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EDITORIAL NOTE

The President of India is elected for a term of five years by the members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States. Consequent upon the Fifteenth election to the office of the President held on 17 July 2017, Shri Ram Nath Kovind was declared elected as the President of the Republic on 20 July 2017. The oath of office was administered to Shri Kovind by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, Justice J. S. Khehar in the presence of dignitaries at a solemn function held in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 25 July 2017. The President, Shri Kovind, then addressed the distinguished gathering present on the occasion in the Central Hall. We join the nation in felicitating the newly elected President. We include in this issue the text of the Address delivered by Shri Kovind on his assumption of office as the President of India and a Short Note on the Fifteenth Presidential Election.

A function was organized in the Central Hall of Parliament to bid farewell to the outgoing President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee on 23 July 2017. On behalf of all the members of Parliament, the Lok Sabha Speaker, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan presented a Farewell Address to the outgoing President. The Speaker also presented him a casket containing a scroll signed by all the members of Parliament. The outgoing President then addressed the distinguished gathering. We reproduce in this issue the text of the Farewell Address presented to the outgoing President Shri Pranab Mukherjee by the Lok Sabha Speaker on behalf of the members of Parliament and the Address delivered by the outgoing President.

The Vice-President, who is the *ex-officio* Chairman of Rajya Sabha, is elected by members of an electoral college consisting of members of both the Houses of Parliament, by secret ballot, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. On 5 August 2017, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, an eminent parliamentarian, was elected as the Fifteenth Vice-President of India and was administered the oath of office by the President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind on 11 August 2017. We, on behalf of the nation, extend our warm wishes to the newly elected Vice-President on assuming the second highest constitutional office of the land. We include in this issue a Short Note on the Fifteenth Vice-Presidential Election.

The Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan delivered an address on "*Redressing Inequalities: Delivering on Dignity and Well-being for All*" at the 136th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 2 April 2017. Hon'ble Speaker also inaugurated and Addressed the 16th North-East Region Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference, with the theme, *"North-East and Look East Policy"* held in Imphal, Manipur on 15 June 2017. In this issue of JPI, we have included the Addresses of Hon'ble Speaker.

We have included brief accounts of the above mentioned Conferences and some other Conferences/Seminars under the feature 'Parliamentary Events and Activities'. We also carry in this issue the other regular features, *viz.* Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, Documents of Constitutional and Parliamentary Interest, Sessional Review, Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest and Appendices.

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

Snehlata Shrivastava
—Editor

1

ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA AT THE 136TH ASSEMBLY OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION (IPU), HELD IN DHAKA, BANGLADESH

The 136th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh from 1 to 5 April, 2017. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan headed a Parliamentary Delegation to the Assembly and Addressed on "*Redressing Inequalities: Delivering on Dignity and Well-being for All*" in the Assembly on 2 April, 2017.

We reproduce the text of the Address delivered by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan.

— Editor

Hon'ble Chairman, Distinguished Delegates,

Liberty and equality are considered to be the two most valuable rights of the people and are also regarded as the two basic pillars of democracy. Equality is a prerequisite of democracy as it is believed the more inclusive and equal a society is, the more likely it is to be politically stable and sustainable. Persistent inequalities in a society can jeopardize the well-being of large segments of the population. For example, low earnings, inequality in income and unequal access to resources and denial of political and social rights could undermine socio-economic and political stability.

Distinguished delegates, we have been an active partner in the drafting of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. The Founding Fathers of our Constitution incorporated most of the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in two distinct parts in our Constitution: they are the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy. The chief architect of our Constitution, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, had firmly believed that political freedom without socio-economic equality could destabilize the nation and create fissures within the society. The Constitution of India seeks to secure for all its citizens, among other things, social and economic justice, equality of status and opportunity and assures the dignity of the individual. The Preamble to our Constitution defines equality as one of the four basic objectives of the Indian polity, the other three being Justice, Liberty and Fraternity. I appreciate that IPU, since its inception,

has been a premier organization that supports the efforts and works in close co-operation with the United Nations to achieve its objectives and has been a focal point for world-wide parliamentary dialogue to secure peace and co-operation among peoples and for the firm establishment of representative democracy.

Hon'ble Chairperson, the socio-political ethos in India flows from our Constitution. The Fundamental Rights act as a guarantee that all Indian citizens can and will enjoy civil liberties and basic rights. These civil liberties take precedence over any other law of the land. Our Constitution also provides for adult franchise irrespective of class, caste, sex and religion to all its citizens. Further, we have adopted the concept of a welfare state in which the state plays a key role in the protection and promotion of the economic and social well-being of its citizens. It is based on the principles of equality of opportunity, equitable distribution of wealth and it is incumbent up on the State to ensure that necessary measures be taken to bring the underprivileged to the mainstream.

There has been no dearth of social, economic, political and legal efforts to achieve an equitable society in India. A number of legislative enactments have been made towards providing protection and empowerment to women and girls. To ensure gender equality at the grass root level and to politically empower both the rural and urban women, the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments provided for reservation of 33 per cent of seats for women in the local bodies of governance that is in the Panchayats and Municipal Bodies, to facilitate their full involvement in the local decision making processes. It also provides for at least one-third reservation for women to the office of Chairperson in these bodies. Some of the Indian States have already raised the reservation level up to 50 per cent to provide for still wider participation. A Bill proposing to reserve one-third seats for women in the national and state legislatures is under consideration in our Parliament. I can say with conviction that it may not be long before this legislation enters the statute list of our country.

Besides, a number of legislations have been enacted from time to time to end discrimination against vulnerable groups of people especially of the backward classes and to promote their full and effective participation in the system and to facilitate growth in their economic, social, and cultural fields. In pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, several initiatives and legislations have been taken by the Government for the welfare and empowerment of persons with disabilities, older persons, transgender, etc.

Distinguished delegates, India has well placed institutional mechanism, dedicated Ministries and National Commissions to cater to the welfare of the people of the disadvantaged groups. The National Human Rights Commission is an embodiment of India's commitment towards the promotion and protection of human rights. We have National Commissions for women to safeguard and promote the rights and interests of women. It has a wide mandate covering almost all aspects of women's development. We also have Commissions for the minorities and for the backward classes of people to look after their welfare and protect their rights.

Over the years, since our independence, many schemes have been introduced and implemented by different Ministries and Departments both at the State and Union level for bringing a just and equitable society in our country. The success of these schemes and programmes has considerably contributed towards achieving the targets of the MDGs particularly by addressing inequalities and ensuring inclusive development. The recent endorsement by India, of the ambitious 2030 Sustainable Development Goals will further help in bridging the gaps and support our endeavours for achieving equitable development by addressing the key challenges such as poverty, inequality, and violence against women, which is critical for the global success of the goals as well. India has already started working towards mapping of the SDGs against national achievements.

Hon'ble Chairperson, I may also draw the attention of this Assembly to the fact that India has ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments created for promoting equality and well-being for all. The commitments made in the international conventions are, as far as possible, reflected in our development plan documents and the national policies for girls and women, youth, minorities, etc.

Distinguished delegates, a major challenge of human development for the next two decades will be to work cohesively for poverty reduction and social progress in ways that narrow the gaps, address their causes and link greater governmental accountability for all inhabitants with social and individual responsibility, capacities and participation. Democracy is expected to sustain and promote equality as it provides the space for discussion on laws and human rights and for the articulation of opinions encompassing the interests of all. Our Parliament has been making its contributions in the spheres of gender justice, empowerment of backward classes and their overall development, covering health, education, nutrition, sanitation etc. through a number of enabling legislations. It reflects the sincere efforts made towards achieving an equitable society free of all forms of discrimination and inequality.

Let us all be acutely aware that many aspects of existing inequalities have global linkages and ramifications and as such solutions to many of them can be achieved only through sustained global efforts. As we all recognize, serious environmental concerns, which impinge up on today's debate on development, needs to be addressed collectively by us all. All solutions to such concerns need to factor in the imperative of the less developed part of the world also to reach at least the minimum standards of living for all their people. Let us all commit together to work towards achieving equitable development protecting the dignity and well being of all.

Before I conclude, let me share with you all that recently in India, we had organized a South Asian Speakers' Conference. The Presiding Officers of the South Asian Countries have unequivocally agreed to work in tandem to address the issues of inequality among the citizens in different spheres. There is no doubt that together we can address the issue effectively and efficiently. I hope, the IPU will act as a catalyst in achieving these larger objectives.

Thank you.

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2

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, AT THE 16TH NORTH-EAST REGION COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION (NERCPA) CONFERENCE HELD IN IMPHAL, MANIPUR

The 16th North-East Region Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference was held in Imphal, Manipur from 14 to 18 June, 2017. The theme of the Conference was "North-East and Look East Policy". Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha and Patron, NERCPA, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan inaugurated the Conference and Addressed the dignitaries on 15 June, 2017, in the Manipur Legislative Assembly.

We reproduce the text of the Address delivered by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan.

—Editor

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Manipur, Shri N. Biren Singh ji; Hon'ble Chairman of NERCPA and Hon'ble Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, Shri Abu Taher Mondal; Hon'ble Speaker, Manipur Legislative Assembly, Shri Yumnam Khemchand ji; Hon'ble Presiding Officers; Distinguished Delegates; Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am happy to be here amidst you for the 16th Conference of the North-East Region of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. It is always a pleasure to be here in this part of the country, fondly referred as the land of the Seven Sisters. I take this opportunity to thank the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Manipur, Shri Biren Singh ji and Hon'ble Speaker of the Manipur Legislative Assembly, Shri Yumnam Khemchand ji and everybody associated with organizing this Conference and for the gracious hospitality and warm welcome extended to me by the friendly people of the State. We met previous year in Agartala and now in Imphal. During this period, Assembly Elections took place in some of the North-Eastern states and people of the States have given their mandate to govern and develop the respective states with responsibility and diligence. I wish them success in their endeavours and hope they will fulfil and meet the aspirations of the people.

Imphal, this beautiful and scenic city, rich in history being one of the oldest town of ancient India, stands majestically at the centre of the Manipur

valley. It is rich in art and tradition and surcharged with nature's pristine glory. This is the place where Rajashree Bhagyachandra created famous *Ras Lila*, the Classical dance of Manipur, out of his enchanting dream by the grace of *Lord Krishna*.

Even in our Indian philosophy and Vastu Shastra North-East is considered as a place of sanctity and the most auspicious direction where most powerful, positive and progressive energies are generated, so peace, harmony and development in North-East is very important. As I said earlier also, India cannot develop without development of North-East.

We all know that the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) aims to promote good practices and traditions of parliamentary democracy among the Commonwealth fraternity. Evolving with changing times, the CPA has grown multi-fold and has about 17,000 members from about 185 legislative bodies. The CPA offers us a platform for exchange of ideas, issues and success stories which would help us in overcoming common challenges faced in the process of making a progressive society. You all are well aware that India is an active member of the CPA and since 2004 India has been conferred the status of a region within the organisation.

I am very happy to note that the North-East Region CPA, too has been actively involved in promoting the ideals of parliamentary democracy. With close to 500 Members of Legislative Assemblies of North-Eastern States, has become a unique legislative fraternity of this region. The Conferences organized by NERCPA have commendably served as an important platform for the legislators of this region, to address and deliberate on the critical issues and problems affecting the North-East.

I understand that the main theme of the Conference is: 'North-East and Look East Policy'. We always view our North-East as a window in our efforts to connect with the East Asia which is playing a vital role in the emergence of a resurgent Asia. We want to be a part of this dynamic development which will be beneficial to the nation in several respects. The Government is having an ambitious plan to build road and port connectivity with the South-East Asian countries through Myanmar for promotion of trade, commerce and tourism. When these projects are fructified, North-East will immensely benefit.

I would like to mention here a quote of great philosopher which is very much relevant and of utmost importance, "When an idea exclusively occupies the mind, it is transformed into an actual physical or mental state." Our Look East Policy has now converted into an 'Act East Policy'. Ninety eight percent of borders of North-East India are international borders

shared with Bhutan, Bangladesh, China and Myanmar and should be explored as a trade and commerce opportunity.

Friends, in a democracy the Legislature is a powerful agent of change. The legislator is the bridge between the Government and the public. His role is to reflect the hopes and aspirations, even the fears and frustrations of the people on the floor of the House and influence policy making in the process.

We all are aware that the focus of the world today is on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. As elected representatives, we have a great role to play in accelerating the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, by way of legislations, House debate, and parliamentary oversight, coordination with the Executive irrespective of whether we are from the Treasury Benches or the opposition. What this means is that we have to keep ourselves familiar with a range of subjects and issues. Friends, it is a fact that today governance and policy making has become a highly complex process. The emphasis is on good governance based on transparency, openness and accountability. In this scenario, in order to perform our duties effectively, it is essential to seek the guidance of domain experts in several areas which are technical in nature. We need to accept the fact that we are not experts in all subjects though we might have a bird's eye view of many issues. I have realized the problems members faced in Parliament in understanding several key issues that confront the nation and come up for the consideration of Parliament. In order to address this issue, it was decided to bring in domain experts to orient members by creating a perspective on various important issues. It was, thus, that the *Speakers' Research Initiative* (SRI) was established in the Lok Sabha Secretariat in July 2015.

The SRI focuses on identifying core areas/issues of long term, strategic policy and generate high quality research inputs and devise appropriate mechanism for interaction with members of both the Houses of Parliament for the purpose of information dissemination and capacity building. SRI has got eminent people and domain experts associated with it. It organizes workshops, seminars, and interactive sessions at regular intervals on key issues, which has been widely appreciated by members of Parliament. I believe that a similar mechanism for the North-Eastern States would be of great help to the Hon'ble Legislators. I would like you to reflect on this and I would be happy to extend all helps in this regard for the benefit of the public representatives of the region. Yet another related initiative which we have taken at the Lok Sabha is a Fellowship Scheme for researchers to produce books on issues of interest to the Parliamentarians

and an Internship programme to involve bright students from Universities and colleges in research on issues of Parliamentary interest. This is a kind of outreach programme which brings Parliament closer to the people.

The Central Government has initiated various plans for development at macro as well as micro level for the undeveloped, underdeveloped and remote areas of the North-Eastern States. And the result is infrastructure development in this region is moving at a remarkable pace in this region. Our Prime Minister pays special attention to the North-Eastern States. Infrastructure such as transport, waterways and railways are being rapidly developed in the area. Recently, he opened longest river bridge namely Bhupen Hazarika bridge link (The Dhola-Sadiya Bridge-9.5 kms.) between Arunachal Pradesh and Assam. It is a significant example of emphasis placed on development of North-East. This will also address our national security concerns.

Today, North-Frontier Railway directly or indirectly serves all the eight North-Eastern States. There is a massive push for new railway projects in North-East. It has a target to reach all state capitals of North-East by 2020. For example, the on-going Jiribam-Imphal railway line will link the Manipur capital to the rest of India through rail.

Tourism has the potential to be a major component of revenue generation and regional economic growth in North-East India. North-East can provide tourism of many kinds like eco-tourism, ethno-tourism, golf and tea-tourism, heritage-tourism and adventure-tourism. Tourism provides direct benefits to the local community and businesses. It creates opportunities for small and micro-enterprises.

Now-a-days, the focus of the Government is on *Digital India Programme*, *E-Governance*, *E-Court* and *E-Commerce,* etc. These newly technological advancements have provided various opportunities for everyone. You people, full of energy and vivid ideas can conquer whole world by using these opportunities. Let us spread the message of innovative ideas by touching every human heart. Give them a message that 'Until you spread your wings, you have no idea how far you will fly.'

