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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
INDIA**

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**FAREWELL ADDRESS PRESENTED TO SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND,
OUTGOING PRESIDENT OF INDIA, BY THE SPEAKER,
LOK SABHA, SHRI OM BIRLA, ON BEHALF OF THE
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, ON 23 JULY 2022**

On 23 July 2022, a function was held in the Central Hall of Parliament House to bid farewell to the outgoing President, Shri Ram Nath Kovind. The Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla delivered a Farewell Address to the President on behalf of all the members of Parliament placing on record their respectful and affectionate tributes to Shri Ram Nath Kovind. A 'Signature Book' signed by the Members of Parliament and a Silver (Gold plated) Plaque with engraving of Parliament House was also presented jointly by the Hon'ble Vice President of India and the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha to Shri Ram Nath Kovind.

We reproduce below the text of the Farewell Address given by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla on behalf of the Members of Parliament.

Hon'ble President; Hon'ble Vice-President; Hon'ble Prime Minister; Hon'ble Ministers; Hon'ble Members of both the Houses of Parliament and Distinguished Guests:



Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla addressing at the function held in the Central Hall of Parliament House to bid farewell to the outgoing President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind, on 23 July 2022.

I would like to read out a letter expressing our heartfelt sentiments towards our Hon'ble President.

Hon'ble President, Shri Ram Nath Kovind ji, it is a matter of great honour for Members of both the Houses of Parliament to assemble here today to express gratitude, respect, reverence and appreciation for you on behalf of the nation.

Your tenure of five years in this highest Office has imbued it with even more dignity and grace. For this, we express our profound gratitude to you.

Sir, your life's journey from the humble village of Paraunkh in Kanpur district of Uttar Pradesh to your elevation to the exalted Office of the President of India is nothing short of magnificent, worthy of admiration by one and all. In your long public life, the works you have undertaken in national interest and the welfare of the people have shown that you truly are a multi-faceted leader.

From the early days of your career in the legal profession as an Advocate with the Bar Council of Delhi in 1971 and later holding different posts at the Delhi High Court and Supreme Court of India, you have served the poor and the under-privileged with full dedication.

Thereafter, during your parliamentary career spanning two consecutive terms as Member of the Rajya Sabha and as Chairman of the House Committee of Rajya Sabha you have rendered invaluable services to the nation.



Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu and Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla presenting a Scroll to President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 23 July 2022.



Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu and Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla gifting the 'signature book' to the President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 23 July 2022.

Sir, it is your strong belief that education is the best tool for empowerment. In this spirit, as Member of Parliament, you focused on propagation of education in rural areas as well as on providing and improving basic infrastructural facilities in the higher education sector. You have made unceasing efforts to ensure greater participation of women in nation-building and to generate more opportunities for the deprived sections of the society, especially the disabled and the destitute. Your advocacy of important public interest issues is a living testimony of your dedication to public service.

Sir, after taking over as the Governor of Bihar in 2015, you resolved many contentious issues in a peaceful manner through dialogue while upholding Constitutional values, for which you received accolades across the board.

In your capacity as Chancellor, you consistently worked towards improving the functioning of the State Universities. Additionally, you also constituted a judicial commission to ensure transparency in the appointment of Vice-Chancellors and for improved regulation of the Universities.

Sir, in 2017, when destiny had placed on your shoulders the enormous task of leading the nation as the Head of the Republic, the 14th President

of India, you rose to the occasion by gracefully accepting the challenges and demands of the position with profound humility and dignity.

Your amiable nature and working style has endeared you to each and every one of the parliamentarians. Your Addresses to the Parliament reflect your farsightedness, your deep insight into the political and social issues in the country and your clarity of thought regarding their resolution. Your Address has inspired leaders across the party lines and also acted as a clarion call reminding them of their duties. This is the reason that you have received whole hearted cooperation from leaders of all political parties and all of us see you as the custodian of constitutional values and ethos.

We remember that when you visited your hometown for the first time after assuming charge, overwhelmed with emotion you had bowed down and touched the ground. While visiting your *alma mater* in Kanpur, you had come down from the dais and touched the feet of the teachers. It is this humility that has won over the people of the country and made them feel a special bond with you.

Sir, your Presidential years will be well remembered for the many sweet and memorable moments. The 'At Home' reception on Independence Day at Rashtrapati Bhawan, where the Corona warriors who had saved innumerable lives were accorded the honour of being Chief Guest, is fondly remembered till today.

As Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of India, your historic visit to the troops deployed at 'Kumar Post' in Siachen, the highest battlefield in the world in May 2018; your exemplary contribution of one month's salary to the PM-CARES Fund and the decision to forego 30 percent of your salary for one year alongwith a slew of austerity measures so as to make more funds available during the country's tough fight against the COVID-19, among many others, will remain etched in the nation's collective memory.

Most of all, your unwavering commitment to abide by the tenets of our Constitution in letter and spirit, maintain political neutrality, make Rashtrapati Bhavan more accessible to the citizens, will continue to inspire the coming generations.

Sir, as we move on to the 75th year of our independence, it has been our good fortune to be guided by your visionary leadership while approaching the *Amrit Kaal*. You have been inspired by eminent leaders like Father of

the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, Baba Saheb Ambedkar, Syama Prasad Mukherjee and Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay. Your simplicity, humility and putting the well being of others above self, shows that you have lived up to their lofty ideals and teachings. We are confident that your ideas and personality will remain an inspiration for the future generation as well. We wish you a long and healthy life.

Jai Hind.

**ADDRESS BY THE OUTGOING PRESIDENT OF INDIA,
SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND AT THE FAREWELL FUNCTION
IN THE CENTRAL HALL ON 23 JULY 2022**

On 23 July 2022, following the Farewell Address presented to Shri Ram Nath Kovind, outgoing President of India, by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, on behalf of the Members of Parliament, in the Central Hall of Parliament House, Shri Ram Nath Kovind then Addressed the distinguished gathering.

We reproduce below the text of the Address given by the outgoing President, Shri Ram Nath Kovind, in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

Standing before you here today, I find myself overcome by many emotions and memories. It was here that, for many years, as a Member of Parliament, I used to interact with fellow MPs. It was also here, in this very Central Hall that I was sworn in as the President of India about five years ago. You all, honourable members, occupy an august place in this 'Temple of Democracy'. You also hold a special place in my heart which shall remain there forever.



President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind addressing Members of both the Houses of Parliament in the Central Hall of Parliament House on the occasion of his farewell function on 23 July 2022.

It must be a matter of special pride for all of you that you are all elected representatives of the people of India. To them, I remain eternally grateful for giving me an opportunity to serve the country as President. What the Almighty had wanted me to accomplish could not have been accomplished without the support from you all for which I remain grateful to you. During my term I have tried to discharge my duties to the best of my ability. But for the strength I derived from your sustained faith in me, my task might have been difficult. I have also drawn inspiration from all my illustrious predecessors.

Honourable Members,

Whether one is the President or an MP, we are all fellow travellers on this path which is taking our country to greater heights. This path was marked out by the wise men and women who founded the Republic and wrote its Constitution. While they wrote the Constitution, the fact remains that it was adopted and enacted by 'We the People', that is, all the people of India. They are the ones who have continued to guide the journey of the Republic through their representatives, all you honourable Members of Parliament. That is why the Parliament is also called 'The Temple of Democracy'.

Article 79 of our Constitution provides for a Parliament consisting of the President and the two Houses. In keeping with this constitutional provision and adding my sentiment to it, I look at the President as an integral part of the Parliamentary family. As with any family, there are bound to be differences within this Parliamentary family too; there would be diverging views about how to proceed further. But we remain a family, and the interest of the nation remains our top priority. Political processes operate through the mechanism of party organizations, but the parties must rise above a partisan approach and consider what is good, what is essential for the common man and woman, with the spirit of 'nation first'.

When we consider the whole nation as a family, we also understand that differences are bound to crop up once in a while. Such differences can be resolved peacefully and harmoniously through dialogue. Citizens and political parties have many constitutional avenues open to them, including protests. After all, the Father of our Nation employed the weapon of *Satyagraha* for that purpose. But he was equally concerned about the other side. Citizens have a right to protest to press for their demands, but it should always be in the peaceful Gandhian mould.

Honourable Members,

There have been two high points of my term in the *Rashtrapati Bhavan*. Memorable events have been organized all over the country as befitting commemoration of the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. In this context, I would like to mention the transformational achievements of the *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*. It can be said that this national campaign of sanitation has been a true tribute to Mahatma Gandhi by the Government and the people. As the second historic event, 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav' is being celebrated enthusiastically by citizens to commemorate 75 years of India's Independence. I would like to congratulate the Government for the successful organization of the two historic events. It is especially touching to see the people, young and old alike, participate in them and reaffirm their links with history.

In the year 2020, in a matter of a few days, our world changed like never before. After nearly hundred years, a pandemic jolted the entire humanity. It has been an unprecedented tragedy in our times, and the whole world is still struggling with it. At this stage, one can only hope that the world will draw the right lessons from it. The chief lesson is that we human beings have forgotten that we are part of nature. The reality is that we are neither separate from nature, nor we are above it. The outbreak of the pandemic was partly linked with the disruption in ecological balance. The last two years have also reminded us that we are after all one human family and our survival depends on mutual cooperation. India's efforts in combating COVID have been appreciated worldwide. With everyone's efforts, we have achieved the target of 200 crore vaccinations in just 18 months. During the Corona period, we had provided free ration to 80 crore people.

I believe that by internalizing these learnings in our policy frameworks, we will be able to face the next big crisis, if it occurs, with more confidence. Climate change is no longer a matter of debate; its effects are already impacting our lives. But respect for nature and faith in our shared humanity can help us protect our fragile environment. In this regard, India's leadership in global climate action and initiatives to promote alternative sources of energy are particularly praiseworthy.

Honourable Members,

Looking back on my career in public service, and the efforts of the governments, if I speak collectively for my generation, we must accept

that, although much has been achieved yet so much more remains to be done to raise the living standards of the marginalized. The country has been, slowly but surely, realising the dreams of Dr. Ambedkar. I grew up in a mud house, but far fewer children have to live in thatched houses with leaking roofs now. More and more of the poor people have been shifting to *pucca* houses, partly with the direct support from the Government. Our sisters and daughters walking miles to fetch drinking water is becoming a thing of the past, because it is our endeavour that every house gets water from the tap. We have also installed toilets in every house, which are laying the foundation for building a clean and healthy India. Memories of lighting up lanterns and *diyas* after sunset are also fading as almost all villages have finally been provided electricity connections.

Indeed, as the basic necessities are taken care of, aspirations are changing too. I realized that when an old woman who lives in an *ashram* in Vrindavan requested me, during my visit last month, to let her have a helicopter ride! What it means is that the dreams of average Indians have got wings now. This has been made possible by good governance, which by definition is without any kind of discrimination. This all-round progress is in tune with what Babasaheb Ambedkar had visualized.

What is particularly satisfying for me to note is the sense of empowerment among women. This empowerment is more visible in the younger generation. In most of the convocations that I have attended, I have observed that girls have been outshining boys. I am confident that the 'National Education Policy 2020' will accelerate the momentum of this change. I believe that women empowerment will strengthen our society in the years to come. The march towards equality in the domain of gender is matched by similar progress in other domains.

Honourable Members,

Before I conclude, I extend my warm greetings and best wishes to Smt. Droupadi Murmu who has been elected to the post of the President of India. Her election to the highest constitutional post is going to strengthen the cause of women empowerment and infuse ambition among the struggling segments of society. I am sure that her experience, wisdom and personal ideals will inspire and guide the entire nation.

I once again express my gratitude to you all. It has been a great experience working with you. All of you have contributed to the well-being of the people through your actions, inside and outside Parliament.

I compliment all of you for serving the people of India. During my term, I have frequently interacted with you on various platforms and I have also met numerous delegations of parliamentarians and of people from other domains. I must appreciate the honour you have continued to bestow upon the office I have held. During this period, I also got the opportunity of working with Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and members of his Council of Ministers. I am thankful to all of them for the special regard they have given me.

I would like to thank Vice-President Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu for his unstinted cooperation. He, as Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha, and Shri Om Birla as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, also deserve congratulations and appreciation for the way they have conducted proceedings of Parliament and continued its great traditions. I have been receiving utmost assistance from the Governors and Chief Ministers of the States, Lieutenant Governors and Administrators of the Union Territories. To them, I express my sincere thanks.

I am confident all of you will continue to make the best efforts to serve all citizens, especially those on the margins, and will also uphold the highest democratic traditions, in keeping with our great Constitution. I convey my best wishes to all of you for your success in the efforts to make our society and the nation stronger.

Thank you,

Jai Hind!

ADDRESS BY SMT. DROUPADI MURMU ON ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE AS THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA

Following the Presidential election held on 18 July 2022, Smt. Droupadi Murmu was declared elected as the President of India on 21 July 2022. Smt. Droupadi Murmu was sworn in as the President on 25 July 2022 by the Chief Justice of India, Justice N.V. Ramana at a solemn function held in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Soon after the swearing-in ceremony, the new President addressed the distinguished gathering in the Central Hall.

We reproduce below the text of the Address delivered by Smt. Droupadi Murmu on her assumption of office as the President of India.



President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind; President-elect, Smt. Droupadi Murmu; Vice President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu; Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla; Chief Justice of India, Justice N.V. Ramana and other dignitaries in a procession to the Central Hall of Parliament House on the occasion of the Swearing-In ceremony of the President of India on 25 July 2022.

Johar!

Namaskar!

I express my heartfelt gratitude to all Members of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies for electing me to the highest Constitutional post of India.

Your vote for me is an expression of the faith of crores of citizens of the country.

I humbly greet all the fellow citizens from this sacred Parliament, a symbol of the hopes, aspirations and rights of all the citizens of India.

Your affection, trust and support will be my greatest strength in discharging my functions and responsibilities.



President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu addressing Members of both Houses of Parliament and other dignitaries after taking Oath as the President of India in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 25 July 2022.

The country has elected me as the President at a crucial time when we are celebrating 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav'.

A few days from today, the country will complete 75 years of its independence.

It is also a coincidence that my political career started when the country was celebrating its 50th year of independence.

And today, in the 75th year of independence, I have been assigned this new responsibility.

It is my great privilege to be given this responsibility at such a historic time when India is engaged with full vigour in realising its vision for the next 25 years.

I also happen to be the first President of the country who was born in independent India.

We have to work at a fast pace in this *Amritkal* to fulfil the expectations of our freedom fighters from the citizens of independent India.

In these 25 years, the path to attain the goals of *Amritkal* will proceed on two tracks – *Sabka Prayas aur Sabka Kartavya* (everyone's effort and everyone's duty).

The new development journey towards the bright future of India has to be undertaken by our collective efforts, following the path of duty.

We will be observing *Kargil Vijay Diwas* tomorrow *i.e.* July 26th. This day is a symbol of both-the bravery and restraint of the Indian armed forces.

Today, I extend my best wishes in advance to the armed forces of the country and to all the citizens.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I started my journey of life from a small tribal village in Odisha in the eastern part of the country.

From the background that I come from, it was like a dream for me to get elementary education.

But despite many obstacles, my determination remained strong and I became the first daughter of my village to go to college.

I belong to tribal society. I have got the opportunity to rise from serving as a ward councillor to becoming the President of India. This is the greatness of India, the mother of democracy.

It is a tribute to the power of our democracy that a daughter born in a poor house in a remote tribal area can reach the highest constitutional position in India.

That I attained the post of President is not my personal achievement, it is the achievement of every poor person in India.

My election is a proof of the fact that the poor in India can have dreams and fulfil them too.

And it is a matter of great satisfaction for me that those who have been deprived for centuries and those who have been denied the benefits of

development, those poor, downtrodden, backwards and tribals are seeing their reflection in me.

This election of mine has blessings of the poor of the country. And it reflects the dreams and potential of crores of women and daughters of the country.

This election of mine also shows the courage of today's youth of India who is ready to walk on new paths and shun the beaten tracks.

Today I feel proud to lead such a progressive India.

Today, I assure all fellow citizens especially youth of India and the women of India that their interests will be paramount for me while working in this position.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Before me is such a great legacy of the Presidency of India which has continuously strengthened the prestige of Indian democracy in the world.

From the country's first President Dr. Rajendra Prasad to Shri Ram Nath Kovind ji, stalwarts have adorned this post.

Along with this post, the country has also entrusted me with the responsibility of representing this great tradition.

In the light of the Constitution, I will discharge my duties with utmost sincerity.

For me, the democratic-cultural ideals of India and all the citizens will always be my source of energy.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Our freedom struggle had prepared the roadmap for India's new journey as a nation.

Our freedom struggle was a continuous stream of those struggles and sacrifices which had nurtured so many ideals and possibilities for independent India.

Pujya Bapu had resorted to *Swaraj*, *Swadeshi*, *Swachhta* and *Satyagraha* to show us the way for realising Indian cultural ideals.

Countless personalities like Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Nehru ji, Sardar Patel, Babasaheb Ambedkar, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru and Chandrashekhar Azad had taught us to keep national pride as paramount.

Many brave women icons like Rani Lakshmi Bai, Rani Velu Nachiyar, Rani Gaidinliu and Rani Chennamma had taken to new heights the role of women power in defending and building the nation.

From Santhal revolution, Paika revolution to Kol revolution and Bhil revolution, all these revolutions had strengthened the tribal contribution in the freedom struggle.

We derived inspiration from the sacrifice of 'Dharti Aaba' Bhagwan Birsa Munda Ji for social upliftment and patriotism.

I am happy that many museums are being built across the country dedicated to the role of the tribal communities in our freedom struggle.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In 75 years as a parliamentary democracy, India has carried forward the resolve of progress through participation and consensus.

In our country full of diversities, we are engaged in the making of '*Ek Bharat - Shreshtha Bharat*' by adopting many languages, religions, sects, food habits, life styles and customs.

This *Amritkaal*, which commences with the 75th year of our independence, is a period of new resolutions for India.

Today I see my country inspired and ready to welcome this new era with new thinking.

Today India is adding a new chapter of development in every field.

The kind of capability that India has shown in combating the global crisis of Corona pandemic has enhanced India's credibility all over the world.

We Indians not only faced this global challenge with our efforts but also set new standards for the world.

Just a few days ago, India has set a record of administering 200 crore doses of corona vaccine.

The patience, courage and cooperation shown by the people of India in this entire battle is a symbol of our growing strength and sensitivity as a society.

India not only took care of itself in these difficult situations but also helped the world.

In the atmosphere created by the Corona pandemic, today the world is looking at India with a new confidence.

The international community has high hopes from India for ensuring global economic stability, ease of supply chain and peace.

In the coming months, India is also going to host the G-20 Group under its chairmanship.

In this grouping, twenty big countries of the world will brainstorm on global issues under the chairmanship of India.

I am sure that the conclusions and policies that will emerge from this brainstorming in India will determine the direction of the coming decades.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Decades ago, I had the opportunity to work as a teacher at Sri Aurobindo Integral School in Rairangpur.

After a few days, we will observe the 150th birth anniversary of Sri Aurobindo.

Sri Aurobindo's thoughts on education continue to inspire me.

I have had an active association with educational institutions, serving in various positions as a public representative and then as a governor.

I have closely observed the enthusiasm and self-confidence of the youth of the country.

Our revered Atal ji used to say that when the youth of the country progress, they not only create their own destiny but also shape the fate of the country.

Today we are witnessing it come true.

Moving ahead in every field – from 'Vocal for Local' to 'Digital India' - today's India, marching in step with the world, is all set for 'Industrial Revolution Four Point O'.

The youth of India have a big role in creating a record number of start-ups, in numerous innovations and in the adoption of digital technology in far flung areas.

In the past few years, a new energy has been infused in the country due to the decisions taken and policies formulated for women empowerment.

I want all our sisters and daughters to be empowered more and more so that they continue to increase their contribution in every field of nation building.

I want to tell the youth of our country that you are not only building your own future but also laying the foundation of the India of the future.

As the President of the country, I will always extend my full cooperation to you.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Growth and progress mean continuously marching ahead, but equally important is awareness about one's past.

Today, when the world is talking about sustainable planet, the role of India's ancient traditions and sustainable lifestyle becomes more important.

I was born in that tribal tradition which has lived in harmony with nature for thousands of years.

I have realized the importance of forests and water bodies in my life.

We take necessary resources from nature and serve nature with equal reverence.

This sensitivity has become a global imperative today.

I am happy that India is guiding the world in the field of environmental protection.

Ladies and Gentlemen, in my life so far, I have realised the meaning of life only through public service.

There is a line from the poem of Bhim Bhoi Ji, a famous poet of Shri Jagannath Kshetra —

“Mo Jeeban pachhe narke padi thau, jagato uddhar heu”.

That is, working for the welfare of the world is far greater than one's own interests.

With this spirit of welfare of the world, I will always be ready to work with full devotion and dedication to live up to the trust you all have reposed in me.

Let us all unite and move forward on the path of duty with a dedicated spirit to build a glorious and self-reliant India.

Thank you,

Jai Hind!

THE SIXTEENTH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

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

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

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

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

votes which each elected Member of Parliament and of the Legislative Assembly of each State is entitled to cast at such election shall be determined in the following manner:—

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

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

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

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

The Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 and the Rules framed thereunder, *viz.*, the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974; regulate all the matters relating to or connected with the election of the President or the Vice-President. The changes in matters of elections were made in the 1952 Act in the light of experiences gained during the previously held elections. The changes made in the Act included enhancement of the deposit required to be made by a candidate at the time of filing his/her nomination paper from ₹ 2,500 to ₹ 15,000. The minimum number of proposers and seconders required to subscribe a valid nomination paper was also increased from one elector each as proposer and seconder to 10 electors each as proposers and seconders in 1974. The number was further increased to 50 electors each as proposers and seconders *vide* the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections

(Amendment) Act, 1997. The Act also provides that no elector shall subscribe whether as proposer or seconder more than one nomination paper at the same election, and if he/she does, his/her signatures shall be inoperative on any paper other than the one first delivered.

For each Presidential Election, the Election Commission of India in consultation with the Government of India, appoints a Returning Officer having office in New Delhi. By convention, the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha is appointed on rotation as the Returning Officer to conduct such election. **For the Presidential Election, 2022, it was the turn of the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha. Therefore, Shri P. C. Mody, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha was appointed as the Returning Officer to conduct the 16th Presidential Election.**

The Sixteenth Presidential Election Process: The term of office of the incumbent President, Shri Ram Nath Kovind was due to expire on 24 July, 2022. Accordingly, on 13 June, 2022, the Election Commission of India issued a notification appointing Shri P. C. Mody, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha as the Returning Officer to conduct the 16th Presidential Election. Shri Mukul Pande, Officer on Special Duty (OSD), Shri Surendra Kumar Tripathi, Joint Secretary and Chief Vigilance Officer in the Rajya Sabha Secretariat and the Secretaries/ Special Secretaries of the Legislative Assemblies of States, including the NCT of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry were appointed as Assistant Returning Officers for the election. Room No. 63, in the Parliament House in New Delhi and another 30 polling stations in all State Legislative Assembly Secretariats including the NCT of Delhi and the UT of Puducherry were fixed as the places of poll.

The election process for electing the 15th President was set in motion with the issue of the notification by the Election Commission on 15 June, 2022, calling for the election to fill the Office of the President of India. In pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, the Election Commission of India fixed the schedule for the election to fill the office of the President of India as given below:—

- (i) **29 June, 2022** as the last date for filing of nominations;

* The earlier elections to the office of the President were held in 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1969, 1974, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012 and 2017.

- (ii) **30 June, 2022** as the scrutiny of nominations;
- (iii) **2 July, 2022** as the last date for withdrawal of candidature;
- (iv) **18 July, 2022** as the date of poll, if necessary, to be held on; and
- (v) **21 July, 2022** as the date of counting, if required, to be taken.

The notification issued by the Election Commission and the Public Notice issued by the Returning Officer were published in the Extraordinary issue of the Gazette of India and also republished in the Extraordinary issues of the Gazettes of all the States including the NCT of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry on **15 June, 2022** itself.

The Presidential Election Cell of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat, created a web-link with the heading “PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 2022” on the Rajya Sabha website (www.rajyasabha.nic.in) with the help of the National Informatics Centre (NIC) and all important information pertaining to the election was regularly uploaded on the web-link throughout the election process. With the issuance of notification the process of election was set in motion. In all, 115 nomination papers from 98 candidates were filed up to 3.00 P.M. on 29 June, 2022. Out of these, 28 nomination papers of 26 candidates were rejected under section 5B(4) of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952. The remaining 87 nomination papers of 72 candidates were taken up for scrutiny on 30 June, 2022. After scrutiny, a total of 79 nomination papers of 70 candidates were rejected. Four sets of nomination papers each filed by Shrimati Droupadi Murmu and Shri Yashwant Sinha were accepted by the Returning Officer. As neither of the candidates withdrew, Shrimati Droupadi Murmu and Shri Yashwant Sinha remained in the fray, till the last date of withdrawal of the candidature was over i.e., 2 July, 2022.

