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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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**ADDRESS AT THE FUNCTION TO CONFER OUTSTANDING
PARLIAMENTARIAN AWARDS FOR THE YEARS 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016
AND 2017 AT THE CENTRAL HALL OF PARLIAMENT HOUSE, NEW
DELHI**

On 1 August 2018, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan delivered a speech at the function to confer Outstanding Parliamentarian Awards for the years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 at the Central Hall of Parliament House, New Delhi.

We reproduce here the text of the Address.

--- Editor

Honourable Members and Distinguished guests:

It is indeed a matter of great pleasure and honour for me to welcome you all in this graceful function to confer the Outstanding Parliamentarian Awards for the last five years from 2013 to 2017. We are grateful to the Hon. President for his graceful presence and for his consent to confer these prestigious awards. On this occasion, I extend warm welcome to Hon. Vice President and Hon. Prime Minister also. I also congratulate the Parliamentarians selected for this prestigious award from the core of my heart.

Outstanding Parliamentarian Award instituted by the Indian Parliamentary Group is being awarded to those Parliamentarians who have set exemplary examples in the performance of their Parliamentary duties and established higher standards of Parliamentary conventions. Our history has witnessed many glorious, diligent and experienced Parliamentarians, who have made indelible mark of their personalities on the proceedings of this sacrosanct institution of democracy. Today, five more names are being added to that glorious list and these personalities do not need any introduction.

Outstanding Parliamentarian Award for the year 2013 is being conferred upon the experienced Parliamentarian and present Governor of Manipur and Ex-Union Minister, Dr. Najma Heptullah ji. She has served the Rajya Sabha as Deputy Chairperson for 17 years. She has a vast experience of 34 years of working in the Parliament. As the Presiding Officer of the Rajya Sabha, she has enriched the Parliamentary system and conventions with her contributions. She has demonstrated her diplomatic and administrative skills at the National and International levels. Indian polity has been benefited by her vast experience and talents. She has the honour of being elected as the first women Chairperson of Inter Parliamentary Union unanimously in 1999. As a mark of respect for her efforts to promote democracy at the international level, Inter Parliament Union has nominated her as Honorary Life President in the year 2002.

Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha from Madhubani of Bihar State and well wisher of farmers, Hon'ble Hukmdev Narayan Yadav has been selected for Outstanding Parliamentarian Award for the year 2014. He has been prestigiously serving in the public life for the last three decades and with his extraordinary oratory skills he forcefully ventilates the concerns of common man (particularly of farmers and poor people) and his parliamentary constituency in the

House. He has also served the people of this country as Union Minister of State. He always attracts the attention of one and all with his unique oratory style and impeccable arguments during his speech in the parliamentary discussions. He has close connect with the people at grass root level as a popular and dedicated mass leader leading a very simple life. He has an extraordinary ability to feel the sentiments and aspirations of common people.

Outstanding Parliamentarian Award for the year 2015 is being conferred upon the Senior Leader of Indian National Congress, who is active in politics for the last 45 years from Jammu and Kashmir and Hon'ble Member of Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. An experienced, seasoned politician and a person known as trouble shooter of his party Shri Azad has served the country in the past as Cabinet Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Parliamentary Affairs and Urban Development Ministries and as Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. He is revered from treasury benches and opposition both for his experience, political understanding and for his practical approach. Indeed, it is a matter of great pleasure for us to confer this prestigious award upon him for his contribution in parliamentary politics.

Outstanding Parliamentarian Award for the year 2016 is being conferred upon Lok Sabha Member of All India Trinamool Congress from Barrackpur, West Bengal, Shri Dinesh Trivedi ji, who has been active in politics for the last 4 decades. Shri Dinesh Trivedi is known as a knowledgeable, thoughtful, prominent speaker and a Parliamentarian. When he speaks in the Parliament then he expresses his independent opinion with serious arguments and his speeches are always of high standards.

In this list of prestigious awardees, the next name is of the popular and soft spoken Member of Parliament of Biju Janta Dal, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, who is being awarded for the year 2017 with Outstanding Parliamentarian Award. His election from the Cuttack Parliamentary Constituency of Odisha for five continuous terms is testimony to his popularity. His prudent speeches and meaningful participation in discussions and debates on various issues in Lok Sabha puts him in the league of eminent parliamentarians who have put forth their serious compendious discourses on various issues which are of logical in nature and meaningful too. He is always courteous and respectful towards his colleagues in the Parliament and his conduct always upheld the parliamentary dignity and decorum. In spite of being soft spoken, he puts his views in a forceful manner.

It is well described in our scriptures:-

"विद्वत्त्वं च नृपत्वं च नैव तुल्ये कदाचन्।

स्वदेशे पूज्यते राजा विद्वान् सर्वत्र पूज्यते॥"

(Intelligence and kingdom can never be compared. A king is respected in his own state whereas a wise man is respected everywhere.)

We all very well know the fact that the perception of Parliament and its effectiveness to a large extent depends on conduct and performance of its Members. Parliament is a reflection of society itself because it represents the will of the society.

Democratic system of governance is the most refined system of governance and debate-discussions, views-counter views, agreement-disagreement are part and parcel of it and all these

things sustain the democracy. But we must always remember that these debate-discussions, views-counter views and agreements-disagreements should not cross the limit of accepted norms of dignity and decorum. When we behave keeping in view of these limits then the confidence of the people will be reposed in the democracy.

I strongly believe that Parliament has its own dignity and it is absolute duty of Members to uphold it. The Almighty has bestowed upon us with this opportunity, so we must work to uphold the dignity and eminence of our Parliament in this multi-party system of our parliamentary democracy.

It has been said in the Shrimadbhagwatgita that:-

"यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठस्तत्तदेवेतरो जनः ।

सयत्प्रमाणं कुरुते लोकस्तदनुवर्तते ॥

(Whatever action is performed by a great man, common men follow in his footsteps. And whatever standards he sets by exemplary acts, all the world pursues.)

The whole world takes the democratic values, principles and ideals of India as an example and also it is source of inspiration to the whole world. All over the world people eagerly observe our parliamentary proceedings and keep a watch on it.

The outstanding Parliamentarians, who are being honoured today, have enhanced the dignity of the great institution with their prudence and exemplary conduct in the Parliament. With these words, I once again congratulate the Hon'ble Members receiving this award and their family members and I have a firm belief that the other Members present here will also get inspiration and encouragement from their duty boundedness, oratory skills and virtues. I wish them happy and healthy life and all success in their endeavours in the service of our nation.

Thank you.

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

Third South Asian Speakers' Summit on SDGs: The Third South Asian Speakers' Summit on SDGs was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka on 11 to 12 July 2018. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan led a Parliamentary delegation consisting of Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita, Member of Rajya Sabha and Secretary General, Lok Sabha. An Outcome Document was adopted at the conclusion of the event.

Elaborate deliberations were held on a number of crucial issues pertaining to SDGs under the overall theme of the summit "*promoting regional parliamentary co-operation for sustainable, equitable and green economic growth*". Hon'ble Speaker participated in the Plenary Session and made an intervention on the topic "*Follow up to the Indore Declaration*".

39th General Assembly of ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA): Shri Kirti Vardhan Singh, Member of Lok Sabha attended the 39th General Assembly of ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) in Singapore from 3 to 8 September 2018. The overall theme of the Assembly was "*Towards a Resilient and Innovative Community*". Hon'ble Member made a statement on the said theme and also participated in a dialogue session with AIPA Observer countries on the topic "*Exchange of Experiences on Climate Action and Active Ageing*".

First Meeting of the Parliamentarians' Evaluation Forum 'EVAL COLOMBO 2018': First Meeting of the Parliamentarians' Evaluation Forum 'EVAL COLOMBO 2018' was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka from 17 to 19 September 2018. Shri Jagdambika Pal, Member of Lok Sabha and Mrs. Vandana Hemant Chavan, Member of Rajya Sabha attended the above meeting. Smt. Anita Bhatt Panda, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

Indian delegation made an effective participation on all the issues/topics deliberated during the above meeting under the overall theme "Responsible Parliament: Mainstreaming Evaluation in the Agenda 2030 Era".

The 100th Anniversary Function of the First Parliament of the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan: The 100th Anniversary Function of the First Parliament of Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan was held in Baku, Azerbaijan from 19 to 21 September 2018. Dr. K. H. Muniyappa, Member of Lok Sabha, Prof. Chintamani Malviya, Member of Lok Sabha and Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, Member of Rajya Sabha attended the function. Dr. Dilip Kumar Singh, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation. Indian delegation *inter-alia* highlighted the historical significance of the event and India-Azerbaijan bilateral relations in their speeches.

Tenth Asia-Europe Parliamentary Partnership Meeting (ASEP-10): Tenth Asia-Europe Parliamentary Partnership Meeting (ASEP-10) was held in Brussels, European Parliament on 27 to 28 September 2018. Shri Ajay Kumar Mishra, Member of Lok Sabha; Shri Udit Raj, Member of Lok Sabha and Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati, Member of Rajya Sabha participated in

the meeting. Shri Des Raj Shekhar, Director, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

The meeting held deliberations under the overall theme "Asia & Europe facing climate change and increasing environmental challenges: Sustainable development and circular economy, urban areas management, water resources cooperation, waste treatment and plastic reduction, food security, clean technologies". Indian delegation participated in all the Sessions. An Outcome Document was adopted at the conclusion of the event.

The 54th General Meeting of the Society of Clerks-at-the-Table (SOCATT): The 54th General Meeting of the Society of Clerks-at-the-Table (SOCATT) was hosted by the Ontario CPA Branch in Toronto from 4 to 7 September 2018.

Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava, Secretary General, Lok Sabha and a member of SOCATT and SOCATT Advisory Committee attended the Meeting. Besides Secretary General, Lok Sabha, Shri Desh Deepak Verma, Secretary General, Rajya Sabha; Shri C. Velmurugan, Secretary, Delhi Vidhan Sabha; Shri Rajender Kumar Nandal, Secretary, Haryana Vidhan Sabha; Shri Yash Paul Sharma, Secretary, Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Shri Abdul Majid Bhat, Secretary, Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Council; Shri Awadhesh Pratap Singh, Principal Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; and Shri Pradeep Kumar Dubey, Principal Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, all the members of SOCATT from CPA India Region also attended the meeting.

Secretary General, Lok Sabha presented a paper on the topic "*Promoting awareness and capacity building for Members: The Speaker's Research Initiative (SRI)*" at the Meeting and also circulated a Report on "*CPA India Region Activities*". Other members from CPA India Region also participated in the meeting actively.

Meeting of India-China Parliamentary Friendship Group: A Briefing meeting of India-China Parliamentary Friendship Group headed by Shri Ramen Deka, Member of Lok Sabha and President of the Group was held on 9 August 2018. Joint Secretary (EA) from the Ministry of External Affairs briefed the Members of the Group on various issues pertaining to India-China Relations.

Function to confer the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award: A function to confer the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award for the years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 to Dr. (Smt.) Najma A. Heptulla, Member of Rajya Sabha; Shri Hukmdev Narayan Yadav, Member of Lok Sabha; Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Member of Rajya Sabha; Shri Dinesh Trivedi, Member of Lok Sabha and Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Member of Lok Sabha, respectively, was held on 1 August, 2018 at 1800 hours in the Central Hall of Parliament House, New Delhi. Hon'ble President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind presented the Awards to the Awardees. Hon'ble Vice-President of India and Chairman Rajya Sabha, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu; Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi and Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan graced the occasion.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

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

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period from 1 July to 30 September 2018:

Dr. Syama Prasad Mukherjee: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Syama Prasad Mukherjee, a function was held on 6 July 2018 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi; Lok Sabha Speaker, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Lok Sabha Deputy Speaker, Dr. M. Thambi Durai; several Union Ministers and former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson of the Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani paid floral tributes at the portrait of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee on his Birth Anniversary on 6 July 2018.

Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a function was held on 23 July 2018 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Raj Nath Singh; Union Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers & Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Ananth Kumar; Union Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Prakash Javadekar; Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambi Durai; several Union Ministers of State; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak on his Birth Anniversary on 23 July 2018.

Dr. G.S. Dhillon: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. G.S. Dhillon, a function was held on 6 August 2018 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Union Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers & Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Ananth Kumar; Deputy Speaker Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambi Durai; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Dr. G.S. Dhillon on his birth anniversary on 6 August 2018.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, a function was held on 20 August 2018 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; Leader of the Opposition of Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Statistics & Programme Implementation, Shri Vijay Goel; former Deputy Prime Minister & Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani; President of Indian National Congress, Shri Rahul Gandhi; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament and other dignitaries paid floral tributes to former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi on his Birth Anniversary on 20 August 2018.

Dr. Balram Jakhar: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Balram Jakhar, a function was held on 23 August 2018 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament and Secretary General of Lok Sabha, Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava paid floral tributes at the portrait of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar on his birth anniversary on 23 August 2018.

Sardar Hukam Singh: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Sardar Hukam Singh, a function was held on 30 August 2018 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani and Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Smt. Snehlata Shrivastava paid floral tributes at the portrait of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Sardar Hukam Singh on his birth anniversary on 30 August 2018.

Shri P. A. Sangma: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri P. A. Sangma, a function was held on 1 September 2018 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani; Chairperson, Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development of Rajya Sabha, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha Shri P. A. Sangma on his birth anniversary on 1 September 2018.

Shri Dadabhai Naoroji: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Dadabhai Naoroji, a function was held on 4 September 2018 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Lok Sabha Speaker, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan and other dignitaries paid floral tributes to Dadabhai Naoroji on his birth anniversary on 4 September 2018.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Foreign Parliamentary Delegation visiting India

Sri Lanka: A 12-member Parliamentary Delegation from Sri Lanka led by Hon'ble Karu Jayasuriya, Speaker of the Parliament of Sri Lanka visited India from 9 to 14 September, 2018.

On 10 September, 2018, the delegation called on Shri Ram Nath Kovind, Hon'ble President of India; Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India; Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha; and Smt. Sushma Swaraj, Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs. Later in the evening, a banquet was hosted by Hon'ble Speaker in honour of the delegation.

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

The Republic of Rwanda: A Parliamentary delegation led by Rt. Hon'ble Bernard Makuza, President of the Senate of Republic of Rwanda called on Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 9 July 2018.

During the period 1 July to 30 September 2018, a total of 11,772 visitors visited the Parliament Museum. Apart from the general visitors, 3898 students from 69 schools and colleges from all over the country visited the Museum. A number of sitting and former members of Parliament, members of state legislatures and foreign dignitaries/delegations also visited the museum. Delegations from Parliament of Denmark, Gambia, Bangladesh, Uganda and Russia also visited the museum during the quarter. As many as 380381 visitors have visited the museum between 5 September 2006 (*i.e.* the date of opening the museum for the general public) and 30 September 2018.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period from 01 July to 30 September 2018, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training has organized the following Courses/Programmes for Members/Delegates/Probationers/Journalists/Students:

Orientation Programme for Newly Elected Members of Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya: Thirty-six newly-elected Members along with Hon'ble Speaker of Meghalaya Legislative Assembly attended the Orientation Programme organized by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST), Lok Sabha Secretariat in New Delhi from 1 to 3 August 2018. The Orientation Programme was inaugurated by Shri S.S. Ahluwalia, Hon'ble Union Minister of State, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

34th Parliamentary Internship Programme: The 34th Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials was organized from 2 to 31 August 2018 which was attended by 47 officials from 19 countries. The Programme is funded under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

Appreciation Courses: Three Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for: (i) One hundred seven Probationers of Indian Forest Service, Indian Trade Service, Indian Information Service and Officers Trainees From Royal Government of Bhutan, from 23 to 27 July 2018; (ii) Nine Probationers of Indian Railway Personnel Service (IRPS), from 6 to 8 August 2018; and (iii) One hundred sixty-one Officers Trainees of 68th batch of Indian Revenue Service (Customs & Central Excise) from 20 to 24 August 2018.

Professional Development Programmes for/by Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat: One Officer of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the 17th World Sanskrit Conference held at Vancouver, Canada, from 9 to 13 July 2018; (ii) Two officers from Editorial and Translation Service of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the 11th World Hindi Conference in Mauritius from 18 to 20 August 2018; (iii) Two Officer of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the 84th IFLA General Conference at Malaysia, from 22 to 30 August 2018; and (iv) Nine officers of Interpretation Service, Reporting Service, Editorial & Translation Service and Publication Service attended Study Visit to the European Parliament, Brussels, Belgium, from 24 to 27 September 2018.

Training Courses for Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & State Legislature Secretariats: (i) Thirty Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Legislatures and also

officials working in Legislative Departments of State Government attended National Legislative Drafting Programme from 2 to 13 July 2018; (ii) Thirty-nine Officers of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended Training Course in Research, Reference Information and Library Service from 9 to 13 July 2018; (iii) Fifty-three Reporters of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended Training Course for Reporters working in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats from 20 to 24 August 2018; (iv) Thirty-seven Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Legislatures attended Training Programme on Subordinate Legislation and its implications from 21 to 31 August 2018; (v) Four Officials of Mizoram Legislative Assembly Secretariat attended Library Management Training Programme at BPST from 17 to 28 September 2018; and (vi) Forty-nine Officers of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended Management Development Programme from 24 to 28 September 2018.

Training Course in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures: (i) Thirty Officials of Bangladesh Parliament Secretariat attended Special Training Programme in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures at BPST from 2 to 13 July 2018; and (ii) Twenty-one Senior Officers of Parliament of Sri Lanka attended Training Programme from 26 September to 5 October 2018.

Study Visits: (a) International: (i) Seven Interns of the Royal Danish Embassy attended a Study Visit on 03 July 2018; (ii) Twenty Gambian Diplomats attending 1st Special Course at Foreign Service Institute, New Delhi, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 19 July 2018; (iii) Three member Delegation from National Assembly of Mauritius attended a Study Visit at BPST from 6 to 7 August 2018; (iv) Thirty-two participants from 21 Countries including middle level government officials, policy practitioners & scholars attending Programme at Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 6 August 2018; (v) Fourteen members Parliamentary Delegation from National Assembly of Kenya, attended a Study Visit from 8 to 10 August 2018; (vi) Twenty-two Nigerian Diplomats attending Special Course at the Foreign Service Institute (FSI), MEA, New Delhi, , attended a Study Visit at BPST on 8 August 2018; and (vii) Sixteen Deputy Commissioners from Bangladesh attending 8th Special Training Programme in Field Administration at the National Centre for Good Governance, Mussoorie, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 6 September 2018. In all, 9 Study Visits/Training Course (International) were organised in which there were 165 participants.

(b) National: (i) Forty-six Assistant Section Officer (Direct Recruit) Government of India undergoing Foundational Training Programme in Haryana Institute of Public Administration, Haryana, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 3 July 2018; (ii) Seventeen Senior Executives of Public Sector Enterprises attending 7th Advance Leadership Programme at IIPA, New Delhi, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 4 July 2018; (iii) Forty-two Students of Nari Gurusahni Law College, Ulhasnagar, Thane, Maharashtra, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 17 July 2018; (iv) Thirty-six Students of Manav Rachna Law University, Faridabad, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 20 July 2018; (v) Thirty Students of St. Mary's Convent School, Shasrti Nagar, Ghaziabad. U.P., attended a Study Visit at BPST on 23 July 2018; (vi) Fourteen Officer Trainees undergoing 30th Basic Course in Legislative Drafting in the Institute of Legislative Drafting and Research, New Delhi, attended a Study Visit in BPST on 25 July 2018; (vii) Forty-

nine Trainees of Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force (ITBP), attended a Study Visit at BPST on 25 July 2018; (viii) Thirty-two Students of Savitribai Pule, Pune University, Maharashtra, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 31 July 2018; (ix) Sixty-seven Students of St. Joseph's Convent Sr. Secondary School, Idgah Hill, Bhopal, MP, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 2 August 2018; (x) Fifty-six Students of Maharani Gayatri Devi Girls' Public School, Jaipur, Rajasthan, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 2 August 2018; (xi) Fourteen Trainee officers, undergoing Training Programme at Institute of Legislative Drafting and Research (ILDR), New Delhi, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 7 August 2018; (xii) Thirty-five Officers of Custom & Central Excise, attending Training Programme at Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 10 August 2018; (xiii) Six Members of a Donor family of CORPUS, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 10 August 2018; (xiv) Eight participants including Director, Institute of Housing and Urban Development Studies of India (IHUDS) and a Guest from Uganda, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 17 August 2018; (xv) Thirty-one Middle/Senior level officers attending Training at ISTM, New Delhi, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 20 August 2018; (xvi) Ninety-three Students of Agriculture College, Baramati, Pune, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 21 August 2018; (xvii) Eighty-six Students of Holy Child Senior Secondary School, Tagore Garden, New Delhi, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 30 August 2018; (xviii) Sixteen Students of Abhinav College of Law, Pune, Maharashtra, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 4 September 2018; (xix) Eight Trainee Officers of Indian and Sri Lankan Air Force attended a Study Visit at BPST, Parliament of India, on 12 September 2018; (xx) Twenty-four officers of Mizoram State Service, attending a Training Programme at ISTM, New Delhi, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 13 September 2018; (xxi) One hundred thirty Students of Maharaja Agrasen School of Law, Rohini New Delhi, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 19 September 2018; (xxii) Eleven Officers of Indian Information Service Undergoing a Training Programme at Indian Institute of Mass Communication(IIMC), New Delhi, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 26 September 2018; (xxiii) Five participants including Chairperson and Members of Committee of Privilege, Sikkim Legislative Assembly, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 26 September 2018; (xxiv) Seventy-five Students/teachers of Kasturi Ram College of Higher Education, Delhi, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 27 September 2018; and (xxv) Twenty-nine Judicial Officers of Gujarat, undergoing a Training Programme at Delhi Judicial Academy, New Delhi, attended a Study Visit at BPST on 28 September 2018. In all, 25 Study Visits (National) were organised in which there were 960 participants.

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 1st July to 30th September, 2018, a total of 1879 offline and 187 online references were received and disposed of. Publication, namely, "India: Some Facts" is got printed. Five Reference Notes on important topics for Monsoon Session, 2018 were also prepared during this period.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS (1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2018)

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

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INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Parliament Session: The Fifteenth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Forty Sixth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 18 July, 2018. Both the Houses were adjourned *sine die* on 10 August, 2018. The President, Shri Ram Nath Kovind, prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 13 August, 2018.

Ceased to be the Member of Lok Sabha: Consequent upon his election to the Rajya Sabha, Shri Jose K. Mani, member of the Kerala Congress (M) from Kerala, ceased to be member of Lok Sabha from 14 June, 2018.

Rajya Sabha Election: On 14 June, 2018, Sarvashri Binoy Biswam, Elamaram Kareem, and Jose K. Mani, members of the Communist Party of India, Communist Party of India (Marxist) and Kerala Congress (M), respectively, declared elected, from Kerala. Their term as a Members of Rajya Sabha commenced *w.e.f.* 2 July, 2018. They took oath on 18 July, 2018.

