit all commercial operations for the trade of e-cigarettes. There is a very strong, definite evidence to suggest that e-cigarettes are harmful for health. Their use can lead to heart attacks, hypertension, diabetes, strokes and plethora of diseases of lungs. It was rightly mentioned that the use of e-cigarettes in India was found in only 0.02 per cent of the population. However, during surprise inspections by the school management, we found 150 vaping devices in the school bags of children in a school in Delhi itself. A complete ban was absolutely necessary. The Minister said that the Government has been continuously working to ensure that we are fighting against tobacco. The Government is creating awareness about tobacco. He said that he himself signed an order on 15th October, 2014 to increase the pictorial warnings from 40 per cent to 86 per cent. The capacities of the Quit-line services have been expanded again in September, 2018. The Quit-line services are now available in 16 languages and in other dialects from four centers. The Government has also regulated the depiction of tobacco use in films and television programmes. The Ministry has issued revised guidelines for tobacco free educational institutions and it is working towards making all the institutions tobacco free. Similarly, special drives are undertaken for enforcement of COTPA on a periodic basis. For Tobacco Control-II, the Government has set an ambitious target of reducing tobacco use by 30 per cent by 2025. However, the Minister said that despite sustained efforts, about 28.6 per cent of population is still using the tobacco which is a grave public health challenge for everyone. In India, 16 States and UTs have already banned it. About 14 countries across the world have completely banned it.

The Minister said that the intent of the legislation is not to criminalise citizens who are themselves the sufferers of such products. It is to ban any kind of trade in e-cigarettes in the interest of public health. Apart from that, Ministry of Agriculture is also taking steps in this regard so that tobacco growers may opt for alternative farming. The Minister said that the Bill has been drafted in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice in great detail in the interest of protecting and promoting public health. The provision for imprisonment and fine is up to a specified extent. Only for the repeat offence, it is imprisonment and fine. In addition, evidence-based cessation counseling services are provided through Tobacco Cessation Centres, Quit-line Services and mCessation Programme. The Minister requested the House to pass the Bill.

The Resolution was negatived. The Bill was passed.

The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Bill, 2019:
On 27 November, 2019, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri G. Kishan Reddy

moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Union Territories constitute very small size of population as both of them taken together account for merely 5,80,000. The officers have to sit for three days at one place and for another two days at another, that too not on regular basis. This hugely affects the delivery of services to the people. He further said that alongside, the principle proposition behind the merger of the two UTs is aimed at increasing the administrative efficiency as well as the proficiency level of Government employees. The Minister said that the merger would go a long way in reducing the administrative expenditure. There would be extension of services and facilities with all the more intensity in the days ahead as the schemes rolled out by the Central Government as well as the ones being introduced by the UT administration will be properly implemented resulting in proper development of the region. The Minister requested the Hon'ble Members to pass the Bill unanimously.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Lalubhai B. Patel (BJP) said that the Bill will save money to a large extent by reducing duplication of works in all sectors. The Bill has a provision for common administrative services. All the concerned officials would be available in a single office for all five days of the week. Shri Patel urged that consequent upon reorganization of these two UTs, all the Group-B (Non-Gazetted) and Group-C employees may be allowed to remain in their own Union Territory region and they must not be transferred. Any jobs that are created amongst both these groups after this merger, must be given to the same Union Territory. Workers engaged as daily wagers and contractual labourers in the area must be regularized because they have been working for the last many years. Shri Patel further said that merger of both the territories will help promotion of industry. Daman has sea, rivers and forests which are important for development. Daman must be declared as CRZ-2 and Diu as an island. Silvassa is 35 Kms. away from Daman and from Diu it is 700 Kms. Daman and Diu airport must be expanded so that people can travel by flight as well. After the merger, rights of Daman district, Gram Panchayat, Panchayat and Sarpanch that have been taken away must be restored. Daman and Diu must also have a mini assembly on the lines of Puducherry.

*Joining the discussion***, Shri B. Manickam Tagore (INC) said that in the year 1999, in reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha, it was said that there was no proposal or no need for amalgamation of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, when smaller States are more progressive and more economically stronger. Shri Tagore raised a question as to how many consultations on this amalgamation have been conducted by the Government of India? How many political leaders, political parties, or Panchayat leaders have been consulted? The smaller States and smaller Territories need more voice. It needs to be considered, like the Puducherry and Delhi model, because people's representation and people's power are more important.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Mohammed Faizal P.P. (NCP) said that Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Bill, 2019 provides both the Territories a good scope of development. The intention behind the Bill is to prevent duplication of efforts and to reduce wasteful expenditure on infrastructure and manpower in the Union Territory. Shri Faizal asked that how duplication of work and excessive expenditure of manpower would be prevented. He further said that when two Union Territories are merged together, the budget allocation of the merged Union Territory must be comparable to the added budget of individual Union Territories. There must be no shortfall of Budget. Shri Faizal also stressed that transfer and re-deployment of service personnel working for Union Territories must be smooth and help must be given to these employees for smooth transition. A single unified secretariat should cater to both the Union Territories and it must be located such that it is accessible to the people from both the Union Territories.

** Other who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Mohanbhai Sanjibhai Delkar, N. Reddeppa and Prof. Sougata Ray.

Replying to the discussion, Shri G. Kishan Reddy said that the reservation available to the employees belonging to SC/ST community shall continue to exist as per the provisions made in the Constitution of India. No change whatsoever shall be made therein. Its capital would be named as Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu. The Minister further said that, the flagship programme rolled out by the Central Government is slated to be enforced in full swing. The fact of the matter is that a skewed number of officers highly placed ones are compelled to sit in different offices on an irregular basis which necessarily impacts the proper implementation of programmes benefitting the masses at large. With the merger, they would be enabled to set things right and the officers would be able to implement the schemes of Central Government as well as the ones launched by Union Territory in a proper manner to the huge benefits of the people. The Minister assured that no change shall be brought in the structural pattern of Group C and Group D employees. Rather, with new UT being in place, risk security as well rights of the employees shall be properly taken care of. There would be no change in either of the seats in the Lok Sabha. Insofar as the jurisdiction of High Court is concerned, Mumbai High Court shall continue to take care of this UT. The pending legal issues will be resolved. The Minister reiterated that there should not be any doubt that this merger has been resorted to just for the sake of administrative convenience, speedy development, implementation of the schemes rolled out by the Central Government and the State Governments.

The Bill was passed

The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Bill, 2019: On 27 November, 2019, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Amit Shah moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that the Birbal Nath Committee was appointed in 1985 in order to consider all the aspects of security cover to be provided to the Prime Ministers. The SPG was formed on the basis of its recommendations. Initially, the SPG was working under the executive orders from 1985 to 1988. This law was enacted in 1988 and since then the special protection group started functioning.—Subsequently, the Special Protection Group Act, 1988 underwent various amendments in 1991, 1994 and 1999. With the passage of the proposed amendment, the security cover provided by the SPG will be available only to the Prime Minister and the members of his immediate family residing with him at his official residence. Secondly, the SPG protection will be made available for a period of five years only to the former Prime Ministers and his immediate family members who reside at the residence allotted by the Government. At that time, SPG security cover needs to be provided to him in order to minimize the threat to his security to zero level or to neutralize it totally. The Birbal Nath Committee appointed against the backdrop of the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi ji recommended that a highly modernise and trained Special Force should be formed in order to provide security cover to the Prime Minister. The term 'protection' is not restricted only to his physical security. The Special Protection Group takes care of the security aspects of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, his dignity, his office, his healthcare facilities and his communication as well. A number of the countries all over the world have their own specific protection groups to provide security cover to their Heads of the Government. All these groups are meant only for the security of the Heads of the Government.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Manish Tewari (INC) said that History has been a witness to the fact that this country has suffered a lot whenever negative steps have been taken. A person is provided security cover of different categories i.e. X, X-plus, Y, Y-plus, Z, Z-plus by the SPG according to the threat assessment made by the intelligence agencies and police. The formation of the Special Protection Group was intended to provide a full proof security arrangements to the Prime Minister so that no one can cause any sort of harm to him as he takes sensitive decisions having far reaching ramifications at national and international level. Shri Tewari said that the threat to the security of Prime Minister and the members of his family doesn't come to an end just after he ceases to be the Prime Minister. Rather the people desirous of killing him await the moment when his security cover is withdrawn or undermined so that they may serve their intention. Shri Tewari questioned the Government saying that what transpired

between June, 2019 and November 2019 that prompted the Government to withdraw security cover from Shri Rahul Gandhi, Smt. Sonia Gandhi and Dr. Manmohan Singhji or from their family members even without an Amendment to the Act. Shri Tewari demanded that the Government should continue to provide security to all the former Prime Ministers of India and their family members till their life time.

Participating in the discussion^{††}, Dr. Satya Pal Singh (BJP) said that the objective of bringing in this Act was to make the Prime Minister's security foolproof. This was constituted by taking personnel from the Central Armed Forces in certain percentage. In toto as many as 100 SPG groups had been constituted and their strength was in the region of 3000. A rigorous training course was prescribed for them and they were equipped with special weapons. What merits attention here is that it was meant exclusively for the Prime Minister's security and not for the Former ones. In course of time, certain amendments were made to the SPG Act in the year 1991, 1994, 1999 and in 2003, respectively. In the first amendment, provisions were made to provide SPG security to the Former Prime Ministers as well as his immediate family members for a period of five years which got extended to 10 years through an amendment in the year 1994. Yet again, in 1999 it was provided that in case the former Prime Minister is reported in the annual threat perception assessment to be exposed to serious threat from any militant or terrorist organization, they may continue to enjoy SPG cover. Dr. Singh urged that SPG protection should be available solely for the Prime Minister and not to the former Prime Ministers.

Joining the discussion, Shri A. Raja (DMK) said the SPG has been rated as one of the topmost personal security forces for the Head of the State and the Head of the Government. The moot question is what vital difference is between the erstwhile Act and the present one. The objective assessment of security threat of a person, who is availing the security coverage, is missing in this Bill. If it is being resorted to maintain efficiency in the functioning of the SPG, there is nothing wrong in it. However, the larger question is what will be the case with those currently having this facility and what about the assessment of security threat. He hoped that the Hon'ble Minister will disclose the threat assessment that has been done while bringing this Amendment. He further said that when a person is killed for different policy, the threat does not vanish with the person. The threat, therefore, should be assessed properly.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Amit Shah said that several Hon'ble Members of the ruling party as well as the opposition parties have participated in the discussion on the Bill. An impression is being created in the country that the SPG Act is being amended to withdraw the security cover of a family in particular. The Minister said that the change in security cover has been made on the basis of yearly professional threat assessment as per the provisions of the earlier Act. The Minister said that the present Act will come into existence only after it is passed by the House. An attempt has also been made to create an impression that the government does not care for the security of the one family in particular. The Minister said that they have been given Z-plus CRPF cover with advance security liaison (ASL) with ambulance in the whole country. ASL means some security personnel will go to the venue and undertake threat assessment at the spot together with the threat assessment of the programme and will also coordinate with the State Governments. The State Governments have not been given the responsibility of providing security cover, as alleged. The CRPF is a central agency and is present in the whole of the country. Therefore, they have been given the Z-plus CRPF cover.

On the question of providing security cover to all the parties, the Minister said that the Government intends to provide security to all the parties and it is also being given. However, all the

^{††} Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Sudip Bandyopadhyay, Kuruva Gorantla Madhav, Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan', P.R. Natarajan, Jagdambika Pal, N.K. Premachandran, P. Raveendranath Kumar, Hanuman Beniwal, Rajiv Pratap Rudy and Gaurav Gogoi.

parties cannot be given the security cover of the level of security cover of the Prime Minister. The Minister said that threat perception is a dynamic process and the security cover has been changed on the basis of the threat perception. The Z-plus security is provided on the basis of threat assessment. The Minister requested that all the Hon'ble Members should vote in support of this Bill and pass it.

The Bill was passed.

The National Capital Territory Of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Bill, 2019: On 28 November, 2019, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs; Minister of State of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that an estimated figure of around 40 lakhs of Delhi citizens out of the two crore of population are residing in what are called unauthorized colonies. People living in unauthorized colonies do not have registered Conveyance Deeds and they cannot raise money from the banks because they are unauthorized. The local authorities, which have to provide the amenities, do not treat them on par with regular colonies which are part of the lay-out of the Master Plan etc. According to the famous Judgment of the Supreme Court of 2011 it is reiterated that immovable property can be legally and lawfully transferred conveyed only by a registered Deed of Conveyance. However, the fact of the matter is most of the property transactions in Delhi took place in most of the time under general power of attorney. With this Supreme Court Judgment, persons who were in possession of property in such colonies found it very difficult to acquire in terms of local laws. The Minister said that the Prime Minister, as part of his overall urban rejuvenation programme – took a decision that to seek the legislative authority to confer ownership rights on the occupants of 1,797 colonies in one go, as a special onetime case. As per the 2008 notification, these colonies have been excluded which fall in another category. The current Bill seeks to address the problems of those who live in 1,731 colonies, where there are disadvantaged people or the plot sizes are very small. Their occupancy varies from 25 sqm to less than 100 sqm. The Government proposes to digitally map the colonies before 31 December which will be uploaded on the new portal created. Since boundaries of a colony are inter-mingling with the boundaries of another, the Government is trying to draw lines and are giving the Resident Welfare Association of those areas a time of 15 days to respond and based on their input the digital maps would be readjusted. In the subsequent phase, individuals can show evidence that they are living in those tenements by virtue of documents like GPA, Will, Agreement to Sale, Possession Letter etc.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Anumula Revanth Reddy (INC) said that in these 1797 unauthorised colonies about 50 lakh people are going to benefit. These colonies are predominately occupied by the poorest of the poor who have come from various parts of the country. Shri Reddy suggested that the Government should waive off all registration charges and the entire process of the conferment of ownership right should be transparent and there should be no room of corruption. The colonies wherein the poor inhabits unauthorisedly reside lack systematic development which is essential for the provision of basic amenities and there is no budget for these things. Shri Reddy urged the Government to make the facilities of roads, drainage, drinking water, schools, hospitals, community hall etc. available in these colonies in the proposed plan.

