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

EDITOR: Anoop Mishra

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

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The latest books on parliamentary and constitutional subjects are reviewed in the Journal by members of Parliament and scholars. Books intended for review should be sent to the Editor.

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## EDITORIAL NOTE

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The Fifteenth North-East Region Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference was organized by the North-East Region Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (NERCPA) at Agartala, Tripura, on 31 May 2016, which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan.

In her Inaugural Address, the Lok Sabha Speaker said that for more than nine decades, the CPA has been the voice of parliamentary democracy across the Commonwealth. The CPA has facilitated the Commonwealth parliamentarians to reach beyond their Legislative Chambers and to contribute in a global setting to the development of the best parliamentary practices and most effective policies by way of exchanging information, sharing experiences and debating policies. Smt. Sumitra Mahajan observed that India is among the foremost and active members of the CPA and the North-East Region CPA, with close to 500 Members of Legislative Assemblies in various States of the region, too has been actively involved in promoting the ideals of parliamentary democracy. She pointed out that the Conference has commendably served as an important platform for the legislators of the North-East, to address and deliberate on the critical issues and problems affecting the region.

The Lok Sabha Speaker further said that legislators, in a parliamentary democracy like ours, represent the urges and aspirations of the people. The citizens have high hopes and expectations on their representatives and, with the passage of time, such expectations are constantly increasing. That being so, legislators need to periodically introspect on their roles and responsibilities. The North-East is represented by thirty-nine Members in Parliament, and along with Members of Legislative Assemblies and other local representatives, they could collectively play an important role in the socio-economic development of the region. Highlighting the work of legislators, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan said that Legislatures have three cardinal functions—that of legislation, budget approval and oversight of the Executive. The oversight function is a very dynamic and continuous process and, through it, the Legislature holds the Executive to account on behalf of the people, ensuring that Government policies and actions are both efficient and commensurate with the needs of the public. The legislators of the North-East region could lay special emphasis in overseeing the developmental programmes

and schemes of their respective Governments; they could also utilize various parliamentary tools and devices to address and highlight issues or shortcomings. They could ask questions in the Legislative Assemblies, call the attention of the Ministers and move for discussions on matters or decisions taken by the Government. Besides, through various Committees, they could oversee and scrutinize the Government more closely. Oversight by parliamentary Committees has become very effective insofar as they help in giving necessary direction, guidance and inputs for broad policy formulations, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan stressed. We include in this issue of the *Journal* the text of the Address by the Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha at the inauguration of the Fifteenth NERCPA Conference.

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

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

Anoop Mishra  
—Editor



**INAUGURAL ADDRESS AT THE 15<sup>TH</sup> NORTH-EAST  
REGION COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY  
ASSOCIATION (NERCPA) CONFERENCE AT  
AGARTALA, TRIPURA ON 31 MAY 2016**

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On 31 May 2016, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, delivered the Inaugural Address at the 15<sup>th</sup> North-East Region Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference at Agartala, Tripura.

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

*–Editor*

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*Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura, Shri Manik Sarkar; Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambidurai; Hon'ble Speaker, Tripura Legislative Assembly, Shri Ramendra Chandra Debnath; Hon'ble Chairman of NERCPA and Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, Shri Abu Taher Mondal; Hon'ble Presiding Officers; Distinguished Delegates; and Ladies and Gentlemen:*

I am indeed delighted and honoured to be here with you at this beautiful capital city of Agartala to inaugurate the Fifteenth Conference of the North-East Region Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. I am touched by the warm welcome and cordial hospitality extended to me by the friendly people of the State. Tripura has been richly endowed with the bounties of nature and blessed with a rich and composite cultural heritage. The beautiful landscapes, lush green forests and bracing climate, natural lakes, beautiful hill stations and wild life sanctuaries have made Tripura a unique State of the North-East Region which comprises of the eight sisterly States. The North-East occupies a pride of place in our country and is one of the most diverse regions of Asia and a meeting point of many communities, faiths and cultures. Today, I am very proud of the achievements of the North-East Region CPA, the legislative forum of this region, and offer my sincere felicitations to it for successfully organising this Conference for the fifteenth time.

Distinguished Delegates, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association is, as you all know, a very unique association of parliaments and parliamentarians across 185 Parliaments and Legislatures with about

17,000 members. For more than nine decades, the CPA has been the voice of parliamentary democracy across the Commonwealth. By way of exchanging information, sharing experiences and debating policies, the CPA has facilitated the Commonwealth parliamentarians to reach beyond their legislative Chambers and to contribute in a global setting to the development of the best parliamentary practices and most effective policies. India is among the foremost and active members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. As we all know, since 2004, India had been a separate geographical region of the CPA. The CPA, through its various programmes and activities has been able to give a tremendous fillip to the growth of parliamentary democracy and its contributions in building an informed parliamentary community have been widely recognized.

I am very happy to note that the North-East Region CPA too has been actively involved in promoting the ideals of parliamentary democracy. Today, the North-East Region CPA, with close to 500 Members of Legislative Assemblies in various States, has become a unique legislative fraternity of this region. The Conferences organised under its aegis have commendably served as an important platform for the legislators of this region, to address and deliberate on the critical issues and problems affecting the North-East. I am happy that two subjects of critical concern and relevance are chosen for discussions during this conference which are – strengthening the role of the North-East Region CPA for further development of the Region and addressing the problem of soil erosion and its impact through political intervention.

Friends, as you would agree, legislators in a parliamentary democracy like ours represent the hopes and aspirations of the people in the legislatures. The people have high hopes and expectations on their representatives and with the passage of time such expectations are ever increasing. This being the situation today, legislators and parliamentarians need to periodically have a fresh introspection of their roles and responsibilities. The North-East has been represented by thirty nine Members in the Parliament of India, and they along with the Members of Legislative Assemblies and other local representatives could collectively play an important role in the socio-economic development of the region. This is so, because even after more than half a century following our Independence, the North-East still remains one of the most backward regions in our country. Poor infrastructure combined with low productivity and market access have all pose as hurdles to development. There is an urgent need to bridge the large gap between the region and the rest of the country in terms of various developmental outcomes, productivities

and capacities of peoples and institutions. In this respect, the Ministry of Development of North-Eastern Region (DONER) and the North-Eastern Council (NEC) are playing a positive role. Friends, legislators and parliamentarians of the region could play an important role in their respective legislatures. Legislatures, as we know, perform three broad functions, that of legislation, budget approval and oversight of the Executive. The oversight function is very dynamic and a continuous process and through it the legislature holds the executive to account on behalf of the people, ensuring that government policies and actions are both efficient and commensurate with the needs of the public. By virtue of their oversight function, legislators of the North-East region could play an important role in overseeing the various developmental programmes and schemes of their respective governments. They could utilize various parliamentary tools and devices to address and highlight various issues or shortcomings of the executive. They could ask questions, call attention of the Ministers and move for discussions on matters or decisions taken by the Government. Besides, through various committees, legislators could exercise detailed oversight and scrutinize the Government more closely. Oversight by such parliamentary committees has become very effective in so far as they help in providing necessary direction, guidance and inputs for broad policy formulations. For instance, in the Parliament of India, the Departmentally Related Standing Committees have proved to be a path-breaking endeavour of parliamentary oversight over the executive. I am aware that parliamentary democracy has taken deep roots in the region and is functioning very well. The robust local governance through various autonomous councils and other grassroots democratic local bodies have added vibrancy to democracy in the North-East. The legislators could benefit a lot by coming together in a forum like North-East Region CPA to address common developmental concerns and issues. Together, they could effectively evolve strategies and policies for socio-economic development in the region and complement the developmental efforts of the State Governments. By coming together in this NERCPA forum, the legislators could share their varied experiences and exchange information about the best practices adopted in their own States.

Friends, I am happy that the current Conference would also deliberate on an important ecological concern of the North-East, namely, soil erosion and its harmful impact. As you all know, excessive deforestation coupled with *jhum* cultivation has adversely impacted the quality of soil. According to the India State of Forest Report 2015, the North-Eastern States of India account for one-fourth of the country's total forest cover area of 7.01 lakh sq. kms. However, there is a net decline in forest

cover as compared to the previous report. This calls for an urgent step to evolve a viable alternative to the continuous dilution of the forest cover due to shifting cultivation, firewood and timber collection which are mainly responsible for deteriorating soil health and environmental degradation. Besides, frequent floods and river bank erosion also cause unmitigated damage to properties and lives of millions of people every year. It has become a huge challenge for the governments to work out a balance in the use of resources and preservation of a stable ecosystem. I would like to urge legislators to help in spreading awareness about these unsustainable agricultural practices and help in evolving viable alternatives. Thus, coming together in workshops, seminars, conferences such as the present will facilitate the legislators to identify common developmental issues and challenges and address them.

Distinguished Delegates, I am hopeful that the deliberations and discussions during this Conference will bring up many new ideas and perspectives and will go a long way in addressing various developmental issues and challenges of the North-East. I hope you will all have an exciting and thought provoking session and benefit from the mutual exchange of views and experiences to help you become more effective as peoples' representatives.

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

Thank you.

## PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

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### CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

**9<sup>th</sup> Asia-Europe Parliamentary Partnership Meeting, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, from 21 to 22 April, 2016:** The 9th Asia-Europe Parliamentary Meeting on the theme “The Role of Asia-Europe Parliamentary Partnership in ASEM” was held in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, from 21 to 22 April, 2016. Shri Rajendra Agarwal, MP, Lok Sabha and Shri Shantaram Naik, MP, Rajya Sabha represented India in the meeting.

**CPA Mid-Year Executive Committee Meeting, London, United Kingdom from 27 to 30 April, 2016:** The CPA Mid-Year Executive Committee Meeting was held in London, United Kingdom, from 27 to 30 April, 2016. Shri P.P. Chaudhary, MP, Lok Sabha; Dr. Charnjit Singh Atwal, Speaker, Punjab Vidhan Sabha; and Dr. Sitasharan Sharma, Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, attended the Meeting as Regional Representatives from the CPA India Region. Shri Ravindra Garimella, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, was the Secretary to the Delegation.

**13<sup>th</sup> CPA Canadian Parliamentary Seminar, Ottawa, from 29 May to 4 June, 2016:** The 13<sup>th</sup> CPA Canadian Parliamentary Seminar was held in Ottawa from 29 May to 4 June, 2016. The theme of the Seminar was “Strengthening Democracy and the Role of Parliamentarians: Challenges and Solutions”. The Seminar was intended to meet the needs of newly elected members and/or backbench parliamentarians. Smt. Krishna Raj, Member of Lok Sabha, attended the Seminar from the India Union Branch. During the Seminar, discussions were held on the subjects (i) The Commonwealth and the Role of the CPA; (ii) Overview of the Role and Operation of the Canadian Parliament; (iii) Parliamentary Committees: What Works and What Doesn't; (iv) Financing Elections; (v) The Parliamentary Presence of Political Parties: The Role of Party Caucuses; (vi) How an M.P.'s Office Works?; (vii) Influencing Governments and Regulating Influence: Parliament and Lobbyists; and (viii) Comparing Election Media Coverage across the Commonwealth.

**27<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar at Queensland, Australia from 5 to 11 June, 2016:** The 27<sup>th</sup> Annual Commonwealth Parliamentary

Seminar was held at Queensland, Australia from 5 to 11 June, 2016. The Delegates from all the Nine CPA Regions attended the Seminar. Smt. Riti Pathak, MP, Lok Sabha, from the India Union Branch attended the Seminar and participated in the sessions on: (i) Parliamentary Ethics, Transparency and Accountability—‘The Trust Agenda’; (ii) Parliament, Gender and Human Rights; and (iii) Parliamentarians’ Role in Tackling Domestic Violence.

During the Seminar, discussions were also held on the topics (i) The Evolution of the Commonwealth and the Role of the CPA; (ii) The Evolution of Parliamentary Democracy and the Political Scene in Australia; (iii) The Role of the Speaker and the Clerk of Parliament; (iv) The Member of Parliament, the Party and Policy; (v) Parliamentary Ethics, Transparency and Accountability—‘The Trust Agenda’; (vi) Parliamentary Committees and the Importance of Scrutiny; (vii) Parliament and the Economy; (viii) Parliament, Gender and Human Rights; (ix) Parliamentarians’ Role in Tackling Domestic Violence; (x) Parliament, the Member and the Media; (xi) The Parliamentarian’s Role in Implementing Sustainable Development Goals; and (xii) Relationship between Parliament, the Judiciary and the Executive.

**Annual Session of the Parliamentary Conference on the World Trade Organization (WTO), Geneva, Switzerland, from 13 to 14 June, 2016:** The Annual Session of the Parliamentary Conference on WTO was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 13 to 14 June 2016. Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, Chairman, Standing Committee of Information Technology, and Member of the Steering Committee of Parliamentary Conference on WTO, led the Indian Parliamentary Delegation to the Conference and made presentation on the theme “Making Trade work for Development after Nairobi”. Dr. Kirit Jayantilal Somaiya, Member, Lok Sabha; and Shri Pavan Kumar Verma, Member, Rajya Sabha, were the other members of the Delegation. Smt. Kalpana Sharma, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, was Secretary to the Delegation. Subjects which were discussed in the Conference, include (i) WTO in the area of Mega-regional Trade Agreements; (ii) Post-Nairobi Work: Reflections on the future of the WTO; (iii) Trade as Vehicle of Social Progress: The Gender Perspective; (iv) Best Practices: Trade-related Capacity Building; and (v) The Riddles of the WTO dispute Settlement System.

**The World e-Parliament Conference held in Valparaiso, Chile, from 28 to 30 June 2016:** The World e-Parliament Conference was held in Valparaiso, Chile, from 28 to 30 June 2016. Dr. Sunil Baliram Gaikwad, MP, Lok Sabha, participated in the Conference. Smt. Sushma Rungta, Director, Lok Sabha Secretariat, was the Secretary to the

Delegation. In the Conference the Delegates exchanged good practices in the area of Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

### **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 1 April to 30 June 2016:

**Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:** On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, a function was held on 14 April 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Lok Sabha Speaker, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; the Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Rajnath Singh; the Union Minister of Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu (presently Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation); the Union Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot; Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, respectively, paid floral tributes at the portrait of Dr. Ambedkar.

**Pandit Motilal Nehru:** On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Motilal Nehru, a function was held on 6 May 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; several Union Ministers; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, respectively, paid floral tributes at the portrait of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

**Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore:** On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, a function was held on

8 May 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; the Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Rajnath Singh; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson of the Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, respectively, paid floral tributes to Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore at his portrait.

**Swatantryaveer Vinayak Damodar Savarkar:** On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Swatantryaveer Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, a function was held on 28 May 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; the Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Rajnath Singh; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra, and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, respectively, paid floral tributes to Swatantryaveer Vinayak Damodar Savarkar.

**Shri K.S. Hegde:** On the occasion of the birth anniversary of former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri K.S. Hegde, a function was held on 11 June 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, respectively, paid floral tributes at the photograph of Shri K.S. Hegde.

**Dr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy:** On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, a function was held on 19 May 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Rajnath Singh; the Union Minister of Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu (presently Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation); the Leader of the House of Rajya Sabha and Union Minister of Finance, Corporate Affairs, and Information & Broadcasting, Shri Arun Jaitley (presently Leader of the House of Rajya Sabha, and the Union Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs); the Union Minister of Minority Affairs, Dr. Najma A. Heptulla (presently Governor of Manipur); the Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Shri Prakash Javadekar (presently Union Minister of Human Resource Development); former Deputy Prime Minister and



Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; the Union Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers, Shri Ananth Kumar (presently Union Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers, and Parliamentary Affairs; the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy; and the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra, paid floral tributes in the Central Hall of Parliament House on the birth anniversary of Dr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy.

## **EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS**

### **Foreign Parliamentary Delegation visiting India**

**The Republic of Belarus:** A 7-member Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Dr. Mikhail Myasnikovich, Chairman of the Council of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus visited India from 10 to 14 May, 2016. The Delegation witnessed the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha from the 'Special Box' on 11 May, 2016. On the same day, they called on the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee; the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari; and Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan. The same evening, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, hosted a Banquet in honour of the Delegation. Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Nagpur.

### **Indian Parliamentary Delegation going Abroad**

**Mongolia:** A 20-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation, led by the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, visited Mongolia from 19 to 21 April, 2016. During the visit, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan called on the President of Mongolia, Mr. Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj; the Prime Minister of Mongolia, Mr. Chimediiin Saikhanbileg; and the Chairman of the Great Hural of Mongolian Parliament, Mr. Z. Enkhbold, in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, on 19 April 2016. The other Members of the Delegation were: Shri Rajendra Agarwal, Shri Shantaram Naik, Shri Kishan Chand Tyagi, Smt. Renuka Butta, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit, all Members of Parliament, and Shri Anoop Mishra, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. Shri Cyril John, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, was the Secretary to the Delegation.

## **PARLIAMENT MUSEUM**

During the period 1 April to 30 June 2016, 6820 visitors came to the Parliament Museum. Apart from general visitors, students from 43 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 during the quarter, including delegations from the Parliament of Cambodia, the National Defence College of Kenya, the National Assembly of Belarus and the Parliament of Russia. As many as 306978 visitors have visited the Museum between 5 September 2006 (i.e. the date of opening of the Museum for the general public) and 30 June 2016.

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

During the period from 1 April to 30 June 2016, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training organized the following Courses/ Programmes for Members/Delegates/Probationers/Journalists/Students.

**Appreciation Courses:** Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for the following: (i) 17 Probationers of the Indian Defence Estates Service from 4 to 6 April 2016; (ii) 8 Probationers of the Indian Trade Service (ITS) and the Indian Corporate Law Service (ICLS) from 11 to 13 April 2016; (iii) 55 Probationers of the Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineers from 11 to 13 April 2016; (iv) 24 Probationers of the Indian Railways Accounts Service from 26 to 29 April 2016; (v) 27 Probationers of the Indian Foreign Service from 9 to 10 May 2016; (vi) 10 Probationers of the Indian Information Service, from 2 to 3 June 2016; and (vii) 114 Professors/Associate Professors/ Assistant Professors of Universities/Colleges from 2 to 6 May 2016. Besides, 29 Students of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad, attended a Training Programme in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures from 26 to 28 April 2016.