Nomination to Rajya Sabha: On 14 July, 2018, Sarvashri Ram Shakal, Rakesh Sinha, Dr. Raghunath Mohapatra and Dr. Sonal Mansingh, all Members of the Bharatiya Janata Party were nominated to Rajya Sabha. Their term commenced on the same day. They took oath of office on 18 July, 2018.

Resignation from Lok Sabha: On 18 July, 2018, Shri Baijayant 'Jay' Panda, member of the Biju Janata Dal from Odisha resigned from the Lok Sabha.

On 4 September, 2018, Shri Conrad Kongkal Sangma, member of the National People's Party from Meghalaya resigned from the Lok Sabha.

Election of Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha: On 9 August, 2018, Shri Harivansh of the Janata Dal(United) was elected as the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

Re-allocation of Portfolio: On 23 August, 2018, Shri Arun Jaitley was re-allocated the Ministry of Finance and Corporate Affairs.

AROUND THE STATES

BIHAR

Resignation of Minister: On 8 August, 2018, the Minister for Social Welfare, Smt. Manju Verma resigned from the Ministry.

New Governor: On 23 August, 2018, Shri Lalji Tandon was sworn in as the Governor of Bihar.

CHHATTISGARH

Death of Governor: On 14 August, 2018, Shri Balramji Dass Tandon, the Governor of Chhattisgarh, passed away.

Acting Governor: On 15 August, 2018, Smt. Anandiben Patel, the Governor of Madhya Pradesh, was sworn in as the acting Governor of Chhattisgarh.

GOA

Reshuffle of Cabinet: On 24 September, 2018, the Chief Minister, Shri Manohar Parrikar effected a reshuffle in his cabinet by inducting two new Ministers, viz., Sarvashri Nilesh Cabral and Milind Naik. The Chief Minister also dropped two ministers, viz., Sarvashri Francis D'Souza and Pandurang Madkaikar.

HARYANA

New Governor: On 25 August, 2018, Shri Satyadev Narayan Arya was sworn in as the Governor of Haryana.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Acting Governor: On 17 July, 2018, Shri Kaptan Singh Solanki, the Governor of Haryana, was sworn in as the acting Governor of Himachal Pradesh in the absence of Acharya Devvrat.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

New Governor: On 23 August, 2018, Shri Satya Pal Malik was sworn in as the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir.

KERALA

Oath of New Minister: On 14 August, 2018, the Governor, Shri P. Sathasivam, administered oath of office and secrecy to newly-inducted Minister, Shri E.P. Jayarajan.

MEGHALAYA

New Governor: On 25 August, 2018, Shri Tathagata Roy was sworn in as the Governor of Meghalaya.

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 27 August, 2018, Shri Conrad K. Sangma of the National People's Party and Shri Pius Marwein of the United Democratic Party were declared

elected from South Tura and Ranikor Assembly Constituencies in the bye-election held on 23 August, 2018.

SIKKIM

New Governor: On 26 August, 2018, Shri Ganga Prasad was sworn in as the Governor of Sikkim.

TRIPURA

New Governor: On 25 August, 2018, Shri Kaptan Singh Solanki was sworn in as the Governor of Tripura.

UTTARAKHAND

New Governor: On 25 August, 2018, Smt. Baby Rani Maurya was sworn in as the Governor of Uttarakhand.

EVENTS ABROAD

AUSTRALIA

New Prime Minister: On 24 August, 2018, Mr. Scott Morrison was sworn in as the new Prime Minister.

COLUMBIA

New President: On 7 August, 2018, Mr. Ivan Duque was sworn in as the new President.

HAITI

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 14 July, 2018, the Prime Minister, Mr. Jack Guy Lafontant resigned from his post.

New Prime Minister: On 7 August, 2018, Mr. Jean-Henry Ceant was sworn in as the new Prime Minister.

MALI

President Re-elected: On 4 September, 2018, the President, Mr. Ibrahim Boubacar Keita was sworn in as the President for the second term.

PAKISTAN

New Prime Minister: On 18 August, 2018, Mr. Imran Khan was sworn in as the new Prime Minister.

New President: On 9 September, 2018, Mr. Arif Alvi was sworn in as the new President.

TURKEY

President Re-elected: On 9 July, 2018, the President, Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdogan was sworn in as the President for the second term.

VIETNAM

Death of President: On 21 September, 2018, Mr. Tran Dai Quang, the President of Vietnam, passed away.

Acting President: On 23 September, 2018, the Vice President Ms. Dang Thi Ngoc Thinh was appointed as the acting President.

ZIMBABWE

Presidential Election: On 3 August, 2018, Mr. Emmerson Mnangagwa was elected as the President of Zimbabwe.

Oath of Vice-Presidents: On 31 August, 2018, Mr. Constantino Chiwenga and Kembo Mohadi were sworn in as the Vice-Presidents of Zimbabwe.

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

During the period 1 July to 30 September 2018, the Committee on Privileges held 4 sittings on 3 and 18 July and 11 and 27 September 2018, while no sittings of the Committee on Ethics was held. No reports were presented by the above mentioned Committees.

The Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms and Contemptuous Behaviour of Government Officers with Members of Lok Sabha held 3 sittings on 6 July, 2 August, and 25 September 2018. The Committee presented two reports during the period.

Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms and Contemptuous Behaviour of Government Officers with Members of Lok Sabha

I

The Fourth Report of the Committee of Privileges on the 'Complaint dated 20 April, 2015 given by Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, MPs regarding alleged ill-treatment meted out to them by the officials of District Administration, Mahoba, Uttar Pradesh while they were campaigning for the by-election to Charkhari Assembly Constituency on 5 April, 2015' was presented to the Speaker on 25 April, 2018 and laid on the Table of the House on 1 August, 2018.

In the said Report, the Committee had recommended that the matter be allowed to rest, in view of the apologies tendered by the officials of the District Administration, Mahoba, Uttar Pradesh. The Committee also desired that urgent steps may be taken by the Government for sensitization of all Civil Servants and officials working at the District Level for compliance of the Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) instructions/guidelines relating to 'Official dealings between the Administration and Members of Parliament and State Legislatures' so as to obviate the possibility of any misunderstanding between them.

II

The Fifth Report of the Committee of Privileges on the 'Complaint dated 21 July and 4 August, 2014 given by Shri Daddan Mishra, MP against the officials of the District Administration, Balrampur, Uttar Pradesh for alleged misbehavior with him', was presented to the Speaker on 7 June, 2018 and laid on the Table of the House on 1 August, 2018.

In the said Report, the Committee had recommended that the matter be allowed to rest, in view of the apologies tendered by the Director General of Police, Government of Uttar Pradesh on his own behalf and on behalf of the other police officials and the then District Magistrate, Balrampur and the then Superintendent of Police, District Shravasti. The Committee also recommended that the Ministry of Home Affairs and DoPT (Ministry of Personnel, Public

Grievances and Pensions) may sensitize all Civil Servants and officials in various Ministries/Departments particularly under them for strict compliance of instructions relating to 'Official dealings between the Administration and Members of Parliament and State Legislatures' so as to obviate the possibility of any misunderstanding between them.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Observation from the Chair regarding Combined Discussion: On 1 August, 2018, Dr. M. Thambidurai, Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:-

"Hon'ble Members, before we take up the Statutory Resolution and the Bill listed at Sl. Nos. 13 and 14 respectively in today's List of Business together for combined discussion, Hon'ble Members would recall that during the combined discussion on the Statutory Resolution and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018 yesterday, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge raised a point that "after the Minister introduces the Bill and speaks, it is the prerogative of the opposition party to initiate the discussion. This is a wrong precedent. It is my request that it should not be clubbed like this". Shri Kharge also submitted that "it is the right of the main opposition party to initiate the discussion. We are not given that opportunity and Members from other parties have been allowed to speak in between. It is not a good thing." In this regard, I would like to inform the House that the subject matter of the Statutory Resolution for disapproval of the Ordinance and the Ordinance replacing Bill is similar in nature. Therefore, it would not be appropriate to discuss both the items separately. Accordingly, as per well-established practice, the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Ordinance and the Bill seeking to replace the Ordinance are discussed together to save the time of the House. The practice of listing both the items for combined discussion has stood the test of the time and therefore does not seem to require any change.

The procedure being followed in such cases is that first, the Member in whose name the Statutory Resolution is listed, moves the Resolution and, thereafter, the Minister-in-charge of the Bill moves the motion for consideration of the Bill and speaks. After the speech of the Minister, mover of the Statutory Resolution is allowed to speak on the Ordinance as well as the Bill because he cannot be given second chance to speak on the Bill separately. After the speech of the mover of the Statutory Resolution, Members from various parties are called to speak as usual on the basis of party strength."

Observation from the Chair regarding Alternative Amendment: On 2 August, 2018, after the discussion on the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty Third Amendment) Bill, 2017, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation in respect of amendment alternative to the amendment made by the Rajya Sabha and further amendments made by Lok Sabha:-

"Hon'ble Members, as you are aware, Hon'ble Minister has moved an amendment alternative to the amendment made by Rajya Sabha and also further amendments regarding change of year from 2017 to 2018 and change of year of Republic in the Enacting Formula. I may inform you that in case the House adopts the alternative amendment, the original amendment made by Rajya Sabha would stand substituted by the alternative amendment. As such, the original amendment made by Rajya Sabha will not be proposed for vote of the House. Hon'ble Members, the alternative amendment seeks to insert a new clause 3 in the Bill by making certain changes in the original clause

3. In this regard, I would like to invite your attention to Direction 31, which provides that “when an amendment for insertion of a new clause in a Bill is adopted by the House, the Speaker shall put the question that the new clause be added to the Bill”. Therefore, in case the alternative amendment is adopted by the House, I shall also propose the new clause 3 to the vote of the House. Since we are to consider a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, I shall propose the motion for adoption of alternative amendment, adoption of new clause 3, adoption of further amendments for change of year and year of Republic and the motion for passing of the Bill to the vote of the House by division through special majority as required under article 368 of the Constitution. Keeping in view the spirit of the Rule 156, amendments moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to the alternative amendment moved by the Hon’ble Minister shall be decided by simple majority."

Instances when the Chair allowed Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 20 July 2018, during discussion on Motion of No-Confidence in Council of Ministers, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 12 members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

On 25 July 2018, during discussion under Rule 193 on recent flood and drought situation in various parts of the Country, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 43 members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

On 7 August 2018, during discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) - 2018-19 and Demands for Excess Grants (General) - 2015-16, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 32 members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018: The National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes came into being consequent upon passing of the Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1990. The said Commission was constituted on 12th March, 1992 replacing the Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes set up under the Resolution of 1987. Under article 338 of the Constitution, the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was constituted with the objective of monitoring all the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution or other laws. *Vide* the Constitution (Eighty-ninth Amendment) Act, 2003, a separate National Commission for Scheduled Tribes was created by inserting a new article 338A in the Constitution. Consequently, under article 338 of the Constitution, the reference was restricted to the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes. Under clause (10) of article 338 of the Constitution, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes is presently empowered to look into the grievances and complaints of discrimination of Other Backward Classes also.

In the year 1992, the Supreme Court of India in the matter of Indra Sawhney and others Vs. Union of India and others (AIR 1993, SC 477) had directed the Government of India to constitute a permanent body for entertaining, examining and recommending requests for inclusion and complaints of over-inclusion and under-inclusion in the Central List of Other Backward Classes. Pursuant to the said Judgment, the National Commission for Backward Classes Act was enacted in April, 1993 and the National Commission for Backward Classes was constituted on 14th August, 1993 under the said Act. At present the functions of the National Commission for Backward Classes is limited to examining the requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the Lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of any backward class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate. Now, in order to safeguard the interests of the socially and educationally backward classes more effectively, it is proposed to create a National Commission for Backward Classes with constitutional status at par with the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. The National Commission for the Scheduled Castes has recommended in its Report for 2014-15 that the handling of the grievances of the socially and educationally backward classes under clause (10) of article 338 should be given to the National Commission for Backward Classes.

In view of the above, it was proposed to amend the Constitution of India, *inter alia*, to provide the following, namely:— (a) to insert a new article 338 so as to constitute the National Commission for Backward Classes which shall consist of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and three other Members. The said Commission will hear the grievances of socially and educationally backward classes, a function which has been discharged so far by the National Commission for Scheduled Castes under clause (10) of article 338; and (b) to insert a new article 342A so as to provide that the President may, by public notification, specify the socially and

educationally backward classes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be socially and educationally backward classes.

The Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Bill, 2018 which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 10 April 2017 and 31 July 2017, respectively. Alternative amendment and further amendments made by Lok Sabha on 2 August 2018 and agreed to by Rajya Sabha on 6 August 2018. The President of India assented to it on 11 August 2018.

The National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Act, 2018: The National Commission for Backward Classes was constituted under the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 which shall examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of any backward class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate. The said Act does not empower the Commission to hear the grievances of Other Backward Classes. *Vide* the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-third) Amendment Bill, 2017, by inserting a new article 338B in the Constitution, it was proposed to constitute the National Commission for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes. With the constitution of the said Commission as a constitutional body having same functions including power to hear grievances of socially and educationally backward classes, the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 will become redundant and it needs to be repealed. Accordingly, it is proposed to repeal the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993.

The National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, which sought to achieve the above objectives, was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 10 April 2017 and 6 August 2018, respectively. Amendments made by Rajya Sabha agreed to by Lok Sabha on 9 August 2018. The President of India assented to it on 14 August 2018.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2018: The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (said Act) was enacted with a view to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and to provide for Special Courts and exclusive Special Courts for the trial of such offences and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences. The said Act was amended in 2015 with an objective to deliver greater justice to members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

In a recent judgment, the Supreme Court held that a preliminary enquiry shall be conducted by a Deputy Superintendent of Police to find out whether allegations make out a case under the said Act before registering a First Information Report relating to commission of an offence and the approval of an appropriate authority shall be obtained before arrest of any person in connection with such offence. However, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 provide that every information relating to commission of an offence, if given, shall be recorded and where the investigating officer has reason to suspect the commission of an offence, he can arrest a person and there is no requirement of conducting a preliminary enquiry before recording of any such information or obtaining of an approval from any authority before

arresting any person. Moreover, such preliminary enquiry and approval would only delay the filing of a charge sheet. The principles of criminal jurisprudence and section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 as interpreted in several judgments, implies that once the investigating officer has reasons to suspect that an offence has been committed, he can arrest an accused. This decision to arrest or not to arrest cannot be taken away from the investigating officer.

In view of the above, it is expedient in the public interest that the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 be made applicable in respect of registration of First Information Report relating to commission of an offence or arrest of any person without any preliminary enquiry or approval of any authority, as the case may be.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 6 August 2018 and 9 August 2018, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 17 August 2018.

The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Act, 2018: The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Act, 2015 was enacted for the constitution of Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division in the High Courts for adjudicating commercial disputes of specified value and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The global economic environment has since become increasingly competitive and to attract business at international level, India needs to further improve its ranking in the World Bank 'Doing Business Report' which, inter alia, considers the dispute resolution environment in the country as one of the parameters for doing business. Further, the tremendous economic development has ushered in enormous commercial activities in the country including foreign direct investments, public private partnership, etc., which has prompted initiating legislative measures for speedy settlement of commercial disputes, widen the scope of the courts to deal with commercial disputes and facilitate ease of doing business. Needless to say that early resolution of commercial disputes of even lesser value creates a positive image amongst the investors about the strong and responsive Indian legal system. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Act, 2015.

As Parliament was not in session and immediate action was required to be taken to make necessary amendments in the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Act, 2015, to further improve India's ranking in the 'Doing Business Report', the President promulgated the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 on 3rd May, 2018.

It is proposed to introduce the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2018 to replace the

Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018, which inter alia, provides for the following namely:— (i) to reduce the specified value of commercial disputes from the existing one crore rupees to three lakh rupees, and to enable the parties to approach the lowest level of subordinate courts for speedy resolution of commercial disputes; (ii) to enable the State Governments, with respect to the High Courts having ordinary original civil jurisdiction, to constitute commercial courts at District Judge level and to specify such pecuniary value of commercial disputes which shall not be less than three lakh rupees and not more than the pecuniary jurisdiction of the district courts; (iii) to enable the State Governments, except the territories over which the High Courts have ordinary original civil jurisdiction, to designate such number of Commercial Appellate Courts at district judge level to exercise the appellate jurisdiction over the commercial courts below the district judge level; (iv) to enable the State Governments to specify such pecuniary value of a commercial dispute which shall not be less than three lakh rupees or such higher value, for the whole or part of the State; and (v) to provide for compulsory mediation before institution of a suit, where no urgent interim relief is contemplated and for this purpose, to introduce the Pre-Institution Mediation and Settlement Mechanism and to enable the Central Government to authorise the authorities constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 for this purpose.

The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Bill which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 1 August 2018 and 10 August 2018, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 20 August 2018.

The texts of the above Acts are reproduced below.

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THE CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND AMENDMENT) ACT, 2018

An Act Further to amend the Constitution of India

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

1. Short title and commencement. (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018.

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

2. Amendment of article 338. In article 338 of the Constitution, in clause (10), the words, brackets and figures "to such other backward classes as the President may, on receipt of the report of a Commission appointed under clause (1) of article 340, by order specify and also" shall be omitted.

3. Insertion of new article 338B. After article 338A of the Constitution, the following article shall be inserted, namely:-

"33B. National Commission for Backward Classes. (1) There shall be a Commission for the socially and educationally backward classes to be known as the National Commission for Backward Classes.

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made in this behalf by Parliament, the Commission shall consist of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and three other Members and the conditions of service and tenure of office of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members so appointed shall be such as the President may by rule determine.

(3) The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.

(4) The Commission shall have the power to regulate its own procedure.

(5) It shall be duty of the Commission-

(a) to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the socially and educationally backward classes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards;

(b) to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the socially and educationally backward classes;

(c) to participate and advise on the socio-economic development of the socially and educationally backward classes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State;

(d) to present to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;

(e) to make in such reports the recommendations as to measures that should be taken by the Union or any State for the effective implementation of those safeguards and other measures for the protection, welfare and socio-economic developments of the socially and educationally backward classes; and

(f) to discharge such other function in relation to the protection, welfare and development and advancement of the socially and educationally backward classes as the President may, subject to the provisions to any law made by Parliament, by rule specify.

(6) The President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the Union and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations.

(7) Where any such report, or any part thereof, relates to any matter with which any State Government is concerned, a copy of such report shall be forwarded to the State Government which shall cause it to be laid before the Legislature of the State along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the State and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations.

(8) The Commission shall, while investigating any matter referred to in sub-clause (a) or inquiring into any complain referred to in sub-clause (b) of clause (5), have all the power of a civil court trying a suit and in particular in respect of the following matters, namely:-

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath;
- (b) requiring the discovery and production of any document;
- (c) receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;
- (e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents;
- (f) any other matter which the President may, by rule, determine.

(9) The Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting the socially and educationally backward classes."

4. Insertion of new article 342A. After article 342 of the Constitution, the following article shall be inserted, namely:-

'342A. Socially and educationally backward classes. (1) The President may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the socially and educationally backward classes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be socially and educationally backward classes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the Central List of socially and educationally backward classes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any socially and educationally backward class, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification."

5. Amendment of article 366. In article 366 of the Constitution, after clause (26B), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

'(26C) "socially and educationally backward classes" means such backward classes as are so deemed under article 342A for the purposes of this Constitution;'

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES (REPEAL) ACT, 2018

An Act to repeal the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993.

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

1. Short title and commencement. (1) This Act may be called the National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Act, 2018.

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

2. Repeal and savings. (1) The National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 is hereby repealed and the National Commission for Backward Classes constituted under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act shall stand dissolved.

(2) The repeal of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 shall, however, not affect,-

(i) the previous operation of the Act so repealed or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or

(ii) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the Act so repealed; or

(iii) any penalty, confiscation or punishment incurred in respect of any contravention under the Act so repealed; or

(iv) any proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, confiscation or punishment as aforesaid, and any such proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such penalty, confiscation or punishment may be imposed or made as if that Act had not been repealed.

(3) The mention of the particular matters referred to in sub-section (2) shall not be held to prejudice or affect the general application of section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 with regard to the effect of repeal.

THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) AMENDMENT ACT, 2018

An Act further to amend the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

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

1. Short title and commencement. (1) This Act may be called the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2018.

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

2. Insertion of new section 18A. After section 18 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, the following section shall be inserted, namely:-

" 18A. No enquiry or approval required. (1) For the purposes of this Act,-

(a) preliminary enquiry shall not be required for registration of a First Information Report against any person; or

(b) the investigation officer shall not require approval for the arrest, if necessary, of any person,

against whom an accusation of having committed an offence under this Act has been made and no procedure other than that provided under this Act or the Code shall apply.

(2) The provisions of section 438 of the Code shall not apply to a case under this Act, notwithstanding any judgment or order or direction of any Court."

THE COMMERCIAL COURTS, COMMERCIAL DIVISION AND COMMERCIAL APPELLATE DIVISION OF HIGH COURTS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2018

An Act to amend the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Act, 2015.

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

1. (1) Short title and commencement. This Act may be called the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Act, 2018.

(2) Save as otherwise provided, it shall be deemed to have come into force on the 3rd day of May, 2018.

2. Amendment of long title. In the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts of Act, 2015 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in the long title, after the words "Commercial Courts", the words "Commercial Appellate Courts," shall be inserted.

3. Amendment of section 1. In section 1 of the principal Act, for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:-

"(1) This Act may be called the Commercial Courts Act, 2015."

4. Amendment of section 2. In section 2 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1),-

(1) clause (a) shall be renumbered as clause (aa) thereof, and before clause (aa) as so renumbered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

'(a) "Commercial Appellate Courts" mean the Commercial Appellate Courts designated under section 3A;'

(II) in clause (i), for the words "which shall not be less than one crore rupees", the words "which shall not be less than three lakh rupees" shall be substituted.

5. Substitution of Chapter heading. In the principal Act, in Chapter II, for the Chapter heading, the following Chapter heading shall be substituted, namely:-

"COMMERCIAL COURTS, COMMERCIAL APPELLATE COURTS, COMMERCIAL DIVISIONS AND COMMERCIAL APPELLATE DIVISIONS".

6. Amendment of section 3. In section 3 of the principal Act,-

(a) in sub-section (1), for the proviso, the following provisos shall be substituted, namely:-

"Provided that with respect to the High Courts having ordinary original civil jurisdiction, the State Government may, after consultation with the concerned High Court, by notification, constitute Commercial Courts at the District Judge level:

Provided further that with respect to a territory over which the High Courts have ordinary original civil jurisdiction, the State Government may, by notification, specify such pecuniary value which shall not be less than three lakh rupees and not more than the pecuniary jurisdiction exercisable by the District Courts, as it may consider necessary.";

(b) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:-

"(1A) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the State Government may, after consultation with the concerned High Court, by notification, specify such pecuniary value which shall not be less than three lakh rupees or such higher value, for whole or part of the State, as it may consider necessary.";

(c) in sub-section (3),-

(i) for the words "State Government shall", the words "State Government may" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "Commercial Court, from amongst the cadre of Higher judicial Service in the State", the following words shall be substituted, namely:-

" Commercial Court either at the level of District Judge or a court below the level of a District Judge".