Joining the discussion^{##}, Shri Ramesh Bidhuri (BJP) thanked the Prime Minister as well as the Minister of Urban Development for bringing in the Bill. He said that Delhi is the National Capital and

^{##} *Other who participated in the discussion were:* Sarvashri Raghu Rama Krishna Raju, Dulal Chandra Goswami, D.K. Suresh, Manoj Tiwari, Hasnain Masoodi, P. Raveendranath Kumar, N.K. Premachandran, M. Selvaraj, Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu, Hanuman Beniwal, Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma, Bhagwant Mann, Shrimati Meenakshi Lekhi, Adhir Ranjan Choudhay, Kunwar Danish Ali and Shrimati Pratima Mondal.

everyone is entitled to reside here. People migrate to the National Capital for the bright career of their wards and children, for better education and in search of their livelihood as well. They essentially have hope in their hearts that all the facilities and employment shall be available to them. It was in the year 1957 that Delhi Development Authority came into existence which purchased parcels of lands from the farmers at nominal prices and took to selling them at hefty prices. Having been distressed with such pain, farmers at the receiving end chose to sell their lands to the colonizers which lead to the occupancy of people in the irregularised colonies. DDA miserably failed to provide them with dwelling units. Keeping in view their plight, the Prime Minister embarked on a decision that all the colonies located in Delhi should be regularized. Camps would be in place by setting up cabin offices in these colonies and those having last Power of Attorney can get their property registered. He urged upon the Minister to facilitate those villagers, who own their paternal property but do not have Power of Attorney against their names for consideration on the basis of their succession and inheritance. Likewise, the extended population of the village should also be incorporated in the process.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Dayanidhi Maran (DMK) said that it was in the 1970s, the first Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board was created because Chennai was full of slums. As the curse for any developing cities, people from villages were rushing into the cities to seek for employment, to seek for opportunities. Shri Maran said that Tamil Nadu was the forefront State to regularize the colonies. He expected this regularization scheme to be honest and a full-hearted effort.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Minister of State of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri said that the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi required to map these colonies to go to the next stage. He further said that nothing has been done in this regard for the last 11 years. The number of colonies and the population staying in them have kept on increasing. They lack civic amenities, therefore, the Government has to create social infrastructure for them. Once, regularization of these colonies happens and people get ownership rights, elected representatives of the country will be able to deploy funds from MPLADS and funds from other sources will also get mobilized. This will change the whole map of Delhi. This is a very big revolutionary step. The Minister further said that the Government is going to adopt liberalized development control norms that will be looked after by DDA. Thereafter, lay out plans will also be made.

The Bill was passed.

The Arms Act (Amendment) Bill, 2019: On 9 December, 2019, The Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Amit Shah moving the motion for consideration of the Bill said that this is a very old Act and there were various anomalies in the Act. Under the provisions of this Act there was not much difference between the punishment for use of illegal arms and making of illegal arms which was causing great difficulty in crime controlling.

Initiating the discussion, Shrimati Preeti Kaur (INC) said that the purpose of this Bill is to regulate usage and possession of arms in the country. However, if we go back to historical traditions, the ancient arms bearing tradition of India continues to feed the manpower demand of the current national security establishments of India. Later on, a negative consequence of disarming the population by law was the growth of illegal country-arms and smuggling of fire arms. This is the major source of crime today and not the legal licensed fire arms. While agreeing that irresponsible usage of licensed arms is wrong and it should be penalised, Shrimati Kaur disagreed with the proposed Clause 3 of the new amendment. She mentioned that a large number of farmers have, over the years, come to live on farmhouses that are outside their villages where they do not have the comfort and the safety of the main

village habitation. The State has over the years granted licences and also issued licences for firearms for crop protection to farmers as provided in the Arms Act. Smt. Kaur said that the House must look at both the unintended usages and the intended consequences of this legislative action.

Joining the discussion^{§§}, Dr. Satya Pal Singh (BJP) said that he strongly support the provisions of the Bill with regard to the offences of snatching weapons from Police and Security Forces, smuggling of arms and celebratory firing. Abundance of illegal weapons is the biggest problem in the country. Issuance of licence through unfair means is also a major problem. He informed that as per the survey, there are approximately six crore fourteen lakh illegal arms in the country which are the main reasons behind the serious crimes. Availability of illegal arms has made the underworld effective in places like Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Indore and U.P. Illegal weapons are smuggled in our country from other countries. Underworld is getting arms through Nepal and Bangladesh route. He further said that illegal arm and Naxal insurgency are posing biggest threat to the country and the society. The amendments that have been made in this Act to prevent these activities would prove to be more effective. He suggested that in every state, an illegal arms control cell should be set up for regulations of illegal arms. Anticipatory bail should not be granted to the accused booked under Arms Act. Licensing system should be made more transparent. It would be better if the prices of various arms manufactured in ordnance factories should be kept affordable to prevent people from getting illegal arms.

Participating in the discussion, Shri A. Raja (DMK) said that the Bill does not address the fact that sometimes, crimes can be committed on the basis of the principle of antagonism against a person or a group. With regard to the celebratory gunfire, Shri Raja said that the provision of punishment of two years is too much. Rather, it should be for minimum six months, fine or something like that can be done.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Amit Shah said that the Bill is intended to usher in an effective mechanism to control arms and ammunitions. Clarifying the concern of some Hon'ble Members about the likely affect of these amendments upon the sportspersons, the Minister said that an increase has been made in number of arms and licenses for sportspersons. The retired officers of armed forces and serving officers also need not worry as no changes have been made with regard to the provision in their case. There is a provision to enhance punishment for violation of section 5, 6 and 11 of the Act for illegal manufacturing of arms and ammunition and import and export of such items. A provision has been made to give punishment from 7 years to life sentence for illegal manufacturing, selling, smuggling and exporting arms.

The Minister further said that it has been seen in naxal and extremist affected areas that they raid police stations and take away arms and ammunition and use these items against the State Government and the police. The arms and ammunitions of forces are also stolen and snatched away. A provision has been made to drastically increase punishment from six years for such persons. Punishment of five years has been made for various small crimes in place of one year to three years. A provision has been made for life imprisonment for those persons who are involved in organized crime and syndicate to supply arms to terrorists, naxalites and organized criminals. As far as renewal of license is concerned, a provision has been made to increase that period from three years to five years.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

^{§§} Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Kalyan Banerjee, Kuruva Gorantla Madhav, Arvind Sawant, Mahabali Singh, Shyam Singh Yadav, Kotha Prabhakar Reddy, Shrinivas Dadasaheb Patil, Asaduddin Owaisi, Jasbir Singh Gill, S. Jagathrakshakan, Hemant Patil, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Col. Rajyavardhan Rathore, Dr. S.T. Hasan, Prof. Achyutananda Samanta and Shrimati Mala Roy.

The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019: On 9 December, 2019, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Amit Shah moving the motion for consideration of the Bill said that Lakhs and crores of people would get rid of their distressed life and become the citizens of India with pride. Nobody will be subjected to injustice and the people, waiting for justice for the last seventy years, would get justice. Unity in diversity is the biggest formula for binding the country into one unit. The Minister said that the Government stands by this spirit of the Constitution that nobody should be discriminated on the basis of religion or creed and no one's rights should be violated. But it is the duty of any government to secure the borders of its country and stop the infiltrators entering the country and identify the refugees and the infiltrators. All of those refugees who came to the country till 1971 were given refuge and citizenship. This Bill doesn't discriminate with anyone; it is the Bill to give rights to someone and not to snatch someone's rights. This Bill helps to provide Indian citizenship to those refugees from communities like Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Parsi, Buddhist and Christian coming from the three neighbouring countries namely, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan who faced religious persecution in their countries. There is also a provision in the Bill that no government officer can reject an application for citizenship on the grounds that some legal proceeding is going on against the applicant in respect of his or her illegal migration or citizenship. If someone is having some privilege, those rights or privileges will not be taken away after applying for citizenship under this provision, they will be given full protection.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Manish Tewari (INC) said that this Bill is unconstitutional and is against the ideals of Baba Saheb Ambedkar. It violates Article 14, 15, 21, 25 and 26 of our Constitution. Article 14 ensures equality of every citizen before Indian Law. The Bill completely fails on the four norms of enacting any law that it should be equitable, just, fair and non discriminatory. This Bill violates the Preamble, fundamental rights and the basic structure of our Constitution. It is also against the Indian tradition of giving refuge to the people on humanitarian ground. The Government is not against giving shelter to refugees but wants that a holistic refugee bill should be brought-one that should go beyond religious considerations.

*Participating in the discussion****, Shri Rajendra Agrawal (BJP) said that the Bill protects the rights of those who did not get citizenship after the country divided in 1947. Such a law should have been enacted long before. This Bill appropriately fits into the definition of UNO regarding a refugee. A person who enters the country with the intent to harm cannot be considered as a refugee. We must differentiate between refugees and infiltrators. Selective sensitivity of opposition is harmful for the country. Opposition is not troubled by the plight of minorities in Pakistan or Afghanistan. He mentioned that the Government has also reduced the charges for submitting citizenship application and urged the opposition members to rise above the politics of vote bank, change their attitude and support the Bill.

Joining the discussion, Shri Dayanidhi Maran (DMK) said that the Bill is halfhearted. It does not constitute for all the States of India. The Government is preoccupied with Pakistan and Bangladesh but it is not taking note of the Sri Lankans applying for citizenship. Sri Lankan Tamils have not found any place

*** Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Abhishek Banerjee, P.V. Midhun Reddy, Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan', Afzal Ansari, Nama Nageswara Rao, Chirag Kumar Paswan, P.K. Kunhalikutty, S. Venkatesan, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Asaduddin Owaisi, Sukhbir Singh Badal, Gaurav Gogoi, Dilip Ghosh, K. Subbarayan, M. Badruddin Ajmal, Hanuman Beniwal, N.K. Premachandran, Indra Hang Subba, Tokheho Yepthomi, C. Lalrosanga, Naba Kumar Sarania, Shankar Lalwani, Pradyut Bordoloi, Shantanu Thakur, Thomas Chazhikadan, Dilip Saikia, Bhagwant Mann, Pallab Lochan Das, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Saumitra Khan, E. T. Mohammed Basheer, Raju Bista, Adv. A.M. Arif, Dr. S.T. Hasan, Dr. Lorho Pfoze, Dr. Thol Thirumaavalavan, Dr. Rajdeep Roy, Dr. R.K. Ranjan, Dr. Shashi Tharoor, Kumari Agatha K. Sangma, Shrimati Sarmistha Sethi, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule, Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi and Shrimati Locket Chatterjee.

in the bill. The Bill does not talk about atheists. He requested the Government to reconsider this bill and take positive steps rather than negative steps.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Amit Shah said that the Bill is to end the agony of millions of refugees who are subjected to persecution and leading a pitiable life. The Bill neither violates Article 14 nor Articles 21 and 25. It stands to test of Constitution. Whenever there is any intervention about the citizenship, it has been done to solve a specific problem, so this Bill is for the religious minorities coming from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh. The Minister assured that all the people belonging to minority communities that citizens belonging to any religion in the country need not be afraid. The Government is committed to give security, equality and equal rights to all. There is a difference between infiltrators and refugees. The Minister said that when the Government will implement NRC, not a single infiltrator will remain in this country. The Minister said that whenever any decision was taken on the issue of citizenship in this country, it was to solve a specific problem. This Bill is to give citizenship to religious minorities came from Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan, so the question of China, Nepal and Sri Lanka does not arise. As far as Nepalese are concerned, as per the Indo-Nepal Peace and Friendship Treaty of 1950, Nepalese citizens are still getting citizenship easily on the basis of application they submit for the purpose. This bill is brought for Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist, Parsi and Christian refugees from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh. With regard to Pakistan, if the Nehru-Liaqat agreement was implemented in letter and spirit and security and safety of Sikhs, Hindus, Buddhists, Christians and Parsis is ensured in Pakistan, they would not have to come here. According to a report by the UNHRC, there are now only 20 religious places of other religions left within Pakistan. The population of people of other religions in Pakistan was 23 per cent in 1947 which has decreased to just 3.7 now. After creation of Bangladesh, Peace and Friendship Treaty was signed in Dhaka in 1972. No atrocities were committed against religious minorities in Bangladesh as long as Sheikh Saheb was there in power. After assassination of Sheikh Saheb in 1975, people belonging to minorities communities were subjected to atrocities and it had become impossible for Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians to follow their religion there, so they took shelter here. Even in Afghanistan, there were 2 lakh Sikhs and Hindus before the year 1992, but by the year 2018 only 500 remained there. Religious places Gurudwaras and temples were destroyed. Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Christians and Parsis flee to India due to atrocities committed against them by Talibanis. This Bill is brought to give them citizenship. This Government has brought this Bill to end the agony of millions of people who did not get citizenship, houses, jobs and health facilities etc. for the last 70 years. This document is going to be written in golden letters in the History.