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

The polling for the Presidential Election was held on **18 July, 2022** from 10.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. in Room No. **63**, Parliament House and in the premises of the Legislative Assemblies in all States, including the NCT of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry. The total number of electors for the election was **4809**. Out of these, **4033** were members of the State

Legislative Assemblies and **776** were members of both the Houses of Parliament (543 of Lok Sabha and 233 of Rajya Sabha). The value of each vote of members of Parliament was **700**. The value of the vote of each member of the Legislative Assembly varied from State to State, depending upon the strength of the Assembly as also the population as per the 1971 Census. The lowest value of the vote was 7 in respect of the State of Sikkim, while it was maximum of 208 in respect of the State of Uttar Pradesh. The total value of votes by **4809** electors was **10,86,431**. The Election Commission had permitted **9 MLAs** to cast their votes in Parliament House. A total of **719 MPs** voted in Parliament House and **44 MPs** voted in various State Capitals where they were permitted to vote by the Election Commission. Thus, out of total of **776 Members of Parliament** entitled to vote (**5 vacant**), **763** cast their votes *i.e.*, **99.00 per cent**. Likewise, out of total **4033** Members of the Legislative Assemblies entitled to vote (**5 vacant**), **3991** cast their votes *i.e.*, **99.00** per cent.

As notified by the Election Commission of India, the counting was taken up from 11.00 A.M. on **21 July, 2022** in Room No. **63**, Parliament House. Before opening the Ballot boxes, the authorized representatives of the candidates were shown the sealed Boxes and the other sealed packets. The authorized representatives of the candidates were seated in front of the Table on which counting was taking place. The Election Commission Observers also remained present throughout in the Counting Room. During the counting, the PIB accredited Media persons, including the electronic media, were permitted by the Election Commission from a barricaded portion in Room No. **63**, Parliament House to cover the process of counting. Before the counting was taken up, the Returning Officer read out Section 22 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 that deals with maintenance of secrecy of voting. The NIC officials were permitted in the room with two computers using a software developed by them for the help of Counting Officers. **Out of a total of 4809 votes (with a value of 10,86,431), 4754 votes valued at 10,72,377 were polled. 4701 votes with a value of 10,56,980 were valid and 53 votes valued at 15,397 were found invalid.** The quota sufficient to get a candidate elected was determined by dividing the total number of first preference votes secured by both candidates by two and then adding one to the quotient. The said quota came to **5,28,491**. **Shrimati Droupadi Murmu** secured **2824** first preference votes, value of which was **6,76,803** and

Shri Yashwant Sinha secured **1,877** first preference votes, value of which was **3,80,177**. As the first preference votes secured by **Shrimati Droupadi Murmu** was greater than the requisite quota, the Returning Officer declared **Shrimati Droupadi Murmu** duly elected to the Office of the President of India and signed the Declaration. There was no request for recounting.

All the important events starting from bringing of empty Ballot Boxes and other relevant materials relating to the election, sealing and opening of Room No. **63**, Parliament House, polling, receiving of Ballot Boxes from the State Assemblies, counting, etc. were video-graphed by the in-house **Press and Media Unit** of the **Rajya Sabha Secretariat**.

Shrimati Droupadi Murmu was sworn in as the **15th** President of India by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, **Justice N.V. Ramana** at a function held in the Central Hall of Parliament House on **25th July, 2022**.

Shrimati Droupadi Murmu: A Profile

Smt. Droupadi Murmu was sworn in as the 15th President of India on 25 July, 2022. Previously, she was the Governor of Jharkhand from 2015 to 2021. She has devoted her life to empowering the downtrodden as well as the marginalised sections of society and deepening the democratic values.

Born in a Santhali tribal family on 20 June, 1958 at Uparbeda village, Mayurbhanj, Odisha, Smt. Murmu's early life was marked by hardships and struggle. On completion of primary education from the village school, she went to Bhubaneswar on her own initiative to continue her studies. She earned the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Ramadevi Women's College, Bhubaneswar and became the first woman from her village to receive college education.

From 1979 to 1983, Smt. Murmu served as a Junior Assistant in the Irrigation and Power Department, Government of Odisha. Later, she served as an honorary teacher at Sri Aurobindo Integral Education Centre, Rairangpur, from 1994 to 1997.

In 2000, Smt. Murmu was elected from the Rairangpur constituency as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Odisha and continued to hold the post till 2009, serving two terms. During this period, she served as Minister of State (Independent Charge), Department of Commerce and Transport in the Government of Odisha from March 6, 2000 to August 6, 2002 and as Minister of State (Independent Charge), Department of Fisheries and Animal Resources Development, Government of Odisha from August 6, 2002 to May 16, 2004. In both assignments, she introduced innovative initiatives and people-oriented measures.

She was also appointed Member of various Committees including House Committees and Standing Committees of the Odisha Legislative Assembly. She also chaired some of the Committees.

With her rich administrative experience and thanks to her efforts to spread education in tribal societies, she carved a special identity for herself. For her services as a legislator, she was awarded the Pandit Nilkanth Das — Best Legislator Award in 2007 by the Odisha Legislative Assembly.

Smt. Murmu was appointed the Governor of Jharkhand on 18 May, 2015. She was the first woman tribal Governor of a tribal-majority State.

She received wide appreciation for upholding the values of the Constitution and supporting the rights of the tribal communities. She introduced reforms in examination and recruitment processes of the State Universities. She earned respect from leaders of all political parties for her statesmanship and adherence to democratic ethos.

Smt. Murmu was associated with several tribal socio-educational and cultural organisations of Odisha.

She is an avid reader and has keen interest in spirituality.



The President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu

THE SIXTEENTH VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

The Office of the Vice-President is one of the unique features of the Constitution of India. Under article 64 of the Constitution, the Vice-President is also the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Article 65(1) mentions that in the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the Office of the President by reason of death, resignation or removal, or otherwise, the Vice-President shall act as President until a new President is elected. Under article 65(2), when the President is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the Vice-President discharges his function until the date on which the President resumes duties. Article 65(3) states that the Vice-President shall, during, and in respect of the period while so acting as, or discharging the functions of the President, have all powers and immunity of the President and be entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the Second Schedule of the Constitution.

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

Article 66(1) provides that the Vice-President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot. The nominated Members of Parliament are also eligible to be included in the Electoral College and, therefore, are entitled to participate in the election. The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for and conduct of all the elections to the Parliament and to the State Legislatures and also elections to the Office of the President and the Vice-President of India are vested with the Election Commission of India. Article 324 of the Constitution read with the Presidential and the Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 and the Rules framed thereunder, viz. the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974, as amended from time to time, regulate matters concerning the election to the Offices of the President and the Vice-President.

For each Vice-Presidential Election, the Election Commission of India, in consultation with the Central Government, appoints a Returning Officer having office in New Delhi. By a well-established convention, the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha or the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, is appointed in rotation as the Returning Officer to conduct such election. For the Vice-Presidential Election, 2022, Shri Utpal Kumar Singh, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, was appointed as the Returning Officer to conduct the election.

The term of office of the Vice-President of India, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, who was sworn in on 11 August 2017, was to end on 10 August, 2022. Therefore, an election to fill the vacancy had to be completed before the expiry of his term. Accordingly, the Election Commission of India issued a notification for the election to the Office of the Vice-President of India on 5 July, 2022. Before the start of the election process, the Election Commission of India (under Section 3 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952), appointed Shri Utpal Kumar Singh, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, as the Returning Officer for the Vice-Presidential Election. Shri P.C. Tripathy, Joint Secretary and Shri Raju Srivastava, Director were appointed as Assistant Returning Officers. A Vice-Presidential Election Cell was set up in Room No. 53, First Floor, Parliament House.

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, the Election Commission of India fixed the following dates for various stages of the Election:

- i. 19 July, 2022 as the last date for receiving nominations;
- ii. 20 July, 2022 as the last date for the scrutiny of nominations;
- iii. 22 July, 2022 as the last date for the withdrawal of candidatures; and
- iv. 6 August, 2022 as the date on which poll, if necessary, was to be held and counting, if required, was to be taken.

On 5 July, 2022, the Returning Officer issued a Public Notice [under section (5) of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952], detailing the election schedule. The notification issued by the Election Commission and the Public Notice issued by the Returning Officer were also published in the Gazette of India and the Gazettes of the States and Union territories on the same day. Copies of the Public Notice were circulated to the members of Parliament who were members of the electoral college for the election to the Office of the Vice-President.

With the issuance of the notification, the election process was set in motion. Fifty nomination papers were filed in respect of 32 candidates, before the expiry of the last date for filing of nominations. Two Nomination Papers received by post after the last date of filling nomination papers were declared invalid.

On 20 July, 2022, the scrutiny of nomination papers was held. The Returning Officer rejected the nomination papers of 13 persons, under Section 5B(4), as they did not fully comply with the requisite provisions of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, read with the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974. Five nomination papers filled by two candidates *i.e.*, four nomination papers filled by Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar and one nomination paper filled by Smt. Margaret Alva fulfilled all the requirements and were, therefore, declared valid.

The date of withdrawal of candidatures was 22 July, 2022. None of the candidates, whose nominations were valid, withdrew their candidature. A list of contesting candidates (under Rule 6 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974) was published in the Gazette of India on 22 July, 2022. The list was also republished in the official Gazettes of the States and the Union territories. Copy of the list of contesting candidates was circulated among the members of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.

The Election Commission of India appointed Shri Pankaj Agrawal, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Defence, and Shri Hukum Singh Meena, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, as the Observers for the election.

The polling was held on 6 August, 2022 in Room No. 63, First Floor, Parliament House, New Delhi. Of the 780 electors (543 from Lok Sabha and 237 from Rajya Sabha), 725 electors exercised their franchise. Of the 725 votes cast, 710 were found valid and 15 were declared invalid. The counting of votes took place in Room No. 63, First Floor, Parliament House on the same day at 6.00 PM. The result was declared on 6 August, 2022 and Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar emerged victorious winning 528 votes. Smt. Margaret Alva secured 182 votes. Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar was then declared elected as the next Vice-President of India.

Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar was sworn in as the Vice-President of India by the President, Smt. Droupadi Murmu at a solemn function held at Rashtrapati Bhawan.

Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar: A Profile

Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar was sworn in as the 14th Vice-President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha on 11 August, 2022. Before assuming the office of Vice-President of India, Shri Dhankhar was the Governor of West Bengal. He has also served as a Member of the Lok Sabha, Union Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Member of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.

Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar was born on May 18, 1951 to late Shri Gokal Chand Ji and late Shrimati Kesari Devi Ji, in village Kithana in Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan. After completing his schooling from Sainik School, Chittorgarh, he earned his Bachelor of Science (Honours) degree in Physics from Maharaja's College in Jaipur and LL.B. degree from the University of Rajasthan in Jaipur. Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar started his career as a practicing lawyer after he enrolled with the Bar Council of Rajasthan in November 1979. In March 1990, he was designated as Senior Advocate by the High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan. Apart from practicing in the Supreme Court, Shri Dhankhar also appeared in various High Courts in the country and was the senior-most designated Senior Advocate of the State until he assumed the Office of the Governor of West Bengal on July 30, 2019. In the year 1987, Shri Dhankhar became the youngest person to be elected as the President of the Rajasthan High Court Bar Association.

Shri Dhankhar's political journey started when he was elected to the Ninth Lok Sabha in the year 1989 from Jhunjhunu parliamentary constituency. He also served as Union Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs in 1990. In 1993, he was elected to the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly from Kishangarh constituency in Ajmer district.

During his Parliamentary career, Shri Dhankhar was a member of various Parliamentary Committees in the Lok Sabha and the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly. He also served as the Chairman of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House, Lok Sabha. In the year 1990, he was the Deputy Leader of the Parliamentary Group delegation that visited the European Parliament.

Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar was the Governor of West Bengal from July 30, 2019 to July 18, 2022.

Being the Vice-President of India, he is the Chancellor (ex-officio) of various Universities, including Delhi University, Panjab University, Pondicherry University and Visitor (ex-officio) of Makhanlal Chaturvedi National University of Journalism and Communication, Bhopal. He is also the President/Chairman of the various reputed Institutes/Committees, including the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) and The Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA). He is the Chairman of Selection Committee of Prasar Bharti Board and Chairman of the Committee for selection of Chairman of The Press Council of India.

The Vice-President is the Chairman of Juries/Selection Committees for various Awards including Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards, International Gandhi Award for Leprosy, National Communal Harmony Award, Dr. Ambedkar International Award for Social Change and Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding.



The Vice-President of India, Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

Visit of the Parliamentary Delegation from ASEAN Parliaments to India: As part of 75 years of India's Independence and India-ASEAN Friendship Year to commemorate the 30 years of the establishment of India-ASEAN relations, an ASEAN Parliamentary Delegation comprising of 11 Members of Parliament from six ASEAN countries and led by H.E. Kittisethabindit Cheam Yeap, First Vice-President of the National Assembly of Cambodia visited India from 10 to 14 August 2022. The Delegation consisted of (i) Hon. Chheang Vun, Member of National Assembly of Cambodia; (ii) Hon. Suos Yara, Member of National Assembly of Cambodia; (iii) Hon. Chhit Kim Yeat, Member of National Assembly of Cambodia; (iv) Hon. Sanya Praseuth, Member of Parliament of Lao PDR; (v) Hon. Karupaiya Mutusami, Member of Parliament of Malaysia; (vi) Hon. Datuk Seri Mohd. Redzuan bin Md. Yusof, Member of Parliament of Malaysia; (vii) Hon. Vikram Nair, Member of Parliament of Singapore; (viii) Hon. Dr. Fadli Zon, Member of Parliament of Indonesia; (ix) Hon. Nguyen Thi Le Thuy, Member of National Assembly of Vietnam; (x) Hon. Pham Phu Binh, Member of National Assembly of Vietnam. Ms. Nguyen Tuong Van, Secretary General of ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) Secretariat also accompanied the Delegation.

During the visit, the Delegation participated in the "India-ASEAN Parliamentary Dialogue" with an Indian Parliamentary Delegation (IPD) led by Shri Harivansh, Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha and consisting of Shri Surendra Singh Nagar, Member of Rajya Sabha and Shri Raju Bista, Member of Lok Sabha on 11 August 2022 and discussed ways to strengthen parliamentary cooperation between the two sides.

The Delegation also called on Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar, Hon'ble Vice-President of India & Chairman, Rajya Sabha, and Dr. S. Jaishankar, Hon'ble Minister for External Affairs, Government of India. Apart from Delhi, the delegation visited Taj Mahal at Agra.

International Conference on "Science, Ethics, and Human Development": The International Conference on "Science, Ethics, and Human Development" was held in Quy Nhon, Vietnam from 13 to

16 September 2022. The Conference was organized by the International Centre for Inter-disciplinary Science & Education, Vietnam and Inter-Parliamentary Union, Geneva. Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit, Member, Lok Sabha and member of the IPU Working Group on Science and Technology attended the Conference.

Apart from participation in the Sessions of the above conference, Dr. Gavit also attended the Meeting of the IPU High-Level Working Group on Science and Technology on the sidelines of the Conference. She along with other participating Delegates called on H.E. Nguyen Xuan Phuc, President of Vietnam during a special event organised by the host.

Function to bid farewell to the outgoing President of India: On 23 July 2022, a Ceremony to bid farewell to the outgoing President, Shri Ram Nath Kovind was held in the Central Hall of the Parliament House. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla presented a Farewell Address (Citation) on behalf of the Members of Parliament, placing on record their respectful and affectionate accolades to Shri Ram Nath Kovind. A 'Signature Book' signed by the Members of Parliament and a Silver (Gold plated) Plaque with engraving of Parliament House was also presented jointly by the Hon'ble Vice-President of India and Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha to Shri Ram Nath Kovind. The outgoing President then addressed the distinguished gathering.

The First Meeting of the Committee of Presiding Officers to Suggest Criteria for Outstanding Legislative Council/Legislative Assembly Award: The first Meeting of the Committee of Presiding Officers to suggest criteria for outstanding Legislative Council/Legislative Assembly Award was held under the Chairmanship of Shri Vishweshwar Hegde Kageri, Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly on 13 June 2022 in PHA Extension, New Delhi. The Meeting was attended by Shri Ram Niwas Goel, Speaker, Delhi Vidhan Sabha; Shri Vijay Kumar Sinha, Speaker, Bihar Vidhan Sabha; Shri Biswajit Daimary, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly; Dr. (Smt.) Nimaben Acharya, Speaker, Gujarat Vidhan Sabha; and Shri M. Appavu, Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. The Committee held preliminary deliberations on the draft Questionnaire prepared by the Lok Sabha Secretariat and Members of the Committee made useful suggestions/contribution on the same.

Meetings of the Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India: A meeting of the Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held

on 15 July 2022 in the Parliament House Complex, New Delhi. 20 Presiding Officers from the State Legislatures attended this meeting. This meeting mainly discussed the issues related to the participation of the CPA India Region in the 65th CPC, three country pre/post conference tour; issuance of passport/visa to the delegates and their spouse; arrangements for boarding and lodging at Halifax, Canada; deployment of dedicated liaison officers with each State delegation etc. This meeting also discussed in detail on a variety of important issues related to the functioning of the Legislatures, observance of due decorum in the House, effective debates on important legislative bills, maximum sittings of the House etc. Elaborate discussions were also held on the progress on the decision taken in the earlier All India Presiding Officers Conferences (AIPOC), implementation of the resolutions of the Presiding Officers Committee to evaluate the use of C&IT, status of the other Committees of AIPOC, venue/area of discussions for the future meetings of AIPOC and CPA India zone Conferences and proposal of the Committee on re-constitution of the CPA India region into 9 Zones.

The 65th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference: An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and consisting of Shri Anurag Sharma, Member of Lok Sabha & CPA Executive Committee Member; Smt. Sunita Duggal, Member of Lok Sabha & CWP Steering Committee Member. Besides, Sarvashri Santosh Kumar and Anubhav Mohanty, both Members of Lok Sabha, Shri Neeraj Shekhar, Member of Rajya Sabha and Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu, Member of Rajya Sabha and Shri Utpal Kumar Singh, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha also attended the 65th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Halifax, Canada from 20 to 26 August 2022.

This Conference was also attended by the Presiding Officers and Members of the Legislative Assemblies/Councils e.g., Shri Thammineni Seetharam, Hon'ble Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Biswajit Daimary, Hon'ble Speaker and Member of the Executive Committee, Assam Legislative Assembly; Dr. Numal Momin, Deputy Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly; Dr. Charandas Mahant, Hon'ble Speaker, Chhattisgarh Vidhan Sabha; Shri Ram Niwas Goel, Hon'ble Speaker, Delhi Vidhan Sabha; Shri Ramesh Tawadkar, Hon'ble Speaker, Goa Legislative Assembly; Dr. (Smt.) Nimaben Bhaveshbhai Acharya, Hon'ble Speaker, Gujarat Vidhan Sabha; Shri Shailesh M. Parmar, Member of Legislative Assembly, Gujarat Vidhan Sabha; Shri Gian Chand Gupta,

Hon'ble Speaker, Haryana Vidhan Sabha; Shri Ranbir Gangwa, Deputy Speaker, Haryana Vidhan Sabha; Mr. Lambodar Mahto, Member of Legislative Assembly, Jharkhand Vidhan Sabha; Shri Vishweshwar Hegde Kageri, Hon'ble Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly; Shri Basavaraja Shivalingappa Horatti, Member of Legislative Council, Karnataka Legislative Council; Shri Girish Gautam, Hon'ble Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Shri Sharingain Longkumer, Hon'ble Speaker, Nagaland Legislative Assembly; Shri Bikram Keshari Arukha, Hon'ble Speaker, Odisha Legislative Assembly; Sardar Kultar Singh Sandhwan, Hon'ble Speaker, Punjab Vidhan Sabha; Dr. C.P. Joshi, Hon'ble Speaker, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha; Shri M. Appavu, Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly; Smt. Ritu Khanduri Bhushan, Hon'ble Speaker, Uttarakhand Vidhan Sabha; Shri Satish Mahana, Hon'ble Speaker, Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha; Shri Kunwar Manvendra Singh, Chairman, Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Parishad.

During this Conference, eight Workshop Sessions were held on various topics. Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha participated as a panelist in the Workshop 'C' and delivered the keynote address on the topic "*A People's Parliament: Accessibility through Innovation*". During his Speech, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha *interalia* highlighted the launch of the Mobile App "Digital Sansad" which aims to connect Parliament with the citizens. Many of the delegates from the CPA Regions across the Commonwealth Nations expressed their interest in the Digital Sansad App.

The Delegates from the CPA India region actively participated in all the eight Workshops on various topics held on 24 August 2022. During the Sessions, the Delegates highlighted India's views and shared the best practices on the themes of the Workshop Sessions.

Shri Anurag Sharma, Member of Lok Sabha & CPA Executive Committee Member got elected to the post of the Treasurer, CPA for a three-year term. During the Executive Committee meeting, he obtained 22 Votes out of 31 Members present & voting and received support from across the CPA Regions. CPA India Region got elected to this post after a gap of 14 years. The General Assembly elected Smt. Ritu Khanduri Bhushan, Speaker, Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly as the Regional Representative from CPA India Region for a three-year term.

Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and delegates from the State Legislatures attended the CPA General Assembly Meeting held on 25 August 2022 and made effective interventions on various agenda issues.

Smt. Sunita Duggal, Member of Lok Sabha & CWP Steering Committee Member attended the 7th Triennial Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP) Conference” held on 21 August 2022. She was a Panelist for the CWP workshop ‘A’ titled “*Empowering Women Parliamentarians and Promoting Diversity/Inter-sectionality*” and delivered a key note address. On the sidelines, Hon’ble Speaker, Lok Sabha held bilateral meeting with H.E. President of the Senate of the Parliament of Australia (Ms. Sue Lines) & Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives of Parliament of Australia (Ms. Sharon Claydon) on 23 August 2022 and H.E. Mr. Anthony Rota, Speaker of the House of Commons & President of CPA Canada Branch and also with H.E. George Furey, President of the Senate on 24 August 2022 for renewing Parliamentary contacts and strengthening bilateral Parliamentary Cooperation and Dialogue.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

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

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period from 1 July to 30 September 2022:

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, a function was held on 6 July 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India; Shri Om Birla, Lok Sabha Speaker; Union Ministers, Parliamentarians and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee.

Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a function was held on 23 July 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Shri Om Birla, Lok Sabha Speaker; Shri Piyush Goel, Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Textiles; Shri V. Muraleedharan, Minister of State for External Affairs and Parliamentary Affairs; Shri Harivansh, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Members of

Parliament and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Somnath Chatterjee, a function was held on 25 July 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Shri Om Birla, Lok Sabha Speaker; Shri Pralhad Joshi, Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Coal and Mines; Members of Parliament and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

Dr. G.S. Dhillon: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. G.S. Dhillon, a function was held on 6 August 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Shri Om Birla, Lok Sabha Speaker; Shri Harivansh, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, and other Dignitaries paid floral tributes at the portrait of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Dr. G.S. Dhillon.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India, a function was held on 20 August 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Shri Om Birla, Lok Sabha Speaker; Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha, and other dignitaries paid floral tributes at the Portrait of Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

Dr. Balram Jakhar: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Balram Jakhar, a function was held on 23 August 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Parliamentarians paid floral tributes at the Portrait of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Dr. Balram Jakhar.

Sardar Hukam Singh: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Sardar Hukam Singh, a function was held on 30 August 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Dignitaries paid floral tributes at the Portrait of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Sardar Hukam Singh.

Shri P.A. Sangma: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri P.A. Sangma, a function was held on 1 September 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Dignitaries paid floral tributes at the Portrait of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma.

Shri Dadabhai Naoroji: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Dadabhai Naoroji, a function was held on 4 September 2022 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Shri P.C. Mody, Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha and officers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats paid floral tributes at the Portrait of Shri Dadabhai Naoroji.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Foreign Parliamentary Delegation Visiting India

Mozambique: A Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Ms. Esperanca Bias, Speaker of the Assembly of the Republic of Mozambique visited India from 27 to 29 July 2022. On 27 July 2022, the delegation called on Hon'ble Vice-President of India & Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu and Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla. A banquet was hosted by Hon'ble Speaker in honour of the delegation. The delegation also witnessed the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in Session from the "Special Box" on the same day. Besides Delhi, the Delegation also visited Agra on 28 July 2022. On 29 July 2022, the delegation called on Hon'ble President of India at Rashtrapati Bhawan.

Indian Parliamentary Delegation Visiting Abroad

An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla visited Suriname from 27 to 31 August 2022 and Mexico on 31 August to 2 September 2022 under the bilateral exchange programme. The Members of the delegation were Shri Ravindranath Shyamnarayan Shukla and Smt. Veena Devi both the Members of Lok Sabha and Shri K.R. Suresh Reddy, Member of Rajya Sabha. Shri Utpal Kumar Singh, Secretary General, Lok Sabha also accompanied the delegation. Dr. Ajay Kumar, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the delegation.