7. Insertion of new section 3A. After section 3 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:-

"Designation of Commercial Appellate Courts. 3A. Except the territories over which the High Courts have ordinary original civil jurisdiction, the State Government may, after consultation with the concerned High Court, by notification, designate such number of Commercial Appellate Courts at District Judge level, as it may deem necessary, for the purposes of exercising the jurisdiction and powers conferred on those Courts under this Act."

8. Amendment of section 4. In section 4 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words "ordinary civil jurisdiction", the words "ordinary original civil jurisdiction" shall be substituted.

9. Omission of section 9. Section 9 of the principal Act shall be omitted.

10. Amendment of section 12. In section 12 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1),-

(i) in clause (c), after the words "Specified Value," the word "and" shall be inserted;

(ii) in clause (d), the word "and", occurring at the end, shall be omitted;

(iii) clause (e) shall be omitted.

11. Insertion of new Chapter IIIA. After Chapter III of the principal Act, the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely:-

"CHAPTER IIIA

PRE-INSTITUTION MEDIATION AND SETTLEMENT

12A. Pre-Institution Mediation and Settlement. (1) A suit, which does not contemplate any urgent interim relief under this Act, shall not be instituted unless the plaintiff

exhausts the remedy of pre-institution mediation in accordance with such manner and procedure as may be prescribed by rules made by the Central Government.

(2) The Central Government may, by notification, authorize the Authorities constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, for the purposes of pre-institution mediation.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, the Authority authorized by the Central Government under sub-section (2) shall complete the process of mediation within a period of three months from the date of application made by the plaintiff under sub-section (1):

Provided that the period of mediation may be extended for a further period of two months with the consent of the parties:

Provided further that, the period during which the parties remained occupied with the pre-institution mediation, such period shall not be completed for the purpose of limitation under the Limitation Act, 1963.

(4) If the parties to the commercial dispute arrive at a settlement, the same shall be reduced into writing and shall be signed by the parties to the dispute and the mediator.

(5) The settlement arrived at under this section shall have the same status and effect as if it is an arbitral award on agreed terms under sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996."

12. Amendment of section 13. In section 13 of the principal Act, for sub-section (1), the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"(1) Any person aggrieved by the judgment or order of a Commercial Court below the level of a District Judge may appeal to the Commercial Appellate Court within a period of sixty days from the date of judgment or order.

(1A) Any person aggrieved by the judgment or order of a Commercial Court at the level of District Judge exercising original civil jurisdiction or, as the case may be, Commercial Division of a High Court may appeal to the Commercial Appellate Division of that High Court within a period of sixty days from the date of the judgment or order:

Provided that an appeal shall lie from such orders passed by a Commercial Division or a Commercial Court that are specifically enumerated under Order XLIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 as amended by this Act and section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996."

13. Amendment of section 14. In section 14 of the principal Act, for the words "Commercial Appellate Division", the words "Commercial Appellate Court and the Commercial Appellate Division" shall be substituted.

14. Amendment of section 15. In section 15 of the principal Act, in sub-section (4), for the words, figures and letter "with Order XIV-A", the words, figures and letter "with Order XV-A" shall be substituted.

15. Amendment of section 17. In section 17 of the principal Act, for the words "Commercial Courts" and "Commercial Court", wherever they occur, the words "Commercial Courts, Commercial Appellate Courts" shall be substituted.

16. Amendment of section 20. In section 20 of the principal Act, for the words "Commercial Court, the words "Commercial Courts, Commercial Appellate Courts" shall be substituted.

17. Insertion of new section 21A. After section 21 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:-

" 21A. Power of Central Government to make rules. (1) The Central Government may, by notification, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may be provide for or any of the following matters, namely:-

(a) the manner and procedure of pre-institution mediation under sub-section (1) of section 12A;

(b) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed or in respect of which provision is to be made by rules made by the Central Government.

(3) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each house of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session, or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule, or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule."

18. Amendment of Schedule. In the Schedule to the Principal Act,-

(i) in Paragraph 4, in sub-paragraph (D), in item (iv),-

(a) in the opening portion, the words "after the first proviso," shall be omitted;

(b) for the words "Provided further that", the words "Provided that" shall be substituted;

(ii) in Paragraph 11, for the words "Commercial Court", the words "Commercial Court, Commercial Appellate Court" shall be substituted;

(iii) after Paragraph 11, the following shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 23rd October, 2015, namely:-

'12. After Appendix H, the following Appendix shall be inserted, namely:-

"APPENDIX-I

STATEMENT OF TRUTH

(Under First Schedule, Order VI- Rule 15A and Order XI- Rule 3)

I ----- the deponent do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. I am the party in the above suit and competent to swear this affidavit.

2. I am sufficiently conversant with the facts of the case and have also examined all relevant documents and records in relation thereto.

3. I say that the statements made in -----paragraphs are true to my knowledge and statements made in -----paragraphs are based on information received which I believe to be correct and statements made in ----paragraphs are based on legal advice.

4. I say that there is no false statement or concealment of any material fact, document or record and I have included information that is according to me, relevant for the present suit.

5. I say that all documents in my power, possession, control or custody, pertaining to the facts and circumstances of the proceedings initiated by me have been disclosed and copies thereof annexed with the plaint, and that I do not have any other documents in my power, possession, control or custody.

6. I say that the above-mentioned pleading comprises of a total of ---- pages, each of which has been duly signed by me.

7. I state that the Annexures hereto are true copies of the documents referred to and relied upon by me.

8. I say that I am aware that for any false statement or concealment, I shall be liable for action taken against me under the law for the time being in force.

Place:

Date:

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

I, do hereby declare that the statements made above are true to my knowledge.

Verified at [place] on this [date]

DEPONENT."

19. Application of provisions of this Act to cases filed on or after its commencement. Save as otherwise provided, the provisions of this Act shall apply only to cases to relating to commercial disputes filed on or after the date of commencement of this Act.

20. Repeal and savings. (1) The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 is hereby repealed.

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

SESSIONAL REVIEW

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA FIFTEENTH SESSION

The Fifteenth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 18 July 2018 and was adjourned *sine die* on 10 August 2018. In all, there were 17 sittings spread over 112 hours during the Session. In this Session, the House spent fifty per cent of the total time on legislative business thereby resulting in the passage of as many as 20 Bills including financial bills, some of these having far reaching socio-economic significance. This happened to be the highest proportion of time spent on legislative business in the present Lok Sabha. The Session also witnessed one of the most productive Question Hour of the present Lok Sabha with the House effectively utilizing eighty four per cent of the scheduled time of the Question Hour. The House was prorogued by the President of India on 13 August 2018.

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

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

Statement by Minister regarding mob lynching incidents in different parts of the country: On 23 July 2018 the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Rajnath Singh made a statement on the incidents of mob lynching that have occurred recently in the country on which serious concern has been expressed in the Parliament. The Supreme Court has also given certain observations in this regard and has expected that the Union Government should take initiative in this regard so that action could be taken against those involved in mob lynching. In view of this, a committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Home Secretary which will give its report in 15 days. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has also constituted a Group of Ministers under the Chairmanship of Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Rajnath Singh, which will give its report at the earliest after due deliberation in this regard.

Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers: On 20 July 2018, Shri Srinivas Kesineni moved the motion: "That the House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers". Thereafter, the Speaker informed the House that she has received a request from Shri Srinivas Kesineni that Shri Jayadev Galla may be allowed to initiate the discussion on his behalf on the motion and she had acceded to his request. Accordingly, Shri Jayadev Galla initiated the debate. In all, 51 members including Prime Minister and several members of the Council of Ministers and Leaders of various political parties and groups participated in the debate which lasted for 11 hours and 46 minutes. At the end, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi replied to the Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers debate. When the division on the Motion took place at 23.11 hrs in the night, the Motion was negated with 135 in favour and 330 votes against it. This was the 27th No-Confidence Motion moved in the Lok Sabha so far and the first one against the present Government in the Sixteenth Lok Sabha.

Moving the Motion, Shri Jayadev Galla said that this No-Confidence Motion had been brought by the Telugu Desam Party for four reasons, namely, lack of fairness, lack of trust, lack of priority and lack of an unbiased approach towards Andhra Pradesh. He continued that it had been four years since the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill had been passed and two new States were formed. All the challenges and burdens to be faced by a new State are being faced by the State Government. He further added that the Andhra Pradesh Government is the one that has the challenges of building the new capital, an industrial base and educational base while Telangana has all of them already.

Shri Galla continued that when Andhra Pradesh was divided, it was burdened with huge revenue deficit. Power allocation was made on consumption basis and Andhra Pradesh has been the loser. Refund of tax liability was made on the basis of population, at 58 per cent for Andhra Pradesh and at 42 per cent for Telangana. He stated that after the asymmetrical bifurcation where Telangana with less population has been given more resource and Andhra Pradesh with more population has been given less resources. This has created a situation where the Government and the people of Andhra Pradesh do not have the resources to ensure that the quality of life is maintained for its citizens. After bifurcation, Andhra Pradesh has been reduced to an agrarian State. 31.77 per cent of its revenue comes from agriculture, compared to 15.3 per cent in Telangana, 11.39 per cent in Tamil Nadu and 11.68 per cent in Karnataka. He further added that When it comes to institutions, about 90 per cent of institutions after bifurcation had gone to Telangana. He said that major demand of the people of Andhra Pradesh is about getting the special category status. But the Central Government in a press conference on 7th March, 2018 announced that no SCS would be given to Andhra Pradesh, if the demand for SCS of Andhra Pradesh was acceded, other States such as Bihar and Odisha would also demand it. He reminded the august House that the Union Cabinet conferred SCS on Andhra Pradesh in its meeting on 1st March, 2014 subsequent to the assurance made by the then Prime Minister. So, there is no comparison with other States. He further reminded that the very bifurcation of the State was predicated upon assurance of Special Category Status and to say that the 14th Finance Commission had not recommended was a conceptual blunder of the Union Government. He added that Special Category Status to the North-East and to the hilly states was still continuing. NITI Aayog had issued an Office Memorandum on 17th August, 2016, whereby it was decided to continue Special Category Status benefits to those states. On 15th March, 2018, the Minister of Planning in reply to an Unstarred Question number 2360, in Rajya Sabha had said that the 14th Finance Commission, in its recommendations, had not made any specific reference not to confer Special Category Status to any State. Shri Galla said that NITI Aayog had issued Office Memorandum on 17th August, 2016, wherein it was decided to continue SCS to 11 States. Finance Minister made a statement that Special Package would be given to Special Category States. Since then the Government of Andhra Pradesh have been waiting for Special Package. He added more than 30,000 farmers had given up their land and they are counting on our Government and the Government of India. The people of Andhra Pradesh had waited for four long years and five Budgets of the Central Government. No justice had been done to the State of Andhra Pradesh. The 14th Finance Commission was taken as a shield for not giving SCS.

Opposing the Motion, Shri Rakesh Singh (BJP) said that No-Confidence Motions had been moved in the House on a number of times, but this No-Confidence Motion was entirely different from the earlier ones. There was no concrete reason for moving this No-Confidence Motion. He said that during the last 70 years in the history of independent India, for the first time schemes had been brought down on the ground of reality and positive changes are visible in the lives of the people during the present regime. He further added that the outcome of the schemes of the present Government is not only echoing in the country but throughout the world. The Prime Minister had given a new direction to development by making the statement that the poor have the first right on the resources of this country. 'Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas' is the resolve of the Prime Minister of this country. So far more than two crore houses had been built for the poor across the country. The Prime Minister had also announced that every poor household of this country would have a 'pucca' house by the year 2022. He further said that equal treatment had been given by the Government to all the states. He informed that the Government had brought the Ujjawala Yojana which benefited more than 4,78,10,000 women. He further informed that for the first time electricity had been provided in 18 thousand villages which did not have access to electricity. He said Government had ensured that every poor would get free treatment upto Rs. 5 lakhs through the Ayushman Bharat Yojana. This is the largest health scheme in the world. Under the leadership of the Prime Minister, sanitation - 'Swachta' has been given a new dimension. Approximately four lakh villages in the 415 districts of the country had got rid of open defecation. Earlier governments did not take steps for increasing the income of the farmers in the country. But within four years of the Prime Minister's leadership the farmers in the country had got 1.5 times the price of their produce and 40 per cent farmers had been brought under the coverage of crop insurance.

*Participating in the discussion**, Shri Rahul Gandhi (INC) said that only 4 lakhs youth got the employment in the year 2016. The employment is generated by the small and medium businesses, small traders and construction industry. He said that the Congress party proposed the GST and intended to have single GST even covering petrol and diesel in that and proposed single tax for the whole country with minimum disruption. Now there are 5 GSTs and even the small traders are under the constant vigil of Income Tax Department. He further said that the Government had provided only Rs.10000 crore to the farmers of the whole country whereas the Government of Karnataka had provided Rs.34000 crore to its farmers.

* *Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri B. Vinod Kumar, Mulayam Singh Yadav, Mohammad Salim, Rajnath Singh, Tariq Anwar, Ram Vilas Paswan, Mallikarjun Kharge, Dinesh Trivedi, Prem Singh Chandumajra, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu, Bhagwant Mann, Virendra Singh, Upendra Kushwaha, Dushyant Chautala, P.K. Kunhalikutty, Kaushalendra Kumar, Vijay Kumar Hansdak, Asaddudin Owaisi, Dharam Vira Gandhi, C. N. Jayadevan, Anurag Singh Thakur, Ramdas Athawale, Thota Narasimham, N.K. Premachandran, Mukesh Rajput, Prem Das Rai, Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Konakalla Narayana Rao, Rajesh Ranjan, R. Radhakrishnan, Kesineni Srinivas, Prof. Saugata Roy, Dr. Kambhampati Haribabu, Dr. J. Jayavardhan, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Dr. Ravindra Babu, Prof. Richard Hay, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, Smt. Anupriya Patel, Smt. Butta Renuka, Smt. Kothapalli Geetha, Smt. Tabassum Begum, Smt. Santosh Ahlawat and Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi*

Joining the discussion, Dr. P. Venugopal (AIADMK) said that India's GDP is dependent mainly on five to six States which contribute in a big way. Maharashtra is leading with 14 per cent of the share to the GDP followed by Tamil Nadu, U.P., Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. Each one is contributing 8 per cent to the GDP followed by West Bengal and Karnataka with 7 per cent and 6 per cent respectively. There are long-pending requests of the State of Tamil Nadu to get the due amount released by various Union Ministers under several Centrally Sponsored Schemes. There is a total unpaid claim of Rs.6,066.5 crore which is adversely affecting the resources of the State Government. Since the Centre has revised the guidelines for the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme since April 2018, several students belonging to the SC and ST communities had been severely affected. He requested the Central Government to immediately release the Central Assistance to Tamil Nadu and release the second installment of Basic Grant of Rs.1,390 crore and Performance Grant of Rs.560 crore to the urban and rural local bodies for the year 2017-18 and also the first installment of Basic Grant of Rs. 1,608 crore for the year 2018-19. In the case of grants-in-aid for implementing various Centrally-sponsored schemes, Tamil Nadu had a shortfall of Rs.570 crore this year. He requested to Central Government to provide an annual special grant of Rs.2,000 crore each year for the remaining period of 14th Finance Commission. said that the Government of Tamil Nadu had requested a change in the Terms of Reference of the 15th Finance Commission so that due weightage is given to performing States like Tamil Nadu.

Replying to the discussion, the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi said that this No-Confidence Motion is in a way indicative of the great strength of our democracy. He urged all Members to reject it and once again express confidence in this Government, which had full majority and which had worked intensely for the country.

The Prime Minister said that the Government worked with the mantra of '*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas*'. Eighteen thousand villages had been electrified. Among these 18 thousand villages, 15000 are from eastern India, and among these 15000 villages, 5000 villages are from the North-East. The Government had worked with fast pace on every aspect of the connectivity. The Government had opened around 32 crore *Jan-Dhan* accounts in the banks and about 80 thousand crore rupees have been deposited through the savings of the poor in these accounts. For our mothers and sisters, this government has constructed 8 crore toilets in the country. Through *Ujjawala Yojana*, around 4.5 crore poor women are living a smoke-free life and they have got a better health. According to an international report, 5 crore people have risen above acute poverty in the last two years. Insurance cover has been given to twenty crore poor people at a premium of 90 paise per day and one rupee per month. In the coming days, under *Ayushman Bharat Yojana*, insurance coverage up to 5 lakh rupees per family per year will be given for health care.

The Prime Minister further informed that the Government is taking one step after another in the direction of doubling the income of the farmers. The work of completion of 99 irrigations projects pending for years is going on with a cost of more than Rs.80,000 crore. The benefit of 100 percent Neem Coated Urea has been given to the farmers of the country. Through *Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana*, not only the premium was reduced for the farmers, but the scope of insurance has been widened. The Prime Minister said that the government has provided loan to

13 crore youths under *MUDRA Yojana*. More than 10,000 start-ups are being run by the youths. He continued that India stands at sixth position among the largest economies of the world. India is moving fast in the direction of becoming a 5 trillion dollar economy. The Government had waged a war against black money and it was not going to stop. More than 2.5 lakhs shell companies had been locked and around 2.25 lakhs shell companies were under watch. The NDA Government has ensured that there would be no lacking on its part in the matter of development of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, and the government is fully committed to it. The Prime Minister assured the people of Andhra Pradesh that NDA government will make all efforts for their welfare, be it the construction of the capital or welfare of the farmers.

The Prime Minister said that the Government had taken several policy decisions for bringing improvement in the banks, and these will help in the economy of the country in coming years. The Government had created insolvency and bankruptcy codes. The day before, the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill was passed in the House to deal with the people defaulting in repayment of bank loans. He informed that the Government had strived to ensure that by 15th August, all people in 65000 villages have bank accounts, gas connections, electricity, vaccination, insurance cover, and LED bulbs. Schemes had been framed keeping in view every aspect of the life of women. It was for the first time that two women Ministers participated in the meeting of Cabinet Committee on Security and they were involved in the decision making. The Government is firmly standing with Muslim sisters facing the ire of triple talaq. *Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao* has become a mass movement and provisions of hanging have been made for the people indulging in atrocities on girls.

The Prime Minister said that a network of highway is being laid in the whole country through 'Bharatmala' Project. Port development and port-led development is being encouraged through 'Sagarmala' Project. The work of air connectivity is moving faster in tier 2 and tier 3 cities. Comprehensive expansion of Metro in the cities of the country is going on. The work of providing internet to each Panchayat has picked up in the country. The Prime Minister further said that Employee Provident Fund is one way to measure increase in employment in the organized sector. When we combine the data of EPF and NPS together, more than 50 lakhs people have got employment in the formal sector during last nine months. In addition, there are professional bodies in the country, where young professionals register themselves after getting degrees and do their own work. In transport sector, around 20 lakh people had got employment opportunities in the last year. Similarly, if we combine EPF, NPS and professional transport sector, more than one crore people had got jobs in one year alone.

The Motion was negatived.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

During the Session, prominent Government Bills introduced and passed by the House included the following:-

The Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018: This Bill sought to provide, *inter-alia*, for measures to deter fugitive economic offenders from evading the process of law in India by

staying outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts and to preserve the sanctity of the rule of law in India.

On 18 July 2018, *moving the motion for consideration of the Bill*, the Minister of Railways, Minister of Coal and The Minister of Finance (Temporary Charge), Shri Piyush Goyal said that in the Budget 2017-18, the Hon'ble Finance Minister had announced that the Government was considering to introduce legislative changes or probably even a new law to confiscate the assets of absconders who do not submit to the rule of law in India but actually go abroad leaving the country. The Minister said that this Bill makes provisions for a Special Court where such fugitive economic offenders will be declared as such and against whom an arrest warrant can be issued. They can be brought back to India and they can be tried for the criminal prosecution. All the properties of such people can be confiscated by the Government.

*Initiating the Discussion**, Shri N.K. Premachandran (RSP) said that he fully supported the contents of the Bill. He said that this was a new law to confiscate the assets of the absconders till they made a submission to the jurisdiction of Indian courts. There was a lot of instances in which economic offenders flee the country evading the prosecution by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts. He asked the government why had those people become fugitives? If the provisions of the existing laws were strictly complied with, how could those people become fugitives, how could they loot the country and run away from the country? He demanded a Joint Parliamentary Committee to probe into this matter to bring out the truth about all these issues in the public domain. After all these scams, FICCI, ASSOCHAM and all the corporate organizations are saying that it happened only because of public sector banks; so, all these public-sector banks have to be privatized. He further said that let this Bill be sent to a Standing Committee in order to have a close legal scrutiny so that all the loopholes could be plugged in.

Joining the discussion, Shri Nishikant Dubey (BJP) said that he rose to support the Fugitive Economic Offender Bill. He said that the chronology of financial decisions embarked on by the preceding Finance Minister was indicative of some ulterior motive. Section 4(2) provides that if the Director or any officer not below the rank of Deputy Director authorised by him for the purposes of this Section has reasons to believe on the basis of the material under his possession that an individual is a fugitive economic offender, he shall file an application to the special court that the individual concerned may be declared as a fugitive economic offender. More importantly, under Section (2) or Section (4) there is a provision that the notice shall be issued to any other person who has any interest in the property mentioned in the application.

Participating in the discussion, Dr. Shashi Tharoor pointed out that in recent years, we have seen many economic offenders fleeing the country and refusing to come back to face

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri T. G. Venkatesh Babu, Kalyan Banerjee, Tathagata Satpathy, Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, M.B. Rajesh, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, Sharad Tripathi, Bhagwant Mann, Dushyant Chautala, Kaushalendra Kumar, Rajesh Ranjan, Ram Kumar Sharma, Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde, Dr. Kirit Somaiya and Smt. Supriya Sule.

justice. The Minister said that this Bill actually gives a fugitive economic absconder more time than the existing Criminal Procedure Code. Instead of 30 days, he is getting 7 weeks (42 days). Under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, which has already been referred to in this House, offences involving one crore or more are covered. It is important that this 100 crore threshold should be removed. Once a person is declared a fugitive economic offender under Section 14(a) of the Bill, any court or any tribunal in India may disallow such a person from putting forward or defending any civil claims. He further said that we have the responsibility to ensure that any Bill we pass, is legally sound, fair and reasonable. This Section 2 would need to be amended because the government cannot punish the innocent and deprive them of their legal rights.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Railways, Minister of Coal and the Minister of Finance (Temporary Charge), Shri Piyush Goyal thanked all the Members who participated in the discussion and expressed their concerns that stringent actions should be taken in this matter and all these fugitive offenders should be brought back to the country and their properties should be confiscated. It should also be ensured that the money involved in such offences should be brought back to the exchequer of the country at the earliest. He said that the Government will deeply study on all the aspects of the fugitive economic offenders and accordingly will take appropriate steps and will bring a new law in this regard, if it is required. The objective behind bringing in this Bill is that action should be taken against big offenders without clogging the courts and tribunals. We thought that first of all the persons perpetrating the offence involving the value of Rs.100 crore and more should be brought to book. This will serve as a deterrent. No one will run away and those who have already run away perhaps will come back after having seen the properties being confiscated and will face the consequences of the law.