The whole idea of Parliamentary democracy and duty of a legislator can be expressed in a Sanskrit Shloka which is also inscribed in a portion of Central Hall of our Parliament House:-

अयं बन्धुरयंनेति गणना लघुचेतसाम्
उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुंबकम ।।

(*He is mine and he is other, is the thought that narrow minded people have. For noble people, entire world is family.*)

Distinguished Delegates, I am quite optimistic that the deliberations and discussions during this Conference will bring up many new and innovative ideas and perspectives and will go a long way in addressing various developmental issues and challenges of the North-East.

With these words, I once again thank you for inviting me to this Inaugural Function and I wish the Conference a grand success.

Thank you.

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3

ADDRESS BY SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND ON THE ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE AS THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA

Following the Presidential election held on 17 July, 2017, Shri Ram Nath Kovind was declared elected as the President of India on 20 July, 2017. Shri Ram Nath Kovind was sworn in as the President on 25 July, 2017 by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, Justice J.S. Khehar at a solemn function in the Central Hall of Parliament. Soon after the swearing-in ceremony, the new President addressed the distinguished gathering in the Central Hall.

We reproduce below the text of the Address delivered by Shri Ram Nath Kovind on his assumption of office as the President of India.

—Editor

Respected Shri Pranab Mukherjee ji, Shri Hamid Ansari ji, Shri Narendra Modi ji, Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan ji, Justice J. S. Khehar ji, Excellencies, Hon'ble Members of Parliament, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Fellow Citizens:

I thank you for electing me to the responsibility of the President of India, and I enter this office with all humility. Coming here to Central Hall has brought back so many memories. I have been a Member of Parliament, and here, in this very Central Hall, have had discussions with many of you. Often we agreed, sometimes we disagreed. But we learnt to respect each other. And that is the beauty of democracy.

I grew up in a mud house, in a small village. My journey has been a long one, and yet this journey is hardly mine alone. It is so telling of our nation and our society also. For all its problems, it follows that basic mantra given to us in the Preamble to the Constitution – of ensuring Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity and I will always continue to follow this basic mantra.

I bow to the 125 crore citizens of this great nation and promise to stay true to the trust they have bestowed on me. I am conscious, I am following in the footsteps of stalwarts such as Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, and my immediate predecessor, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, whom we address out of affection as 'Pranab Da'.

Our Independence was the result of efforts by thousands of patriotic freedom fighters led by Mahatma Gandhi. Later, Sardar Patel integrated our nation. Principal architect of our Constitution Babasaheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar instilled in us the value of human dignity and of the republican ethic.

These leaders did not believe that simply political freedom was enough. For them, it was crucial to also achieve economic and social freedom for millions of our people.

We would be completing 70 years of our Independence soon. We are also well into the second decade of the 21st century, a century that so many of us intuitively believe will be an Indian century, guided and shaped by India and its accomplishments. We need to build an India that is an economic leader as well as a moral exemplar. For us, those two touchstones can never be separate. They are and must forever be linked.

The key to India's success is its diversity. Our diversity is the core that makes us so unique. In this land we find a mix of states and regions, religions, languages, cultures, lifestyles and much more. We are so different and yet so similar and united.

The India of the 21st century will be one that is in conformity with our ancient values as well as compliant with the Fourth Industrial Revolution. There is no dichotomy there, no question of choice. We must combine tradition and technology, the wisdom of an age-old Bharat and the science of a contemporary India.

As the gram panchayat must determine our consultative and community based problem solving, the Digital Republic must help us leapfrog developmental milestones. These are the twin pillars of our national endeavour.

Nations are not built by governments alone. The government can at best be a facilitator, and a trigger for society's innate entrepreneurial and creative instincts. Nation building requires national pride:

— We take pride in the soil and water of India;

— We take pride in the diversity, religious harmony and inclusive ethos of India;

— We take pride in the culture, heritage and spirituality of India;

— We take pride in our fellow citizens;

— We take pride in our work; and

— We take pride in the little things we do every day.

Each citizen of India is a nation builder. Each one of us is a custodian of India's well-being and of the legacy that we will pass on to coming generations.

— The armed forces that protect our borders and keep us safe are nation builders.

— Those police and paramilitary forces that fight terrorism and crime are nation builders.

— That farmer toiling in the blazing sun to feed fellow citizens is a nation builder. And we must never forget that so much of our farm labour comprises women.

— That scientist concentrating tirelessly and 24x7 to send an Indian space mission to Mars, or invent a vaccine, is a nation builder.

— That nurse or doctor helping the sick to recover and fighting disease in a remote village, is a nation builder.

— That young person who founds a start-up and becomes a job creator is a nation builder. The start-up could be on a small farm, converting mangoes to pickles. Or in an artisans' village, weaving carpets. Or at a laboratory lit up by giant screens.

— That tribal and ordinary citizen striving to preserve our ecology, our forests, our wildlife, to push back climate change and to advance the cause of renewable energy, is a nation builder.

— That committed and driven public servant who works beyond the call of duty, whether on a flooded road, directing traffic; or in a quiet room, poring over detailed files, is a nation builder.

— That self-less teacher who equips young children and shapes their destinies, is a nation builder.

— Those countless women who take care of families with so many other responsibilities, at home and work, and raise children to become ideal citizens, are nation builders.

People elect their representatives from the Gram Panchayat to Parliament. They vest their will and hopes in these representatives. In turn, the people's representatives devote their lives to the service of nation.

But, our endeavours are not for ourselves alone. Down the ages, India has believed in the philosophy of *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* (वसुधैव कुटुंबकम) – the World is My Family. It is appropriate that the land of Lord Buddha should lead the world in its search for peace, tranquility and ecological balance.

India's voice counts in today's world. The entire planet is drawn to Indian culture and soft power. The global community looks to us for solutions to international problems – whether terrorism, money laundering or climate change. In a globalised world, our responsibilities are also global.

This links us to our global family, our friends and partners abroad, and our diaspora, that contributes in so many ways across the world. It brings us to the support of other nations, whether by extending the umbrella of the International Solar Alliance or being first responders following natural disasters.

We have achieved a lot as a nation, but the effort to do more, to do better and to do faster should be relentless. This is especially so as we approach the 75th Year of our independence in 2022. What must also bother us is our ability to enhance access and opportunity for the last person and the last girl-child from an under-privileged family if I may put it so, in the last house in the last village. This must include a quick and affordable justice delivery system in all judicial forums.

The citizens of this country are the real source of strength to me. I am confident that they will continue to give me the energy to serve the nation.

We need to sculpt a robust, high growth economy, an educated, ethical and shared community, and an egalitarian society, as envisioned by Mahatma Gandhi and Deen Dayal Upadhyay ji. These are integral to our sense of humanism. This is the India of our dreams, an India that will provide equality of opportunities. This will be the India of the 21st century.

Thank you very much!

Jai Hind!

Vande Mataram

****

4

FAREWELL ADDRESS PRESENTED TO SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE, OUTGOING PRESIDENT OF INDIA, BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, ON BEHALF OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

On 23 July, 2017, a function was held in the Central Hall of Parliament House to bid farewell to the outgoing President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee. The Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan presented a Farewell Address to the President on behalf of all the members of Parliament placing on record their respectful and affectionate tributes to Shri Pranab Mukherjee. The Hon'ble Speaker also presented him a casket containing a scroll signed by all the members of Parliament.

The President then addressed the distinguished gathering. He also attended an 'at Home' given by the members of Parliament.

We reproduce below the text of the Farewell Address by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on behalf of the members of Parliament.

—Editor

Hon'ble President; Hon'ble Vice-President; Hon'ble Prime Minister; all Hon'ble Ministers; and all the Hon'ble colleagues of both the Houses of Parliament, I would like to read out a letter expressing our deep sentiments towards our Hon'ble President.

Adarniya Rashtrapatiji, Shri Pranab Mukherjee,

We, the Parliamentarians, have assembled here today to bid you a fond farewell on the eve of your demitting the august Office of the President of the Republic of India, which you have adorned for the last five years with great distinction and dignity. This is indeed a solemn occasion for each one of us to express our profound respect and regards for you.

Hon'ble President, your life's journey from the humble village of Mirati in West Bengal to Rashtrapati Bhawan is indeed an eventful one entwined with contemporary history of our nation and an inspiration to all. Beginning professional career as a college teacher, then journalist, and subsequently, dedicating the longest period of your life to national politics culminating in being elected as the President, you have always strived for excellence

and selfless service. Your achievements as a political leader, parliamentarian, administrator, author and visionary thinker are a grand testimony of your multifaceted personality.

Mahoday, ever since you first entered the Parliament in 1969 you have enriched and strengthened our parliamentary democracy with varied expertise, vast contributions and great wisdom. You have always held the institution of Parliament and its traditions in the highest regard and upheld the dignity and decorum of both the Houses. Sagacious and yet courteous to friends and political opponents alike, you have earned the respect of all with your disarming persuasive skills, intellectual farsightedness and unwavering commitment to the basic tenets of parliamentary democracy and political pluralism. You are respected for your impeccable knowledge of constitutional and parliamentary rules and procedures and exemplary memory of events and precedents. You have been a guru from whom generations of parliamentarians have received lessons on the operational dynamics of our parliamentary polity. Very aptly, the parliamentary fraternity conferred the 'Outstanding Parliamentarian Award' on you for the year 1997.

Your admirable administrative acumen and efficiency have played pivotal role in shaping appropriate responses to various momentous events and challenges before the nation at large. As Union Cabinet Minister holding key portfolios and also occupying crucial decision-making positions your rich contributions in laying down policies leading to the progress of this nation will be remembered and cherished for times to come. Your astute diplomatic skills have served the nation well whether as a minister handling the responsibility of external affairs or serving on the Board of Governors of international and multilateral financial institutions.

A grateful nation has conferred the second highest civilian award on you, the Padma Vibhushan, in 2008. You have deservingly received acclaims from the people at home and abroad and earned numerous honours from universities far and wide in recognition of your contributions.

With your thoughtfulness and wisdom, you brought dignity and respect to the august office of the President which gained new prominence as political leaders of all hue and affiliations sought your guidance on crucial matters affecting the nation.

Rashtrapati-ji, you have brought presidential focus on the centrality of education for human development and the imperative of research and development to create a knowledge society and also for raising the quality of higher education and promoting excellence in our country. Your extraordinary contribution also extends to democratizing the Rashtrapati

Bhawan through multiple programmes, innovative initiatives and opening its gates to welcome common man from across the country.

Besides discharging your constitutional responsibilities with dignity and grace, you have effectively articulated the concerns before the nation. You have stressed the centrality of Parliament in our democratic polity and expressed your concerns about the increasing incidents of disruptions in the legislatures. Your presidency has brought to the fore the most significant responsibility of the highest constitutional office of preserving, protecting and defending the Constitution and the law as affirmed in your oath of office.

Sir, our country remains firmly on track as the fastest growing large economy in the world. We assure you that it will be our solemn duty to fulfill the unfinished missions and your vision of a developed India. We are sure that you will continue to guide the footsteps of this nation as an elder statesman, and inspire us as you have done all through your illustrious life.

In the end I would like to conclude with the words of Hon'ble President which are very significant and relevant. I quote:

> "We are all equal children before our mother; and India asks each one of us, in whatsoever role we play in the complex drama of nation-building, to do our duty with integrity, commitment and unflinching loyalty to the values enshrined in our Constitution." (Unquote)

Rashtrapati ji; We wish you a long and healthy life.

We remain, Sir, yours respectfully, Members of Parliament from both the Houses.

Thank you.

5

ADDRESS BY THE OUTGOING PRESIDENT OF INDIA, SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE

On 23 July 2017, following the Farewell Address presented to Shri Pranab Mukherjee, outgoing President of India, by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, on behalf of the Members of Parliament, in the Central Hall of Parliament House, Shri Pranab Mukherjee then Addressed the distinguished gathering.

We reproduce below the text of the Address of the outgoing President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, delivered in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

—Editor

Honourable Members, I would like to acknowledge my deep gratitude and appreciation to Honourable Speaker and the Honourable Chairman, Rajya Sabha and Honourable Members of Parliament for organizing this farewell ceremony on the eve of my demitting office as the 13th President of the Republic of India.

Honourable Members, if I say I am a creation of this Parliament, it shaped by political outlook and persona. Bear with me if I feel nostalgic and indulge myself by going back to the past. On 26th January 1950, the Constitution of India came into effect. In a remarkable display of idealism and courage, we the people of India gave to ourselves a sovereign democratic republic to secure to all its citizens justice, liberty and equality. We undertook to promote amongst all citizens fraternity, the dignity of the individual and the unity of the nation. These ideals became the lodestars of the modern Indian state. The Indian Constitution consisting of 395 Articles and 12 Schedules is not merely a legal document for administration but the Magna Carta of socio-economic transformation of the country. It represents the hopes and aspirations of the billion plus Indians.

Sixty eight years ago, after the first general election, the Indian Parliament began its journey representing the sovereign will of its people. Both the Houses were constituted, the first President of the Republic was elected who addressed the first Joint Session of the Parliament and the Indian Parliamentary system rolled out.

Hon'ble Members:

When I first entered the portals of this hallowed institution 48 years ago, I was only 34 years old. In July 1969, I came to this Parliament as a member of Rajya Sabha representing one of the six seats from the State of West Bengal. My election to Rajya Sabha took place on 4th July and the first session I attended began on July 22nd, 1969.

Hon'ble Members, since then, for 37 years I served as a Member of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Of these, I served five terms as a Member of the Rajya Sabha, elected for four terms from West Bengal and one term from Gujarat, and two terms in the Lok Sabha. My long career has been instructive and educative. I entered Parliament at a time when the Rajya Sabha was full of experienced Parliamentarians and leaders of the freedom movement, many of whom were brilliant speakers: M.C. Chagla, Ajit Prasad Jain, Jairamdas Daulatram, Bhupesh Gupta, Joachim Alva, Mahavir Tyagi, Raj Narain, Bhai Mahavir, Loknath Misra, Chitta Basu and many more. In fact, Bhupesh Gupta was truly a legend in the Rajya Sabha. Dahyabhai Patel and Maniben Patel, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's son and daughter, represented Swatantra Party in the Parliament. My years in Parliament were further enriched by the wisdom of P.V. Narasimha Rao, oration of Atal Bihari Vajpayee, cryptic one-liners of Madhu Limaye and Dr. Nath Pai, wit and humour of Piloo Modi, poetic discourses of Hiren Mukherjee, razor sharp repartee of Indrajit Gupta, calming presence of Dr. Manmohan Singh, mature advice of L.K. Advani and passionate support of Sonia Gandhi on social legislations.

My career as a Parliamentarian was no doubt mentored by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Her steely determination, clarity of thought and decisive actions made her a towering personality. She never hesitated to call a spade a spade. I remember after the defeat of Congress in the post-Emergency election, we had gone to London in November, 1978. A large number of media persons in a fairly aggressive mood were waiting to ask Shrimati Gandhi questions. The first question that was flung at her was, "What have been your gains from the Emergency?" Looking at the journalist squarely in the eye, in a level voice, Indira Gandhi replied, "In those 21 months, we comprehensively managed to alienate all sections of Indian people." Big silence followed by loud laughter! Not one question was asked after that and the media persons just melted away. And I also learnt an early lesson of acknowledging my mistakes and rectifying them. Self-correction in such situations is always a better option than self-justification.