**Professional Development Programme for Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat:** Professional Development Programmes were organised for the following: (i) 2 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Training Programme “Organisation of Parliamentary Work: Training Session” at Paris (France) organised by the French National Assembly, Senate and Ecole National D’Administration from 23 May to 3 June 2016; (ii) 2 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the International Legislative Drafting Programme at the Public Law Center, New Orleans, USA, from 13 to 24 June 2016; and (iii) 19 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Management Development Programme at the National Centre for Good Governance, Mussoorie, from 13 to 17 June 2016.

**Training Courses for Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & State Legislature Secretariats:** The following Training Courses were organised for the Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats: (i) 44 Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats working in Committees from 16 to 20 May

2016; (ii) 32 Officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Training Programme in 'Noting, Drafting and Office Procedures' from 25 to 27 May 2016; (iii) 38 Officers/Assistants of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended Training Course dealing with Questions, Legislative and Budgetary Processes from 6 to 10 June 2016; (iv) 66 Officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Training Programme in writing the A.C.R. on 7 June 2016; (v) 10 Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended Training Programme on "Stress Management" on 7 June 2016; (vi) 85 Officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended Training Programme for upgrading Computer skills from 27 to 28 June 2016; and (vii) 29 Officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended Workshop on 'Financial Matters' from 28 to 29 June 2016.

**Familiarization Programme for Media Persons:** Seventy Media Persons accredited to the Goa, Gujarat and Maharashtra Legislative Assemblies attended the Familiarization Programme on Parliamentary Practices and Procedures, held from 25 to 27 April 2016.

**Study Visits:—(A) International—**(i) 9-Member Delegation of the Public Accounts Committee of Bhutan, from 16 to 18 May 2016; (ii) 15-member Delegation from the Kenya National Defence College, Kenya, on 12 April 2016; (iii) 27 Foreign Diplomats from various countries, attending the 61st Professional Course at the Foreign Service Institute, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, on 2 May 2016; (iv) 31 Foreign students of Secondary School attending International Festival of Language and Culture at Education Endowment Trust, New Delhi, on 3 May 2016; and (v) 40 Diaspora Youth participating in the 35<sup>th</sup> Know India Programme conducted by the Ministry of External Affairs and Overseas Indian Affairs, on 17 May 2016. In all 122 participants attended these Study Visits.

**(B) National:** The following Study Visits for participants of Schools/Colleges/Institutes were organized: (i) 11 Students of Satyawati College, University of Delhi, on 1 April 2016; (ii) 11 Senior Officials of Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. attending a Training Programme at the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, on 6 April 2016; (iii) 26 students of the Centre for Media Studies, J.N.U., New Delhi, on 6 April 2016; (iv) 77 Teacher Trainees and Teachers of Devi Vilasam Teacher Training Institute, Thalavoor, Kerala, on 7 April 2016; (v) 26 ITS and BWS Officers undergoing Foundation Training Course at the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, on 8 April 2016; (vi) 8 Students of Vivekananda Institute of Professional Studies, New Delhi, on 13 April 2016; (vii) 50 students of D.A.V. Inter College, Budhana, Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh, on 26 April 2016; (viii) 16 Inspired Teachers attending

Residence Programme at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi, on 27 April 2016; (ix) 36 Students of Durgapur Institute of Legal Studies, Burdwan, West Bengal, on 28 April 2016; (x) 114 Students and Teachers of ITIHAAS, Sarvapriya Vihar, New Delhi, on 6 May 2016; (xi) 107 Students of the Janta Inter College, Lachhera, Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh, on 6 May 2016; (xii) 42 Students of Bimal Chandra College of Law, Murshidabad, West Bengal, on 10 May 2016; (xiii) 45 Students of Kundan Vidya Mandir, Ludhiana, on 11 May 2016; (xiv) 43 Students of Mayur Public School, I.P. Extension, Delhi, on 12 May 2016; (xv) 13 Students of Theological Research and Communication Institute, Greater Kailash-II, New Delhi, on 13 May 2016; (xvi) 25 Students of Delhi Public School, Greater Noida, on 13 May 2016; (xvii) 35 Students of the Department of Political Science, Nagaland University, Lumami, Nagaland, on 17 May 2016; and (xviii) 141 Students and Teacher from all over India participating in the Round Square Conference organised by the Genesis Global School, Noida, on 1 June 2016. In all, 826 participants attended these Study Visits.

## PROCEDURAL MATTERS

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### LOK SABHA

*Ruling by the Chair regarding Rule 219:* On 4 May 2016, during discussion on the Finance Bill, 2016, Shri Asaduddin Owaisi, member, raised a Point of Order citing provisions of Rule 219 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and article 110 of the Constitution of India over the issue of the proposed amendment to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Rules and the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA) in the Finance Bill, 2016. In this regard, on 5 May 2016, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan made the following Ruling:—

“Honourable members, I agree that as per rule 219, the primary object of a Finance Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government. At the same time, this Rule does not rule out the possibility of inclusion of non-taxation proposals. Therefore, a Finance Bill may contain non-taxation proposals also. In the past also, though rare, the Finance Bills have had non-taxation proposals.

Nevertheless, the fact is that a well-established practice of this House has been not to include non-taxation proposals in not only a Finance Bill but also other Bills containing taxation proposals unless it is imperative to include such proposals on constitutional or legal ground. Therefore, every effort should be made to separate taxation measures from other matters unless it is on some such unavoidable reasons to do so in a particular case.

Therefore, keeping in view the facts that rule 219 does not specifically bar inclusion of non-taxation proposals in a Finance Bill, I rule out the Point of Order”.

*Instances when the Chair allowed Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House:* On 26 April 2016, during discussion on the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2016-17, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 28 members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

On 27 April 2016, during discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General)—2016-17 under the control of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 7 members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

On 28 April 2016, during discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General)—2016-17 under the control of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 29 members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

On 29 April 2016, during discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General)—2016-17 under the control of Ministry of Civil Aviation, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 8 members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

On 2 May 2016, during discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General)-2016-17 under the control of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 25 members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

On the same day, during combined discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General)—2016-17 under the control of Ministry of Civil Aviation and Ministry of Tourism, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 22 members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

On 3 May 2016, during combined discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General)—2016-17 under the control of Ministry of Civil Aviation and Ministry of Tourism, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 27 members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

On the same day, during discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General)—2016-17 under the control of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 38 members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

On 11 May 2016, during discussion under Rule 193 on situation arising out of drought and drinking water crisis in many States and need

to consider inter-linking of rivers and water resource management for sustainable solution to mitigate crisis, the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 59 members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

## PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2016)

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

—Editor

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### INDIA

#### DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

*Parliament Session:* The Eighth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 25 April 2016 and adjourned *sine die* on 11 May 2016. The Two Hundred and Thirty Ninth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 25 April 2016 and adjourned *sine die* on 13 May 2016. The President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 19 May 2016.

*Rajya Sabha Elections:* Elections to 71 seats were held during the period March 2016 to June 2016. The President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee nominated six members to the Rajya Sabha.

*Death of Rajya Sabha Member:* On 12 May 2016, Shri Praveen Rashtrapal, Member of the Indian National Congress Party from Gujarat passed away.

*Resignation of Rajya Sabha Members:* On 4 May 2016, Dr. Vijay Mallya Independent Member from Karnataka resigned.

On 11 May 2016, Dr. Pranav Pandya, Nominated member resigned.

On 6 June 2016, Shri Arvind Kumar Singh, member of the Samajwadi Party from Uttar Pradesh resigned.

On 8 June 2016, Shri Ram Jethmalani, Independent member from Rajasthan and Shri Suresh Prabhu, member of the Bhartiya Janata Party from Haryana resigned.

On 17 June 2016, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, member of the



Bhartiya Janata Party from Andhra Pradesh and Shri M.J. Akbar, member of the Bhartiya Janata Party from Jharkhand resigned.

On 20 June 2016, Shri Jairam Ramesh, member of the Indian National Congress Party from Andhra Pradesh resigned.

On 23 June 2016, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, member of the Bhartiya Janata Party from Karnataka and Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, member of the Bhartiya Janata Party from Uttar Pradesh resigned.

*Lok Sabha Bye-election:* On 19 May 2016, Shri Conrad Kongkal Sangma of the National People's Party (NPP) was declared elected from Tura (Meghalaya) Lok Sabha Constituency in the bye-elections held on 16 May, 2016.

*Suspension of JD(U) Member from Party:* On 24 April 2016, the Janata Dal (United) suspended Shri Anil Sahani, member of Rajya Sabha from Party for anti-party activities.

## AROUND THE STATES

### ASSAM

*Assembly Election Results:* The elections to 126-seat Assam Legislative Assembly were held in two phases on 4 and 11 April, 2016. The results were announced on 19 May, 2016. The party position following the election is as follows: Bharatiya Janata Party: 60; Indian National Congress: 26; Asom Gana Parishad: 14; All India United Democratic Front: 13; Bodoland Peoples Front: 12; and Independent: 1.

*New Chief Minister:* On 24 May 2016, Shri Sarbananda Sonowal was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Assam. Along with him, 10 Cabinet Ministers took oath of office.

### DELHI

*Resignation of Deputy Speaker:* On 4 June, 2016, Smt. Bandana Kumari resigned as the Deputy Speaker of the Delhi Legislative Assembly.

*New Deputy Speaker:* On 10 June, 2016, Ms. Rakhi Birla was unanimously elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Delhi Legislative Assembly.

### JAMMU AND KASHMIR

*Mehbooba Mufti Sworn in as Chief Minister:* On 4 April, 2016, Ms. Mehbooba Mufti of the PDP was sworn in as the Chief Minister. Along with her, 22 Cabinet Ministers also took oath of office.

*Assembly Bye-election Result:* On 25 June, 2016, the Chief Minister, Ms. Mehbooba Mufti was declared elected from the Anantnag Assembly Constituency, in the bye-election held on 22 June, 2016.

### KERALA

*Assembly Election Results:* The elections to 140-seat Kerala Legislative Assembly were held on 16 May, 2016. The results were announced on 19 May, 2016. The party position following the election is as follows: Communist Party of India (Marxist): 58; Indian National Congress: 22; Communist Party of India: 19; Indian Union Muslim League: 18; Kerala Congress (M): 6; Janata Dal (Secular): 3; Nationalist Congress Party: 2; BJP: 1; Communist Marxist Party Kerala State Committee: 1; Congress (Secular): 1; Kerala Congress (Jacob): 1; Kerala Congress (B): 1; National Secular Conference: 1; and Independent: 6.

*New Chief Minister:* On 25 May, 2016, Shri Pinarayi Vijayan was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Kerala. Along with him, 19-member Council of Ministers took oath of office.

### MADHYA PRADESH

*Expansion of Cabinet:* On 30 June, 2016, the Chief Minister, Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan dropped Shri Babulal Gaur and Shri Sartaj Singh from the Council of Ministers. The Chief Minister inducted four Ministers of Cabinet viz. Smt. Archana Chitnis, Sarvashri Rustam Singh, Jaibhan Singh Pawaiya and Omprakash Dhurve and five Ministers of State, viz. Sarvashri Vishwas Sarang, Sanjay Pathak, Suryaprakash Meena, Harsh Singh and Ms. Lalita Yadav.

### PUDUCHERRY

*New Lt. Governor:* On 22 May, 2016, the President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee appointed Ms. Kiran Bedi as the Lt. Governor of Puducherry. She was sworn in on 29 May, 2016.

*Assembly Election Results:* The elections to 30-seat Puducherry Legislative Assembly were held on 16 May, 2016. The results were announced on 19 May, 2016. The party position following the election is as follows: Indian National Congress: 15; All India N.R. Congress: 8; All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam: 4; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam: 2; and Independent: 1.

*New Chief Minister:* On 6 June, 2016, Shri V. Narayanasamy was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Puducherry. Along with him, five Cabinet Ministers took oath of office.

### TAMIL NADU

*Assembly Election Results:* The elections to 234-seat Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly were held on 16 May, 2016. The results were announced on 19 May, 2016. The party position following the election is as follows: All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam: 134; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam: 89; Indian National Congress: 8; and Indian Union Muslim League: 1 (134-Aravakurichi & 174-Thanjavur Constituencies “deferred”).

*Chief Minister Sworn in:* On 23 May, 2016, Ms. Jayalalithaa was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Along with her, 28 Cabinet Ministers took oath of office.

### TELANGANA

*Assembly bye-election Result:* On 19 May, 2016, Shri Tummala Nageswara Rao of the TRS was declared elected from Palair Assembly Constituency in the bye-election held on 16 May, 2016.

*Lone CPI MLA joins TRS:* On 12 June, 2016, the lone CPI MLA in the State Legislative Assembly, Shri D. Ravindra Naik joined in the Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS) Party.

### UTTAR PRADESH

*Expulsion of SP MLA:* On 29 April, 2016, the Samajwadi Party expelled its party MLA Shri Rampal Yadav from the party for anti-party activities.

*Assembly bye-election Results:* On 19 May, 2016, Smt. Kismati Devi and Shri Mohammad Faheem, both the member of Samajwadi Party were declared elected from Jangipur and Bilari Assembly Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-elections held on 16 May, 2016.

*Suspension of Four SP MLAs from Party:* On 13 June, 2016, the Samajwadi Party suspended four party MLAs viz. Sarvashri Nawazish Alam Khan from Budhana, Bhagwan Sharma alias Guddu Pandit from Dibai, Mukesh Sharma from Sikarpur and Shyam Prakash from Gopamau for cross-voting in the Rajya Sabha elections. *Suspension of Six INC MLAs from Party:* On 14 June, 2016, the INC suspended six party MLAs for cross-voting in the Rajya Sabha elections.

*Lone TMC MLA Joins BSP:* On 26 June, 2016, the lone AITC MLA in the State Legislative Assembly Shri Shyam Sunder Sharma joined the BSP.

*Expansion of Cabinet:* On 27 June, 2016, the Chief Minister, Shri Akhilesh Yadav included Sarvashri Balram Yadav and Narad Rai as the Cabinet Ministers and Sarvashri Ravidas Mehrotra and Sharda Pratap Shukla as the Ministers of State (Independent Charge) into his Council of Ministers.

### UTTARAKHAND

*Political Developments:* On 21 April, 2016, the Uttarakhand High Court quashed the Union Government's order of imposing President's Rule on the State on 27 March, 2016, holding that the situation must be viewed "on a larger canvas of democracy, federalism and the rule of law." The Court restored the Indian National Congress Government of Shri Harish Singh Rawat and ordered a floor test of the Indian National Congress's claim of majority in the State Legislative Assembly on 29 April, 2016.

On 22 April, 2016, the centre moved to the Supreme Court against the Uttarakhand High Court order. The Supreme Court stayed the President's Rule in Uttarakhand and ordered that no floor test will take place on 29 April, 2016. The Supreme Court ordered for a floor test of Uttarakhand Assembly on 10 May, 2016.

On 9 May, 2016, the Uttarakhand High Court and the Supreme Court declined any relief to the nine disqualified INC MLAs of Uttarakhand.

On 11 May, 2016, the Supreme Court held that the deposed Chief Minister, Shri Harish Singh Rawat won the trust vote conducted in the State Legislative Assembly on 10 May, 2016. Later, the President's rule in the State was revoked.

### WEST BENGAL

*Assembly Election Results:* The elections to 294-seat West Bengal Legislative Assembly were held in six phases from 4 April to 5 May, 2016. The results were announced on 19 May, 2016. The party position following the election is as follows: All India Trinamool Congress: 211; Indian National Congress: 44; Communist Party of India (Marxist): 26; Bharatiya Janata Party: 3; Revolutionary Socialist Party: 3; Gorkha Janmukti Morcha: 3; All India Forward Bloc: 2; Communist Party of India: 1; Independent: 1.

*Chief Minister Sworn in:* On 27 May, 2016, Ms. Mamata Banerjee was sworn in as the Chief Minister of West Bengal. Along with her, 29 Cabinet Ministers, 8 Ministers of State and 5 Ministers of State with independent charge were also sworn in.

## EVENTS ABROAD

### AUSTRIA

*Presidential election:* On 23 May, 2016, Mr. Alexander van der Bellen was declared elected as the new President.

### BRAZIL

*Lower House Speaker suspended:* On 5 May, 2016, a Brazilian Supreme Court Justice suspended Lower House Speaker, Mr. Eduardo Cunha for obstructing efforts to investigate him as part of the Petrobras corruption scandal.

### EQUATORIAL GUINEA

*President re-elected:* On 24 April, 2016, the incumbent President, Mr. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo was re-elected to the post of President.

### ICELAND

*Resignation of Prime Minister:* On 5 April, 2016, the Prime Minister, Mr. Sigmundur David Gunnlaugsson resigned from his post. On 6 April 2016, Mr. Sigurdur Ingi Johannsson was sworn in as the new Prime Minister.

*Presidential election:* On 25 June, 2016, Mr. Gudni Johannesson was elected as the new President.

### IRAN

*Legislative elections:* Elections to the 290-seat Islamic Consultative Assembly were held on 26 February and 29 April, 2016. The party position following the elections is as follows: Results declared: 288; List of Hope: 121; Principlists Grand Coalition: 83; People's Voice Coalition: 11; Independents Minor lists Front of Prudence and Development: 65; Independents endorsed by both Principlists Grand Coalition and List of Hope: 3; and Religious minorities (reserved seats): 5.

### PHILIPPINES

*New President:* On 10 May, 2016, Mr. Rodrigo Duterte was elected as the new President of Philippines.

### SYRIA

*Legislative elections:* Elections to the 250-seat People's Council

were held on 13 April, 2016. The National Progressive Front secured 200 seats while others won 50 seats.

#### **TURKEY**

*Resignation of Prime Minister:* On 5 May, 2016, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ahmet Davutoglu resigned from his post.

*New Prime Minister:* On 19 May 2016, the President, Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdogan appointed Mr. Binali Yildirim as the new Prime Minister.