The Resolution was negatived.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2018: The Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, sought to substitute the definition of the offence of public servant taking gratification under section 7 with a new comprehensive definition which covers all aspects of passive bribery, including the solicitation and acceptance of bribe through intermediaries and also acts of public servants acting outside their competence; and to make bribing of a public official an offence under the Act.

On 24 July 2018, *moving the motion for consideration of the Bill*, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy and Minister of State in the Department of Space, Dr. Jitendra Singh said that the Prevention of Corruption Act was enacted in 1988 and with the passage of time, certain amendments and modifications were required. The present situation is that on 19th of July, 2018 the Bill went through an elaborate discussion in the Rajya Sabha. And in the amended form the Bill is now introduced in the Lok Sabha for consideration and passing. Two main aspects have been taken care of in this Bill - (a) Making the corruption law more

stringent, and (b) ensuring enough safeguards for those of the public servants and officers who are performing their duty with honesty. The Minister requested that the Bill may be taken into consideration and be passed.

Participating in the discussion, Shri S. Selvakumara Chinnaiyan (AIADMK) said that the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2018 makes specific provisions related to giving a bribe by a commercial organization. The Bill redefines criminal misconduct to only cover misappropriation of property and possession of disproportionate assets. The Bill modifies the definitions and penalties for offences related to taking a bribe, being a habitual offender and abetting an offence. Powers and procedures for the attachment and forfeiture of property of public servants accused of corruption have been introduced in the Bill. The Bill makes giving bribe a specific offence. If the person is compelled to give bribe and if that person is reporting the matter within seven days, he will not be prosecuted. Another provision made in this Bill is about the offence relating to bribing a public servant by a commercial organization. Now, if any commercial organization involves itself in bribing the officials to carry out its business, that commercial organization is liable to be punished and the persons or the officials of the company, who are in charge of the day-to-day affairs of the company or the entity, are liable to be punished. In this Bill, some protection has been given to public servants, who are involved in the decision-making process.

Joining in the discussion[†], Shrimati Aparupa Poddar (AITC) said that this Bill has many clauses under which accepting gratification or bribe will lead to imprisonment which shall be three years, but may extend to seven years or shall be liable to be fined. This Bill makes mandatory for the competent authority to decide on granting prosecution sanction within three months of the complaint and one month is extended after consulting the Attorney General or Advocate General. It is not clear in the Bill, what would be the consequence if expiry of time happens. Corruption is the biggest problem of our country which invariably has an adverse impact on the growth of our country as well. Prior sanction required for investigation of public servants will delay the process of inquiry into the corrupt practices of the public servant. This law should not be misused and should not be a cause of political vendetta.

Replying to the discussion, Dr. Jitendra Singh said that this legislation was enacted way back in 1988. Since then 30 years have elapsed and the dimension and style of corruption have also changed in all these years. So the Government has also decided to change the stand as per the need of the hour to deal with it. The Rajya Sabha has already passed this Bill with 43 amendments. In this Bill, mainly bribe giver clause is a kind of new introduction or an improved introduction on the earlier concept. Moreover, bribe giver will be equally responsible as the bribe

[†] *Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Pralhad Joshi, Tathagata Satpathy, N.K. Premachandran, Arvind Sawant, N. Kristappa, A.P. Jithender Reddy, Md. Badaruddoza Khan, Rajesh Ranjan, Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma, Prem Singh Chandumajra, Bhagwant Mann, E.T. Mohammad Basheer, Ram Kumar Sharma, Kaushalendra Kumar, Dr. Boora Narsaiah Goud, Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank, Prof. K.V. Thomas, Shrimati Kothapalli Geetha and Shrimati Poonam Mahajan.*

taker. The Members of Parliament are also included in this. There is another very important point that for any corruption case, guidelines will be laid down for the decision to be given within two years. The commercial organizations offering bribes will also be included whereas the charitable institutions are kept outside. The Government has strict measures against corruption in this Bill and at the same time it will also ensure to provide a work friendly environment to a Government officer or public servant so that he can perform to the best of his ability. As for taking permission for the retired officers, this will be available even after superannuation.

The Bill was passed.

The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018: This Bill sought to prevent trafficking of persons, especially women and children and to provide care, protection and rehabilitation to the victims of trafficking, to prosecute offenders and to create a legal, economic and social environment for the victims.

On 26 July 2018, *moving the motion for consideration of the Bill* the Minister of Women and Child Development, Shrimati Maneka Sanjay Gandhi said that Children are the soul of India because in them we see the culmination of our dreams and hopes as a nation. This Bill has received over 300 suggestions from public and civil society. Regional consultations have been held in all the main cities. The Bill makes relief and rehabilitation of the rescued person a matter of right. Human trafficking is a borderless crime. The setting up of special Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTU) all over the country is an important step. The Bill also provides for freezing and confiscating illicit assets, born out of trafficking crimes. The buying and selling of human beings is being made a cognizable offence.

Initiating the discussion[‡], Dr. Shashi Tharoor (INC) said that it is a matter of deep concern in our country and across the world that lakhs of people, especially women and children are trafficked by illegal placement agencies and rackets. This Bill is a rehash of existing laws. The Bill heavily relies on the definition of trafficking provided under Section 370 of the IPC. He pointed that there are numerous instances in which the Police have threatened sex workers and this Bill has no safeguards against such misuse. This Bill criminalizes trafficking for the purpose of begging and I fear that this provision will now be used to target transgender groups because they beg as often as they do. He further said that the Bill empowers the Magistrate to release victims from these homes but there is no requirement for the Magistrate to hear them in person before deciding on the merits of their case nor is there an appeal procedure provided if the Magistrate rejects the application. There is only one clause in the entire Bill which deals with preventive measures. It fails to get any vision of policy to prevent trafficking. He suggested that

[‡] *Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvshri Tathagata Satpathy, Vinayak Bhaurao Rawat, Muthamsetti Srinivasa Rao, Md. Badaruddoza Khan, Dharam Vira Gandhi, Vincent H. Pala, N.K. Premachandran, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, Dushyant Chautala, Kaushalendra Kumar, Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Prasanna Kumar Patasani, E. T. Mohammad Basheer, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit, Smt. V. Sathyabama, Smt. Kavitha Kalvakuntla, Smt. Supriya Sule, Smt. Kothapalli Geetha, Smt. Meenakshi Lekhi, Smt. Satabdi Roy, Smt. Butta Renuka, Smt. P.K. Shreemathi Teacher and Smt. Jayshreeben Patel.*

there is a need to recognize that trafficking is not merely a law and order issue, rather it has its roots in socio-economic realities of our country. The Minister could have considered inserting a supply chain transparency clause as done under the laws of the US, UK, France, Switzerland and Australia which will actually hold corporations liable if there is forced labour in any of their supply chains.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Om Birla (BJP) said that this is a very important Bill. Human trafficking has become the big business after drugs and weapons smuggling. The present Bill has been brought after taking suggestions from several countries including MPs, MLAs and several committees. He said that various provisions have been made in this Bill relating to looking after the victims and protection and rehabilitation of the victims. People were being sent abroad through human trafficking and this Bill will effectively check that problem. Hon'ble Minister met several MPs, women and NGOs to elicit their views on this Bill during the period from 2016-18, He added.

Joining the discussion, Shrimati Pratima Mondal (AITC) said that the new Bill proposes one of the most pervasive crimes affecting the most vulnerable persons. She said that trafficking for the purpose of begging is considered to be aggravated, whereas trafficking for sexual exploitation is a simple trafficking. Some of the provisions are also vague and impractical. This Bill authorizes closure of premises which can be used as place of trafficking. She mentioned that the Anti-Trafficking Bill encourages institutional bureaucracy by creating ten different agencies which will result in chaos and policy indecision as well as passing the buck on the question of accountability.

Replying to the discussion, Shrimati Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, the Minister of Women & Child Development thanked all the Members who participated in the discussion and have supported the Bill. She said that the Bill is very victim-centric. This is a Bill that has a compassionate view of people who become victims in the sex trade. Presently, the woman is always penalized, the child is always penalized. The Government did use very specialized NGOs, which have been involved in preventing trafficking for many years. We use police, we use sex workers, we use people who are involved in rehabilitation, we use dozens of lawyers, who have been fighting trafficking cases. She further added that in an attempt to prevent trafficking, the government put posters in every single compartment saying that if you see a woman or a child that you believe is being trafficked please call any of the numbers we have given. This has been extremely successful. "Childline" is one of the best helplines in the world. Our response time to picking up a child or woman or anybody in trouble is one hour. The government have started something new called *Railway Childline and Track Missing Child*. She pointed out that this Bill covers and is applicable to foreigners as well. She said that many Hon'ble Members have expressed their concerns about sex workers and inability to stop organised crime in that area. Once the provisions relating to confiscation of property under this Bill are implemented, they will all be a thing of the past.

The Bill was passed.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2018: This Bill sought to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860; the Indian Evidence Act, 1872; the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973; and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. Accordingly, the Bill sought to increase minimum punishment for the offence of rape from seven years to ten years and to provide for maximum death penalty for rape on a woman under twelve years of age; and insert specific provisions for punishment for gang rape on a woman under sixteen years of age and on a woman under twelve years of age, in the Indian Penal Code.

On 30 July 2018, Shri Kiren Rijiju, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, *moved the motion for consideration of the Bill.* The Minister said that in recent times, there have been many cases of rape which have shaken the conscience of the nation. So, with a view to bringing in a stringent measure to punish the criminals, the Government had promulgated this Ordinance. The Minister appealed to the House to support the Bill to ensure the safety of women and girls in the country.

Initiating the discussion[§], Smt. Kirron Kher (BJP) said that before 2014, we had the horrific case of Nirbhaya's gang rape and brutal murder. We saw the entire country rising as one against it and this Parliament passed a stringent law against it. This Bill reflects the long awaited hope of the country, for a safer future for our young girls and children. This Bill comprehensively amends relevant laws relating to rape, to explicitly extend coverage to victims who are minors. Smt. Kher said that the Indian Penal Code has been amended to insert new Section dealing with the rape and gang rape of women belonging to 12 and 16 years of age. It is a significant step under the Hon'ble Prime Minister's Beti Bachao mission. Another noteworthy provision of this Bill, is the denial of anticipatory bail for persons accused of rape.

Joining the discussion, Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan (INC) pointed that in our existing system, however strong we make our laws that will not be effective. Smt. Ranjan said that Delhi or in any other metro cities such incidents come into light immediately, but in rural areas such incidents takes place every now and then and nobody takes notice. When we all take it seriously and make every effort to counter such cases then only the situation will improve. She further said that responsibility and accountability should be fixed. The victim girl below the age of 12 should not be called again for witness. She requested the Government to address the shortage of courts and public prosecutors. Along with that, forensic lab should be set up in each state. Similarly, special training should be imparted to police, doctors and medical staff in this regard.

Participation in the discussion, Shri T. G. Venkatesh Babu (AIADMK) said that according to the National Crime Records Bureau, there is an increase of 87.3 per cent in rapes. Maybe, social awareness has reduced the number of unreported cases which were rampant due to social stigma. Social stigma still haunts the rape victims, to which this Bill has not provided any tangible remedy. It is the duty of any Government to protect our girls and women at any cost.

[§] *Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvshri Pinaki Misra, Shrirang Appa Barne, Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, Kaushalendra Kumar, Asaduddin Owaisi, C.N. Jayadevan, Harish Meena, Ninong Ering, Prof. Saugata Roy, Dr. A. Sampath, Dr. Mamta Sanghamita, Dr. Ravindra Babu, Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule, Smt. Butta Renuka and Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi.*

This Bill should also provide for sex education to weed out the taboos existing in the male-female relationship.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Kiren Rijju, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, thanked all the Members who participated in the discussion and have supported the Bill. The Minister said that he had taken note of all the valuable comments and suggestions made by the Hon'ble Members. He said that merely making laws will not be enough. Law is necessary; stringent legal provisions are necessary but much more than that is how we translate those legal provisions into effect. He further explained that in the previous provisions, the punishment was seven years imprisonment for rape. Now, the punishment has been enhanced to 10 years imprisonment, which is extendable to life. This is under Section 376 of the Indian Penal Code. As regards the rape of woman who is under the age of 16 years, the earlier provision for punishment was of ten years. Now, it has been increased to twenty years of rigorous imprisonment or the rest of his life. Regarding the gruesome cases of rape, which involve a woman below 12 years of age, earlier provision was of ten years rigorous imprisonment, extendable to rest of his life. Now, it has been extended to 20 years of rigorous imprisonment, to death or rest of life. In case of a gang-rape, the earlier provision for punishment was of twenty years rigorous imprisonment or till the rest of life. Now, the provision is for punishment with death or imprisonment for the rest of his life. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, inquiry or the trials of rape cases are to be completed within two months timeline. The Minister said that the Hon'ble Home Minister, for the first time has created a new division in the Home Ministry which is known as Women Safety Division. This division is dedicated to the safety and security of women in the country.

The Minister ensured that the provisions, which are made by the Government in this Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2018, are put into effect strongly.

The Bill was passed.

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018: This Bill sought to balance the interests of various stakeholders in the code especially interests of home buyers and micro, small and medium enterprises, promoting resolution over liquidation of corporate debtor by lowering the voting threshold of Committee of Creditors and streamlining the provisions relating to eligibility of resolution applicants.

On 23 July 2018, the Minister of Railways, Minister of Coal, Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shri Piyush Goyal *moving the motion for consideration of the Bill*, said that earlier, efforts were made to recover the banks' money through various Acts like SARFAESI Act, BIFR, Sick Industrial Undertaking Act, DRT etc. But money could not be recovered for many years. When assets were seized or auctioned to recover that money, their value became so low to the extent that even after 6 or 8 years, only 15-20 per cent of the money could be recovered. This Bill has been brought to ensure how the banks should take action, how assets should be auctioned and how maximum money is recovered by the banks. The Government has brought the amendments in the Bill, through this amendment, an effort has been made to resolve the problems faced by the MSME sector in particular. Earlier, people used to

think that the personal guarantee will not remain valid if a company goes into insolvency. But, through this amendment, we have ensured that the proceedings against the persons who have given personal guarantee will continue to face action. Some concessions have been given to the MSME sector.

Initiating the discussion **, Dr. Kirit Somaiya (BJP) said that in India's growth story, housing loan has made the maximum contribution. Under it, loan is disbursed with transparency and its repayment is also made in a transparent manner. The Government tried to resolve the problem of NPAs through BIFR. But after looking at the results of BIFR, it was found that it has failed miserably. The second solution that was tried was to go for liquidation. The liquidator keeps on sitting for 10 years or more and the company assets keep lying idle. That is why the Government has already said that it is bringing a new law according to which we invite bids through open transparent bidding, where resolution professionals and NCLAT take the final call. The Government will try to protect and run the companies lying closed and provide new jobs. Shri Somaiya welcomed the Government's move to bring relief to the housing.

Joining the discussion, Shri M. Veerappa Moily (INC) said that the Hon'ble Minister gave the contours of not only the amendments sought but also with regard to the entire Code. But what is not intended as the main objective is the recovery. The second question is should the resolution process be changed to open bidding. The idea is ease of doing business but this kind of an arrangement is making the business difficult. It should be transparent and open. Why should the High Court be excluded from the appeal process? There should be checks and balances at every stage. This Bill requires to be referred to the Standing Committee. The bad loans are more than 12 per cent today and there is no mechanism to address this issue, except asking the banks not to lend. An amount of Rs.81000 crore has already been waived off after this Government came to power. This will further strengthen their hands for lending adequately or more to these corporate bodies. So, we are against those bad corporate bodies who are out to siphon off the funds of banks and running away from this country.

Participating in the discussion, Prof. Saugata Roy (AITC) said that one best thing in this Bill is that a relief has been given to home buyers. Now, they will be the part of the financial creditors and will be able to claim as creditors and they may get the money back. But the weakness of the Bill is that it establishes the rights of the rich over the ordinary people because the unsecured creditors will be finished with this Bill. The other good point about this Bill is that for the first time, it covers the MSMEs. The Central Government may modify or remove other provisions in the Code while applying them to MSMEs because normally there would not be many buyers for the MSMEs. So, unless some concessions are given to these MSMEs, which employ a large number of people, they will just be left closed. Prof Roy said that we are in the worst crisis as there are, in total, 963 wilful defaulters who together owe Rs.1,10,000 crore to the banks. Now, the Reserve Bank has stepped in and asked certain banks that they should not

** *Others who participated in the discussion were: Bhartruhari Mahtab, Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, Jayadev Galla, Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, P. Karunakaran, Subhash Chandra Baheria, Prem Singh Chandumajra, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, Kaushalendra Kumar, Jagdambika Pal, Dushyant Chautala, Rajesh Ranjan, Sharad Tripathi, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Dr. P. Venugopal and Shrimati Butta Renuka*

expand nor lend at all. What will banks do, if they do not lend? At the same time, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code is not a panacea. It is not a cure for all ills of the banking system.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Railways, Minister of Coal, Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shri Piyush Goyal thanked all those Members who have participated in the debate. The Minister said that a committee consisting of 14 members was constituted giving suggestions on nine main issues that have been accepted. Besides, the issue of home buyers was a pressing issue. The Government was responsible to protect the home buyers, so it was necessary to bring the ordinance. Similarly, we had to take a decision to provide exemption to MSME in Section 29 (A) under the suggestions of the Committee. Secondly, the Government had to provide exemption to those who buy the sick units and resolve their issues by keeping them in operation.

The Minister further said that it has been alleged that banks are not making efforts to recover the money. All banks have entered into an agreement of inter-bank creditor arrangement and they have decided to cooperate with one another. The Minister made it clear that there is no plan to denationalise the public sector banks which fall under the Banking Regulation Act.

The Bill was passed.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2018: This Bill sought to provide that preliminary enquiry shall not be required for registration of a First Information Report against any person; or the investigating officer shall not require approval for the arrest, if necessary, of any person, against whom an accusation of having committed an offence under the Act has been made and no procedure other than that provided under the Act or the code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 shall apply; and the provisions of section 438 of the code shall not apply to a case under the Act, notwithstanding any judgment or order or direction of any Court.

On 6 August 2018, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot, *moving the motion for consideration of the Bill*, said that in order to protect the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in 1989, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was enacted. This act covers 22 offences. The Government have included 25 new offences in it, now in total 47 offences are covered under it. The Minister requested the House to pass the Bill unanimously.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge (INC) said that people belonging to dalit and backward communities felt that the judgment given by Hon'ble Supreme Court is a great injustice to them. Thus, an agitation was held from 1st to 3rd April to revoke this judgment. The pressure from Members of Parliament belonging to Scheduled castes was also mounted but pressure mounted from the public was more severe. Today, atrocities are being committed against dalits every 15 minutes and approximately 6 dalit women are exploited sexually everyday. Inclusion of clause 18A in this act will provide relief for all the concerned persons.

Joining the discussion, Shri Vinod Kumar Sonkar (BJP) said that the Government has brought this bill to give justice to the 25 crore people belonging to Scheduled Castes in the

country. As long as the poor and exploited Scheduled Castes persons do not have the participation in judiciary, the possibility of such decision will always persist. Shri Sonkar demanded to make an Indian judicial commission as early as possible, so as to provide representation to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes in judiciary. He said that the ordinance with regard to the reservation to SCs too needed to be made an Act. A National Policy is needed to be introduced in the country for contract employees.

Participating in the discussion^{††}, Dr. K. Gopal (AIADMK) said that on March 20, the Supreme Court had barred automatic arrests under the Act, mandated preliminary inquiries before the First Information Reports (FIRs) are registered, and said that there would be no bar on anticipatory bail. The judgment triggered widespread protests by Dalit groups and made the Government to think seriously about bringing a new Bill. Many atrocities have been committed against Dalit and the Tribals since time immemorial. Though the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act protects them against discrimination and atrocities, dalits and tribals still face discrimination. Dr. Gopal said that there is a need for a comprehensive anti-discrimination law in line with the Civil Rights entitlements in the United States and the United Kingdom. He further said that judicial bias against SCs and STs is rampant and unchecked, which needs to be curbed and checked. We should be united and committed to protect the basic human rights and principles of justice, equality, liberty and fraternity.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot said that the Hon'ble Supreme Court, while hearing the review petition filed by the Government has restored the reservation in promotion *vide* its interim order and formal orders have also been issued in this regard. The Government has also issued an advisory to the State Governments to restore the reservation in promotion in the states also. The Government has also made historical amendment in the 1989 Act in the year 2015 and has strengthened this Act. Earlier only 22 crimes were covered under this law, now as many as 47 crimes are there in the list. As far as the arrest is concerned, a new rule was suggested that without the permission of the SSP, arrest could not be made and likewise if the culprit is Government employee then without the permission of the appointing authority, he could not be arrested. The Government has done away with the condition that if the culprit is Government employee then without the permission of the appointing authority, he could not be arrested. The Government has also made a provision to provide a relief amount from Rs.85,000 to Rs.8,25,000 to the family of the victim. He requested all the Members in the House to pass the Bill without any delay so that it could be implemented.

^{††} *Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Jitendra Chaudhury, Tariq Anwar, Upendra Kushwaha, Dharmendra Yadav, Chirag Paswan, Prem Singh Chandumajra, Harinder Singh Khalsa, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma, E.T. Mohammad Basheer, Rattan Lal Kataria, Kaushalendra Kumar, Virender Kashyap, Kodikunnil Suresh, Dushyant Chautala, Asaduddin Owaisi, N.K. Premachandran, Ramchandra Hansdah, Mohammed Faizal, Idris Ali, Ramdas Athawale, Dr. Tapas Mandal, Dr. Kirit P. Solanki, Dr. Bhagirath Prasad, Dr. Sunil Baliram Gaikwad, Dr. Mamta Sanghamita, Prof. A.S.R. Naik, Shrimati Rita Tarai, Shrimati Anupriya Patel and Shrimati Kothapalli Geetha.*

The Bill was passed.

The House also considered the amendments made by Rajya Sabha to the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty Third (Amendment) Bill, 2017, *as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments* and passed the Bill with an alternative amendment to the amendment made by Rajya Sabha and further amendments of change of year and year of Republic.

C. QUESTION HOUR

The Fifteenth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 18 July 2018 and concluded on 10 August 2018.

A chart showing the dates of ballots and the last dates of receipt of notices of questions during the Session was circulated to Members along with Bulletin Part-II dated 29 June 2018. The notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions for the Session were tabled with effect from 30 June 2018. The last date of receiving notices of questions was 25 July 2018.