Hon'ble Members, in those days, both the Houses of the Parliament used to reverberate with animated discussions and illuminative and

exhaustive debates on social and financial legislations. Listening to the stalwarts for hours and days in Parliament sitting in the Treasury or Opposition Benches, I felt one with the soul of this living institution. I understood the real value of debate, discussion and dissent. I realized how disruption hurts the opposition more than the government as it denies them the opportunity to raise the concerns of the people. I internalized the essence of what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said (and I quote): "There has always to be balancing of change and continuity. The system of parliamentary democracy embodies these principles of change and continuity. And it is up to those who function in this system, members of the House and the numerous others who are part of this system, to increase the pace of change, to make it as fast as they like, subject to the principle of continuity. If continuity is broken, we become rootless and the system of parliamentary democracy breaks down" (unquote). I experienced the joy of the enactment of pro-poor and pro-farmer legislations. The recent passage of Goods and Services Tax and its launch on 1st July is a shining example of co-operative federalism and speaks volumes for the maturity of Indian Parliament. To be a part of this system is a unique experience and I am grateful to the people of this great country for giving me that opportunity.

I had the privilege of being a witness and a participant in the unfolding scenario of emergence of a great India. An India where 130 crore people belonging to three major ethnic groups – Aryans, Dravidians and Mongoloids – practicing 7 major religions and speaking 122 languages in daily lives, live under one Constitution, one flag and one administrative system.

Hon'ble Members, not a single part of this vast territory of 3.3 million square kilometers of landmass and islands is unrepresented in the Parliament. Five Hundred Forty-three persons from the 543 territorial constituencies of this country representing the people in Lok Sabha and 245 persons elected by 29 States and 7 Union Territories make laws, scrutinize orders of the executive and enforce accountability to protect the interests of the people. Each of these 788 voices is important. It is unfortunate that the parliamentary time devoted to legislation has been declining. With the heightened complexity of administration, legislation must be preceded by scrutiny and adequate discussion. Scrutiny in committees is no substitute to open discussion on the floor of the House. When the Parliament fails to discharge its law-making role or enacts laws without discussion, I feel it breaches the trust reposed in it by the people of this great country.

Through the instrument of Ordinances, the Executive has been vested with extraordinary powers to make laws to meet exigencies during a time

when Parliament is not in session. However, such Ordinances have to be approved by Parliament within six weeks of the next session of the Parliament.

I am firm in the opinion that the Ordinance route should be used only in compelling circumstances and there should be no recourse to Ordinances on monetary matters. Ordinance route should not be taken on matters which are being considered or have been introduced in the House or a committee of the House. If a matter is deemed urgent, the concerned committee should be made aware of the situation and should be mandated to present its report within the stipulated time.

Hon'ble Members:

It was in July 2012 that my membership in Lok Sabha came to an end when I was declared elected as the 13th President of the Republic on 22nd of that month. Even though thirty-seven years of my life in Parliament came to an end on that day but I still continued to have a tenacious link with this institution, in fact I became an integral part of it, as the President of the Republic, as per the Constitution. Article 79 of the Indian Constitution says: "There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the Council of States and the House of the People." In these five years, my principal responsibility was to function as the guardian of the Constitution. As I had said on oath, I strived to preserve, protect and defend our Constitution, not just in word but also in spirit. In this task, I greatly benefitted from the advice and co-operation extended by Prime Minister Modi at every step. With passion and energy, he is driving transformational changes in the country. I will carry with me fond memories of our association and his warm and courteous behaviour.

As I retire from the Office of the President of the Republic, my association with the Parliament also comes to an end. I will no longer be a part of the Parliament of India. It will be with a tinge of sadness and a rainbow of memories that I will be leaving this magnificent building today.

Dear friends, with a sense of gratitude and a prayer in my heart, I take leave of you. I leave with a sense of fulfillment and happiness of having served the people of this great country through this institution - as their humble servant.

Thank you,

Jai Hind!

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6

THE FIFTEENTH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

The President of India occupies the most significant place in the constitutional set up of India. He is an integral part of the Parliament which consists of the President and both the Houses of Parliament. He is the first citizen and the constitutional head of the State. Thus, Article 52 of the Constitution of India says that 'there shall be a President of India'. The term of office of the President is for five years. However, as per Article 62 of the Constitution, an election to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of the outgoing President is required to be completed before the expiration of the term.

Article 324 of the Constitution read with the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, and the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974 vests the superintendence, direction and control of the conduct of election to the office of the President of India in the Election Commission of India. Therefore, the Election Commission is mandated to ensure that the election to the office of the President of India, which is the highest elective office in the nation, must be a free and fair and that necessary steps are taken to discharge its constitutional responsibility.

The President of India is elected by the members of an Electoral College consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament, and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States [including the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry *vide* the Constitution (Seventieth Amendment Act, 1992)] (Article 54). The members nominated to either House of Parliament or the Legislative Assemblies of States, including the NCT of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry, are not eligible to be included in the electoral college, therefore, they are not entitled to vote in the Presidential election.

Under Article 55, the Constitution stipulates that there shall be uniformity, as far as practicable, in the scale of representation of the different States at the election. For securing such uniformity among the States *inter se* as well as parity between the States as a whole and the Union, the number of votes which each elected Member of Parliament and of the Legislative

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* Contributed by the JPI Section of the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Assembly of each State is entitled to cast at such election shall be determined in the following manner:

(a) Every elected member of the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have as many votes as there are multiples of one thousand in the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the State by the total number of the elected members of the Assembly;

(b) If, after taking the said multiples of one thousand, the remainder is not less than five hundred, then the vote of each member referred to in sub-clause (a) shall be further increased by one; and

(c) Each elected member of either House of Parliament shall have such number of votes as may be obtained by dividing the total number of votes assigned to the members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States under sub-clauses (a) and (b) by the total number of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament, fractions exceeding one-half being counted as one and other fractions being disregarded.

Article 55 also provides that the election of the President of India shall be held in accordance with the system of Proportional Representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot. As for population, the Constitution (Eighty-Fourth) Amendment Act, 2001 provides that until the relevant population figures for the first census to be taken after the year 2026 have been published, the population of the States for the purpose of calculation of value of votes for the Presidential Election shall mean the population as ascertained at the 1971 Census.

The Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952; the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1974; and the Rules framed there under regulate all the matters relating to or connected with the election of the President or the Vice-President. The changes in matters of elections were made in the 1974 Act in the light of experiences gained during the previously held elections. The changes made in the Act included enhancement of the deposit required to be made by a candidate at the time of filing his/her nomination paper from ₹2,500 to ₹15,000. The minimum number of proposers and seconders required to subscribe a valid nomination paper was also increased from one elector each as proposer and seconder to 10 electors each as proposers and seconders in 1974. The number was further increased to 50 electors each as proposers and seconders *vide* the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections (Amendment) Act, 1997. The Act also provides that no elector shall subscribe whether as proposer or seconder more than one nomination paper at the same election, and if he/she does, his/her signatures shall be inoperative on any paper other than the one first delivered.

For each Presidential Election, the Election Commission of India in consultation with the Government of India, appoints a Returning Officer having office in New Delhi. By convention, the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha is appointed in rotation as the Returning Officer to conduct such election. For the Presidential Election, 2017, it was the turn of the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. Therefore, Shri Anoop Mishra, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha was appointed as the Returning Officer to conduct the 15th Presidential election.

The Fifteenth Presidential Election Process: The term of office of the incumbent President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee was due to expire on 24 July, 2017. Accordingly, on 12 June, 2017, the Election Commission of India issued a notification appointing Shri Anoop Mishra, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha as the Returning Officer to conduct the 15th Presidential election.* Shri Ravindra Garimella, Joint Secretary and Shri V.K. Mohan, Director in the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Secretaries/Special Secretaries of the Legislative Assemblies of States, including the NCT of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry were appointed as Assistant Returning Officers for the election. Room No. 62, in the Parliament House in New Delhi and another 31 polling stations in all State Legislative Assembly Secretariats were fixed as the places of poll.

The election process for electing the 14th President was set in motion with the issue of the notification by the Election Commission on 14 June, 2017, calling for the election to fill the Office of the President of India. In pursuance of sub–section (1) of section (4) of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, the Election Commission of India fixed the schedule for the election to fill the office of the President of India as given below:-

(i) 28 June, 2017 as the last date for filing of nominations;

(ii) 29 June, 2017 as the scrutiny of nominations;

(iii) 1 July, 2017 as the last date for withdrawal of candidature;

(iv) 17 July, 2017 as the date of poll, if necessary, to be held on; and

(v) 20 July, 2017 as the date of counting, if required, to be taken.

The notification issued by the Election Commission and the Public Notice issued by the Returning Officer were published in the Extraordinary issue of the Gazette of India and also republished in the Extraordinary issues of the Gazettes of all the States including the NCT of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry on 14 June, 2017 itself.

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* The earlier elections to the office of the President were held in 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1969, 1974, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007, and 2012.

The Presidential Election Cell of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, created a web-link with the heading "PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 2017" on the Lok Sabha website (www.loksabha.nic.in) with the help of the National Informatics Centre (NIC) and all important information pertaining to the election was regularly uploaded on the web-link throughout the election process.

With the issuance of notification the process of election was set in motion. In all, 108 nomination papers from 94 candidates were filed up to 3.00 P.M. on 28 June, 2017. Out of these, 35 nomination papers of 35 candidates were rejected under section 5B(4) of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952. The remaining 73 nomination papers of 59 candidates were taken up for scrutiny on 29 June, 2017.

After scrutiny, a total of 65 nomination papers of 57 candidates were rejected. Four sets of nomination papers each filed by Shri Ramnath Kovind and Smt. Meira Kumar were accepted by the Returning Officer. As neither of the candidates withdrew, Shri Ramnath Kovind and Smt. Meira Kumar remained in the fray, till the last date of withdrawal of the candidature was over *i.e.*, 1 July, 2017.

The Election Commission had appointed Observers for the Presidential Election as their representatives to observe the election process. Both the Observers and authorized representatives of the two candidates remained present during polling and counting.

The polling for the Presidential Election was held on 17 July, 2017 from 10.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. in Room No. 62, Parliament House and in the premises of the Legislative Assemblies in all States, including the NCT of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry. The total number of electors for the election was 4896. Out of these, 4120 were members of the State Legislative Assemblies and 776 were members of both the Houses of Parliament (543 of Lok Sabha and 233 of Rajya Sabha). The value of each vote of members of Parliament was 708. The value of the vote of each member of the Legislative Assembly varied from State to State, depending upon the strength of the Assembly as also the population as per the 1971 Census. The lowest value of the vote was 7 in respect of the State of Sikkim, while it was maximum of 208 in respect of the State of Uttar Pradesh. The total value of votes by 4896 electors was 10,98,903. The Election Commission had permitted 5 MLAs to cast their votes in Parliament House. However, only 4 of them cast their votes in Parliament House. A total of 714 MPs voted in Parliament House and 54 MPs voted in various State Capitals where they were permitted to vote by the Election Commission. Thus, out of total of 771 Members of Parliament entitled to vote (4 vacant and 1 disqualified), 768 cast their

votes *i.e.*, 99.61 per cent. Likewise, out of total 4109 Members of the Legislative Assemblies entitled to vote (10 vacant and 1 disqualified), 4083 cast their votes *i.e.*, 99.37 per cent.

As notified by the Election Commission of India, the counting was taken up from 11.00 A.M. on 20 July, 2017 in Room No. 62, Parliament House. Before opening the Ballot boxes, the authorized representatives of the candidates were shown the sealed Boxes and the other sealed packets. The authorized representatives of the candidates were seated in front of the Table on which counting was taking place. The Election Commission Observers also remained present throughout in the Counting Room. During the counting, the PIB accredited Media persons, including the electronic media, were permitted by the Election Commission from a barricaded portion in Room No. 62, Parliament House to cover the process of counting. Before the counting was taken up, the Returning Officer read out Section 22 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 that deals with maintenance of secrecy of voting. The NIC officials were permitted in the room with two computers using a software developed by them for the help of Counting Officers. Out of a total of 4896 votes (with a value of 10,98,903), 4851 votes valued at 10,89,850 were polled. 4774 votes with a value of 10,69,358 were valid and 77 votes valued at 20,492 were found invalid. The quota sufficient to get a candidate elected was determined by dividing the total number of first preference votes secured by both candidates by two and then adding one to the quotient. The said quota came to 5,34,680. Shri Ramnath Kovind secured 2,930 first preference votes, value of which was 7,02,044 and Smt. Meira Kumar secured 1,844 first preference votes, value of which was 3,67,314. As the first preference votes secured by Shri Ramnath Kovind was greater than the requisite quota, the Returning Officer declared Shri Ramnath Kovind duly elected to the Office of the President of India and signed the Declaration. There was no request for recounting.

All the important events starting from bringing of empty Ballot Boxes and other relevant materials relating to the election, sealing and opening of Room No. 62, Parliament House, polling, receiving of Ballot Boxes from the State Assemblies, counting, etc. were video-graphed by the in-house Audio Visual & Telecasting Unit of the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Shri Ramnath Kovind was sworn in as the 14th President of India by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, Justice J.S. Khehar at a function held in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 25th July, 2017.

SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND: A PROFILE

A lawyer, a veteran political representative and long-time advocate of egalitarianism and integrity in Indian public life and society, Shri Ram Nath Kovind was born to Shri Maiku Lal and Smt. Kalawati on October 1, 1945, in Paraunkh, near Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. He married Smt. Savita Kovind on May 30, 1974 and is blessed with a son and a daughter.

Shri Kovind completed his school education in Kanpur and obtained the degrees of B.Com and L.L.B. from the Kanpur University. In 1971, he enrolled as an Advocate with the Bar Council of Delhi. Shri Kovind was Union Government Advocate in the Delhi High Court from 1977 to 1979 and the Union Government's Standing Counsel in the Supreme Court from 1980 to 1993. He became Advocate-on-Record of the Supreme Court of India in 1978. He practiced at the Delhi High Court and Supreme Court for 16 years till 1993.

Shri Kovind was elected as a member of the Rajya Sabha from Uttar Pradesh in April 1994. He served for two consecutive terms of six years each till March 2006. During his parliamentary career Shri Kovind served as a member in the various Parliamentary Committees, like Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Tribes; Parliamentary Committee on Home Affairs; Parliamentary Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas; Parliamentary Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment; and Parliamentary Committee on Law and Justice. He was also the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha House Committee.

Shri Kovind also served as Member of the Board of Management of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Lucknow, and Member of the Board of Governors of the Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata. He was part of the Indian delegation at the United Nations and addressed the United Nations General Assembly in October, 2002.

An avid reader, Shri Kovind has keen interest in reading books on politics and social change, law and history, and religion.

During his long public career, Shri Kovind has travelled widely across the Country. He has also visited France, Germany, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United States in his capacity as a Member of Parliament.