#### **UKRAINE**

*Resignation of Prime Minister:* On 14 April 2016, the Ukrainian Parliament accepted the resignation of Prime Minister, Mr. Arseny Yatsenyuk and appointed Parliament Speaker Mr. Volodymyr Groysman as the new Prime Minister.

## DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

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*The Repealing and Amending (Fourth) Act, 2016:* The Union Government's resolve to bring reform in the legal system of the country, to make it more accessible to the common man and to imbibe the principles of rule of law, had, *inter-alia*, began with the review of enactments which were obsolete, redundant and unnecessary. In fulfilment of this objective, the Union Government had undertaken a comprehensive review of laws and the legal system with a view to remove incoherent and redundant laws. In this direction, a two-member Committee was constituted for review of obsolete laws for repeal. This Committee, based on various Reports of the Law Commission and the P.C. Jain Commission on Administrative Laws (1998), examined the Central Acts which were not relevant or were no longer needed and which could be repealed either in whole or in part.

The Committee identified 1741 Central Acts out of the existing 2781 Central Acts in the Statute Book as on 15 October 2014. The Acts identified for repeal by the Committee were categorized as (i) 777 Central Acts identified for repeal wholly or in part; (ii) 83 Central Acts relating to the State subjects to be repealed by the State Legislatures; (iii) 624 Central Appropriation Acts enacted up to the year 2010; and (iv) 257 Appropriation Acts enacted by the Parliament for the States under the President's Rule to be repealed by such States. The Law Commission, in its 248<sup>th</sup>, 249<sup>th</sup>, 250<sup>th</sup> and 251<sup>st</sup> Reports on "Obsolete Laws: Warranting Immediate Repeal", *inter alia*, had recommended repeal of 289 Acts.

As a step forward towards this direction, the Union Government had undertaken the following initiatives towards achieving its objective to repeal obsolete and redundant laws. The following Acts, namely, (i) the Repealing and Amending Act, 2015 to repeal 35 Acts; and (ii) the Repealing and Amending (Second) Act, 2015 to repeal 90 Acts had been enacted and (iii) the Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Bill, 2015 (to repeal 758 Appropriation Acts) as passed by the Lok Sabha as on 11 May 2015 was pending in the Rajya Sabha. Action for repeal was at different stages on the remaining Acts.

As part of the ongoing initiative of the Union Government, the present proposal was to repeal 295 obsolete and redundant laws lying in the Statute Book. An appropriate saving clause had been incorporated in the Bill. On being enacted, it would reduce obsolete laws and bring in clarity to those for whose benefit the laws were enacted.

The Repealing and Amending (Fourth) Bill, 2016 which sought to achieve the above-mentioned objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha on 6 August 2015. The amendments made by the Rajya Sabha on 27 April 2016 were considered and agreed to by the Lok Sabha on 3 May 2016. The President

of India assented to it on 6 May 2016. [The Bill was introduced as the Repealing and Amending (Fourth) Bill, 2015. The short title of the Bill was changed to the Repealing and Amending (Third) Bill, 2015 by the Lok Sabha through an amendment to clause 1. The Bill was returned by the Rajya Sabha as the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2016].

*The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2016:* In accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of article 341 of the Constitution, six Presidential Orders were issued specifying the Scheduled Castes in respect of the various States and the Union territories. These Orders had been amended from time to time by the Acts of Parliament enacted under clause (2) of article 341 of the Constitution.

The State Governments of Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala, Odisha and West Bengal had proposed certain modifications in the list of Scheduled Castes by way of inclusion of certain communities, modification and removal of area restriction in respect of certain Communities and exclusion of certain communities in the case of the State of Odisha. The Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes had also concurred to the proposed modifications. In order to give effect to the above changes, it was necessary to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 in respect of Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala, Odisha and West Bengal.

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2016 which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 15 March and 28 April 2016, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 6 May 2016.

The text of above Acts are reproduced below.

—Editor

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## **THE REPEALING AND AMENDING ACT, 2016**

### *An Act to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments.*

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

**1. Short title.** This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending Act, 2016.

**2. Repeal of certain enactments.** The enactments specified in the First Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

**3. Amendment of certain enactments.** The enactments specified in the Second Schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

**4. Savings.** The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect



any other enactment in which the repealed enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to;

and this Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing;

nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed or recognised or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed;

nor shall the repeal by this Act of any enactment revive or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

**THE FIRST SCHEDULE**

(See section 2)

REPEALS

Year	No.	Short title	Extent of repeal
1	2	3	4
1863	16	The Excise (Spirits) Act, 1863	So much as is not repealed.
1874	4	The Foreign Recruiting Act, 1874	So much as is not repealed.
1875	18	The Indian Law Reports Act, 1875	So much as is not repealed.
1879	6	The Elephants Preservation Act, 1879	So much as is not repealed.
1890	13	The Excise (Malt Liquors) Act, 1890	The whole.
1898	3	The Lepers Act, 1898	The whole.
1902	4	The Indian Tramways Act, 1902	The whole.
1912	8	The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912	So much as is not repealed.

1913	6	The MussalmanWakf Validating Act, 1913	The whole.
1916	7	The Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916	The whole.
1919	1	The Local Authorities Pensions and Gratuities Act, 1919	The whole.
1930	32	The MussalmanWakf Validating Act, 1930	The whole.
1933	2	The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933	The whole.
1936	18	The Red Cross Society (Allocation of Property) Act, 1936	The whole.
1936	22	The Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1936	The whole.
1938	24	The Employers' Liability Act, 1938	The whole.
1940	12	The Income-tax Law Amendment Act, 1940	So much as is not repealed.
1941	22	The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1941	The whole.
1941	23	The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1941	The whole.
1941	24	The Excess Profits Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1941	The whole.
1941	25	The Railways (Local Authorities' Taxation) Act, 1941	The whole.
1947	44	The Income-tax and Business Profits Tax (Amendment) Act, 1947	The whole.
1947	45	The Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Act, 1947	The whole.
1948	38	The Continuance of Legal Proceedings Act, 1948	The whole.
1948	48	The Income-tax and Business Profits Tax (Amendment) Act, 1948	The whole.
1948	58	The Exchange of Prisoners Act, 1948	The whole.
1948	60	The Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948	The whole.
1949	24	The Delhi Hotels (Control of Accommodation) Act, 1949	The whole.
1949	53	The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1949	The whole.
1949	59	The Merged States (Laws) Act, 1949	The whole.

1950	9	The Indian Tea Control (Amendment) Act, 1950	The whole.
1950	26	The Drugs (Control) Act, 1950	So much as is not repealed.
1950	52	The Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1950	The whole.
1950	71	The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1950	The whole.
1950	72	The Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Second Amendment Act, 1950	The whole.
1951	42	The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1951	The whole.
1951	59	The Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Amendment Act, 1951	The whole.
1952	9	The Indian Independence Pakistan Courts (Pending Proceedings) Act, 1952	So much as is not repealed.
1952	49	The Indian Tea Control (Amendment) Act, 1952	The whole.
1952	54	The Central Tea Board (Amendment) Act, 1952	The whole.
1953	23	The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1953	The whole.
1953	25	The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1953	The whole.
1953	54	The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	So much as is not repealed.
1954	9	The Control of Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1954	The whole.
1954	13	The Press (Objectionable Matter) Amendment Act, 1954	The whole.
1954	23	The State Acquisition of Lands for Union Purposes (Validation) Act, 1954	The whole.
1954	33	The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1954	The whole.
1954	41	The Taxation Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Act, 1954	The whole.
1954	53	The Prevention of Disqualification (Parliament and Part C States Legislatures) Second Amendment Act, 1954	The whole.

1955	29	The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Amendment Act, 1955	The whole.
1955	52	The Prevention of Disqualification (Parliament and Part C States Legislatures) Amendment Act, 1955	The whole.
1956	10	The Control of Shipping (Continuance) Act, 1956	The whole.
1956	26	The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1956	The whole.
1956	36	The Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1956	So much as is not repealed.
1956	45	The Newspaper (Price and Page) Act, 1956	The whole.
1956	52	The Government Premises (Eviction) Amendment Act, 1956	The whole.
1956	63	The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1956	The whole.
1956	95	The Banking Companies (Amendment) Act, 1956	So much as is not repealed.
1957	17	The Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1957	So much as is not repealed.
1957	47	The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 1957	The whole.
1957	53	The Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, 1957	So much as is not repealed.
1957	64	The Prevention of Disqualification (Amendment) Act, 1957	The whole.
1958	9	The Control of Shipping (Continuance) Act, 1958	The whole.
1958	33	The Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1958	So much as is not repealed.
1958	35	The Manipur and Tripura (Repeal of Laws) Act, 1958	The whole.
1958	54	The Prevention of Disqualification (Amendment) Act, 1958	The whole.
1959	1	The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1959	The whole.
1959	17	The Coal Grading Board (Repeal) Act, 1959	The whole.
1959	29	The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959	The whole.
1960	16	The Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1960	So much as is not repealed.

1960	18	The Indian Boilers (Amendment) Act, 1960	So much as is not repealed.
1960	28	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1960	The whole.
1960	45	The Indian Museum (Amendment) Act, 1960	So much as is not repealed.
1960	54	The Railway Passenger Fares (Amendment) Act, 1960	The whole.
1960	65	The Companies (Amendment) Act, 1960	So much as is not repealed.
1961	7	The Banking Companies (Amendment) Act, 1961	So much as is not repealed.
1961	36	The Newspaper (Price and Page) Continuance Act, 1961	The whole.
1961	55	The Sugar (Regulation of Production) Act, 1961	The whole.
1962	17	The Air Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1962	So much as is not repealed.
1962	43	The Companies (Amendment) Act, 1962	The whole.
1962	56	The State-Associated Banks (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1962	So much as is not repealed.
1962	59	The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962	The whole.
1963	21	The Compulsory Deposit Scheme Act, 1963	The whole.
1963	37	The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963	The whole.
1963	53	The Companies (Amendment) Act, 1963	The whole.
1964	32	The Companies (Amendment) Act, 1964	The whole.
1965	23	The Banking Laws (Application to Co-operative Societies) Act, 1965	So much as is not repealed.
1965	31	The Companies (Amendment) Act, 1965	The whole.
1966	21	The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1966	So much as is not repealed.
1966	30	The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Act, 1966	So much as is not repealed.
1966	37	The Companies (Second Amendment) Act, 1966	The whole.
1967	14	The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1967	So much as is not repealed.

1967	25	The Standards of Weights and Measures Extension to Kohima and Mokokchung Districts) Act, 1967	The whole.
1968	60	The State Agricultural Credit Corporations Act, 1968	The whole.
1969	17	The Companies (Amendment) Act, 1969	So much as is not repealed.
1969	22	The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1969	The whole.
1969	23	The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Amendment Act, 1969	So much as is not repealed.
1969	28	The Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1969	So much as is not repealed.
1969	37	The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Act, 1969	So much as is not repealed.
1969	38	The Wakf (Amendment) Act, 1969	So much as is not repealed.
1970	24	The Petroleum (Amendment) Act, 1970	So much as is not repealed.
1970	25	The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1970	So much as is not repealed.
1970	51	The Central Labour Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Act, 1970	The whole.
1971	63	The Jayanti Shipping Company (Acquisition of Shares) Act, 1971	The whole.
1971	64	The Coking Coal Mines (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1971	The whole.
1972	58	The Indian Copper Corporation (Acquisition of Undertaking) Act, 1972	So much as is not repealed.
1972	72	The Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1972	The whole.
1973	15	The Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1973	The whole.
1973	62	The Konkan Passenger Ships (Acquisition) Act, 1973	The whole.
1974	4	The Esso (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Act, 1974	The whole.
1974	37	The Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974	The whole.

1976	2	The Burmah Shell (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Act, 1976	The whole.
1976	97	The Burn Company and Indian Standard Wagon Company (Nationalisation) Act, 1976	The whole.
1976	98	The Laxmirattan and Atherton West Cotton Mills (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1976	The whole.
1976	106	The Untouchability (Offences) Amendment and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1976	So much as is not repealed.
1977	17	The Caltex [Acquisition of Shares of Caltex Oil Refining (India) Limited and of The Undertakings in India of Caltex (India) Limited] Act, 1977	The whole.
1978	21	The Deposit Insurance Corporation (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1978	The whole.
1979	28	The Kosangas Company (Acquisition of Undertaking) Act, 1979	The whole.
1980	64	The Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980	The whole.
1981	18	The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981	The whole.
1981	19	The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1981	So much as is not repealed.
1981	41	The Burmah Oil Company [Acquisition of Shares of Oil India Limited and of The Undertakings in India of Assam Oil Company Limited and The Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited] Act, 1981	The whole.
1982	26	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Act, 1982	So much as is not repealed.
1982	31	The Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1982	The whole.
1982	38	The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 1982	The whole.
1982	50	The Amritsar Oil Works (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1982	The whole.
1982	58	The Central Excise Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1982	The whole.
1982	68	The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 1982	So much as is not repealed.

1983	29	The National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983	The whole.
1983	40	The Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1983	The whole.
1983	44	The Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, 1983	So much as is not repealed.
1984	1	The Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1983	The whole.
1984	16	The Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1984	The whole.
1984	26	The Payment of Gratuity (Second Amendment) Act, 1984	So much as is not repealed.
1984	33	The Mogul Line Limited (Acquisition of Shares) Act, 1984	The whole.
1984	34	The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1984	The whole.
1984	38	The Delhi Development (Amendment) Act, 1984	The whole.
1984	45	The Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1984	So much as is not repealed.
1984	53	The Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1984	The whole.
1984	54	The Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund (Amendment) Act, 1984	So much as is not repealed.
1984	59	The University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, 1984	So much as is not repealed.
1984	63	The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1984	The whole.
1984	67	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1984	The whole.
1985	3	The General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 1985	So much as is not repealed.
1985	83	The Futwah-Islampur Light Railway Line (Nationalisation) Act, 1985	The whole.
1986	33	The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1986	So much as is not repealed.
1986	66	The Shipping Development Fund Committee (Abolition) Act, 1986	The whole.
1987	27	The National Security (Amendment) Act, 1987	The whole.
1987	43	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 1987	The whole.



1989	3	The Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1989	The whole.
1989	29	The Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1989	So much as is not repealed.
1991	2	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1991	The whole except section 6.
1991	34	The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Act, 1991	So much as is not repealed.
1991	44	The Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 1991	So much as is not repealed.
1991	60	The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Act, 1991	So much as is not repealed.
1993	49	The Betwa River Board (Amendment) Act, 1993	So much as is not repealed.
1994	27	The Punjab Gram Panchayat, Samitis and Zilla Parishad (Chandigarh Repeal) Act, 1994	The whole.
1999	2	The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Repeal) Act, 1998	The whole.
1999	4	The Railway Claims Tribunal (Amendment) Act, 1998	The whole.
1999	11	The Income-tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1998	The whole.
1999	17	The Patents (Amendment) Act, 1999	The whole.
1999	21	The Companies (Amendment) Act, 1999	The whole.
1999	28	The Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1999	The whole.
1999	38	The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Act, 1999	The whole.
2000	2	The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Act, 2000	The whole.
2000	19	The Cotton Textiles Cess (Repeal) Act, 2000	The whole.
2000	24	The Indian Companies (Foreign Interests) and Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Repeal Act, 2000	The whole.
2000	25	The Cotton Cloth (Repeal) Act, 2000	The whole.
2000	26	The Iron and Steel (Amalgamation and Takeover Laws) Repeal Act, 2000	The whole.
2000	27	The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2000	The whole.
2000	31	The Army and Air Force (Disposal of Private Property) Amendment Act, 2000	The whole.

2000	32	The Indian Power Alcohol (Repeal) Act, 2000	The whole.
2000	33	The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Act, 2000	The whole.
2000	36	The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2000	The whole.
2000	38	The Rehabilitation Council of India (Amendment) Act, 2000	The whole.
2000	46	The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 2000	The whole.
2000	47	The Passport (Entry into India) Amendment Act, 2000	The whole.
2000	51	The Aircraft (Amendment) Act, 2000	The whole.
2000	53	The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2000	The whole.
2001	1	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2000	The whole except section 5.
2001	4	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2001	The whole except section 8.
2001	11	The Insurance Laws (Transfer of Business and Emergency Provisions) Repeal Act, 2001	The whole.
2001	17	The U.P. Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Repeal Act, 2001	The whole.
2001	18	The Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh (Amendment) Act, 2001	The whole.
2001	20	The Banking Companies (Legal Practitioners' Clients' Accounts) Repeal Act, 2001	The whole.
2001	21	The Electricity Regulatory Commissions (Amendment) Act, 2001	The whole.
2001	28	The Live-stock Importation (Amendment) Act, 2001	The whole.
2001	31	The Trade Unions (Amendment) Act, 2001	The whole.
2001	32	The Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Amendment Act, 2001	The whole.
2001	34	The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2001	The whole.
2001	35	The Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Repeal Act, 2001	The whole.

2001	44	The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Act, 2001	The whole.
2001	55	The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (Amendment) Act, 2001	The whole.
2001	56	The Cine-workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act, 2001	The whole.
2001	57	The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2001	The whole.
2002	13	The Jute Manufactures Cess (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole.
2002	17	The Passports (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole.
2002	24	The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole.
2002	25	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole.
2002	32	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole.
2002	44	The Coast Guard (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole.
2002	45	The National Co-operative Development Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole.
2002	50	The Petroleum (Berar Extension) Repeal Act, 2002	The whole.
2002	61	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Second Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole.
2002	63	The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole.
2002	64	The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole.
2003	1	The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole.
2003	14	The Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Amendment Act, 2002	The whole.
2003	16	The Wildlife (Protection) (Amendment) Act, 2002	The whole.
2003	19	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Act, 2003	The whole.
2003	29	The Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Act, 2003	The whole.