The actual number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions tabled by the Members were 19051 (SQ 11274 + USQ 7777). However, as a result of splitting few questions, where two or more Ministries were involved, the number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions increased to 19241 (SQ 11387 + USQ 7854). Besides, 4 Short Notice Questions (SNQ) were also received from the Members. The maximum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot in a day were 713 and 493 (Total - 1206) for the sitting on 3 August 2018. The minimum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot in a day were 444 and 322 (Total 766) for the sitting on 18 July 2018. The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included in the ballot were 288 for the sitting on 3 August 2018 and 178 on 18 July 2018, respectively.

Notices were examined in the light of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, Directions by the Speaker, Parliamentary conventions and past precedents to decide their admissibility or otherwise. Out of 19245 notices of Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice questions received including split questions, 360 notices were included in the lists of Starred Questions and 4140^{##} in the lists of Unstarred Questions.

Four Short Notice Questions were received during the Session and all were disallowed.

The Ministry-wise break-up of admitted Notices of Questions shows that the Minister of Finance answered the maximum number of Questions (both Starred and Unstarred) i.e., 374 followed by the Minister of Railways who answered 290 questions (both Starred and Unstarred). The minimum number of questions (both Starred and Unstarred) which was 4, was answered by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

^{##} Including 3 Unstarred Questions deleted from Unstarred list due to resignation of Shri Baijayant 'Jay' Panda, MP and 1 Unstarred Question deleted under Rule 47 of 'Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha'.

Names of 363 Members were included in the Lists of Starred and Unstarred Questions. The maximum number of questions admitted /clubbed were 72 against the name of Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit and Shri Dhananjay Mahadik, MP.

The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included in the Lists of Questions was 281 on 2 August, 2018 and 176 on 18 July 2018, respectively.

Eleven notices for Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session and all were disallowed.

Eight Statements were made by the Ministers correcting the replies already given to the previous questions in Lok Sabha.

A total of 75 Starred Questions were orally replied during the Session. The average number of Starred Questions answered orally during each sitting of the House was 5. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was 7 on 18 and 25 July 2018 and the minimum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was 3 on 2 August 2018.

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

A total of 4421 written replies to Starred and Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha during the Session.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of—Sarvashri Bahadur Singh, Sanat Kumar Mandal, Kandala Subrahmanyam, Sarvashri Kameshwar Paswan, Pandurang Pundlik Fundkar, Raj Narain Passi, Sydaiah Kota, Smt. Krishna Kumari, all former members of Parliament; Reference to the passing away of Shri Gopaldas 'Neeraj', a renowned poet, lyricist and Padma Shri and Padma Bhushan awardee.

On 8 August 2018, the Hon'ble Speaker made reference to the passing away of Dr. M. Karunanidhi, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu who passed away on 7 August 2018 in Chennai, Tamil Nadu at the age of 94, and thereafter the House adjourned for the day.

References were made by the Speaker to the loss of lives of forty-eight people who are reported to have been killed and several others injured when a bus fell down into a deep gorge in the Pauri-Garhwal district of Uttarakhand on 1 July 2018; Reported killing of several people and injuries to several others in the twin terror bombings during the Eid-ul-Fitr celebrations on 16 and 17 June 2018 in Nangarhar province in Afghanistan; Reported killing of thirteen members of Afghan Sikh and Hindu Community in a suicide terror attack at Jalalabad, Afghanistan on 1 July 2018; and the reported loss of lives of thirty-three persons and injuries to several others when a bus fell down into a deep gorge in the Raigad district of Maharashtra on 28 July 2018.

References were also made by the Speaker on the 73rd anniversary of the dropping of atom bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki; and on the 76th anniversary of the “Quit India movement” launched on 9 August 1942 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

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

RAJYA SABHA

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY SIXTH SESSION*

The Two Hundred and Forty Sixth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 18 July 2018 and was adjourned *sine die* on 10 August 2018. The House was prorogued by the President of India on 13 August 2018. In all, the House sat for 17 days during the session.

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

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

Short Duration Discussion Non-Implementation of Provision of Andhra Pradesh Re-Organisation Act, 2014: A short duration discussion on non-implementation of provisions of Andhra Pradesh Re-Organisation Act, 2014, took place on 24 July 2018.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Y.S. Chowdary of Telugu Desam Party (TDP) stated that the people of Andhra Pradesh were feeling helpless even after four years of bifurcation of the State. He felt that the decision of bifurcation was hasty, unscientifically prepared and politically motivated. He blamed the Government of violation of various provisions of the Constitution of India, neglect of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act and wilful burial of the decision of the Union Cabinet in respect of Special Category Status (SCS) for Andhra Pradesh. Shri Chowdary stated that Article 4 of the Constitution clearly stipulated that if any State is bifurcated under Article 3, then supplemental, incidental and consequential measures could be taken by the Parliament. He alleged that the Government instead refused to meet the demand of amending the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act to address the vagueness of language contained therein regarding the development of Andhra Pradesh. He said that Government was rather using such vague expressions of the Act to suit their mindset against the State. He also criticized the Government of ignoring the Cabinet decision of 1 March 2014, conferring Special Category Status to the State. He recalled the assurances given by the former Prime Minister in the House on 20 February 2014 in this regard. Stating that the Union Government lacked trust and confidence in the machinery and leadership of State, he informed that the revenue deficit of ₹16,078 crore projected by the Andhra Pradesh Government during 10 months period of the Presidential Rule, was reduced drastically to ₹4117 crore despite the fact that Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) had upheld it. Shri Chowdary also rubbished the Centre's claim that the 14th Finance Commission disallowed Special Category Status to any State. Contradicting this, he referred to what Shri Rao Inderjit Singh, Minister of Planning, had said in his reply to the Unstarred Question No. 2360 on 15 March 2018 in the House, wherein he had informed that the 14th Finance Commission had not made any specific reference not to confer Special Category Status to any State. He also pointed that the government of Andhra Pradesh had estimated a total resource requirement of about ₹1.54 lakh crore for various development aspects of the State. On the contrary the State received only ₹13,708 crore during the past four years from the Central Government. Highlighting the discrimination made towards the backward districts of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Chowdary said that the special assistance being received by them was ₹428 per capita, whereas the similarly placed Koraput, Balangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Orissa got ₹4,115 per head by the Central Government. He also criticized the Government

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

for not taking any decision regarding demand for a Railway Zone in Andhra Pradesh. In the end he appealed to the Government to honour the decision of the Union Cabinet conferring Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh and to implement the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 in letter and spirit.

Speaking on the issue Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad¹, Leader of the Opposition, initially gave account of the history about the creation of Andhra Pradesh to apprise Members about the struggles and metamorphosis the State had gone through over the years. He informed that in 1947, the coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema were part of the Madras Presidency as a province of British India, but Telangana was a separate State as Hyderabad. Rayalaseema and coastal Andhra followed the current system of India thereafter, while the Hyderabad State had its own financial, military, judicial, police, general administration and revenue departments. On 1 October 1953, the new State of Andhra, with Kurnool as its capital, was inaugurated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Further, on the basis of Sayid Fazl Ali Report of the States Reorganisation Commission, the Hyderabad State was split into three, with some part going each into Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra. Thus, the State of Andhra Pradesh was born in October 1956 with coastal Andhra Rayalseema and the leftover two divisions of Telangana (then Hyderabad). So in view of the history of the people of Andhra region, particularly Rayalseema and Coastal Andhra, he said, they deserve full sympathy of Parliament, administration and the nation as well, as they could not get sufficient time to settle and make their own assets. Having divided the State of Andhra Pradesh into two, he said, it should be ensured that both the new States progress and develop. He stated that the present Andhra Pradesh did not have the same advantages as Telangana State had. Telangana had enough assets and resources as it had the Capital (Hyderabad State in old times) for some time even during the Nizams period. Hence, it was the duty of the Government to support the new State of Andhra Pradesh with financial assistance. He recalled that while bifurcating the State in 2014, the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh had promised to accord a special status to the successor State for a period of 5 years. The present Leader of the House, who was Leader of the Opposition then, had asked to make it 10 years. However, now despite being in power that promise was not fulfilled. He pointed that for the development of physical and social infrastructure of seven backward districts of Andhra Pradesh, an amount of ₹150 crore was sanctioned which was very less considering their big size and population. For the development of Amravati, the State Capital, an amount of just ₹1,500 crore was provided, which was totally inadequate, as against the minimum requirement of ₹10,000 crore. Taking a strong plea on behalf of the Opposition, he said that the promises made by the previous Government as well as by the present Government should be fulfilled.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Naresh Gujral of Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD) said that the united Andhra Pradesh was economically a very vibrant State. He appreciated the leadership of Shri Chandrababu Naidu who strengthened the foundation of the State by developing Hyderabad which contributed around 35 per cent of the State Gross Domestic Product (GDP). At the time of bifurcation, Andhra Pradesh was at deficit while Telangana had surplus budget. However, provisions were made for Andhra Pradesh, he informed. He expressed doubt over the fulfilment of all promises made in this regard. He cited that in 1966 Chandigarh was promised to Punjab and thereafter, two Prime Ministers

¹ *Other Members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao, A. Navaneethakrishnan, Derek O' Brien, Prasanna Acharya, Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, T.K. Rangarajan, Shri D. Raja, Veer Singh, V. Vijayasai Reddy, Sanjay Singh, Anubhav Mohanty, C.M. Ramesh, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Dr. K. Keshava Rao, Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao and Dr. Banda Prakash.*

had reiterated the commitment for the same; however that promise was never fulfilled. He stressed on the fact that if a Prime Minister had made a commitment in the Parliament, that should be honoured by the succeeding Prime Minister, irrespective of the party he belonged to. He stated that if the 14th Finance Commission had made recommendations for no more Special Category States, it could have been sent for review to the 15th Finance Commission and the Government could have waited for the response. However, in view of the bitter experience faced by the State of Punjab after bifurcation, he said, his Party had not been in favour of the idea of Special Category States.

Expressing his views on the issue, Shri Tiruchi Siva of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) said that the Government should understand the reasons behind the struggles of the people and make policies accordingly to resolve them. He emphasized on implementation of the policies with firmness. He urged the Government to shun stubbornness and be magnanimous. He said that it was not fair on the part of an elected Government to criticize the previous Government and it was duty of the successive government to implement the tasks initiated by the previous government. Mentioning that sentiments of activists in the State should be respected, he requested the Government to take immediate steps to meet the demands of the people over there.

Making an intervention, Shri Prakash Javadekar, Union Minister of Human Resource Development (HRD), said that after bifurcation the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh was not left with many educational institutions. Thereafter, with Central assistance, institutions viz. IIT, Tirupati, NIT, Tadepalligudem, IIM, Vizag, IISER, Tirupati and IIT, Kurnool came up and had been running. He said that even after disassociation of the State Government with Centre, Cabinet gave approval for Central University for the new State of Andhra Pradesh and he would inaugurate it on 5 August 2018. Tribal University for Vizianagaram had also been approved and the funds were provided on time by the Centre, he added. Referring all this as a good sign for Andhra Pradesh, he indicated that there had been a false propaganda about the State.

Dr. Manmohan Singh, former Prime Minister, while making a clarification on the matter said that on 20 February 2014 when the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill, 2014 was being discussed, he had made a solemn commitment on the floor of the House as Prime of India that for purposes of Central assistance, Special Category Status would be extended to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh. This was decided in view of the fact that revenues collected in Hyderabad would accrue entirely to the new State of Telangana. This commitment, he said, was also discussed with the then Leader of the Opposition and other senior BJP leaders. He stated that Government was a continuing entity and commitments made on the floor of the House should be honoured and fulfilled.

Intervening in the discussion, Shri Piyush Goyal, Minister of Finance, Minister of Railways, Minister of Coal and Minister of Corporate Affairs, stated that over the last four years, the Government had consistently fulfilled all the commitments made under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act and made by the former Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh. He conveyed that as per the 14th Finance Commission, devolution of funds to all states was increased to 42 per cent instead of 32 per cent earlier. Apart from that, he informed, Andhra Pradesh was the only State, other than the hilly States, which received revenue deficit grant for all the five years. He said that if the State had been given Special Category Status, the calculated revenue deficit would have come to ₹17,500 crore. Whereas with new formula after the devolution of funds as per 14th Finance Commission, the amount came around ₹22,000 crore, much more than the previous calculation. He added that the matter was consulted with the State Government and the State Government's assessment of deficit amount was also less than what it

received as per the 14th Finance Commission. In this context, he cited a letter written by the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister dated 24 October 2016 to the Centre thanking for offering support and assistance under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. In the letter, he acknowledged that the Central Government had agreed to give special assistance measure for Andhra Pradesh for five years, which would make up for the additional Central share, in the form of externally-aided projects. In February 2018, he said, the State Government conveyed that their projects would take a long time and requested the Central Government to give loan through NABARD in India itself. As this would have affected the fiscal deficit, the Central Government suggested the State Government to form a Special Purpose Vehicle for disbursement of loans and the principal and interest would be repaid by the Central Government. Thereafter, State did not respond even after agreeing to the proposal. He further informed that the Government was also extending tax incentives, 15 per cent additional depreciation allowance and 15 per cent investment allowance, as being given to the seven backward districts. On the issue of high revenue deficit for the first year *i.e.* 2014-15, he alleged that the State included expenditure incurred on Agriculture Debt Redemption Scheme, power subsidy being given by the State, amount given by the State to DISCOM for bonds and increased pension amount of State employees, which was not justified as these perks were given on behalf of State Government.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Rajnath Singh, Minister of Home Affairs, assured the Members that the Government was committed to fulfil all the commitments made by the present Prime Minister and also those made by the former Prime Minister, in respect of the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act. He made it clear that the Government believed in development of all States irrespective of the ruling party over there. The Minister asserted that the Government in fact was giving additional incentives to the Andhra Pradesh apart from fulfilling the provisions of Act. As per the information, he said, 90 per cent of promises had already been fulfilled. Referring to Section 93 of the Act which mentioned about establishment of institutions promised for the State within 10 years, he informed that out of 11 institutions promised in the Act for Andhra Pradesh, ten were given clearance and most of them had started working. He assured the House that funding constraints would not become a hurdle in completion of the projects mentioned in the Act. As regards demand for Railway Zone to be established in Andhra Pradesh, he said that the Expert Committee to examine feasibility of Projects had recommended negatively for the proposal. However, he informed, directions had been given to re-examine the issue. Regarding Polavaram Irrigation Project, he stated that it was a Central project and so far more than ₹6,764 crore had been released for it. He expressed confidence to complete it in record time. Regarding promise made by the former Prime Minister to give Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh, he informed that recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission contradicted on this issue. He said that on page 17 of Commission's Report it was clearly mentioned that the Commission had not made any partiality in devolution of funds to Special Category States and Non-Special Category States. He further informed that after due consultations, both Centre and the State had arrived at the decision that instead of Special Category Status, Special Assistance should be provided to Andhra Pradesh. In consonance with this, different Ministries had declared to provide Special Financial Package in crores through different projects, sanctions and potential investments. Further, as recommended by the Commission, Andhra Pradesh was being provided the revenue deficit to the tune of ₹22,123 crore for a period of five years ending in 2019-20. Further, clarifying that Special Category was different from Special Industrial Incentive, he conveyed that the State had already been provided with Industrial Incentives. Under backward district development fund, he corrected, the amount allocated had been ₹1050 crore and not ₹150 crore as said by the Leader of the Opposition. As regards the amount of ₹1500 crore released for the development of the Capital, he informed that apart from it, as per the

proposals and financial situation, different Ministries had also provided extra finance for development of roads, railways and other projects.

Giving further clarification, the Minister informed that it was agreed upon between the Finance Minister and the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister that the State would also be provided with the differential amount of what it could have got as a Special Category State, apart from the normal devolution of the money it had got. As decided, around ₹3000 to ₹3200 crore were to be provided to the State through externally aided projects to avoid any immediate financial burden and loans would be repaid by the Centre. However, Chief Minister afterwards changed his mind and wanted the money to be paid as grant. The Finance Minister felt that it could not be done directly due to limitations of the concerned States as well as the Centre and conveyed to the State government to prepare a Special Purpose Vehicle through which amount could be transferred. Thereafter, no response was received from the State in this regard. He held that it would not be appropriate to say that the State government was left by itself to deal with a number of issues. Stating that he would personally look into the matter he appealed to the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to reach on a reasonable agreement. The Minister assured the House that the promises made in the Act would be implemented in letter and spirit. He also requested that the issue may not be politicized and rather work done by the Indian Government should be appreciated.

Discussion on the Final Draft of National Register of Citizens of Assam: A discussion on Final draft of National Register of Citizens (NRC) of Assam was held on 31 July 2018 and 3 August 2018. The discussion pertained to the non-registration of over 40 lakh names in the National Register of Citizens in Assam.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Leader of the Opposition thanked the Chairman, Rajya Sabha for suspending Question Hour to discuss such a sensitive issue. He said that the issue related to human rights rather than any cast, religion or region. Conveying the concern of most of the opposition parties, he said that any person who is genuinely Indian should not be driven out of the country. He claimed that the figure of 40 lakh people, who were kept out of the NRC, was only of adults and on including their families the number comes to 1.5 or 2 crore. He said that the matter could have international ramifications as it related to other States also *viz.* Bengal, Bihar, north-eastern States, which share border with neighbouring countries, leading to strain in relations with them. Suggesting on the matter, he observed that the onus of proving his identity as a citizen of India should not lie upon the individual only and government should also share the responsibility, as many people may not be literate enough to do that. He said that every individual should be given provision of legal assistance by Central and State government. He further added that Government should ensure that nobody was subjected to harassment. As regards the 16 proofs on the basis of which nationality of an individual was to be proved, he said that even in case of one proof Indian nationality should be given to the individual. He concluded by saying that instead of politicising the issue, decision should be taken considering it as a humanitarian issue.

*Participating in the discussion*² Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray of All India Trinamul Congress (AITC) said that it had never happened anywhere in the world that 40 lakh people had been rendered

² ***Other Members who took part in the discussion were:*** Sarvashri Prasanna Acharya, Y.S. Chowdary, T.K. Rangarajan, Veer Singh, Majeed Memon, Dharmapuri Srinivas, Shri Tiruchi Siva, Sanjay Singh, V. Vijayasai Reddy, D. Raja, Biswajit Daimary, Jose K. Mani, Amit Anil Chandra Shah, Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha and Smt. Vijila Sathyananth

country-less with the single stroke of a pen. He pointed that the names of common citizens of India, names of defence personnel, government officials, former Member of Parliament and also, Deputy Speaker had been struck off from the NRC. He alleged that a large number of people were being rendered country-less with an intention. He said that on 31 December 2017 as per government records, 2 lakh 40 thousand people were identified as D-voter, means doubtful voters, in Assam. He wondered and wished to know how this number rose up to 40 lakh within six months. Over the claims that everything was being done as per the orders of the Supreme Court, he quoted from the orders of the Supreme Court dated 7 December 2018 - Article 19 of the Constitution, which gives right to every citizen to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India, is being breached. Not only that, he said, Article 10 and Article 11 of the Constitution in regard to citizenship were also being violated. He furthered mentioned that in the Charters of the United Nations (UN) - the UN Convention of 1951, and UN Protocol of 1967 and the Resolution adopted by the UN on 12 December 1996 - to which India was also a signatory, it had been clearly said, "It reiterates the relationship between safeguarding human rights and preventing refugee situation; recognises the effective promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedom." He stated that the UN Convention of Human Rights had also been violated. He said that they did not object on exclusion of illegal citizens; but no legally valid citizen should be kept out of Register. He demanded that only a Human Rights body should supervise the situation.

Speaking on the issue Shri Swapan Dasgupta, a nominated member, said that it was one of the gravest problems which Assam and North-East were facing. He informed that the NRC was preceded by a sustained agitation in which hundreds of people lost their lives and there was huge emotional outpouring in Assam and parts of North-East. That sentiment still prevailed. He stated, there was a perception that a large foreigner population was living in Assam and the fact was hard to deny. He said, whether the number of excluded people was 40 lakhs or more, whether the NRC had contained mistakes, the issue needed to be rectified naturally. He added that no Indian citizen could be excluded from the List and the larger issue was that citizenship was different from being on the electoral rolls. Hence, he supported the observation made by the Chief Minister of Assam that there could not be any deportations as it would invite international ramifications. He appealed for a real and fair scrutiny in the matter.

In his reply to the points raised by the members, Shri Rajnath Singh, Minister of Home Affairs informed that the NRC published on 30 July 2018 was not final and it was just a draft. Clarifying that the matter was raised well before the Government came to power, he explained the background of NRC. The Minister informed that the process to update NRC started on the basis of Assam Accord signed on 15 August 1985. NRC was also prepared in 1951 on the basis of census. As result of the Assam movement owing to large scale infiltration of illegal foreigners between 1979 and 1985, an accord was signed between the Central government, State government, All Assam Student's Union (AASU) and All Assam Gana Parishad. At that time the country was being led by late Prime Minister Shri Rajeev Gandhi. As per the accord individuals had to prove their presence in the country, as on 24 March 1971 or before, to claim for citizenship. In 2005, consequent upon a meeting between the State Government and AASU, incumbent Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh decided to implement the NRC by updating it and on 6 December 2013 a notification was issued in this regard. Stating that the whole process was done in a meticulous and transparent manner, the Minister informed that 2500 NRC help centers were established in the State for the purpose. A partial draft was published on 31 December

2017 and last NRC draft came out on 30 July 2018. This comprised persons and their descendants whose names were present in the electoral roll as on 24 March 1971 or whose names were present in NRC of 1951. For claiming legacy, a person was allowed to present any one of the twelve documents stipulated as an evidence for the purpose. He further, added that the entire process of preparing NRC was carried out under the supervision of Supreme Court and was done in a fair and objective manner. He assured all that there had been no discrimination in this regard. Apart from this, he said, even after final NRC all concerned persons, whose names will not be in the list, could approach the Foreigners Tribunal. He reiterated that no coercive action would be taken against anybody. He alleged that some people with vested interests were trying to trigger communal disharmony through wrong propaganda on social media and were creating an atmosphere of fear. Since the issue related to the security of nation, he solicited cooperation from all. He assured the House that peace, harmony and public order would be maintained. To assist in the task, he informed, Government had already provided force to the State government as per the request. Regarding the point raised by the Leader of the Opposition about 40 lakh families not included in the NRC, the Minister clarified that the figure refer to 40 lakh individual persons and not to families. He informed that 3,29,91,384 persons had applied for NRC from which 2,89,83,677 persons were included in the draft NRC. As regards persons of other States residing in Assam since 1971 or before, he said, they could prove their citizenship by presenting Certificate of Residence of any State. He assured the House once again that the process was being undertaken in a fair and transparent manner.

Calling Attention to the Misuse of Social Media Platforms to Spread Rumours and Fake News Leading to Rising Incidents of Violence and Lynching in the Country: On 26 July 2018, Shri V. Muraleedharan of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) called the attention of the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology to the misuse of social media platforms to spread rumours and fake news leading to rising incidents of violence and lynching in the country.