Before assuming charge of the office of the 14th President of India on 25 July, 2017, Shri Kovind served as the 36th Governor of the state of Bihar from 16 August, 2015 to 20 June, 2017.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF VOTES OF ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES AND BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AS PER PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 55(2) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 2017@

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Assembly Seats (Elective)	Population (1971 Census)	Value of Vote of each M.L.A.	Total Value of Votes for the State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	175	27800586	159	159 × 175 = 27825
2	Arunachal Pradesh	60	467511	8	008 × 060 = 480
3	Assam	126	14625152	116	116 × 126 = 14616
4	Bihar	243	42126236	173	173 × 243 = 42039
5	Chhattisgarh	90	11637494	129	129 × 090 = 11610
6	Goa	40	795120	20	020 × 040 = 800
7	Gujarat	182	26697475	147	147 × 182 = 26754
8	Haryana	90	10036808	112	112 × 090 = 10080
9	Himachal Pradesh	68	3460434	51	051 × 068 = 3468
10	Jammu & Kashmir*	87	6300000	72	072 × 087 = 6264
11	Jharkhand	81	14227133	176	176 × 081 = 14256
12	Karnataka	224	29299014	131	131 × 224 = 29344
13	Kerala	140	21347375	152	152 × 140 = 21280
14	Madhya Pradesh	230	30016625	131	131 × 230 = 30130
15	Maharashtra	288	50412235	175	175 × 288 = 50400
16	Manipur	60	1072753	18	018 × 060 = 1080
17	Meghalaya	60	1011699	17	017 × 060 = 1020
18	Mizoram	40	332390	8	008 × 040 = 320
19	Nagaland	60	516449	9	009 × 060 = 540

@ Source: The Election Commission of India, New Delhi

* Constitution (Application to the Jammu & Kashmir) Order

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
20	Odisha	147	21944615	149	149 × 147 = 21903
21	Punjab	117	13551060	116	116 × 117 = 13572
22	Rajasthan	200	25765806	129	129 × 200 = 25800
23	Sikkim	32	209843	7	007 × 032 = 224
24	Tamil Nadu	234	41199168	176	176 × 234 = 41184
25	Telangana	119	15702122	132	132 × 119 = 15708
26	Tripura	60	1556342	26	026 × 060 = 1560
27	Uttarakhand	70	4491239	64	064 × 070 = 4480
28	Uttar Pradesh	403	83849905	208	208 × 403 = 83824
29	West Bengal	294	44312011	151	151 × 294 = 44394
30	NCT of Delhi	70	4065698	58	058 × 070 = 4060
31	Puducherry	30	471707	16	016 × 030 = 480
	Total	**4120**	**549302005**		**549495**

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THE FIFTEENTH VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

The Office of the Vice-President is one of the unique features of the Constitution of India and has few parallels in the world. In the constitutional set-up, the holder to the office of Vice-President is part of the Executive but as Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, he is a part of Parliament. He has, thus, a dual capacity and holds two distinct and separate offices. Under article 64 of the Constitution, the Vice-President is also the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Article 65(1) states that in the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the Office of the President by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise, the Vice-President shall act as President until a new President is elected. Under article 65(2), when the President is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the Vice-President discharges his function until the date on which the President resumes his duties. Article 65(3) also states that the Vice-President shall, during, and in respect of the period while he is so acting as, or discharging the functions of the President, have all powers and immunities of the President and be entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the Second Schedule.

Article 68(1) states that an election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of the Office of the Vice-President shall be completed before the expiration of the term. Under article 68(2), an election to fill a vacancy in the Office of the Vice-President occurring by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise, shall be held as soon as possible after the occurrence of the vacancy.

Article 66(1) provides that the Vice-President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot. The nominated Members of Rajya Sabha as well as of Lok Sabha are also eligible to be included in the Electoral College and, therefore, are entitled to participate in the election. The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral

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Contributed by the JPI Section of the Lok Sabha Secretariat

rolls for and conduct of all the elections to the Parliament and to the State Legislatures and also elections to the Office of the President and the Vice-President of India are vested with the Election Commission of India. Article 324 of the Constitution read with the Presidential and the Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 and the Rules framed there under, *viz.* the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election Rules, 1974, as amended from time to time, regulate all matters concerning the election to the Offices of the President and the Vice-President.

For each Vice-Presidential Election, the Election Commission of India, in consultation with the Government of India, appoints a Returning Officer having office in New Delhi. By a well-establishment convention, the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha or the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, is appointed in rotation as the Returning Officer* to conduct such election. For the Vice-Presidential Election, 2017, the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, was appointed as the Returning Officer to conduct the election.

The Fifteenth Vice-Presidential Election: The term of office of the Vice-President of India, Shri Mohd. Hamid Ansari, who was sworn in on 11 August 2007 and was subsequently re-elected for the second term on 11 August, 2012, was to end on 10 August, 2017. Therefore, an election to fill the vacancy had to be completed before the expiry of his term. Accordingly, the Election Commission of India issued a notification for the election to the Office of the Vice-President of India on 4 July, 2017. Before the start of the election process, the Election Commission of India (under Section 3 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974) in consultation with the Union Government, appointed Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, as the Returning Officer and the Presiding Officer for the Vice-Presidential Election. Shri Mukul Pande, Additional Secretary and Shri Rohtas, Joint Secretary were appointed as Assistant Returning Officers. A Vice-Presidential Election Cell was set up in Room No. 62, First Floor, Parliament House.

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, the Election Commission of India issued a Notification on 4 July, 2017 fixing the following dates for various stages of the Election:

(i) 18 July, 2017 as the last date for receiving nominations (other than public holiday);

(ii) 19 July, 2017 as the last date for the scrutiny of nominations;

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* For the Vice-Presidential Elections in 2002, 2007 and 2012 the respective Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha, were appointed as the Returning Officers.

(iii) 21 July, 2017 as the last date for the withdrawal of candidatures; and

(iv) 5 August, 2017 as the date on which poll, if necessary, was to be held and counting, if required, was to be taken.

On 4 July, 2017, the Returning Officer also issued a Public Notice, (under Rule 3 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974), detailing the election schedule. The notification issued by the Election Commission and the Public Notice issued by the Returning Officer were also published in the Gazette of India and the Gazettes of all the States and Union territories on the same day. Copies of the Public Notice were circulated to all the members of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha who are members of the electoral college for the election to the Office of the Vice-President.

With the issuance of the notification, the election process was set in motion. In all, 61 nomination papers were filed in respect of 48 candidates, before the expiry of the last date (18 July, 2017) for filing of nominations. Besides these, 3 nomination papers were received by post and hence they were not given any serial number and were returned in original. Twenty three nomination papers were rejected as they were not accompanied by a certified copy of the entry relating to the candidate in the electoral roll.

On 19 July, 2017, the scrutiny of 61 nomination papers was held. The Returning Officer rejected the nomination papers of 23 persons, under Section 5B(4), as they did not fully comply with the requisite provisions of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, read with the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974. Thirty one nomination papers were rejected, under Sections 5B(1)(b), 5C, 5(3)(d) and 5E(3) of the said Act. The 7 nomination papers filed by two candidates *i.e.*, 4 filed by Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu (sponsored by NDA & alliance parties), and 3 by Shri Gopalakrishna (sponsored by UPA & alliance parties) fulfilled all the requirements and were, therefore, declared valid.

The date of withdrawal of candidatures was 21 July, 2017. None of the candidates whose nominations were valid, withdrew their candidature. A list of contesting candidates (under Rule 6 of Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974) was published in the Gazette of India on 21 July, 2017. The list was also republished in the official Gazettes of all the States and the Union Territories. Copies of the list of contesting candidates were circulated among all the members of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.

The Election Commission of India appointed Shri Parag Gupta, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India, and Shri R. K. Srivastava, Senior Principal Secretary, Election Commission of India, as the Observers for the election.

The Polling was held on 5 August, 2017 in Room No. 62, First Floor, Parliament House, New Delhi. Of the 785 electors (542 from Lok Sabha and 243 form Rajya Sabha), 771 electors exercised their franchise. Of the 771 votes cast (98.2%), 760 were found valid and 11 were declared invalid. The counting of votes was taken place in Room No. 62, First Floor, Parliament House on the same day at 6.00 PM. The Quota *i.e.*, the minimum number of votes required by a winning candidate was 381 votes. The result was declared on 5 August, 2017 and Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu emerged victorious winning 516 votes. Shri Gopalakrishna secured 244 votes. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu was then declared elected as the next Vice-President of India.

Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu was sworn in as the Vice-President of India by the President, Shri Ram Nath Kovind at a solemn function held at Rashtrapati Bhawan on 11 August 2017.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : A PROFILE

Born on 1 July, 1949 to Late Rangaiah Naidu and Late Ramanamma, at Chavatapalem, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu graduated from V.R. College, Nellore and obtained Law Degree from Law College, Andhra University, Vishakhapatnam. He married Smt. Usha on 14 April, 1970 and blessed with one son and one daughter.

During his student days, Shri Naidu was elected as the President of the students' union of V.R. College, Nellore and Colleges affiliated to the Andhra University. Thus, he started his political journey as a student leader and was involved in the movement launched by Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan. Shri Naidu founded a social service organization *i.e.*, *'Swarna Bharat Trust'* in Nellore which runs a school for poor, orphaned and special-needs children and imparts self-employment training programs, especially for the women and youth. As a writer, he has contributed many articles in Newspapers on the subjects of political and public interest. The areas very close to his heart are reading, educating and motivating people, agriculture, social work, motivating voluntary organisations, health, vocational education and training, and animal care, etc. He has widely travelled across the world.

Both as a student leader and political figure, Shri Naidu gained prominence as a brilliant orator, who vigorously championed the cause of the farmers, rural people, and the development of backward and down trodden people. His oratory skills and political activism propelled his political career and he was elected as an MLA to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly twice from Udayagiri Constituency in Nellore district in 1978 and 1983. He rose to become one of the most popular leaders of the BJP in Andhra Pradesh. After serving in various organizational posts of the BJP at the State and National level, he was elected to the Rajya Sabha, for the first time, from Karnataka in 1998. He was, subsequently, re-elected to Rajya Sabha in 2004 and 2010 from Karnataka and in 2016 from Rajasthan. During his parliamentary career, Shri Naidu was member of the various Parliamentary Committees and Sub-Committees. He was also the Chairman of Committees *viz.* Committee on Petitions, and Committee on Home Affairs. Prior to his election as the Vice-President of India, Shri Naidu was the Minister of Urban Development; Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation; Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; and the Minister of Information and Broadcasting between 26 May, 2014 to 17 July, 2017.

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PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

136th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Dhaka, Bangladesh: The 136th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh from 1 to 5 April, 2017. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation headed by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan attended the Assembly. The members of the Delegation were: Dr. (Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, N. K. Premachandran, Shri Nagendra Singh; Shri Raj Kumar Singh, Km. Sushmita Dev, Shri Deepak Adhikari, all Members of Lok Sabha; Smt. Viplove Thakur, Shri Anil Desai, Ms. Dola Sen, all Members of Rajya Sabha; and Shri Anoop Mishra, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, ASGP Member. 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 on the overall theme of *'Redressing Inequalities: Delivering on Dignity and Well-being for All'*. The Assembly adopted a declaration on the same.

All members of the delegation attended the meeting of the Asia-Pacific Geo Political Group (APG) of the IPU.

The Meetings of the Governing Council were held during the Assembly. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Shri N. K. Premachandran, Shri Raj Kumar Singh, Members of Lok Sabha; and Shri Anil Yeshwant Desai, Smt. Viplove Thakur, Members of Rajya Sabha attended the meetings of the Governing Council.

The Four Standing Committees of IPU held their meetings during the Assembly and Members of the Delegation participated in the deliberations. Ms. Dola Sen, MP, and Km. Sushmita Dev, MP had participated in the meetings of the *'Forum of Women Parliamentarians'*. Km. Sushmita Dev, MP, and Shri Deepak Adhikari, MP participated in the meeting of *'Forum of Young Parliamentarians'*. Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Member of Lok Sabha participated in the meeting of the *Advisory Group on HIV/AIDS and Maternal, Newborn and Child Health*.

Shri Anoop Mishra, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha attended the Meeting of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliament (ASGP).

Australasian Council of Public Accounts Committee Biennial Conference, held in Brisbane, Queensland (Australia): The Australasian Council of Public Accounts Committee Biennial Conference was held in Brisbane, Queensland (Australia) from 19 to 21 April, 2017. Prof. K.V. Thomas, Member of Lok Sabha and Leader of the Delegation; and Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, Member of Lok Sabha participated in the event. Shri A.K. Singh, Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, was the Secretary to the Delegation.

Regional Meeting of Young Parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific, Colombo, Sri Lanka: The Regional Meeting of Young Parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka on 25 and 26 April, 2017. The Indian Parliamentary Delegation consisting of Shri Rahul Kaswan, and Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit, Members of Lok Sabha participated in the meeting. The delegation deliberated on '*The Role of Young Parliamentarians in Advancing Inclusive and Peaceful Societies and Preventing Violent Extremism*' in the meeting. Shri Yatindra Mohan Kandpal, Director, Lok Sabha Secretariat, was the Secretary to the Delegation.

Regional Seminar on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the Parliaments in the Asia-Pacific Region, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam: The Regional Seminar on the SDGs for the Parliaments in the Asia-Pacific region was held in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam from 11 to 13 May, 2017. Shri Rattan Lal Kataria, Member of Lok Sabha participated in the seminar. The Delegation participated in the debate on the theme *'Responding to Climate Change Actions of Legislators to Achieve the SDGs'*. Shri Rajinder Singh Kambo, Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

Intermediate Working Meeting of the Co-rapporteurs of the Third Standing Committee of the IPU, Geneva, Switzerland: The Intermediate Working Meeting of the Third Standing Committee of the IPU was held in Geneva, Switzerland on 1 and 2 June, 2017. Km. Sushmita Dev, Member of Lok Sabha participated in the meeting. During the event, discussion was held on the draft resolution and the explanatory memorandum on the subject item *'Sharing our Diversity: the 20th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Democracy'* of the Third Standing Committee.

Second Meeting of Speakers of Eurasian Countries' Parliaments held in Seoul, Korea: The Second Meeting of the Speakers of Eurasian Countries' Parliaments was held in Seoul, Korea from 26 to 28 June, 2017. Shri Suresh Chanabasappa Angadi, Member of Lok Sabha and Chairman of the House Committee participated in the event. The delegation deliberated on the subject *'Promotion of Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation for Common Prosperity in the Eurasian Region'*.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA), Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates: The Meeting of the Standing Committee of the APA was held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates from 21 to 24 May, 2017. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Member of Lok Sabha (Chairperson Railway Convention Committee) and Leader of the Delegation; and Smt. Santosh Ahlawat, Member of Lok Sabha participated in the event. The Indian Parliamentary Delegation deliberated on the topic *'Asian Parliamentary Assembly Standing Committee Meeting on Staff and Financial Regulations'*. Shri Prabhat Chandra Koul, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

The CPA Mid-Year Executive Committee Meeting in Darwin, Australia from 23 to 28 April, 2017: Shri Feroze Varun Gandhi, Member of Lok Sabha, and a Member of CPA Executive Committee from CPA India (Union) Branch attended the CPA Mid Year Executive Committee Meeting. The two other members of CPA Executive Committee from CPA State Branches *viz*. Dr. Sitasaran Sharma, Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, and Shri Kavinder Gupta, Speaker, Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly also attended the meeting. The Members from CPA India Region also attended the meetings of the Sub-Committees of CPA Executive Committee in which they were Members.

The UK CPA Asia-Pacific Regional workshop on Modern Slavery, London, UK: The UK CPA Asia-Pacific Regional workshop on Modern Slavery was held in London, UK from 25 to 28 April, 2017. The following Members of Parliament attended the Workshop: Shri Jagdambika Pal, Shri Ramen Deka, Smt. P.K. Sreemathi Teacher, Smt. Anju Bala, and Shri A.T. Nana Patil, Members of Lok Sabha; and Shri Bhupender Yadav, Shri B. K. Hariprasad, Shri Satish Chandra Misra, Members of Rajya Sabha. The Delegates actively participated in the discussions on the Agenda Topics and presented the stance of CPA India Region on the issue.