Suriname: On 28 August 2022, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha called on Chandrikapersad Santokhi, President of Suriname who hosted a banquet in the honour of the delegation. The delegation paid respect to the statue of Mahatma Gandhi and Baba-Mai monument and visited Lalarookh museum, Fort Zeelandia, Soedjan Parohi, Vishnu Mandir and Arya Samaj Mandir. Hon'ble Speaker and the delegation met H.E. Mr. Albert R. Ramdin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International co-operation, 30 August 2022 and held discussions on bilateral issues. Both the dignitaries witnessed the signing of MoU by Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and Secretary-General of National Assembly of Suriname on co-operation between both Parliaments. They also witnessed the signing of MoU on Executive sides between the Suriname Standards Bureau and the Bureau of Indian Standards; the Ministry of Health of Suriname and the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare of India on cooperation in the field of Health and Medicine; and the Cultural Exchange Programme between both

the Governments. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and the delegation had a Parliamentary dialogue with Mr. Marinus Bee, Speaker, Mr. Dewanchandrebhose Sharman, Vice-Speaker and Members of National Assembly of Suriname representing different political parties.

The delegation visited Commewijne District on 30 August 2022. The delegation held a discussion with the District Commissioner and prominent local citizens. Dr. Shankar Balachandran, Ambassador of India to Suriname, hosted a reception in honour of the Hon'ble Speaker and the Indian Parliamentary Delegation at his residence on 30 August 2022.

Mexico: The delegation reached Mexico on 31 August 2022. H.E. Mr. Sergio Gutiérrez Luna, the outgoing President of the Chamber of Deputies, invited the delegation over lunch. Both the leaders discussed about the friendly relations between two countries and the need to enhance Parliamentary engagements. Hon'ble Speaker and President Luna jointly inaugurated India-Mexico Friendship Garden in the presence of India-Mexico Friendship Group Members in Mexico's Parliament Complex. On 1 September 2022, the delegation paid respect at the statue of Mahatma Gandhi, where a renowned Mexican opera artist sang '*Vaishnav Jan toh taine Kahiye*', a famous song of Saint Narsi Mehta. On the same day at the Chapingo University, Hon'ble Speaker unveiled the bust of Dr. Pandurang Sadashiv Khankhoje, a noted agriculture scientist and India's freedom fighter. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha called on H.E. Mr. Santiago Creel, the President of the Chamber of Deputies. Besides the President, the Deputy President of India-Mexico Friendship Group also attended the meeting. Ambassador of India to Mexico, on 1 September 2022, organized interaction with Indian Diaspora and members of the India-Mexico Friendship Group. Hon'ble Speaker addressed the gathering and stated that relations between India and Mexico have historically been friendly. At Hidalgo Autonomous University, on 2 September 2022, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha unveiled the bust of Swami Vivekananda. Rector acknowledged the contribution of Swami Vivekananda. This is first statue of Swami Vivekananda anywhere in Latin and Central America.

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

Canada: H.E. Mr. Cameron MacKey, High Commissioner of Canada called on Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 10 August 2022 in Parliament House.

Mexico: H.E. Mr. Federico Salas, Ambassador of Mexico called on Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 10 August 2022 in Parliament House.

PARLIAMENTARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACIES

During the period from 1 July to 30 September 2022, the Parliamentary Research and Training Institute for Democracies (PRIDE) had organized the following Courses/Programmes/Events for Members/Delegates/Probationers/Dignitaries/Officials:

I. Programmes for Hon'ble Members of Parliament/Legislative Assemblies: Hon'ble Members of Parliament and Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Awareness Seminar on World Hepatitis Day on 28 July 2022.

II. Training Programmes for Ministries/Departments of Government of India: Assistant Section Officers attending training at ISTM, New Delhi, attended the Training Programme on Parliamentary Work Management from 1 to 2 September 2022.

III. Online Training Programme for PAs & PSs of MPs: PAs/PSs of Members of Parliament attended Online Training Programme on Members' Portal on "Submission of Online Notices" on 7, 14, 22 July 2022 and 20 September 2022.

IV. Appreciation Courses: Four Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for: (i) Officer Trainees of Indian Information Service, Probationers of Indian Postal Service, Indian Corporate Law Service and Indian Trade Service from 26 to 28 July 2022; (ii) Officer Trainees of the Indian Foreign Service (IFS) and Bhutanese Diplomats from 4 to 5 August 2022; (iii) Officer Trainees (2020 and 2021 batch) of Indian Economic Service from 17 to 18 August 2022; and (iv) Probationers of Indian Railways Service of Engineers (IRSE) and Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineering (IRSME) from 29 to 31 August 2022.

V. Capacity Building Programme for officials of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats: During the period twenty-one programmes were conducted for: (i) officials of Editorial and Translation Services from 29 June to 1 July 2022; (ii) those appearing in Competitive Departmental Examination for Library Attendants from 30 June to 1 July & 7 July 2022; (iii) officials working in Media related Branches and Media

Persons from 6 to 8 July 2022; (iv) officials of the Legislatures of North-East States dealing with Questions, Legislations and Table Office at North East Regional Institute of Parliamentary Studies, Training and Research (NERIPSTR), Guwahati on 7 & 8 July 2022; (v) Workshop on Research, Research Design and Research Writing from 11 to 13 July 2022; (vi) Officials/Staff of Bihar Vidhan Sabha Secretariat from 26 to 28 July 2022; (vii) Marshal/Security Officers from 1 to 3 August 2022; (viii) Online Computer Training Programme in MS-Excel and MS PowerPoint in five batches from 22 to 26 August 2022; 5 to 9 September 2022; 12 to 16 September 2022; 19 to 23 September 2022; and 26 to 30 September 2022; (ix) on Library Management for Officials Serving in Parliament Library and State Legislature Libraries from 23 to 25 August 2022; (x) Workshop on Procurement of Goods and Services through Government E-Marketplace (GEM) portal on 25 August 2022; (xi) Awareness Workshop for Retiring Officials from 29 to 30 August 2022; (xii) Computer Training programme in E-office and MS-office (Word, Excel & Powerpoint) for newly appointed Clerk-cum-Typists from 29 August to 5 September 2022; (xiii) Workshop on “Research, Research Design and Report Writing” for the Committee officials on 30 August 2022; (xiv) Reporters from 5 to 7 September 2022; (xv) Workshop on Right to Information on 7 September 2022; (xvi) Workshop on Gender Sensitization related to Sexual Harassment at workplace on 8 September 2022; (xvii) Workshop on ‘Tax Deducted at Source’ (TDS) for officials dealing with financial matters, on 9 September 2022; (xviii) Programme on Subordinate Legislation and its implications from 13 to 15 September 2022; (xix) Training Programme on ‘Executive Effectiveness in Public Organisation’ for newly recruited Executive Officers/ Research Officers at IRMA, Anand, Gujarat from 19 to 22 September 2022; (xx) Health Talk on “Early Recognition and Prevention of Kidney Disease” by Dr. Alka Bhasin, Senior Director-Nephrology, Max Hospital, Delhi on hybrid mode on 21 September 2022; and (xxi) “Fifth National Legislative Drafting Programme” from 26 to 29 September 2022.

VI. Study Visit (a) (International): (i) Delegation under the Gen Next Democracy Network Programme of the ICCR, New Delhi attended the Study Visit on 22 July 2022, 9 August 2022 & 6 September 2022; (ii) Officials of Parliament of Maldives (Majlis) attended the Capacity Building Programme from 2 to 5 August 2022; (iii) Delegation of ASEAN Parliaments attended the Study Visit on 11 August 2022; and (iv) Twenty-nine Indian Diaspora youths under 60th edition of Know India Programme (KIP), organized by Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), attended the Study Visit on 14 September 2022.

VII. Study Visit (b) (National): Twenty-eight Study Visits (National) were organized during the period.

MEMBERS' REFERENCE SERVICE

Members' Reference Service caters to the information needs of Members of Parliament, primarily in connection with their day-to-day parliamentary work. The Service brings out Reference Notes and Legislative Notes on important issues and Bills pending before the House. During the period from 1 July to 30 September 2022, a total of 1295 references were received and disposed of, out of which 1115 references were offline and 180 references were online. Five Legislative Notes and three Reference Notes were prepared. Four Briefing Sessions were organized during the same period.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

I

Observation from the Chair regarding Dignity of the House: Presidential Election, 2022: On 18 July 2022, Hon'ble Speaker made the following observation:

“Hon'ble Members, today is the election for the Hon'ble President. Every election is celebrated as a festival in the country. I would also urge all of you to celebrate this day as a festival. Every election should be for the celebration of democracy.”

II

Observation from the Chair regarding Dignity of the House: Displaying pamphlets in the House: On 19 July 2022, against the backdrop of bringing and displaying pamphlets inside the House, Hon'ble Speaker made the following observation:

“Under Rule 349 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, it is not proper to bring placards in the House. This is not a healthy practice. You should maintain decorum of the House and follow best traditions. You have raised an important issue on farmers and minimum support price.”

III

Observation from the Chair regarding Dignity of the House: Maintaining decorum and dignity of the House: On 20 July 2022, against the backdrop of displaying pamphlets inside the House, Hon'ble Speaker made the following observation:

“Hon'ble members, this House is for discussion and dialogue. I will allow you to discuss in Zero Hour after the Question Hour. The Consumer Affairs Minister is sitting here and the senior Ministers are also sitting here. This House is for discussion and debate. Not for sloganeering and displaying placards. You are insulting the dignity of the House. This is not appropriate for the democracy. This is the most important period of our democracy *Amrit Kal Khand* is going on. You may discuss, debate, agree, disagree and criticize. I will allow everyone.

But there is a set procedure, I will allow you in Zero Hour after the Question Hour. This attitude of yours is not appropriate for the Parliamentary System. I will request you again. Thereafter, I will not even request you. I am asking you again that I will allow you in Zero Hour after the Question Hour. The Consumer Affairs Minister is sitting here. If you sit on your seats, then only I will allow.”

IV

Observation from the Chair regarding Sense of the House: Deferring the discussion: On 21 July 2022, against the backdrop of walkout staged by the opposition parties, the Chair made the following observation:

“This is the most important Bill. It would be good if this Bill is discussed properly. Meghwal ji, would you like to say something? It needs the consent of the House. As the Minister has stated just now that sufficient number of Members from opposition parties are not present in the House and I need the consent of the House, As the Government is of the opinion that in the absence of opposition, the bill should not be passed, then would you like to say something in this regard?

I understand the sense of the House to defer the Indian Antarctic Bill, 2022 to a different date than the allocated date of 21.07.2022.”

V

Observation from the Chair regarding Dignity of the House: Maintaining decorum and dignity of the House: On 25 July 2022, against the backdrop of sloganeering and displaying pamphlets inside the House, Hon’ble Speaker made the following observation:

“Hon’ble Members, I again request you to stop bringing placards in the House. Otherwise, I will have no option but to take action to maintain dignity and decorum of the House.

Hon’ble Members, I request you to take your seats. The Government is ready for discussion. Please go to your seats. I will allow discussion. Please go to your seats.

Hon’ble Members, have you come here to show placards and raise slogans or to have discussion? You should discuss. The House is for discussions and debates. What are you doing is not right.

Hon’ble members, I am requesting you again that it is your responsibility to maintain the dignity of this House. Any Hon’ble member, who will

bring a placard, I am saying for the last time, I will not allow him to be a part of the proceedings of the House. Don't take it for kindness sake. It is the temple of democracy of the country, it is our responsibility to maintain its dignity. The more you keep the dignity of the House in a democracy, the more people's confidence will increase towards the House and towards you.

If you want to raise some issues, the House is ready to have discussions on those issues. The purpose of the Parliament is to express the feelings of the people. You raise slogans, wave placards during important times like Question Hour. It is not proper for the House, it is not good for the democracy in the country.

The people of the country want the House to run, to have discussion and dialogue. Consent and dissent are the characteristics of the democracy. Please go to your seat, if you want to raise an issue. You have not been sent here to bring placards. The time of the sitting is very important and you always raise slogans. This is not right.”

VI

Observation from the Chair regarding Dignity of the House: Maintaining decorum and dignity of the House: On 27 July 2022, Hon'ble Speaker made the following observation:

“Hon'ble members, I request you to take your seat. You all are elected candidates. In this temple of Democracy, our conduct should be respectful. The Government is open hearted for discussion and the Government has assured for debate, so I request you to take your seats to participate in debate.”

VII

Observation from the Chair regarding Dignity of the House: Maintaining decorum and dignity of the House/upholding Parliamentary tradition: On 1 August 2022, Hon'ble Speaker made the following observation:

“Hon'ble Members, I will give you ample time and opportunity. Kindly take your seats. This is your House. I wish to maintain the decorum of the House. This is not the proper manner to conduct the business of the House.

Hon'ble Members, some incidents which occurred in the recent past in the House has deeply aggrieved me, you and the people of the nation.

This is highest institution of the country. We are proud of Parliamentary traditions. This House has instituted itself on the citadels of debate, talk and positive discussion. We all have contributed in upholding its dignity. We have come across heated debate and exchange of words but never lowered down its dignity. My sincere request is to let the House run whether by agreement or disagreement. You always tell me that during discussion you take the matters related to your constituencies. My sole intention is that nobody should hinder the functioning of the House. I have always made it a point that the House should not stop its functioning, not even for a single minute and its wrong image should not be published in newspapers due to adjournments. We are celebrating the *Amrut Mahotsava* of our independence and we should discuss about problems and solutions. After independence, we have found solutions of various engraving problems through this House.”

VIII

Observation from the Chair regarding Dignity of the House: Regarding appeal to members to address the Chair while participating in debates: On 2 August 2022, Hon’ble Speaker made the following observation:

“Hon’ble members, as you are senior member of the House, I request you to never address each-other while debating and discussing the matter in the House. You address the Chair, this is the tradition. Following the tradition, I request you to follow the tradition of the House.”

IX

Observation from the Chair regarding Dignity of the House: Maintaining decorum and dignity of the House: On 5 August 2022, Hon’ble Speaker made the following observation:

“Hon’ble members, the people have sent you to this House to raise their concerns and issues. You do sloganeering here which is not a good tradition in the House. I request you once again to take your seats. The entire world is watching you.”

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2022)

Events covered in this Feature are based primarily on the information available in the public domain including the Official Websites of Union and State Legislatures, Election Commission of India and also reports appearing in the daily newspapers, as such, the Lok Sabha Secretariat does not accept any responsibility for their accuracy, authenticity or veracity.

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Parliament Session: The Ninth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Fifty Seventh Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 18 July 2022. Both the Houses were adjourned *sine die* on 8 August 2022. The President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 17 August 2022.

Elections to Rajya Sabha: The following members have been elected to the Rajya Sabha during the period from 1 July to 30 September 2022.

Sl. No.	Name and Party affiliation & State	Date of Election	Date of Commencement of term	Date of taking Oath
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Manas Ranjan Mangaraj (Biju Janata Dal) Odisha	03-06-2022	02-07-2022	08-07-2022
2.	Dr. Sasmit Patra (Biju Janata Dal) Odisha	03-06-2022	02-07-2022	18-07-2022
3.	Smt. Sulata Deo (Biju Janata Dal) Odisha	03-06-2022	02-07-2022	08-07-2022

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Sant Balbir Singh (Aam Aadmi Party) Punjab	03-06-2022	05-07-2022	08-07-2022
5.	Shri Vikramjit Singh Sahney(Aam Aadmi Party) Punjab	03-06-2022	05-07-2022	18-07-2022
6.	Shri Jayant Chaudhary (Rashtriya Lok Dal) Uttar Pradesh	03-06-2022	05-07-2022	08-07-2022
7.	Shri Javed Ali Khan (Samajwadi Party) Uttar Pradesh	03-06-2022	05-07-2022	18-07-2022
8.	Smt. Darsana Singh (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttar Pradesh	03-06-2022	05-07-2022	08-07-2022
9.	Shri Baburam Nishad (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttar Pradesh	03-06-2022	05-07-2022	08-07-2022
10.	Shri Mithlesh Kumar (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttar Pradesh	03-06-2022	05-07-2022	08-07-2022
11.	Dr. Radha Mohan Das Agarwal (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttar Pradesh	03-06-2022	05-07-2022	08-07-2022
12.	Dr. K. Laxman (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttar Pradesh	03-06-2022	05-07-2022	08-07-2022
13.	Dr. Laxmikant Bajpayee (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttar Pradesh	03-06-2022	05-07-2022	08-07-2022
14.	Shri Surendra Singh Nagar (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttar Pradesh	03-06-2022	05-07-2022	08-07-2022
15.	Smt. Sangeeta Yadav (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttar Pradesh	03-06-2022	05-07-2022	08-07-2022

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Shri Kapil Sibal (Independent) Uttar Pradesh	03-06-2022	05-07-2022	22-07-2022
17.	Dr. Kalpana Saini (Bharatiya Janata Party) Uttarakhand	03-06-2022	05-07-2022	08-07-2022
18.	Shri Khiru Mahto (Janata Dal (United)) Bihar	03-06-2022	08-07-2022	18-07-2022
19.	Dr. Faiyaz Ahmad (Rashtriya Janata Dal) Bihar	03-06-2022	08-07-2022	18-07-2022
20.	Smt. Misha Bharti (Rashtriya Janata Dal) Bihar	03-06-2022	08-07-2022	18-07-2022
21.	Shri Shambhu Sharan Patel (Bharatiya Janata Party) Bihar	03-06-2022	08-07-2022	18-07-2022
22.	Shri Satish Chandra Dubey (Bharatiya Janata Party) Bihar	03-06-2022	08-07-2022	18-07-2022
23.	Shri Aditya Prasad (Bharatiya Janata Party) Jharkhand	03-06-2022	08-07-2022	18-07-2022
24.	Smt. Mahua Maji (Jharkhand Mukti Morcha) Jharkhand	03-06-2022	08-07-2022	18-07-2022
25.	Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman (Bharatiya Janata Party) Karnataka	10-06-2022	01-07-2022	08-07-2022
26.	Shri Jairam Ramesh (Indian National Congress) Karnataka	10-06-2022	01-07-2022	08-07-2022
27.	Shri Jaggesh (Bharatiya Janata Party) Karnataka	10-06-2022	01-07-2022	18-07-2022
28.	Shri Lahar Singh Siroya (Bharatiya Janata Party) Karnataka	10-06-2022	01-07-2022	08-07-2022

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Shri Ghanshyam Tiwari (Bharatiya Janata Party) Rajasthan	10-06-2022	05-07-2022	08-07-2022
30.	Shri Randeep Singh Surjewala (Indian National Congress) Rajasthan	10-06-2022	05-07-2022	18-07-2022
31.	Shri Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik (Indian National Congress) Rajasthan	10-06-2022	05-07-2022	08-07-2022
32.	Shri Pramod Tiwari (Indian National Congress) Rajasthan	10-06-2022	05-07-2022	18-07-2022
33.	Shri Imran Pratapgarhi (Indian National Congress) Maharashtra	11-06-2022	05.07.2022	18.07.2022
34.	Shri Piyush Goyal (Bharatiya Janata Party) Maharashtra	11-06-2022	05-07-2022	08-07-2022
35.	Shri Praful Patel (Nationalist Congress Party) Maharashtra	11-06-2022	05-07-2022	18-07-2022
36.	Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde (Bharatiya Janata Party) Maharashtra	11-06-2022	05-07-2022	08-07-2022
37.	Shri Dhananjay Bhimrao Mahadik (Bharatiya Janata Party) Maharashtra	11-06-2022	05-07-2022	08-07-2022
38.	Shri Sanjay Raut (Shiv Sena) Maharashtra	11-06-2022	05-07-2022	18-07-2022
39.	Shri Krishan Lal Panwar (Bharatiya Janata Party) Haryana	11-06-2022	02-08-2022	02-08-2022
40.	Shri Kartikeya Sharma (Independent) Haryana	11-06-2022	02-08-2022	02-08-2022
41.	Shri Biplab Kumar Deb (Bharatiya Janata Party) Tripura	22-09-2022	24-09-2022	28-09-2022

Resignation of Rajya Sabha Member: On 4 July 2022, Dr. Manik Saha, Member of the Bharatiya Janata Party from Tripura, resigned.

AROUND THE STATES

BIHAR

Oath of Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister: On 10 August 2022, Sarvashri Nitish Kumar and Tejashwi Yadav were sworn in as the Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister, respectively.

Oath of new Ministers: On 16 August 2022, the Governor, Shri Phagu Chauhan administered oath of office and secrecy to thirty-one newly-inducted Ministers *viz.* Sarvashri Tej Pratap Yadav, Surendra Prasad Yadav, Lalit Kumar Yadav, Kumar Sarvjeet, Chandrashekhar, Shahnawaz, Samir Kumar Mahaseth, Jayant Raj, Sudhakar Singh, Jitendra Kumar Rai, Kartik Singh, Alok Kumar Mehta, Mohammad Israil Mansuri, Surendra Ram, Vijay Kumar Chaudhary, Bijendra Prasad Yadav, Sanjay Kumar Jha, Ashok Choudhary, Sharwan Kumar, Mohammad Zama Khan, Sunil Kumar, Madan Sahni, Mohammad Afaque Alam, Murari Prasad Gautam, Santosh Kumar Suman, Sumit Kumar Singh, Shamim Ahmad, Dr. Ramanand Yadav, Smt. Anita Devi, Smt. Sheela Kumari and Smt. Leshi Singh took oath.

Political Development: On 24 August 2022, the newly formed Bihar Government won the trust vote in the State Legislative Assembly.

Election of Speaker: On 26 August 2022, Shri Awadh Bihari Chaudhary was elected as the Speaker of Bihar Legislative Assembly.

CHHATTISGARH

Resignation of Minister: On 16 July 2022, the Minister of Panchayati Raj, Shri T.S. Singh Deo, resigned.

JHARKHAND

Political Development: On 5 September 2022, the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha led ruling coalition Government won the Vote of Confidence in the State Legislative Assembly.

KERALA

Resignation of Minister: On 6 July 2022, the Minister of Fisheries and Culture, Shri Saji Cherian resigned.

Reshuffle of Cabinet: On 2 September 2022, the Minister for Local Self Government and Excise, Shri M.V. Govindan resigned.

On 6 September 2022, the Governor, Shri Arif Mohammad Khan administered oath of office and secrecy to the newly inducted Minister, Shri M.B. Rajesh. Shri M.B. Rajesh was allocated the portfolios of Local Self Governments – Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations, Rural Development, Town Planning, Regional Development Authorities and Excise.

New Speaker: On 12 September 2022, Shri A.M. Samseer was elected as the Speaker of Kerala Legislative Assembly.

MAHARASHTRA

Oath of Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister: On 30 June 2022, Sarvashri Eknath Shinde and Devendra Fadnavis were sworn in as the Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister, respectively.

Election of Speaker: On 3 July 2022, Shri Rahul Narvekar was elected as the Speaker of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly.

Political Development: On 4 July 2022, the newly formed Maharashtra Government won the trust vote in the State Legislative Assembly.

Cabinet Expansion: On 9 August 2022, the Chief Minister, Shri Eknath Shinde inducted eighteen new Ministers in the Cabinet *viz.* Sarvashri Radhakrishna Vikhe Patil, Chandrakant Patil, Sudhir Mungantiwar, Vijaykumar Gavit, Girish Mahajan, Suresh Khade, Ravindra Chavan, Atul Save, Mangal Prabhat Lodha, Gulabrao Patil, Dada Bhuse, Sanjay Rathod, Abdul Sattar, Sandipan Bhumre, Uday Samant, Tanaji Sawant, Deepak Kesarkar and Shambhuraj Desai.

PUNJAB

Oath of New Cabinet Ministers: On 4 July 2022, the Governor, Shri Banwarilal Purohit administered oath of office and secrecy to five newly-inducted Ministers *viz.* Sarvashri Aman Arora, Fauja Singh, Chetan Singh Jouramajra, Inderbir Singh Nijjar and Ms. Anmol Gagan Mann.

UTTAR PRADESH

Resignation of Minister: On 19 July 2022, the Minister of State for Jal Shakti, Shri Dinesh Khatik resigned.

WEST BENGAL

Resignation of Governor: On 17 July 2022, the Governor of West Bengal, Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar resigned.

Oath of Governor: On 18 July 2022, the Governor of Manipur, Shri La. Ganeshan was sworn in as the Governor of West Bengal.

Expulsion of Minister: On 28 July 2022, the Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee expelled, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Partha Chatterjee.

Oath of New Cabinet Ministers: On 3 August 2022, the Governor, Shri La. Ganesan administered oath of office and secrecy to eight newly inducted Ministers. Five Ministers of Cabinet rank viz. Sarvashri Babul Supriyo, Snehasis Chakraborty, Partha Bhowmick, Udayan Guha, and Pradeep Majumdar; three Ministers of State viz. Sarvashri Tajmul Hussain, Satyajit Barman and Biplab Roy Chowdhury; and one Minister of State with Independent Charge viz. Smt. Birbaha Hansda took oath.

EVENTS ABROAD

ANGOLA

Oath of New President: On 15 September 2022, Mr. Joao Lourenco was sworn in as the President of Angola.

ITALY

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 21 July 2022, the Prime Minister, Mr. Mario Draghi resigned.

KENYA

Oath of President: On 13 September 2022, Mr. William Ruto was sworn in as the President of Kenya.

KUWAIT

Appointment of Prime Minister: On 24 July 2022, Mr. Sheikh Ahmad Nawaf Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah was appointed as the Prime Minister of Kuwait.