2003	38	The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Food (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Amendment Act, 2003	The whole.
2003	43	The Airports Authority of India (Amendment) Act, 2003	The whole.
2003	47	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2003	The whole.
2003	52	The Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Act, 2003	The whole.
2003	54	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2003	The whole.
2003	56	The Railways (Amendment) Act, 2003	The whole.
2003	57	The Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2003	The whole.
2004	5	The Indian Council of World Affairs (Amendment) Act, 2003	The whole.
2004	8	The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2003	The whole.
2004	25	The Customs and Central Excise Laws (Repeal) Act, 2004	The whole.
2005	15	The Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005	The whole.
2005	23	The Navy (Amendment) Act, 2005	The whole.
2005	41	The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 2005	The whole.
2005	47	The Railways (Amendment) Act, 2005	The whole.
2005	55	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2005	The whole.
2006	7	The Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Act, 2006	The whole.
2006	8	The Company Secretaries (Amendment) Act, 2006	The whole.
2006	9	The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Act, 2006	The whole.
2006	23	The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2006	The whole.
2006	33	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2006	The whole.
2006	39	The Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006	The whole.
2006	42	The Central Silk Board (Amendment) Act, 2006	The whole.
2006	48	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order Amendment Act, 2006	The whole.

2006	57	The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2006	The whole.
2007	4	The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006	The whole.
2007	25	The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2007	The whole.
2007	26	The Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2007	The whole.
2007	31	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2007	The whole.
2007	36	The Apprentices (Amendment) Act, 2007	The whole.
2007	38	The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Amendment Act, 2007	The whole.
2007	42	The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (Amendment) Act, 2007	The whole.
2007	44	The Aircraft (Amendment) Act, 2007	The whole.
2007	45	The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2007	The whole.
2007	49	The Indian Boilers (Amendment) Act, 2007	The whole.
2008	11	The Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008	The whole.
2008	12	The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Act, 2008	The whole.
2008	13	The Food Safety and Standards (Amendment) Act, 2008	The whole.
2008	14	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2008	The whole.
2008	15	The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2008	The whole.
2008	26	The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008	The whole.
2009	2	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) Order (Amendment) Act, 2008	The whole.
2009	3	The Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh (Amendment) Act, 2008	The whole.
2009	10	The Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008	The whole.
2009	28	The Carriage by Air (Amendment) Act, 2009	The whole.

2009	34	The Metro Railways (Amendment) Act, 2009	The whole.
2009	45	The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 2009	The whole.
2009	46	The National Rural Employment Guarantee (Amendment) Act, 2009	The whole.
2009	47	The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Act, 2009	The whole.
2010	2	The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Act, 2009	The whole.
2010	15	The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Act, 2010	The whole.
2010	17	The Plantations Labour (Amendment) Act, 2010	The whole.
2010	18	The Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Act, 2010	The whole.
2010	24	The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 2010	The whole.
2010	25	The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010	The whole.
2010	26	The Securities and Insurance Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010	The whole.
2010	28	The Energy Conservation (Amendment) Act, 2010	The whole.
2010	32	The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2010	The whole.
2010	34	The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010	The whole.
2010	35	The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2010	The whole.
2011	10	The Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry (Amendment) Act, 2011	The whole.
2011	12	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2011	The whole.
2011	13	The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2011	The whole.
2011	18	The National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Act, 2011	The whole.
2011	21	The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2011	The whole.

2012	1	The Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2011	The whole.
2012	2	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2011	The whole.
2012	3	The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Act, 2011	The whole.
2012	4	The Company Secretaries (Amendment) Act, 2011	The whole.
2012	6	The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Act, 2011	The whole.
2012	9	The Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in Land) Amendment Act, 2011	The whole.
2012	10	The Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Act, 2011	The whole.
2012	20	The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2012	The whole.
2012	24	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2012	The whole.
2012	25	The Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Act, 2012	The whole.
2012	30	The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Act, 2012	The whole.
2012	37	The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Act, 2012	The whole.
2013	2	The Prevention of Money-laundering (Amendment) Act, 2012	The whole.
2013	3	The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2012	The whole.
2013	13	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013	The whole.
2013	19	The National Highways Authority of India (Amendment) Act, 2013	The whole.
2013	22	The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Act, 2013	The whole.
2013	24	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2013	The whole.
2013	29	The Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2013	Sections 2 and 3.

**THE SECOND SCHEDULE**

(See section 3)

**AMENDMENTS**

Year	No.	Short title	Amendments
2013	14	The Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013	In sections 6, 7 and 24,—  (i) for the words “Local Complaints Committee”, wherever they occur, the words “Local Committee” shall be substituted;  (ii) for the words “Internal Complaints Committee”, wherever they occur, the words “Internal Committee” shall be substituted.
2014	8	The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Act, 2014	In section 2,—  (i) the words and figure “section 2 of” shall be omitted;  (ii) after the brackets and words “(hereinafter referred to as the principal Act)”, insert the words and figure “in section 2”.

**THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) ORDER  
(AMENDMENT) ACT, 2016***An Act further to amend the Constitution  
(Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.*

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



**1. Short title and commencement.** (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2016.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint; and different dates may be appointed for different States and any reference in any provision to the commencement of this Act shall be construed in relation to any State as a reference to the coming into force of that provision in that State.

**2. Amendment of Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.** In the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950,—

(a) in Part V.—*Haryana*.—

(i) after entry 1, insert,—

“1A. Aheria, Aheri, Hari, Heri, Thori, Turi”;

(ii) after entry 29, insert,—

“29A. Rai Sikh”;

(b) in Part VIII.—*Kerala*, for entries 36 and 37, substitute—

“36. Malayan (in the areas comprising the Kannur, Kasaragode, Kozhikode and Wayanad districts)

37. Mannan, Pathiyan, Perumannan, Peruvannan, Vannan, Velan”;

(c) in Part XIII.—*Odisha*, omit entries 8 and 49;

(d) in Part XIX.—*West Bengal*, for entry 60, substitute—

“60. Chain”;

(e) in Part XXIII.—*Chhattisgarh*, for entry 25, substitute—

“25. Ghasi, Ghasia, Sais, Sahis, Sarathi, Soot-Sarathi, Thanwar”.

## SESSIONAL REVIEW

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### SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

#### EIGHTH SESSION

The Eighth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 25 April, 2016 and concluded on 11 May, 2016. Although the House was originally scheduled to conclude on 13 May, 2016, it was adjourned *sine die* two days in advance on 11 May, 2016. In all, there were 13 sittings during the Session. The House was prorogued by the President of India on 19 May 2016.

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

#### A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

***Statement by Minister regarding Arbitral Award on dispute between India and Italy on Enrica Lexie incident:*** On 3 May 2016, the Minister of Finance, Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Shri Arun Jaitley, made a statement on the order of the Arbitral Tribunal constituted under Annex VII of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea concerning the dispute between India and Italy on the Enrica Lexie incident. The Minister said that the order, in response to Italy's request for provisional measures, was given on 2 May, 2016 by the Arbitral Tribunal at the Hague. He informed that the House has been following this matter since the incident in 2012 with considerable attention. The incident in question happened in February 2012 when Italian naval personnel on board the MV Enrica Lexie opened fire on an Indian fishing vessel, St. Antony, resulting in the death of two fishermen. The two Italian marines, Sergeants Latorre and Girone, who were charged with these killing were detained by the police and the case against them is presently for bail in the Supreme Court. This case has been contested in various courts since 2012 and the two Italian Marines involved, in 2012 itself obtained bail. The bail conditions have been relaxed on numerous occasions. India's jurisdiction in this case has been challenged by Italy since the occurrence of the incident. He added, Members would recall that we

even had a situation where the sovereign undertaking given by Italy to the Supreme Court of India was sought to be repudiated. In July 2015, Italy invoked international arbitration on this matter under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. He further said that as a State Party to the Convention, we were obliged to join such proceedings, an Annex-VII Arbitral Tribunal was accordingly constituted that comprised five members, from Russia, Republic of Korea, Jamaica, Italy and India. An initial request for provisional measures was made by Italy even before the constitution of this Arbitral Tribunal when it approached the International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea (ITLOS). It sought an immediate end to the restrictions on the liberty, security and movement of the two Marines and for India to refrain from taking or enforcing any judicial or administrative measures against them, and from exercising any other form of jurisdiction over the incident. The ITLOS order did not accept Italy's plea but pronounced that all court proceedings should be suspended in the two countries and no new proceeding should be initiated. Since India contested this Italian plea before the ITLOS successfully, this time Italy sought more limited relief from the Annex-VII Arbitral Tribunal on humanitarian grounds. It did so essentially on the argument that since the court proceedings in India were stayed, no purpose would be served by the continued presence in India of Sergeant Girone. This too was contested by India on the ground that there is no change in circumstances or urgency. It was on this matter that the Arbitral Tribunal issued its order on 2 May, 2016. The Tribunal noted that while Italy had earlier made a far reaching request that, if granted, would have removed Sergeant Girone entirely from the reach of India's legal system, this time Italy was only requesting India to relax the bail conditions to enable him to return to Italy. In doing so, Italy was prepared to accept that he remained under the jurisdiction of the Courts of India. In essence, they proposed to change the physical location of Sergeant Girone's bail without prejudice to the authority of India's courts, he added.

The Minister further stated that the authority of the Supreme Court has been affirmed, not questioned. The issue of jurisdiction, which is at the heart of the case, is yet to be argued before the Tribunal; and even the limited relief given on entirely humanitarian considerations has been made contingent on the clear cut undertakings provided by the Italian Government that Sergeant Girone will return to India in case Indian jurisdiction is established. Explaining the order that the Arbitral Tribunal unanimously issued as a provisional measure, the Minister said that it prescribed that India and Italy would approach the Supreme Court of India for relaxation of the bail conditions of Sergeant Girone. While

remaining under the authority of the Supreme Court of India, he may return to Italy for the duration of the present arbitration. The Tribunal confirmed Italy's obligation to return him to India in case it was found that India had jurisdiction over him in respect of the incident. The Tribunal has left it to the Supreme Court of India to fix the precise conditions of Sergeant Girone's bail. These could include, *inter alia*, subject him reporting to an authority in Italy designated by our Supreme Court in intervals to be determined by it, surrendering his passport to Italian authorities and not leaving Italy without the permission of our Supreme Court. Further, Italy shall apprise our Supreme Court of his situation every three months.

The Minister informed the House that the Tribunal also placed on record undertakings given by Italy in regard to Sergeant Girone's return to India. India is assured, unequivocally and with legally binding effect, that Sergeant Girone will return to India in case of the Tribunal finding that we have jurisdiction over him in respect of the incident concerned. It noted that Italy's undertakings constitute an obligation binding upon it under international law. It has also confirmed that Italy is under an obligation to return Sergeant Girone to India if the Tribunal finds that India has jurisdiction over the Marines. The Tribunal considers that provisional measures should not alter the situation where the Supreme Court of India exercises jurisdiction over Sergeant Girone. It has also noted that while Sergeant Girone may return to Italy during the present arbitration, during all this period he would remain under the authority of the Supreme Court of India.

The Minister assured the members that in due course, the Government will approach the Supreme Court for its directions on this matter. We see the Tribunal's order not just as a recognition of India's consistent positions and the key arguments but also as an affirmation of the authority of the Supreme Court of India. Making the Government's position on this case amply clear, the Minister concluded by informing the House that we strongly believe that India has jurisdiction in this case and this position has been and will be our unwavering stance. As a nation that respects international law, we will pursue our case vigorously before the arbitral tribunal. The Government will fight for the rights of the victims of this incident and are confident in obtaining justice for them and their families.

***Statement by Minister regarding the successful organization of Maritime India Summit–2016, held from 14 to 16 April, 2016 in Mumbai:*** On 4 May 2016, the Minister of Road Transport and Highways and Minister of Shipping, Shri Nitin Gadkari, said that the maiden

Maritime India Summit, 2016 was organized by the Ministry of Shipping in Mumbai from 14 to 16 April, 2016, with the objective of creating awareness of the untapped potential of Indian maritime sector and showcase investment opportunities. He said that the Summit was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 14 April, 2016, to mark the 125<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who is the Architect and Founding Father of our Constitution and the creator of the water and river navigation policy in India. The Hon'ble Prime Minister also released the National Perspective Plan of the Sagarmala programme on the occasion. He further said that the release of National Perspective Plan firmly places the ports and national waterways at the centre-stage of national development agenda. The Secretary General of International Maritime Organisation, Mr. Kitack Lim and Minister of Oceans and Fisheries, Republic of Korea, Mr. Kim Young Suk also addressed the gathering during the Inaugural Session. Shri Rajnath Singh, Union Home Minister of India was the Chief Guest at the Valedictory Session. The Republic of Korea was the Partner Country for the Summit. A delegation from Republic of Korea led by Minister of Oceans and Fisheries along with two Deputy Ministers, senior Government officials and representatives of over 50 maritime sector companies participated in the Summit. Maharashtra was the host state for the summit and provided all necessary support for successfully hosting the summit in Mumbai. More than 5200 delegates from across the world participated in the Summit. Eleven Union Ministers, Chief Ministers/Ministers from four Maritime States in India and Union Ministers of State participated in the Summit. Other Maritime States had official level participation. Participation of Minister led delegation from eight countries lent importance to the summit. The three day exhibition organized during 14 to 16 April, 2016 drew enthusiastic response from 197 exhibitors including 81 international companies, 80 Indian private sector companies and 36 Government-owned entities. An exclusive CEOs' Forum of selected industry leaders was held to deliberate on the potential and growth opportunities in the Indian Maritime Sector. Thirty Eight CEOs comprising 19 CEOs of multinational companies and 19 CEOs from the Indian maritime sector companies participated in the forum. Thirteen thematic sessions and three special sessions were organised, on Sagarmala, shipbuilding, hinterland connectivity, port modernisation and new port development. Sessions on maritime States and Maritime nations were also organised. More than 80 eminent speakers from various countries shared their vision and experience and interacted with the audience. The Summit also provided a unique platform to forge new partnerships with other countries. On the sidelines of this Summit, high level bilateral meetings

were held with 12 participating countries. Over 300 B-2-B meetings were held between interested stakeholders for exploring potential business tie-ups which in due course is expected to yield positive outcomes. More than 140 Business Agreements were signed during the Summit. The value of investments in these 140 projects is around \$13 Billion (approximately ₹83,000 crores). The Ministry of Shipping also showcased around 240 projects which present investment opportunities in the sector in India in the next few years. The investment potential of these projects is around \$66 Billion (₹4.34 lakh crores). To follow-up on the investment proposals and provide assistance to potential investors, an Investment Facilitation Cell has been constituted in the Ministry of Shipping to support investors and assist in follow-up of all Business Agreements that have been signed during MIS 2016.

## **B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS**

***The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2015:*** On 3 May 2016, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Shri Prakash Javadekar moved that the Bill to provide for the establishment of funds under the public accounts of India and the public accounts of each State and crediting thereto the monies received from the user agencies towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value and all other amounts recovered from such agencies under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; constitution of an authority at national level and at each of the State and Union Territory Administration for administration of the funds and to utilize the monies so collected for undertaking artificial regeneration (plantations), assisted natural regeneration, protection of forests, forest related infrastructure development, Green India Programme, Wildlife protection and other related activities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

Initiating the discussion\*, Kumari Sushmita Dev said that there is urgency in passing this Bill as a similar Bill introduced by the UPA government had lapsed due to dissolution of the last Lok Sabha. For this Bill, neither the Treasury Bench nor the Opposition should have any

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\* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Pinaki Mishra, Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, Jitendra Chaudhary, Abhijit Mukherjee, Laxmi Narayan Yadav, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, Asaduddin Owaisi, Sumedhanand Saraswati, Dr. Ravindra Babu, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Prof. Richard Hay, Smt. Kavitha Kalvakuntla and Smt. Butta Renuka.

disagreement because we are implementing the recommendations and the directions that have come from the apex court.

Participating in the discussion, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal said that forest area does not mean only planting trees. An entire eco-system has to be developed by utilizing funds for developing natural forestation. The best part of this Bill is that this fund will be under the purview of the Union Government and the state governments instead of being handled by an ad-hoc committee. Supporting the Bill, Dr. Sanjay said that the government's move towards creation of the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund and State Compensatory Afforestation Fund along with the provision that the funds should be given in 90:10 ratio to the state and the Union government is the right step.

Joining the discussion, Prof. Saugata Roy said that forests are the greatest natural resources, which protect our biodiversity including flora, fauna and wild animals. It is essential to maintain the forest cover of the country so that ecological balance is achieved and the impact of industrialization and urbanization is mitigated. Appreciating the Minister for bringing forward this Bill, Prof. Roy said that this Bill has been put for consideration as per the Report of the Standing Committee, which seeks to regulate Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority Fund (the CAMPA Fund). The Bill also specifies two authorities, the National Authority and the State Authority, which shall manage the National Fund and the State Fund, respectively. Prof. Roy said that the best way to look at forests is through the satellite, which gives an absolutely clear picture of the forest cover. He stressed that the interest of the forest villages should be looked after as forests are also about people and they are mostly tribal people who have been traditionally living on forest produce.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Prakash Javadekar said that a large amount of funding which should have been used for the afforestation purpose had been lying idle in the banks for the past 12 or 13 years. The Minister said that 90 per cent of the funds will be released to the States and the remaining 10 per cent will be kept by the Central Government. Paying heed to the suggestion for the participation of the village people, Shri Javadekar said that the Central Government will take decisions within 3 months when the State Governments forward their plans. The entire amount will be approved in the month of December and January and the funds will be released on the 1<sup>st</sup> of April itself. Stressing on the quality of forests, the Minister said that unlike the earlier practice, we will now use the satellite technology and view the status of the compensatory afforestation of the land. On the

capacity building, Shri Javadekar said that we need to set-up new training centres, start courses, motivation and technological training, etc. All the States of the country have 2.50 lakh forest personnel but there are around more than 50 per cent vacancies. The State Governments will be asked to fill the vacancies. Regarding awareness, the Minister said that there are around 9 forest research institutes and they have received 8 patents during the last 2 years. We need continuous research in this regard and the Central Government will not shy away from funding in this regard. He said that the Government is running programmes to safeguard those endangered species from getting extinct. He said that the rural villagers use forest wood to cook food. To save the forest wood, we need to issue LPG connections or wood saving smokeless *chulahs* to the people. The Government is trying to introduce policy measures separately, so that the people are encouraged to plant trees. The Minister said that all the trees are important because the variety of the trees ensure the quality of the forest and the survival of the wildlife.