The CPA Fundamental Programme on Parliamentary Practice and Procedure, University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa: The CPA Fundamental Programme on Parliamentary Practice and Procedure, was held in the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa from 22 to 28 May, 2017. Shri Ajay Misra (Teni), Member of Lok Sabha attended the programme. The programme involved on-line course prior to face to face participation of the Member in the University campus.

The UK CPA Election Assessment Mission for UK General Election in London, United Kingdom from 3 to 10 June, 2017: Shri Baijayant 'Jay' Panda, and Ms. Shobha Karandlaje, Members of Lok Sabha attended the UK CPA Election Assessment Mission for UK General Election in

London, United Kingdom from 3 to 10 June, 2017. They were Parliamentarian Election Observers from India.

16th North-East Region Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (NERCPA) Conference, Imphal, Manipur: The 16th NERCPA Conference was held at Imphal, Manipur Legislative Assembly from 14 to 18 June, 2017. The Lok Sabha Speaker, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan inaugurated the Conference on 15 June, 2017. The theme of the Conference was "North-East and Look East Policy". The Conference deliberated on three significant themes *viz*, (i) North-East and Look East Policy; (ii) Special plan for development of railways, airways, surface road and inland waterways, connectivity for speedy economic development of North-East Region; and (iii) Setting up of a chapter of Speaker's Research Initiative in the North-Eastern Region for capacity building of the legislators of the region and generating research for the North-Eastern legislatures. Manipur Governor Dr. Najma Heptulla, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly Speaker and NERCPA Chairman Abu Taher Mondal, Manipur Deputy Chief Minister Yumnam Joykumar Singh, Presiding Officers and members of the legislatures of North-East States participated in the conference.

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 April to 30 June, 2017:

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, a function was held on 14 April, 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Lok Sabha Speaker, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; the Union Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot; Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Youth affairs & Sports, and Water resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Shri Vijay Goel; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare and Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs Shri S.S. Ahluwalia; former Deputy Prime Minister & Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; several Members of Parliament;

former Members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, respectively, paid floral tributes at the portrait of Dr. Ambedkar.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Motilal Nehru, a function was held on 6 May, 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Lok Sabha Speaker, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; former Deputy Prime Minister & Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani; several Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and senior officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat paid floral tributes to Pandit Motilal Nehru at his portrait in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, a function was held on 9 May, 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Union Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Ananth Kumar; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Shri Babul Supriyo; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani; several Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra paid floral tributes at the portrait of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

Dr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, former Speaker of Lok Sabha, a function was held on 19 May, 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Lok Sabha Speaker, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; the Lok Sabha Deputy Speaker, Dr. M. Thambi Durai; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani; several Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, respectively, paid floral tributes at the photograph of Dr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy.

Swatantryaveer Vinayak Damodar Savarkar: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Swatantryaveer Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, a function was held on 28 May, 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Lok Sabha Speaker, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri S.S. Ahluwalia; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; several Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra

and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, respectively, paid floral tributes at the portrait of Swatantryaveer Vinayak Damodar Savarkar.

Shri K.S. Hegde: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri K.S. Hegde, former Speaker of Lok Sabha, a function was held on 11 June, 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri S.S. Ahluwalia; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretary of Lok Sabha Secretariat, Dr. D. Bhalla and officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat paid floral tributes at the photograph of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri K.S. Hegde in the Parliament House.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Indian Parliamentary Delegation Visiting Abroad

Mauritius: A 6-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan visited Mauritius from 6 to 11 June, 2017 under the bilateral exchange programme. The Members of the Delegation were: Shri Sushil Kumar Singh, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Dhananjay Bhimrao Mahadik, Smt. Neelam Sonker, Shri K.K. Ragesh, and Shri Ripun Bora, all Members of Parliament; and Shri Anoop Mishra, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. Shri P.C. Koul, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

PARLIAMENT MUSEUM

During the period from 1 April to 30 June, 2017, a total of 6288 visitors visited the Parliament Museum. Apart from the general visitors, students from 45 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 including Delegation of Deputy Commissioners from Bangladesh, Parliament of Kenya, and Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan too visited the Museum. As many as 3,43,760 visitors have visited the Museum between 5 September, 2006 (*i.e.* the date of opening of the Museum for the general public) and 30 June, 2017.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING (BPST)

During the period from 1 April to 30 June, 2017, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training organized the following Courses/ Programmes for Members/Delegates/ Probationers/Journalists/Students:

Orientation Programme for Members of the Manipur Legislative Assembly: Twenty-three newly-elected members of the Manipur Legislative Assembly attended the Orientation Programme organized by BPST, New Delhi from 5 to 7 April, 2017.

Appreciation Courses: Five Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for: (i) Eleven Probationers of the Indian Postal Service, from 5 to 7 April, 2017; (ii) Sixteen Probationers of the Indian Information Service Group 'A' of Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi, from 10 to 12 April, 2017; (iii) Twenty-nine Officer Trainees of the Indian Foreign Service from 24 to 25 April, 2017; (iv) Ten Probationers of the Indian Statistical Service (ISS) from 15 to 17 May, 2017; and (v) Fifty-four Probationers of the Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineers from 29 to 31 May, 2017.

Professional Development Programmes for Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat: Professional Development Programmes were organized for the following: (i) Six Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended 82nd (Platinum Jubilee) Seminar Cum Hindi Workshop on "Official Language Hindi in Today's Changing Scenario" organized by Rajbhasha Sansthan at Solan, Himachal Pradesh from 25 to 27 April, 2017; (ii) Two Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended 11th Biennial Conference of Parliamentary Librarians of Asia and the Pacific (APLAP) held at Seoul, South Korea, from 26 to 28 April, 2017; (iii) One Officer of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended International Professional Development Programme for Parliament Staff, Montreal, Canada, from 15 to 19 May, 2017; (iv) Two Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended 2nd Annual Global Symposium of PTIs being organized by CPST, Parliament of Kenya in association with the CPST and McGill University at Mombasa, Kenya, from 23 to 26 May, 2017; (v) Nine Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended Study Visit to the European Parliament at Brussels, Belgium, 29 May to 2 June, 2017; and (vi) Two Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended Training Programme of International Legislative Drafting organized by the Public Law Center, New Orleans, USA, 5 to 16 June, 2017.

Training Courses for Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & State Legislature Secretariats: The following Training Courses were organized for the Officials of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Legislature Secretariats: (i) Twenty-three Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Management Development Programme at NADT, Nagpur, from 17 to 21 April, 2017; (ii) Twelve Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Neuro Linguistic Programme, organized by NOVA, Bengaluru, at New Delhi, from 24 to 26 April, 2017; (iii) Twenty Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Training Programme on Office Procedure, Noting & Drafting,

General Financial Rule (GFR) & Delegation of Financial Power Rules (DFPR), CCS Conduct Rules, etc. from 1 to 5 May, 2017; (iv) Thirty-four Officers of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats working in Committees attended a training programme from 15 to 19 May, 2017; (v) Twenty-four Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended a Training Programme on Office Management from 15 to 17 May, 2017; (vi) Thirty-six Officers/Assistants of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats dealing with Questions, Legislative and Budgetary Processes attended a Training Course from 5 to 9 June, 2017; (vii) Twenty Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Management Development Programme at the National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG), Mussoorie, from 12 to 16 June, 2017; and (viii) Eighteen Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended a Training Programme on Reservation in Service from 19 to 21 June, 2017.

Study Visits: (A) International - (i) Five Member Parliamentary Delegation from National Assembly of Kenya, attended Training on Leadership, Communication Skills and Campaigning Strategies from 21 to 23 June, 2017; (ii) Eighteen Deputy Commissioners from Bangladesh participating in First Mid Career Training Programme in Field Administration at the National Centre for Good Governance, Mussoorie, attended a Study Visit on 5 April, 2017; (iii) Sixteen Senior Journalists/Editors from Mauritius, attended Study Visit on 25 April, 2017; and (iv) Forty-eight Afghanistan Officials participating in Strategic Human Resource Training Programme conducting by IIPA, New Delhi, attended Study Visit on 4 May, 2017. In all, 87 participants attended these Study Visits.

(B) National: (i) Twenty-six Students of the MAEER's MIT School of Government, Pune, on 6 April, 2017; (ii) Forty-four Students/Teachers of the Surendranath Law College, West Bengal, on 7 April, 2017; (iii) Twenty-one Students of Vatsalyam Gurukul, NOIDA, on 10 April, 2017; (iv) One hundred four Students of Atma Ram Sanatan Dharma College, New Delhi, on 11 April, 2017; (v) Sixteen Officers of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), New Delhi, on 11 April, 2017; (vi) Seventy-five Students of the Department of Law, Kurukshetra University, on 11 April, 2017; (vii) Forty-three foreign Diplomats, attending the 63rd Professional Course at Foreign Service Institute (FSI), New Delhi, on 12 April, 2017; (viii) One hundred twenty eight Students and teachers of Dayal Singh College, New Delhi, on 12 April, 2017; (ix) Sixty-seven Students of the Department of Law, Kurukshetra University, on 12 April, 2017; (x) Fifty-one Students of Government College of Commerce and Business Administration, Chandigarh, on 12 April, 2017; (xi) One hundred eighteen Students of Loyola Public School, Nallapadu, Andhra Pradesh, on 18 April 2017; (xii) Sixteen Tribal girls/women from

Aahan Tribal Development Foundation, on 19 April, 2017; (xiii) One hundred fifty Students of C.S.M. Sr. Secondary Public School, Dulhera Kharman Road, Distt., Jhajjar, Haryana, on 21 April, 2017; (xiv) Forty Law Students of K.R. Mangalam University, Sohna Raod, Gurugram, Delhi-NCR, on 25 April, 2017; (xv) One hundred sixty nine Students/Teachers of the Indraprastha International School, Dwarka, New Delhi, on 02 May, 2017; (xvi) Twenty-one Government/Public Sector Employees of Raj Bhasha, Central Translation Bureau, on 03 May, 2017; (xvii) Sixty Students of Delhi Public World School, Kotputli, on 11 May, 2017; (xviii) Two Officers of Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat, on 01 June, 2017; (xix) Thirty-eight School Children from Amar Ujala Foundation, New Delhi, on 13 June, 2017; and (xx) Sixteen Students and Teachers of Faridabad Public School, Faridabad, 29 June, 2017. In all, 1205 participants attended these Study Visits.

MEMBERS' REFERENCE SERVICE

Members' Reference Service caters to the information needs of Members of Parliament, primarily in connection with their day-to-day parliamentary work. The Service brings out Reference Notes and Legislative Notes on important issues and Bills pending before the House. During the period from 1 April to 30 June, 2017, a total of 751 offline and 63 online references were received and disposed of. Six Reference Notes and four Legislative Notes on the contemporary and latest topics were prepared during this period.

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PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS (1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2017)

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.

—Editor

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Parliament Session: The Second part of the Eleventh Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Forty Second Session of the Rajya Sabha (the Budget Session of Parliament) commenced on 9 March, 2017. Both the Houses were adjourned *sine die* on 12 April, 2017. The President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 12 April, 2017.

Death of Lok Sabha Member: On 27 April, 2017, Shri Vinod Khanna, Member of the Bharatiya Janata Party from Gurdaspur, Punjab, passed away.

Death of Union Minister: On 18 May, 2017, the Union Minister and the Member of Rajya Sabha, Shri Anil Madhav Dave, passed away.

Allocation of Additional Charges: On 18 May, 2017, the Union Minister of Science and Technology and the Minister of Earth Sciences, Shri Harsh Vardhan was given additional charges of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Lok Sabha Bye-election: On 15 April, 2017, Shri Farooq Abdullah of the National Conference Party was declared elected from Srinagar Lok Sabha Constituency of Jammu and Kashmir in the bye-election held on 9 April, 2017.

On 17 April, 2017, Shri P.K. Kunhalikutty of the Indian Union Muslim League was declared elected from Malappuram Lok Sabha Constituency of Kerala in the bye-election held on 12 April, 2017.

Rajya Sabha Election: On 18 May, 2017, Shri Pratap Keshari Deb of the Biju Janata Dal, declared elected, from Odisha. His term as a Member of Rajya Sabha commenced *w.e.f.* 19 May, 2017. He took oath on 28 June, 2017.

On 25 May, 2017, Shri K. Bhabananda Singh of the Bharatiya Janata Party, declared elected, from Manipur. His term as a Member of Rajya Sabha commenced *w.e.f.* 29 May, 2017. He took oath on 28 June, 2017

Death of Rajya Sabha Member: On 9 June, 2017, Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy, Member of the Indian National Congress Party from Telangana passed away.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Oath of New Cabinet Ministers: On 2 April, 2017, the Governor, Shri E.S.L. Narasimhan, administered oath of office and secrecy to eleven newly-inducted Ministers, Sarvashri Kimidi Kala Venkata Rao, Nara Lokesh, Pitani Satya-narayana, Nakka Anand-babu, Somireddy Chandra-mohan Reddy, K.S. Jawahar, N. Amarnath Reddy, Sujaya Krishna Ranga Rao, Amarnath Reddy, Adinarayana Reddy and Ms. Akhila Priya. The Chief Minister, Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu, dropped Sarvashri P. Raghunatha Reddy, B. Gopalakrishna Reddy, Ravela Kishore Babu, Ms. Kimidi Mrunalini and Ms. Peethala Sujatha from the Cabinet.

ASSAM

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 13 April, 2017, Shri Ranoj Pegu of the Bharatiya Janata Party from Dhemaji Assembly seat was declared elected in the bye-election held on 9 April, 2017.

BIHAR

Resignation of Governor: On 20 June, 2017, Shri Ram Nath Kovind resigned as the Governor of Bihar.

New Governor: On 20 June, 2017, the Governor of West Bengal, Shri Keshari Nath Tripathi was sworn in as the Governor of Bihar.

DELHI

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 13 April, 2017, Shri Manjinder Singh Sirsa of the Bharatiya Janata Party from Rajouri Garden Assembly seat was declared elected in the bye-election held on 9 April, 2017.

Expulsion of Minister: On 6 May, 2017, the Minister of Water Resources, Shri Kapil Mishra was expelled by the Chief Minister, Shri Arvind Kejriwal.

Expulsion from Party Membership: On 8 May, 2017, the Political Affairs Committee of the Aam Aadmi Party suspended, Shri Kapil Mishra from the Membership of the Party.

Oath of New Cabinet Ministers: On 19 May, 2017, the Governor, Shri Anil Baijal, administered oath of office and secrecy to two newly-inducted Ministers, Shri Kailash Gahlot as the Minister of Transport and Shri Rajendra Pal Gautam as the Minister of Water Resources.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 13 April, 2017, Shri Anil Dhiman of the Bharatiya Janata Party from Bhoranj Assembly seat was declared elected in the bye-election held on 9 April, 2017.

Death of Minister: On 12 May, 2017, Shri Karan Singh, the Minister of Ayurveda passed away.

JHARKHAND

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 13 April, 2017, Shri Simon Marandi of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha Party from Litipara Assembly seat was declared elected in the bye-election held on 9 April, 2017.

KARNATAKA

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 13 April, 2017, Shri Kalale N. Keshavamurthy and Ms. Geetha Mahadevaprasad of the Indian National Congress were declared elected from Nanjangud and Gundlupet Assembly Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-election held on 9 April, 2017.

KERALA

Oath of New Cabinet Minister: On 1 April, 2017, Shri Thomas Chandy took oath as the Minister of Transport.