The Bill was passed.

The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 2019: On 10 December, 2019, the Minister of Law and Justice; Minister of Communications and Minister of Electronics and Information Technology, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad moving the Motion for consideration of the Bill, said that the founding fathers of the Constitution were very meritorious and experienced. They provided for fundamental rights, directive principles and social justice in the Constitution in order to make India a vibrant country. They termed the Constitution as a document of social justice. They put forward the constitutional interpretation of Scheduled Castes. Thereafter, they also put forward the constitutional interpretation of those community who belonged to Scheduled Castes in every State. Their perception in this regard was quite clear that it is incumbent upon us to provide them reservation as compensation for different sorts of discriminations they suffered due to social evils prevalent in the Hindu society. Similarly, a separate list was prepared for the Scheduled Tribes who used to live in the forests. Initially, this provision for reservation was made for ten years which was extended time and again through constitutional amendments. This provision was extended till 70 years in 2009 which is about to cease to have effect on the 25th January, 2020.

The Minister said that the Government believes that immense improvements have been brought about in the lives of the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Nevertheless, more improvements are required to be brought in their lives. This is why the provision for reservation may be extended for the next 10 years i.e. till 25th, January, 2030. The Minister further said that there are 543 seats in the Lok Sabha, out of which 84 seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes. There are 4120 seats in all the legislative assemblies and out of which 614 seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes. So far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned 47 seats are reserved for them in Lok Sabha and 554 seats are reserved in various legislative assemblies. The issue of population generally comes up whenever there is a debate on reservation. Some of the States from southern and western part of India have expressed their objections on such provisions and said that they have properly implemented the measures for population control effectively. And hence, if the seats are provided on the basis of population then the less number of seats will come in their share while the States who have not implemented properly the measures of population control will finally be rewarded with maximum number of seats. Therefore, the Government amended Article 81 of the Constitution in order to provide that the number of seats in the House will continue to exist on the basis of the census of 1971, till the census of 2026 is not conducted. So far as Anglo-Indians are concerned, their population is 296 only. The Minister urged upon the entire House to see the significance of the Bill and pass it unanimously so that a message may go in the public domain that this House is committed to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Hibi Eden (INC) said that the Bill provides for further amendment of Article 334 of the Constitution, proposing to extend the reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Parliament and the State Legislature for another 10 years. The Anglo-Indian community has historically contributed a lot to the growth of this country. They have contributed much in the field of education through hundreds of Anglo-Indian schools all around the country. In nursing supports, defence services and laying the railway lines and telegraphic lines, the Anglo-Indians made immense sacrifices and contributions. Shri Eden said that in these circumstances, the generous framers of our sacred Constitution, provided representation for them in the Parliament and in the State Legislatures by providing them Article 331 and 333. Through Article 334(b), the reserved seats in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies were provided for stipulated terms for Anglo-Indians. Now, the present Government has brought the 126th Constitutional Amendment to extend only Article 334(a). The reasons mentioned by the Hon'ble Minister for not extending Article 334(b) is that Anglo-Indians are well off, and they do not require reserved seats through nomination which is very strange. There is no elected Anglo-Indian representative in this House. So, the reservation has to exist considering the social fabric, the economic condition and the educational backwardness, Shri Eden urged upon the government to continue the reservation. The Anglo-Indians face several problems including unemployment financial and educational backwardness and cultural erosion. Most of them are staying in rented houses. Shri Eden also urged upon the Government to appoint a Committee and study their social, economic, educational and unemployment status in this country and continue the reservation as in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Joining the discussion^{†††}, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit (BJP) said that the Bill will extend the reservation for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe community for the next 10 years, that is, till

^{†††} Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Krupal Balaji Tumane, Sunil Kumar Pintu, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Girish Chandra, Nama Nageswara Rao, Kodikunnil Suresh, P.R. Natarajan, M. Selvaraj, N.K. Premachandran, P. Raveendranath Kumar, Shri Sunil Kumar Mondal, Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu, Benny Behanan, Ramulu Pothuganti, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Dr. (Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Dr. Bharati Pravin Pawar, Dr. Sanghamitra Maurya, Dr. D. Ravikumar, Prof. Sougata Ray, Kumari Goddeti Madhavi, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule, Shrimati Anupriya Patel, Shrimati Chinta Anuradha, Shrimati Sarmistha Sethi, Shrimati Jaskaur Meena and Shrimati Sangeeta Azad.

January, 2030. Despite 70 years of independence, the Government has not been able to provide an equal level playing field for the SCs and STs as that for the people belonging to the general category. In most of the tribal areas, the children are suffering from malnutrition, and girls and women are suffering from anaemia. There is a high of maternal mortality, neonatal mortality. As far as education sector is concerned, Dr. Gavit said that, in 2011 the literacy rate was 73 per cent for the general population; it was 66 per cent for the SC and it was 50 per cent for the ST. From these numbers, it is very clear that till the SC and ST communities in terms of education are way behind the general population. Dr. Gavit thanked the Government for carrying out special drives for filling the backlog vacancies. Dr. Gavit requested the government to bring in a strict legislation so that those candidates only belonging to SCs and STs category could apply for these jobs. This political reservation for the SCs and STs is important as these communities will find the place in the government as representatives of the SCs and the STs.

Participating in the discussion, Shrimati Kanimozhi (DMK) said that the Hon'ble Minister has said that the Bill does not mention the Anglo-Indian Community, but it is there in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and also in the annexure. Shrimati Kanimozhi also said that the Anglo-Indian community is shrinking. Just because they cannot elect a Member with a population of three lakh as they are spread out all over geographically, it is not fair to deny them this representation. Many people proudly said here that there are 15 per cent Scheduled Caste Members and 8.6 per cent Scheduled Tribe Members in Parliament. But this reservation has been based on the 2001 Census. Shrimati Kanimozhi expressed that education plays a vital role in empowering the SCs and STs. The Government has done away with scholarship benefits to SC and ST students who get into colleges through the management quota. Similarly, SCs and STs have less representation in the faculties of major institutes of our country. Shrimati Kanimozhi also said that just bringing in reservation and continuing is not going to help. Rather, we have to work on helping them in an inclusive and wholesome way and treat them with dignity and respect.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Law and Justice; Minister of Communications and Minister of Electronics and Information Technology, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad said that the Government is fully committed for reservation to SCs and STs. It will remain committed and this reservation will never be removed. The government is going to start all India judicial services and SCs and STs will also be given reservation in this service. The Minister agreed that there should be no backlog of vacancies. There is no need of creamy layer in SC/ST communities. As far as the question of reservation to SCs/STs in the private sector is concerned, the government is sensitizing private sector in this regard. Many private sector units, on their own volition, are doing good work in promoting the cause of dalits. The makers of the Constitution of India gave political reservation only to SCs and STs and others were given educational reservation. This reservation was provided in proportion to their population in a State. The aim of this reservation was to allow the emergence of new leadership within the deprived communities. The Minister said that the Government, with this view of great social change, proposes to increase the reservation for the next 10 years. There are 296 Anglo Indians in the country. The government never denies the contribution of Anglo-Indian society. The Anglo-Indian posts in railways, customs and telegraph as well as the grants for their educational institutions were abolished after the 10 years of 1950. But, after all, the Government is considering it. The Minister urged all the members to pass this amendment Bill.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

The Second Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha commenced on 18 November, 2019 and concluded on 13 December, 2019.

A chart showing the dates of ballots and the last dates of receipt of notices of questions during the Session was circulated to Members along with Bulletin Part-II dated 23 October 2019. The notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions for the Session were received with effect from 24 October 2019, the day following issuance of Summons. The last date of receiving notices of Questions was 27 November 2019.

The actual number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions tabled by the Members were 21942 (SQ 12122 + USQ 9820). However, as a result of splitting few questions, where two or more Ministries were involved, the number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions increased to 22034 (SQ 12182 + USQ 9852). The maximum and minimum number of notices of Questions included for ballot in a day were 1370 (SQ 795 and USQ 575) for the sitting held on 3 December 2019 and 971 (SQ 577 and USQ 394) for the sitting held on 18 November 2019, respectively. The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included for the ballot was 334 for the sitting on 3 December, 2019 and 228 for the sitting on 18 November, 2019.

Notices were examined in the light of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, Directions by the Speaker, Parliamentary conventions and past precedents to decide their admissibility or otherwise. Out of 22055 notices of Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice Questions received including split questions, 380 Questions were included in the lists of Starred Questions and **4370^{***}** questions in the lists of Unstarred Questions.

The Ministry-wise break-up of admitted Notices of Questions shows that the Minister of Health and Family Welfare answered the maximum number of Questions (both Starred and Unstarred), i.e 330, followed by the Minister of Railways who answered 288 Questions (both Starred and Unstarred).

Names of 402 Members were included in the Lists of Starred and Unstarred Questions. The maximum number of questions admitted/clubbed were 57 against the name of Smt. Supriya Sule, MP.

The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included in the Lists of Questions was 293 on 12 December, 2019 and 227 on 18 November, 2019, respectively.

5 notices were received for Half-an-Hour Discussion during the Session. Out of which 2 were admitted. These notices, however, lapsed. Remaining 3 notices also lapsed.

21 Short Notice Question were received during the Session and all the notices were disallowed/lapsed.

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

A total of 140 Starred Questions were orally replied during the Session. The average number of Starred Questions answered orally per sitting was 7.37. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was 14 on 27 November, 2019 and the minimum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was 4 on 19 and 20 November, 2019.

The average number of Unstarred Questions appearing in the Lists was 229.95 per day during the entire Session.

A total of 4609 written replies to Starred and Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha during the Session.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

^{***} Including 1 Unstarred Question tabled by Smt. Ranjanben Dhananjay Bhatt (USQ No. 3784 dated 11/12/2019, M/o Defence) withdrawn under Rule 47 of 'Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha'.

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Arun Jaitley, sitting member of the Rajya Sabha; Dr. Sudhir Ray, Shri Raja Paramasivam, Smt. Sushma Swaraj, Shri Jagannath Mishra, Shri Sukhdev Singh, Shri Ram Jethmalani, Dr. Naramalli Sivaprasad, Shri B.L. Sharma 'Prem', Shri Gurudas Das Gupta, Dr. R.K.G. Rajulu, Shri Ramnath Dubey, Dr. Banshilal Mahto and Shri Kailash Joshi, all former members of Parliament.

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

RAJYA SABHA

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH SESSION*

The Two Hundred and Fiftieth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 18 November, 2019 and adjourned sine die on 13 December, 2019. The House sat for 20 days and the actual hours of sittings were 107 hours and 05 minutes (excluding recess intervals). The House was prorogued by the President on 13 December, 2019.

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

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

Special Discussion on ‘The Role of Rajya Sabha in Indian Polity and the way forward’: On 18 November, 2019, the Hon’ble Chairman, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu held a special discussion on ‘The Role of Rajya Sabha in Indian Polity and the way forward’ to mark the occasion of 250th Session of the Rajya Sabha. He deliberated on the glorious journey of Rajya Sabha in last 67 years and recalled the role and position of Rajya Sabha in parliamentary democratic system and its contributions on the socio-economic transformation of the country. While citing few examples from various Bills passed by Rajya Sabha, he emphasized on the concerns related to the inadequacies in the conduct of the House and suggested some measures to consider for improving the functioning of the House. He further appealed the Members to regularly attend Standing Committees’ meetings.

Participating in the discussion**, Hon’ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi congratulated the House on the occasion of 250th Session of the Rajya Sabha. He referred Upper House as the eternal and diverse body that has adapted itself in order to meet the changing needs of the nation. He recalled the views of Dr S.Radhakrishnan and suggested that Members should self introspect and strive to add value to the functioning of the House. He applauded the country’s federal structure and contributions of Rajya Sabha in strengthening the Centre-State relations. He advocated that all Members should learn from the experience gained in all those sessions and should ensure to maintain discipline during House discussions.

Joining the discussion, former Prime Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh while reflecting upon the rational thoughts of the stalwarts for supporting the inception of Rajya Sabha, a Second Chamber, alleged that it’s our duty to ensure that no law should get passed in haste and in an atmosphere of heightened emotion. To perform this task, he suggested procedural/ structural improvements in the system so as to strengthen the Chamber as a deliberative body. He cited

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

** Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, A. Navaneethakrishnan, Prasanna Acharya, Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, Biswajit Daimary, Birendra Prasad Baishya, Bhupender Yadav, Anand Sharma, Jairam Ramesh, Shri Tiruchi Siva, T.K. Rangarajan, Naresh Gujral, Veer Singh, Praful Patel, Sanjay Singh, Vaiko, Jose K. Mani, Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, Ritabrata Banerjee, Amar Patnaik, Binoy Viswam, Neeraj Shekhar, Rakesh Sinha, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Prof Manoj Kumar Jha, Dr. K. Keshava Rao and Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudhe.

the examples of formation of Select Committees to scrutinize Bills which have improved deliberations in the House and suggested for additional research support to members to have in-depth information on subject matters. He also suggested that on matters related to redrawing the boundaries of State or abolishing certain States, this House should be given more powers in such far reaching legislations.