*The Bill, as amended, was passed.*

***Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code Bill, 2016:*** On 5 May, 2016, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Jayant Sinha moved the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to reorganization and insolvency resolution of corporate persons, partnership firms and individuals in a time bound manner for maximization of value of assets of such persons, to promote entrepreneurship, availability of credit and balance the interest of all the stakeholders including alteration in the order of priority of payment of Government dues and to establish an Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration.

Initiating the discussion, Kumari Sushmita Dev said that the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 is an important reform that this nation and this economy have waited for. More than 5,000 companies were undergoing the process of liquidation without reaching its logical conclusion. Kumari Dev said that for a viable business environment just like start-ups, smooth and efficient methods of exits are equally important and this Code has introduced some totally new systems and new institutions and a new genre of professionals. Further, referring the Bankruptcy Board, she said if we pass this legislation and make it the law of the land before or by the 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2016, I have no doubt that India's ranking by the World Bank about ease of business will go up by many points.



Participating in the discussion\*, Shri P.P. Chaudhary said that this Bill was placed before the Floor of the House and was referred to the Joint Committee. Appreciating the Bill, Shri Chaudhary said that it supports development of credit market and encourage entrepreneurship. It would facilitate more investment leading to higher economic growth and development of credit market. The Code basically seeks to designate the National Company Law Tribunal and the Debts Recovery Tribunal as the 'adjudicating authority'. He said that the Code separates commercial aspect of the insolvency and the bankruptcy proceedings from the judicial aspect. This Code provides for protection of interests of labourers and punishment to the violators.

Taking part in the discussion, Prof. Saugata Roy said that when all other Acts and Tribunals failed, the Government brought the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. One good feature about this Bill is that it specifies the time limit of 180 and utmost 90 days extra time can be given. Prof. Roy further said that this Bill envisages that when a company is going bankrupt, it can go to any Insolvency Professional. He suggested that the Government should address the problem of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the banks.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Jayant Sinha said that as the Hon'ble Prime Minister's goal is to reform and transform India; this legislation is one of those transformational building blocks that will actually be able to transform our economic landscape. He said that through this legislation, the balanced of power between promoters and creditors would be redressed. Winding up and resolution process that would last from three to ten years have been changed to 180 days and from a situation where there exists 12 laws, we have just one law that pertain to the bankruptcy. Shri Sinha further said that some of these laws which were more than 100 years old have been replaced by a modern 21<sup>st</sup> century law which is as good as anywhere else in the world. The Minister also said that through the information utilities, there will be a lot of transparency and knowledge as to what is happening, who is in distress, and who is not. In terms of protection of rights, the Minister said that we have put the most dependent and the most vulnerable tax payers' money ahead of the Government. He further said that as far as

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\* **Others who participated in the discussion were:** Sarvashri Tathagata Satpathy, Anandrao Adsul, Jayadev Galla, Md. Badaruddoza Khan, Gaurav Gogoi, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, Ajay Misra Teni, Rajesh Ranjan, Ram Prasad Sarmah, Dr. Udit Raj, Smt. Kavitha Kalvakuntla and Smt. Butta Renuka

creditor rights are concerned they are able to trigger default, and when the default happens, promoter comes last and this transfers the balance of power from promoters to creditors. This also strengthens the corporate debt market so that creditors can then issue debts with a better understanding of the risks that they have to deal with. The Minister also said that this legislation would reduce the need for personal guarantees as this would facilitate the recovery of loans in the bankruptcy process. Explaining the need for information utilities, Shri Sinha said that a very fragmented, opaque insolvency and bankruptcy process that is scattered across different legislations and many adjudicating authorities necessitated it. These well regulated information will force people to deliver information to these information utilities, we will have transparency in terms of who is borrowing, how much he is borrowing, what is his exposure across the system and an early warning signals to understand as to who could potentially be in distress and whether willful default is happening. He further said that willful defaulters are being identified and FIRs have been filed against them and the process for identifying willful defaulters, going after them and taking criminal action against them is very well defined. He said that the Bill mentions in detail that we have to enter into cross-border treaties to bring in the foreign assets of a company which has been undergoing the bankruptcy process.

*The discussion was concluded. The Bill was passed.*

***The Anti-Hijacking Bill, 2016 (As passed by Rajya Sabha):*** On 9 May 2016, the Minister of Civil Aviation, Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju moving the Motion for consideration of the Bill, said: There is a slight difference from the previous Bill in the sense that the definitions have changed. This Bill had been introduced in the Rajya Sabha and was referred to the Standing Committee. Out of the four recommendations of the Committee, three were agreed by the Government. The one which was not accepted was with regard to compensation has been left in the realm of the Executive.

Initiating the discussion,\* Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury said that since Independence, we have experienced seven nerve-wrecking hijacking incidents in India. The civil aviation industry has been growing exponentially since the new millennium and India is expected to become the third largest aviation market by 2020 and the largest by 2030. Showing

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\* **Others who participated in the discussion were:** Sarvashri Tathagata Satpathy, M. Murli Mohan, Sankar Prasad Datta, Y.V. Subba Reddy, Gopal Shetty, Dushyant Chautala, Rajesh Ranjan, Kaushalendra Kumar, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, George Baker, Dr. Boora Narsaiah Goud, Dr. Arun Kumar and Prof. Saugata Roy

concern for the vulnerabilities of the aviation industry, Shri Chowdhury said that we need to be very vigilant and more holistic in our approach towards the security of the passengers. He said that the provisions of Clause 7 of this new Bill will enable India to register a case against hijackers if any Indian is hijacked in any aircraft anywhere across the world. Shri Chowdhury also mentioned that the proposed law would give teeth to concerned agencies or security forces to immobilize an aircraft or prevent its take-off and also allow the Indian Air Force to scramble its fighters to intercept a hijacked aircraft and force it to land. Shri Chowdhury also said that this legislation would give powers to the agencies and forces to take stern action against those making hoax threats.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Rajesh Pandey said that hijacking in itself is a serious crime and the government has brought this bill for checking such a crime. To prevent hijacking of planes, Shri Pandey said that we will have to install advanced systems at the airport so as to strengthen the security arrangements at the airports. He said that once the ground handling staff enters the airport after proper security check and frisking, then, he or she should not be allowed to go out unless it is very urgent.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju said that Indian security is by and large good. He further said that change being a continuous process and security being a mix of manpower and technology, these things will keep changing. On the issue raised by members on having a specialised aviation security force, the Minister said that these are being looked into and constantly monitored and upgraded as and when they are required. As far as civil aviation is concerned, the Minister said that the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security set the patterns and those patterns are followed by whichever agency mans and manages those airports. He further said that we have a Hijacking Contingency Plan in place. The Minister thanked the House for having supported this Bill but said that he cannot agree with certain Members who do not want the death penalty to be there. He informed the House saying that we have to be practical and work together to overcome this menace.

*The Bill was passed.*

### **C. QUESTION HOUR**

The Budget Session, 2016-17 of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha was scheduled from 23 February to 13 May 2016, with recess in between from 17 March to 24 April 2016, for Standing Committees to examine

and Report on Demands for Grants (2016-17). The Eighth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 25 April, 2016 and concluded on 11 May, 2016. Although, the House was originally scheduled to conclude on 13 May, 2016, it was adjourned *sine die* two days in advance on 11 May, 2016. The Session was prorogued on 19 May 2016 by the President.

A chart showing the dates of ballots and last dates of receipt of notices of questions during the Session was circulated to Members along with Bulletin Part-II dated 8 April 2016. The notices of Starred Questions and Unstarred Questions for the Session were entertained w.e.f. 9 April 2016, the day following issuance of Summons. The last date of receiving notices of Questions was 27 April 2016.

The actual number of notices of Starred Questions and Unstarred Questions tabled by the Members were 23854<sup>@</sup> (SQ 14757 + USQ 9097). 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 24070<sup>@</sup> (SQ 14935 + USQ 9135). No Short Notice Questions were received during the Session. The maximum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot in a day, were 1185 and 629, respectively, on 10 May, 2016. The minimum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot in a day, were 824 and 539 for 25 April 2016, respectively. The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included in the ballot were 273 for 10 May 2016 and 198 for 25 April 2016, respectively.

All 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, with a view to deciding their admissibility or otherwise. Out of 24070<sup>@</sup> notices of questions received, including split questions, 300<sup>@</sup> notices were included in the lists of Starred Questions and 3450<sup>@</sup> in the lists of Unstarred Questions.

The Ministry-wise break-up of admitted Notices of Questions shows that the Minister of Human Resource Development answered the maximum number of Questions (both Starred and Unstarred), i.e. 272 followed by the Minister of Finance who answered 252 questions (both Starred and Unstarred). The minimum number of questions (both Starred

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<sup>@</sup> Notices of questions received for 12 and 13 May 2016 were treated as lapsed due to adjournment of the House *sine die*.

and Unstarred), which was 7, was answered by the Minister of Development of North Eastern Region.

Names of 318<sup>@</sup> Members were included in the Lists of Starred and Unstarred Questions. The maximum number of questions admitted/clubbed, i.e., 56 were against the name of Shri Dharmendra Yadav, MP.

The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included in the Lists of Questions was 269 on 9 May 2016 and 219 on 25 April 2016, respectively.

In all, five notices for raising Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session and all were disallowed.

One statement each was made by the Ministers of Social Justice and Empowerment and Health and Family Welfare, correcting the replies already given to previous questions in the Lok Sabha.

A total of 76 Starred Questions were orally replied during the Session. The average number of Starred Questions answered orally during each sitting of the House was 5.84. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered orally on a single day was seven, on 2 and 6 May 2016.

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

A total of three thousand one hundred and seventy four Statements were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to Starred and Unstarred Questions during the Session and 80 copies each of the relevant Statements were sent half-an-hour before the commencement of the Question Hour to the Parliamentary Notice Office for the use of Members.

#### **D. OBITUARY REFERENCES**

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Birbal, Shri Lal Muni Choubey, Shri Ananda Gajapathi Raju and Dr. C. Silvera, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, Shri Rana Bahadur Singh, Dr. Amrit Lal Bharti and Smt. Chandra Prabha Urs, all former members of Parliament.

One Indian citizen killed and two others injured in the heinous attacks against innocent people by terrorists in Brussels on 22 March, 2016.

More than 600 lives reported to have been lost and enormous

damage to life and property by the devastating earthquake in Ecuador on 16 April, 2016.

More than 100 lives reported to have been lost in the devastating earthquake in Japan on 16 April, 2016.

7 Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel who were martyred when the truck in which they were travelling was blown up in Dantewada region of Chhattisgarh on 30 March, 2016.

27 persons who are reported to have been killed and over 80 others injured when a part of under-construction flyover in Kolkata collapsed on 31 March, 2016.

112 persons who are reported to have been killed and several others injured in a fire caused by explosion of fire crackers in Kollam, Kerala on 10 April, 2016.

30 persons including a child who are reported to have been killed and 8 others injured when the bus in which they were travelling fell into a gorge in Deogarh district of Odisha on 17 April, 2016.

19 persons who are reported to have been killed in a landslide in Tawang district of Arunachal Pradesh on 23 April, 2016.

10 persons who are reported to have been killed and more than 150 others injured when a thunderstorm followed by heavy rains struck the Simhastha Kumbh area which brought down a number of pandals in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh on 5 May, 2016.

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

## RAJYA SABHA

### TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY NINTH SESSION\*

The Two Hundred and Thirty Ninth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on the 25 April 2016 and was adjourned on 13 May 2016. The House was, however, prorogued by the President of India on 19 May 2016. In all, the House sat for 15 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 on allegation of Bribery and Corruption in AgustaWestland Chopper Deal:*** A short duration discussion on allegation of bribery and corruption in AgustaWestland Chopper Deal took place on 4 May 2016.

Initiating the discussion on the subject Shri Bhupender Yadav of the Bharatiya Janata Party said, in 1999 Air Force had recommended to replace the VVIP helicopters MI-8 as they were quite old, could fly only in day time and were not capable of flying in adverse weather or above the altitude of 2000 meters. In March 2005, he informed, the then Government changed the terms of global tendering in this regard. This, he said, resulted in single vendor situation giving way to the entry of AW101 of AgustaWestland. He alleged that to purchase helicopters from this Company the required altitude to which helicopters could fly was reduced from 6000 meters to 4500 meters. Further, changes were made in required cabin height, operation requirements and Request for Proposal (RFP) for the same. Regarding Field Evaluation Test (FET), he pointed out from the CAG report that the Minister of Defence at that time had raised objections on conducting the same outside India. Furthermore, the CAG report stated that in January 2008 the FET was conducted of some other helicopter named CIV01 whereas the deal was undergoing about AW-101, which was actually under manufacturing process at that time. He wanted to know as to why since 1999 procedure for procuring helicopters, which were still under manufacturing, was going on. Even the Contract Negotiation Committee (CNC) did not assess the right value of the said helicopter on time. The CAG report pointed that the amount paid was six times higher than the estimated cost. The then

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

Government defied the Defence Procurement Procedure by reducing the warranty period and purchased 12 helicopter instead of eight (8), as agreed upon earlier. The company, with which the deal was made, was London based but manufacturing of helicopters was actually Italy based. He yearned to know that why, despite the fact that the CAG had submitted its report on this matter in 2013, the incumbent Government did not take any action against the company. He said that the country's Defence System was required to be made transparent and indigenous so that no such incident takes place in future. He requested for immediate action against the persons involved in the scam.

Participating in the discussion\* Shri Majeed Memon of the National Congress Party said that the matter assumed a great significance as the deal was related to defence and no compromise could be made on the question of the security of the country. He, however, stated that the judgement of a foreign court was not binding on the Indian government. The country has its own competent and efficient legal and judicial system and even if the foreign court findings directly point at somebody, that person could not be penalised unless he was subject to the procedure established by law of our own Constitution and sovereign rule of law. He mentioned that in 2013, when the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) was in power, upon revelations made by a newspaper, the then Defence Minister made a statement on this particular deal and thereafter the deal was cancelled, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) enquiry was ordered and the Enforcement Directorate also began probe. He asked the Government that since then, what was being done to pursue the case. He informed that the USA, Italy and some other advanced countries have a concept of 'plea bargaining'. He said that this case had emerged from 'plea bargaining' wherein if the accountants found some payment appearing dubious, then that company was considered accused and was given options either 'to plead guilty, pay fine and get away' or 'be prosecuted or tried'. Under this situation, he said, the softer or easier way was opted by the company and the company, thus, was induced to say 'yes, we gave the money to somebody'. On the basis of this statement, the prosecution is investigated. Hence, he said, investigation needed to be done and offenders required to be dealt with according to our own law.

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\* Other Members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Sharad Yadav, Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, Tapan Kumar Sen, Dilip Kumar Tirkey, D. Raja, Anand Sharma, Sanjay Raut, Ahmed Patel, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi, Dr. Subramanian Swamy and Km. Mayawati.



Speaking on the issue Shri A.K. Antony of the Indian National Congress said, the UPA Government from the beginning had made efforts to prevent and ultimately eliminate corruption from Defence procurements. For the purpose a new and revised Defence Procuring Policy was introduced putting in place safeguards to prevent corruption in it. He said that by not sitting on procedures only, the UPA government blacklisted 6 firms, including 4 multinational companies, for a period of 10 years after the charges of corruption were proved against them by the CBI.

Further, regarding the events about the deal, Shri Antony referred to the official release of the Press Information Bureau (PIB) relating to the Ministry of Defence (MoD) dated 14 February 2013, which mentioned that the process of acquisition of AgustaWestland-101 (AW-101) Choppers for the Indian Air Force (IAF) started in 1999, when the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government was in power and RFP was issued in March 2002. On 19 November 2003 in a meeting, the Principal Secretary (PS) to the Prime Minister, observed that the framing of the mandatory requirements had led to a single vendor situation. It was also noted that the Prime Minister and the President have rarely made visits to places involving flying at an altitude beyond 4500 meters and hence, suggested that the higher flying ceiling of 6000 meters and a cabin height of 1.8 meters could be made desirable operational requirements. In this regard he sent a letter to the Air Chief suggesting to review the matter to draw realistic requirements, in consultation with the Defence Secretary. As a follow up action, in 2005 these changes were brought in finally and the required number of helicopters proposed for procurement was revised from 8 to 12 by adding four helicopters in non-VIP configuration for security reasons. As for Field Evaluation Trial (FET), done in the UK and the USA, he asserted that they were allowed as per the rule. In the first instance, he said, he had objected for the same, however, when the department endorsed the view of Air Chief with reasons, he agreed. He informed that during the Trials, all the security agencies were present there. Further, procurement cost of the helicopters rose due to addition of certain equipments considered essential for their safe and effective operation, as recommended by the CNC and Air Force Headquarters. The procurement case thus progressed with the established procedures. Shri Antony informed that when the first report about the unethical dealings in the helicopter procurement case appeared in February 2012, the very next day the Director General (Acquisition), and the MoD, sought a factual report in the matter from the Embassy in Rome. As soon as, the information came about the arrest of Mr. Giuseppe Orsi, CEO, Finmeccanica on 12 February 2013, the MoD

handed over the case immediately to the CBI for investigation and put on hold all further payments to AgustaWestland. Regarding blacklisting the company, he informed, the matter was referred to the Additional Solicitor General who advised to wait as blacklisting the company would have affected the proceedings going on in Italy and their case for reimbursement against the bank guarantee. Thereafter elections came and the then Government lost power. Shri Antony said, provided that all legal hurdles were over now, the government should speed up the arbitration proceedings to win the case and get higher compensation. He also requested the government to take action against the company and the takers of bribe and also urged the government not to involve the company in 'Make in India' projects.