MADHYA PRADESH

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 13 April, 2017, Shri Hemant Katare of the Indian National Congress and Shri Shivnarayan Singh of the Bharatiya Janata Party were declared elected from Ater and Bandhavgarh Assembly Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-election held on 9 April, 2017.

MANIPUR

Resignation of Ministers: On 15 April, 2017, the Minister of Health, Shri L. Jayantakumar Singh resigned from the Ministry.

ODISHA

New Speaker: On 16 May, 2017, Shri Pradip Kumar Amat was elected as the Speaker of the Odisha Legislative Assembly.

Reshuffle of Cabinet: On 7 May, 2017, the Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik effected a reshuffle in his cabinet by inducting six Cabinet Ministers, *viz.,* Sarvashri Surjya Narayan Patro, Niranjan Pujari, Prafulla Samal, Maheswar Mohanty, Sashi Bhusan Behera and Pratap Jena; and four Ministers of State, *viz.*, Sarvashri Nrusingha Charan Sahu, Ananta Das, Susanta Singh and Chandra Sarathi Behera. The Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik also elevated two ministers to the rank of Cabinet Ministers, *viz.*, Sarvashri Prafulla Mallik and Ramesh Chandra Majhi.

RAJASTHAN

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 13 April, 2017, Ms. Shobha Rani Kushwaha of the Bharatiya Janata Party from Dholpur Assembly seat was declared elected in the bye-election held on 9 April, 2017.

SIKKIM

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 15 April, 2017, Shri Dilli Ram Thapa of the Sikkim Democratic Front Party from Upper Burtuk Assembly seat was declared elected in the bye-election held on 12 April, 2017.

UTTAR PRADESH

Expulsion of BSP National General Secretary: On 10 May, 2017, the Bahujan Samaj Party expelled Shri Nasimuddin Siddiqui, the National General Secretary of the Party for anti-party activities.

WEST BENGAL

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 13 April, 2017, Shri Chandrima Bhattacharya of the All India Trinamool Congress Party from Kanthi Dakshin Assembly seat was declared elected in the bye-election held on 9 April, 2017.

Oath of New Cabinet Ministers: On 15 May, 2017, the Governor, Shri Keshari Nath Tripathi, administered oath of office and secrecy to two newly-inducted Ministers, Shri Ujjwal Biswas as the Cabinet Minister and Ms. Chandrima Bhattacharya as the Minister of the State.

EVENTS ABROAD

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

New Prime Minister: On 7 April, 2017, the President, Mr. Joseph Kabila appointed Mr. Bruno Tshibala as the new Prime Minister.

BAHAMAS

New Prime Minister: On 12 May, 2017, Mr. Hubert Minnis was sworn in as the new Prime Minister.

ECUADOR

New President: On 24 May, 2017, Mr. Lenin Moreno was sworn in as the new President.

FRANCE

New President: On 14 May, 2017, Mr. Emmanuel Macron was sworn in as the new President.

New Prime Minister: On 15 May, 2017, the President, Mr. Emmanuel Macron appointed Mr. Edouard Philippe as the new Prime Minister.

IRAN

President Re-elected: On 20 May, 2017, the President, Mr. Hassan Rouhani was re-elected to the post.

IRELAND

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 12 June, 2017, the Prime Minister, Mr. Enda Kenny resigned from his post.

New Prime Minister: On 14 June, 2017, Mr. Leo Varadkar was elected as the new Prime Minister.

LESOTHO

New Prime Minister: On 16 June, 2017, Mr. Thomas Thabane was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Lesotho.

MALTA

Prime Minister Sworn in: On 5 June, 2017, Mr. Joseph Muscat was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Malta.

MONGOLIA

New President: On 10 July, 2017, Mr. Khaltmaa Battulga was sworn in as the new President.

NEPAL

Resignation of Deputy Prime Minister: On 30 April, 2017, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Bimalendra Nidhi resigned from his post.

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 24 May, 2017, the Prime Minister, Mr. Pushpa Kamal Dahal 'Prachanda' resigned from his post.

New Prime Minister: On 6 June, 2017, Mr. Sher Bahadur Deuba was elected as the new Prime Minister.

REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

Death of President: On 17 June, 2017, Mr. Baldwin Jacobson Lonsdale, the President of Vanuatu, passed away.

SERBIA

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 30 May, 2017, the Prime Minister, Mr. Aleksandar Vucic resigned from his post.

New President: On 31 May, 2017, Mr. Aleksandar Vucic was sworn in as the President.

New Prime Minister: On 29 June 2017, Ms. Ana Brnabic was elected as the new Prime Minister.

SOUTH KOREA

New President: On 10 May, 2017, Mr. Moon Jae-in was sworn in as the new President.

SOUTH OSSETIA

New President: On 21 April, 2017, Mr. Anatoly Bibilov was sworn in as the new President.

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10

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2017: In pursuance of the provisions of clause (1) of article 341 of the Constitution, Presidential Orders were issued specifying Scheduled Castes in respect of various States and Union territories. These Orders had been amended from time to time by the Acts of Parliament enacted under clause (2) of article 341 of the Constitution.

The State Government of Odisha had proposed for inclusion of synonymous communities in respect of entry 79 of the list relating to Sabakhia community in the Scheduled Caste list. The Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes had also concurred to the proposed modifications. Consequent upon the change of name of the Union territory of Pondicherry to Puducherry, the reference of Pondicherry appearing in the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964 is required to be changed, as a consequential amendment. In order to give effect to the above changes, it was necessary to amend the following two Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders, namely:— (i) the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950; in respect of Odisha; and (ii) the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964.

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2017 which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 23 March and 10 April 2017, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 28 April 2017.

The text of above Act is reproduced below.

—Editor

THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) ORDERS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2017

An Act further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 *to modify the list of Scheduled Castes in the State of Odisha and to amend the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order*, 1964.

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

1. *Short Title.* This Act may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Act, 2017

2. *Amendment of Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.* In the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, in Part XIII.—*Odisha*, for entry 79, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"79. Sabakhia, Sualgiri, Swalgiri.".

3. *Amendment of Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964.* In the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964, for the word "Pondicherry" at both the places where it occurs, the word "Puducherry" shall be substituted.

11

SESSIONAL REVIEW

STATE LEGISLATURES

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Fourth Session of the Fourteenth Assam Legislative Assembly commenced on 8 May, 2017 and was adjourned *sine die* on 11 May, 2017. There were 3 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following seven Bills were introduced, considered and passed. (i) The Assam Appropriation (No.VI) Bill, 2017; (ii) The Assam Board of Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2017; (iii) The Assam Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017; (iv) The Assam Taxation (on Specified Lands) (Amendment) Bill, 2017; (v) The Assam Collage Employees (Provincialisation) (Amendment) Bill, 2017; (vi) The Plantations Labour (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2017; and (vii) The Payment of Bonus (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2017.

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

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Second, Third and Fourth part of Fifth Session of the Sixth Delhi Legislative Assembly commenced on 9 May, 2017, 31 May, 2017 & 28 June, 2017 and was adjourned *sine die* on 9 May, 2017, 31 May, 2017 and 3 July, 2017, respectively. There were 6 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the third part of the Session the Delhi Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017 was introduced, considered and passed.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Rampal Karhana, former member of the State Legislative Assembly; two security personnel killed by Pakistani forces; and CRPF Jawans killed by naxalites in Sukma, Chhattisgarh.

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* Material contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly Secretariat

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Fifth Session of the Fourteenth Kerala Legislative Assembly commenced on 25 April, 2017 and was adjourned *sine die* on 25 May, 2017. There were 21 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following five Bills were introduced, considered and passed. (i) The Kerala Finance Bill, 2017; (ii) The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 2017; (iii) The Malayalam Language (Compulsory Language) Bill, 2017; (iv) The Kerala Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2017; and (v) The Kerala Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 2017

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Pallipram Balan, former member of the State Legislative Assembly; Shri P. Sivasankar, former Governor; and Shri Anil Madhav Dave, Union Minister.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Budget Session of 2017 of the Thirteenth Maharashtra Legislative Assembly commenced on 6 March, 2017 and was adjourned *sine die* on 7 April, 2017. There were 20 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following thirty Bills were introduced, considered and passed. (i) The Mumbai Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2017; (ii) The Mumbai Municipal Corporation and the Maharashtra Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2017; (iii) The Maharashtra Village Panchayats and the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 2017; (iv) The Mumbai Municipal Corporation, the Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2017; (v) The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) (Amendment) Bill, 2017; (vi) The Maharashtra State Commission for Backward Classes (Amendment) Bill, 2017; (vii) The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2017; (viii) The Maharashtra Paramedical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2017; (ix) The Indian Partnership (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2017; (x) The Maharashtra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2017; (xi) The Apprentices (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2017; (xii) The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2017; (xiii) The Symbiosis Skills and Open University Bill, 2017; (xiv) The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Second

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* Material contributed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Amendment) Bill, 2017; (xv) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2017; (xvi) The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Levy, Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2017; (xvii) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017; (xviii) The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Short Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2017; (xix) The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2017; (xx) The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2017; (xxi) The Maharashtra Legislative Members (Removal of Disqualification) Bill, 2017; (xxii) The Vishwakarma University Bill, 2017; (xxiii) The DSK World University Bill, 2017; (xxiv) The Sanjay Ghodawat University Bill, 2017; (xxv) The Maharashtra Transport and Road Safety Bill, 2017; (xxvi) The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2017; (xxvii) The Maharashtra Agriculture Land Leasing Bill, 2017; (xxviii) The Maharashtra Media Persons and Media Institutions (Prevention of Violence and Damage or Loss to Property) Bill, 2017; (xxix) The Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University Bill, 2016; and (xxx) The Maharashtra Unaided Private Professional Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions and Fees) (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

Financial Business: On 6 March, 2017, the Finance Minister, Shri Sudhir Mungantiwar, presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2016-17, which were discussed, voted and passed by the House. On 18 March, 2017, the Finance Minister, presented the Budget for the year 2017-18. The General Discussion on the Budget was held on 22 and 23 March, 2017. On 23 March, 2017 the Finance Minister replied to the discussion.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Chandrakant Mohanlal Chhajed; Jambuvantrao Bapuraovaji Dhote; Anandrao Kondiba Desai; Punjaji Bapuji kadu-Patil; Manikrao *alias* Raosaheb Ramchandra Apotikar; Wamanrao *alias* Babasaheb Bajirao Bhokre; Babusingh Dagdusingh Rathod; Chandrashekhar Dhondiba Bhosle; Chandrakant Khanderao Deshmukh; Ambadas Bapuraoji Sable; and Dr. Pandurang Vithusa Dhole, all former Members of the State Legislative Assembly.

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Second part of the First Session of the Eleventh Manipur Legislative Assembly commenced on 2 June, 2017 and was adjourned *sine die* on 5 June, 2017. There were 2 sittings in all.

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* Material contributed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Legislative Business: During the session, the Manipur Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017 was discussed and passed.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Karam Thamarjit Singh, former member of the State Legislative Assembly.

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Sixteenth (Special) Session of the Twelfth Nagaland Legislative Assembly commenced on 27 May, 2017 and was adjourned *sine die* on the same day.

Legislative Business: During the Session the Nagaland Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017 was introduced, discussed and passed.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Anil Madhav Dave, Union Minister.

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* Material contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	31.01.2017 to 09.02.2017 & 09.03.2017 to 12.04.2017
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	29
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	178 Hours
4.	TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	8 Hours and 12 Minutes
5.	HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS	27 Hours and 58 Minutes
6.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	20
	(ii) Introduced	24
	(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	03
	(v) Discussed	23
	(vi) Passed	23
	(vii) Withdrawn	01
	(viii) Negatived	Nil
	(ix) Part-discussed	Nil
	(x) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	08
	(xi) Pending at the end of the Session	21
7.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	541
	(ii) Introduced	158
	(iii) Discussed	01
	(iv) Passed	Nil
	(v) Withdrawn	Nil
	(vi) Negatived	Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	02*
	(viii) Pending at the end of the Session	699
8.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	
	(i) Notice received	01
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Discussed	Nil
9.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	493

* Including 'The Rights of Transgender Persons Bill, 2014', as Passed by Rajya Sabha.

10. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	541
11. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
(i) Notice received	49
(ii) Admitted	01
(iii) Discussion held	01
(iv) Part-discussed	01
12. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	Nil
13. STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	51
14. ADJOURNMENT MOTION	
(i) Notice received	221
(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	02
(ii) Admitted	02
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	Nil
17. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	09
(ii) Admitted	09
(iii) Moved/Discussed	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	01
18. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notice received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved & Discussed	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
19. PRIVILEGES MOTIONS	
(i) Notice received	16
(ii) Brought before the House	04
(iii) Consent withheld by Speaker	01
(iv) Observation made by Speaker	03
20. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITOR PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	25672

21. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION — 16314 + 119 (School/Institutions)

22. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED

(i) Starred	560
(ii) Un-starred	6440
(iii) Short Notice Questions	Nil
(iv) Half-an-Hour discussions	Nil

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	1	1
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	-	1
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	3	-
iv)	Committee on Estimates	4	-
v)	Committee on Ethics	-	-
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	3	11
vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	1	-
viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	4	-
ix)	Committee on Petitions	4	-
x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	1	1
xi)	Committee of Privileges	1	-
xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	26	6
xiii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	6	-
xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	5	1
xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	6	2
xvi)	General Purposes Committee	-	-
xvii)	House Committee	1	-
	(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee		
	(b) Sub-Committee on Amenities		
xviii)	Library Committee	-	-
xix)	Railway Convention Committee	5	-
xx)	Rules Committee	1	-
JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE			
i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	4	1
ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	-	-

1	2	3	4
DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES			
i)	Committee on Agriculture	7	-
ii)	Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	5	1
iii)	Committee on Coal & Steel	3	-
iv)	Committee on Defence	2	-
v)	Committee on Energy	5	-
vi)	Committee on External Affairs	1	-
vii)	Committee on Finance	6	-
viii)	Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	2	-
ix)	Committee on Information Technology	4	1
x)	Committee on Labour	8	1
xi)	Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas	5	-
xii)	Committee on Railways	2	-
xiii)	Committee on Rural Development	3	-
xiv)	Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment	4	3
xv)	Committee on Urban Development	3	1
xvi)	Committee on Water Resources	2	-

APPENDIX II

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

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	31.01.2017 to 09.02.2017 & 09.03.2017 to 12.04.2017
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	29
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	136 Hours and 18 Minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	02
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	40
	(ii) Introduced	NIL
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	22
	(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	02
	(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	01
	(xi) Discussed	16
	(xii) Passed	18*
	(xiii) Withdrawn	02
	(xiv) Negatived	NIL
	(xv) Part-discussed	01
	(xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	09
	(xvii) Discussion postponed	NIL
	(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	42
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	121
	(ii) Introduced	33
	(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	04
	(vii) Withdrawn	04

* The Specified Bank Notes (Cessation of Liabilities) Bill, 2017 and the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2017 could not be returned by the Rajya Sabha and were deemed to have been passed by both Houses under article 109 (5) of the Constitution.