NAURU

Oath of President: On 29 September 2022, Mr. Russ Kun was sworn in as the President of Nauru.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Oath of Prime Minister: On 9 August 2022, Mr. James Marape was sworn in as the Prime Minister for the second term.

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Oath of Prime Minister: On 6 August 2022, Dr. Terrance Michael Drew was sworn in as the Prime Minister of the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis.

SENEGAL

Appointment of Prime Minister: On 17 September 2022, the President, Mr. Macky Sall appointed, Mr. Amadou Ba as the Prime Minister of Senegal.

SRI LANKA

Resignation of President: On 14 July 2022, the President, Mr. Gotabaya Rajapaksa resigned.

Oath of New President: On 21 July 2022, Mr. Ranil Wickremesinghe was sworn in as the President of Sri Lanka.

Oath of New Prime Minister: On 22 July 2022, Mr. Dinesh Gunawardena was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka.

UNITED KINGDOM

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 7 July 2022, the Prime Minister, Mr. Boris Johnson resigned.

Appointment of New Prime Minister: On 6 September 2022, Ms. Liz Truss was appointed as the Prime Minister of United Kingdom.

Death of Monarch: On 8 September 2022, United Kingdom's longest serving Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, passed away.

New Monarch: On 10 September 2022, King Charles III was proclaimed United Kingdom's new Monarch.

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

[The Section covers some important Bills assented to by the President of India (after the same were passed by Parliament) during the period – 1 July 2022 - 30 September 2022]

The Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Amendment Act, 2022: The Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Act, 2005 was enacted to prohibit unlawful activities in relation to weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The said Act covers unlawful activities relating to biological, chemical and nuclear weapons and their delivery systems and provides for integrated legal measures to exercise controls over the export of materials, equipment and technologies in relation to weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems and for prevention of their transfers to non-State actors or terrorists.

In recent times, regulations relating to proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems by international organisations have expanded. Further, the United Nations Security Council's targeted financial sanctions and the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force have mandated against financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.

In view of the above, there was a need to amend the said Act to provide against the financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems so as to fulfil the international obligations.

The Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Amendment Bill, 2022, *inter alia*, seeks to—

(a) prohibit financing of any activity in relation to weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems;

(b) empower the Central Government to—

(i) freeze, seize or attach funds or other financial assets or economic resources for preventing such financing;

- (ii) prohibit making available funds, financial assets or economic resources for any prohibited activity in relation to weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.

The Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Amendment Bill, 2022 which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 6 April 2022 and 1 August 2022, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 6 August 2022.

The text of the above Act is reproduced below:—

THE WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND THEIR DELIVERY
SYSTEMS (PROHIBITION OF UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES)
AMENDMENT ACT, 2022

An Act to amend the Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Act, 2005.

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

1. Short title and Commencement. (1) This Act may be called the Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Amendment Act, 2022.

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

2. Insertion of new section 12A. In the Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Act, 2005, after section 12, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“12A. Prohibition on financing. (1) No person shall finance any activity which is prohibited under this Act, or under the United Nations (Security Council) Act, 1947 or any other relevant Act for the time being in force, or by an order issued under any such Act, in relation to weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.

(2) For prevention of financing by any person of any activity which is prohibited under this Act, or under the United Nations (Security Council) Act, 1947 or any other relevant Act for the time being in force, or by an order issued under any such Act, in relation to weapons of

mass destruction and their delivery systems, the Central Government shall have power to—

(a) freeze, seize or attach funds or other financial assets or economic resources—

(i) owned or controlled, wholly or jointly, directly or indirectly, by such person; or

(ii) held by or on behalf of, or at the direction of, such person; or

(iii) derived or generated from the funds or other assets owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such person;

(b) prohibit any person from making funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services available for the benefit of persons related to any activity which is prohibited under this Act, or under the United Nations (Security Council) Act, 1947 or any other relevant Act for the time being in force, or by an order issued under any such Act, in relation to weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.

(3) The Central Government may exercise its powers under this section through any authority who has been assigned the power under sub-section (1) of section 7.”.

The Indian Antarctic Act, 2022: The Antarctic Treaty was signed on the 1st day of December, 1959 by twelve nations, namely, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, French Republic, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Union of South Africa, USSR, the UK and the US which came into force on the 23rd day of June, 1961, after its ratification. The Treaty covers the area south of 60°S latitude. The Treaty's objectives are to demilitarise Antarctica, establish it as a zone for peaceful research activities and set aside any disputes regarding territorial sovereignty, thereby ensuring international cooperation.

The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) was signed at Canberra on the 20th day of May, 1980 to protect and preserve the Antarctic environment and, particularly, for the preservation and conservation of marine living resources in Antarctica.

The Protocol on the Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (Madrid Protocol) was signed at Madrid on the 4th day of October, 1991, *inter alia*, to strengthen the Antarctic Treaty system and for the development of a comprehensive regime for the protection of the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems.

India signed the Antarctic Treaty on the 19th day of August, 1983 and received consultative status on the 12th day of September, 1983. India is one of the 29 Consultative Parties to the Antarctic Treaty. India ratified the CCAMLR on the 17th day of June, 1985 and signed the Madrid Protocol on 14th day of January, 1998.

India is also a member of the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programme (COMNAP), Scientific Committee of Antarctica Research (SCAR), and CCAMLR, which shows the significant position that India holds among the nations involved in Antarctic research. With an active research station Maitri at Schirmacher Hills and a second station Bharati at Larsemann Hills, including Himadri station in the Arctic, India now belongs to the elite group of nations with multiple research stations within the Polar Regions.

There is growing concern over preserving the pristine Antarctic environment and ocean around Antarctica from exploitation of marine living

resources and human presence in Antarctica. The coordination and management of scientific research in Antarctica is implemented by the National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research, Goa, an autonomous research Institute under the Ministry of Earth Sciences. India organises regular Antarctic expeditions and many persons from India visit Antarctica every year as tourists. In the future, the private ship and aviation industry will also start operations and promote tourism and fishing in Antarctica, which needs to be regulated. The continuing and growing presence of Indian scientists in Antarctica warrants a domestic legislation on Antarctica consistent with its obligations as a member of the Antarctic Treaty. This is also in sync with the emergence of India as a global leader on important international fronts.

Accordingly, it was proposed to introduce the Indian Antarctic Bill, 2022 in Parliament. The Bill, *inter alia*, proposes to—

- (a) prohibit Indian expedition to Antarctica or carrying of certain activities in Antarctica without a permit or the written authorisation of another Party to the Protocol;
- (b) establish a Committee to be called the Committee on Antarctic Governance and Environmental Protection which shall perform the functions specified therein;
- (c) provide for inspection in India by an officer designated by the Central Government as an Inspector and to constitute an inspection team to carry out inspections in Antarctica;
- (d) provide for penalty for contravention of certain provisions of the Bill;
- (e) provide for the constitution of the fund to be called the Antarctic fund which shall be applied towards the welfare of Antarctic research work and protection of Antarctic environment;
- (f) provide for Designated Courts and their jurisdiction.

The Indian Antarctic Bill, 2022, which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 22 July 2022 and 1 August 2022, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 6 August 2022.

The text of the above Act is reproduced below:–

THE INDIAN ANTARCTIC ACT, 2022

An Act to provide for the national measures for protecting the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems and to give effect to the Antarctic Treaty, the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources and to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

WHEREAS, the Antarctic Treaty was signed at Washington D.C. on the 1st day of December, 1959;

AND WHEREAS, the Antarctic Treaty was initially signed by twelve countries and since then forty-two other countries have acceded to the Treaty;

AND WHEREAS, of the total of fifty-four State Parties to the Treaty, twenty-nine countries have the status of Consultative Party with a right to vote in the Antarctic Consultative Meetings and twenty-five countries are Non-Consultative Parties having no right to vote therein;

AND WHEREAS, India signed the Antarctic Treaty on the 19th day of August, 1983 and received the consultative status on the 12th day of September, 1983;

AND WHEREAS, the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources was signed at Canberra on the 20th day of May, 1980, *inter alia*, for the protection and preservation of the Antarctic environment and, in particular, for the preservation and conservation of marine living resources in Antarctica;

AND WHEREAS, India ratified the said Convention on the 17th day of June, 1985 and is a member of the Commission for Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources under that Convention;

AND WHEREAS, the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty was signed at Madrid on the 4th day of October, 1991, *inter alia*, to strengthen the Antarctic Treaty system and for the development of a comprehensive regime for the protection of the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems;

AND WHEREAS, India signed the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty on the 14th day of January, 1998;

AND WHEREAS, the Antarctica lies south of 60 ° South Latitude and which is a natural reserve, devoted to peace and science and should not become the scene or object of any international discord;

AND WHEREAS, it is considered necessary to give effect to the said Treaty, the Convention and the Protocol and to make provisions for the protection of the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems and for the regulation of various activities envisaged in Antarctica and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title and commencement. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Antarctic Act, 2022.

(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 provisions of this Act.

2. Application. This Act shall apply to,—

(a) a citizen of India; or

(b) a citizen of any other country; or

(c) a company, body corporate, corporation, partnership firm, joint venture, an association of persons or any other entity incorporated, established or registered as such under any law in force in India; or

(d) any vessel or aircraft registered in India or outside India,

if such person, vessel or aircraft is part of an Indian expedition to Antarctica under a permit issued under this Act and shall include any such vessel or aircraft which is registered in India but chartered by any other Party for entering into Antarctica;

(e) Antarctica, comprising of the following areas, namely:—

(i) the continent of Antarctica, including its ice-shelves;

(ii) all islands south of 60 ° South Latitude, including their ice-shelves;

(iii) all areas of the continental shelf that are adjacent to that continent or to those islands that are south of 60 ° South Latitude;

(iv) all sea and air space south of 60 ° South Latitude; and

(v) the area specified in Article I of the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources.

3. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “activity” means any kind of operation in Antarctica, including tourism, research, conservation, fishing and commercial fishing;

(b) “aircraft” shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (1) of section 2 of the Aircraft Act, 1934;

(c) “Analyst” means a person designated as such by the Committee to collect and analyse any sample or matter under sub-section (2) of section 31;

(d) “another Party to the Treaty” or “another Party to the Protocol” means any Party other than India;

(e) “Antarctica” means the Antarctic area referred to in clause (e) of section 2;

(f) “Antarctic environment” means the ecosystems dependent on and associated with the Antarctic environment, the intrinsic value of its wilderness and aesthetics, its value as an area for the conduct of scientific research or research that is essential to understand the global environment, the climate and the composition of the atmosphere;

(g) “Committee” means the Committee on Antarctic Governance and Environmental Protection established under sub-section (1) of section 23;

(h) “Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation” means a comprehensive evaluation of environmental impact assessment referred to in sub-section (5) of section 27;

(i) “Convention” means the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources signed on the 20th day of May, 1980 in Canberra, Australia;

(j) “Consultative Parties” means any State Party signatory to the Antarctic Treaty and the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the

Antarctic Treaty having voting rights in any decision, measures and resolutions adopted by the Antarctica Treaty Consultative Meeting;

(k) "Indian expedition" means a journey undertaken by any person or persons to the Antarctica organised by India;

(l) "Initial Environmental Evaluation" means a preliminary evaluation of environmental impact assessment referred to in sub-section (5) of section 27;

(m) "land" includes all islands, continental shelf and any ice-shelf, without prejudice to scientific definition of ice-shelf;

(n) "notification" means a notification published in the Official Gazette and the expressions "notify" or "notified" shall be construed accordingly;

(o) "Operator", in relation to a vessel or aircraft, means the owner or the person for the time being having the management of that vessel or aircraft;

(p) "Party" means a State Party signatory to the Antarctic Treaty or a member State of the United Nations;

(q) "permit" means a permit issued by the Committee under section 27;

(r) "person" means a person or entity referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of section 2;

(s) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(t) "Protocol" means the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty signed at Madrid on the 4th day of October, 1991, which came into force on the 14th day of January, 1998;

(u) "station" includes any worksites, building or group of buildings or any temporary facility in Antarctica;

(v) "Treaty" means the Antarctic Treaty signed at Washington D.C. on the 1st day of December, 1959 which came into force on the 23rd day of June, 1961;

(w) "vessel" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (55) of section 3 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958;

(x) "waste" means unusable unserviceable movable property, including solid, liquid and gaseous matter, which the possessor or generator wants to discharge, or the controlled disposal of which is called for in order to preserve public welfare and in particular, the protection of the environment; or residual radioactive matter or radioactive components of disassembled or dismantled facilities, the controlled disposal of which shall be made in accordance with the Atomic Energy Act, 1962.

(2) The words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Treaty or the Convention or the Protocol shall have the same meaning as respectively assigned to them in the Treaty or the Convention or the Protocol.

CHAPTER II

REQUIREMENT AS TO PERMIT

4. Permit for Indian expedition to Antarctica. No person in an Indian expedition shall enter or remain in Antarctica without a permit or the written authorisation of another Party to the Protocol:

Provided that no permit shall be required in the case of a person who is travelling through, on or above the high seas, to an immediate destination outside Antarctica.

5. Permit for Indian Station in Antarctica. No person shall enter or remain in an Indian station in Antarctica without a permit or the written authorisation of another Party to the Protocol.

6. Permit for vessel and aircraft entering Antarctica. No vessel or aircraft registered in India shall enter or remain in Antarctica without a permit or the written authorisation of another Party to the Protocol:

Provided that no permit shall be required in the case of a vessel travelling through, on or above the high seas, to an immediate destination outside Antarctica:

Provided further that no permit shall be required in respect of an aircraft travelling to an immediate destination outside Antarctica.

7. Permit for mineral resource activities. No person or vessel in Antarctica shall—

(a) drill, dredge or excavate for mineral resources;

(b) collect any samples of mineral resources; or

(c) do anything for the purpose of identifying specific mineral resource occurrences or deposits, or areas where such occurrences or deposits may be found,

except in accordance with a permit issued under this Act:

Provided that no permit shall be issued for the purposes of this section unless the Committee is satisfied that the activities shall be carried on only for the purposes—

(a) of scientific research; or

(b) connected with the construction, maintenance or repair in Antarctica of an Indian station or any other structure, road, runway or jetty maintained by or on behalf of India.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, “mineral resource” means any natural resource that is neither living nor renewable.

8. Permit for certain activities in Antarctica. No person in Antarctica shall, without a permit or written authorisation of another Party to the Protocol—

(a) remove or damage native plants intentionally in a manner that significantly affects their local distribution or abundance;

(b) fly or land a helicopter or other aircraft intentionally in a manner that disturbs any concentration of native birds or seals;

(c) use a vehicle or vessel, including a hovercraft and a small boat, intentionally in a manner that disturbs any concentration of native birds or seals;

(d) use an explosive or firearm intentionally in a manner that disturbs any concentration of native birds or seals;

(e) while on foot, wilfully disturb a breeding or moulting native bird or concentration of seals;

(f) significantly damage any concentration of terrestrial native plants by landing an aircraft, driving a vehicle or walking on it;

(g) engage in any activity that results in the significant adverse change of the habitat of any specially protected species or population of native mammals, native birds, native plants or native invertebrates;

(h) remove soil or any biological material native to Antarctica intentionally; or

(i) kill, injure, capture, handle or molest a native mammal or native bird unless such act was done to protect the life of a person.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(i) “native bird” means a member, at any stage of its life cycle including eggs, of any species of the class Aves that is indigenous to Antarctica or that occurs there seasonally through natural migrations including any part, product, egg, or offspring or the dead body or parts thereof and fossils;

(ii) “native invertebrate” means any terrestrial or aquatic invertebrate, at any stage of its life cycle that is indigenous to Antarctica, including any part thereof and fossils;

(iii) “native mammal” means a member of any species of the class mammalia that is indigenous to Antarctica or that occurs there seasonally through natural migrations including any part, product, egg, or offspring of or the dead body or parts thereof and fossils;

(iv) “native plant” means any terrestrial or aquatic vegetation, including bryophytes, lichens, fungi and algae, at any stage of its life cycle, including seeds and other propagules, that is indigenous to Antarctica or parts of such vegetation, other than fossils;

(v) “specially protected species” means any native species designated as a specially protected species in the Protocol and the Convention.

9. Permit for introducing non-native animals and plants into Antarctica. No person, vessel or aircraft shall introduce in any part of Antarctica any animal of a species that is not indigenous to Antarctica, or any plant that is not a native plant, except in accordance with a permit or the written authorisation of another Party to the Protocol:

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to food other than poultry or live animals.

10. Permit for introducing microscopic organisms. No person shall introduce into any part of Antarctica any microscopic organism of a species which is not indigenous to Antarctica, except in accordance with a permit or the written authorisation of another Party to the Protocol.

11. Permit to enter protected areas. No person or vessel or aircraft shall enter into an Antarctic Specially Protected Area or Marine Protected Area as may be prescribed except in accordance with a permit or the written authorisation of another Party to the Protocol.

12. Permit for waste disposal. No person, vessel or aircraft shall dispose of waste in Antarctica except in accordance with a permit or the written authorisation of another Party to the Protocol.

13. Permit for discharge into sea. No vessel shall, while in Antarctica, discharge into the sea any oil or oily mixture, effluent, bilge water or any food waste except in accordance with a permit or the written authorisation of another Party to the Protocol.

14. Permit for removal of biological specimen or any other sample from Antarctica. (1) The Committee may, in individual cases, for reasons to be recorded in writing, grant permit for the following purposes, namely:—

(i) to obtain specimens or any other sample for study or scientific information;

(ii) to obtain specimens for museums, herbariums, zoological and botanical gardens, or other educational or cultural institutions or uses:

Provided that such permission shall be limited so as to ensure that—

(a) only such number of native mammals, birds, invertebrates, plants or any other sample are taken that are strictly necessary to meet the purposes of this section;

(b) only such number of native mammals or birds are killed, such that it can normally be replaced by natural reproduction in the following season;

(c) the diversity of species, as well as the habitats essential to their existence and the balance of the ecological systems existing in the Antarctica are maintained;

(d) *Ommatophocarossii* (Ross Seal) or any other species as may be prescribed shall be accorded special protection and permit for killing, injuring, capturing or handling of these species may be issued only for scientific purpose, if the survival or recovery of that species or local population is not jeopardised, and non-lethal techniques are used as far as possible; and

(e) the killing, injuring, capturing or handling of mammals or birds is done in a manner that involves least degree of pain and suffering.

(2) The permit issued for the purposes of this section shall specifically mention the name of the issuing authority and the receiver of the permission, the duration and place of the activity permitted including the size, weight and volume of the sample intended to be collected.

15. Certain provisions not to apply during emergencies. The provisions of sections 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13 shall not apply in respect of emergencies involving the safety of a person, the protection of the environment or the safety of any vessel, aircraft, equipment or facility that has a significant value.

16. Special permit for commercial fishing in Antarctica. Any person who intends to go to Antarctica for the purpose of commercial fishing shall apply for a permit to the Secretariat of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources through the Committee.

CHAPTER III

PROHIBITIONS

17. Prohibition of nuclear explosion or disposal of radioactive waste material in Antarctica. No person shall carry out any nuclear explosion or dispose of any radioactive waste material in Antarctica.

18. Prohibition of introducing non-sterile soil in Antarctica. No person or vessel shall introduce non-sterile soil into any part of Antarctica.

19. Prohibition of introducing specified substances and products. No person, vessel or aircraft shall introduce into Antarctica any substance or product as may be prescribed.

20. Prohibition relating to historic sites and monuments. No person shall damage, destroy or remove any historic site or monument or any of its part in Antarctica as may be prescribed.

21. Prohibition of possessing, selling, etc. No person or vessel or aircraft while in Antarctica, shall possess, sell, offer for sale, trade, give, transport, transfer or send anything that has been obtained in contravention of the provisions of this Act.

22. Prohibition of discharge of certain products or substances. No vessel shall, while in Antarctica, discharge into the sea any garbage, plastic or other product or substance that is harmful to the marine environment.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, garbage, in respect of a vessel, means all kinds of victual, domestic and operational waste, excluding fresh fish and parts thereof, generated during the normal operation of the ship and liable to be disposed of continuously or periodically.

CHAPTER IV

COMMITTEE ON ANTARCTIC GOVERNANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

23. Constitution of Committee. (1) The Central Government shall, by notification, establish a Committee to be called the Committee on Antarctic Governance and Environmental Protection consisting of the following members, namely:—

(a) Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences, Chairperson, ex-officio;

(b) ten members not below the rank of Joint Secretary, ex-officio, to be nominated by the Central Government, from any of the Ministries or Departments or organisations of the Central Government dealing with,—

(i) Defence;

(ii) External Affairs;

(iii) Finance;

(iv) Fisheries;

(v) Legal Affairs;

(vi) Science and Technology;

(vii) Shipping;

(viii) Tourism;

(ix) Environment;

(x) Communication;

(xi) Space;

(xii) National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research; and

(xiii) National Security Council Secretariat;

(c) two experts to be nominated by the Central Government, from the fields of,—

(i) Antarctic environment; and

(ii) Geo-politics.

(d) such other experts in the relevant field, to be nominated by the Central Government.

(2) An officer, not below the rank of Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Earth Sciences, shall be the Member-Secretary, *ex-officio*.

(3) The members nominated under clauses (c) and (d) of sub-section (1) shall hold office for such period and subject to such terms and conditions as may be specified in the notification referred to in sub-section (1).

(4) The members nominated under clauses (c) and (d) of sub-section (1) shall be entitled to receive such allowances or fees as may be prescribed, for attending the meetings of the Committee.

(5) In the discharge of their functions, the members shall follow such procedure as may be prescribed.

24. Meetings of Committee The Committee shall meet at such intervals and observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings (including the quorum thereat) as may be prescribed.

25. Functions of Committee The Committee shall perform the following functions, namely:—

(a) monitor, implement and ensure compliance of the relevant international laws, emission standards and rules for the protection of Antarctic environment by the Operators or by any other persons engaged in programmes and activities in Antarctica;

(b) undertake any advisory, supervisory or enforcement activities in relation to programmes and activities in Antarctica;

(c) obtain and review relevant information and reports provided by Parties to the Treaty, the Convention, the Protocol and other Parties engaged in programmes and activities in Antarctica;

(d) maintain records pertaining to the programmes and activities conducted by Parties in Antarctica;

(e) ensure that the programmes and activities are consistent with India's obligations under the Treaty, the Convention, the Protocol and with such other relevant law for the time being in force in India;

(f) determine the terms and conditions of the permit issued under this Act;

(g) negotiate fees or charges with other Parties to the Treaty, the Convention and the Protocol on a case to case basis in respect of the programmes and activities in Antarctica;

(h) collaborate with other Parties to attain the above goals; and

(i) such other functions as may be delegated to it by the Central Government.

26. Power of Central Government to give directions. (1) The Central Government may give such directions, as it may deem necessary, to the Committee for the effective administration of this Act and the Committee shall comply with such directions.

(2) In case of a dispute between the Committee and the Central Government, the decision of the Central Government shall be final.

CHAPTER V

GRANT, SUSPENSION OR CANCELLATION OF PERMIT

27. Application for permit. (1) Every application for grant of permit under this Act shall be made to the Committee in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

(2) Every application under sub-section (1) shall be in such form, contain such particulars and be accompanied by such fees as may be prescribed.

(3) The Committee may, after making such inquiry as it deems fit and having regard to the particulars referred to in sub-section (4) and subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed, grant permit for the purposes of this Act.

(4) While granting permit under sub-section (3), the Committee shall have regard to the following matters, namely:—

(a) adverse effect on climate or weather patterns;

(b) adverse effect on air, snow, soil, land or water quality;

(c) significant changes in the atmospheric, terrestrial, aquatic, glacial, noise or marine environment;

(d) harmful changes in the distribution, abundance or productivity of native microbes, animal or plant species or their population;

(e) harm or jeopardise endangered species or population;

(f) harm or significantly jeopardise the areas of environmental, biological, geological, scientific, historic, wilderness or aesthetic significance or of a primeval nature; and

(g) such other significant detrimental effects on the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems as may be prescribed.

(5) The Committee shall, before issuing a permit, require the applicant to carry out the environmental impact assessment of the proposed activities in such manner as may be prescribed and shall issue a permit if the conditions specified therein has been complied with:

Provided that any application for a permit relating to activities in Antarctica which has reasonable apprehension of causing less than a minor or transitory impact on the environment shall be made to the Committee six months prior to the commencement of the proposed activity:

Provided further that while examining an activity, the Committee shall take into account the opinion of the independent experts:

Provided also that if after examination, the Committee is satisfied that such activity has reasonable apprehension of causing minor or transitory impact on the environment, then it shall require the applicant to conduct an Initial Environmental Evaluation and to submit a report thereon to it, three months prior to the commencement of the proposed activity:

Provided also that if after conducting the Initial Environmental Evaluation, the Committee is of the opinion that the activities will have more than a minor or transitory impact on the environment, it shall require the applicant to conduct a Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation and to submit a report thereon.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Committee shall not grant a permit under this section authorising any person or a vessel or an aircraft on an Indian expedition, unless it is satisfied that a waste

management plan and an emergency plan for the expedition have been prepared in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that the waste management plan shall include details of such wastes which are intended to be shipped from Antarctica into the Indian territory or territory of any other Party for disposal.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section,—

(i) “waste management plan” means the waste management plan referred to in sub-section (3) of section 34;

(ii) “emergency plan” means a plan to meet the environmental emergency referred to in section 39.