Furthering the discussion, another Member, Shri Prasanna Acharya, while praising the bicameral structure of Parliament, suggested increasing the number of representatives of smaller States in Rajya Sabha and reforms in the Electoral College to strengthen the federal relevance of Rajya Sabha. He also stated that the Hon'ble President of India should be given exclusive independence to nominate all 12 Members to this House without any interference from government. He further requested for reconsideration of the Resolution of Odisha Legislative Assembly for creation of the Second Chamber in Odisha: the Odisha State Legislative Council.

To commemorate the 250th Session of Rajya Sabha, a publication 'Rajya Sabha: The Journey since 1952' was released on 17 November, 2019 (Sunday) on the eve of the 250th Session by the Chairman in the Leaders' meeting held at 6, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi. A Rupees 250 coin and Rupees 5 postage stamp to commemorate the 250th Session was launched by the President of India in the presence of Chairman, Speaker Lok Sabha, Prime Minister and Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha who had assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament on 26th November, 2019 during the function held to commemorate 70 years of adoption of the Constitution of India. A publication "Role of Rajya Sabha in Indian Parliamentary Democracy" was also released by the Vice-President on the said occasion. A Special Logo designed for the 250th Session of Rajya Sabha was reflected on the Rajya Sabha website and the same was pasted on all files being moved during the Session.

3 Calling Attention Notices were admitted and the Statements in respect thereof were made in the House by the Ministers concerned:

Calling attention to the Situation arising out of the dangerous levels of air pollution in the country, particularly in Delhi : On 21 November 2019, Kumari Selja called the attention of the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to the situation arising out of the dangerous levels of air pollution in the country, particularly in Delhi.

Replying to the calling attention, Shri Prakash Javadekar, the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change stated that air quality regulation and actions for abatement of air pollution are being undertaken. A High Level Task Force has been constituted to closely monitor the implementation of national-level as well as city specific measures related to management of air pollution in Delhi and NCR. He also informed that a Graded Response Action Plan for Delhi and NCR for different levels of pollution have been notified after due consideration by authorities concerned. For management of air pollution in Delhi and NCR, the Minister further informed that a source-based approach has been adopted by the government and as per Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations data,

there is general improvement in the air quality of Delhi in the last three years. The National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) has been launched in January 2019 to tackle the problem of air pollution in a comprehensive manner, with targets to achieve 20 to 30 per cent reduction in PM 10 and PM 2.5 concentrations by 2024, keeping 2017 as base year. Various committees have been constituted at Centre viz., Steering Committee headed by Secretary, MoEF&CC, a Monitoring Committee headed by Joint Secretary (CP, MoEF&CC) and Implementation Committee under Member Secretary (CPCB). He also added that under the National Clean Air Programme, the Ministry is collaborating with State Pollution Control Boards and leading academic institutions in the States and IIT Kanpur has been designated as the nodal academic institution. As regards the funding for the said purpose, Rs. 10 crore each for 28 cities has been allocated for public awareness, capacity building activities, tree plantation and many other activities. For the remaining non-attainment cities, funding of Rs. 10 lakh per city, for cities with population less than 5 lakh and Rs. 20 lakh per city with a population of 5 to 10 lakh have also been given. Other initiatives like migrating to BS-VI to reduce vehicular pollution, operationalization of the Eastern and the Western Peripheral Expressways to reduce truck movements in Delhi, introduction of cleaner alternate fuels, like CNG, LPG etc., ethanol blending in petrol, promotion of electric vehicles & public transport system, stringent norms for Coal-based Thermal Power Plants & polluting industries, crop residue management, operationalization of Waste-to-Energy (W-t-E) plants & compost plants, dust mitigation measures for construction and demolition activities, progressive bio-remediation and bio-mining of landfill sites in Ghazipur and others have been taken. As regards the monitoring of the measures taken, he informed that 793 locations in 344 cities are being monitored and various pilot projects have been placed in Delhi for evaluation of air pollution mitigation technologies.

Calling attention to the Reported use of spyware Pegasus to compromise phone data of some persons through WhatsApp: On 28 November 2019, Shri Digvijaya Singh called the attention of the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology to the reported use of spyware Pegasus to compromise phone data of some persons through WhatsApp.

Replying to the Calling Attention, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Minister of Electronics and Information Technology, explained the matter of Pegasus spyware and the measures taken by the government to deal with the breach of data via WhatsApp caused to few Indians. He informed that the Government is committed to ensure safety and security of messaging on platforms like WhatsApp & others and strengthening of the Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules 2011 is in progress.

Calling attention to Need for completion of National Irrigation Projects to tackle emerging water crisis and to transfer 'Water' to Concurrent List from State List: On 10 December 2019, Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra Rao called the attention of the Minister of Jal Shakti to the need for completion of National Irrigation Projects to tackle emerging water crisis and to transfer 'Water' to Concurrent List from State List.

Replying to the Calling Attention, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat stated that due to inter-state issues, legal issues, land acquisition problems and majorly funds problems, the

progress of 16 National Irrigation Projects are hampered. While giving details of the measures taken by government in respect of National Irrigation projects, the Minister informed that out of 16 National Projects, five projects namely Polavaram, Irrigation Project (Andhra Pradesh), Saryu Nahar Pariyojana (Uttar Pradesh), Gosikhurd Irrigation Project (Maharashtra), Teesta Barrage Project (West Bengal) and Shahpurkandi Dam Project (Punjab) have been taken up for execution after the State Governments concerned obtained necessary approvals as per guidelines of the scheme. Two National Projects namely Gosikhurd and Saryu Nahar projects are included under 99 prioritised projects and are being funded through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF). Further, Polavaram Project has been declared as National Project (NP) under provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

As regards the matter to bring 'water' in the concurrent list, the Minister informed that the matter was examined by two Commissions on Centre-State Relations chaired by Justice R.S.Sarkaria (1983-88) and Justice M.M. Punchhi (2007-10) who didn't favour the proposal to bring 'water' in the Union/Concurrent list. However, the legislative department has suggested to have a separate entry under Concurrent List to deal with matters relating to water conservation, water preservation, water management, etc. rather than making any amendments to the existing Constitutional provisions. The Minister further informed that the proposed River Basin Management Bill is expected to set up an optimum integrated development and management of inter-state River waters with basin approach.

Short Duration Discussion on economic situation in the country: A short duration discussion on economic situation in the country was held on 27 November 2019.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Anand Sharma stated that there is economic slowdown in the country which has created a frightening gap between rich and poor in the country in last five years. He informed that the country's economic engines namely investments; public & private, factory output, credit take-off to the industry and exports of the country are shutting down; the GDP has fallen to 5 percent which is lowest in last 7 years, the investment rate of India, which had gone up to 36.4 per cent in 2012, has come below 30 per cent, index of industrial production of the factory output is minus 4.3, the biggest fall since the year 2012; the contraction of manufacturing in India is 3.9 per cent, which has led to factory closures, worker's layoffs and mounting job losses. He pointed out that with the two critical sectors, the auto industry and the textiles industry, in crisis; country has lost close to 2.5 million jobs leading to increase in unemployment rate which is highest in last 45 years ; only 39 per cent of the working age Indians are employed and 61 per cent are unemployed; the capital goods formation of our country has touched seven year low again at minus 21 per cent, the national investments have fallen steeply and the private sector does not have much money to invest and the corporate investments which stood at 15 per cent in 2012, went down to 2.5 per cent in 2017 and now are hovering at zero. He also informed about the 88% decline in the credit off-take to the commercial sector which is close to Rs. One lakh crore having fallen from Rs. 7.38 lakh crores. He reiterated that implementation of demonetization and GST laws were two reasons that created an alarming fiscal deficit which is more than five percent as per the report of Comptroller and Auditor General. In order to revive the economy,

he suggested to make MGNREGA, a need based scheme and to give Rs 400.00 per day to the poor. He also referred to the Cabinet decisions regarding selling of Profit-making PSUs and repealing of Acts of Parliament which protected these Public Sector Undertakings and Supreme Court rulings being repealed last year without discussion.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw stated that the slowdown in economy is of cyclical nature and should be discussed in economic policy framework instead of political framework. He opined that the slowdown started way back in 2011 to 2013 period when the 2G and coal scam happened that increased the cost of the entire economic base and highlighted the populist schemes like the MGNREGA Scheme & the loan waiver schemes that weakened our economic structure; capital goods import policy which weakened the entire capital goods industry and the industrial base; a series of Free Trade Agreements that had a serious negative impact on the Indian economy, Indian industry and Indian businesses. While acknowledging the present government's efforts, he stated that Government took major decisions in national interest by not signing the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), banking the unbanked sector of Indian economy through the Jan Dhan Yojana and the Mudra Yojana; aligning economic policies with long term strategy of the nation; focussing on investments rather than consumption; streamlining the allocation of natural resources, bringing structural changes with focus on rural roads, rural energy, rural electrification and rural cell phone penetration; reducing the tax rate, rolling out Prime Minister Awas Yojana, Jal Jeevan Mission, Ujjwala, the Government has moved the country towards sustainable growth.

Furthering the discussion, another Member, Shri Derek O' Brien while criticizing the government for the lack of 'trust' of the countrymen over NRC; of allies over No Confidence Motion; of industry over hasty GST and demonetization; of people over data of Periodic Labour Force Survey, Household Consumer Expenditure Report; of States over compensation for GST; of youth over unemployment; of farmer over price rise, requested the government to focus on the economic troubles faced by the country.

Adding to the discussion, Shri K.T.S. Tulsi mentioned about the unwise step of demonetization and highlighted the fact that seventy-eight of the largest companies in the country are facing dissolution while twenty have already been declared insolvent with the debt to the tune of Rs.1,40,000 crore. He informed that 60 per cent of the manufacturing orders have dried up post-demonetization and post-GST and the rupee has plunged to 71.7 to a dollar, as against 65 on 31st March, 2019. Quoting the Economic Survey for the year 2018-

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Ashwini Vaishnaw, Derek O' Brien, Ravi Prakash Verma, Elamaram Kareem, T.K.S. Elangovan, K.T.S. Tulsi, V. Vijayasai Reddy, A. Navaneethkrishnan, B.K. Hariprasad, Digvijaya Singh, Suresh Prabhu, K.K. Ragesh, Ritabrata Banerjee, Satish Chandra Misra, Sanjay Singh, Majeed Memon, Binoy Viswam, Jairam Ramesh, K.J.Alphons, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Dr. K. Keshava Rao, Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

19, he stated that the growth rate was reported to be 6.8 per cent, which is lower than the average rate of 7.5 per cent. He raised the concerns over low agricultural growth, food inflation, lower market prices than inflation adjusted prices, fall in the Index of industrial production, increase of trade deficit from 8.1 billion dollars in June of 2016 to 12.95 billion dollars in June, 2017, slowing down of India's export growth trend to 3.94 per cent from 4.39 per cent in June, 2017, reduction in export in gems and jewellery by 23 per cent in July, 2017.

Contributing to the discussion, Shri Binoy Viswan while reiterating the promises made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister that 'we are going to a five trillion dollar economy within five years', stated that disinvestment, GST and demonetization led the country's economy to a very bad shape with agrarian crisis, unemployment, closure of industries and he requested Finance Minister for explanation thereof.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Finance, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman informed that Government is taking steps towards improving the economic situation in the country, keeping 'Sabka sath-sabka vikas-sabka vishwas' in mind. While quoting the macroeconomic data, the minister presented the comparative statistics of the performance of UPA-II and NDA-I i.e. the period related to 2009-14 and 2014-19 in various sectors. She clarified the purpose of provisioning by the public sector banks and explained the 4 'R's policy for the twin balance sheet problem which is recognition of the problem, recapitalization of the bank, resolution of the problem, and reforms. She informed that the reformation led to the merger of 10 public sector banks into 4 entities to better utilise the savings and efficient banking services, recapitalization steps gave loans to run businesses and MSMEs and passing of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code dealt with more than 2162 corporate insolvency resolutions. She further gave course of GST, taxation and regressive taxation processes during UPA period and highlighted key fiscal indicators w.r.t. the GST between 2017-2020. While giving clarification on GST, the minister informed that GST rates for 90 percent of the items were reduced and 90 percent of the items from 28% slab have been brought down to 12-18 % slab and rates of about 400 goods and 77 categories of service have been reduced as per the recommendations of the GST Council and gave data on the net GST collections. She further highlighted on the innovative measures being taken such as e-invoice, new returns and unified refund facilities to have greater compliance with GST, amalgamation of public sector banks, promotion of exports, Prime Minister's Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana etc.

On demonetization, she stated that it formalized, and digitized the economy. While quoting the Government's capital expenditure figures in 2017-2020 under various sectors, she informed that reforms are being made to move the economy onto the higher growth trajectory.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019: On 20 November 2019, the Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot moved a motion for consideration of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019.

Introducing the Bill, he gave a brief course of formulation of the Bill and informed that the Government has revised the Bill as per the expectations of the court, stakeholders and has included the recommendations of the Standing Committee regarding definitions, life insurance and grievance redressal system for the transgenders. He suggested that the Bill should be passed instead of referring it to the Select Committee.

Replying to the discussion*, the Minister thanked the Members who participated in the discussion and gave suggestions on various aspects in the Bill. He gave special thanks to Shri Tiruchi Siva for bringing Private Member Bill on the subject. The Minister inter alia gave explanatory replies on the concerns raised during the discussion and gave assurance to Members that their suggestions would be considered at the time of drafting of rules. The amendment moved by Shri Tiruchi Siva for reference of the Bill to Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha was negatived.