(viii) Passed	NIL
(ix) Negatived	NIL
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	NIL
(xi) Part-discussed	01
(xii) Discussion postponed/adjourned/deferred/terminated	NIL
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	NIL
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	NIL
(xv) Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	NIL
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	150
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of urgent public importance)	
(i) Notices received	24
(ii) Admitted	02
(iii) Discussions held	02
8. NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance)	
(i) Statement made by Ministers	01
(ii) Half-an-hour discussions held	NIL
9. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	NIL
(ii) Admitted	NIL
(iii) Moved	NIL
(iv) Adopted	NIL
(v) Negatived	NIL
(vi) Withdrawn	NIL
10. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	03
(ii) Admitted	03
(iii) Moved	NIL
(iv) Adopted	NIL
11. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION	
(i) Received	10
(ii) Admitted	10
(iii) Discussed	02
(iv) Withdrawn	01
(v) Negatived	NIL
(vi) 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	05
	(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	NIL
	(ii) Admitted	NIL
	(iii) Moved	NIL
	(iv) Adopted	NIL
	(v) Negatived	NIL
	(vi) Withdrawn	NIL
	(vii) Part-discussed	NIL
	(viii) Lapsed	NIL
15.	NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY	NIL
16.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	1787
17.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	2780
18.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	196 passes issued on 7.4.2017
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	418 visitors visited on 5.4.2017
20.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
	(i) Starred	435
	(ii) Unstarred	4629
	(iii) Short-Notice Questions	NIL
21.	DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	01
22.	WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES	

S. No.	Name of Committee	No. of Meetings held between 1st April and 30th June 2017	No. of Reports presented during 242nd Session of the Rajya Sabha
1	2	3	4
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	01	NIL
(ii)	Committee of Privileges	01	01
(iii)	Committee on Ethics	NIL	NIL
(iv)	Committee on Government Assurances	01	NIL

1	2	3	4
(v)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	01	NIL
(vi)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	02	NIL
(vii)	Committee on Petitions	05	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	04
(xi)	General Purposes Committee	NIL	NIL
(xii)	House Committee	02	NIL
DEPARTMENT RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES			
(i)	Commerce	05	NIL
(ii)	Health and Family Welfare	04	NIL
(iii)	Home Affairs	02	01
(iv)	Human Resource Development	02	NIL
(v)	Industry	02	NIL
(vi)	Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	05	NIL
(vii)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	05	NIL
(viii)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	04	NIL

23. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE 08

24. PETITIONS PRESENTED NIL

25. NAMES OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN

S. No.	*Name*	*Party*	*Date*
1.	Shri Manish Gupta	AITC	20.03.2017
2.	Shri K. Bhabananda Singh	BJP	28.06.2017
3.	Shri Pratap Keshari Deb	BJD	28.06.2017

26. OBITUARY REFERENCES

S. No.	*Name*	*Sitting Member/Ex-Member*
1.	Shri K. S. Malle Gowda	ex-Member

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2017

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
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	8.5.2017 to 11.5.2017	3	7(7)	-	118(118)	87(87)	-
Bihar L.A.	24.4.2017 to 24.4.2017	1	5(5)	-	-	-	-
Bihar L.C.	23.2.2017 to 24.4.2017	24	(14)	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.	28.4.2017 to 28.4.2017	1	1(1)	-	-	-	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	9.5.2017 to 9.5.2017	1	3(3)	-	-	117(92)	-
Haryana L.A.	4.5.2017 to 4.5.2017	1	9(9)	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	26.5.2017 to 27.5.2017	2	1	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	17.6.2017 to 17.6.2017	1	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.	27.4.2017 to 27.4.2017	1	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.A.	5.6.2017 to 21.6.2017	13	18(17)	-	150(150)	1733(1733)	-
Karnataka L.C.	5.6.2017 to 21.6.2017	13	14(14)	-	1084(150)	375(1309)	-

** Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislature.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kerala L.A.	25.4.2017 to 25.5.2017 & 8.6.2017 to 8.6.2017	21 + 1	4(5)	-	(660)	(5921)	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.A.	20.5.2017 to 22.5.2017	3	3(3)	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.C.	20.5.2017 to 22.5.2017	3	(3)	-	-	-	-
Manipur L.A.	2.6.2017 to 5.6.2017	2	1(1)	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya L.A.	12.6.2017 to 12.6.2017	1	1(1)	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	27.5.2017 to 27.5.2017	1	1(1)	-	-	-	-
Odisha L.A.	18.6.2017 to 19.6.2017	2	2(2)	-	-	-	-
Punjab L.A.	14.6.2017 to 23.6.2017	8	14(14)	-	867(554)	175(125)	-
Rajasthan L.A**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	24.5.2017 to 25.5.2017	2	3(3)	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	14.6.2017 to 19.7.2017	24	30(30)	-	(1145)	(2252)	19
Telangana L.A.	16.4.2017 to 16.4.2017 & 30.4.2017 to 30.4.2017	1 + 1	4(4)	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.C.	16.4.2017 to 16.4.2017 & 30.4.2017 to 30.4.2017	1 + 1	4(4)	-	-	-	-
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.	1.5.2017 to 15.6.2017	8	9(9)	-	(165)	(387)	(28)
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	15.5.2017-	5	1(1)	-	593(119)	973(716)	302(20)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	15.5.2017 to 22.5.2017	6	(1)	-	657(505)	44(44)	57(46)
West Bengal L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.	9.5.2017 to 9.5.2017, 31.5.2017 to 31.5.2017 & 28.6.2017 to 3.7.2017	1 + 1 + 4	1(1)	-	-	-	-
Puducherry L.A.	16.5.2017 to 16.6.2017	19	4(3)	-	623(621)	204(203)	-

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

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

COMMITTEES AT WORK/NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2017

State/Union Territory	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	2	-	1	-	-	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	5[(a)]
Bihar L.A.	-	27	22	11	-	14	11	11	43	-	19	11	36	-	-	154[(b)]
Bihar L.C.	10	10	11	10	4	-	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91[(c)]
Chhattisgarh L.A.	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	2[(d)]
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	1(1)	2	1	-	1	4	2	2	5	-	3	-	4	-	-	7[(e)]
Haryana L.A.	1(1)	9	11	-	8(2)	9	12	9	13	-	1	-	18	-	-	22[(f)]
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	-	-	-	-	6	8	4	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	25[(g)]
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2[(h)]
Jharkhand L.A.	-	7(1)	6	-	-	9	8	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	14[(i)]

** Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislature.

State/Union Territory	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Karnataka L.A.	1	9(2)	9(1)	2(2)	9	9(1)	8	8	10(1)	-	9	-	8	2	-	42(5)[j]
Karnataka L.C.	1	10	9	-	9(2)	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala L.A.	3(3)	4	6(1)	5(3)	6	7(25)	2(3)	5	2	-	3	3	5	-	-	80(43)[k]
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.A.	1	11	5	-	4	13	-	18(2)	14	-	-	-	24(4)	-	-	32(2)[l]
Maharashtra L.C.	1	-	4	-	3	13	-	18(2)	14	-	-	-	24(4)	-	-	32(2)[m]
Manipur L.A.	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2[n]
Meghalaya L.A.	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Odisha L.A.	1(1)	4	6	-	-	4	-	3	3	-	1	4	3(8)	-	-	53[o]
Punjab L.A.	1(1)	6	-	-	6	7	-	6	6	-	5	6	3	-	-	17[p]
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	2	6(2)	-	-	3(1)	2(34)	3(4)	-	7(3)	-	-	3	7(24)	-	-	2[q]
Telangana L.A.	2(2)	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3[r]
Telangana L.C.	2(2)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3[s]
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	3(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	2	3	20	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	57[t]
West Bengal L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi L.A.	-	-	5(1)	-	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	3(2)	-	14(2)[u]
Puducherry L.A.	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislature.

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

(a) Local Fund Committee-2, and Employment Review Committee-3
(b) Agricultural Industries Development Committee-13, Bihar Heritage Development Committee-24, Ethics Committee-11, Internal Resources Committee-16, Nivedan Committee-12, Minority Welfare Committee-11, Question & Calling Attention Committee-11, Tourism Development Committee-11, Women and Child Welfare Committee-12, Zero Hour Committee-20, and Zila Parishad & Panchayati Raj Committee-13
(c) Rajbhasha-10, Paper laid on the Table-6, Nivedan Committee-11, Committee on Zila Parishad-10, Question & Call Attention-12, Zero Hour Committee-10, Ethics Committee-11, Minorities Welfare Committee-10, and Human Rights Committee-11
(d) Committee on Member's Honour and Amenities-1 and Women & Children Welfare Committee-1
(e) Panchayati Raj Committee-4, Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-2 and Papers Laid on the Table Committee-1
(f) Committee on Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institutions-8, Committee on Public Health, Irrigation, Power & Public Works (B&R)-11, and Subject Committee on Education, Technical Education, Vocational Education, Medical Education & Health Services-3
(g) Welfare Committee-8, e-Governance-cum-General Purpose Committee-3, Public Administration Committee-4, Human Development Committee-8 and General Development Committee-2
(h) Departmental Related Standing Committee-II-2
(i) Internal Resources Revenue and Central Aid Committee-7 and Women Welfare and Children Development Committee-7
(j) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-9, Sub Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-1, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-7, Committee on Backward Classes and Minorities-9(1), Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj-9(4), House Committee on Print & Electronic Media-2, House Committee Regarding Tank Enchroachment-3 and House Committee (Energy)-2
(k) Committee on the Welfare of Senior Citizens-5, Committee on Environment-6(2), Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-2, Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities-4,Committee on the Welfare of Women, Children & Physically Handicapped-3(1), Committee on the Welfare of Fishermen and Allied Workers-4, Committee on the Welfare of Youth and Youth Affairs-4(1), Committee on Official Language-4(2), Committee on Local Fund Accounts-5(4), Committee on the Welfare of Non-Resident Keralites-4, and Subject Committee-39(33)
(l) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT)-2, Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-1(1), Panchayati Raj-11, Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-8(1), Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-4, Committee on Minority Welfare-2 and Committee on Inspection on Private Charity Hospitals-4
(m) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT)-2, Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-1(1), Panchayati Raj-11, Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-8(1), Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-4, Committee on Minority Welfare-2, and Committee on Inspection on Private Charity Hospitals-4
(n) Hill Area Committee (Sub-Committee)-2
(o) Ethics Committee-1, Standing Committee-I-06, Standing Committee-II-2, Standing Committee-III-3, Standing Committee-IV-4, Standing Committee-V-5, Standing Committee-VI-5, Standing Committee-VII-2, Standing Committee-VIII-5, Standing Committee-IX-5, Standing Committee-X-2, House Committee on Power Generation-1, House Committee on Women and Child Welfare-2, House Committee on Linguistic-1, Submission Committee-6 House Committee on Ethics-1and House Committee of minimum Support Price on Paddy-2

(p) Committee on Question & References-9 and Committee on Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institutions-8
(q) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-2
(r) Committee on Wakf Lands-2 and Committee on Welfare of Women, Children, Disabled and the Old Aged-1
(s) Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes-3
(t) Committee on Financial & Administrative Delayed-14, Committee on Parliamentary Study-3, Committee on Enquiry of Housing Complaints of UP Legislature-5, Parliamentary & Social Welfare Committee-16, Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchayats & Municipal Corporations-6, Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-11, and Vidhai Samadhikar Samiti-2
(u) Committee on Welfare of OBC-1, Question & Reference Committee-1, Committee on Environment-1, Spl. Inquiry Committee to Investigate illegal restoration of cancelled license of a Ration shop in Burari-1, Special Committee to investigate irregularities in award of a Contract to M/s ESP India Pvt. Ltd. by the Tpt. Deptt.-5, Committee on Welfare of Students & Youth-1, Committee on Unauthorised Colonies-2, Deptt. Related Standing Committee of Health-1, and Department related Standing Committee of Finance & Transport-1

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2017

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1.	The Mental Healthcare Bill, 2017	07.04.2017
2.	The Employee's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 2017	12.04.2017
3.	The Central Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017	12.04.2017
4.	The Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017	12.04.2017
5.	The Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017	12.04.2017
6.	The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Bill, 2017	12.04.2017
7.	The Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Prevention and Control) Bill, 2017	20.04.2017
8.	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2017	28.04.2017
9.	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2017	04.05.2017

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2017

ASSAM

1. The Assam Appropriation (No.VI) Bill, 2017
2. The Assam Board of Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2017
3. The Assam Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017
4. The Assam Taxation (on specified lands) (Amendment) Bill, 2017
5. The Assam Collage Employees (Provincialisation) (Amendment) Bill, 2017
6. The Plantations Labour (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2017
7. The Payment of Bonus (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2017

BIHAR

1. Bihar Viniyog Vidheyak, 2017
2. Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-2) Vidheyak, 2017
3. Bihar Krishik evam Gramin Kshetra Vikas Agency (Nirsan) Vidheyak, 2017
4. Bihar Vidhan Mandal (Sadasyo ka Vetan, Bhatta aur Pension) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017
5. Bihar Niji Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017
6. Bihar Rajya Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017
7. Patna Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017
8. Bihar Viniyog Adhikayi Vyaya Vidheyak, 2017
9. Bihar Jamakartao ke Hito ka Sanrakshan (Vittiya Aniyamitataon me) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017
10. Bihar Maal aur Seva Kar Vidheyak, 2017
11. Bihar Karadhan Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017
12. Bihar Rajya Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017
13. Patna Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017
14. Bhu-Arjan, Punrvasan aur Punarvyayvasthapan me Uchit Pratikar aur Parvarshita Adhikar (Bihar Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017

CHHATTISGARH

1. Chhattisgarh Maal aur Seva Kar Vidheyak, 2017

DELHI

1. The Delhi Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017

GUJARAT

1. The Gujarat Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017
2. The Gujarat Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2017
3. The Gujarat Local Authorities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2017

HARYANA

1. The Haryana State University of Horticultural Sciences, Karnal (Amendment) Bill, 2017
2. Chaudhary Ranbir Singh University, Jind (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2017
3. Gurugram University Bill, 2017
4. The Haryana Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017
5. The Indian Stamp (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2017*
6. YMCA University of Science and Technology, Faridabad (Amendment) Bill, 2017
7. The Haryana Legislative Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2017
8. The Haryana Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 2017
9. The Haryana Legislative Assembly (Salary, Allowances and Pension of Member's) Amendment Bill, 2017

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. The Himachal Pradesh Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017

KARNATAKA

1. The Karnataka Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017
2. The Karnataka Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2017
3. The Karnataka Rajya Dr. Gangubai Hangal Sangeetha Mattu Pradarshaka Kalegala Vishwavidyalaya (Amendment) Bill, 2017
4. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2017
5. The Karnataka State Civil Services (Regulating of Transfer of Medical Officers and Other Staff) (Amendment) Bill, 2017
6. The Karnataka Private Medical Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2017
7. The Karnataka Compulsory Service Training by Candidates Completed Medical Courses (Amendment) Bill, 2017
8. The Karnataka State Universities Bill, 2017
9. The Karnataka State Higher Education Council (Amendment) Bill, 2017
10. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 2017
11. The Karnataka Scheduled Caste Sub-plan and Tribal Sub-plan (Planning, Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources) (Amendment) Bill, 2017
12. The Roerich and Devikarani Roerich Estate (Acquisition and Transfer) (Amendment) Bill, 2017
13. The Karnataka Stamp (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017
14. The National Law School of India (Amendment) Bill, 2017
15. The Karnataka State Rural Development and Panchayat Raj University (Amendment) Bill, 2017
16. The Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2017

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* Bills awaiting assent

17. The Karnataka State Road Safety Authority Bill, 2017
18. The Karnataka Public Safety (Measures) Enforcement Bill, 2017

KERALA

1. The Kerala Finance Bill, 2017
2. The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 2017
3. Malayalam Language (Compulsory Language) Bill, 2017
4. The Kerala Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2017
5. The Kerala Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 2017