(7) The permit granted under this section, unless sooner revoked, shall remain in force for such period as specified in the permit and may be renewed, on an application made in this behalf sixty days before the date of its expiration, for such period and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed:

Provided that a permit may be renewed on an application made within sixty days before the date of its expiration, if the Committee is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not making the application on time.

28. Liability of owner or Operator in certain cases. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, where a vessel or aircraft is part of an Indian expedition or fishing in Antarctica but whose owner or Operator is not part of such expedition or fishing, then such owner or Operator who is sufficiently identified in the permit, either by class or other description shall also be bound by the conditions of the permit.

29. Suspension or cancellation of permit. (1) If the Committee has reasonable grounds to believe that the holder of any permit has made any incorrect or false statement or concealed any material fact in the application or has contravened any of the provisions of this Act or the rules or orders made or notifications issued thereunder or contravened any conditions of permit, it may, by order, suspend the permit pending the completion of any inquiry against such permit holder.

(2) After making an inquiry under sub-section (1), the Committee may, without prejudice to any other penalty to which such permit holder may be liable under the provisions of this Act, cancel the permit:

Provided that no permit shall be suspended under sub-section (1) or cancelled under this sub-section, unless the holder of the permit has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard:

Provided further that the Committee may suspend or cancel a permit without giving the permit holder an opportunity of being heard, if it is satisfied, for reasons to be recorded in writing, that it is not reasonably practicable to do so.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the Central Government or the Committee may, in the interest of national security, maintenance of law and order or any other matter of public interest and without prejudice to any additional penalty to which such permit holder may be liable under the provisions of this Act, order the suspension or cancellation of such permit.

(4) Any person whose permit has been suspended under sub-section (1) shall, immediately after such suspension, stop all activities in respect of which the permit has been granted, until the order of suspension has been revoked.

(5) Every holder of a permit which is suspended or cancelled shall, immediately after such suspension or cancellation, surrender the permit to the Committee.

(6) Every order of suspension or cancellation of a permit under this section shall be in writing.

CHAPTER VI

INSPECTIONS

30. Inspection in India. (1) The Central Government may designate any officer as an Inspector, having such qualifications and experience as may be prescribed, for performing the duties and exercising the powers of inspections in India under this Act.

(2) The Inspector may, for the purposes of this Act—

(a) enter and search any place including vessel, container, platform anchored at sea, shipping container or conveyance;

(b) examine any substance, product or thing;

(c) open and examine any receptacle or package, if it contains any doubtful substance, product or thing;

(d) examine any book, record, data or other documents and make copies or take extracts of the same;

(e) take samples of things, if relevant;

(f) conduct any test or take any measurement; and

(g) such other functions as may be prescribed.

(3) The Inspector may confiscate a sample taken in violation of the permit issued under this Act.

(4) The owner or person-in-charge of a place being inspected and every person found in the place of inspection shall—

(a) extend all reasonable assistance to enable the Inspector to carry out his duties under this Act; and

(b) provide any information which the Inspector may require.

31. Inspection of international facilities. (1) The Committee shall constitute an inspection team consisting of such number of observers as it may deem necessary and shall designate one of them as the head of the team, for the purposes of carrying out inspections in Antarctica in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) The Committee may designate any of its officer having such qualifications and experience as may be prescribed, to be an Analyst who shall be a part of the inspection team.

(3) The Analyst shall collect and examine any sample or matter and perform such other duties as may be delegated to him by the head of the inspection team.

(4) The inspections in Antarctica may be carried out jointly with one or more Parties, if deemed necessary.

(5) The inspection team may inspect any station after giving prior notice to the Party or Parties whose station it proposes to inspect.

(6) The inspection team may, at any reasonable time, enter any place including vessel, aircraft, container, platform anchored at sea, shipping

container or conveyance, managed by India in Antarctica to which it has reasonable grounds to believe that the provisions of this Act apply:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to such vessel or aircraft which is not part of an Indian expedition.

(7) The inspection team may, at any reasonable time, board or travel in a vessel or an aircraft in Antarctica and may carry out inspection of such vessel or aircraft or its communication system after giving prior notice to the Party concerned.

(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the inspection team shall not inspect any station, installation, equipment, platform anchored at sea, shipping container or conveyance that is owned by a person who is neither a citizen of India nor a part of Indian expedition unless due notice for inspection of the property or installation has been served to the Party who is the owner of such property or installation.

(9) The owner of a place or a person-in-charge of a place being inspected under this Act and every person found in the place shall give all reasonable assistance to enable the inspection team to carry out its functions under this Act and provide with any information as may be required by it.

(10) The inspection team may exercise such other powers and perform such other functions as may be prescribed.

32. Obstruction and false information. (1) No person shall obstruct an Inspector or inspection team or hinder any of them in performing their functions in India or in Antarctica.

(2) No person shall knowingly or negligently provide any person false or misleading information, results or samples or file a document containing false or misleading information.

CHAPTER VII

WASTE DISPOSAL AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

33. Waste disposal. The waste disposal sites on land and abandoned worksites shall be cleaned up by the generators of such waste and the users of such sites:

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply if the removal of any structure or waste material may result in any adverse environmental

impact referred to in sub-section (5) of section 27 than leaving the structure or waste material in its existing location.

34. Establishment of waste classification system and waste management plans. (1) The Committee shall establish a waste classification system—

(a) for recording waste in Antarctica from activities by the persons authorised under this Act; and

(b) to facilitate studies on the environmental impacts of scientific activities and associated activities.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), the waste shall be segregated into the following categories, namely:—

(a) sewage and domestic liquid waste;

(b) other liquid waste such as medical and chemical waste including fuels and lubricants;

(c) solids, including organic waste, to be incinerated;

(d) other solid waste;

(e) radioactive material; and

(f) any other waste as may be prescribed.

(3) The Committee shall prepare, review annually and update its waste management plans, including plans on waste reduction, storage and disposal, specifying for each station, facility, field site, field camps, vessel and aircraft—

(a) programmes for cleaning up existing waste disposal sites and abandoned worksites;

(b) current and planned waste management arrangements;

(c) current and planned arrangements for analysing the environmental effects of waste and waste management;

(d) other measures aimed at minimising the environmental effects of waste and waste management.

(4) No separate information shall be required for small boats which are part of the operations of fixed sites or of vessels.

(5) The existing management plans for vessels and aircraft shall be taken into account in preparing the waste management plans under this section.

(6) The Committee shall, as far as practicable, prepare an inventory of locations of past activities, including traverses, fuel depots, field bases, crashed aircraft or any other accidents and such other areas as may be prescribed.

(7) The waste management plans and reports on their implementation shall be included in the annual exchange of information with other Parties to the Treaty.

(8) The Committee shall appoint or designate a waste management officer for each station, facility and worksite who shall monitor the implementation of the waste reduction and disposal plans and make proposals for their continued development.

35. Removal of waste from Antarctica. (1) The following waste produced in Antarctica by generators of such waste shall be removed from there, namely:—

(a) radioactive substances within the meaning of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962;

(b) all kinds of batteries or components thereof;

(c) fuel, both liquid and solid;

(d) waste containing harmful levels of heavy metals or acutely toxic or harmful persistent compounds;

(e) Polyvinyl chloride, polyurethane, polystyrene foam, rubber, lubricating oils, treated timbers and other products which contain additives that may produce harmful emissions, if incinerated;

(f) all other plastic waste;

(g) fuel drums other than those required for logistics purposes;

(h) other solid, non-combustible waste including but not restricted to glass and metal scraps;

(i) residues of carcasses of imported animals;

(j) laboratory culture of microorganisms and plant pathogens;

(k) introduced avian products;

(l) ash and products of incineration;

(m) unserviceable machineries and equipment including electronics; and

(n) such other waste as may be prescribed.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply to waste,—

(a) if they are incinerated, autoclaved or otherwise treated to be made sterile; or

(b) if the removal of such waste shall result in greater adverse environmental impact referred to in sub-section (5) of section 27, than leaving them in their existing locations.

(3) The domestic waste and other liquid waste shall be treated before removing from Antarctica and shall be disposed of on ice-free land areas, sea ice, ice shelves or the grounded ice-sheet and shall not be discharged into the lake either directly or indirectly:

Provided that the standards for effluent discharge shall be such as may be prescribed.

(4) The provisions of sub-section (3) shall not apply to substances generated by station located on ice shelves or the grounded ice-sheet, provided that such waste are disposed of after treatment in deep ice pits which is the only practicable option and such pits are not located on known ice-flow lines which terminate at ice-free areas or in areas of high ablation.

(5) The waste under this section shall be disposed of into the sea subject to a permit issued in that regard under section 12.

(6) The waste generated at field camps shall be removed to supporting stations or vessels for disposal.

36. Disposal of combustive wastes. (1) The combustible waste which are not removed by generators of such waste shall be burnt in incinerators to a maximum extent practicable to avoid harmful emissions and shall not be burned openly.

(2) The standards for emission from incineration of waste under sub-section (1) and from other equipment and vehicles shall be such as may be prescribed.

37. Storage of wastes. (1) All waste to be removed from Antarctica, or otherwise disposed of by the generators of such waste, shall be segregated, contained, confined and stored in such a way so as to prevent their dispersal into the environment.

(2) The containers and tank-systems holding or used for storing hazardous waste shall be—

(a) in good and non-leaking condition;

(b) made of or lined with materials which will not react with, and are otherwise compatible with, the waste to be stored, so that the ability of the containers to contain such waste is not impaired;

(c) stored in a manner that allows access for inspection and response to emergencies; and

(d) inspected at least once in a week for identifying any leakage and deterioration thereof and shall be documented.

CHAPTER VIII

PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION AND LIABILITY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY

38. Committee to ensure compliance of international obligations.

(1) The Committee shall ensure compliance of any activity undertaken in the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems by the permit holder, including compliance of such International Conventions or Treaty or Protocol or such other international obligations, as may be prescribed.

(2) The permit holder shall maintain records of all waste and sewages, including all introductions and discharges into the marine environment caused by operation of vessels as part of the activity and the said records shall be submitted to the Director General appointed under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 and the Committee, whenever required.

39. Duties and liabilities of Operator in case of environmental emergency. (1) If an environmental emergency occurs from any activity in Antarctica and dependent and associated eco-systems, the Operator shall, without delay, take effective response action and inform the Committee and the Director General appointed under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 of such environmental emergency and thereafter, the Committee shall transmit it to the Parties to the Treaty.

(2) If no response action is taken by the Operator under sub-section (1) and the nature of the environmental emergency requires immediate response action, the Party, where the vessel or aircraft is registered, may undertake such action on behalf of the Operator, and the Operator shall be liable to pay the cost of such response action taken by the Party or Parties, as may be prescribed in accordance with Annexure+ VI to the Protocol.

(3) If no response action is taken by the Operator or by any Party or Parties, the Operator shall be liable to such penalty as may be prescribed in accordance with Annexure VI to the Protocol.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the expression “environmental emergency” means any unforeseen or accidental event that results in, or imminently threatens to result in, significant and harmful impact on the Antarctic environment.

40. Exemption of Operator from liability in certain cases. An Operator shall not be liable for an environmental emergency under section 39, if it is proved that such emergency is caused by—

- (a) an act or omission that was necessary to protect human life;
- (b) a natural disaster of an extraordinary nature which could not reasonably be foreseen and the Operator had taken all reasonable measures to reduce the risk and potentially harmful effects of the environmental emergency;
- (c) an act of terrorism; and
- (d) an act of war aimed at the Operator’s activity:

Provided that the Operator shall submit an explanation to the Committee of his act or omission within a period of sixty days from the date of such emergency, stating the reasons therefor.

CHAPTER IX

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

41. Penalty for contravention of certain provisions of Act by person. Any person who contravenes the provisions of,—

- (a) section 4 or section 5 or section 8 or section 12 or section 18 or section 19 or section 20 or section 21 or sub-section (4) of section 29 or section 36 or section 37, shall be punishable with imprisonment for

a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which shall not be less than ten lakh rupees but which may extend to fifty lakh rupees, or with both;

(b) section 7 or section 9 or section 10, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and with fine which shall not be less than ten lakh rupees but which may extend to fifty lakh rupees;

(c) section 17, shall be punishable, with—

(i) an imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than twenty years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and with fine which shall not be less than fifty crore rupees for any nuclear explosion in Antarctica; and

(ii) an imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than fourteen years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and with fine which shall not be less than twenty-five crore rupees for disposal of any radioactive waste material in Antarctica.

(d) section 11 or section 16 or section 33 or section 35, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which shall not be less than fifteen lakh rupees but which may extend to seventy-five lakh rupees, or with both;

(e) section 14 or section 32, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which shall not be less than five lakh rupees but which may extend to twenty lakh rupees, or with both.

42. Penalty for contravention of certain provisions of Act involving vessel. Where the contravention involves a vessel under this Act, the Operator of such vessel shall be punishable,—

(a) for contravention of section 6 or section 11 or section 12 or section 13 or section 18 or section 19 or section 21 or section 22, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which shall not be less than one crore rupees but which may extend to five crore rupees, or with both;

(b) for contravention of section 7 or section 9 or section 39, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and with

fine which shall not be less than two crore rupees but which may extend to ten crore rupees, or with both.

43. Penalty for contravention of certain provisions of Act involving aircraft. Where the contravention involves an aircraft under this Act, the Operator of such aircraft shall be punishable,—

(a) for contravention of section 6 or section 11 or section 12 or section 19 or section 21, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which shall not be less than one crore rupees but which may extend to five crore rupees, or with both;

(b) for contravention of section 9, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and with fine which shall not be less than two crore rupees but which may extend to ten crore rupees, or with both.

44. Penalty where no provision made in Act. Any person who contravenes the provisions of this Act or fails to comply with any provision thereof which it was his duty to comply with, and in respect of which no penalty is specifically provided in this Act, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees.

45. Offences by companies. (1) Where any offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who at the time the offence was committed was in-charge of, or was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where any offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(a) “company” means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) “director”, in relation to a firm, means a partner of the firm.

CHAPTER X

MISCELLANEOUS

46. Constitution of fund. (1) There shall be constituted a fund to be called the Antarctic Fund and there shall be credited thereto,—

(a) all fees received for grant of permit and charges collected for Antarctic related activities under this Act;

(b) any grant or loans that may be made by the Central Government for the purposes of this Act; and

(c) any grant or loans that may be made by any institution for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The fund shall be applied towards the welfare of Antarctic research work and protection of Antarctic environment.

(3) The Committee shall maintain and administer the fund in such manner as may be prescribed.

47. Security for permit by certain persons. (1) The Committee may require such applicants to deposit such amount as security in such form as may be prescribed.

(2) The security amount may be applied by the Committee to reimburse the Government, either fully or partially, for reasonable costs incurred by the Government in preventing, mitigating or remedying any adverse environmental impact caused by the permit holder or persons or vessels bound by conditions of the permit.

48. Designated Court and jurisdiction. (1) For the purposes of providing speedy trial of offences under this Act, the Central Government, after consulting the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court or High Courts as it may consider necessary, shall specify by notification, one or more Court of Sessions, to be the Designated Court and may specify the territorial jurisdiction of such Court.

(2) The Designated Court shall have jurisdiction to try any offence punishable under this Act.

(3) No Designated Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act except upon a complaint in writing made by an officer authorised in this behalf by the Central Government by notification.

(4) The Designated Court may, upon perusal of a complaint made under this Act, take cognizance of that offence without the accused being committed to it for trial.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, for the purposes of conferring jurisdiction, an offence under this Act, committed by any person or Operator in Antarctica shall be deemed to have been committed in India.

(6) While trying an offence under this Act, the Designated Court may also try an offence under any other law, other than an offence under this Act with which the accused may be charged at the same trial under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

49. Report to Committee of offences. Where an offence under this Act has been committed, the officer designated by the Committee or the head of a station in Antarctica or an Operator shall immediately report to the Committee of such offence and thereafter, the Committee shall transmit it to the Central Government for necessary action.

50. Conferment of powers of investigation, etc. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, for the purposes of this Act, the Central Government may, by notification, confer on any officer of the Central Government or State Government or Committee, the power of arrest, investigation, search and seizure and prosecution exercisable by a police officer under the said Code.

(2) The officers of police shall assist the officer referred to in sub-section (1), in the execution of the provisions of this Act.

51. Application of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to proceedings before Designated Court. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 shall apply to the proceedings before a Designated Court and the person conducting a prosecution before a Designated Court shall be deemed to be a Public Prosecutor.

52. Accounts and audit of fund. (1) The Committee shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records in relation to the fund and prepare an annual statement of accounts, including the profit and loss account and the balance-sheet, in such form as may be prescribed, in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

(2) The accounts of the fund shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India at such intervals as may be specified by him.

53. Returns and reports. (1) The Committee shall furnish to the Central Government, at such time and in such form and manner as may be prescribed, or as the Central Government may direct, such returns and statements with such particulars with regard to any proposed or existing programme for the promotion and development of the environmental protection in Antarctica, as the Central Government may, from time to time, require.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Committee shall, as soon as possible after the end of each financial year, submit to the Central Government a report in such form and manner as may be prescribed, giving a true and full account of its activities, policies and programmes undertaken during the previous financial year.

54. Protection of action taken in good faith. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government, State Government or the Committee or its members, officers and other employees or any officer authorised by the Central Government or the Committee for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of the provisions of this Act.

55. Power to make rules. (1) The Central Government may make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the Antarctic Specially Protected Area and Marine Protected Area under section 11;

(b) any other species under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 14;

(c) substance or product which shall not be introduced into Antarctica under section 19;

(d) historic site or monument or its part under section 20;

(e) the allowances or fees for nominated members under sub-section (4) and the procedure to be followed by members under sub-section (5) of section 23;

(f) the intervals at which the Committee shall meet, the rules of procedure in regard to transaction of business at its meetings and its quorum under section 24;

(g) the form of application for permit, particulars and fees under sub-section (2) of section 27;

(h) the terms and conditions of the permit under sub-section (3) of section 27;

(i) other significant detrimental effects on the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems under clause (g) of sub-section (4) of section 27;

(j) the manner of carrying out environmental impact assessment to be conducted by the applicant under sub-section (5) of section 27;

(k) the manner of preparing waste management plan and emergency plan under sub-section (6) of section 27;

(l) the period for which permit may be granted and fee to be paid for its renewal under sub-section (7) of section 27;

(m) the qualification and experience of an officer to be designated as Inspector under sub-section (1) and other functions of the Inspector under clause (g) of sub-section (2) of section 30;

(n) the manner of carrying out inspections under sub-section (1), the qualifications and experience of an Analyst under sub-section (2) and other powers and functions of the inspection team under sub-section (10), of section 31;

(o) any other waste under clause (f) of sub-section (2) and other areas in respect of which an inventory of locations may be prepared under sub-section (6), of section 34;

(p) such other waste under clause (n) of sub-section (1) and the standards for effluent discharge under the proviso to sub-section (3), of section 35;

(q) the standards for emission of combustible waste, equipment and vehicles under sub-section (2) of section 36;

(r) other International Conventions or Treaty or Protocol or other international obligations which the permit holder shall comply under sub-section (1) of section 38;

(s) the cost of response action under sub-section (2) and the amount of penalty to be paid by the Operator under sub-section (3), of section 39;

(t) the manner in which the Committee shall maintain and administer the fund under sub-section (3) of section 46;

(u) the category of applicants who may deposit security with the Committee, the form of such deposit and the security amount under sub-section (1) of section 47;

(v) the form in which the Committee shall prepare an annual statement of accounts under sub-section (1) of section 52;

(w) the time within which and the form and manner in which the Committee shall furnish to the Central Government, the returns and statements under sub-section (1) and the form and manner of report under sub-section (2), of section 53; and

(x) any other matter which is to be, or may be prescribed.

56. Power to remove difficulties. If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order, published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to it to be necessary for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made under this section after the expiry of a period of three years from the date of commencement of this Act.

57. Rules, notifications or orders made or issued to be laid before Parliament. Every rule and every notification or order issued under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made or issued, before each House of Parliament while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making

any modification in the rule or notification or order or both Houses agree that the rule or notification or order should not be made or issued, the rule, notification or order shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule, notification or order.

SESSIONAL REVIEW

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

NINTH SESSION

The Ninth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha commenced on 18 July 2022 and concluded on 8 August 2022, four days ahead of the declared schedule. On the day of the commencement of the session, election to the Office of the President of India was held. Election to the Office of the Vice-President of India was held on 6 August 2022. Members of the Electoral College for the Presidential election as per the followed practice, voted at the Parliament House, New Delhi and in each of the 30 places of poll in State/Union Territory Legislative Assemblies. Shri P.C. Mody, Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, was the Returning Officer for election to the Office of the President. After counting of votes on 21 July 2022, Shrimati Droupadi Murmu was declared elected as the President of India and was sworn in by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India, Shri N.V. Ramana on 25 July 2022, at a solemn function held in the Central Hall of the Parliament House.

Shri Utpal Kumar Singh, Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, was the Returning Officer in the election to the Office of the Vice-President of India held on 6 August 2022. Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar was declared elected to the Office of Vice-President of India. On 11 August 2022, the President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu administered the oath of Office of the Vice-President of India to Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar at a swearing-in-ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhawan.

Earlier, a function was held in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 23 July 2022, to bid farewell to the outgoing President, Shri Ram Nath Kovind. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla presented a Farewell Address on behalf of the Members of Parliament, placing on record their respectful and affectionate tributes. On the occasion, a Memento and a Signature Book signed by the Members of Parliament were gifted to Shri Ram Nath Kovind.

Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla hosted Vice President and Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu and Vice President-elect Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar at his residence on 9 August 2022. On the

occasion, the two Presiding Officers of Parliament, Shri Naidu and Shri Birla, shared insights and experiences on issues of parliamentary and national interest with Vice President-elect Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar. The Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Om Birla and other dignitaries graced a function on 8 August 2022 to bid farewell to the outgoing Vice President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu at the Balayogi Auditorium, Parliament House Complex.

The Ninth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha had a total of 16 sittings spread over 44 hours 38 minutes. The House sat late for over 4 hours 43 minutes to complete the listed business, however, only 48 per cent productivity could be achieved during the Ninth Session on account of forced adjournments.

On the first day of the Session, three newly elected Members, namely, Shri Ghanshyam Singh Lodhi (Rampur, Uttar Pradesh), Shri Dinesh Lal Yadav "Nirahua" (Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh), and Shri Shatrughan Prasad Sinha (Asansol, West Bengal) took the oath and signed the Roll of Members.

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

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

Short Duration Discussion regarding Price Rise: On 1 August 2022, a Short Duration discussion regarding the price rice in the country was held in the House.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Manish Tewari (INC) said that the whole country is facing the ill effects of price rise. Any economy is based on five basic things. The first is savings, the second is investment, the third is production, the fourth is consumption and the fifth is employment. It is very unfortunate that during the last eight years, these five basic things have been affected badly. He informed that a report in 2021 brought the fact to light that 23 crores people have again gone below the poverty line. He further said that there cannot be a greater disparity in the country. All this started on November 8, 2016, when the BJP Government introduced demonetization in this country without thinking about its pros and cons. After this demonetization move, the Government implemented GST. The direct impact of GST was that 2 lakh 30 thousand small-scale industries in the MSME sector have closed down and they have not been able to recover from that impact even till day. He also said that the unemployment rate in

2017 was 4.77 per cent, which has increased to 7.8 per cent in June 2022. He said that the country has had double-digit inflation for the last 14 months, which is the highest in the last 30 years. In April 2022, it was 15.8 per cent.

¹*Participating in the discussion*, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar (AITC) said that price rise is an important issue. Prices of LPG cylinders have increased four times over the last few months. GST has been imposed on every item. Prices of petrol and diesel have a spiraling effect on all commodities. Prices of crude oil were very low in 2020 but the tax was being increased by the Central Government. She also said that in the last three years, under the Central Excise Taxes, a whopping amount of Rs. 14 lakh crore has been collected jointly by the Centre and the State Government. However, the States are not getting their share. Prices of fertilizers have also risen. She further said that the Government is not pro-farmer. But unless help is provided to farmers and the agriculture sector, the country and the people will suffer. The essential medicines are becoming costlier day by day. The tax has also been imposed on the equipment used by specially-abled persons. The retail inflation has remained at 7 per cent which is above the Reserve Bank of India's tolerance level of 6 per cent. She requested the Government not to impose high taxes that only the Government benefits at the cost of the poor and that the Government should think about the poor and reduce the taxes.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Corporate Affairs Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman said that whether it was in 2008 or before that, the Country has never seen a calamity of this kind. All the global agencies like World Bank and IMF etc. have stated in their reviews that India is the fastest growing economy in the world, despite facing several waves of Covid. Today, all the countries in the world are facing their own set of problems. But, in spite of that because of the various steps taken by the Government and also by the Reserve Bank of India, we are still at a

¹ **Others who participated in the discussion were:** Sarvashri Kaushlendra Kumar, Nama Nageswara Rao, Pinaki Misra, Margani Bharat, Uday Pratap Singh, Kalyan Banerjee, Jayadev Galla, E.T. Mohammed Basheer, Jayant Sinha, Hasnain Masoodi, Asaduddin Owaisi, Pallab Lochan Das, Hanuman Beniwal, N.K. Premachandran, Thomas Chazhikadan, Saumitra Khan, Ramshiromani Verma, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Adv. A.M. Ariff, Dr. Nishikant Dubey, Dr. S.T. Hasan, Dr. Sujay Vikhe Patil, Dr. DNV Senthil Kumar S., Shrimati Kanimozhi Karunanidhi, Shrimati Sangeeta Azad, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule, Shrimati Jaskaur Meena, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal, Shrimati Vanga Geetha Viswanath, and Sushri S. Jothimani.

much better position than most countries. Today, there is zero probability of India slipping into a recession, even though there are several major economies which are at a substantially risky position of getting into recession. The debts to GDP ratio of many countries are in triple digits, whereas the Central Government very consciously has controlled its debt. It is at 56.29 per cent of the GDP at the end of 2021-22 compared to 59.9 per cent pegged in the Revised Estimates for that year. India is in a far better position than its peers according to the IMF data with a general debt to GDP ratio of 86.9, which includes both Centre and States.