Replying to the discussion Shri Manohar Parrikar, Minister of Civil Aviation, stated that on 5 August 1999 the Air Force proposed the replacement of MI-8 VIP helicopters and a global RFP was issued to eleven vendors on 20 March 2002. The Technical Evaluation Committee shortlisted three vendors viz. MI-172, EC-225 and EH-101. The flight evaluation of EH-101, which was later renamed as AgustaWestland (AW), could not be done as the helicopter was not certified for an altitude of 6,000 meters. After flight evaluation, only EC-225 was found suitable for acquisition. He informed that from 2005 onwards, a series of measures were taken by the then Government which resulted in eventual acquisition of AW-101 helicopters. These steps received stringent criticism by the CAG of India. Reflecting on these events, Shri Parrikar informed that in a meeting chaired by the Defence Secretary on 9 May 2005, the cabin height of 1.8 metres was made mandatory in the revised Service Quality Requirements (SQRs). The acceptance of necessity for the procurement of 12 helicopters at ₹793 crores was accorded by the Defence Acquisition Council on 3 January 2006. These changes in SQRs eliminated the EC-225 helicopter which had met the Operational Requirements earlier and allowed AW-101 helicopter to enter the fray, narrowing down the choices to a limited range of helicopters. Further, RFP had categorically stated that FET would be carried out in India on 'no cost no commitment' basis. But this crucial aspect was given a go-by by permitting trials in foreign lands. Even the trial of AW-101 was conducted on representative helicopters Merlin MK-3A and CIV01, as at that time AW-101 was in developmental stage, whereas S-92 helicopter of Sokorsky was actually evaluated in the trials. Neither S-92 nor AW-101 fully complied with SQR in the FET. However, AW-101 was recommended for induction in spite of emerging as a single vendor by waiving off two parameters, while no such concession was granted to S-92. The warranty of 'three years/900 hours whichever is earlier'

offered on the helicopter by M/s AWIL was accepted instead of RFP stipulation of 'three years/900 hours whichever is later'. The benchmark cost for the helicopters arrived by CNC was six times higher than the estimated total project cost.

Shri Parrikar further added that the matter about corruption in the deal started appearing in the media in Italy from February, 2012, but the Government instead of taking action on the company or seeking explanation from the company, approached the Ministry of External Affairs and the Embassy in Rome to know about the status of investigation and authenticity of the documents cited in such reports. Even the deliveries of three helicopters were accepted in December 2012. Only on receiving the reports of arrests of M/s. Finmeccanica Chief, the MoD asked the CBI to conduct an inquiry into the matter. The operation of the agreement was put on hold and payments were stopped with issuance of the first Show Cause Notice on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2013. On 4 October 2013 M/s AWIL raised the issue of going for arbitration in a letter and thereafter only, as per the advice of the AG, the contract was cancelled on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2014, which was necessary to nominate an Arbitrator and to invoke all the guarantees/bonds. Against an advance payment of Euro 250.32 million given to M/s AWIL, only an amount of Euro 199.62 million towards delivery of three helicopters was recovered and also, the Government suffered an estimated loss and damages of Euro 398.21 million. Shri Parrikar asserted that after the present Government took over, the CBI and the Enforcement Directorate had been vigorously pursuing all aspects of the investigation including the arrests and/or extradition of three foreign nationals. He said that if the then Government had acted immediately after the reports of corruption had surfaced, the entire advance payment could have been recovered. He, however, stated that the Government would make all possible efforts to bring to justice those who had committed the corrupt act against the national interest.

***Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:*** A discussion on the working of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare took place on 3 May 2016. Initiating the discussion, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, the Leader of the Opposition, said that the biggest task undertaken at the time of UPA Government was the *National Rural Health Mission* under which many programmes were launched from the village level to the national level. Many schemes were accomplished at that time and work was undergoing on some of them. He wanted to know the status of those schemes from the Government.

Giving account of the programmes initiated and undertaken during

the regime of the UPA Government, Shri Azad enquired from the Government about the status of those programmes like-construction of 27,408 new District, sub-District Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and sub-Centres, which were to be established, Scheme of construction of a separate State of the Art Hospital within a hospital for pregnant women and new born babies, the scheme of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA), the 'Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram', 'Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram', the National Rural Health Mission, status of polio, Family Planning, to strengthen medical education through MCI construction of Medical colleges in backward and hilly areas, construction of first National Institute of Paramedical Sciences at Najafgarh and 8 Regional Institutes of Paramedical Sciences, 137 General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) and 132 Auxiliary Nursing Midwifery (ANM) courses in 2013. He asked the Government about the status of these projects. He also asked about the progress of redevelopment work undergoing at AIIMS and other hospitals. Further stating about the second campus of AIIMS established by UPA at Jhajjar in Haryana, he asked about the progress of National Cancer Institute, which was to be opened in the AIIMS campus of Haryana, progress and status of Nursing Colleges, Medical Colleges, Regional Cancer Centres approved for North-East region, and the institutes for vaccines preparation etc. Regarding health insurance Shri Azad said that in insurance often inflated bills were generated. He favoured a system where all amenities were provided free without any need for insurances, so that people in rural could avail the facilities easily, who don't understand and go for insurance.

Participating in the discussion\* Shri C.P. Narayanan of the Communist Party of India pointed to the yearly budgetary expenditure on public health. He said that on an average per year 3.1 per cent of the GDP was spent on public health, of which 1.3 per cent was spent by the governmental agencies, and of this only 0.25 per cent was the share of the Central Government which was only one sixteenth of the total expenditure on health. This, he said, should be changed. He further, referred to the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) Report of 2015, which revealed that only 11.5 per cent outpatients are referred to

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\* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Ravi Prakash Verma, Veer Singh, Bhupinder Singh, Sanjay Raut, Meghraj Jain, Ram Kumar Kashyap, Mohd. Ali Khan, D. Raja, Ranjib Biswal, Ramdas Athawale, Husain Dalwai, Jairam Ramesh, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya, Dr. Vijaylaxmi Sadho, Dr. K.P. Ramalingam, Dr. Bhushan Lal Jangde, Shrimati Kahkashan Perween and Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury

the Government hospitals and rest depend on private hospitals. It also reflect that the amount spent for an in-patient in a Government hospital was ₹6,120/-, whereas in a private hospital it was ₹25,280/- i.e. four times higher. Regarding Governments insurance project wherein insurance of 1 lakh would be given to per family, extended to ₹30,000/- more for senior citizens, he pointed that only 30 per cent of the people seek the public health system and in such a situation handling their responsibility to insurance could be disastrous. Referring to the experience of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the National Health Mission (NHM), he stated that the whole amount of insurance would get exhausted in treatment of one or two patients in a private hospital and no more patients from the family would be able to avail the facility further. Also, because of the way of treatment at the Government hospitals which lack in doctors, nurses and other employees, particularly in rural hospitals, more than 70 per cent of patients depend on the private hospitals. Shri Narayanan further, stressed on proper payment of wages and better service conditions for ASHA workers. He further highlighted the fact about rampant corruption, right from the level of Medical Council of India (MCI) to local hospitals. For this he pointed that even the Supreme Court had asked to introduce the National Eligibility Entrance Examination because in vast number of private colleges the admission process itself was corrupt. He urged the Government to work in the direction and make the health system corruption free.

Speaking on the working of the Ministry, Smt. Vandana Chavan of the National Congress Party said that though the country had recorded several gains in health indicators over the past years, it still continues to lag in several aspects like mortality rates and malnutrition. She said having 17.5 per cent of the earth's population, India accounted to 20 per cent of the global burden of the diseased, 27 per cent of all neonatal deaths and 21 per cent of all deaths of young children below five years. She also alleged that the Government's allocation to healthcare, as a percentage of the country's GDP, has fallen. She pointed that as per the health surveys of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), the dependence of Indians on private healthcare had sharply risen affecting the poor and middle class families who had to cover expenses by cutting savings, by borrowings or sometimes by selling assets. In spite of the wide claims made by publicly-funded social health insurance schemes like '*Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana*', only a minority of people were protected by any form of insurance. She urged the Minister to ensure that more people were covered under insurance. Expressing her objection over reduction of budget allocation under Integrated Child

Development Schemes (ICDS), Smt. Chavan stated that the Government must focus on States with a large burden of stunted and underweight children. She further stated that though the country had been going through mental health crisis, there had been only 43 Government-run mental hospitals in the country. As per a report, for every 1 lakh Indians between the age of 15 and 29 years, 36 commit suicides annually, which was highest rate amongst the youth in the world. She, therefore, urged the Minister to look into this aspect and create awareness in this regard.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, said that the discussion had been quite meaningful and positive. He assured the Members that the Ministry would try to incorporate their suggestions in its working. Speaking on the parameters, Shri Nadda informed that rate of decline in the country's Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was faster than the international standards. There had been arrest on the cases of HIV and Malaria and now the diseases were on decline. Five years of Polio Eradication had passed and the Government had been vigilant on Pakistan front and had been trying to support it in this direction. Regarding Mother and Child, he said that neonatal tetanus had been eliminated and this had been validated internationally. He commended the efforts of ASHA workers, doctors and people working in far-flung areas. Mentioning that the immunization programme had been taken up as a mission, he informed that while immunization was increasing at a rate of 1 per cent every year previously, now it had been increasing at a rate of 6 per cent to 7 per cent per year. Further, new vaccines had been introduced for Rotavirus, Measles, Rubella, IPV, JE adults. Under Deworming Day, 20 crore children were given medicine for Deworming in the year. For Family Planning more contraceptives *viz.* injectables, POP pills, non-hormonal once-a-week pill, were introduced so that mothers have choice. The GenXpert machines, meant to detect Tuberculosis, had been increased from 162 to 500 and nationwide anti-TB drug resistance survey has been organised to detect such cases. The Minister further informed that work done by the UPA government for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) had been accelerated, 1362 CSE level clinics had been set up, 5 Tertiary Cancer Centres and 6 State Cancer Institutes had been given approval and funding. Regarding Medical education, he said, 35 new medical colleges had been opened in the last two years and, 4,050 new MBBS seats and 1,004 PG seats had been added in the last two years. Including nursing institutions and others, 20,000 additional seats had been added in the last two years.

As regards AIIMS in Delhi, the Minister informed that its Mother and Child Block would be commissioned in July 2017 and Surgical Block would be ready in September 2016. Also, work was going on for new OPD block, new Private Ward, Institutional Block of Cancer Institute, new Department of Rheumatology and Biotechnology and Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. As regards automation, he said, now patients could do online registration for appointment with the doctor. This was being replicated in all other Central hospitals. The task of telemedicine was also being taken forward. Under a mobile academy, he informed, ASHA workers would be given training on Mobile. Under 'Kilkari' scheme as soon as an expecting mother was registered messages were being sent on her mobile regarding medicines and check-up. E-blood banking had been digitised. Further, a network of National Medical Colleges was being created and telemedicine would be promoted through it. As regards 'Health Policy' he said, soon it would take final shape. Also, National Mental Health Policy had already been launched.

The Minister further clarified that no cut had been made in the budget. He informed that from the year 2013-14 there had been net increase of ₹8,824 crores in the budget of 2016-17. ₹705 crores were increased for the National Health Mission; and for Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Yojana, ₹1500 crores had been kept. Under an ambitious programme ₹1 lakh health coverage per family was being provided on floater basis. In view that Insurance model had been in question, its modalities were being worked out to ensure that the money was used rightfully and was transferred to the institution directly. The Minister informed that the government had tried that Chairman and Co-chairman of the District-level Vigilance Monitoring Committee may be a Member of Parliament who would monitor the programmes there through District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner. He informed that through Affordable Medicine Reliable Implant Treatment (AMRIT) stores, expensive medicines like of cancer and implants were being provided at 60 per cent to 90 per cent less rate. Regarding Clinical Establishment Act, which provided for registration and regulation of the clinical establishments, he said that the Government had requested all States to adopt and implement the same. To look into the activities of the MCI, the Minister informed that by the initiative of the Prime Minister a Committee was formed for the same and its Report was due to come by the end of May.

**Calling Attention to Repeated Incidents of Violence Against Cattle Traders in Various Parts of the Country:** On 5 May 2016 Shri Tapan Kumar Sen of the Communist Party of India called the

attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the repeated incidents of violence against the cattle traders in various parts of the country.

Replying to the points raised by the Members, Shri Kiren Rijju initially thanked all Members for raising the subject and giving good suggestions. Regarding questions raised over the statement given by him at the beginning, he said that all States where such incidents took place, whether BJP ruled or by any other party, were mentioned in the Statement and no allegation was made in it. Hence, there had been no question of politicising the matter. Rebuffing the allegations that the BJP had been responsible for such atmosphere, he referred to the incident happened in Jharkhand where involved persons were found to be of another party and had long criminal record. The minister further said that the Government alone could not be held responsible for the atmosphere in the country and all citizens, specially all political parties would have to work in consonance for the same. He, however, said that since 2013 figure regarding communal incidents had declined. The Minister agreed that the Central Government had its responsibility, however, he said, the States also could not run away from their own duty. Pointing to the incident happened at Dadri, he said that the Government did not resort to any blame game and instead asked the State Government for a Report on the incident and assured every sort of help in this regard. Also, delivering one of the strongest advisories the Home Minister had said that the communal harmony must be protected at any cost and any perpetrator who tries to destroy the fabric of the secular and communal harmony in this country must be taken to task. He said that the Central Government conveyed the right political message and gave assurance for every help, but the responsibility of the FIR and other primary actions lies on the State Government and this had been specified in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

As regard the incidents of attacks on cattle traders, the Minister stated that the cattle trading was not prohibited in the country and had been going on for centuries. Reflecting on the role of media in this regard, he said that videos and photographs of cattle slaughter should not be uploaded on the internet as they instigate the people. He requested the media to stop uploading of photos and videos regarding sensitive matters to maintain communal harmony in the country. This also spoiled the image of the country. At the end he reiterated that the Union Government, along with the active participation and role of the State Governments, could only contain such unfortunate incidents in the country.



## B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

***The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill 2015\****: On 28 April 2016, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, the Minister of State (independent charge) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry moved that the Bill to further amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration. Discussion to the Bill took place on the same day. The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 was enacted to provide for the development and regulation of certain industries. Section 2 of the said Act declares that it is expedient in the public interest that the Union should take under its control the industries specified in the First Schedule to the Act. The heading 26 of the First Schedule to the Act provides for Fermentation Industries which includes Alcohol and other products of fermentation industries. According to the distribution of legislative powers contained in the Seventh Schedule to the constitution, entry 8 of List II—State List enumerates the subject matter “Intoxicating liquors, that is to say, the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors” and entry 24 thereof, enumerates the subject matter “Industries subject to the provisions of entries 7 and 52 of List I”. Entry 52 of List I—Union List provides for “Industries, the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest”. Thus, the authority to regulate the subject matter “intoxicating liquors” appears to vest both with the Union and the States. This has resulted in prolonged litigation. The Supreme Court of India, in the case of Bihar Distillery and another versus Union of India and others (AIR 1997 SC 1208), has held that in the interest of proper delineation of the spheres of the Union and the States, the line of demarcation should be drawn at the stage of clearance or removal of the rectified spirit. Where the removal or clearance is for industrial purposes (other than the manufacture of potable liquor), the levy of duties of excise and all other control shall be with the Union and where the removal or clearance is for obtaining or manufacturing potable liquors, the levy of duties of excise and all other control shall be with the States. In the backdrop of the above judgment of the Supreme Court, the Law Commission of India had recommended in its 158<sup>th</sup> Report to amend heading 26 of the First Schedule. The Government examined the recommendation in depth. It is proposed to amend the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act,

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\* The Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha on 10 December 2015 and was laid on the table of the House on 11 December 2015.

1951 by substituting the heading 26 thereof, as “26 Fermentation Industries (other than Potable Alcohol)”, so that it would be in conformity with the judgment of the Supreme Court and also ensure that the industries engaged in the manufacture of alcohol meant for potable purposes shall be under the total and exclusive control of States in all respects. The Central Government would continue to be responsible for formulating policy and regulating foreign collaboration (foreign direct investment and foreign technology collaboration agreements) for all products of fermentation industries, including industrial alcohol and potable alcohol.\*

In his reply to the points raised by the Members\*\*, the Minister clarified on the imminent litigations which might come up in the future because, as pointed by a Member, fermentation itself was making of spirit, in which sugar, carbohydrates were chemically converted into acids, gases, ethanol and alcohol. The Minister informed that the paragraph mentioned in Clause 2 under Section 29E had been inserted keeping in view the possibility of any future litigation which might arise.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and Clauses etc., as amended, was adopted and the Bill was passed.

***The Anti Hijacking Bill, 2014\*\*\*:*** On 4 May 2016, the Minister of Civil Aviation, Shri Ashok Gajapati Raju Pusapati, moved the Bill to give effect to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration. The discussion on the topic took place on the same day. The hijacking incidents which have taken place in the recent past including the hijacking of Indian Airlines flight No. IC-814 in 1999 and the hijacking incident in the United States of America on the 11 September, 2001 have shown civilian aircrafts being used as missiles for causing mass destruction. Subsequent attempts worldwide to hijack aircrafts and threats by the outlawed groups or organisations have necessitated a fresh and thorough examination of the preparedness of all concerned to face such exigencies. It has, therefore, become necessary to reassess the strengths and weaknesses of the existing strategies for handling such exigencies. Further, the Beijing Protocol, 2010 to which India is a signatory, brought out new offences, enlarging the scope of hijacking, expanding the jurisdiction and strengthening extradition and mutual

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\* Extract from the ‘Statement of Objects & Reasons’ of the Bill.

\*\* Those who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu, Rangasayee Ramakrishna and Bhupinder Singh.