The motion for the consideration of the Bill was adopted and the Bill was passed.

The National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Bill, 2019: On 4 December, 2019, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri moved a motion for consideration of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Bill, 2019 for recognising the property rights of residents in unauthorised colonies in National Capital Territory of Delhi. Shri Puri while highlighting the reasons for establishment of unauthorised colonies and several attempts made to regularise them, informed the House that the basis of the current Bill is the 2008 Notification which has characterized 1797 as unauthorised colonies out of which 1731 have been shortlisted for their regularisation under the provisions of the said Bill through one time exemption system to confer rights on people living in these colonies. He further spoke about the performance of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and measures taken for urban rejuvenation. He commended that the Bill should be passed.

Replying to the discussion**, the Minister thanked the Members who participated in the discussion. The Minister inter alia gave explanatory replies on the concerns raised during the discussion and assured the Members that a transparent mechanism will be adopted for

* Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Rajkumar Verma, Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, Ghulam Nabi Azad, Amar Shankar Sable, Suresh Prabhu, Sanjay Singh, Ashok Siddharth, Rakesh Sinha, Husain Dalwai, Shiv Pratap Shukla, Binoy Viswam, P. Wilson, Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Dr Anil Agrawal, Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah, Dr Ashok Bajpai, Dr. Amar Patnaik, Dr. Sasmit Patra, Shrimati Wansuk Syiem, Shrimati Vandana Chavan, Shrimati Shanta Chhetri, Shrimati VijilaSathyanath, Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

** Those who took part in discussion were:, Sarvashri Bhupendra Yadav, Sanjay Singh, Javed Ali Khan, Ram Nath Thakur, , K.Somaprasad, Prakash Javdekar R.S. Bharathi, S.R. Balasubramoniyam, , Jairam Ramesh , Ashok Sidharth, Ripun Bora BinoyViswam, V. Vijayasai Reddy, Digvijay Singh Vijay Goel, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Dr. Anil Jain, Dr. Amar Patnaik, Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, Kumari Selja Ms. Dola Sen.

implementation under various provisions of the Bill. He requested the Members to consider the motion and to approve the Bill.

The motion for the consideration of the Bill was adopted and the Bill was passed.

The Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Bill, 2019: On 28 November, 2019, The Minister Of Health and Family Welfare, Dr. Harsh Vardhan moved a motion for consideration of 'The Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Bill, 2019 in the interest of public health. Introducing the Bill, he stated that the Bill prohibits all commercial operations for the trade of e-cigarettes which include manufacturing, production, import, export, distribution, sale, advertising, including on-line sale and advertising. He *inter alia* apprised about the chronology of the events that happened before bringing the Ordinance and risks associated with the use of e-cigarettes.

Replying to the discussion* the Minister thanked the Members who participated in the discussion on various provisions of the Bill and *inter alia* gave explanatory replies on the concerns raised during the discussion. Citing the history of all those tobacco legislations and tobacco-control activities in the country, the Minister explained the reasons for bringing out the said Ordinance which was to deal with emerging threats of e-cigarette industry in anticipation of related challenges. He further gave clarifications on the issues raised by the Members and appealed the House to pass the said Bill in the larger interest of health of children.

The motion for the consideration of the Bill was adopted and the Bill was passed.

The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019: On 5 December, 2019, the Minister Of Finance, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman moved the motion for consideration of the Bill to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 and to amend the Finance (No.2) Act, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha.

Replying to the discussion**, the Minister thanked the Members for putting up detailed discussion on several aspects of the Bill and placing it in the context of an

* Those who took part in discussion were: Sarvashri Bhupendra Yadav, Digvijay Singh, Ripun Bora, Md. Nadimul Haque, , Ravi Prakash Verma, Prashanta Nanda, Ram Chand Mora Prasad Singh, K. Somaprasad, Tiruchi Siva, Sushil Kumar Gupta, R. K. Sinha, B. K. Hariprasad, Rajaram, Harshvardhan Singh Dungarpur, Husain Dalwai , K. K. Ragesh, Ajay Pratap Singh, T. G. Venkatesh, Binoy Viswam, P. L. Punia V. Vijayasai Reddy, Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Dr. Vikas Mahatame, Dr. K. Keshava Rao, Dr. Santanu Sen, Dr. Amar Patnaik, Lt. Gen. (Dr.) D. P. Vats (Retd.), Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

** Those who took part in discussion were: Sarvashri Jairam Ramesh, G.V.L. Narasimha Rao, Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, A. Vijayakumar, Ravi Prakash Verma, Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, Narain Dass Gupta, , Ramkumar Verma, Binoy Viswam, K.K. Ragesh, Ashwini Vaishnav, Veer Singh, T.K.S. Elangovan, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Dr. Amar Patnaik, Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

Ordinance that was required to be replaced by a Bill. She mentioned that for this purpose the Bill has been brought. The Minister gave details of exercise being done to address the challenges being faced by the trading sector and explained the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Citing the series of events that had happened in taxation laws, the Minister gave clarifications on the concerns raised by the Members during the discussion.

C. QUESTIONS

During the Session, 9264 notices of Questions (5704 Starred and 3560 Unstarred) were received. Out of these 284 Questions were listed as Starred and 3039 Questions were listed as Unstarred. 171 Starred Questions were orally answered. The total number of Questions received in Hindi was 1738.

Daily average of Questions: The list of Starred Questions for 09.12.2019 contained 14 Questions. Rest list of Starred Questions contained 15 questions each. The list of Unstarred Questions for 29.11.2019 contained 159 Questions. Rest list of Unstarred Questions contained 160 Questions each.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: Three notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received; however none of them was admitted and discussed.

Short Notice Questions: 08 notices of Short Notice Questions were received. Out of these, 1(one) was admitted and orally answered and supplementary questions were also asked.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri, Sukhdev Singh Libra, , Gurudas Dasgupta, Kailash Joshi, Dr. Jagannath Mishra, , Shrimati Noorjehan Razack, all former Members and Sarvashri Arun Jaitley, Ram Jethmalani , sitting members and Mr. Robert Mugabe, former President of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

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

SESSIONAL REVIEW STATE LEGISLATURES

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Winter Session of the Fourteenth Assam Legislative Assembly commenced on 28 November, 2019 and was adjourned *sine die* on 6 December, 2019. There were 7 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session Six Bills were introduced, considered and passed.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of leading personalities.

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Third part of the Eighth Session of the Sixth Delhi Legislative Assembly commenced on 2 December, 2019 and was adjourned *sine die* on 3 December, 2019. There were 2 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following four Bills were introduced, considered and passed. (i) The Delhi Appropriation (No.IV) Bill, 2019; (ii) The Delhi Sports University Bill, 2019; (iii) The Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University Bill, 2019; and (iv) The Delhi Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

Financial Business: The second batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the Financial Year 2019-20 was passed and adopted by voice vote.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY***

The Sixteenth Session of the Fourteenth Kerala Legislative Assembly commenced on 28 October, 2019 and was adjourned *sine die* on 21 November, 2019. There were 19 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session Nineteen Bills were introduced, considered and passed.

* Material contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly Secretariat

*** Material contributed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly Secretariat

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APPENDIX – I

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

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	18.11.2019 to 13.12.2019
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	20
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	130 Hours and 45 Minutes
4. TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/ FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	06 Hours and 31 Minutes
5. HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS	28 Hours and 43 Minutes
6. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	05
(ii) Introduced	18
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha	01
(iv) Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ Recommendation and laid on the Table	Nil
(v) Discussed	14
(vi) Passed	14
(vii) Withdrawn	01
(viii) Negatived	Nil
(ix) Part-discussed	Nil
(x) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	02
(xi) Pending at the end of the Session	09
7. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	117
(ii) Introduced	28
(iii) Discussed	01
(iv) Passed	Nil
(v) Withdrawn	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	01
(viii) Pending at the end of the Session	145

8. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	
(i) Notice received	03
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Discussed	Nil
9. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	365
10. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	934
11. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
(i) Notice received	51
(ii) Admitted	02
(iii) Discussion held	02
(iv) Part-discussed	Nil
12. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	Nil
13. STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	--
14. ADJOURNMENT MOTION	
(i) Notice received	--
(ii) Brought before the House	Nil
(iii) Admitted	Nil
15. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED BY WAY OF CALLING ATTENTION	Nil
16. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	Nil
17. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	06

(ii) Admitted	06
(iii) Moved/Discussed	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	01
18. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	--
(ii) Admitted	--
(iii) Moved & Discussed	--
(iv) Adopted	--
(v) Negatived	--
(vi) Withdrawn	--
(vii) Part-discussed	--
19. PRIVILEGES MOTIONS	
(i) Notice received	11
(ii) Brought before the House	07
(iii) Consent withheld by Speaker	Nil
(iv) Observation made by Speaker	07
20. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITOR PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	28452
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION	9810+9924 (Students from Schools/Colleges)
22. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	400
(ii) Un-starred	4600
(iii) Short Notice Questions	Nil
(iv) Half-an-Hour discussions	Nil

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

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

JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE

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

DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

i)	Committee on Agriculture	14	8
ii)	Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	6	4
iii)	Committee on Coal & Steel	5	5
iv)	Committee on Defence	4	-
v)	Committee on Energy	6	2
vi)	Committee on External Affairs	8	1
vii)	Committee on Finance	5	4
viii)	Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	4	2
ix)	Committee on Information Technology	11	4
x)	Committee on Labour	12	3
xi)	Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas	5	1
xii)	Committee on Railways	5	2
xiii)	Committee on Rural Development	5	3
xiv)	Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment	5	5
xv)	Committee on Urban Development	6	1
xvi)	Committee on Water Resources	4	2

APPENDIX II

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

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	18.11.2019 to 13.12.2019
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	20
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	107 Hours and 5 Minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	11
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	38
(ii)	Introduced	Nil
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	13
(iv)	Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	Nil
(v)	Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha	01
(vi)	Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
(vii)	Referred to the Department-related Standing Committees	Nil
(viii)	Reported by Select Committee	Nil
(ix)	Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(x)	Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	03
(xi)	Discussed	15
(xii)	Passed	13
(xiii)	Withdrawn	4
(xiv)	Negatived	Nil
(xv)	Part-discussed	Nil
(xvi)	Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	02
(xvii)	Discussion postponed	Nil
(xviii)	Pending at the end of the Session	32

6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	162
(ii)	Introduced	40
(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	01
(vii)	Withdrawn	01
(viii)	Passed	Nil
(ix)	Negatived	Nil
(x)	Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi)	Part-discussed	01
(xii)	Discussion postponed/adjourned/deferred/terminated	01
(xiii)	Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv)	Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv)	Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	01
(xvi)	Pending at the end of the Session	200
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of urgent public importance)	
(i)	Notices received	28
(ii)	Admitted	01
(iii)	Discussions held	01
8.	NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance)	
(i)	Statement made by Ministers	03
(ii)	Half-an-hour discussions held	Nil
9.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	02
(ii)	Admitted	02
(iii)	Moved	02
(iv)	Adopted	Nil
(v)	Negatived	02

	(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
10.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	Nil
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
11.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION	
	(i) Received	09
	(ii) Admitted	09
	(iii) Discussed	Nil
	(iv) Withdrawn	Nil
	(vi) Negatived	Nil
	(vii) Adopted	Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	01
	(viii) Discussion Postponed	Nil
12.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	Nil
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Moved & discussed	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Part-discussed	Nil
13.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
	(i) Received	03
	(ii) Admitted	02
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Part-discussed	Nil
	(vi) Negatived	Nil
	(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
14.	MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
	(i) Received	01
	(ii) Admitted	Nil

(iii)	Moved	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	Nil
(v)	Negatived	Nil
(vi)	Withdrawn	Nil
(vii)	Part-discussed	Nil
(viii)	Lapsed	Nil
15.	NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY.	
	(i) House Committee: One House Committee, Rajya Sabha re-constituted on 29.10.2019.	
	(ii) Ethics Committee: Committee on Ethics re-constituted on 29.10.2019.	
	(iii) Committee on Coordination:	
	(a) Select Committee: The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019 was constituted <i>w.e.f.</i> 21.11.2019.	
	(b) Ad-hoc Committee: Ad-hoc Committee in the Rajya Sabha to study the alarming issue of pornography on social media and its effect on Children and Society as a whole was constituted <i>w.e.f.</i> 12.12.2019.	
	(iv) I&T (H&S): Committee on Provision of Computer Equipment to Members of Rajya Sabha was created on 6.11.2019.	
	(v) Committee (Petition): One, General Purpose Committee was re-constituted <i>w.e.f.</i> 15.11.2019 with 29 Members. Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha is the Chairman of the Committee.	
	(vi) Committee (Health & Family Welfare): Select Committee on Surrogacy Bill constituted on 21.11.2019.	
	(vii) Committee Section (Government Assurance): Reconstitution of the Standing Committee on Government Assurances on 29.10.2019.	
16.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	3312
17.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	6756
18.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	385 passes issued on 12.12.2019
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	781 visitors visited on 12.12.2019
20.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
	(i) Starred	284
	(ii) Unstarred	3039
	(iii) Short-Notice Questions	01
21.	DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	Nil