Replying to the points raised by the Members, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Minister of Electronics and Information Technology, acknowledged the relevance of the issue in current scenario and said that it was important to appreciate the nature of cyberspace and its present status in the country for a comprehensive view in the matter. With widespread proliferation of new technologies like social media and mobile apps, etc., he said, some miscreants were misusing these technologies for committing cybercrimes. Such behaviour was facilitated by virtual and borderless nature of cyber space, where anyone could open account in any name. Most social networking sites did not conduct background information check and their servers were located abroad. The Minister, however, also highlighted the importance the social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram, Youtube, WhatsApp etc. as prominent media to facilitate interactions and sharing images, videos, speech etc. He underlined the fact that India had been emerging as a big digital power with a proactive people-centric programme of creating digital infrastructure focusing on digital delivery of services. With a strong base of 118 crores mobile phones, about 122 crores Aadhaar numbers and 32 crores Jan Dhan accounts being opened, new milestones in digital delivery of various benefits to the citizens were created. Riding on Jan-dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile (JAM) Trinity, the implementation of various welfare schemes had been streamlined whereby fictitious duplicate claimants had been identified and weeded out resulting in savings of over ₹90,000 crore as a result of direct benefit transfer to the citizens. Through initiatives like e-hospital, Jeevan Pramanan, e-scholarships, e-soil health cards, digital payments, digital locker, cloud services and Umang app, ordinary citizens could avail the services of over 1,200 schemes of Central or State Governments empowering them in the pursuit of digital inclusion. On the other hand, he agreed, digital empowerment, had also brought in challenges posing a serious dilemma of striking the balance

between freedom of speech and expression, awareness, empowerment and the obligation to be responsible, accountable so that mobile platforms do not become vehicles to commit crime, incite hatred, provoke terrorism, extremism, promote money-laundering, etc. He stated that the Government while respecting freedom of speech and expression, freedom of choice and responsibility towards the right to privacy of the citizen, was equally cognizant of the mandate of Article 19(2) of the Constitution of India where the freedom of speech and expression was subject to reasonable restrictions in matters relating to sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence.

Expressing regret over the disturbing instances taken place in the recent past regarding misuse of social media and fake news causing loss of innocent lives in the country he informed that the Government had taken prompt action in such matters. Speaking about the incident on the breach of data at Facebook wherein it was reported that data of a number of users had been compromised by Cambridge Analytica, he said notices were issued to the two companies immediately to seek response on the matter. Facebook responded that the case of Cambridge Analytica was a case of breach of trust and further assured to streamline their internal processes regarding handling of personal data. Cambridge Analytica on the other hand responded that data of Indians was not breached which was not in conformity with the Facebook's response. The Government, therefore, entrusted the issue to be investigated by the CBI for possible violation of Information Technology Act, 2000 and Indian Penal Code. Mentioning about the series of incidents relating to mob lynching in the country consequent to the circulation of wild rumours on WhatsApp, he said, the Government swiftly issued notice to WhatsApp since most incidents were preceded by viral circulation of rumours on this platform. In response, WhatsApp took steps to increase the friction in propagation of content on the platform by reducing the number of forwards to five and also indicating whether an incoming message is either forwarded or originally composed by the sender. Also, they would be bringing in fake news verification mechanisms to help people check the veracity of content on the platform. He informed that an advisory had been issued to the company to promptly come up with technical solutions on the same day when a harmful message is in wide circulation in a particular area and also to inform the enforcement agencies accordingly.

Enumerating the measures taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), he stated that the Ministry had issued a number of advisories including one advisory on untoward incidents in the name of protection of cows dated 9 August 2016, another advisory on cyber crime prevention and control, dated 13 January 2018 and an advisory on incidents of lynching by mobs in some States fuelled by rumours of lifting/kidnapping of children, dated 4 July 2018. Pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court's order dated 17 July 2018, MHA had issued a directive to the States on 23 July 2018 and had constituted a Group of Ministers and a High level Committee to make recommendations in the matter. Apprising the House about provisions for blocking and removal of content under IT Act, 2000, Shri Prasad informed that Section 69A of the Act provided for blocking of websites/webpages in specific conditions of (i) Defence of India (ii) Sovereignty and integrity of India (iii) Security of State (iv) Foreign relations with foreign states (v) Public Order (vi) or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above. Section B provided for disabling or removal of information by intermediaries, or through appropriate Government or its agency. The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 notified under Section 79 of the IT Act required that the Intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any

information that is harmful, objectionable, affect minors and unlawful in any way. Sharing with the House about the blockings done under the Act, he informed that blockings done for Facebook were 457, for Youtube 95, for Twitter 321, for Instagram 41 and 51 other blockings were done. He informed that the legal provisions currently available in the IT Act 2000, with regard to conduct of intermediaries in response to such developments, were proposed to be revised and reinforced by strengthening the implementation aspects of the Act.

The Minister further informed that the Government was considering new measures through appropriate rules so that all social media platforms ensure and demonstrate strict compliance with the applicable laws by having physical presence in India by locating their grievance officer in the country. Such officer would act as the point of contact for all communications with regard to such grievances on real time basis and issue directives in public interest to intermediaries to ensure that their platforms do not become vehicles for promoting hatred, terrorism, money laundering, mob violence and rumour mongering. He said, Government would also promote initiatives to increase awareness among the citizens to become adept in noticing fake news and to avoid becoming party to circulation of such news. A campaign about the misuse of social media for propagation of false news would also be taken up to educate school children. In this initiative, Common Service Centres would be engaged in promoting this message in rural areas, and various stakeholders such as educational institutions, professional and industrial associations, Chambers of Commerce, etc., would also be involved. The State Governments would also be requested to join in this effort. He concluded by saying that Government was committed to freedom of speech and expression and privacy of its citizens as enshrined in the Constitution of India. However, social network platforms were also required to ensure that their platforms are not used to commit and provoke terrorism, extremism, violence and crime.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018³: On 25 July 2018, Shri Piyush Goyal, Minister of Finance, moved the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 for consideration. Apprising the members about the Bill, the Minister said that through this Bill effort was made to deter people from running away from India and to force people come back who had run away from India and submit themselves before law, so that such instances could be stopped and reduced to the barest minimum. Speaking about the limitations of the existing laws in stopping people who flee the country in anticipation or during the pendency of proceedings, he said that they did not allow to push the offender for punishment and to impound their properties. Hence, it was felt necessary to provide an effective, expeditious and constitutionally permissible deterrent to ensure that such people could not run away or, if they runaway their properties could be confiscated. It also provided how their property would be managed and disposed off to recover the dues outstanding against them on behalf of Government of India, State Governments, banks, etc. He informed that the Bill had made provisions for a Special Court which would be designated under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, to declare a person as a fugitive economic offender once an arrest warrant had been issued against him in respect of a scheduled offence and thereby confiscate his properties. To ensure that cases of such nature did not over-burden the Special Court, resulting in delayed decisions, offences having bungling of ₹100 crore and above firstly would be brought within the provisions of the law. Therefore, Bill focussed on cases having big economic offenders; for rest of the cases existing laws would continue. The Minister further informed

³ *The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 12 March 2018. As passed by the Lok Sabha on 19 July 2018, the Bill was laid on the Table of the House on 20 July 2018.*

that unless the offender would not come back and submit himself to the laws of India, he would be disentitled from defending any civil claim in any other forum. This would ensure that he could not try and stall the cases or the confiscation of property in the garb of any civil case pending in some court. However, during the course of proceedings, prior to the declaration as a fugitive economic offender, if the person returns to India and submits to the appropriate jurisdictional court, the proceedings may be terminated after due satisfaction of the authority. This would encourage people to come back and defend their cases. Also, all necessary constitutional safeguards in terms of providing a hearing to such accused persons through their counsel, allowing him time to file a reply, serving notice or summons to him, whether in India or abroad, and appeal to the High Court -- had been provided in the Bill, so that nobody could allege that he was not given due opportunity to present his case before the Special Court.

Replying to the discussion⁴, the Minister thanked the Members for their active participation in the discussion on such important Bill. He informed the Members that the law had its origin in 'United Nations' Convention against Corruption' which was adopted by India in 2011. The law provides for stern action against people who do not present themselves before the law in such cases. Countries under the Convention cooperate with each other, provide mutual legal assistance and take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to an order of confiscation issued by court of another State party. Extradition was done as per the procedure under extradition treaty with the contracting states. In case of no extradition treaty, diplomatic and other channels were used for the purpose. He clarified that there was no such provision in the Bill which disentitled a fugitive economic offender to his right to access courts under Clause 14. He asserted that the Bill was an effective and constitutional way to deter fugitive economic offenders from evading the process of law in India and to strike fear of seizure of their assets in them. He said that the Bill would set an example of strength of country's Democracy. He informed that the Bill had been formulated on the lines of Prevention of Money-laundering Act 2002. Enforcement Directorate would be the investigative and implementing authority. He requested all to pass the Bill and help the Government in taking strict action against fugitive economic offenders.

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

The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Third Amendment) Bill, 2017 and the National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2017⁵: On 6 August 2018, these two Bills were discussed together in the House. The National Commission for Backward Classes was constituted on 14 August 1993 under National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993. Functions of the

⁴ ***Members who participated in the discussion were:*** Sarvashri Vivek K. Tankha, Bhupender Yadav, Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, Neeraj Shekhar, A. Navaneethakrishnan, Prasanna Acharya, Harivansh, Elamaram Kareem, Anil Desai, V. Vijayasai Reddy, Binoy Viswam, P.L. Punia, Majeed Memon, Veer Singh, Sanjay Singh, Jose K. Mani, Mahant Shambhuprasadji Tundiya, Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav and Dr. Narendra Jadhav.

⁵ *As introduced on 5 April 2017 and passed on 10 April 2017 in the Lok Sabha, both Bills were laid on the Table of the House on 11 April 2017. On 31 July, Rajya Sabha passed the 'Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Third Amendment) Bill, 2017' with Amendments before returning it back to Lok Sabha. On 3 January 2018, Lok Sabha discussed the Amendments made by the Rajya Sabha; however, discussion could not be concluded. The 'Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Third Amendment) Bill, 2017' was reconsidered in Lok Sabha on 2 August 2018 and was transmitted back to Rajya Sabha again with further Amendments, and Amendment alternative to the Amendment made by the Rajya Sabha. The Bill was laid on the Table of the House for the second time on 3 August 2018.*

Commission were limited to examining the requests for inclusion of any class of citizens in the Lists of Backward Classes and to hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of any class in the Lists and tender advice to the Central Government accordingly. In order to safeguard the interests of the socially and educationally backward classes more effectively, it was proposed to create a National Commission for Backward Classes with constitutional status at par with the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Third Amendment) Bill, 2017 sought to amend the Constitution of India for making provision for creation of such Commission.⁶ The National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2017 sought to repeal the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 and thereby dissolve the National Commission for Backward Classes constituted under the Act.⁷

Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Thavar Chand Gehlot moved the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Third Amendment) Bill, 2017 for considering amendments alternate to the amendments made by the Rajya Sabha and further amendments made by the Lok Sabha in the Bill. The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-third Amendment) Bill, 2017 provided to insert Article 338B, after Article 338A of the Constitution. Article 338B provided for a Commission for the socially and educationally backward classes to be known as the National Commission for Backward Classes. The Commission would consist of a Chairperson, Vice Chairperson and three other Members as appointed by the President of India. The Commission would have the power to regulate its own procedure and its duty would include, *inter alia*, to investigate, monitor and inquire into all matters relating to the safeguards of the socially and educationally backward classes under the Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards. The Commission would submit Reports to the President annually or at times as the Commission deemed fit, recommending measures that should be taken by the Union or any State for the effective implementation of the safeguards and other measures. Such reports would be laid before each House of Parliament on the direction of the President. If the report would relate to any matter concerning any State Government, a copy of such report would be forwarded to that State Government. Commission would have powers of a civil court trying a suit especially for summoning and enforcing attendance of any person, for production of any document, receiving evidence on affidavits, requisitioning any public record and other matters thereto.

The Minister further recalled that in last session after elaborate discussion over the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-third Amendment) Bill, 2017, Rajya Sabha had proposed amendments which included deletion of Clause 3. Considering that the Clause had made provisions for constitution of the Commission and for its President and Members, it was heart of the Bill. In view of the fact, he said, the Bill was being proposed to reverse the amendment made by the Rajya Sabha in last session and to make some more amendments to the Bill. He informed that as suggested by some Members, the word 'Governors' had been replaced by 'Government' in the Bill. Regarding demand for inclusion of a woman as Member of the Commission, he assured the Members that while framing rules provision for the same would be made. He also clarified that the Commission would deal with the lists of OBC with Central Government and it would not encroach upon the rights of State Governments in this regard. He informed that the Lists of SCs and STs was same for Central and State Governments, but in case of List

⁶ *Extract from the Statement of 'Objects and Reasons' of the 'Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Third Amendment) Bill, 2017'*

⁷ *Extract from the text of the 'National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2017', as passed.*

of OBC classes, Central and Stated Governments have separate Lists. He said that there had been provision for constitution of such Commissions at State level also and they would be free to add or delete any class from their own Lists. Stating that Government had taken a historic decision as there had been demands for such Commission since 1980, he requested all to pass the Bill unanimously.

In his reply⁸ to the points raised by the Members, Shri Gehlot asserted that the Government was dedicated for the welfare of poor and backward class people. Refuting the charge of some Members that Government had not been in favour of Reservation, he informed that longstanding demand of nomadic tribes was fulfilled by the Government by making a Commission to look into the problems being faced by them for making provision for their Rights. States had also been asked to give their suggestions in this regard, he added. He also informed that in 1997 reservation related provisions almost ended as a result of five Office Orders. When Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji became Prime Minister and SC/ST forum requested him to do something in this regard he issued orders to repeal them, and if not possible to revoke them through Constitutional Amendment. Resultantly review petition was filed against two of the Orders and three Orders were revoked through Constitutional Amendment in 2000 and 2002 to restore provisions of Reservation. As regards point raised on ending Creamy Layer, he said that the Creamy Layer category was not created by the incumbent Government, and the ceiling of Creamy Layer was being enhanced as per the same formula which was already in use. Regarding sub-categorisation of OBC category classes, Minister informed that a Commission had been constituted under the Chairmanship of Smt G. Rohini, former Chief Justice of Delhi High Court, to look into the matter and assured Members that a positive solution would come out. On the issue of some drawbacks found in Atrocities Act, he conveyed that a Bill in this regard was already being discussed in the Lok Sabha simultaneously. The Minister reiterated that as in SC/ST Commission, National Commission of Backward Classes would also have Members from OBC category people and a woman Member. He assured Members that the Commission would have Right to work as per its own procedures and also, its decisions would not have any bounding on State Governments.

The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-third Amendment) Bill, 2017 was adopted by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the Members of the House present and voting. Also, motion for consideration of the National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2017 and clauses, etc. was adopted and the Bill was passed.

C. QUESTIONS

During the Session, 7131 notices of Questions (4644 Starred and 2487 Unstarred) were received. Out of these 270 Questions were admitted as Starred and 2879 Questions were admitted as Unstarred. Total 91 Starred Questions were orally answered. The total number of notices of Questions received in Hindi was 1257.

⁸ *Members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri B.K. Hariprasad, Sambhaji Chhatrapati, A. Navaneethakrishnan, Ahamed Hassan, T.K. Rangarajan, Ram Kumar Kashyap, Ashok Siddharth, Bhupender Yadav, Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, Sanjay Raut, T.K.S. Elangovan, Ramdas Athawale, Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ripun Bora, D. Raja, Madhusudan Mistry, Ritabrata Banerjee, Biswajit Daimary, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Dr. Banda Prakash, Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Dr. Vikas Mahatme, Smt. Chhaya Verma and Smt. Vijila Sathyananth*

Daily average of Questions: All the Lists of Starred Questions contained 15 Questions each. On an average, 5.05 Questions were orally answered per sitting, for all the sittings having Question Hour. The maximum number of Questions orally answered was 12 on 1 August 2018.

On 26 July 2018, the list of Unstarred Questions contained 159 Questions and on rest of the days, it contained 160 Questions each.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: 6 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received and all were disallowed.

Short Notice Questions: 6 notices of Short Notice Questions were received and all were disallowed.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Vishwasrao Ramrao Patil, Shri Mohammed Amin, Shri Ashok Mitra, Shri Balkavi Bairagi, Shri Kameshwar Paswan, Shri Shantaram Naik, Shri Surinder Kumar Singla, Shri M.M. Jacob, Shri K.V.R.S. Bala Subba Rao, Shri N. Thangaraj Pandian, Shri Bhishma Narain Singh, Shri R.K. Dhawan, Shri S. Madhavan, all former Members of Rajya Sabha, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and President of the DMK Party, and Shri Gopal Das 'Neeraj', noted Poet and Lyricist.

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

STATE LEGISLATURES

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Seventh Session of the Fourteenth Assam Legislative Assembly commenced on 24 September, 2018 and was adjourned *sine die* on 5 October, 2018. There were 9 sittings in all.

Financial Business: During the Session the list of Supplementary Demands for Grants and Supplementary Appropriation for the year 2018-19 were introduced, considered and passed by the House.

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

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

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Third Part of Seventh (Special) Session of the Sixth Delhi Legislative Assembly commenced on 6 August, 2018 and was adjourned *sine die* on 10 August, 2018. There were 5 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session, the Delhi Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2018 was introduced, considered, and passed.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri M. Karunanidhi, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu; Army personnel martyred in the terrorist attack in Gurez Sector, Jammu & Kashmir; and to the freedom fighters as the Nation was observing the Anniversary of Quit India Movement.

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Sixth Session of the Seventh Goa Legislative Assembly commenced on 19 July, 2018 and was adjourned *sine die* on 3 August, 2018. There were 12 sittings in all.

Financial Business: The Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2018-19 (First Batch) were presented, discussed, voted and passed by the House and the Corresponding-The Goa Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 2018 (Relating to the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2018-19) (First Batch) was introduced, considered and passed by the House on 3 August, 2018.

* Material contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly Secretariat

* Material contributed by the Goa Legislative Assembly Secretariat

89 Demands for Grants for the year 2018-19 were moved, on 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31 July, 2018, and 1,2, and 3 August, 2018, discussed, voted and passed. Thereafter, the corresponding- The Goa Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 2018 was introduced, considered and passed on 3 August, 2018.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following Twelve bills were introduced, considered and passed. (i) The Goa Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2018; (ii) The Goa State Higher Education Council Bill, 2018; (iii) The Goa Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2018; (iv) The Goa State Commission for Backward Classes (Amendment) Bill, 2018; (v) The Goa (Mopa Airport Development Authority) Bill, 2018; (vi) The Goa Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2018; (vii) The Goa Regularization of Unauthorized Construction (Amendment) Bill, 2018; (viii) The Goa Requisition and Acquisition of Property Bill, 2017; (ix) The Goa Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2018; (x) The Goa Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 2018; (xi) The Goa Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2018; and (xii) The Goa Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 2018.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Shantaram Naik, former Member of Parliament; Smt. Phyllis Faria, former nominated Member of the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu; Shri Mohan Pandurang Naik, a noted journalist, educationist and social worker; Smt. Sridevi Kapoor, legendary actress; Dr. Stephen William Hawking, a legendary theoretical physicist, cosmologist and author; Shri Pramod Pandurang Kamat Timblo, a renowned industrialist; Smt. Padmini Sawant, mother of the hon'ble Speaker of the Goa Legislative Assembly; Dr. V.B. Prabhudessai Kharegalkar, a renowned litterateur, researcher and linguist; Shri Vasu Chodankar, a former State footballer; Shri Dilip Kolhatkar, a veteran Marathi theatre director; Shri Arun Date, a veteran singer; Shri Ranganath Yeshwant Naik, a prominent freedom fighter from Mapusa; Shri Francis Mendes, a noted Tiatra artist; Smt. Mangala Wagle, a well-known social worker; Shri Gopal Tamba, a noted advocate and social worker; Shri Ravindra Sirsat, a veteran freedom fighter from Mapusa; Smt. Shanti Gajanan Kerkar, an ex-Goan National footballer; Shri Mayuresh Vasta, a noted Tabla player and Goan musician; Shri Dattaram Shetye, a press photographer, social worker and Ex-President of Bicholim Patrakar Sangh,; and Shri Vasudev G. Bhohe alias Anil Burye, a veteran freedom fighter.

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Second Session of the Thirteenth Nagaland Legislative Assembly commenced on 18 September, 2018 and was adjourned *sine die* on 20 September, 2018. There were 2 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session the Nagaland Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018 was introduced, considered and passed.

* Material contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Somnath Chatterjee, former Speaker of Lok Sabha and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, former Prime Minister of India.

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APPENDIX – I

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

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	18.7.2018 to 10.8.2018
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	17
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	112 Hours
4. TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/ FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	8 Hours and 26 Minutes
5. HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS	20 Hours and 43 Minutes
6. GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	28
(ii) Introduced	21
(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	21
(vi) Passed	20
(vii) Withdrawn	03
(viii) Negatived	Nil
(ix) Part-discussed	01
(x) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	Nil
(xi) Pending at the end of the Session	26
7. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	804
(ii) Introduced	128
(iii) Discussed	01
(iv) Passed	Nil
(v) Withdrawn	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Removed	22
(viii) Part-discussed	02*

* Including the Rights of Transgender Person Bill, 2014, as passed by Rajya Sabha

(ix) Pending at the end of the Session	910
8. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	
(i) Notice received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Discussed	Nil
9. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	326
10. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	534
11. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
(i) Notice received	81
(ii) Admitted	02
(iii) Discussion held	01
(iv) Part-discussed	Nil
12. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	Nil
13. STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	64
14. ADJOURNMENT MOTION	
(i) Notice received	146
(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	05
(ii) Admitted	05

(iii) Moved/Discussed	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	01*
18. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved & Discussed	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
19. PRIVILEGES MOTIONS	
(i) Notice received	19
(ii) Brought before the House	04
(iii) Consent withheld by Speaker	Nil
(iv) Observation made by Speaker	03
20. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITOR PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	30137
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION	11772+69 (School/Institutions)
22. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	360
(ii) Un-starred	4140
(iii) Short Notice Questions	Nil
(iv) Half-an-Hour discussions	Nil
23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES	

* Remained part-discussed Resolution at the end of Fourteenth Session

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	3	3
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	-	-
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	1	-
iv)	Committee on Estimates	6	1
v)	Committee on Ethics	-	-
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	2	6
vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	-	-
viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	4	5
ix)	Committee on Petitions	5	10
x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	2	2
xi)	Committee of Privileges	4	-
xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	13	10
xiii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	2	1
xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	5	9
xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	8	2
xvi)	General Purposes Committee	-	-
xvii)	House Committee (a) Accommodation Sub-Committee (b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	-	-
xviii)	Library Committee	-	-
xix)	Railway Convention Committee	4	4
xx)	Rules Committee	-	-

JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE

1	2		
i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	2	2

ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	1	-
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DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

i)	Committee on Agriculture	5	10
ii)	Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	4	7
iii)	Committee on Coal & Steel	2	5
iv)	Committee on Defence	-	-
v)	Committee on Energy	4	2
vi)	Committee on External Affairs	6	-
vii)	Committee on Finance	5	6
viii)	Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	1	2
ix)	Committee on Information Technology	2	5
x)	Committee on Labour	6	6
xi)	Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas	5	2
xii)	Committee on Railways	3	2
xiii)	Committee on Rural Development	3	3
xiv)	Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment	1	9
xv)	Committee on Urban Development	2	1
xvi)	Committee on Water Resources	1	2

APPENDIX - II

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

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	18.7.2018 to 10.8.2018
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	17
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	66 Hours and 55 Minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	04
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	40
(ii)	Introduced	01
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	20
(iv)	Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	01
(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	01
(viii)	Reported by Select Committee	Nil
(ix)	Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(x)	Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	Nil
(xi)	Discussed	14
(xii)	Passed	20
(xiii)	Withdrawn	01
(xiv)	Negatived	Nil
(xv)	Part-discussed	01
(xvi)	Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	Nil
(xvii)	Discussion postponed	Nil
(xviii)	Pending at the end of the Session	40
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the	115

	Session	
(ii)	Introduced	16
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	Nil
(iv)	Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
(v)	Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(vi)	Discussed	01
(vii)	Withdrawn	01
(viii)	Passed	Nil
(ix)	Negatived	Nil
(x)	Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi)	Part-discussed	01*
(xii)	Discussion postponed/adjourned/deferred/terminated	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	130
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of urgent public importance)	
(i)	Notices received	25
(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	02
(ii)	Admitted	02
(iii)	Moved	02
(iv)	Adopted	02

* Motion for consideration of the Parliament (Enhancement of Productivity) Bill, 2017 by Naresh Gujral, M.P. was moved on 3 August 2018 but the discussion was not concluded.