\*\*\* The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 17 December 2014.

assistance regimes and hence requiring comprehensive amendments to the Anti-Hijacking Act, 1982 (65 of 1982). Therefore, a need is felt to enact a new legislation by repealing the Anti-Hijacking Act, 1982. The Anti-Hijacking Bill, 2014, *inter-alia*, seeks—(a) to expand the scope of the definition of hijacking; (b) to define the term “in-service” so as to cover the offence against aircraft even when it is on the ground or under preparation for departure; (c) to provide capital punishment to all offenders including hijackers whose actions result in deaths of hostages and security men while carrying out the act of hijacking; (d) to provide capital punishment to conspirators and abductors, besides hijackers, for any of the offences committed under the Act so that all persons involved directly or indirectly in hijacking get similar punishment; (e) to include confiscation of movable and immovable property belonging to offenders as part of the punishment; (f) to widen the provisions relating to jurisdiction and extradition; (g) to confer powers of arrest, investigation and prosecution on officers of the Central Government and to empower them to seize and attach the properties belonging to offenders; (h) to provide that all offences under the Act shall be triable only by the Designated Court.\*

Replying to the queries of the Members\*\*, the Minister said that the Bill came from the Beijing Conference recommendations made in 2010. Stating that it had been looked into by the Parliament Standing Committees, he informed that six recommendations were made by the Committee out of which two were accepted *in toto* and three were not accepted because the Bill itself gave such power in other places. As regards recommendation on compensation to victims, he said that the matter was basically an executive action. If a security personnel was killed, they have different scales and each airline had its own insurance. Regarding safety record, he stated that India was ranked good in the world as far as security and safety were concerned. Multiple agencies had been involved, bulk of it being CISF, in the purpose which give intelligence inputs regarding threat perception. He expressed gratitude to the Members for supporting the Bill unanimously.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and Clauses etc., as amended, was adopted and the Bill was passed.

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\* Extract from the ‘Statement of Objects & Reasons’ of the Bill.

\*\* Members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Rajpal Singh Saini and A.U. Singh Deo.

***The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill***

**2016\***: On 28 April 2016, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot, moved that the Bill to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration. In accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of Article 341 of the Constitution, six Presidential Orders were issued specifying Scheduled Castes in respect of various States and Union territories. These Orders have been amended from time to time by Acts of Parliament enacted under clause (2) of Article 341 of the Constitution. The State Governments of Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala, Odisha and West Bengal have proposed certain modifications in the list of Scheduled Castes, by way of inclusion of certain communities modification and removal of area restriction in respect of certain Communities and exclusion of certain communities in the case of State of Odisha. The Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes have conveyed their concurrence to the proposed modifications. The bill sought to give effect to these changes by amending Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 in respect of Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala, Odisha and West Bengal.

Replying to the debate\*\* the Minister said that the present government was fully committed to protect the interests of the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes category. He said that the Government felt that the people from Scheduled Caste category were still facing various atrocities and they were not getting due recognition in the society, be it economically or socially or educationally or religiously. In this view the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act was passed by the parliament recently. It had been provided that whosoever found guilty now for atrocities on the persons belonging to these categories would be severely punished. He requested all to make people aware of the provisions of this Act so that they could benefit from it. Regarding demand for reservation in proportion to population, he said that the matter needed discussion. Further, to ensure that a reserved caste get benefit of reservation in other States, he said, all States would have to come forward. He pointed that even in same State one reserved Caste was not under the reserved category in all districts. Hence, States would have to work out in this direction.

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\* The Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha on 15 March 2016 was laid on the table of the House on 16 March 2016.

\*\* Those who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Shamsheer Singh Dullo, Amar Shankar Sable, Vishambar Prasad Nishad, K.C. Tyagi, Veer Singh, K. Somaprasad, Dilip Kumar Tirkey, D. Raja, Jesudasu Seelam, Mahant Shambhuprasadji Tundiya and Ripun Bora

Regarding census on the basis of reservation, he stated that its declaration was yet to be made. To fill the backlog of vacancies for reserved categories, he said that all Ministries and State Governments had been asked in writing and resultantly decline in backlog had been noticed in all States. As regards SC Commission Reports, he informed that all Reports of the Commission till 2013-14 had been submitted in the last Session. In reference to Ranganath Mishra Commission, he said that the matter of reservation after conversion to other religion had been discussed many times before viz. in 1948, 1952, 1956 and all Governments in the past also had declined the proposal. Even Supreme Court had held that a converted person could not be accorded SC status. Regarding provision of loans, Shri Gehlot informed that through schemes like 'Jan Dhan' Yojana, 'MUDRA' Yojana and 'Start Up India' loans were being provided to entrepreneurs of these communities. All Banks had been instructed by the Prime Minister to give loan to at least two SC category persons from their each branch. Also, provision had been made for Venture Capital Fund of ₹500 crores. He requested all that the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2016, as passed by the Lok Sabha, may be passed by this House.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted. Clauses etc. were adopted. The Bill was passed.

### C. QUESTIONS

During the Session, 5659 notices of Questions (3683 Starred and 1976 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 225 Questions were admitted as Starred and 2391 Questions were admitted as Unstarred. The total number of Starred Questions orally answered was 61. The total number of Questions received in Hindi was 849.

*Daily average of Questions:* All the lists of Starred Questions contained 15 Questions each. On an average 4.07 Questions were orally answered, for all the sittings having Question Hour. The maximum number of Questions orally answered in a single day was 9 on 10 May 2016 and the minimum number of Questions orally answered was 1 each on 25 April, 2 May and 9 May 2016.

All the lists of Unstarred Questions contained 160 Questions each. However, 3 Questions each from the lists of 5 May and 6 May, 1 Question from the list of 9 May and 2 Questions from the list of 10 May 2016 were cancelled.

*Half-an-Hour Discussions:* 4 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussions were received; however, none of them was admitted.

*Short Notice Questions:* 3 notices of Short Notice Question were received and all of them were disallowed.

#### **D. OBITUARY REFERENCES**

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Rumandla Raamachandrayya, Shri Jhumuk Lal Bhendia, Dr. C. Silvera, Shrimati Urmilaben Chimanbhai Patel, all former Members of Rajya Sabha and Shri Praveen Rashtrapal, sitting Member of the Rajya Sabha.

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

## STATE LEGISLATURES

### DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*

The Fourth Session of the Sixth Delhi Legislative Assembly commenced on 9 June 2016 and was adjourned *sine die* on 13 June 2016. There were 3 sittings in all.

*Election of Deputy Speaker:* On 10 June 2016, Ms. Rakhi Birla was unanimously elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Delhi Legislative Assembly.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, the House passed "The Delhi Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2016".

### KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\*\*

The First Session of the Fourteenth Kerala Legislative Assembly commenced on 2 June 2016 and was adjourned *sine die* on 19 July 2016. The House was prorogued by the Governor, Justice (Retd.) P. Sathasivam, on the same day.

*Constitution of Newly Elected Assembly:* On 20 May 2016, the Fourteenth Kerala Legislative Assembly was constituted.

*Speaker pro-tem:* On 27 May 2016, Shri S. Sarma was appointed as the Speaker *pro-tem*.

On 2 June 2016, one hundred and thirty nine members subscribed oath or affirmation and signed in the Roll of Members before the Speaker *pro-tem*.

*Election of Speaker:* On 3 June 2016, Shri P. Sreeramakrishnan was elected as the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

*Address by the Governor:* On 24 June 2016, the Governor, Justice (Retd.) P. Sathasivam, addressed members of the newly elected Fourteenth State Legislative Assembly. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address was moved by Shri S. Sarma and the discussion was held on 28, 29 and 30 June 2016.

*Nomination of Anglo-Indian Member:* On 18 June 2016, the Governor, Justice (Retd.) P. Sathasivam nominated Shri John Fernandez, to the

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\* Material contributed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly Secretariat

\*\* Material contributed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly Secretariat

State Legislative Assembly as the member representing the Anglo-Indian community of the State. On 28 June 2016, Shri Fernandez subscribed affirmation before the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

*Election of Deputy Speaker:* On 29 June 2016, Shri V. Sasi was elected as the Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, the following two Bills were considered and passed by the House: (i) The Legislative Assembly (Removal of Disqualifications) Amendment Bill, 2016; and (ii) The Kerala Appropriation [Vote on Account (No. 2)] Bill, 2016.

*Financial business:* On 8 July 2016, the Minister for Finance and Coir, Dr. T.M. Thomas Isaac presented the Revised Budget for the Financial Year 2016-17 and the Vote on Account. The general discussion on the Revised Budget was held on 11, 12 and 13 June 2016. The discussion on the Vote on Account was held on 14 July 2016.

#### **WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY\***

The First Session of the Sixteenth West Bengal Legislative Assembly commenced on 31 May 2016 and was adjourned *sine die* on 4 July 2016. There were 14 sittings in all.

*Election of Speaker:* On 31 May 2016, Shri Biman Banerjee was elected as the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

*Election of Deputy Speaker:* On 23 June 2016, Shri Haider Aziz Safwi was elected as the Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

*Legislative business:* During the Session, the following five Bills were introduced, considered and passed by the House. (i) The West Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2016; (ii) The West Bengal Board of Secondary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2016; (iii) The West Bengal Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2016; (iv) The West Bengal Finance Bill, 2016; and (v) The West Bengal Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2016.

*Obituary references:* During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri P.A. Sangma, former Speaker of the Lok Sabha; Shri Neil Aloysius O. Brien, former member of the Lok Sabha; Shri Kanti Biswas and Shri Debabrata Bandyopadhyay, both

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\* Material contributed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Secretariat



former Ministers of the State Government; Shri Pradyot Kumar Mohanti, Shri Mohammed Nizamuddin, Shri Mursalin Molla and Smt. Tamalika Panda Seth, all former members of the State Legislative Assembly; Shri Sudhanshu Ranjan Chattopadhyay, former Secretary of the State Legislative Assembly; Shri Ashok Ghose, veteran freedom fighter; Dr. Subrata Maitra, eminent physician, Shri Manohar Aich, renowned body builder; and Mohammad Ali, renowned international boxer.

## RECENT LITERATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

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## APPENDIX I

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED  
DURING THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE  
SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA**

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1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	25.4.2016 to 11.5.2016	
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD		13
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	93 Hours 43 minutes	
4. TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/ FORCED ADJOURNMENTS		Nil
5. HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS	15 Hours and 46 minutes	
6. GOVERNMENT BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		14
(ii) Introduced		4
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha		2
(iv) Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ Recommendation and laid on the Table		4
(v) Discussed		10
(vi) Passed		10
(vii) Withdrawn		Nil
(viii) Negatived		Nil
(ix) Part-discussed		Nil
(x) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation		4
(xi) Pending at the end of the Session		11
7. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session		460
(ii) Introduced		33
(iii) Discussed		1
(iv) Passed		Nil
(v) Withdrawn		Nil
(vi) Negatived		Nil
(vii) Part-discussed		1
(viii) Pending at the end of the Session		493
8. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184		
(i) Notice received		2

(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Discussed	Nil
9. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	236
10. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	371
11. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
(i) Notice received	95
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Discussion held	1
(iv) Part-discussed	Nil
12. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	1 (Same as Calling Attention)
13. STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	—
14. ADJOURNMENT MOTION	
(i) Notice received	66(66)
(ii) Brought before the House	Nil
(iii) Admitted	Nil
15. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED BY WAY OF CALLING ATTENTION	1 (same as point no 12)
16. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	2
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	Nil
17. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	3
(ii) Admitted	3
(iii) Moved/Discussed	1
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	1
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	
(ii) Brought before the House	
(iii) Consent withheld by Speaker	
(iv) Observation made by Speaker	
20. NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CONSTITUTED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION	—
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITOR PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	10,591
22. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION	6,820
23. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	260
(ii) Un-starred	2,990
(iii) Short Notice Questions	Nil
(iv) Half-an-Hour discussions	Nil

24. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	3	1
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	—	—
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	3	1
iv)	Committee on Estimates	5	1
v)	Committee on Ethics	—	—
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	3	5
vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	1	—
viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	3	1
ix)	Committee on Petitions	2	1
x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	3	2
xi)	Committee of Privileges	—	—
xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	4	15

1	2	3	4
	xiii) Committee on Public Undertakings	–	–
	xiv) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	2	–
	xv) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	2	1
	xvi) General Purposes Committee	–	–
	xvii) House Committee		
	(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee		
	(b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	–	–
	xviii) Library Committee	–	–
	xix) Railway Convention Committee	5	1
	xx) Rules Committee	–	–
	<b>JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE</b>		
	i) Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	7	–
	ii) Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	1	–
	<b>DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES</b>		
	i) Committee on Agriculture	7	5
	ii) Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	3	4
	iii) Committee on Coal & Steel	2	3
	iv) Committee on Defence	8	5
	v) Committee on Energy	8	6
	vi) Committee on External Affairs	2	1
	vii) Committee on Finance	6	6
	viii) Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	4	3
	ix) Committee on Information Technology	6	4
	x) Committee on Labour	5	3
	xi) Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas	7	2
	xii) Committee on Railways	3	1
	xiii) Committee on Rural Development	2	4
	xiv) Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment	2	4
	xv) Committee on Urban Development	5	2
	xvi) Committee on Water Resources	2	2

**APPENDIX II**  
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED**  
**DURING THE TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY NINTH**  
**SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA**

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1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	25.4.2016 to 13.5.2016	
2. NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	15 days	
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	69 Hours and 36 minutes	
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	NIL	
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS		
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	51	
(ii) Introduced	NIL	
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	7	
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	NIL	
(v) Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha	NIL	
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha	NIL	
(vii) Referred to the Department-related Standing Committees	NIL	
(viii) Reported by Select Committee	1	
(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	1	
(x) Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	1	
(xi) Discussed	12	
(xii) Passed	8	
(xiii) Withdrawn	NIL	
(xiv) Negatived	NIL	
(xv) Part-discussed	NIL	
(xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	5*	
(xvii) Discussion postponed	NIL	

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\* Out of five Bills, one Bill, namely, the Uttarakhand Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2016, a Money Bill, could not be returned by the Rajya Sabha and was deemed to have been passed by both Houses under article 109(5) of the Constitution.

(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	45
<b>6. PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS</b>	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	138
(ii) Introduced	6
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	NIL
(iv) Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	NIL
(v) Reported by Joint Committee	NIL
(vi) Discussed	NIL
(vii) Withdrawn	NIL
(viii) Passed	NIL
(ix) Negatived	NIL
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	NIL
(xi) Part-discussed	1
(xii) Discussion postponed	NIL
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	NIL
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	NIL
(xv) Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	NIL
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	140
<b>7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)</b>	
(i) Notices received	37
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Discussions held	2
<b>8. NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)</b>	
Statement made by Ministers	2
<b>9. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD</b>	NIL
<b>10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS</b>	
(i) Notices received	1
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Moved	NIL
(iv) Adopted	NIL
(v) Negatived	NIL
(vi) Withdrawn	NIL
<b>11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS</b>	
(i) Notices received	NIL
(ii) Admitted	NIL

	<i>Appendices</i>	491
	(iii) Moved	NIL
	(iv) Adopted	NIL
12.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION	
	(i) Received	5
	(ii) Admitted	5
	(iii) Discussed	2
	(iv) Withdrawn	1
	(v) Negatived	NIL
	(vi) Adopted	NIL
	(vii) Part-discussed	1
	(viii) Discussion Postponed	NIL
13.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	NIL
	(ii) Admitted	NIL
	(iii) Moved & discussed	NIL
	(iv) Adopted	NIL
	(v) Part-discussed	NIL
14.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
	(i) Received	21
	(ii) Admitted	21
	(iii) Moved	NIL
	(iv) Adopted	NIL
	(v) Part-discussed	NIL
	(vi) Negatived	NIL
	(vii) Withdrawn	NIL
15.	MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
	(i) Received	NIL
	(ii) Admitted	NIL
	(iii) Moved	NIL
	(iv) Adopted	NIL
	(v) Negatived	NIL
	(vi) Withdrawn	NIL
	(vii) Part-discussed	NIL
	(viii) Lapsed	NIL
16.	NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY.	NIL
17.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	1,898

18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	2,833
19. NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	192 passes issued on 13.5.2016
20. NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	359 visitors visited on 13.5.2016
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	225
(ii) Unstarred	2,391
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	NIL
22. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	2
23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES	

S. No.	Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period from 1 <sup>st</sup> April to 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2016	No. of Reports presented during the 239 <sup>th</sup> Session.
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	3	NIL
(ii)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	5	NIL
(iii)	Committee on Petitions	2	NIL
(iv)	Committee of Privileges	NIL	NIL
(v)	Committee on Rules	NIL	NIL
(vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	3	NIL
(vii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	1	NIL
(viii)	General Purposes Committee	NIL	NIL
(ix)	House Committee	1	NIL
<b>Department-related Standing Committees :</b>			
(x)	Commerce	2	4
(xi)	Home Affairs	6	2
(xii)	Human Resource Development	4	5
(xiii)	Industry	4	4
(xiv)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	7	8
(xv)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	5	5
(xvi)	Health and Family Welfare	3	3
(xvii)	Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	7	2
<b>Other Committees</b>			
(xviii)	Committee on Ethics	3	1
(xix)	Committee on Provision of Computer Equipment to Members of Rajya Sabha	NIL	NIL
(xx)	Committee on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	1	NIL

24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE 5
25. PETITIONS PRESENTED NIL
26. NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATES

S. No.	Name of Members sworn	Party Affiliation	Date on which sworn
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Ripun Bora	INC	25.4.2016
2.	Shrimati Raneer Narah	INC	-do-
3.	Shri Anand Sharma	INC	-do-
4.	Shri K. Somaprasad	CPI(M)	-do-
5.	Shri Partap Singh Bajwa	INC	-do-
6.	Shri Shamsher Singh Dullo	INC	-do-
7.	Shri Naresh Gujral	SAD	-do-
8.	Shri Shwait Malik	BJP	-do-
9.	Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya	CPI(M)	-do-
10.	Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa	SAD	26.4.2016
11.	Shri Swapan Dasgupta	NOM.	-do-
12.	Dr. Narendra Jadhav	NOM.	-do-
13.	Shrimati M.C. Mary Kom	NOM.	-do-
14.	Dr. Subramanian Swamy	BJP	-do-
15.	Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu	BJP	28.4.2016
16.	Shri Suresh Gopi	NOM.	29.4.2016
17.	Shri Suresh Prabhu	BJP	Took oath in Chairman's Chamber on 28.6.2016
18.	Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy	YSR Congress	
19.	Shri Parshottam Rupala	BJP	
20.	Shri Dharmapuri Srinivas	TRS	
21.	Shri Lakshmikanta Rao Voditela	TRS	