22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Name of Committee	No. of Meetings held between 1 st October to	No. of Reports presented during 250 th Session
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(i)	Business Advisory Committee	03	Nil
(ii)	Committee of Privileges	Nil	Nil
(iii)	Committee on Ethics	Nil	Nil
(iv)	Committee on Government Assurances	02	01
(v)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	Nil	Nil
(vi)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	02	01
(vii)	Committee on Petitions	03	01
(viii)	Committee on Provision of Computer Equipment to Members of Rajya Sabha	01	Nil
(ix)	Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	03	02
(xi)	General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
(xii)	House Committee	01	Nil

DEPARTMENT RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

(i)	Commerce	06	02
(ii)	Health and Family Welfare	12	02
(iii)	Home Affairs	08	03
(iv)	Human Resource Development	05	01
(v)	Industry	04	02
(vi)	Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	05	Nil
(vii)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	04	01
(viii)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	05	03
23.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE		07
24.	PETITIONS PRESENTED		Nil
25.	NAMES OF NEW MEMBER SWORN IN		

Sl. No.	Name of Members Sworn	Party Affiliation	Date on which Sworn
1.	Shri Satish Chandra Dubey	Bharatiya Janata Party	22.10.2019
2.	Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi	Bhartiya Janata Party	07.11.2019
3.	Shri K.C. Ramamurthy	Bhartiya Janata Party	06.12.2019
4.	Shri Arun Singh	Bharatiya Janata Party	09.12.2019

26. OBITUARY REFERENCES

Sl. No.	Name	Sitting Member/Ex-Member
1.	Dr. Jagannath Mishra	ex-Member
2.	Shri Arun Jaitely	sitting Member
3.	Shri Sukhdev Singh Libra	ex-Member
4.	Shri Ram Jethmalani	sitting Member
5.	Shri Gurudas Dasgupta	ex-Member
6.	Mr. Robert Mugabe	(Former President of the Republic of Zimbabwe)
7.	Shrimati Noorjehan Razack	ex-Member
8.	Shri Kailash Joshi	ex-Member

APPENDIX III
STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2019

Legislatures	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills [Introduced (passed)]	Private Bills [Introduced (passed)]	Starred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Unstarred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Short Notice Questions [Received (admitted)]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	9.12.2019 to 17.12.2019	7	22(22)	-	335(306)	36(36)	73(61)
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	9.12.2019 to -	-	-	-	465(338)	1(1)	24(8)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	28.11.2019 to 6.12.2019	7	6(6)	-	337(334)	150(150)	-
Bihar L.A.	22.11.2019 to 28.11.2019	5	4(4)	-	620(446)	(64)	50(16)
Bihar L.C.	22.11.2019 to 28.11.2019	5	4(4)	-	300(281)	-	69(60)
Chhattisgarh L.A.	2.10.2019 to 3.10.2019 & 25.11.2019 to 2.12.2019	8	8(8)	-	788(639)	684(566)	-
Goa L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	9.12.2019 to 11.12.2019	4	8(8)	-	1284(988)	97(64)	1
Haryana L.A.	4.11.2019 to 6.11.2019 & 26.11.2019 to 26.11.2019	4	3(3)	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	9.12.2019 to 14.12.2019	6	4(8)	-	270(220)	128(74)	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.A.	10.10.2019 to 12.10.2019	3	3(3)	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.C.	10.10.2019 to 12.10.2019	3	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

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

Kerala L.A.	28.10.2019 to 21.11.2019 & 31.12.2019 to 31.12.2019	20	4(19)	-	5487(4637)	5417(6155)	4
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	17.12.2019 to 20.12.2019	4	16(16)	-	1093(1014)	1032(972)	-
Maharashtra L.A.	27.11.2019 to 1.12.2019 & 16.12.2019 to 21.12.2019	9	7(7)	2	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.C.	1.12.2019 to 1.12.2019 & 16.12.2019 to 21.12.2019	7	(7)	-	-	-	-
Manipur L.A.	18.12.2019 to 20.12.2019	3	1(1)	-	18(18)	9(9)	1(1)
Meghalaya L.A.	19.12.2019 to 19.12.2019	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.	19.11.2019 to 21.11.2019	3	8(8)	-	207(201)	22(22)	1(1)
Nagaland L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab L.A.	6.11.2019 to 7.11.2019 & 26.11.2019 to 26.11.2019	3	4(4)	-	147	9	-
Rajasthan L.A.	28.11.2019 to 29.11.2019	2	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	4.11.2019 to 4.11.2019 & 28.11.2019 to 29.11.2019	3	1(1)	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	-	-	-	-	(130)	(807)	-
Telangana L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.C.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	2.10.2019 to 3.10.2019 & 26.11.2019 to 31.12.2019	6	6(6)	-	892(481)	918(826)	142(18)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	2.10.2019 to 3.10.2019 & 26.11.2019 to 31.12.2019	6	7(7)	-	569(583)	202(190)	69(9)
Uttarakhand L.A.	4.12.2019 to 10.12.2019	5	19(19)	-	(41)	(213)	(68)
West Bengal L.A.	26.8.2019 to 27.1.2020	10	-	-	287(190)	36(16)	-

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

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.	2.12.2019 to 3.12.2019	2	4(4)	-	40	183	-
Puducherry L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

COMMITTEES AT WORK/ NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
State/ Union Territory	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Andhra Pradesh L.A	1(1)	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ^(a)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1(1)	-	-	-	5(3)	-	-	4 ^(b)
Bihar L.A.	-	10(2)	16(16)	11	-	11	12	12	18	-	11	11	28	-	-	147 ^(c)
Bihar L.C.	1(1)	10	10	10(1)	9	-	9	10	-	9	10	10	-	-	-	92 ^(d)
Chhattisgarh L.A.	1(1)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(1)	-	-	3 ^(e)
Goa L.A.	-	5	6	-	5	8	4	-	3	-	-	2	8	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	1(1)	6	-	-	-	3	-	6(3)	4	-	-	-	11(1)	-	-	8 ^(f)
Haryana L.A.	1(1)	4	5	-	-	3	5	-	4	-	3	-	7	-	-	14 ^(g)
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	-	-	-	3	12(11)	4	-	11(4)	-	-	-	12(38)	-	-	30(15) ^(h)
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.	-	-	2	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	11 ⁽ⁱ⁾
Karnataka L.A.	1	9	11	2	11	9	11(1)	11(1)	11	-	11	2	11	-	-	42(2) ^(j)
Karnataka L.C.	1	11	12	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala L.A.	1(1)	4	6(1)	4(2)	1	6(1)	3(2)	6(1)	8(3)	-	9	1	6(3)	-	-	106(35) ^(k)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	3	2	1(1)	-	4(5)	1	-	1	-	3	-	5(17)	-	-	16(4) ^(l)

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
State/ Union Territory	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Maharashtra L.A.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.C.	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur L.A.	1(1)	2	1	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	4	1	-	5 ^(m)
Meghalaya L.A.	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.	1(1)	2(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1(3)	-	-	11(3) ⁽ⁿ⁾
Nagaland L.A.	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Odisha L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab L.A.	1(1)	17	15	-	10	12	6	23	3	-	9	12	9	-	-	47 ^(o)
Rajasthan L.A.	1(1)	9	30	-	17	17	18	28	39	-	-	18	24	5	-	129 ^(p)
Sikkim L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Telangana L.A.	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2 ^(q)
Telangana L.C.	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ^(r)
Tripura L.A.	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	4	2	-	3	-	5	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	2(8)	9	9	-	-	8	1	6	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	5 ^(s)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	5	9	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58 ^(t)
Uttarakhand L.A.	5(5)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3 ^(u)
West Bengal L.A.	4(4)	11	7	-	6	10(3)	11	-	10	-	9	6	10(1)	-	-	278 ^(v)
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi L.A.	-	1	8(24)	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6(1) ^(w)
Puducherry L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

- (a) Committee on Ethics-2
- (b) Tribal Affairs-1, Ethics Committee-1, Employment Review Committee-1 and Act Implementation-1
- (c) Zero Hour Committee-11, Tourism Development Committee-10. Minority Welfare Committee-10, Women & Child Welfare Committee-11, Bihar Heritage Development Committee-10, Zila Parishad & Panchayati Raj Committee-11, Question & Calling Attention-11, Internal Resource Committee-28, Agricultural Development Industries Committee-11, Nivedan Committee-12, Ethics Committee-11 and Environment Conservation and Pollution Control Committee-11
- (d) Rajbhasha-10, Paper laid on the table-9, Nivedan Committee-11, Committee on Zila Parishad-10, Question & Call Attention-11, Zero Hour Committee-10, Ethics Committee-11, Committee on Disaster and Rehabilitation-9, and Human Right Committee-11
- (e) Committee on Member's Honour and Amenities-1, Question & Reference Committee-1 and Women & Children Welfare Committee-1
- (f) Panchayati Raj Committee-4 and Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-4
- (g) Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and B. C.-4, Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-3, Subject Committee on Public Health, Irrigation, Power and Public Works-2 and Subject Committee on Education, Technical Education, Vocational Education, Medical Education and Health Services-5
- (h) Welfare Committee-12(4), Public Administration Committee-4, Human Development Committee-5(5), General Development Committee-6(3) and Rural Planning Committee-3(3)
- (i) Government Assurances and House Committee-3, Women Welfare and Children Development Committee-1, Nivedan, Zero Hour and Private Members Resolution Committee-1, Ethics and MLA Fund Monitoring Committee-1, Zila Parishad and Panchayati Raj Committee-3, and Question and Call Attention and Implementation of Untabled Question Committee-3
- (j) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-10(1), Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-11, Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities-10 and Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj-11(1)
- (k) Committee on the Welfare of Senior Citizens-8(1), Committee on Environment-15, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-2(3), Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities-7(1), Committee on Welfare of Women, Children & Differently Aabled-6(3), Committee on Welfare of Fisherman and Allied Workers-4, Committee on the Welfare of Youth and Youth Affairs-6(2), Committee on Official Language-17, Committee on Local Fund Accounts-7(6), Committee on the Welfare of Non-Resident Keralites-2(2), and Subject Committees-32(17)
- (l) Question and Reference Committees-2(1), Committee on Welfare of Women/Children-4(3), Committee on Paper laid on the Table-2, Agriculture Development Committee-2, and Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Accounts Committee-6
- (m) Hill Areas Committee-2 and Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-3
- (n) Subject Committee-I-2, Subject Committee-II-5(1), Subject Committee-III-1(1), Committee on Paper Laid on the Table-2(1) and Committee on Local Fund Accounts-1

- (o) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House-10, Committee on Questions & References-10, Committee on Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institutions-11, Sub-committee of PAC-5 and Committee of the House regarding Shri Dashmash Link Canal-1
- (p) Committee on Welfare of Women & Child-11, Question & Reference Committee-18, Committee on Welfare of Backward Class-21, Committee on Welfare of Minorities-18, Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-14, Committee on Environment-17 and Committee on Ethics-30
- (q) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-1 and Committee on Welfare of Minorities-1
- (r) Committee on Wild Life and Environment Protection-1 and Committee on Welfare of Women, Children, Disabled and Old Aged-1
- (s) Committee Relating to Examination of Audit Reports of the Local Bodies of the State-3, Panchayati Raj Committee-1 and Parliamentary Monitoring Committee-1
- (t) Committee on Question & Reference-3, Committee on Financial & Administrative Delayed-2, Committee on Parliamentary Study-6, Committee on Enquiry of Housing Complaints of U.P. Legislature-1, Parliamentary & Social Welfare Committee-13, Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchayats & Municipal Corporation-4, Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-4, Committee on Regulation Review-2, Divine Disaster Management Investigation Committee-4, Committee on Commercialization of Education-3, Vidhai Samdhikar Samiti-3 and Committee on prevention of health problems of life due to the adulteration of food items and the practice of counterfeit drugs-13
- (u) Committee on Promotion of Sanskrit Language-1 and Committee on Information Technology-2
- (v) Committee on Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa-8, Committee of Local Fund Accounts-7, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-10, Committee on Reforms and Functioning of the Committee System-10, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing and Food Processing Industries & Horticulture-9, Standing Committee on Industry, Commerce and Enterprises-9, Standing Committee on Fisheries and Animal Resources Development-8, Standing Committee on Higher Education-8, Standing Committee on School Education-11, Standing Committee on Environment, Forests and Tourism-11, Standing Committee on Finance and Planning-10, Standing Committee on Food & Supplies-10, Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare-8, Standing Committee on Home, Personnel & Administrative Reforms, Correctional Administration, Law and Judicial-10, Standing Committee on Housing, Fire & Emergency Services & Disaster Management-9, Standing Committee on Information & Cultural Affairs and Youth Services and Sports-10, Standing Committee on Irrigation & Waterways and Water Resources Investigation & Development-9, Standing Committee on Labour-9, Standing Committee on Urban Development and Municipal Affairs -9, Standing Committee on Panchayats & Rural Development and Sundarban Affairs-10, Standing Committee on Power & Non-Conventional Energy Sources-10, Standing Committee on Public Works and Public Health Engineering-8, Standing Committee on Information Technology and Technical Education-10, Standing Committee on Self Help Group and Self

Employment-8, Standing Committee on Women & Child Development and Social Welfare-8, Standing Committee on Transport-11, Standing Committee on Backward Classes Welfare-9, Standing Committee on Minority Affairs-9, Standing Committee on Land and Land Reforms-10, and Standing Committee on Co-operation & Consumer Affairs-10
(w) Committee of Committee to Examine the Issue of Stray Dogs and Monkey Menace in Delhi-1(1), Committee on MCDs-2 and Committee on Welfare of Minorities-3