MAHARASHTRA

1. The Maharashtra Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to the Local Authorities) Bill, 2017
2. The Maharashtra Goods and Services Tax Related Laws (Amendment, Validation and Savings) Bill, 2017
3. The Maharashtra Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017

MANIPUR

1. The Manipur Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017

MEGHALAYA

1. The Meghalaya Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017

NAGALAND

1. The Nagaland Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017

ODISHA

1. The Odisha Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017
2. The Odisha Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2017

PUNJAB

1. The Khalsa University (Repeal) Bill, 2017
2. The Punjab Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017
3. The Punjab Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2017
4. The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Bill, 2017
5. The Punjab Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2017
6. The Punjab Punchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2017
7. The Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2017
8. The Punjab Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2017
9. The Maharaja Ranjit Singh Punjab Technical University (Amendment) Bill, 2017
10. The I.K. Gujral Punjab Technical University (Amendment) Bill, 2017
11. The Punjab Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2017
12. The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017
13. The Punjab Infrastructure (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2017
14. The Punjab Municipal Infrastructure Development Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2017

SIKKIM

1. The Sikkim Official Language (Amendment) Bill, 2017
2. The Sikkim Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017
3. The Sikkim Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 2017

TAMIL NADU

1. The Tamil Nadu Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017
2. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 2017
3. The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Entertainments Tax Bill, 2017
4. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017
5. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017
6. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 2017
7. The Tamil Nadu Registration of Marriages (Amendment) Bill, 2017
8. The Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage (Amendment) Bill, 2017
9. The Chennai University (Amendment) Bill, 2017
10. The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2017
11. The Tamil Nadu Delimitation Commission Bill, 2017
12. The Tamil Nadu Fisheries University (Amendment) Bill, 2017
13. The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University (Amendment) Bill, 2017
14. The Tamil Nadu Value Added Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 2017
15. The Tamil Nadu University (Amendment) Bill, 2017
16. The Tamil Nadu Societies Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2017
17. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Second Amendment Bill, 2017
18. The Tamil Nadu Schools (Regulation of Collection of Fee) Amendment Bill, 2017
19. The Tamil Nadu Regulation of Rights and Responsibilities of Landlords and Tenants Bill, 2017
20. The Tamil Nadu Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Bill, 2017
21. The Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University (Amendment) Bill, 2017
22. The Tamil Nadu Lifts (Amendment) Bill, 2017
23. The Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders (Amendment) Bill, 2017
24. The Tamil Nadu Government Servants (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2017
25. The Tamil Nadu Marine Fishing Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2017
26. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Bill, 2017
27. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 2017
28. The Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (Amendment) Bill, 2017
29. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Second Amendment) Act, 2017
30. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 2017

TELANGANA

1. The Telangana Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institution and of Appointments or Posts in the Services under the State) Bill, 2017

2. The Telangana Heritage (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Maintenance) Bill, 2017
3. The Telangana Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017
4. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Telangana Amendment) Bill, 2016

UTTARAKHAND

1. The Uttarakhand Co-operative Societies Act (Amendment) Bill, 2017
2. The Uttarakhand Goods & Services Tax Bill, 2017
3. The Uttarakhand Contingency Fund Act (Amendment) Bill, 2017
4. The Uttarakhand Appropriation Bill, 2017
5. The Uttarakhand Goods & Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2017
6. The Uttarakhand Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2017
7. The Uttarakhand Ayurved University (Amendment) Bill, 2017*
8. The Uttarakhand State Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) (Amendment) Bill, 2017*
9. The Uttarakhand Ground Water (Regulation and Control of Development and Management) (Repeal) Bill, 2017*

UTTAR PRADESH

1. The Uttar Pradesh Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017

JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE

Karnataka LA- Joint Select Committee on the Karnataka Private Medical Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2017

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* Bills awaiting assent

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2017

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	UNION GOVERNMENT				
1.	The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	4.5.2017	—	—	—
	KERALA				
1.	The Madras Hindu Religion and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	—	—	—	—
2.	The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	—	—	—	—
3.	The Malayalam Language (Compulsory Language) Ordinance, 2017	—	—	—	—
4.	The Kerala Medical Education (Regulation and Control of Admission to Private Medical Educational Institutions) Ordinance, 2017	—	—	—	—
5.	The Kerala Medical Education (Regulation and Control of Admission to Private Medical Educational Institutions) Ordinance, 2017	—	—	—	—
6.	The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	—	—	—	—
7.	The Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	—	—	—	—
8.	The Municipality (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	—	—	—	—
9.	The Kerala Goods and Services Tax Ordinance, 2017	—	—	—	—
10.	The Kerala Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	MAHARASHTRA				
1.	The Mumbai Municipal Corporation and the Maharashtra Municipal Corporation (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2017	6.5.2017	22.5.2017	3.7.2017	—
2.	The Mumbai Municipal Corporation, the Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2017	30.5.2017	—	—	—
3.	The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	13.6.2017	—	—	—
4.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	13.6.2017	—	—	—
	PUNJAB				
1.	The Khalsa University (Repeal) Ordinance, 2017	29.5.2017	19.6.2017	—	Replaced by Legislation on 23.6.2017
2.	The I.K. Gujral Punjab Technical University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	7.6.2017	19.6.2017	—	Replaced by Legislation on 23.6.2017
3.	The Maharaja Ranjit Singh Punjab Technical University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	7.6.2017	19.6.2017	—	Replaced by Legislation on 23.6.2017
4.	The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	6.6.2017	21.6.2017	—	Replaced by Legislation on 23.6.2017
	TAMIL NADU				
1.	The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	27.5.2017	—	—	—
2.	The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Second Amendment Ordinance, 2017	31.5.2017	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	TELANGANA				
1.	The Telangana Rights in Land and Pattadar Pass Books (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	17.6.2017	—	—	—
2.	The Telangana Value Added Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	17.6.2017	—	—	—
3.	The Telangana Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Dacoits, Drug-Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Land-Grabbers (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	17.6.2017	—	—	—
4.	The Telangana Gaming (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	17.6.2017	—	—	—
5.	The Telangana Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	28.6.2017	—	—	—

APPENDIX VII

A. PARTY POSITION IN 16TH LOK SABHA (STATE-WISE) (AS ON 30.06.2017)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Seats	BJP	INC	AIADMK	AITC	BJD	SS	TDP	TRS	CPI(M)	YSRCP	LJSP	NCP	SP	AAP	RJD	SAD	AIUDF	RLSP	AD
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	2	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	14	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
4.	Bihar	40	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	4	-	-	3	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	10	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	28	17	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	20	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29	25*	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	48	23	2	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Manipur	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17.	Meghalaya	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	21	1	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	13	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	39	1	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Telangana	17	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	80	71	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2
29.	West Bengal	42	2	4	-	34	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	A & N Islands	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman & Diu	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	NCT of Delhi	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	543	279*	45	37	34	20	18	16	11	9	9	6	6	5	4	4[$]	4	3	3	2

* Excluding Speaker, LS & two nominated members who have joined BJP with effect from 8.12.2015.
[$] Includes one member (Shri Rajesh Ranjan Yadav) who has been expelled from the party with effect from 7.5.2015.

APPENDIX VII (Contd.)

Sl. No.	States	INLD	IUML	JD(S)	JD(U)	JMM	AIMEIM	AINRC	CPI	JKNC	JKPDP	KC(M)	NPF	NPP	PMK	RSP	SDF	Sw.P	IND	Total	Vacancies
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
8.	Haryana	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
12.	Karnataka	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-
13.	Kerala	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	20	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28*	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	48	-
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
21.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	39	-
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
27.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-
29.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
30.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
33.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34.	NCT of Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	TOTAL	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	540*	2

* Excluding Speaker, LS & two nominated members who have joined BJP with effect from 8.12.2015.

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR PARTIES:

Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP); Indian National Congress (INC); All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK); All India Trinamool Congress (AITC); Biju Janata Dal (BJD); Shiv Sena (SS); Telugu Desam Party (TDP); Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS); Communist Party Of India (Marxist) [CPI(M)]; Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party (YSRCP); Lok Jan Shakti Party (LJSP); Nationalist Congress Party (NCP); Samajwadi Party (SP); Aam Admi Party (AAP); Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD); Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD); All India United Democratic Front (AIUDF); Jammu & Kashmir National Conference (JKNC); Jammu & Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party (JKPDP); Rashtriya Lok Samta Party (RLSP); Apna Dal (AD); Indian National Lok Dal (INLD); Indian Union Muslim League (IUML); Janata Dal (Secular) [JD(S)]; Janata Dal (United) [JD(U)]; Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM); All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen (AIMEIM); All India N.R. Congress (AINRC); Communist Party Of India (CPI); Kerala Congress (M) [KC(M)]; Naga Peoples Front (NPF); National Peoples Party (NPP); Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK); Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP); Sikkim Democratic Front (SDF); Swabhimani Paksha (Sw.P) & Independents (IND)

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 4 SEPTEMBER 2017)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	SP	AIADMK	AITC	JD(U)	CPI(M)	BJD	*Others	IND.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 -
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6(a)	-	11	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.	Assam	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(b)	-	7	-
4.	Bihar	16	-	5	-	-	-	9	-	-	2(c)	-	16	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
6.	Goa	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7.	Gujarat	11	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
8.	Haryana	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(d)	1	5	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(e)	-	4	-
11.	Jharkhand	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(f)	1	6	-
12.	Karnataka	12	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(g)	1	12	-
13.	Kerala	9	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2(h)	-	9	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
15.	Maharashtra	19	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	9(i)	1	19	-
16.	Manipur	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
18.	Mizoram	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(j)	-	1	-
20.	Odisha	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	10	-
21.	Punjab	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(k)	-	7	-
22.	Rajasthan	10	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1
23.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(l)	-	1	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	-	-	-	12	-	-	1	-	5(m)	-	18	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
25.	Telangana	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4(n)	-	6	1
26.	Tripura	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
27.	Uttarakhand	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	31	3	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	5(o)	1	30	1
29.	West Bengal	16	1	-	-	-	13	-	2	-	-	-	16	-
30.	NCT of Delhi	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
31.	Puducherry	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Nominated	12	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	8(p)	-	12	-
	TOTAL	245	57	57	18	13	13	10	7	8	54	6	242	3

*** Others**
(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

(a) TDP - 4, TRS - 1, YSRCP - 1
(b) BPF - 1
(c) RJD - 2
(d) INLD - 1
(e) J&K PDP - 2
(f) RJD - 1, JMM - 1
(g) JD(S) - 1
(h) KC(M) - 1, IUML - 1
(i) NCP - 5, SS - 3, RPI (A) - 1
(j) NPF - 1
(k) SAD - 3
(l) SDF - 1
(m) DMK - 4, CPI - 1
(n) TDP - 2, TRS - 2
(o) BSP - 5
(p) Nominated - 8

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	Inde-pendent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
STATES													
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	126	25	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	39(a)	1	126	-
Bihar L.A.	243	27	53	-	-	-	-	71	-	88(b)	4	243	-
Bihar L.C.#	75	6	23	-	2	-	-	29	-	10(c)	3	73	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	182	57	121	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	182	-
Haryana L.A.	90	17	46	-	-	-	1	-	-	21(d)	5	90	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	68	35	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	67	1
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	36	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	17(e)	-	34	2
Jharkhand L.A.	81	7	43	-	1	-	1	-	-	29(f)	-	81	-
Karnataka L.A.	225	123	44	-	-	-	-	-	40	9(g)	9	225	-
Karnataka L.C.	75	33	22	-	-	-	-	-	13	1(h)	5	74	1
Kerala L.A.	140	22	1	59	19	2	-	-	3	27(i)	6	139	1
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.A.#	288	42	122	1	-	41	-	-	-	75(j)	7	288	1
Maharashtra L.C.	78	20	17	-	-	23	-	1	-	11(k)	6	78	-
Manipur L.A.	60	28	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	10(l)	1	60	-
Meghalaya L.A.	60	30	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	15(m)	13	60	-

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

Information as received from State/Union Territory Legislature

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	60	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	47[n]	8	59	1
Odisha L.A.	147	16	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	118[o]	2	147	-
Punjab L.A.	117	77	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	37[p]	-	117	-
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30[q]	1	31	1
Tamil Nadu L.A.	235	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226[r]	-	234	1
Telangana L.A.#	119	19	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	93[s]	1	120	-
Telangana L.C.	40	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30[t]	2	40	-
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.	71	11	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[u]	2	71	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.#	404	7	312	-	-	-	19	-	-	62[v]	3	403	-
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	100	2	8	-	-	-	10	-	-	78[w]	1	99	1
West Bengal L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNION TERRITORIES													
Delhi L.A.	70	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	66[x]	-	70	-
Puducherry L.A.	30	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14[y]	1	30	-

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

Information as received from State/Union Territory Legislature

(a) AGP-14, AIUDF-13 and BPF-12

(b) Rashtriya Janata Dal-80, Lok Jan Shakti Party-2, Rashtriya Lok Samta Party-2, Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)- 3 and Hindustani Aavam Morcha (Secular)-1

(c) Deputy Chairman-1, RJD-7, RSLP-1 and LJP-1

(d) Speaker-1, Indian National Lok Dal-19 and Shiromani Akali Dal-1

(e) People Democratic Party-11 and National Conference-6

(f) Chairman-1, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-18, Jharkhand Vikas Morcha-2, AJSU-4, Marxist Co-ordination-1, Jay Bharat Samanta Party-1, Jharkhand Party-1 and Nav Jawan Sangharsh Morcha-1

(g) Badavara Sramikara Raitara Congress Party-3, Karnataka Janatha Paksha-2, Sarvodaya Karnataka Paksha-1, Karnataka Makkala Paaksha-1, Speaker-1 and Nominated-1
(h) Chairman-1
(i) Congress (Secular)-1, Kerala Congress(B)-1, National Secular Conference-1, Communist Marxist Party Kerala State Committee-1, Indian Union Muslim League-16, Kerala Congress(M)-6 and Kerala Congress(Jacob)-1
(j) Shivsena Party-63, Peasant's and Workers Party-3, Bahujan Vikas Aghadi-3, All India Majalis-A-Ittehadul Muslimin-2, Maharashtra Navnirman Sena-1, Samajwadi Party-1, Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh-1 and Rashtriya Samaj Party-1
(k) Shivsena-9, Peasants and Workers Party of India-1 and Peoples Republican Party-1
(l) National People's Party-4, Naga People's Front-4, Lok Jan Shakti Party-1 and All India Trinamool Congress-1
(m) North East Social Democratic Party-1, United Democratic Party-8, National People's Party-2 and Hill State People's Democratic Party-4
(n) Naga Peoples Front-47
(o) B.J.D.-117 and Samatakranti Dal-1
(p) Aam Aadmi Party-20, Shiromani Akali Dal-15 and Lok Insaaf Party-2
(q) Sikkim Democratic Front Party-28 and Sikkim Krantikari Morcha-2
(r) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-134, Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-89, Indian Union Muslim League-1, Nominated-1 and Speaker-1
(s) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-82, All India Majlis Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-7, Telugu Desam Party-3 and Nominated-1
(t) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-23, All India Majlis Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-1 and Nominated-6
(u) Nominated-1
(v) Samajwadi Party-47, Apna Dal (S)-9, Suheldev Bharatiya Samaj Party-4, Rashtriya Lok Dal-1 and Nirbal Indian Shoshit Hamara Aam Dal-1
(w) Samajwadi Party-66, Rashtriya Lok Dal-1, Shikashak Dal (Non-Political)-5, Independent Group-5, and Unconnected-1
(x) Aam Aadmi Party - 66
(y) All India N.R. Congress-8, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-4 and Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-2

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