#### 27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

S.No.	Name	Sitting Member/Ex-Member
1.	Shri Rumandla Raamachandrayya	Ex-Member
2.	Shri Jhumuk Lal Bhendia	Ex-Member
3.	Dr. C. Silvera	Ex-Member
4.	Shrimati Urmilaben Chimanbhai Patel	Ex-Member
5.	Shri Praveen Rashtrapal	Sitting Member

**APPENDIX III**  
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2016**

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills [Introduced (Passed)]	Private Bills [Introduced (Passed)]	Starred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Unstarred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Short Notice Questions [Received (admitted)]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>STATES</b>							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar L.A.	25.2.2016 to 4.4.2016	4	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar L.C.	25.2.2016 to 4.4.2016	23	(7)	-	1,047(1,011)	-	256(232)
Chhattisgarh L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	804(631)	-
Haryana L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-









Rajasthan L.A.	-	15	-	6	17	15	18+15	18+12	-	17	8	20	-	-	84 <sup>(p)</sup>
Sikkim L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.A.	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	2	-	-	1	6	-	-	4 <sup>(p)</sup>
Telangana L.C.	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	2	-	-	1	6	-	-	4 <sup>(p)</sup>
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	-	5	5	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	49 <sup>(s)</sup>
West Bengal L.A.	4(4)	6	7	-	7	7	-	8	-	7	7	6	-	-	179 <sup>(t)</sup>
UNION TERRITORIES															
Delhi L.A.	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2(1)	-
Puducherry L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

- (a) Agricultural Industries Development Committee-10, Bihar Heritage Development Committee-10, Ethics Committee-10, Internal Resources Committee-11, Nivedan Committee-10, Women and Child Welfare Committee-10, Question & Calling Attention Committee-10, Tourism Development Committee-10, Zero Hour Committee-11 and Zila Parishad & Panchayati Raj Committee-10
- (b) Rajbhasha-10, Paper laid on the Table- 9, Nivedan Committee-14, Committee on Zila Parishad-10, Question & Call Attention-10, Zero Hour Committee-9, Ethics Committee-10, Minorities Welfare Committee-10, Human Rights Committee-9.
- (c) Question & Reference Committee-1, Committee Relating to the Exam of the Papers Laid on the Table-1 and Women & Children Welfare Committee-1
- (d) Members Pay and Allowance Rules Committee-1, Panchayati Raj Committee-5, Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-4, Paper Laid on the Table Committee-2, and Absence of Members Committee-1
- (e) Committee on Social Justice, W.C.D. & Welfare of SC/BC-11, Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-12, Committee on Public Health, Irrigation & Power-13, Committee on Food & Supplies-13, and Committee on Education and Technical Education, Vocational Education-12
- (f) Welfare Committee-8, E-Governance-Cum-General Purposes Committees-1, Public Administration Committee-4, Human Development Committee-4, General Development Committee-4, and Rural Planning Committee-4

- (g) Government Assurance and House Committee-7, Internal resources Revenue and Central Aid Committee-8, Environment and Pollution Control Committee-7, Petition Committee-8, Woman Welfare and Children Development Committee-6, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Minority Backward Class, Weaker Section Committee-4, Nivedan, Zero Hour and Private Members Resolution Committee-9, Ethics and MLA fund Monitoring Committee-7, Library Development Youth Culture Sports and Tourism Committee-8, Zila Parishad and Panchayati Raj Committee-9 and Question and Call Attention and Implementation of Untabled Question Committee-12
- (h) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-12, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-10, Committee on Backward Classes and Minorities-11, Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj-10, House Committee Regarding Nice Project-1, House Committee Regarding Tank Encroachment-5, House Committee Regarding Working Style of Clubs in the State-2 and House Committee Regarding Illegal Sand Mining-1
- (i) Special House Committee constituted to review the issuance of Caste Certificate to Bhovi and Scheduled Caste Community-6
- (j) Subject Committee-1(1)
- (k) Question & Reference Committee-2, Agriculture Development Committee-3 and Ethics Committee-1
- (l) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT)-5(3), Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-6, Panchayati Raj-13, Catering Committee-1, Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-6(2), Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-5, Committee on Minority Welfare-2(1), Paper Laid on Table Committee-2 and Committee on Inspection on Private Charity Hospitals-2
- (m) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT)-5(3), Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-6, Panchayati Raj-13, Catering Committee-1, Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-6(2), Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-5, Committee on Minority Welfare-2(1) and Committee on Inspection on Private Charity Hospitals-2
- (n) Hill Areas Committee (Sub-Committee)-1
- (o) Committee on Papers Laid/To be laid on the Table of the House-12 and Committee on Questions & References-8
- (p) Committee on Welfare of Women & Child-13, Question & Reference Committee-14, Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes-16, Committee on Welfare of Minorities-15, Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institution-16 and Committee on Environment-10
- (q) House Committee on Illegal Sale/Occupation of Government Lands-1, House Committee on Irregularities in the Co-operative Housing Societies-1, Committee on Welfare of Women, Children, Disabled and the Old Aged-1 and Committee on Welfare of Minorities-1
- (r) House Committee on Illegal Sale/Occupation of Government Lands-1, House Committee on Irregularities in the Co-operative Housing Societies-1, Committee on Welfare of Women, Children, Disabled and the Old Aged-1 and Committee on Welfare of Minorities-1
- (s) Committee on Reference & Question-1, Committee on Financial & Administrative delayed-4, Committee on Parliamentary Study-4, Committee on Enquiry of Housing Complaints of U.P. Legislature-6, Parliamentary & Social Welfare Committee-4, Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchayats & Municipal Corporation-5, Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-9, Committee on Regulation Review-10, Daivee Aapda Prabandhan Janch Samiti-1, Committee on Commercialization of Education-1 and Vidhai Samadhikar Samiti-4

- (t) Committee on Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakaipa-7, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-7, Committee on Affairs on Women and Children-7, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agriculture Marketing and Fisheries-7, Standing Committee on Commerce & Industries, Industrial Reconstruction and Public Enterprises-7, Standing Committee on Micro and Small Scale Enterprises & Textiles and Animal Resources Development-7, Standing Committee on Higher Education-6, Standing Committee on School Education-6, Standing Committee on Environment, Forests and Tourism-7, Standing Committee on Finance, Exoise and Development & Planning-7, Standing Committee on Food & Supplies, Food Processing & Horticulture and Co-operation & Consumer Affairs-7, Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare-7, Standing Committee on Home, Personnel & Administrative Reforms, Jails, Law, Judicial and Civil Defence-7, Standing Committee on Housing, Hill Affairs and Fire Services-5, Standing Committee on Information & Cultural Affairs, Sports & Youth Services -7, Standing Committee on Irrigation & Waterways and Water Investigation & Development-7, Standing Committee on Labour-7, Standing Committee on Municipal Affairs and Urban Development-7, Standing Committee on Panchayats & Rural Development, Land & Land Reforms and Sundatban Development-7, Standing Committee on Power & Non-Conventional Energy Sources-3, Standing Committee on Public Works and Public Health Engineering-7, Standing Committee on Science & Technology, Information Technology and Bio-Technology-6, Standing Committee on Self-Help Group and Self-Employment-7, Standing Committee on Social Welfare, Disaster Management and Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation-7, Standing Committee on Transport-7, Standing Committee on Backward Classes Welfare-6 and Standing Committee on Minority Affairs-7

**APPENDIX IV****LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF  
PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE  
PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD****(1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2016)**

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1.	The Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Act, 2016	5.5.2016
2.	The Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Act, 2016	6.5.2016
3.	The Repealing and Amending Act, 2016	6.5.2016
4.	The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2016	6.5.2016
5.	The Mines & Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016	6.5.2016
6.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 2016	6.5.2016
7.	The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016	14.5.2016
8.	The Finance Bill, 2016	14.5.2016
9.	The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 2016	14.5.2016
10.	The Anti Hijacking Act, 2016	13.5.2016
11.	The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016	28.5.2016
12.	The Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University Act, 2016	28.5.2016
13.	The Uttarakhand Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 2016	28.5.2016

**APPENDIX V****LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES  
OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES  
DURING THE PERIOD****(1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2016)**

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**BIHAR**

1. Bihar Police Avar Seva Ayog Vidheyak, 2016
2. Bihar Utpad (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
3. Bihar Mulyavardhit Kar Vidheyak, 2016
4. Bihar Panchayat Raj (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
5. Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-2) Vidheyak, 2016

**DELHI**

1. The Delhi Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2016

**KERALA**

1. The Legislative Assembly (Removal of Disqualifications) Amendment Bill, 2016
2. The Kerala Appropriation [Vote on Account (No.2)] Bill, 2016

**WEST BENGAL**

1. The West Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2016
2. The West Bengal Board of Secondary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2016
3. The West Bengal Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2016
4. The West Bengal Finance Bill, 2016
5. The West Bengal Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2016

**JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE**

Maharashtra LA-Joint Committee on L.A. Bill No. XVI of 2016, 'The Maharashtra Public Universities Bill, 2016'.



APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS  
DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2016

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
<b>UNION GOVERNMENT</b>					
1.	The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Second Ordinance, 2016	2.4.2016	25.4.2016	—	Ordinance ceased to be in force on 6.6.2016. However, to give continued effect to the provisions of (Ordinance No. 3 of 2016), another ordinance (Ordinance No. 6 of 2016) was promulgated on 31.5.2016.
2.	The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	24.5.2016	19.7.2016	—	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
3.	The Dentists (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	24.5.2016	19.7.2016	—	Replaced by an Act of Parliament

4. The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Second Ordinance, 2016	31.5.2016	19.7.2016	—	Ordinance ceased to be in force on 29.8.2016. However, to give continued effect to the provisions of Ordinance No. 6 of 2016, another ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 2016) was promulgated on 28.8.2016.
<b>BIHAR</b>				
1. Bihar Mulyavardhit Kar Adhyadesh, 2016	—	—	—	—
2. Bihar Panchayat Raj (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2016	—	—	—	—
<b>GUJARAT</b>				
1. The Gujarat Unreserved Economically Weaker Sections (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions in the State and of Appointments and Posts in Services under the State) Ordinance, 2016	1.5.2016	—	—	—
2. The Gujarat Professional Medical Educational Colleges or Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Fixation of Fees) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	8.6.2016	—	—	—

HIMACHAL PRADESH		Not laid before the House	Assembly was not in Session
1.	The Himachal Pradesh Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	—	—
2.	The Himachal Pradesh National Law University Ordinance, 2016	—	—
MAHARASHTRA			
1.	The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2016	18.4.2016	—
2.	The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment and Second Continuance) Ordinance, 2016	18.4.2016	—
3.	The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment and Second Continuance) Ordinance, 2016	18.4.2016	—
4.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	19.5.2016	—
5.	The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) ordinance, 2016	1.6.2016	—
6.	The Maharashtra Metropolitan Region Development Authority Ordinance, 2016	13.6.2016	—
7.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	16.6.2016	—

8.	The Maharashtra Water Resources Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	17.6.2016	—	—	—
9.	The Maharashtra Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	27.6.2016	—	—	—
<b>TELANGANA</b>					
1.	The Telangana Taxing Statutes (Providing for Constitution of State Level Authority for Clarification and Advance Rulings) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	14.6.2016	—	—	—
2.	The Telangana Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	18.6.2016	—	—	—

**APPENDIX VII**  
**A. PARTY POSITION IN 16<sup>TH</sup> LOK SABHA (STATE-WISE), (AS ON 30.6.2016)**

States	No. of Seats	BJP	INC	AIA DMK	AITC	BJD	SS	TDP	TRS	CPI (M)	YSR CP	LJSP	NCP	SP	AAP	RJD	SAD	AIU DF	JKP DP	RLSP	AD
Andhra Pradesh	25	2	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	14	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Bihar	40	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-
Chhattisgarh	11	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	10	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Jharkhand	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	28	17	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	29	24*	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	48	23	2	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisna	21	1	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	13	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	39	1	-	37	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana	17	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	80	71	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
West Bengal	42	2	4	-	33	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNION TERRITORIES																					
A & N Islands	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NCT of Delhi	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>278*</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b> <sup>s</sup>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

\* Excluding Speaker, LS

Two nominated members who have joined BJP with effect from 8.12.2015

s Includes one member (Shri Rajesh Ranjan Yadav) who has been expelled from the Party w.e.f. 7.5.2015

## APPENDIX VII (CONTD.)

States	INLD	IU ML	JD(S)	JD(U)	JMM	CPI	AIN FC	KC (M)	NPF	NPP	PMK	RSP	SDF	AIM EIM	SWP	IND	TOTAL	VACAN- CIES
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	1
Bihar	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
Haryana	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
Karnataka	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	1
Kerala	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	20	1
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27*	1
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	48	-
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	39	-
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	17	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	1
UNION TERRITORIES																		
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NCT of Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	539*	4

\* 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) [CP(M)]; Yuva Jana 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 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); Communist Party of India (CPI); All India N.R. Congress (AINRC); Kerala Congress (M) [KC(M)]; Naga Peoples Front (NPF); Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK); Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP); Sikkim Democratic Front (SDF); All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen (AIMEIM); National Peoples Party (NPP); Swabhimani Paksha (Sw.P) & Independents (IND)





23.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>(m)</sup>	-	1	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	-	-	1	-	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 <sup>(n)</sup>	-	18	-
25.	Telangana	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 <sup>(n)</sup>	-	7	-
26.	Tripura	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
27.	Uttarakhand	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	31	3	3	19	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-
29.	West Bengal	16	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 <sup>(n)</sup>	-	16	-
<b>Union Territories</b>																					
30.	The NCT of Delhi	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
31.	Puducherry	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Nominated	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 <sup>(n)</sup>	-	11	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		245	60	53	19	8	10	13	6	1	69	4	243	2							

**Others**

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

- (a) TDP-4, TRS-1, YSRCP-1
- (b) BPF-1
- (c) RJD-2
- (d) INLD-1
- (e) J&K PDP-2
- (f) RJD-1, JMM-1
- (g) JD(S)-1
- (h) KC(M)-1, IUML-1
- (i) NCP-5, SS-3, RPI (A)-1
- (j) NPF-1
- (k) BJD-8
- (l) SAD-3
- (m) SDF-1
- (n) DMK-4
- (o) TDP-2, TRS-2
- (p) AITC-12
- (q) Nominated-10



Nagaland L.A.	60	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	47 <sup>(b)</sup>	8	60	-
Odisha L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab L.A.	117	42	12	-	-	-	-	-	60 <sup>(d)</sup>	3	117	-
Rajasthan L.A.	200	24	160	-	-	3	-	-	6 <sup>(f)</sup>	7	200	-
Sikkim L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	235	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	224 <sup>(g)</sup>	-	232	1+2
Telangana L.A.	119	19	5	1	1	-	-	-	93 <sup>(h)</sup>	1	120#	-
Telangana L.C.	40	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	30 <sup>(i)</sup>	-	40	1
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.	71	26	26	-	-	-	2	-	5 <sup>(v)</sup>	-	59#	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	100	2	7	-	-	15	-	-	74 <sup>(w)</sup>	2	100	-
West Bengal L.A.	294	44	3	26	1	-	-	-	219 <sup>(x)</sup>	1	294	-
UNION TERRITORIES												
Delhi L.A.	70	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	67 <sup>(y)</sup>	-	70	-
Puducherry L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# Information as received from State Legislatures

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

- a) People's Party of Arunachal-30
- b) Rashtriya Janata Dal-80, Lok Jan Shakti Party-2, Rashtriya Lok Samta Party-2 and Hindustani Aavam Morcha (Secular)-1
- c) Chairman-1, Deputy Chairman-1, R.J.D.-5 and L.J.P.-1
- d) Nominated-1
- e) Speaker-1, Indian National Lok Dal-19, Haryana Janhit Congress (BL)-2 and Shiromani Akali Dal-1
- f) Himachal Lokhit Party-1
- g) Chairman-1, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-19, Jharkhand Vikas Morcha-2, All Jharkhand Students Union-4, Jharkhand Party-1, Jai Bharat Samanta Party-1, Marxist Co-ordination-1 and Navjawan sangharsh morcha-1,
- h) Badavara Sramikara Raitara Congress Party-3, Karnataka Janatha Paksha-2, Sarvodaya Karnataka Paksha-1, Karnataka Makkala Paaksha-1, Speaker-1 and Nominated-1

- i) Chairman-1
- j) 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
- k) Chairman-1 and Nominated-1
- l) Shivsena Party-63, Peasant's and Workers Party-3, Bahujan Vikas Aghadi-3, All India Majlis-A-Ittehadul Muslimin-2, Maharashtra Navnirman Sena-1, Samajwadi Party-1, Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh-1, and Rashtriya Samaj Party-1
- m) Shivsena-8, Lokbharti-1, Peasants and Workers Party of India-1, and People Republican Party-1
- n) All India Trinamool Congress-4, Manipur State Congress Party-5, Naga People Front-4 and Lok Jan Shakti Party-1
- o) North-East Social Democratic Party-1, United Democratic Party-8, National People's Party-2 and Hill State People's Democratic Party-4
- p) Naga People's Front-47
- q) Shiromani Akali Dal-60
- r) National People's Party-4 and National Unionist Zamidara Party-2
- s) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-132, Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-89, Indian Union Muslim League-1, Nominated-1 and Speaker-1
- t) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-82, All India Majlis Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-7, Telugu Desam Party-3 and Nominated-1
- u) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-20, All India Majlis Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-2, Progressive Recognised Teachers Union-2 and Nominated-6
- v) U.K.D.-1, Others-3 and Nominated-1
- w) Samajwadi Party-64, Rashtriya Lok Dal-1, Shikshak Dal-5 and Independent Group-4
- x) All India Trinamool Congress-211, All India Forward Block-2, Revolutionary Socialist Party-3 and Gorkha Janmukti Morcha-3,
- y) Aam Aadmi Party-67

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