She further said that at present, there is inflation all over the world. RBI is increasing interest rates which will help in reducing inflation. Most inflation is in food and fuel. The food inflation is coming down in the world and will decrease in India also. The Government has taken various measures to contain it which also includes reduction of duty for various items like edible oil etc. and also constant efforts to boost the production of pulses and oil seeds etc. Further, customs duty was exempted on iron and steel scrap, while customs duty was also rationalized on copper scrap. The Government has reduced the rates of the duties and imposed export duty on steel. In textile, Customs Duty on key raw products, like nylon chips, nylon yarn, and caprolactam, has been rationalized. Anti-dumping duty was revoked on key raw materials like viscose fibre, PTA, and other fibres and yarns so that the raw material for textile industry will also be available. Customs Duty on raw cotton has also been fully exempted. All these efforts will go a long way in helping MSMEs to reduce their raw material costs and stay competitive.

Recent comparative assessment of price and income support measures show that targeted transfers not only helped poorer households cope with price spikes, but also have significantly lowered the impact of carbon emission. Appreciating our subsidy scheme, the UNDP report is saying that there will be zero percent of India's people below the poverty line. She said that the Government is working completely dedicatedly for the welfare of the country and despite various difficulties, the country is progressing at a fast pace on the path of development.

The discussion was concluded.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Indian Antarctic Bill, 2022: On 22 July 2022, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Science and Technology; Minister of State of the

Ministry of Earth Sciences; Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office; Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy; and Minister of State in the Department of Space, Dr. Jitendra Singh moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that the area of the Antarctic is spread over around 14 million square kilometers. It is 60 degrees south of the Southern Hemisphere. The living conditions there are also unsuitable. In the winter season, the temperature dips down to even minus 90 degrees Celsius and in summer too, it remains down to minus 10 degrees. Most of the people living there are researchers and scientists and their number is around 1000 to 5000. There are about 40 research centers here. India has established its two institutions there – *Maitree* and *Bharati*. He also said that in 1959, the Antarctic Treaty was signed and came into force in 1961 and in the year 1983, India also signed it and became a party to it. Now, out of its 54 member countries, there are 29 countries which have been accorded consultative status, that is, they can participate in the discussion on the decisive subjects and proceedings. The basic purpose of this treaty was to demilitarize Antarctica so that there would not be any kind of military action there. In view of that treaty, it is also binding on India to bring here this kind of legislation to deal with the situation arising out of any such violation in Antarctica.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Jayant Sinha (BJP) said that the Bill is comprehensive and visionary in nature which is principally aimed at keeping Antarctica safe from scientific point of view. This Bill is going to be instrumental in achieving this objective in full. India, as a consultative partner, is going to enact such in order to be able to implement the provisions of international treaties signed in its own ways. This Antarctica region is linked with several important issues of Climate Change. The entire Antarctica continent is covered with snow. The amount of snow in the Antarctica accounts for as much as 62 per cent fresh water of the world. Global warming is rising at a massive scale. In case there is global warming of the order of 2 or 3 degree centigrade, the magnitude of snow covering the entire Antarctica region shall start melting by slow degrees. In the event of its melting gradually, this can cause colossal disaster. With the melting of Antarctica water level at sea shall start going up leading to the incidence of flood in our coastal cities causing huge devastation. Therefore, it is imperative for India and even for the entire world for that matter to envisage the enormity of the problem arising out of the impact of global warming on Antarctica in a scientific spirit. Hence, a scientific mission ought to be

launched here in a safe manner and care must be taken that this must not result in any damage to the environment. India has two scientific centres in place namely *Bharati* and *Maitri*. Besides, there is yet another Scientific Centre bearing the name *Gangotri* which is run on temporary basis. As many as 41 scientific missions have already been carried out. India's Scientific Staff residing in Antarctica is 50 to 60 in number who remain busy with scientific work of various nature. Given that, with a view to keeping the extant scientific centres safe and insulated from the likely impedance in their smooth functioning, the Government ought to pass this Bill. He also said that the Bill contains two to three such unique provisions which are not included in the other Bills. In the first place, if there is any scientific expedition to Antarctica, the element of waste management must not be compromised. He said that the Government has constituted a 14- member committee. If anyone wants to engage himself or herself in any scientific endeavour, approval shall be accorded to this effect only after it is subjected to the process of seeking permission from this very committee. The scope of work shall be rather limited over there.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab (BJD) said that Antarctica is the White Continent of the world, and it is the 5th largest continent of our Earth. Global warming is the incident which we should be aware of. Small island countries in the Pacific and also in Indian Ocean are in great danger, if the ice of the South Pole melts. The ice of Antarctica is a great wealth for the whole human kind. It is necessary that we also become a party to the United Nations Agreement, about which the Minister has just now mentioned. This Bill aims at promoting Antarctica as a natural reserve that is devoted to science and peace, and to ensure that Antarctica does not become the scene of international discord. That is the basic purpose for which this Bill is being introduced. India maintains two research stations in Antarctica – *Maitri* since 1989 and *Bharati* since 2012 – and has launched 41 expeditions to the Continent so far. The Antarctica Treaty was signed in Washington D.C. on the 1st day of December, 1959. India signed the Antarctica Treaty on 19 August 1983 and received consultative status on 12 September 1983. There is a need for the law. While India has been sending expeditions to Antarctica for the last 40 years, these expeditions have been circumscribed by international law. He further said that the Bill now puts into place a comprehensive list of regulations related to Antarctica for scientific expeditions as well as for individuals, companies and tourists. *Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Science and Technology; Minister of State of the Ministry of Earth Sciences; Minister

of State in the Prime Minister's Office; Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy; and Minister of State in the Department of Space, Dr. Jitendra Singh said that the Antarctica has a special significance also. It has to be ensured that all countries that have set up institutes there, restrict themselves to research only. Since it is an area over which no country has sovereignty, the law of India should apply to the territory occupied by the Indian institutions and that is the very purpose of the Bill. After the Bill is passed, there will be a Committee, which will be headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences. The Committee will also have representatives from the other Ministries. In the wake of passage of this Bill, Indian law will be applicable in the area occupied by the Indian institutes and for Indian personnel living in that Continent. He further said that India's laboratories there are located abutting Norwegian institutes which are at the spatial distance of merely 100 kilometres. The Antarctic Treaty was also conceived so that no country may be heading off to this region for the purpose of carrying out oil exploration or mining activity. In all, there are three treaties related to the Antarctic. One is the treaty under which the Government is bringing in the Bill. Second is Convention of Antarctic Marine Living Resources which is associated with the preservation of the other resources existing there. And the third treaty pertains to Protocol on Environmental Protection.

The Bill was passed.

The Family Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2022: On 26 July 2022, the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri Kiren Rijiju moved the motion for the consideration of the Bill.

Initiating the discussion, Sushri Sunita Duggal (BJP) said that the issues related to family and marriage should be resolved through reconciliation and settlement and they should not be dragged on for long. This Act was passed in the year 1984 for this very purpose. There was a provision in this Act that the High Courts and State Government after mutual consultations will forward their requisition to the Central Government for setting up family courts in the States. The Central Government, through notification, allows the State Governments to set up the family Court. Last year, a person filed a petition in the Court in a particular case that the court itself is not established as the notification for setting it up by the Central Government had not been issued. Then, it was felt that it should be ascertained as to how many family courts are functioning for which notifications by the Central

Government have not been issued in the country. This was found that such courts are functioning in Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland. Therefore, this amendment was necessitated. Now, the proposed amendment seeks to validate such family courts functioning in Himachal Pradesh since 15th February, 2019 and in Nagaland since 12th September, 2008 with retrospective effect through a notification by the Central Government. She further said that there are many states where necessary notifications by the Central Government have been issued but no family courts had been set up there. Therefore, family courts should be set up early there as the notifications have already been issued.

²*Participating in the discussion*, Shri Kaushlendra Kumar [JD(U)] said that the proposed amendment Bill has been brought in precisely to amend section 1(3) of the Family Courts Act, 1984 to validate the verdicts of the family courts in Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland as the family courts were functioning in these states without the notifications of the Central Government. After the amendments, such family courts and their verdict will be validated. This law relates to marriage and family affairs and was meant to encourage reconciliation and settlement of such issues. There is a long pendency of such cases in the courts for years together. The Government should ponder over this issue early. A family court should be set up in every district for a population of about 10 lakh under this law. However, there are many districts in Bihar and other states where the population exceeds even 20 lakh. He requested the Government to set up the court early and to increase the number of judges in such courts so that the cases are disposed of early and the long pendency of cases in such courts is cleared.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri Kiren Rijiju said that we have 26 such States in our country where Family Courts have been set up and are functioning quite well. However, among those 26 States there are two States viz. Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland which are being facilitated through this amendment today. Currently 715 Family Courts are in operation across the country. As of early May 11, 49,907 cases

² **Others who participated in the discussion were:** *Sarvashri* Bhartruhari Mahtab, Ritesh Pandey, Jayadev Galla, Hanuman Beniwal, P. Ravindhranath, Gopal Shetty, Syed Imtiaz Jaleel, Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Shankar Lalwani, Suresh Pujari, Pratap Chandra Sarangi, P. P. Chaudhary, Anubhav Mohanty, Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Singari, Dr. Rajdeep Roy, Dr. Nishikant Dubey, Dr. S.T. Hasan, Kunwar Danish Ali, Shrimati Vanga Geetha Viswanath and Shrimati Navneet Ravi Rana.

are lying pending out of which as many as 69,464 new cases have been registered. This Act has been passed way back in 1984. Had a provision been made for Family Court in the year 1984 itself that it shall come into force across the country through a notification, the Government would not have been compelled to issue separate notifications for each and every states time and again. However, not too many states are to be covered now. Now only 5 states are left to be covered. The Government has, of late, entered into an agreement with NALSA that legal and counseling services shall be absolutely free of cost from this year onwards. He informed that a provision of Rupees Ten thousand Crores has been made for Fast Track Courts. Alongside a provision of Rupees Ten Thousand Crores has been made for infrastructure projects like toilet, library, court building and commercial Bench. Setting up of at least one family court in each district should be the priority. Infrastructure of Lower Courts and High Courts are the primary responsibility of the State Governments concerned yet essential support is extended by the Union Government. An E-Committee has been constituted in every District Court and High courts employing technology under the chairmanship of a Senior Judge of the Supreme Court. The disposal of cases by the Supreme Court of India, High Courts and District Courts in hybrid mode, online mode, particularly during Covid pandemic is a record and reference point for the entire world.

The Bill was passed.

The National Anti-Doping Bill, 2021: On 27 July 2022, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and the Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that when it comes to sports and players, there should be laws for anti-doping, which were lacking. However, India had signed the UNESCO convention many years ago. In compliance with WADA, rules and regulations had been formulated before the last Commonwealth Games, also established the National Doping Testing Laboratory (NDTL), but there were many reasons due to which its recognition was cancelled. Major countries such as the US, China, Germany, France, Australia, Japan and South Korea made laws for themselves, but India lacked its own laws. While this bill will give an opportunity to implement the legal system, our dependence on sending samples of Indian players around the world will end and the *Atma Nirbhar Bharat* programme will also get strengthened. The benefit of testing will also become available here. The biggest concern for the players is the disciplinary panel as it makes the decisions. But if

there is no legal backing, then the players will have to make rounds to the court and it takes precious time of the players.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Manoj Tiwari (BJP) said that the basic purpose of anti-doping regulations is to provide equal opportunities to all athletes, and that no athlete can gain an unfair advantage by taking performance enhancing drugs. It will now be an obligation to provide anti-doping education to athletes in India. Earlier, many people were also falsely implicated. The bill is not just about punishing or preventing. The players did not even get a chance to express their views then. A provision has been made in this law that if an athlete has been wrongly implicated, he will have the right to go to the Appellate Board, he will be heard. Violation of anti-doping rules may result in forfeiture of medals, points, prizes. With this, even after winning, the player loses. One of the good things brought about by this law is that anti-doping regulations are currently enforced by the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA), which was established as a society. He said that till now it was in the form of a society. After this bill, the National Anti-Doping Agency will be constituted as a statutory body. An Anti-doping board will be established for the first time. This board will supervise the activities of the agency. He supported the Bill.

³*Participating in the discussion*, Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale (SS) said that the aim of this Bill is to give legal form to the operation of the National Anti-Doping Agency and its related testing laboratories. The bill, *inter alia*, seeks to establish a national board for anti-doping work in sports. With this, the work of making sports dope free in India is being done by the Government, which is a welcome step. Due to lack of law against doping in the country, the cases were reaching the court of law after hearing in NADA. After the enactment of this law, the decisions of the NADA hearing panel will not be challenged in the court. He suggested that in case an athlete does not follow a strict anti-doping law, the athlete as well as the federation and the coach concerned should be held responsible. Players need to be trained to strictly follow anti-doping laws. Dieticians should keep an eye on the prescribed diet and there is also a need to test the food of

³ **Others who participated in the discussion were:** *Sarvashri* Chandeshwar Prasad, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Shyam Singh Yadav, P. Ravindhranath, B.B. Patil, Prasun Banerjee, Lavu Srikrishna Devarayalu, Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu, Anubhav Mohanty, Ravi Kishan, Col. (Retd.) Rajyavardhan Rathore, Kunwar Danish Ali, Prof. Sougata Ray, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule, Shrimati Navneet Ravi Rana and Shrimati Aparajita Sarangi.

the players. He further said that there is a need to start more dope testing laboratories in the country. The Parliamentary Standing Committee has also said in its suggestion that there should be a laboratory in every state. He supported the Bill.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and the Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur said that India is constantly moving forward in sports. Winning 7 medals at the Tokyo Olympics was the best performance to date. Winning 16 medals in the Deaflympics and then winning 19 medals at the Tokyo Paralympics have been the biggest medal tally to date. Thus the Country is consistently performing better. Like the US, China, Korea, Australia, Japan, etc., India will now be ranked among the few countries in the world which will have its own laws related to doping and will also have its own testing laboratories. This will further enhance India's reputation in the world of sports. The task of enhancing country's institutional testing capacity will also be done through this Bill. He assured that the Government of India will not lag behind anywhere in this endeavour. The rules and regulations of NADA have been framed keeping in view the rules and regulations of the Indian Olympic Association, National Sports Federation, Sports Federations of States, World Anti-Doping Agency. The Government will look at setting up not only government laboratories but also private laboratories. He further said that together with the Ministry of Education, the Government will make efforts to create awareness in this regard in the states also amongst children, students and sports persons so that they do not consume anything in future that raises any question mark on them. An MoU has been signed with the National Forensic Science University to set up a testing laboratory for nutritional supplements. The Government is also moving towards a paperless doping control process to make the system more accountable, make the operation transparent and enhance its effectiveness. The appointment of D.G. of NADA has been made in accordance with the law. The budget of NDTL used to be only Four and a half crore rupees; the Government has increased it to more than Rs. 21 crores. The Government has also installed state-of-the-art equipment there and now there is no shortage of funds there. He said that if coaches misguide some sports persons and give them such material, the Government will ensure action against them. The Government is also very serious about data privacy and will follow those protocols in India which are followed all over the world and no data of any athlete will be shared with any irresponsible person. All the concerns and recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee

as well as the hon. Members will be duly considered while framing the rules and regulations. This Bill is for the welfare of sports persons and for the protection of their interests. In 2013-14, the budget for sports was Rs.874 crores, it has increased to Rs.2254 crores in 2022-23. From 2010 to 2015, Rs.342 crores were spent on sports infrastructure, now it has been increased to Rs.2753 crores. The Governments of all the states are also making efforts on their behalf.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2022: On 3 August 2022, the Minister of Education and Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan moving the motion for consideration of the Bill said that the kind of infrastructure work that has been initiated in the country also requires appropriate human resources. Keeping that in mind, the Country needs to create a multi-sectoral academic eco-system and knowledge eco-system of global standards. Under the *Gati Shakti* concept, a new framework is being worked out by integrating all the departments. All the departments related to transportation like railways, roadways, waterways, aviation, core sector and modern infrastructure like IT are being planned to be integrated and implemented today on the *Gati Shakti* platform. That is why it is needed to set up a multi-sectoral, multi-dimensional and multi-disciplinary university. That is why the Government has brought this amendment proposal.

Initiating the discussion, Shrimati Ranjanben Bhatt (BJP) said in the last few years, new technologies have been inducted in Railways, which are mainly aimed at reducing travel time, making it more comfortable and to guarantee cent per cent safety. To operate such a complex technical system, the Country needs technically educated and trained youth. In the next decade, India will have the largest youth population in the world and the future of India will solely depend on providing these youth with opportunities for high quality technical education. With a lot of scientific and technological developments taking place in areas such as Big Data, Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence, the need and demand for skilled work force will increase. Keeping all these requirements in mind, a new beginning was made in the year 2018 with the establishment of National Rail and Transportation Institute (NRTI) at Vadodara. The courses in this institute have been constituted in such a way that the students passing out from here are eligible for employment and capable of self-employment. The decision to grant Central University status to NRTI (renamed as *Gati*

Shakti) will benefit the youth across the country. Along with the courses related to transport, logistics education and skill development, courses like under graduation, post-graduation and Ph.D applied research will also get an important place in this university.

⁴*Participating in the discussion*, Shri Kaushlendra Kumar (JDU) said that the Bill has been brought primarily to accord the status of Central University to the National Rail and Transportation Institute Vadodara, Gujarat and rename it *Gati Shakti* University. This Central University will be able to fulfil all those aspirations and also the needs of the country in future. It will also be helpful for the Ministries of Road Transport, Civil Aviation, Ports, Shipping and Waterways. A lot of assistance has been provided for Nalanda International University for which the Government deserves to be appreciated. Patna University is one of the oldest universities. The hon. Chief Minister of Bihar has been striving hard for the grant of Central University status to this University. Union Government has also given an assurance in this regard. But, no decision has been taken in this direction so far. He requested the Government to accord the status of Central University to Patna University and the Nava Nalanda Mahavihar Deemed University.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Education and Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan said that our capability is necessary not only for our country but also for the poor countries of the world. That's why the Government is creating Institutions of global standards. At present, the Gross Enrollment Ratio in higher education is 27 percent. It will have to be increased to 50 percent by 2030. The youth should not only be job seekers but they should be job creators. The *Gati Shakti* has the concept of such education. This will be a multidisciplinary and multi-dimensional university. There is an assessment that by the year 2025, mechanised work will be equal to manual work. So after all, training for the operation of machines will also be required. It will be the first research university in the country after NEP. Hon'ble Prime Minister has reformed India's space policy. India has unbundled its space policy to facilitate our young people to become space-centric entrepreneurs

⁴ **Others who participated in the discussion were:** Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw (Minister of Railways; Minister of Communications and Minister of Electronics and Information Technology), *Sarvashri* Chandra Sekhar Sahu, Shrirang Appa Barne, N. Reddeppa, Ram Kripal Yadav, Hasnain Masoodi, Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu and Shrimati Sangeeta Azad.

and its ambit has also been expanded. There will be no financial constraint about it. Answering the question raised by one Hon'ble Member about the job security of those working on contracts in this institute, he said that today, it is no more a matter of concern rather it is an opportunity for young entrepreneurs. Minimum remuneration will be ensured to them. Such innovative instruments will emerge in our IITs and IIMs gradually.

The Bill was passed.

The Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022: On 5 August 2022, the Minister of Power and Minister of New and Renewable Energy, Shri R.K. Singh moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that one of the provisions in this Bill is that the inputs which are based on fossil fuel, will be gradually replaced with indigenous green inputs. One provision in the Bill is to reduce the country's import dependency. The second provision is to bring a carbon market. This means, one who saves more, gets carbon credit and the one who is not able to save, has to pay a penalty. The Government is also modifying green buildings to be sustainable ones. The Government will fix the standards of being green. The State Government can modify these standards. The implementation of these standards will be done by putting them in the building bylaws. Earlier, the country was power deficit; today it has become power surplus. Today, the Country's installed capacity is 4 lakh 3 thousand MW while our maximum demand was 2 lakh 15 thousand MW. The power shortage that occurs today is due to faults in the distribution system. The Government has connected the whole country with a single grid and besides this, also modernising this system.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Jagdambika Pal (BJP) said that in the light of global issues like carbon emission, climate change and the Glasgow Agreement, Hon'ble Minister has brought the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022 so that the country could fulfil its global commitments. The Government has decided to work on five counts including switching over from thermal or coal energy to renewable energy. The Government set a target of generation of 500 GW renewable energy and this is India's resolution. The Government had set a target of 175 GW by the year 2022 and as of now, achieved the target of 114 GW. By the year 2030, we shall generate 50 per cent of our energy from renewable energy sources. The Government has also given a slogan of 'One Sun, One World, One Grid' and is working on a war footing to realise it. The Government, therefore, set aside a budget of Rs. 19,500 crores for it in the

year 2022-23. The Government proposed to set up 50 solar parks in the country for this purpose. As of now we have installed the capacity for 114 GW. He further said that the concept of green buildings will have a positive impact and this will be achieved through installation of solar energy panels on the rooftops. Under this Bill, there is a proposal to create a State Energy Conservation Fund. The Government is promoting renewable energy. The Government spent about 62.2 billion US Dollars on the purchase of crude oil in the year 2020-21 and 119.2 billion US Dollars in the year 2021-22. The industries which will reduce the emission of carbon in their production, will get carbon credit in equal proportion. The industries will earn an extra profit of 5 to 10 million dollars in the times to come.

⁵*Participating in the discussion* Ms. Mahua Moitra (AITC) said that this Bill adds large residential buildings. It is those with a connected load of 100 KW or with contract demand of 120 kVA to bring into the ambit of this Act. Previously, it was only for DISCOMS and commercial buildings. The second thing that it does is, currently only the DISCOMS had a mandate to purchase renewable energy and with this Amendment this is going to be extended to the industry. The third thing is that this Bill allows the Government to mandate utilisation of a minimum amount of specific renewable. The promotion of green hydrogen is good forward-looking objective. The Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change predicts that by the year 2100 the need for electricity for power cooling is going to go up by 30 times than what it was in 2000. But this current Amendment does not take cooling demand anywhere into consideration. The Bill only talks about large residential building. The reality is that we need focus on passive cooling. Hence, an incentive plan to enforce sale of only 5-star energy efficiency rated air-conditioners needs to be urgently put in place. The government needs to inform manufacturers of a progressive goal of increased energy efficiency and need to give them suitable incentives for R&D. Solar based cooling technologies have to be given a big R&D focus as rural households can have solar heaters and solar coolers in the future

⁵ **Others who participated in the discussion were:** *Sarvashri* Jayadev Galla, P.V. Midhun Reddy, Santosh Kumar, Girish Chandra, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Rajiv Pratap Rudy, K. Navaskani, Hasnain Masoodi, Anubhav Mohanty, N.K. Premachandran, Gaurav Gogoi, Dr. G. Ranjith Reddy, Dr. Pon Gautham Sigamani, Dr. M.K. Vishnu Prasad, Dr. Manoj Rajoria, Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde, and Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule.

with ease. There is a critical need to implement it urgently in terms of both health and energy conservation. The first biggest challenge is the policy consistency. The regulatory framework for renewable energy and the procedures are different from State to State. The State Electricity Regulatory Commissions have delayed payments. The Government previously had 5 per cent GST on renewable energy equipment. Now, the Government has increased it to 12 per cent. This is something needed to look at seriously.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Power and New and Renewable Energy, Shri R.K. Singh said that the Government connected 28.6 million homes. Now the figure stands at 28.8 million homes. The International Energy Agency (IEA) said that this was the largest expansion of access in the shortest time frame ever in the history of the power sector. The Government converted the country from power deficit to power surplus. Today, the country has about 4,00,000 MW installed capacity. The Government connected the whole country to one grid, converting into the largest grid in the world. The country's per capita emissions are one third, the lowest in the world. The renewable energy capacity installed is 161 GW and 72 GW is under installation. The efficiency of energy utilization has gone up in the range of 20 to 25 per cent in a number of sectors. This is why a large number of our major industries have become competitive. As far as the reduction in the emission of CO₂ is concerned the targets have been achieved before time and that is why the targets have been enhanced for 2030. He further said that the target of acquiring the capacity of generating 40 percent of the energy from non-fossil fuels by the year 2030 has been achieved in November 2021 itself. Now we have enhanced this 40 per cent to 50 percent. This is the golden opportunity to change from being a net importer of energy to being a net exporter of energy. The country can emerge as the global supplier of green hydrogen and green ammonia and that is going to be the future. The objective is twofold, one is to green the industry; that is for the environment and that is also to remove the dependence on imported sources. We shall make green ammonia here, from the sun and our solar energy and wind energy. There was some discussion about bringing residential buildings into the purview of this Act. The Government is only bringing in large residential buildings which have a connected load of more than 100 KW. Only those buildings will be mandated to become green buildings and sustainable buildings. All the implementation is done by the designated agency of the State. Now, this

Bill also provides for providing finances and resources to the designated agencies for this thing.