	(v) Negatived	Nil
	(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
10.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	02
	(ii) Admitted	02
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
11.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION	
	(i) Received	07
	(ii) Admitted	07
	(iii) Discussed	02
	(iv) Withdrawn	Nil
	(vi) Negatived	01
	(vii) Adopted	Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	01
	(viii) Discussion Postponed	Nil
12.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	Nil
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Moved & discussed	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Part-discussed	Nil
13.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
	(i) Received	04
	(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	03
(ii)	Admitted	01
(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.	Select Committee on the 'Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2018' created on 26.7.2018
16.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	3555
17.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	6314
18.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	334 passes issued on 9.8.2018
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	635 visitors visited on 7.8.2018 and 9.8.2018
20.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i)	Starred	270
(ii)	Unstarred	2879
(iii)	Short-Notice Questions	Nil
21.	DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	Nil

22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Name of Committee	No. of Meetings held between 1 st July to 30 th September 2018	No. of Reports presented during 246 th Session of the Rajya Sabha
(i) Business Advisory Committee	3	Nil
(ii) Committee of Privileges	Nil	Nil
(iii) Committee on Ethics	2	Nil
(iv) Committee on Government Assurances	2	Nil
(v) Committee on Member of Parliament	1	Nil

Local Area Development Scheme

(vi)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	3	1
(vii)	Committee on Petitions	2	Nil
(viii)	Committee on Provision of Computer Equipment to Members of Rajya Sabha	Nil	Nil
(ix)	Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	3	Nil
(xi)	General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
(xii)	House Committee	1	Nil

DEPARTMENT RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

(i)	Commerce	5	4
(ii)	Health and Family Welfare	2	1
(iii)	Home Affairs	4	2
(iv)	Human Resource Development	4	1
(v)	Industry	2	2
(vi)	Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	3	1
(vii)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	2	1
(viii)	Transport, Tourism and Culture*	2	Nil

23. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE 2

24. PETITIONS PRESENTED Nil

25. NAMES OF NEW MEMBER SWORN IN

S. No.	Name	Party	Date
1.	Shri Elamaram Kareem	CPI(M)	18.7.2018
2.	Shri Jose K. Mani	KC(M)	18.7.2018
3.	Shri Binoy Viswam	CPI	18.7.2018
4.	Dr. Sonal Mansingh	Nominated (BJP)	18.7.2018
5.	Dr. Raghunath Mohapatra	Nominated (BJP)	18.7.2018
6.	Shri Ram Shakal	Nominated (BJP)	18.7.2018
7.	Shri Rakesh Sinha	Nominated (BJP)	18.7.2018

26. OBITUARY REFERENCES

* Select Committee on the Ancient Monuments and Archeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2018 had 4 meetings during the period. However, no report was presented.

Sl. No.	Name	Sitting Member/Ex-Member
1.	Shri Vishwasrao Ramrao Patil	ex-Member
2.	Shri Mohammed Amin	ex-Member
3.	Shri Ashok Mitra	ex-Member
4.	Shri Balkavi Bairagi	ex-Member
5.	Shri Kameshwar Paswan	ex-Member
6.	Shri Shantaram Naik	ex-Member
7.	Shri Surinder Kumar Singla	ex-Member
8.	Shri M.M. Jacob	ex-Member
9.	Shri K.V.R.S. Bala Subba Rao	ex-Member
10.	Shri Gopal Das 'Neeraj'	Noted Poet and Lyricist
11.	Shri N. Thangaraj Pandian	ex-Member
12.	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh	ex-Member
13.	Shri R.K. Dhawan	ex-Member
14.	Dr. M. Karunanidhi	Former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and President of the DMK Party
15.	Shri S. Madhavan	ex-Member

APPENDIX - III

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

Legislatures	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills [Introduced (passed)]	Private Bills [Introduced (passed)]	Starred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Unstarred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Short Notice Questions [Received (admitted)]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	6.9.2018 to 19.9.2018	7	16(16)	-	238(189)	4(4)	16(15)
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	6.9.2018 to 19.9.2018	7	(16)	-	(199)	(23)	10(5)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	24.9.2018 to 5.10.2018	9	7(7)	-	385(285)	287(284)	12(2)
Bihar L.A.	20.7.2018 to 26.7.2018	5	6(6)	-	691(478)	(72)	55(7)
Bihar L.C.	20.7.2018 to 26.7.2018	5	6(6)	-	386(366)	-	93(86)
Chhattisgarh L.A.	2.7.2018 to 6.7.2018 & 11.9.2018 to 12.9.2018	8	13(13)	-	389(281)	379(284)	-
Goa L.A.	19.7.2018 to 3.8.2018	12	12(12)	-	734(725)	1134(1120)	-
Gujarat L.A.	18.9.2018 to 19.9.2018	3	7(7)	-	882(718)	1372(966)	-
Haryana L.A.	7.9.2018 to 11.9.2018	4	15(15)	-	301(207)	127(85)	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.	16.7.2018 to 21.7.2018	6	21(21)	-	80(207)	(81)	358(90)
Karnataka L.A.	2.7.2018 to 13.7.2018	10	5(5)	-	(60)	(646)	-
Karnataka L.C.	2.7.2018 to 12.7.2018	9	5(4)	-	296(60)	49(285)	-
Kerala L.A.	30.8.2018 to 30.8.2018	1	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

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

Maharashtra L.A.	4.7.2018 to 20.7.2018	13	25(21)	-	9669(813)	132(72)	9(1)
Maharashtra L.C.	4.7.2018 to 20.7.2018	13	(22)	1	2718(2363)	8(8)	-
Manipur L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya L.A.	21.9.2018 to 27.9.2018	5	8(8)	-	100(96)	6(6)	10(10)
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	18.9.2018 to 20.9.2018	2	1(1)	-	28(28)	14(14)	1(1)
Odisha L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab L.A.	24.8.2018 to 28.8.2018	3	11(11)	-	291(146)	48(30)	-
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	11.7.2018 to 12.7.2018 & 19.9.2018 to 20.9.2018	8	11(11)	-	17(17)	16(16)	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.*	-	-	-	-	(45)	(298)	-
Telangana L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.C.	27.9.2018 to 27.9.2018	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	23.8.2018 to 31.8.2018	6	13(14)	-	669(126)	543(447)	92(9)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	21.8.2018 to 30.8.2018	6	13(12)	-	119(95)	37(28)	88(37)
Uttarakhand L.A.	18.8.2018 to 24.8.2018	4	6(6)	-	(62)	(449)	(7)
West Bengal L.A.	20.7.2018 to 31.7.2018	8	10(10)	-	291(272)	48(44)	-
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.	6.8.2018 to 10.8.2018	5	1(1)	-	100	309	-
Puducherry L.A.	2.7.2018 to 19.7.2018 & 1.8.2018 to 1.8.2018	14	2(2)	-	596(596)	188(188)	-

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

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

COMMITTEES AT WORK/ NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
State/ Union Territory	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	-	1	-	-	1	-	2(1)	-	-	-	2	2(1)	-	-	2 ^(a)
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	1(1)	-	3	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A. **	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	2	1	1	-	-	1(5)	1	3	1	2	1	-	5(3)	1	-	5(2) ^(b)
Bihar L.A.	1(1)	12(5)	15	12	-	10(2)	11	25	15	-	10	10	23	1	-	129 ^(c)
Bihar L.C.	-	8	10	8(1)	9	-	10	10	-	8	8	10	-	-	-	86 ^(d)
Chhattisgarh L.A.	2(2)	1(2)	1(2)	1(5)	-	1(4)	1(2)	-	1(1)	-	-	-	1(21)	-	-	2(10) ^(e)
Goa L.A.	1(1)	4	5	-	-	5	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4(1)	-
Gujarat L.A.	1(1)	3	-	-	1	4(3)	3	9	4	-	2	-	14	-	-	13(1) ^(f)
Haryana L.A.	1(1)	10	21	-	10	22	17	18	14	-	1	-	21	-	-	49 ^(g)
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.	-	-	7	-	-	6	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	79(4) ^(h)
Karnataka L.A.	2	5	6	6	6	3	6	6	5	-	6	1	5	-	-	24 ⁽ⁱ⁾
Karnataka L.C.	1	7	8	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(1) ^(j)
Kerala L.A.	-	9	7	4	5	6	6	8	10	-	2	1	9	-	-	94 ^(k)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	-	4	4	-	1	4	-	4	4	-	-	2	3	-	-	6 ^(l)

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

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

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
State/ Union Territory	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Maharashtra L.A.	-	14	5	-	8	13(1)	3(1)	16	13	-	-	-	19(4)	-	-	64(9) ^(m)
Maharashtra L.C.	-	7	5(5)	2	8	13(1)	3(1)	16	13	-	-	-	19(4)	-	-	64(9) ⁽ⁿ⁾
Manipur L.A.	1(1)	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	5(1) ^(o)
Meghalaya L.A.	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	1	1(3)	1(1)	-	1	1(4)	2(3)	-	1(2)	-	-	-	3(2)	-	-	-
Odisha L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab L.A.	1(1)	12	14	-	13	8	11	13	10	4	5	6	10	-	-	32 ^(p)
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	-	2	2	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	1 ^(q)
Telangana L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ^(r)
Telangana L.C.	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 ^(s)
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	4	13(1)	14	-	-	16(5)	3(2)	13(2)	8(3)	-	-	1	20	3(1)	-	29(4) ^(t)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	2	5	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7(1)	-	65 ^(u)
Uttarakhand L.A.	3(3)	2(5)	2(1)	-	-	1	2	-	4(1)	-	1	-	4(1)	1(1)	-	11 ^(v)
West Bengal L.A.	5(3)	11	12	-	6	11	9	-	10	-	11	6	11(1)	-	-	308(2) ^(w)
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi L.A.	-	2	7	1(1)	7	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	13 ^(x)
Puducherry L.A.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

- (a) Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes-1, and Women & Child Welfare Committee-1
- (b) Local Fund Committee-3(2), and Employment Review Committee-2
- (c) Agricultural Development Industries Committee-9, Bihar Heritage Development Committee-10, Internal Resources Committee-14, Nivedan Committee-11(3), Question & Calling Attention Committee-10, Ethics Committee-23, Tourism Industry Committee-10, Minority Welfare Committee-10, Women and Child Welfare Committee-10, Zero Hour Committee-11(1), and Zila Parishad & Panchayati Raj Committee-11
- (d) Rajbhasha-10, Papers Laid on the Table-9, Nivedan Committee-10, Committee on Zila Parishad-9, Question & Call Attention-10, Zero Hour Committee-9, Ethics Committee-9, Minorities Welfare Committee-10, and Human Right Committee-10
- (e) Question & Reference Committee-1(8), and Women & Children Welfare Committee-1(2)
- (f) Members Pay & Allowance Rules Committee-1, Panchayati Raj Committee-4, Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-3, Papers Laid on the Table Committee-3, and Absence of Members Committee-2(1)
- (g) Committee on Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institution-16, Committee on Public Works, Irrigation, Power & Public Works-15, Press Advisory Committee-1 and Subject Committee on Education, Technical Education, Vocational Education, Medical Education and Health Services-17
- (h) Government Assurance and House Committee-5(1), Internal Resource Revenue and Central Aid Committee-6, Environment and Pollution Control Committee-9, Women Welfare and Children Development Committee-8, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Minority, Backward Class, Weaker Section Committee-8, Nivedan, Zero Hour and Private Members Resolution Committee-7, Ethics and M.L.A. Fund Monitoring Committee-9(2), Library Development, Youth, Culture, Sport and Tourism Committee-9(1), Zila Parishad and Panchayati Raj Committee-8, and Question and Call Attention and Implementation of Unstable Question Committee-10
- (i) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-5, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-7, Committee on Backward Classes and Minorities-6, and Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj-6
- (j) House Committee/Member's (Lap Top)-2(1)
- (k) Committee on the Welfare of the Senior Citizens-6, Committee on Environment-6, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-8, Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities-8, Committee on the Welfare of Women, Children & Physically Handicapped-7, Committee on the Welfare of Fishermen and Allied Workers-12, Committee on the Welfare of Youth and Youth Affairs-7, Committee on Official Language-9, Committee on Local Fund Accounts-10, Committee on the Welfare of Non-Resident Keralites-2, and Subject Committees-19
- (l) Question and Reference Committee-1, and Agriculture Development Committee-5
- (m) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT)-11, Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-3, Committee on Leave of Absence of Members from Sitting of the House-1(1), Committee of Panchayati Raj-24(6), Committee on Women and Child's Rights and Welfare-11(1), Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-5, Committee on Minority Welfare-4, Committee on Inspection on Private Charity Hospitals-2, and Marathi Language Committee-3(1)
- (n) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT)-11, Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-3, Committee on Leave of Absence of Members from Sitting of the House-1(1), Committee on Panchayati Raj-24(6), Committee on Women and Child's Rights and Welfare-11(1) Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-5, Committee on Minority Welfare-4, Committee on Inspection on Private Charity Hospitals-2, and Marathi Language Committee-3(1)
- (o) Hill Areas Committee-3(1), and Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-2
- (p) Other Committees-1, Committee on Papers laid/to be laid on the Table of the House-10, Committee on Questions & References-11, and Committee on Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institutions-10
- (q) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-1

- (r) House Committee to Enquire into Illegal Sale of Government Lands-1, and Committee on Welfare of Women, Children, Disabled and Old Aged-1
- (s) Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes-3, and Committee on Welfare of Minorities-1
- (t) Question & Reference Committee-1, Committee Relating to Examination of Audit Reports of the Local Bodies of the State-12, Joint Committee Relating to Women & Child Welfare-9(1), and Panchayati Raj Committee-7(3)
- (u) Committee on Question and Reference-22, Committee on Financial & Administrative Delayed-5, Committee on Parliamentary Study-2, Committee on Enquiry of Housing Complaints of U.P. Legislature-5, Parliamentary & Social Welfare Committee-12, Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchayats & Municipal Corporation-3, Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-5, Committee on Regulation Review-6, and Vidhai Samadhikar Samiti-5
- (v) Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backwards Classes-6, Committee on Promotion of Sanskrit Language-1, and Committee on Information Technology-4
- (w) Committee on Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa-9, Committee of Local Fund Accounts-6, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-11, Committee on Entitlements of the Members-1, Committee on Affairs of Women and Children-2, Committee on Reforms and Functioning of the Committee System-10, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing and Food Processing Industries & Horticulture-12, Standing Committee on Industry, Commerce and Enterprises-10, Standing Committee on Fisheries and Animal Resources Development-10, Standing Committee on Higher Education-7, Standing Committee on School Education-9, Standing Committee on Environment, Forests and Tourism-10(1), Standing Committee on Finance and Planning-12, Standing Committee on Food & Supplies-10(1), Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare-11, Standing Committee on Home, Personnel & Administrative Reforms, Correctional Administration, Law and Judicial-11, Standing Committee on Housing, Fire & Emergency Services & Disaster Management-13, Standing Committee on Information & Cultural Affairs and Youth Services and Sports-11, Standing Committee on Irrigation & Waterways and Water Investigation & Development-13, Standing Committee on Labour-11, Standing Committee on Urban Development and Municipal Affairs Development-11, Standing Committee on Panchayats & Rural Development and Sundarban Affairs-9, Standing Committee on Power & Non-Conventional Energy Sources-9, Standing Committee on Public Works and Public Health Engineering-11, Standing Committee on Information Technology and Technical Education-11, Standing Committee on Self Help Group and Self Employment-8, Standing Committee on Women & Child Development and Social Welfare-9, Standing Committee on Transport-10, Standing Committee on Backward Classes Welfare-9, Standing Committee on Minority Affairs-12, Standing Committee on Land and Land Reforms-10, and Standing Committee on Co-operation & Consumer Affairs-10
- (x) Committee on Welfare of Minorities-2, Question & Reference Committee-3, Committee on Welfare of Women & Child Welfare-1, Committee for Welfare of Students & Youth-1, Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms & Contemptuous Behaviour of Officers with MLAs-1, Committee on Dog and Monkey Menace-1, Committee on Environment-1, Committee on Member Salary & Allowance-2, and Special Committee to Investigate Irregularities in Award of a Contract to M/s ESP India Pvt. Ltd. By the Tpt. Deptt-1

APPENDIX - IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1.	The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2018	26.07.2018
2.	The Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018	31.07.2018
3.	The Specific Relief (Amendment) Bill, 2018	01.08.2018
4.	The State Banks (Repeal and Amendment) Bill, 2018	02.08.2018
5.	The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2018	02.08.2018
6.	The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 2018	09.08.2018
7.	The Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Bill, 2018	11.08.2018
8.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2018	11.08.2018
9.	The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018	13.08.2018
10.	The National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2018	14.08.2018
11.	The National Sports University Bill, 2018	17.08.2018
12.	The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018	17.08.2018
13.	The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2018	17.08.2018
14.	The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2018	20.08.2018
15.	The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2018	24.08.2018
16.	The Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2018	24.08.2018
17.	The Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018	29.08.2018
18.	The Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018	29.08.2018
19.	The Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018	29.08.2018
20.	The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Amendment Bill, 2018	29.08.2018

APPENDIX-V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. The Andhra Pradesh Acts and Regulations (Repeal) Bill, 2018
2. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Bill, 2018
3. The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2018
4. The Andhra Pradesh Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2018
5. The Moulvi Abdul Haq Urdu University (Amendment) Bill, 2018
6. The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2018
7. The Andhra Pradesh Government Medical and Dental Institutions (Conversion into Semi-Autonomous Institutions) (Repeal) Bill, 2018
8. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2018
9. The Andhra Pradesh Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 2018
10. The Andhra Pradesh Rights in Land and Pattadar Pass Books (Amendment) Bill, 2018
11. The Andhra Pradesh Maritime Board Bill, 2018
12. The Andhra Pradesh Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018
13. The Andhra Pradesh Compulsory Registration of Marriages (Amendment) Bill, 2018
14. The Municipal Corporations, the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities, the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority and the Andhra Pradesh Metropolitan Region and Urban Development Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 2018
15. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 2018
16. The Andhra Pradesh Medical Practitioners Registration (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018

ASSAM

1. The Assam Electricity Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2018
2. The Assam Tea Plantations Employees Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2018
3. The Assam Taxation (on Specified Lands) (Amendment) Bill, 2018
4. The Assam Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018
5. The Assam Sri Sri Aniruddhadeva Sports University Bill, 2018
6. The Assam Inlands Water Transport Regulatory Authority Bill, 2018
7. The Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 2018

BIHAR

1. *Bihar Madyanishedh aur Utpad (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*
2. *Bihar Takniki Karmchari Chayan Aayog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*
3. *Bihar Vitta Vidheyak, 2018*
4. *Dahej Pratishedh (Bihar Sanshodhan) Nirsan Vidheyak, 2018*
5. *Bihar Matsya Jalkar Prabandhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*
6. *Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-3) Vidheyak, 2018*

CHHATTISGARH

1. *Chhattisgarh Rajya Vitta Ayog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*
2. *Chhattisgarh Aadhaar (Vittiya aur anya Sahayikiyon, Prasuvidhaon aur Sewaon ka Lakshit Paridan tatha Suchna ka Sanrakshan) Vidheyak, 2018*
3. *Chhattisgarh Niji Vishwavidyalaya (Sthapana evam Sanchalan) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*
4. *Chhattisgarh Krishi Upaj Mandi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*
5. *Chhattisgarh Agnishaman evam Aapatkalin Sewa Vidheyak, 2018*
6. *Chhattisgarh Ashaskiya Mahavidyalaya aur Sanstha (Sthapana evam Viniyaman) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*
7. *Chhattisgarh Viniyog (No.3) Vidheyak, 2018*
8. *Chhattisgarh Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*
9. *Chhattisgarh Bhuj-Rajasva Sanhita (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*
10. *Chhattisgarh Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*
11. *Chhattisgarh Karadhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*
12. *Chhattisgarh Maal aur Seva Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*
13. *Chhattisgarh Viniyog (No.4) Vidheyak, 2018*

DELHI

1. The Delhi Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 2018

GOA

1. The Goa Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2018
2. The Goa State Higher Education Council Bill, 2018
2. The Goa Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2018
3. The Goa State Commission for Backward Classes (Amendment) Bill, 2018
4. The Goa (Mopa Airport Development Authority) Bill, 2018
5. The Goa Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2018
6. The Goa Regularization of Unauthorized Construction (Amendment) Bill, 2018
7. The Goa Requisition and Acquisition of Property Bill, 2017*
8. The Goa Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2018
9. The Goa Salaries, Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 2018
10. The Goa Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 2018
11. The Goa Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 2018

GUJARAT

1. The Gujarat Ownership Flats (Amendment) Bill, 2018
2. The Gujarat Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2018
3. The Gujarat Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018
4. The Criminal Law (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2018

* Bills awaiting assent

5. The Gujarat Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018
6. The Gujarat Biotechnology University Bill, 2018
7. The Gujarat Salaries and Allowances of Members, Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly, Ministers and Leader of Opposition Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2018

HARYANA

1. The YMCA University of Science and Technology Faridabad (Amendment) Bill, 2018*
2. The Haryana Vishwakarma Skill University (Amendment) Bill, 2018*
3. The Haryana Pond and Waste Water Management Authority Bill, 2018*
4. The Punjab Land Improvement Schemes (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2018*
5. The Factories (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2018*
6. The Haryana Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2018*
7. The Haryana State Commission for Scheduled Castes Bill, 2018*
8. The Haryana Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 2018
9. The Indian Stamp (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2018
10. The Haryana Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018
11. The Haryana Group-D Employees (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2018
12. The Haryana Dholidar, Butimar, Bhoneddar and Muqararidar (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Amendment Bill, 2018*
13. The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018
14. The Haryana Municipal Citizens' Participation (Amendment) Bill, 2018
15. The Haryana Prohibition of Change of Public Utilities Bill, 2018*