Joint/Select Committee:

1.Kerala LA- The Kerala Farmers' Welfare Fund Bill, 2018- 1(1)

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 2019

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1.	The National Institute of Design (Amendment) Bill, 2019	29.11.2019
2.	The Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 2019	5.12.2019
3.	The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019	5.12.2019
4.	The Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2019	5.12.2019
5.	The Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Bill, 2019	5.12.2019
6.	The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Bill, 2019	9.12.2019
7.	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Bill, 2019	9.12.2019
8.	The National Capital Territory of Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Bill, 2019	11.12.2019
9.	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019	11.12.2019
10.	The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019	12.12.2019
11.	The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2019	13.12.2019
12.	The Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019	13.12.2019
13.	The International Financial Services Centres Authority Bill, 2019	19.12.2019
14.	The Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 2019	19.12.2019
15.	The Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2019	21.1.2020

APPENDIX-V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2019

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019
2. The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2019
3. The Andhra Pradesh School Education Regulatory and Monitoring Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2019
4. The Andhra Pradesh Disha Bill-Andhra Pradesh Special Courts for Specified Offences against Women and Children Bill, 2019
5. The Andhra Pradesh Disha Bill-Criminal Law (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2019
6. The Andhra Pradesh Tourism, Culture & Heritage Board (Amendment) Bill, 2019
7. The Andhra Pradesh State Commission for Schedule Castes Bill, 2019
8. The Andhra Pradesh State Commission for Schedule Tribes Bill, 2019
9. The Andhra Pradesh Tax on Professions, Trades, Calling and Employment (Amendment) Bill, 2019
10. The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019
11. The Andhra Pradesh Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 2019
12. The Andhra Pradesh Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2019
13. The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (Absorption of Employees into Government Service) Bill, 2019
14. The Andhra Pradesh Universities Acts (Amendment) Bill, 2019
15. The Andhra Pradesh Universities Acts (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019
16. The Jawaharlal Nehru Architecture and Fine Arts University (Amendment) Bill, 2019
17. The Andhra Pradesh Millets Board Bill, 2019
18. The Andhra Pradesh Pulses Board Bill, 2019
19. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019
20. The Cluster Universities (Kurnool) Bill, 2019
21. The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019
22. The Andhra Pradesh Education Act, 1982 (Amendment) Bill, 2019

ASSAM

1. The Assam Appropriation (No. IV) Bill, 2019
2. The Assam Women's University (Amendment) Bill, 2019

3. The Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill, 2019
4. The Assam Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2019
5. The Assam Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2019
6. The Assam Taxation (Liquidation of Arrear Dues) (Amendment) Bill, 2019

BIHAR

1. *Bihar Viniyog Adhikayi Vyay (Sankhya-2) Vidheyak, 2019*
2. *Bihar Maal aur Seva Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019*
3. *Bihar Karadhan Vivad Samadhan Vidheyak, 2019*
4. *Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-4) Vidheyak, 2019*

CHHATTISGARH

1. *Chhattisgarh Viniyog (Sankhya-4) Vidheyak, 2019*
2. *Chhattisgarh Nagar Palika Nigam (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019*
3. *Chhattisgarh Nagar Palika (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019*
4. *Chhattisgarh Vidhan Mandal Sadasya Nirharta Nivaran (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019*
5. *Chhattisgarh Police (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019*
6. *Chhattisgarh Panchayat Raj (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019*
7. *Chhattisgarh Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019*
8. *Mahatma Gandhi Udyaniki evam Vaniki Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyak, 2019*

GUJARAT

1. The Gujarat State Higher Education Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019
2. The Gujarat Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2019
3. The Gujarat Land Revenue (Third Amendment) Bill, 2019
4. The Gujarat Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019
5. The Gujarat Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Bill, 2019
6. The Gujarat Electricity Duty (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019
7. The Gujarat Professional Technical Educational Colleges or Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Fixation of Fees) (Amendment) Bill, 2019
8. The Statue of Unity Area Development and Tourism Governance Bill, 2019

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. The Himachal Pradesh Advocates Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2019
2. The Himachal Pradesh Repealing Bill, 2019
3. The Himachal Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Transfer of Decided Cases and Pending Applications) Bill, 2019
4. The Himachal Pradesh Freedom of Religion Bill, 2019

5. The Himachal Pradesh Aerial Ropeways (Amendment) Bill, 2019
6. The Salaries and Allowance of Ministers (H.P. Amendment Bill, 2019)
7. The H.P. Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of Members) Amendment Bill, 2019
8. The H.P. Legislative Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Salaries, (Amendment) Bill, 2019

KARNATAKA

1. The Karnataka Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2019
2. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 2019
3. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. IV) Bill, 2019

KERALA

1. The Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (Amendment) Bill, 2019
2. The Kerala Anganawadi Workers' and Anganawadi Helpers' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2019
3. The Kerala Appropriation (No.IV) Bill, 2019
4. The Kerala Co-operative Hospital Complex, the Academy of Medical Sciences and Allied Institutions (Taking over and Administration) Bill, 2019
5. The Kerala Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2019
6. The Non-Resident Keralites' Welfare (Amendment) Bill, 2019
7. The Kerala Municipality (Amendment) Bill, 2019
8. The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 2019
9. The Kerala Jewellery Workers' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2019
10. The Kerala Police (Amendment) Bill, 2019
11. The Kerala Prevention of Damage to Private Property and Payment of Compensation Bill, 2019
12. The University Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019
13. The University Laws (Amendment) No.II Bill, 2019
14. The Kerala Farmers' Debt Relief Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2019
15. The Kerala Madrasa Teachers' Welfare Fund Bill, 2019
16. The Kerala Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Facilitation Bill, 2019
17. The Kerala Industrial Single Window Clearance Boards and Industrial Township Area Development (Amendment) Bill, 2019
18. The Kerala Metropolitan Transport Authority Bill, 2018
19. The Kerala Farmers' Welfare Fund Bill, 2018

MADHYA PRADESH

1. *Madhya Pradesh Ayurvigyan Parishad (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019*
2. *Madhya Pradesh Sinchayi Prabandhan mein Krishko ki Bhagidari (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019*
3. *Madhya Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019*
4. *Maharshi Panini Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019*
5. *Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramodaya Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019*
6. *Madhya Pradesh Motoryaan Karadhan (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019*
7. *Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Krimank-7) Vidheyak, 2019*
8. *Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Krimank-8) Vidheyak, 2019*
9. *Madhya Pradesh Nagar tatha Gram Nivesh (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019*
10. *Madhya Pradesh Vidhyut Praday Upkram (Arjan) Nirsan Vidheyak, 2019*
11. *Madhya Pradesh Sthaniya Pradhikaran (Nirvachan Apradh) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2019*
12. *Madhya Pradesh Nagar Palika Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019*
13. *Madhya Pradesh Maal aur Sevakar (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019*
14. *Madhya Pradesh Bhoo-Rajasva Sanhita (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019*
15. *Madhya Pradesh Zila Yojana Samiti (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019*
16. *Madhya Pradesh Vinirdisht Mandir Vidheyak, 2019*

MAHARASHTRA

1. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 2019
2. The Maharashtra Local Authority Members Disqualification (Amendment) Bill, 2019
3. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Temporary Postponement of Elections (of the President, Vice-President and Chairmen of the Subjects Committees of Certain Zilla Parishads and the Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of certain Panchayat samitis due to ensuing general elections to the State Legislative Assembly) Bill, 2019
4. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2019
5. The Maharashtra Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2019
6. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2019
7. The Maharashtra (Third Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2019

MANIPUR

1. The Manipur Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019

MIZORAM

1. The Mizoram Transparency in Public Procurement (Amendment) Bill, 2019
2. The Mizoram Anatomy (Amendment) Bill, 2019
3. The Mizoram Salaries, Allowances and Pension of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Bill, 2019
4. The Mizoram Salaries, Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 2019
5. The Mizoram Salaries and Allowances of Speaker and Deputy Speaker (Amendment) Bill, 2019
6. The Mizoram Salaries and Allowances of the Government Chief Whip and the Deputy Chief Whip (Amendment) Bill, 2019
7. The Mizoram Protection of Interest of Depositors (in Financial Establishment) Bill, 2019
8. The Mizoram Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2019

PUNJAB

1. The Jagat Guru Nanak Dev Punjab State Open University Bill, 2019
2. The Punjab Regulation of Fee of Unaided Educational Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2019
3. The Punjab State Commission for Scheduled Castes (Amendment) Bill, 2019
4. The Punjab State Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 2019

SIKKIM

1. The Sikkim Appropriation Bill, 2019

UTTAR PRADESH

1. The Uttar Pradesh Criminal Law (Composition of Offences and Abatement of Trials) (Amendment) Bill, 2019
2. *Uttar Pradesh Dookan aur Vanijya Adhishthan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2019*
3. The Uttar Pradesh Education Service Commission Bill, 2019
4. The Uttar Pradesh Ministers (Salaries, Allowances and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, 2019
5. The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Third Amendment) Bill, 2019
6. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Second Supplementary 2019-2020) Bill, 2019

UTTARAKHAND

1. The Uttarakhand Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2019
2. The Uttarakhand State Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) (Amendment) Bill, 2019
3. The Uttarakhand Fruit Plantation (Regulation) Bill, 2019

4. The Uttarakhand (Uttar Pradesh Industrial Dispute Act, 1947) (Amendment) Bill, 2019
5. The Uttarakhand Trades Union (Uttarakhand Amendment) Bill, 2019
6. The Uttarakhand Organic Agriculture Bill, 2019
7. The Uttarakhand Ministers (Salary, Allowances and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, 2019
8. The Uttarakhand (the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Reservation for Physically Handicapped, Dependents of Freedom Fighters and Purva Sainik Act 1993) (Amendment) Bill, 2019
9. The Uttarakhand Tourism Development Council Act, 2001 (Amendment) Bill, 2019
10. The Uttarakhand Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2019
11. The Uttarakhand Former Chief Ministers Facility (Residential and other Facilities) Bill, 2019
12. Factories (Uttarakhand Amendment) Bill, 2019
13. The Contract Labor (Regulation and Abolition) (Uttarakhand Amendment) Bill, 2019
14. The Uttarakhand (the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950) (Amendment) Bill, 2019
15. The Uttarakhand Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2019
16. The Uttarakhand Appropriation (year 2019-2020) Bill, 2019
17. Soban Singh Jeena University Bill, 2019
18. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Uttarakhand Amendment) Bill, 2019
19. The Uttarakhand Char Dham Shrine Management Bill, 2019

DELHI

1. The Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University Bill, 2019
2. The Delhi Sports University Bill, 2019
3. The Delhi Appropriation (No. IV) Bill, 2019
4. The Delhi Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2019

APPENDIX-VI

**ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND
STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD
1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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

1.	The Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Ordinance, 2019	18.9.2019	18.11.2019	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
2.	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	20.9.2019	18.11.2019	--	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
3.	The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	28.12.2019	Yet to be Laid	--	--

ANDHRA PRADESH

1.	The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	-	-	-	-
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2.	The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	-	-	-	-
3.	The Andhra Pradesh Universities Acts (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	-	-	-	-
4.	The Andhra Pradesh School Education Regulatory and Monitoring Commission (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	-	-	-	-

CHHATTISGARH

1.	<i>Chhattisgarh Nagar Palika Nigam (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2019</i>	-	-	-	-
2.	<i>Chhattisgarh Nagar Palika (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2019</i>	-	-	-	-

GUJARAT

1.	Gujarat Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Ordinance, 2019	24.10.2019	9.12.2019	9.12.2019	Replaced by Legislation
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HIMACHAL PRADESH

1.	The Himachal Pradesh Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Ordinance, 2019	-	9.12.2019	-	Replaced the Himachal Pradesh Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Facilitation of Establishment
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					t and Operation) Bill, 2019
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KARNATAKA

1.	The Karnataka Innovation Authority Ordinance, 2019	8.11.2019	-	-	-
2.	The Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	20.11.2019	-	-	-

KERALA

1.	The Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	--	--	--	--
2.	The Kerala Anganawadi Workers' and Anganawadi Helpers' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	--	--	--	--
3.	The Kerala Co-operative Hospital Complex and the Academy of Medical Sciences (Taking over the Management and Administration) Ordinance, 2019	--	--	--	--
4.	The Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	--	--	--	--
5.	The Non-Resident Keralites' Welfare (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	--	--	--	--
6.	The Kerala Municipality (Amendment) Ordinance,	--	--	--	--

	2019				
7.	The Kerala Madrasa Teachers' Welfare Fund Ordinance, 2019	--	--	--	--
8.	The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	--	--	--	--
9.	The Kerala Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	--	--	--	--
10.	The Kerala Prevention of Damage to Private Property and Payment of Compensation Ordinance, 2019	--	--	--	---
11.	The Kerala University Acts (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	--	--	--	--
12.	The Kerala University Acts (Amendment) No.II Ordinance, 2019	--	--	--	--
13.	The Kerala Farmer Debt Relief Commission (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	--	--	--	--
14.	The Kerala Munnar Special Tribunal Act Repealing (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	--	--	--	--
15.	The Kerala Jewellery Workers Welfare (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	--	--	--	--
16.	The Kerala Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	--	--	--	--