The Bill was passed.

The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre (Amendment) Bill, 2022: On 8 August 2022, the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri Kiren Rijiju moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that in 2009, the Government passed the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Act. After that, Government had already established the said centre on 20th June, 2022. The purpose of today's amendment is one, the name of the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre be changed to India International Arbitration Centre and two, enable the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre to specify, by way of regulations, the manner of its discharge of various functions.

Initiating the discussion, Dr. Amar Singh (INC) said that Arbitration is a good alternative to disposal of cases or dispute resolution. Every one supports having the Arbitration Centre and having an alternative mechanism for the disposal or resolution of disputes between parties. The Country does not have a statutory backup; there is a lack of experts in the country. He further said that at least, certain legal or civil disputes could have been only delegated to this India International Arbitration Centre. People are preferring Singapore International Arbitration Centre as a centre for arbitration. It is because the orders are mandatory and international experts are sitting on those Tribunals and the disposal of cases is quite quick. There are so many practical problems in the arbitration issue. Unless the Government takes up all those issues, simply changing the names will not work.

⁶*Participating in the discussion,* Shri Ramesh Bidhuri said that now, New Delhi International Arbitration Center will be known as India International Arbitration Center. The Governments are functioning since 1952. But, the Judiciary did not become as strong as it should have been. The cases related to arbitration are related to the judiciary and civil matters.

⁶ **Others who participated in the discussion were:** *Sarvashri* Srikrishna Devarayalu Lavu, Hasnain Masoodi, Hanuman Beniwal, Kunwar Danish Ali, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy, Dr. Nishikant Dubey, Prof. Sougata Ray and Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule.

In the field of economy there are many big companies from our country and other foreign countries which have to go to Singapore. The infrastructure necessary for the judiciary was not provided to it. He further said the states like Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh lack the necessary staff and infrastructure to solve the cases. Civil matters should be disposed of quickly through arbitration. So, its name was changed. Arbitration became necessary because our courts were unable to provide justice in time.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri Kiren Rijju said that there are 36 arbitration centres in the country and all are named after the cities in which they are located. In Delhi already there is Delhi International Arbitration Centre which works under Delhi High Court. When the Government of India by taking initiative and by passing a Bill in the Parliament constituting a centre then its status should be of higher level and we should progress accordingly. When we call it India International Arbitration Centre then it represents the whole country. Some of the Hon. Members have put forth a question that why arbitration in India is not being settled through Singapore and some of the Hon. Members have said that why businessmen of India proceed to other countries whenever a dispute arises. In our country work on several arbitrations is being undertaken but a large section of the society prefers ad hoc arbitration. Now, it is acknowledged at the international level also that institutional arbitration is much better than ad-hoc arbitration. Therefore, we are moving towards institutional arbitration. Mentioning the advantage to have institutional arbitration, he said that it determines the arbitration procedures in a very formal manner. All the popular institutions globally provide for an arbitration procedure and it saves the parties' and their lawyers' efforts in determining the arbitration procedure. Some institutions also provide the service of drafting an arbitration clause. When our own arbitration centre is created then it provides help to the parties'. A clause will be incorporated in every major contract of the Government of India and all the cases arising out under this clause will be settled in this India International Arbitration Centre. He also said that Several Hon. Members have raised other issues also like the pendency of cases. This is a very good alternative dispute resolution mechanism and we are creating a way forward in this direction. In comparison with the past, the disposal of cases has increased many times. At present, if a judge disposes of fifty cases then hundreds of new cases are there for his disposal. India is emerging, everybody is aware and reaching courts for justice. More than 80 per cent of pending cases are in

lower courts. At present, judges are disposing of more and more cases. In the Supreme Court on an average every judge disposes 40 to 50 cases. The Union Government and State Governments have to look into the matter collectively.

The Bill was passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

The Ninth Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha commenced on 18 July 2022. It was scheduled to conclude on 12 August 2022. However, the House adjourned *sine-die* on 8 August 2022. As such, Questions listed for 10 August and 12 August 2022 were treated as lapsed.

A chart showing Grouping of Ministries, Dates of Sittings, Dates of Ballots and last dates of receipt of notices of Questions during the Session was circulated to Members through Members' Portal along with Bulletin Part-II on 30 June 2022. Notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions for the Session were received from 30 June 2022 itself. The last date for receiving notices of Questions was 27 July 2022. However, the last date for receiving notices of Questions for the Sitting on 8 August 2022 *i.e.*, the last date of sitting on which the Questions were taken up in the House was 22 July 2022.

The actual number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions tabled by Members were 23608 (SQ 10576 + USQ 13032). However, as a result of splitting a few questions, where two or more Ministries were involved, the number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions increased to 23793. Eight (08) Short Notice Questions (SNQs) were also received from the Members. The maximum number of notices of Questions included for Ballot in a day was 1434 (SQ 637 + USQ 797) for the Sitting held on 2 August 2022. The minimum number of notices of Questions included for ballot in a day was 976 (SQ 384 + USQ 592) for the Sitting held on 19 July 2022. The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included for the Ballot were 338 and 230 for Sittings held on 28 July 2022 and 19 July 2022, respectively.

Notices were examined in the light of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, Directions by the Speaker, Parliamentary conventions and past precedents to decide their admissibility. Out of 23801 notices of Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice Questions received (including

split questions), 319⁷ Questions were included in the lists of Starred Questions and 3672⁸ Questions in the lists of Unstarred Questions.

Eight (08) Short Notice Question notices were received during the Session and all the notices were disallowed.

The Ministry-wise break-up of admitted notices of Questions shows that the Minister of Health and Family Welfare answered the maximum number of Questions (Starred and Unstarred), *i.e.* 245, followed by the Minister of Education who answered 219 Questions (both Starred and Unstarred).

Names of 396 Members were included in the Lists of Starred and Unstarred Questions. The maximum number of Questions by any Member admitted/clubbed were 41 against the names of Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe and Dr. S. DNV Senthilkumar.

The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names appeared in the Lists of Questions were 315 and 228 on 29 July 2022 and 19 July 2022, respectively.

One Half-an-Hour Discussion Notice was received during the Session which was disallowed.

Two Statements were made by the Ministers correcting the replies already given to Questions in Lok Sabha.

A total of 43 Starred Questions were orally answered during the Session. The average number of Starred Questions answered orally per Sitting was 2.688. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was 08 on 8 August 2022 and the minimum number of Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was One (01) on 20 and 22 July 2022.

The average number of Unstarred Questions appearing in the Lists was 229.50 per day during the Session.

3948 (276⁷+3672⁸) written replies to Starred and Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table.

⁷ Excluding one SQ *i.e.* SQ No. 147 dated 27/07/2022 deleted from the list.

⁸ Excluding eight USQs *i.e.* USQ Nos. 1491 dated 26/07/2022, 1680 and 1791 dated 27/07/2022, 1870, 1981 and 2000 dated 28/07/2022, 2138 and 2195 dated 29/07/2022 deleted from the list.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of 8 former members of Lok Sabha, *viz.* *Sarvashri* Rabindar Kumar Rana, T. Basheer, Nawal Kishore Rai, Sukh Ram, Hussain Dalwai, Sivaji Patnaik, Chakra Dhari and Harivansh Sahai.

Obituary reference was also made on the passing away of Shri Shinzo Abe, former Prime Minister of Japan; His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates and the Ruler of Abu Dhabi; and His Excellency Shri Mwai Kibaki, President of Kenya.

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

RAJYA SABHA

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH SESSION*

The Two Hundred and Fifty-Seventh Session (Monsoon Session) of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 18 July 2022 and was scheduled to conclude on 12 August 2022. The Session, however, came to an end on 8 August 2022. The House sat for 16 days and the actual hours of sittings were 38 hours and 36 minutes (excluding recess intervals). The House was prorogued by the President on 17 August 2022.

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 the rising prices of essential items:

A short duration discussion on the rising prices of essential items was held in the House on 2 August 2022.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Elamaram Kareem [CPI (M)], raised the concerns over constant price rise of essential commodities in eight-year rule of the Government. Citing the data from the Department of Consumer Affairs, he informed the House that in the past five years, prices of rice and wheat, the two most important cereals for Indians, have increased by 24 per cent; wheat flour by 28 per cent, pulses by 20-30 per cent, and other essential items like mustard oil by 71 percent, milk by 25 %, iodized salt by 28%, vegetables like potatoes by 65%, onions by 69% and tomatoes by 65% in this period. He also informed that despite the abundance of cereal production, farmers are fighting to get better prices and consumers are weighed down by high prices. Talking about Government's 'free markets' concept, poor public distribution system, wheat exports options and taxation on essential commodities, he stated that in the last 75 years, essential food items were never taxed and now all these items have come under the purview of GST. In addition, mentioning the range of items under GST, he raised his concerns over run-away price rise with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) ranging above 7 per cent and the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) above 15 per cent, soaring unemployment, a tumbling rupee, unprecedented trade deficit and a stumbling GDP growth. He suggested that in order to raise

* As provided by the General Research Unit, LARRDIS, Rajya Sabha Secretariat

revenue, the Government must tax the super-rich and not impose burden on the people.

Sharing his views over the price-rise, Shri Prakash Javadekar (BJP) stated that inflation has increased everywhere in the world and rolling back of taxes and simultaneously giving remunerative price of the product would not work. He further stated that the central government has reduced the prices of petrol and diesel twice which was only implemented by the Bharatiya Janata Party ruled states. Speaking for the Government, he gave clarifications on the concerns raised over food inflation and depreciation of the rupee. He further added that the Covid pandemic and the on-going Ukraine war has disrupted supply chain leading to increase in oil and petrol prices across the world. On devaluation of the rupee, he informed the House that the value of the rupee has increased relative to other currencies. As this is the world economy's problem, India is doing much better than other countries. Poverty has reduced and the per capita income has doubled. Government has hiked interest rates, tried to reduce the demand in the market and also tried to ensure that inflation does not increase too much. Discussing about the measures taken by the Government such as the *Ujjawala* Scheme, improved public distribution system (PDS), subsidized fertilizer rates, stabilization of steel prices, he stated that India is at the forefront of the fastest growing economies, with increase in exports, having foreign exchange reserves around 500 billion, and rational taxation system. He concluded by stating that the Government has faced inflation crisis and has worked continuously and will keep on working towards strengthening the financial management system.

*Participating in the discussion*¹, Shri Tiruchi Siva (DMK) commented on the continuing adverse impact of demonetization policy, rising unemployment that devastated the MSME sector, the informal economy and the whole economy of this country. Quoting the disproportionate prices

¹ **Other members who participated in the discussion were:** *Sarvashri* Shaktisinh Gohil, Derek O' Brien, Sanjay Singh, V. Vijayasai Reddy, Sujeet Kumar, Ram Nath Thakur, Birendra Prasad Baishya, Raghav Chadha, Jose K. Mani, Vaiko, Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, Abdul Wahab, Ghanshyam Tiwari, Binoy Viswam, G.K. Vasan, Jayant Chaudhary, K.R. Suresh Reddy, Ajit Kumar Bhuyan, Sushil Kumar Modi, Ramji, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi, Dr. M. Thambidurai, Dr. Fauzia Khan, Dr. K. Laxman, Dr. Radha Mohan Das Agarwal, Shrimati Mahua Maji, Shrimati Rajani Ashokrao Patil, Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan and Shrimati Geeta *alias* Chandraprabha.

of oil and petrol across the globe and in India, before and after the present Government, he stated that it has affected the common man unlike the corporate sector. He was of the view that during the pandemic, the whole country suffered due to non-planned implementation of lockdown. He stated that the basic duty of Government is to assure the people a minimum standard of living. He also added that as per RBI, the consumption level has declined from 100 to 72. The low income group people are giving the same tax as the high income group people or corporates. Income from direct taxes is only 54 per cent. Rest 46 per cent is given by ordinary poor people. The prices of essential commodities have gone up. Further, talking about the depreciation of the rupee value, he was of the view that it cannot be compared with the other countries and the Government has to take action on how to bring back the rupee value to the country's needed level.

Replying to the discussion, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs stated that Indian economy is definitely much better as compared to peer group nations as well as developed economies in terms of macro-economic fundamentals. The Reserve Bank and the Government, put together, are taking enough steps to make sure that the inflation rate is kept in the band of 7 or ideally below 6. She informed the House that as regards price rise, through targeted approach, Government is reaching to the needy sections and working towards economic recovery. She talked about the Government's holistic approach towards economic distress. As regards GST, she *inter alia* stated that the GST Council has applied its mind at various levels, at the Fitment Committee level, Group of Ministers level and then at the GST Council level. The continuation of the exemption for the sake of the poor continues and the misuse which was happening from the branded ones, particularly those which are registered brands, had to be corrected. Further she gave clarifications over GST being levied on essential commodities, hospital beds and crematorium. She further highlighted the success of *Jan Aushadhi* centers in providing medicines at affordable prices, providing cylinders at concessional rates under *Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana*, controlling prices of vegetables under Tomato, Onion and Potato Scheme, depositing amounts in farmers' bank account under *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana*, providing piped water under *Jal Jeevan Mission*, giving affordable loans to street vendors under *PM SVANidhi Yojana*, providing free treatment under the *Ayushman Bharat Jan Aarogya Yojana*. She concluded by stating that after the introduction of GST, through various Council meetings, 229 items which were in the 28 per cent rate, have now come down to just

28 items implying that items have been brought down from higher tax rates to lower tax rates.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Amendment Bill, 2022²: On 19 July 2022, Shri S. Jaishankar, the Minister of External Affairs moved the Bill to amend the Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Act, 2005 for consideration. He stated that India implements its international obligations responsibly and is recognized by the international community. The WMD and their Delivery Systems Act, 2005 prohibits unlawful activities in respect of biological, chemical and nuclear weapons and their delivery systems. Presently, there are no specific provisions in the WMD Act, 2005 relating to the prohibition or prevention of financing of prohibited WMD activities. He stated that, in accordance with the obligations emanating from the targeted financial sanctions decided by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the proposed WMD Amendment Bill prohibits financing of prohibited activities under the WMD Act or any relevant Act in relation to WMD. Therefore, there is a need to amend the WMD Act, 2005 to enact legal provisions relating to the financing of proliferation of WMD and their delivery systems. He further stated that the Bill also proposed to empower the Central Government to freeze, seize or attach funds or financial assets or economic resources for preventing such financing or prohibit making available such funds or resources. He concluded that the Bill would be in the national interest that would strengthen the credentials and global image of India and commended for its consideration in the House.

*Replying to the discussion*³, Shri S. Jaishankar, the Minister of External Affairs thanked all the Members who contributed in the discussion and

² The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 5 April 2022 and was passed on 6 April 2022. As passed by the Lok Sabha, it was laid on the Table of the House on 6 April 2022.

³ **Other Members who took part in the discussion were:** Sarvashri P. Wilson, Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla, Ram Nath Thakur, Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, Prakash Javadekar, G.V.L. Narasimha Rao, Mahesh Jethmalani, G.K. Vasana, Ajay Pratap Singh, Brijlal, Bikash Ranjan Bhattacharya, Rakesh Sinha, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, Dr. Prashanta Nanda, Dr. M. Thambidurai and Dr. Sikander Kumar.

appreciated the unanimous support for the Bill. He acknowledged the fact that how all the members recognized terrorism and WMD as serious threats and the existence of a gap in the law. He informed the House that the current law covers only trading but not the financing aspect and this gap needs to be bridged. He further informed that the Bill has been brought for amendment and in compliance with the recommendation of the FATF that prohibits financing of WMD-related activities for all countries including India. He believed that passing of the Bill would be good for the security and reputation of India.

The motion that the Bill be passed was adopted and the Bill was passed.

The Indian Antarctic Bill, 2022⁴: On 1 August 2022, Dr. Jitendra Singh, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Earth Sciences, Ministry of Science and Technology, Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space moved the Bill to provide for the national measures for protecting the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems and to give effect to the Antarctic Treaty, the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources and to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration. Referring to Antarctica as a very unique land, Dr. Singh *inter alia* informed the House that it is virtually a 'no man's land' but has certain constraints of geo-politics. The Antarctic Treaty was signed in 1959 and India became its signatory in 1983. Out of the total 54 countries which are signatory to Antarctic Treaty, India is among those 29 who have consultative status and is mandated to bring in a law which is consistent with their obligations as members of the Treaty. He further informed that India has two establishments in Antarctica: 'The Maitri' and 'The Bharati'. In order to take view of any inappropriate or offensive act happening over there, he sought the endorsement of the House that a legislation may be brought in so that Indian law would be applicable on the Indian jurisdiction therein. After the legislation is passed, a Committee would be constituted to frame the rules. He requested the House to consider and pass the Bill.

⁴ The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 1 April 2022 and was passed on 22 July 2022. As passed by the Lok Sabha, it was laid on the Table of the House on 22 July 2022.

*Replying to the discussion*⁵, Dr. Jitendra Singh, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Earth Sciences thanked the members who contributed in the discussion. He also welcomed the views and suggestions put forth by the Members and assured that the same would be taken care of when the rules are framed. He concluded by requesting the Members to support and pass the Bill.

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

The National Anti-Doping Bill, 2022⁶: On 3 August 2022, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting; and the Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports moving the motion for consideration of the Bill stated that the Bill has been proposed to accomplish building institutional capabilities, to enable hosting of major sporting events, to protect the rights of all sportspersons and to create opportunities for academic research, science and manufacturing relating to anti-doping in the interest of both the games and the players. He added that the Bill intends to enhance co-operation among agencies in fighting doping in sports, reinforcing India's commitment to international obligation for clean sports, independent mechanism for anti-doping adjudication and providing legal sanctity to anti-doping agencies *i.e* National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) and National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL).

*Replying to the discussion*⁷, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting; and the Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports thanked all the members for their support and suggestions during the

⁵ **Other Members who took part in the discussion were:** *Sarvashri* Sujeet Kumar, Niranjan Reddy Sirgapoor, G.K. Vasana, Abdul Wahab, Sushil Kumar Modi, Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar and Dr. M. Thambidurai.

⁶ The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 17 December 2021 and was passed on 27 July 2022. As passed by the Lok Sabha, it was laid on the Table of the House on 28 July 2022.

⁷ **Other Members who took part in the discussion were:** *Sarvashri* Deepender Singh Hooda, N.R. Elango, Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla, K.R. Suresh Reddy, Sanjay Singh, G.K. Vasana, Abdul Wahab, Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, Binoy Viswam, Ramji, Birendra Prasad Baishya, Dhananjay Bhimrao Mahadik, Lt. Gen. (Dr.) D. P. Vats (Retd.) Dr. Santanu Sen, Dr. Anil Agrawal, Dr. Amar Patnaik, Dr. Fauzia Khan, Shrimati P.T. Usha, Shrimati S. Phangnon Konyak and Shrimati Mausam Noor.

discussion of the Bill. He informed the House that India agreed to the Copenhagen Declaration signed in 2003, which was an Anti-Doping Declaration in sports and is a signatory to the UNESCO's International Convention on Doping signed in 2005, ratified in November 2007, after which, rules and regulations were made when the Commonwealth Games were held in Delhi. While appreciating the initiatives taken like *Khelo* India, Youth Games, University Games as well as traditional games, he informed the House that the suggestions of World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), all sports federations, Parliamentary Standing Committee and other stakeholders have been incorporated in the Bill. With the introduction of the Bill, he added that security will increase further and the operational independence of DG, NADA and the conduct of other functions of NADA would also be elaborated further in detail in the Subordinate Legislation and changes wherever necessary, would be made. Highlighting upon setting up of National Anti-Doping Laboratory, he *inter alia* discussed about India's achievement in international sports; setting up of testing laboratory for nutritional supplements; sensitization and awareness campaigns across the country; strengthening of sports infrastructure and facilities; financial benefits to the performers in various sports events in national and international platforms; stringent anti-doping measures and setting up of sports science centres and National Centre of Excellence in sports. Giving clarifications over budget allocation and game projects, he was of the view that sports federations are autonomous bodies, with their own rules and regulations and the heads of the sports federation are selected based on the 'National Sports Development Code'.

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

C. QUESTIONS

During the 257th Session, 7109 notices of Questions (3893 Starred and 3216 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 235 Questions were listed as Starred and 2475 Questions were listed as Unstarred. 61 Starred Questions were orally answered. The total number of Questions received in Hindi was 1107.

Daily average of Questions: The list of Starred Questions for 28.07.2022 and 29.07.2022 contained 12 and 13 Questions respectively. Rest of the lists of Starred Questions contained 15 Questions each.

The list of Unstarred Questions for 27.07.2022, 28.07.2022 and 29.07.2022 contained 133, 134 and 130 Questions respectively. Rest of the lists of Unstarred Questions contained 160 Questions each.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: Two notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received and lapsed.

Short Notice Questions: One notice of Short Notice Question was received and lapsed.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the 257th Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Kishore Kumar Mohanty, Robert Kharshiing, K.K. Veerappan, all former Members, Pandit Shivkumar Sharma, legendary Hindustani classical musician and Santoor player; His Excellency Mr. Shinzo Abe, former Prime Minister of Japan; His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates and the Ruler of Abu Dhabi; and His Excellency Shri Mwai Kibaki, the Third President of Kenya.

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

SESSIONAL REVIEW STATE LEGISLATURES

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Second Part of the Third Session of the Seventh Delhi Legislative Assembly commenced on 4 July 2022 and was adjourned *sine die* on 5 July 2022. There were 2 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following five Bills were introduced, considered and passed: (i) The Ministers of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (ii) The Members of Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Salaries, Allowances, Pension, etc.) (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (iii) The Salary and Allowances of the Chief Whip in the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (iv) The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 2022; and (v) The Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 2022.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of death of persons in a fire accident at a factory godown in Mundka, Outer Delhi on 13 May 2022; Death of persons in landslide in District Noni, Manipur on 29 June 2022; Death of Shri Kanhaiya Lal of Udaipur, Rajasthan who was allegedly murdered on 28 June 2022 and Death of School Children/Persons in road accident in Himachal Pradesh on 4 July 2022.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

I

The Fifth Session of the Fifteenth Kerala Legislative Assembly commenced on 27 June 2022 and was adjourned *sine die* on 21 July 2022. There were 15 sittings in all.

* Material provided by the Delhi Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

** Material provided by the Kerala Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following five Bills were introduced, considered and passed:- (i) The Kerala Finance Bill, 2022; (ii) The Kerala Finance (No.II) Bill, 2022; (iii) The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (iv) The Kerala Appropriation (No.VII) Bill, 2022; and (v) The Kerala Appropriation (No.VIII) Bill, 2022.

II

The Sixth Session of the Fifteenth Kerala Legislative Assembly commenced on 22 August 2022 and was adjourned *sine die* on 12 September 2022. There were 8 sittings in all.

Election of Speaker: On 12 September 2022, Shri A.N. Shamseer was elected as the Speaker of Kerala Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following twelve Bills were introduced, considered and passed: (i) The Kerala Repealing and Saving Bill, 2021; (ii) The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022; (iii) The Kerala Maritime Board (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (iv) The Kerala Lok Ayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (v) The Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions as respects certain Corporations and Companies) Second Amendment Bill, 2022; (vi) The Kerala Jewellery Worker's Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (vii) The Kerala Local Self Government Common Service Bill, 2022; (viii) The Kerala Industrial Single Window Clearance Boards and Industrial Township Area Development (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (ix) The Kerala Public Enterprises (Selection and Recruitment) Board Bill, 2022; (x) The University Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2022; (xi) The Kerala Fiscal Responsibility (Amendment) Bill, 2022; and (xii) The Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions as respects the services under the Waqf Board) Repealing Bill, 2022.

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APPENDIX I

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

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	18.07.22 to 08.08.22
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	16
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	44 Hours 38 Minutes
4.	TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/ FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	48 Hours 58 Minutes
5.	HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS	4 Hours and 43 Minutes
6.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	09
(ii)	Introduced	06
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
(iv)	Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/Recommendation and laid on the Table	Nil
(v)	Discussed	07
(vi)	Passed	07
(vii)	Withdrawn	01
(viii)	Negatived	Nil
(ix)	Part-discussed	Nil
(x)	Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	Nil
(xi)	Pending at the end of the Session	07

7.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	433
(ii)	Introduced	91
(iii)	Discussed	02
(iv)	Passed	Nil
(v)	Withdrawn	01
(vi)	Negated	Nil
(vii)	Part-discussed	01*
(viii)	Pending at the end of the Session	523
8.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	
(i)	Notice received	Nil
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Discussed	Nil
9.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	319
10.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	98
11.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
(i)	Notice received	43
(ii)	Admitted	01
(iii)	Discussion held	02 [#]
(iv)	Part-discussed	01

* 1 part-discussed Bill at the end of the second Session of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha.