JHARKHAND

1. *Jharkhand Viniyog (Sankhya-3) Vidheyak, 2018*
2. *Jharkhand Nagar Palika (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*
3. *Anusuchit Jatiyon ke liye Rajya Aayog Vidheyak, 2018*
4. *Bangal, Agra evam Asam Vyavahar Nyayalaya (Jharkhand Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*
5. *Jharkhand Motorvahan Kararopan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*
6. *Jharkhand Jal, Gas aur Drainage Pipe Line (Bhumi mein Upyogkarta ke Adhikaron ka Arjan) Vidheyak, 2018*
7. *Theka Majdoor (Viniyaman evam Unmoolan)(Jharkhand Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*
8. *Audyogik Vivad (Jharkhand Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*
9. *Bihar Rajbhasha (Jharkhand Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*
10. *Jharkhand Adhivakta Lipik Kalyan Nidhi Vidheyak, 2018*
11. *Jharkhand Shram Vidhiyan (Sanshodhan) aur Prakeern Upbandh Adhiniyam Vidheyak, 2018*
12. *Usha Martin Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*
13. *Capital Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyak, 2018*
14. *Sainath Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan)Vidheyak, 2018*

15. *Ramchandra Chandravanshi Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyak, 2018*
16. *Ram Krishna Dharmarth Foundation (R.K.D.F.) Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyak, 2018*
17. *Netaji Subhash Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyak, 2018*
18. *Radha Govind Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyak, 2018*
19. *Jharkhand Rai Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018*
20. *Jharkhand Vitta Vidheyak, 2018*
21. *Jharkhand Shiksha Nayayadhikaran (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017*

KARNATAKA

1. The Karnataka Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018
2. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2018
3. The Karnataka Electricity (Taxation on Consumption or Sale) (Amendment) Bill, 2018
4. The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2018
5. The Rai Technology University, Bangalore (Amendment) Bill, 2018

MAHARASHTRA

1. The Maharashtra Water Conservation Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2018
2. The Maharashtra Protection of Interest of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) (Amendment) Bill, 2018
3. The Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders, Dangerous Persons, Video Pirates, Sand Smugglers and Persons engaged in Black-marketing of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2018
4. The Maharashtra Highways (Amendment) Bill, 2018
5. The Maharashtra Underground Pipelines and Underground Ducts (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Bill, 2018
6. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018
7. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) and the Maharashtra Land Revenue (Inclusion of Certain Bhumidharis in Occupants-Class I Permission) Rules (Repeal) Bill, 2018
8. The Maharashtra Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, De-notified Tribes (Vimukta Jatis), Nomadic Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Special Backward Category (Regulation of Issuance and Verification of Caste Certificate) (Amendment) Bill, 2018
9. The Code of Civil Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2018
10. The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018
11. The Maharashtra Public Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2018
12. The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2018
13. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation, the Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018
14. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 2018
15. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2018
16. The Maharashtra Tenancy and Agricultural Lands, the Hyderabad Tenancy and

- Agricultural Lands and the Maharashtra Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region) (Amendment) Bill, 2018
17. The Maharashtra Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Bill, 2018
 18. Shree Shanaishwar Devasthan Trust (Shingnapur) Bill, 2018
 19. The Maharashtra Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances Bill, 2018
 20. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2018

MEGHALAYA

1. The Meghalaya Appropriation No. (III) Bill, 2018
2. The Meghalaya Societies Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2018
3. The Meghalaya (Benami Transactions Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2018
4. The Meghalaya Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Bill, 2018
5. The Meghalaya (Taking over of District Council Primary School Amendment) Bill, 2018
6. The Meghalaya Passengers & Goods Taxation Act (Amendment) Bill, 2018
7. The Meghalaya Protection of Interest of Depositors (in Financial Establishment) Bill, 2018
8. The Meghalaya Regulation of the Game of Arrow Shooting and the Sale of Teer Tickets Bill, 2018

NAGALAND

1. The Nagaland Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018

PUNJAB

1. The Punjab State Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 2018
2. The Punjab State Higher Education Council Bill, 2018
3. The Punjab Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishment) Bill, 2018
4. The Punjab Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes (Reservation in Services) Amendment Bill, 2018
5. The Punjab Municipal Infrastructure Development Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2018
6. The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Bill, 2018
7. The Punjab Settlement of Agricultural Indebtedness (Amendment) Bill, 2018
8. The Salary and Allowance of Leader of Opposition in Legislative Assembly (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018
9. The Indian Penal Code (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2018
10. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2018
11. The Punjab Police (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018

SIKKIM

1. The Sikkim Appropriation Bill, 2018
2. The Sikkim Appropriation Bill, 2018
3. The Sikkim Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2018
4. The Sikkim Regulation of Transfer of Land (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018
5. The Vinayaka Missions Sikkim University (Amendment) Bill, 2018

6. The Sikkim Anti Drugs (Amendment) Bill, 2018
7. The Wildlife (Protection) Act (Amendment) Bill, 2018
8. The Sikkim Appropriation Bill, 2018
9. The Sikkim Regulation of Transfer of Land (Third Amendment) Bill, 2018
10. The Sikkim Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018
11. The Sikkim Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2018

UTTAR PRADESH

1. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Supplementary 2018-19) Bill, 2018
2. The Uttar Pradesh Public Services (Reservation) for Physically Handicapped, Dependents of Freedom Fighters and Ex-Servicemen (Amendment) Bill, 2018
3. Shri Kashi Vishwanath Special Area Development Board Varanasi Bill, 2018
4. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2018
5. The Uttar Pradesh Self-Financed Independent Schools (Fee Regulation) Bill, 2018
6. The Uttar Pradesh Fighters of Democracy Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2018
7. The Uttar Pradesh Sheera Niyamtran (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018
8. The Uttar Pradesh Plastic and Other Non Biodegradable Garbage (Regulation of Use and Disposal) (Amendment) Bill, 2018
9. The King George's Medical University, (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2018
10. The Uttar Pradesh Repealing Bill, 2018
11. The Uttar Pradesh Sheera Niyamtran (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2018
12. The Uttar Pradesh Higher Education Services Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2018
13. The Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (Transfer of Assets and Liabilities) Bill, 2018

UTTARAKHAND

1. The Uttarakhand (U.P. Sheera Niyamtran Adhiniyam, 1964) Adaption and Modification Order, 2002 (Amendment) Bill, 2018
2. The Court Fees (Uttarakhand Amendment) Bill, 2018
3. The Uttarakhand Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018
4. The Uttarakhand Special Provision for Urban Bodies and Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 2018
5. The Uttarakhand Retirement Benefits (Amendment) Bill, 2018
6. The Uttarakhand (Uttar Pradesh Nagar Nigam Act, 1959) (Amendment) Bill, 2018

WEST BENGAL

1. The West Bengal Correctional Services (Amendment) Bill, 2018
2. The West Bengal Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2018
3. The Code of Criminal Procedure (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 2018*
4. The New Town, Kolkata Development Authority (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018
5. The West Bengal Municipal Service Commission Bill, 2018

* Bills awaiting assent

6. The Greenfield University Bill, 2018
7. The Murshidabad University Bill, 2018
8. The Alipurduar University Bill, 2018
9. The Dakshin Dinajpur University Bill, 2018
10. The Purba Medinipur University Bill, 2018

JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE

Goa LA - Select Committee on the Goa Requisition and Acquisition of Property Bill,
2017

APPENDIX-VI

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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

1.	The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2018	19.7.2018	Yet to be Laid	--	Yet to be replaced by an Act of Parliament
2.	The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	26.7.2018	Yet to be Laid	--	Yet to be replaced by an Act of Parliament

ANDHRA PRADESH

1.	The Andhra Pradesh Compulsory Registration of Marriages (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	--	--	--	--
2.	The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	--	--	--	--
3.	The Andhra Pradesh Rights in Land and Pattadar Pass Books (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	--	--	--	--
4.	The Andhra Pradesh Medical Practitioners Registration (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	--	--	--	--
5.	The Andhra Pradesh Housing Board (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	--	--	--	--

GUJARAT

1.	The Gujarat Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	24.5.2018	19.9.2018	19.9.2018	Replaced by Legislation
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HARYANA

1.	The Haryana Pond and Waste Water Management Authority Ordinance, 2018	18.6.2018	10.9.2018	11.9.2018	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Haryana Group-D Employees (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Amendment Ordinance, 2018	23.7.2018	10.9.2018	11.9.2018	Replaced by Legislation

JHARKHAND

1.	<i>Jharkhand Nagarpalika (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2018</i>	20.2.2018	16.7.2018	16.7.2018	--
2.	<i>Jharkhand Adhivakta Lipik Kalyan Nidhi Adhyadesh, 2018</i>	27.3.2018	16.7.2018	16.7.2018	--
3.	<i>Anusuchit Jatiyon ke liye Rajya Aayog Adhyadesh, 2018</i>	27.3.2018	16.7.2018	16.7.2018	--
4.	<i>Jharkhand Jal, Gas, Drainage Pipe Line (Bhumi mein Upyogkarta ke Adhikaron ka Arjan) Adhyadesh, 2018</i>	13.4.2018	16.7.2018	16.7.2018	--
5.	<i>Jharkhand Motorvahak Kararopan (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2018</i>	17.5.2018	16.7.2018	16.7.2018	--
6.	<i>Bihar Rajbhasha (Jharkhand Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2018</i>	16.6.2018	16.7.2018	16.7.2018	--
7.	<i>Bangal, Agra evam Assam Vyavahar Nyayalaya (Jharkhand Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2018</i>	22.7.2018	16.7.2018	16.7.2018	--

KARNATAKA

1.	The Karnataka Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	29.9.2018	--	--	--
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KERALA

1.	The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	--	--	--	--
2.	The Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions as Respects the Services under the Waqf Board) Ordinance, 2018	--	--	--	--
3.	The Calicut University (Alternate Arrangement Temporarily of the Senate and Syndicate) Ordinance, 2018	--	--	--	--
4.	The Kerala Co-operative Hospital Complex and the Academy of Medical Sciences (Taking over the Management and Administration) Ordinance, 2018	--	--	--	--
5.	The Kerala Sports (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	--	--	--	--
6.	The Kerala Madrasa Teachers' Welfare Fund Ordinance, 2018	--	--	--	--
7.	The Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions as Respects the Services under the Waqf Board) Ordinance, 2018	--	--	--	--
8.	The Kerala Co-operative Hospital Complex and the Academy of Medical Sciences (Taking over the Management and Administration) Ordinance, 2018	--	--	--	--

9.	The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	--	--	--	--
10.	The Kerala Sports (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	--	--	--	--
11.	The Calicut University (Alternate Arrangement Temporarily of the Senate and Syndicate) Ordinance, 2018	--	--	--	--
12.	The Kerala Municipality (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	--	--	--	--

MAHARASHTRA

1.	The Maharashtra Village Panchayats (Amendment and Second Continuance) Ordinance, 2018	16.4.2018	4.7.2018	14.8.2018	--
2.	The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) and the Maharashtra Land Revenue (Inclusion of Certain Bhumidharis in Occupants-Class I Permission) Rules (Repeal) Ordinance, 2018	21.4.2018	4.7.2018	14.8.2018	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Maharashtra Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	25.4.2018	4.7.2018	14.8.2018	--
4.	The Hyderabad Atiyat Inquiries (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	26.4.2018	4.7.2018	14.8.2018	--
5.	The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	3.5.2018	4.7.2018	14.8.2018	Replaced by Legislation

6.	The Maharashtra Underground Pipelines and Underground Ducts (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Ordinance, 2018	9.5.2018	4.7.2018	14.8.2018	Replaced by Legislation
7.	The Maharashtra Highways (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	29.5.2018	4.7.2018	14.8.2018	Replaced by Legislation
8.	The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	8.6.2018	4.7.2018	14.8.2018	Replaced by Legislation
9.	The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	13.6.2018	4.7.2018	14.8.2018	Replaced by Legislation
10.	The Maharashtra Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, De-notified Tribes, (Vimukta Jatis), Nomadic Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Special Backward Category (Regulation of Issuance and Verification of Caste Certificate) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	24.6.2018	4.7.2018	14.8.2018	Replaced by Legislation
11.	The Code of Civil Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	27.6.2018	4.7.2018	14.8.2018	Replaced by Legislation
12.	The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	29.6.2018	4.7.2018	14.8.2018	Replaced by Legislation

TAMIL NADU

1.	The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Second Amendment) Ordinance,	12.8.2018	--	--	--
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2018				
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UTTAR PRADESH

1.	The Uttar Pradesh Self-Financed Independent Schools (Fee Regulation) Ordinance, 2018	9.4.2018	27.8.2018	--	--
2.	<i>Uttar Pradesh Sheera Niyantran (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2018</i>	30.5.2018	27.8.2018	--	--
3.	The Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (Transfer of Assets and Liabilities) Ordinance, 2018	27.6.2018	27.8.2018	--	--
4.	Shri Kashi Vishwanath Special Area Development Board Varanasi Ordinance, 2018	29.6.2018	27.8.2018	--	--
5.	The Uttar Pradesh Plastic and Other Non Biodegradable Garbage (Regulation of Use and Disposal) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	15.7.2018	27.8.2018	--	--
6.	The Uttar Pradesh Public Services (Reservation) for Physically Handicapped, Dependants of Freedom Fighters and Ex-Servicemen (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	23.7.2018	27.8.2018	--	--

UTTARAKHAND

1.	The Uttarakhand Retirement Benefits (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	20.7.2018	20.9.2018	--	Replaced by Bill
2.	The Uttarakhand Special Provision for Urban Bodies and Authorities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018	26.7.2018	20.9.2018	--	Replaced by Bill

APPENDIX - VII
A. PARTY POSITION IN 16TH LOK SABHA (STATE-WISE) (AS ON 30.09.2018)

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)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	2	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	15	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	20	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29	25*	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	48	22	2	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Manipur	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	21	1	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	13	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	25	23	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	68	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	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	271*	48	37	34	19	18	16	11	9	4	6	7	7	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.

Sl. No.	States	INLD	IUML	JD(S)	JD(U)	JMM	AIMEIM	AINRC	CPI	JKNC	JKPDP	NDPP	PMK	RLD	RSP	SDF	Sw.P	IND	Total	Vacancies
(1)	(2)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	05
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	01
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
12.	Karnataka	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	03
13.	Kerala	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	19	01
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28*	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	48	-
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	01
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	01
21.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	80	-
29.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
30.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
33.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
34.	NCT of Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	TOTAL	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	530*	12

* 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); Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party (NDPP); Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK); Rashtriya Lok Dal (RLD); Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP); Sikkim Democratic Front (SDF); Swabhimani Paksha (Sw.P) & Independents (IND)

Appendix – VII
B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 27 NOVEMBER 2018)

Sl. No.	State/ Union	Seats	INC	BJP	SP	CPI(M)	JD(U)	AIADMK	BSP	CPI	*Others	IND.	Total	Vacancies
	Territory													
	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	2	1	-	-	-				8(a)		11	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	-	-	-	-						1	
3	Assam	7	6	-	-	-	-				1(b)		7	
4	Bihar	16	1	4	-	-	6				4(c)		15	1
5	Chhattisgarh	5	2	3	-	-							5	
6	Goa	1	-	1	-	-							1	
7	Gujarat	11	4	7	-	-							11	
8	Haryana	5	1	2	-	-					1(d)	1	5	
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	1	-	-							3	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4	1	1	-	-					2(e)		4	
11	Jharkhand	6	1	3	-	-					1(f)	1	6	
12	Karnataka	12	8	3	-	-					1(g)		12	
13	Kerala	9	2	-	-	3				1	2(h)	1	9	
14	Madhya Pradesh	11	3	8	-	-							11	
15	Maharashtra	19	3	7	-	-					8(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	-	-	-					9(k)		10	
21	Punjab	7	3	1	-	-					3(l)		7	
22	Rajasthan	10	-	10	-	-							10	
23	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-					1(m)		1	
24	Tamil Nadu	18	-	-	-	1		12		1	4(n)		18	
25	Telangana	7	1	-	-	-					6(o)		7	
26	Tripura	1	-	-	-	1							1	
27	Uttarakhand	3	2	1	-	-							3	
28	Uttar Pradesh	31	2	11	13	-			4			1	31	
29	West Bengal	16	2	-	-	-					13(p)	1	16	
Union Territories														
30	The NCT of Delhi	3	-	-	-	-					3(q)		3	
31	Puducherry	1	1	-	-	-							1	
32	Nominated	12	-	8	-	-					4(r)		12	
	TOTAL	245	51	73	13	5	6	12	4	2	72	6	244	1

Others

(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

- (a) TDP-5, TRS-1, YSRCP-2
- (b) BPF-1
- (c) RJD-4
- (d) INLD-1
- (e) J&K PDP-2
- (f) RJD-1
- (g) JD(S)-1
- (h) KC(M)-1, IUML-1
- (i) NCP-4, SS-3, RPI(A)-1
- (j) NPF-1
- (k) BJD-9
- (l) SAD-3
- (m) SDF-1
- (n) DMK-4
- (o) TDP-1, TRS-5
- (p) AITC-13
- (q) AAP-3
- (r) Nominated-4

Appendix – VII

C. PARTY POSITION IN THE STATE/ UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	176	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	170 ^(a)	1	175	1
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	58	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	51 ^(b)	3	57	1
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	126	25	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	39 ^(c)	1	126	-
Bihar L.A.	243	27	53	-	-	-	-	70	-	89 ^(d)	4	243	-
Bihar L.C.	75	3	22	-	2	-	-	31	-	14 ^(e)	3	75	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.	91	38	49	-	-	-	1	-	-	1 ^(f)	1	90	1
Goa L.A.	40	16	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	6 ^(g)	3	40	-
Gujarat L.A.	182	76	99	-	-	1	-	-	-	2 ^(h)	3	181	1
Haryana L.A.	90	17	46	-	-	-	1	-	-	20 ⁽ⁱ⁾	5	89	1
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. **	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	36	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 ^(l)	-	34	2
Jharkhand L.A. #	82	7	43	-	1	-	1	-	-	29 ^(k)	-	81	-
Karnataka L.A.	225	78	104	-	-	-	1	-	36	4 ^(l)	-	223	2
Karnataka L.C.	75	37	18	-	-	-	-	-	14	1 ^(m)	2	72	3
Kerala L.A. #	141	22	1	58	19	2	-	-	3	29 ⁽ⁿ⁾	6	140	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	231	57	165	-	-	-	4	-	-	2 ^(o)	3	231	-
Maharashtra L.A.	289	42	122	1	-	41	-	-	-	76 ^(p)	7	289	-
Maharashtra L.C.	78	17	22	-	-	17	-	1	-	15 ^(q)	6	78	-
Manipur L.A.	60	28	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 ^(r)	1	60	-
Meghalaya L.A. **	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

Information as received from State/Union Territory Legislature

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	60	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	45 ^(s)	1	59	1
Odisha L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab L.A.	117	78	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	36 ^(t)	-	117	-
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31 ^(u)	1	32	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	235	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206 ^(v)	1	215	20
Telangana L.A.	120	17	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	93 ^(w)	1	118	2
Telangana L.C.	40	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 ^(x)	-	40	-
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	404	7	310	-	-	-	19	-	-	64 ^(y)	3	403	1
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	100	2	21	-	-	-	8	-	-	67 ^(z)	1	99	1
Uttarakhand L.A.	71	11	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(aa)	2	71	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Independent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
West Bengal L.A.	295	42	3	26	1	-	-	-	-	222 ^(bb)	1	295	-
UNION TERRITORIES													
Delhi L.A.	70	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	66 ^(cc)	-	70	-
Puducherry L.A.	30	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 ^(dd)	1	30	-

- a) Telugu Desam Party-103, Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party-65, Navodayam Party-1, and Nominated-1
- b) Telugu Desam Party-30, Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party-8, Progressive Democratic Front-4, Progressive Recognised Teachers Union-1, and Nominated-8
- c) AGP-14, AIUDF-13, and BPF-12
- d) Rashtriya Janata Dal-81, Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)-3, Lok Jan Shakti Party-2, Rashtriya Lok Samta Party-2, and Hindustani Aavam Morcha (Secular)-1
- e) Chairman-1, R.J.D.-9, L.J.P.-2, RSLP-1, and HAM (Secular)-1
- f) Nominated-1
- g) Goa Forward Party-3, and Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-3
- h) Bhartiya Tribal Party-2
- i) Speaker-1, Indian National Lok Dal-18, and Shiromani Akali Dal-1
- j) People Democratic Party-11, and National Conference-6
- k) Chairman-1, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-19, Jharkhand Vikas Morcha(P)-2, Ajsu Party-4, Marxist Coordination-1, Jai Bharat Samanta Party-1, and Nav Jawan Sangharsh Morcha-1
- l) Karnataka Pragnavanta Janatha Party-1, Speaker-1, and Nominated-1
- m) Chairman-1
- n) Congress (Secular)-1, Kerala Congress (B)-1, National Secular Conference-1, Communist Marxist Party Kerala State Committee-1, Indian Union Muslim League-18, Kerala Congress (M)-6, and Kerala Congress (Jacob)-1
- o) Speaker-1, and Nominated-1

- p) 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, Rashtriya Samaj Party-1, and Nominated-1
- q) Shivsena-12, Peasants and Workers Party of India-1, Peoples Republican Party-1, and Rashtriya Samaj Paksha-1
- r) National People's Party-4, Naga People's Front-4, Lok Jan Shakti Party-1 and All India Trinamool Congress-1
- s) Naga Peoples Front-26, Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party-17, and Nationalist Peoples Party-2
- t) Aam Aadmi Party-20, Shiromani Akali Dal-14, and Lok Insaaf Party-2
- u) Sikkim Democratic Front Party-29, and Sikkim Krantikari Morcha-2
- v) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-115, Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-88, Indian Union Muslim League-1, Nominated-1, and Speaker-1
- w) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-82, All India Majlis Ittehad-UI-Muslimeen-7, Telugu Desam Party-3, and Nominated-1
- x) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-23, All India Majlis Ittehad-UI-Muslimeen-1, Progressive Recognised Teachers Union-2, and Nominated-6
- y) Samajwadi Party-48, Apna Dal (S)-9, Suheldev Bharatiya Samaj Party-4, Rashtriya Lok Dal-1, Nirbal Indian Shoshit Humara Aam Dal-1, and Nominated-1
- z) Samajwadi Party-55, Apna Dal(S)-1, Shikshak Dal (Non-Political)-5, Independent Group-5, and Unconnected-1
- aa) Nominated-1
- bb) All India Trinamool Congress-213, Gorkha Janmukti Morcha-3, Revolutionary Socialist Party-3, All India Forward Block-2, and Nominated-1
- cc) Aam Aadmi Party-66
- dd) All India N.R. Congress-8, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-4, and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-2