MAHARASHTRA

1.	The Maharashtra Village Panchayats and the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	31.7.2019	1.12.2019	10.1.2020	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Maharashtra Paragana and Kulkarni Watans (Abolition), the Maharashtra Service Inams (Useful to Community) Abolition, the Maharashtra Merged Territories Miscellaneous Alienations Abolition, the Maharashtra Inferior Village Watans Abolition and the Maharashtra Revenue Patels (Abolition of Office) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	5.8.2019	1.12.2019	10.1.2020	--
3.	The Maharashtra Local Authority Members' Disqualification (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	6.8.2019	1.12.2019	10.1.2020	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Maharashtra Public Universities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	14.8.2019	1.12.2019	10.1.2020	--
5.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations Temporary Postponement of Elections (of the Mayors and Deputy Mayors of Certain Municipal Corporations due to ensuing general elections	22.8.2019	1.12.2019	10.1.2020	--

	to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly) Ordinance, 2019				
6.	The Mumbai Municipal Corporation, the Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	22.8.2019	1.12.2019	10.1.2020	--
7.	The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	23.8.2019	1.12.2019	10.1.2020	--
8.	The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Temporary Postponement of Elections (of the President, Vice-President and Chairmen of the Subjects Committees of certain Zilla Parishads and the Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of certain Panchayat Samitis due to ensuing general elections to the State Legislative Assembly) Ordinance, 2019	23.8.2019	1.12.2019	10.1.2020	Replaced by Legislation
9.	The Nagpur Improvement Trust (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	9.9.2019	1.12.2019	10.1.2020	--
10.	The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	16.9.2019	1.12.2019	10.1.2020	Replaced by Legislation
11.	The Maharashtra Prohibition (Amendment)	18.9.2019	1.12.2019	10.1.2020	--

	Ordinance, 2019				
12.	The Maharashtra Village Panchayats and the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	20.9.2019	1.12.2019	10.1.2020	--
13.	The Maharashtra Contingency Fund (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	12.12.2019	16.12.2019	24.1.2020	--

MEGHALAYA

1.	The Meghalaya Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	20.12.2019	--	--	--
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PUNJAB

1.	The Punjab State Commission for Scheduled Castes (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	24.9.2019	7.11.2019	--	Replaced by Legislation on 7.11.2019
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TAMIL NADU

1.	The Tamil Nadu Regulation of Rights and Responsibilities of Landlords and Tenants (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	30.10.2019	--	--	--
2.	The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	11.11.2019	--	--	--
3.	The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Fourth Amendment)	16.11.2019	--	--	--

	Ordinance, 2019				
4.	The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Fifth Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	19.11.2019	--	--	--
5.	The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Third Amendment Ordinance, 2019	27.11.2019	--	--	--
6.	The Tamil Nadu Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	17.12.2019	--	--	--
7.	The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	27.12.2019	--	--	--
8.	The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Fifth Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	31.12.2019	--	--	--
9.	The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Sixth Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	31.12.2019	--	--	--

TELANGANA

1.	The Telangana Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualification (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	4.12.2019	--	--	--
2.	The Telangana Lokayuktha (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	12.12.2019	--	--	--

UTTARAKHAND

1.	The Uttar Pradesh Ministers (Salaries, Allowances and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Ordinance,	6.11.2019	26.11.2019	--	Replaced by Legislation
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	2019				
2.	The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	22.11.2019	26.11.2019	--	Replaced by Legislation

UTTARAKHAND

1.	The Uttarakhand Ministers (Salary Allowances and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	4.12.2019	--	--	--
2.	The Uttarakhand (The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	4.12.2019	--	--	--
3.	The Uttarakhand Panchayati Raj (2nd Amendment) Ordinance, 2019	4.12.2019	--	--	--
4.	The Uttarakhand Former Chief Minister Facility (Residential and Other Facilities) Ordinance, 2019	4.12.2019	--	--	--

APPENDIX VII

A. PARTY POSITION IN 17TH LOK SABHA (STATE/UT-WISE), (AS ON 31.12.2019)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Seats	BJP	INC	DMK	AITC	YSRCP	SS	JD(U)	BJD	BSP	TRS	LJSP	NCP	SP	CPI(M)	IUML	JKNC	TDP	AD(S)	AIMEIM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	14	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	40	17	1	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	14	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	28	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	20	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	48	23	1	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16.	Manipur	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	21	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	13	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	25	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	39	-	8	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
25.	Telangana	17	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
26.	Tripura	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	80	62	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	-
28.	Uttarakhand	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	West Bengal	42	18	2	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	A & N Islands	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman & Diu	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	NCT of Delhi	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	543	303*	52	24	22	22	18	16	12	10	9	6	5	5	3	3	3	3	2	2

* including Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CPI	SAD	AIADMK	AAP	AIUFD	AJSU	NPF	MNF	JD(S)	JMM	VCK	SKM	KC(M)	NDPP	NPP	RSP	RLP	Ind.	Nom.	Total	Vacancies
(1)	(2)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
12.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	28	-
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	20	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	48	-
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
21.	Punjab	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	25	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
29.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
30.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
33.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
34.	NCT of Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	TOTAL	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-	543	-

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR PARTIES:

Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP); Indian National Congress (INC); Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK); All India Trinamool Congress (AITC); Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party (YSRCP); Shiv Sena (SS); Janata Dal (United) [JD(U)]; Biju Janata Dal (BJD); Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP); Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS); Lok Jan Shakti Party (LJSP); Nationalist Congress Party (NCP); Samajwadi Party (SP); Communist Party of India (Marxist) [CPI(M)]; Indian Union Muslim League (IUML); Jammu & Kashmir National Conference (JKNC); Telugu Desam Party (TDP); Apna Dal (Soneylal) [AD(S)]; All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen (AIMEIM); Communist Party of India (CPI); Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD); All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK); Aam Admi Party (AAP); All India United Democratic Front (AIUDF); Ajsu Party (AJSU); Naga Peoples Front (NPF); Mizo National Front (MNF); Janta Dal (Secular) [JD(S)]; Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM); Viduthalai Chairuthaigal Katchi (VCK); Sikkim Krantikari Morcha (SKM); Kerala Congress (M) [KC(M)]; Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party (NDPP); National People's Party (NPP); Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP); Rashtriya Loktantrik Party (RLP) & Independents (IND)

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 6 DECEMBER 2019)

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

15	Manipur	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
16	Meghalaya	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
17	Mizoram	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
18	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(h)	-	1	-
19	Odisha	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 ⁽ⁱ⁾	-	9	1
20	Punjab	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 ^(j)	-	7	-
21	Rajasthan	10	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
22	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(k)	-	1	-
23	Tamil Nadu	18	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	7 ^(l)	-	18	-
24	Telangana	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 ^(m)	-	7	-
25	Tripura	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
26	Uttarakhand	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
27	Uttar Pradesh	31	2	15	9	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	31	-
28	West Bengal	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 ⁽ⁿ⁾	1	16	-
Union Territories														
29	The NCT of Delhi	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 ^(o)	-	3	-
30	Jammu & Kashmir	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ^(p)	-	4	-
31	Puducherry	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32	Nominated	12	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	-

TOTAL	245	46	83	9	5	6	11	4	1	65	10	240	5
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Others

(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

- (a) TRS-1, TDP-2, YSRCP-2
- (b) AGP-1, BPF-1
- (c) RJD-3, LJP-1
- (d) RJD-1
- (e) JD(S)-1
- (f) KC(M)-1, IUML-1
- (g) NCP-4, SS-3, RPI(A)-1
- (h) NPF-1
- (i) BJD-7
- (j) SAD-3
- (k) SDF-1
- (l) DMK-5, MDMK-1, PMK-1
- (m) TRS-5
- (n) AITC-13
- (o) AAP-3
- (p) PDP-2

C. PARTY POSITION IN THE STATE/ UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh L.A.#	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175 ^(a)	-	175	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.#	126	23	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 ^(b)	1	124	-
Bihar L.A.	243	26	54	-	-	-	-	70	-	87 ^(c)	5	242	1
Bihar L.C.#	75	3	22	-	2	-	-	32	-	11 ^(d)	3	73	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.#	91	69	14	-	-	-	2	-	-	5 ^(e)	-	90	-
Goa L.A.	40	5	27	-	-	1	-	-	-	4 ^(f)	3	40	-
Gujarat L.A.	182	73	103	-	-	1	-	-	-	2 ^(g)	1	181	1
Haryana L.A.	90	31	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 ^(h)	7	90	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	68	21	44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	68	-

Information as received from State/Union Territory Legislature

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.A.	225	68	116	-	-	-	1	-	34	2 ⁽ⁱ⁾	2	223	2
Karnataka L.C.	75	37	18	-	-	-	-	-	16	1 ^(j)	2	74	1
Kerala L.A.	140	21	1	60	19	2	-	-	3	28 ^(k)	6	140	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.#	231	114	108	-	-	-	2	-	-	1 ^(l)	4	229	1
Maharashtra L.A.#	289	44	105	1	-	54	-	-	-	71 ^(m)	13	288	-
Maharashtra L.C.	78	13	22	-	-	14	-	-	-	16 ⁽ⁿ⁾	6	71	7
Manipur L.A.	60	28	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 ^(o)	1	60	-
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

Information as received from State/Union Territory Legislature

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mizoram L.A.	40	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 ^(p)	7	40	-
Nagaland L.A.	60	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 ^(q)	1	58	2
Odisha L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab L.A.	117	80	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 ^(r)	-	117	-
Rajasthan L.A.	200	107	72	2	-	-	-	-	-	6 ^(s)	13	200	-
Sikkim L.A.	32	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 ^(t)	-	32	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	235	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227 ^(u)	1	235	-
Telangana L.A.	120	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	112 ^(v)	1	120	-
Telangana L.C.	40	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	33 ^(w)	3	38	2
Tripura L.A.	60	-	36	16	-	-	-	-	-	8 ^(x)	-	60	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	404	7	309	-	-	-	18	-	-	66 ^(y)	3	403	1
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	100	2	21	-	-	-	8	-	-	67 ^(z)	1	99	1
Uttarakhand L.A.	71	11	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(aa)	2	71	-
State/Union	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata	Janata	Other	Independent	Total	Vacancies

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

Territory				(M)				Dal (U)	Dal (S)	Parties	ent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
West Bengal L.A.	295	39	6	25	1	-	-	-	-	222 ^(bb)	1	294	1
UNION TERRITORIES													
Delhi L.A.	70	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	61 ^(cc)	-	70	-
Puducherry L.A.	33	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 ^(dd)	1	33	-

- a) Telugu Desam Party-23, Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party-151 and Janasena Party-1
- b) AGP-14, AIUDF-14 and BPF-12
- c) Rashtriya Janata Dal-80, Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)-3, Lok Jan Shakti Party-2 Hindustani Aavam Morcha (Secular)-1 and All India Majalis-E-Ittehadul Muslimin-1
- d) Chairman-1, RJD-8, LJP-1, and HAM(Secular)-1
- e) Janta Congress Chhattisgarh-5
- f) Goa Forward Party-3 and Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-1
- g) Bharatiya Tribal Party-2
- h) Speaker-1, Jannayak Janta Party-10, Haryana Lokhit Party-1 and Indian National Lok Dal-1
- i) Speaker-1 and Nominated-1
- j) Chairman-1
- k) Congress (Secular)-1, Kerala Congress (B)-1, National Secular Conference-1, Communist Marxist Party Kerala State Committee-1, Indian Union Muslim League-18, Kerala Congress (M)-5 and Kerala Congress (Jacob)-1
- l) Samajwadi Party-1
- m) Shivsena Party-56, Bahujan Vikas Aghadi-3, Samajwadi Party-2, All India Majalis-E-Ittehadul Muslimin-2, Prahar Janshakti Party-2, Maharashtra Navanirman Sena-1, Peasant's and Workers Party-1, Swabhiman Party-1, Rashtriya Samaj Party-1, Jansurajya Shakti-1 and Krantikari Shetkari Party-1.
- n) Shivsena-12, Lokbharti-1, Peasants and Workers Party of India-1, Peoples Republican Party-1 and Rashtriya Samaj Paksha-1
- o) National People's Party-4, Naga People's Front-4, Lok Jan Shakti Party-1 and All India Trinamool Congress-1
- p) Mizo National Front-27
- q) Naga Peoples Front-25 and Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party-20
- r) Aam Aadmi Party-19, Shiromani Akali Dal-14 and Lok Insaaf Party-2
- s) Rashtriya Loktantrik Party-3, Bharatiya Tribal Party-2 and Rashtriya Lok Dal-1
- t) Sikkim Krantikari Morcha-30
- u) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-124, Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-100, Indian Union Muslim League-1, Nominated-1 and Speaker-1
- v) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-101, All India Majlis e Ittehadul Muslimeen-7, Telugu Desam Party-2, All India Forward Block-1 and Nominated-1
- w) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-26, All India Majlis e Ittehadul Muslimeen-2 and Nominated-5

- x) I.P.F.T-8
- y) Samajwadi Party-50, Apna Dal (S)-9, Suheldev Bharatiya Samaj Party-4, Rashtriya Lok Dal-1, Nirbal Indian Shoshit Humara Aam Dal-1 and Nominated-1
- z) Samajwadi Party-55, Apna Dal (Sonelal) Party-1, Shikshak Dal (Non-Political)-5, Independent Group-5 and Unconnected-1
- aa) Nominated-1
- bb) All India Trinamool Congress-214, Gorkha Janmukti Morcha-2, Revolutionary Socialist Party-3, All India Forward Bloc-2 and Nominated-1
- cc) Aam Aadmi Party-61
- dd) All India N.R. Congress-7, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-4 and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-3