[#] One calling Attention converted into Short Duration Discussion under rule 193 during the 8th Session which remained part-discussed. Discussion resumed in 9th Session and remained part-discussed.

12.	NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	Nil
13.	STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	52
14.	ADJOURNMENT MOTION	Nil
(i)	Notice received	229
(ii)	Brought before the House	Nil
(iii)	Admitted	Nil
15.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED BY WAY OF CALLING ATTENTION	Nil
16.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notice received	Nil
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Moved	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	Nil
(v)	Negatived	Nil
(vi)	Part-discussed	Nil
17.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notice received	06
(ii)	Admitted	06
(iii)	Moved	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	Nil
(v)	Negatived	Nil
(vi)	Part-discussed	01*
18.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	01
(ii)	Admitted	01

* One part-discussed Resolution at the end of eighth Session.

(iii)	Moved & Discussed	01
(iv)	Adopted	01
(v)	Negated	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. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITOR PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION --

21. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION --

22. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED

(i)	Starred	320
(ii)	Unstarred	3680
(iii)	Short Notice Questions	Nil
(iv)	Half-an-Hour discussions	Nil

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	2	2
(ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	1	1

1	2	3	4
(iii)	Committee on Empowerment of Women	3	1
(iv)	Committee on Estimates	9	3
(v)	Committee on Ethics	-	-
(vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	4	12
(vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	-	-
(viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	4	17
(ix)	Committee on Petitions	2	3
(x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	-	-
(xi)	Committee of Privileges	3	-
(xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	6	3
(xiii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	7	1
(xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	10	5
(xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	5	4
(xvi)	General Purposes Committee	-	-
(xvii)	House Committee	-	-
	(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee		
	(b) Sub-Committee on Amenities		
(xviii)	Library Committee	-	-
(xix)	Railway Convention Committee	2	1

1	2	3	4
(xx)	Rules Committee	-	-
JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE			
(i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	1	4
(ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	1	-
DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES			
(i)	Committee on Agriculture	8	-
(ii)	Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	1	4
(iii)	Committee on Coal, Mines & Steel	3	5
(iv)	Committee on Defence	1	1
(v)	Committee on Energy	1	5
(vi)	Committee on External Affairs	6	2
(vii)	Committee on Finance	4	6
(viii)	Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	2	2
(ix)	Committee on Communication and Information Technology	7	-
(x)	Committee on Labour	8	4
(xi)	Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas	5	2
(xii)	Committee on Railways	1	1
(xiii)	Committee on Rural Development and Panchyati Raj	5	4
(xiv)	Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment	4	3
(xv)	Committee on Housing & Urban Affairs	7	3
(xvi)	Committee on Water Resources	4	1

APPENDIX II

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

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	18.07.2022 to 8.8.2022
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	16
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	38 Hours and 36 Minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	Nil
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	26
(ii)	Introduced	Nil
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	06 ¹
(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	Nil

¹ Excluding one Bill, namely, the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre (Amendment) Bill, 2022 which was passed by Lok Sabha on 8th August 2022 and the message from Lok Sabha was recorded on the same day but, since the House adjourned *sine die* early on 8th August 2022, the message could not be reported to the House but it was published in Parliamentary Bulletin Part-II, dated 10th August 2022 for information of Members.

(ix)	Reported by Joint Committee	01 ²
(x)	Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	02
(xi)	Discussed	05
(xii)	Passed	05
(xiii)	Withdrawn	Nil
(xiv)	Negatived	Nil
(xv)	Part-discussed	Nil
(xvi)	Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	Nil
(xvii)	Discussion postponed	Nil
(xviii)	Pending at the end of the Session	28
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	122
(ii)	Introduced	27
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	Nil
(iv)	Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
(v)	Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(vi)	Discussed	01
(vii)	Withdrawn	Nil
(viii)	Passed	Nil
(ix)	Negatived	Nil
(x)	Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi)	Part-discussed	01

² The Biological Diversity (Amendment) Bill, 2021, as introduced and pending in Lok Sabha.

(xii)	Discussion postponed/adjourned/ deferred/terminated	Nil
(xiii)	Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv)	Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv)	Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	25 ³
(xvi)	Pending at the end of the Session	100 ⁴
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
(i)	Notices received	15
(ii)	Admitted	01 ⁵
(iii)	Discussions held	01
8.	NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
(i)	Statement made by Ministers	Nil
(ii)	Half-an-Hour discussions held	Nil
9.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	02
(ii)	Admitted	02
(iii)	Moved	02 ⁶

³ One Pending Bill of Shri Vivek Tankha, ten Bills of Dr. Sasmit Patra, one Bill of Shri Prasanna Acharya, one Bill of Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, five Bills of Dr. Vikas Mahatme, one Bill, of Shri Pradeep Tamta, one Bill of Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudhe, one Bill of Shri Ram Kumar Verma and four Bills of Shri Mahesh Poddar.

⁴ Including one part-discussed Bill of Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.PS- twenty four Bills lapsed during 5 May 2022 to 30 June 2022 due to retirement/resignation/death of Member-in-charge of Bill.

⁵ Six notices on similar subject were clubbed together and admitted.

⁶ Taken up together.

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

(iii)	Moved	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	Nil
(v)	Part-discussed	Nil
(vi)	Negatived	Nil
(vii)	Withdrawn	Nil
14.	MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i)	Received	01
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Moved	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	Nil
(v)	Negatived	Nil
(vi)	Withdrawn	Nil
(vii)	Part-discussed	Nil
(viii)	Lapsed	Nil
15.	NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY	Nil
16.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	Nil
17.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	Nil
18.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	Nil
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	Nil
20.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i)	Starred	235
(ii)	Unstarred	2475
(iii)	Short-Notice Questions	Nil

21. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES Nil

22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of Committee	No. of Meetings held between 1 st July to 30 th September 2022	No. of Reports presented during 257 th Session of the Rajya Sabha
1	2	3	4
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	02	Nil
(ii)	Committee of Privileges	Nil	Nil
(iii)	Committee on Ethics	Nil	Nil
(iv)	Committee on Government Assurances	Nil	Nil
(v)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	Nil	Nil
(vi)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	Nil	Nil
(vii)	Committee on Petitions	Nil	Nil
(viii)	Committee on Information and Communication Technology Management in Rajya Sabha	01	Nil
(ix)	Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	01	01
(xi)	General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
(xii)	House Committee	01	Nil
DEPARTMENT RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES			
(i)	Commerce	Nil	03
(ii)	Health and Family Welfare	04	06
(iii)	Home Affairs	03	Nil

1	2	3	4
(iv)	Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports	Nil	01
(v)	Industry	01	01
(vi)	Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	06	04
(vii)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	Nil	Nil
(viii)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	Nil	Nil
23.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE		01
24.	PETITIONS PRESENTED		Nil
25.	NAMES OF NEW MEMBER SWORN IN		
Sl. No.	Name of Members Sworn	Party Affiliation	Date on which Sworn
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Satish Chandra Dubey	BJP	08.07.2022
2.	Shri Jairam Ramesh	INC	08.07.2022
3.	Shri Lahar Singh Siroya	BJP	08.07.2022
4.	Smt. Nirmla Sitharaman	BJP	08.07.2022
5.	Ms. Kavita Patidar	BJP	08.07.2022
6.	Smt. Sumitra Balmik	BJP	08.07.2022
7.	Shri Vivek K. Tankha	INC	08.07.2022
8.	Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde	BJP	08.07.2022
9.	Shri Piyush Goyal	BJP	08.07.2022
10.	Shri Dhananjay Bhimrao Mahadik	BJP	08.07.2022
11.	Smt. Sulata Deo	BJD	08.07.2022

1	2	3	4
12.	Shri Manas Ranjan Mangaraj	BJD	08.07.2022
13.	Shri Sant Balbir Singh	AAP	08.07.2022
14.	Shri Ghanshyam Tiwari	BJP	08.07.2022
15.	Shri Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik	INC	08.07.2022
16.	Shri R. Dharmar	AIADMK	08.07.2022
17.	Dr. Radha Mohan Das Agarwal	BJP	08.07.2022
18.	Dr. Laxmikant Bajpayee	BJP	08.07.2022
19.	Shri Jayant Chaudhary	RLD	08.07.2022
20.	Shri Mithlesh Kumar	BJP	08.07.2022
21.	Dr. K. Laxman	BJP	08.07.2022
22.	Shri Surendra Singh Nagar	BJP	08.07.2022
23.	Shri Baburam Nishad	BJP	08.07.2022
24.	Smt. Darshana Singh	BJP	08.07.2022
25.	Smt. Sangeeta Yadav	BJP	08.07.2022
26.	Dr. Kalpana Saini	BJP	08.07.2022
27.	Shri Masthan Rao Beeda	YSRCP	18.07.2022
28.	Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy	YSRCP	18.07.2022
29.	Dr. Faiyaz Ahmad	RJD	18.07.2022
30.	Smt. Misha Bharti	RJD	18.07.2022
31.	Shri Khiru Mahti	JD(U)	18.07.2022
32.	Shri Shambhu Sharan Patel	BJP	18.07.2022
33.	Smt. Ranjeet Ranjan	INC	18.07.2022
34.	Shri Rajeev Shukla	INC	18.07.2022
35.	Smt. Mahua Maji	JMM	18.07.2022
36.	Shri Aditya Prasad	BJP	18.07.2022

1	2	3	4
37.	Shri Jaggesh	BJP	18.07.2022
38.	Shri Praful Patel	NCP	18.07.2022
39.	Shri Imran Pratapgarhi	INC	18.07.2022
40.	Shri Sanjay Raut	SS	18.07.2022
41.	Dr. Sasmit Patra	BJD	18.07.2022
42.	Shri Sandeep Kumar Pathak	AAP	18.07.2022
43.	Shri Vikramjit Singh Sahney	AAP	18.07.2022
44.	Shri Harbhajan Singh	AAP	18.07.2022
45.	Shri Pramod Tiwari	INC	18.07.2022
46.	Shri Randeep Singh Surjewala	INC	18.07.2022
47.	Shri P. Chidambaram	INC	18.07.2022
48.	Shri R. Girirajan	DMK	18.07.2022
49.	Shri S. Kalyanasundaram	DMK	18.07.2022
50.	Shri K.R.N. Rajeshkumar	DMK	18.07.2022
51.	Shri C. Ve Shanmugam	AIADMK	18.07.2022
52.	Shri Javed Ali Khan	SP	18.07.2022
53.	Shri V. Vijayendra Prasad	Nominated	18.07.2022
54.	Smt. P.T. Usha	Nominated	20.07.2022
55.	Dr. Dharmasthala Veerendra Heggade	Nominated	21.07.2022
56.	Shri Kapil Sibal	Independent	22.07.2022
57.	Shri Ilaiyaraaja	Nominated	25.07.2022
58.	Shri Krishan Lal Panwar	BJP	02.08.2022
59.	Shri Kartikeya Sharma	Independent	02.08.2022
60.	Shri Biplab Kumar Deb	BJP	28.09.2022
61.	Shri Gulam Ali	Nominated	28.09.2022

26. OBITUARY REFERENCES

Sl. No.	Name	Sitting Member/Ex-Member/ Leading Personality
1.	Shri Kishore Kumar Mohanty	Ex-Member
2.	Shri Robert Kharshiing	Ex-Member
3.	Shri K.K. Veerappan	Ex-Member
4.	Pandit Shivkumar Sharma	Legendary Hindustani Classical Musician and <i>Santoor</i> Player
5.	His Excellency Shri Shinzo Abe	Former Prime Minister of Japan
6.	His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan	President of the United Arab Emirates and the Ruler of Abu Dhabi
7.	His Excellency Shri Mwai Kibaki	Third President of Kenya

APPENDIX III
STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

Legislatures	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills [Introduced (passed)]	Private Bills [Introduced (passed)]	Starred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Unstarred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Short Notice Questions [Received (admitted)]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	08.03.2022 to 25.03.2022	12	11(11)	-	187(169)	8(8)	1(1)
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	07.03.2022 to 25.03.2022	-	11(11)	-	223(173)	8(8)	18(15)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar L.A.	24.08.2022 to 26.08.2022	2	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	21.09.2022 to 22.09.2022	2	6(6)	-	-	18(9)	17(3)
Haryana L.A.	08.08.2022 to 10.08.2022	3	7(6)	-	275(129)	181(133)	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	10.08.2022 to 13.08.2022	4	10(10)	-	238(158)	139(105)	1
Jharkhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.A.	12.09.2022 to 23.09.2022	10	15(13)	-	150(150)	1916(1916)	-
Karnataka L.C.	12.09.2022 to 23.09.2022	10	14(14)	-	810(150)	407(1067)	-
Kerala L.A.	27.06.2022 to 22.08.2022	23	10(25)	-	5919	2513	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	& 21.07.2022 to 12.09.2022	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendices

Maharashtra L.A.	03.07.2022 to 04.07.2022 & 17.08.2022 to 25.08.2022	8	10(10)	-	4815(251)	73(43)	6
Maharashtra L.C.	17.08.2022 to 25.08.2022	6	10	-	1382(360)	34(30)	-
Manipur L.A.	25.07.2022 to 05.08.2022	11	14(12)	2(2)	110(110)	36(36)	-
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.	06.09.2022 to 08.09.2022	3	2(2)	-	188(184)	104(104)	-
Nagaland L.A.	20.09.2022 to 22.09.2022	2	-	-	30(22)	8	-
Odisha L.A.	02.07.2022 to 01.08.2022	21	8(7)	-	2156(1972)	2797(3893)	3
Punjab L.A.	27.09.2022 to 03.10.2022	4	3(3)	-	53(7)	-	-
Rajasthan L.A.	19.09.2022 to 23.09.2022	5	6(6)	-	280(194)	345(167)	-
Sikkim L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.A.	06.09.2022 to 13.09.2022	3	8	-	39(36)	1(1)	-
Telangana L.C.	06.09.2022 to 13.09.2022	3	8	-	31(31)	-	-
Tripura L.A.	23.09.2022 to 26.09.2022	2	3(3)	-	205(94)	231(223)	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	19.09.2022 to 23.09.2022	5	5(5)	-	1498(551)	1966(1758)	138(1)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	19.09.2022 to 23.09.2022	5	5(5)	-	274(258)	305(288)	23(21)
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	10.06.2022 to 22.09.2022	7	7(7)	-	422(327)	29(19)	-
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.	04.07.2022 to 05.07.2022 & 26.08.2022 to 01.09.2022	7	5(5)	-	4	-	-
Puducherry L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

APPENDIX III (Contd.)
COMMITTEES AT WORK/NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

Slate/ Union Territory	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	1(1)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar L.A.	1(1)	30(12)	13	-	-	18	16	13	13(1)	1	11	10	13	1	-	210(6) ^(a)
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	1(1)	4	-	-	-	10(4)	3	9(5)	2	-	3	-	16(2)	-	-	11(1) ^(b)
Haryana L.A.	1(1)	12	15	-	5	12	18	16	12	-	-	-	23(2)	1(1)	-	37(1) ^(c)
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	1	-	-	-	-	10(5)	2	12(5)	8(6)	-	-	-	8(44)	-	-	22(12) ^(d)
Jharkhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.A.	1	9(1)	9	-	9(1)	8	8	12(1)	10	9	-	-	9	-	-	42(2) ^(e)
Karnataka L.C.	1	9	13	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7 ^(f)

Kerala L.A.	2(2)	5	4	2(1)	9	3(5)	4(1)	4	-	7	2	5	-	2	-	74(49) ^(a)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.A.	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra L.C.	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur L.A.	1(1)	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	4 ^(b)
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.	1(1)	2(2)	1(1)	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	7(2) ^(b)
Negaland L.A.	1	-	-	-	-	1(2)	1(2)	-	1(4)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Odisha L.A.	-	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	2	2	-	-	46(40) ^(b)
Punjab L.A.	1(1)	14	12	-	15	12	6	14	9	-	-	7	-	-	-	62 ^(k)
Rajasthan L.A.	3(3)	8	18(1)	-	17(1)	20	19	31	41	-	-	14	25	-	-	110(6) ^(b)
Sikkim L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.A.	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 ^(m)
Telangana L.C.	1(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura L.A.	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2(2)	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	3(3)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	1	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 ^(b)
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	5(5)	8	11	-	6	6	6	-	11	-	12	6	7(1)	-	-	222 ^(a)
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi L.A.	1	1	3	-	2	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	17 ^(b)
Puducherry L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

(a) Question and Calling Attention Committee-12, Zila Parishad & Panchayati Raj Committee-10, Nivedan Committee-13(6), Internal Resource Committee-12, Women & Child Welfare Committee-13, Agricultural Development

- Industries Committee-21, Tourism Development Committee-15, Zero Hour Committee-12, Ethics Committee-13, Bihar Heritage Development Committee-52, Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions-12, Minority Welfare Committee-13 and Environment Conservation and Pollution Control Committee-12
- (b) Panchayati Raj Committee-4, Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-3, Papers Laid on the Table Committee-3 and Absence of Members Committee-1(1)
- (c) Subject Committee on Education, Technical Education, Vocational Education, Medical Education & Health Services-13, Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-10, Committee on Public Works, Irrigation, Power and Public Works (B&R)-12, Committee of Violation of Protocol norms and Contemptuous Behaviour of Govt. Officers with Members of Haryana Vidhan Sabha-2
- (d) Members Amenities Committee-3, Public Administration Committee-3(2), Human Development Committee-6(4), General Development Committee-5(5) and Rural Planning Committee-5(1)
- (e) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-9(1), Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-9, Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities-10(1) and Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-14(1)
- (f) House Committee (RDPR)-7
- (g) Committee on the Welfare of Senior Citizens-7, Committee on Environment-5(2), Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-3, Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities-7, Committee on the Welfare of Women, Transgenders, Children & Differently Abled-6, Committee on the Welfare of Fishermen and Allied Workers-2, Committee on the Welfare of Youth and Youth Affairs-3(2), Committee on Official Language-4, Committee on Local Fund Accounts-7(4), Committee on the Welfare of Non-Resident Keralites-4(2) and Subject Committees-24(39)
- (h) Hill Areas Committee-3 and Delegated Committee-1
- (i) Committee on Papers Laid-2(2), Subject Committee I-3 and Subject Committee IV- 2
- (j) Ethics Committee-3, House Committee on Power Generation-1, House Committee on Women and Child Welfare-3, Submission Committee-5, House Committee on Ethics-3, Standing Committee-I-6(3), Standing Committee-II-3(3), Standing Committee-III-5(5), Standing Committee-IV-5(6), Standing Committee-V-1(4), Standing Committee-VI-2(3),

- Standing Committee-VII-1(7), Standing Committee-VIII-4(4), Standing Committee-IX-2(2) and Standing Committee-X-2(3)
- (k) Committee on Questions & References-9, Committee on Local Bodies-11, Committee on Panchayati Raj Institutions-11, Committee on Co-operation and Its Allied Activities-15, Committee of Agriculture and its Allied Activities for the year 2022-23-10 & Committee on Budda Nala and Ghaggar River for the year 2022-23- 6
- (l) Women & Child Welfare Committee- 19(3), Question & Reference Committee-16, Committee on Welfare of Backward Class-14, Committee on Welfare of Minorities- 18, Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institution-13, Committee on Environment-16(3) and Committee on Ethics-14
- (m) Committee on Welfare of Women, Children, Disabled and the Old Aged-1 & Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes-1
- (n) Committee on Financial & Administrative Delay-3, Committee on Enquiry of Housing Complaints of U.P. Legislature-5, Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchayats & Municipal Corporation-5, Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-4, Committee on Regulation Review-1 and Committee on Commercialization of Education-3,
- (o) Committee on Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakaipa-5, Committee on Local Fund Accounts-11, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-6, Committee on Reforms and Functioning of the Committee System-6, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing and Food Processing Industries & Horticulture-5, Standing Committee on Industry, Commerce and Enterprises-6, Standing Committee on Fisheries and Animal Resource Development-7, Standing Committee on Higher Education-9, Standing Committee on School Education-7, Standing Committee on Environment, Forests and Tourism-6, Standing Committee on Finance and Planning-5, Standing Committee on Food & Supplies-6, Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare-6, Standing Committee on Home, Personnel & Administrative Reforms, Correctional Administration, Law and Judicial-6, Standing Committee on Housing, Fire & Emergency Services & Disaster Management-6, Standing Committee on Information & Cultural Affairs and Youth Services and Sports-6, Standing Committee on Irrigation & Waterways and Water Investigation & Development-6, Standing Committee on Labour-12, Standing Committee on Urban Development and Municipal Affairs Development-6, Standing Committee on Panchayats & Rural Development and Sundarban Affairs-6, Standing Committee on Power & Non-Conventional Energy Sources-6, Standing Committee on Public Works and Public

Health Engineering-9, Standing Committee on Information Technology and Technical Education-11, Standing Committee on Self Help Group and Self Employment-12, Standing Committee on Women & Child Development and Social Welfare-6, Standing Committee on Transport-10, Standing Committee on Backward Classes Welfare-6, Standing Committee on Minority Affairs-6, Standing Committee on Land and Land Reforms-11 and Standing Committee on Co-operation & Consumer Affairs-6

(p) Committee on Environment- 1, Committee on Women and Child Welfare-2, Department Related Standing Committee on Administrative Matters- 1, Committee on Welfare of Students and Youth- 1, Department Related Standing Committee on Public Utilities and Civic Amenities- 2, Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms & Contemptuous Behaviour by Gov. Officers with MLAs-1, Committee on Government Undertakings-1, Department Related Standing Committee on Health-2, Department Related Standing Committee on Development-1, Committee on Welfare of Minorities-2, Committee on Delhi Municipal Corporations-1, Committee on Unauthorized Colonies-1 and Department of Standing Committee on Welfare-1

Haryana LA- Select Committee on the Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill 2022- (1)

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1.	The Indian Antarctic Bill, 2022	06.8.2022
2.	The Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Amendment Bill, 2022	06.8.2022
3.	The National Anti-Doping Bill, 2022	12.08.2022
4.	The Family Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2022	12.08.2022
5.	The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2022	16.08.2022

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2022
2. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2022
3. The Andhra Pradesh Minorities Component (Out lay, Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources) Bill, 2022
4. The Andhra Pradesh Official Languages (Amendment) Bill, 2022
5. The Andhra Pradesh Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2022
6. The Andhra Pradesh Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2022
7. The Andhra Pradesh Private Universities (Establishment and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
8. The Andhra Pradesh Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2022
9. The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 2022
10. The Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Regulation of Superannuation) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
11. The Andhra Pradesh (Regulation of Trade in Indian Made Foreign Liquor, Foreign Liquor) (Amendment) Bill, 2022

DELHI

1. The Minister of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Members of Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Salaries, Allowances, Pension, etc.) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Salary and Allowances of the Chief Whip in the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 2022

5. The Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 2022

GUJARAT

1. The Gujarat Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Gujarat Control of Terrorism and Organised Crime (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Gujarat Electricity Industry (Reorganisation and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Gujarat Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Bill, 2022
5. The Gujarat National Law University (Amendment) Bill, 2022
6. The Gujarat Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2022

HARYANA

1. The Haryana Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Haryana Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2022
5. The Haryana Appropriation Bill (No. 3) of 2022
6. The Haryana Water Resources (Conversation, Regulation and Management) Authority (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. The Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Himachal Pradesh Payment of Income Tax on Salaries and Allowances of Certain Categories Bill, 2022
3. The Himachal Pradesh Ground Water (Regulation and Control of Development and Management) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Himachal Pradesh Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2022
5. The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022
6. The Himachal Pradesh Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2022
7. The Himachal Pradesh Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2022

8. The Himachal Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2022
9. The Himachal Pradesh Freedom of Religion (Amendment) Bill, 2022

KARNATAKA

1. The Karnataka Protection of Interest of Depositors in Financial Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Karnataka Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Karnataka Silkworm Seed, Cocoon and Silk Yarn (Regulation of Production, Supply, Distribution and Sale) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
5. The Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2022
6. The Karnataka Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2022
7. The Karnataka Land Grabbing Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 2022
8. The Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (Amendment) Bill, 2022
9. The Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayati Raj (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022
10. The Karnataka Stamp (Third Amendment) Bill, 2022
11. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2022
12. The Kannada Language Comprehensive Development Bill, 2022
13. The Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board (Amendment) Bill, 2022
14. The Karnataka State Civil Services (Regulation of Transfer of Teachers) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
15. The Bengaluru Metropolitan Land Transport Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2022
16. The Karnataka Protection of Right to Freedom of Religion Bill, 2021
17. The Industrial Disputes (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2020

KERALA

1. The Kerala Finance Bill, 2022
2. The Kerala Finance (No.2) Bill, 2022
3. The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Kerala Appropriation (No.7) Bill, 2022

5. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 8) Bill, 2022
6. The Kerala Repealing and Saving Bill, 2021
7. The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022
8. The Kerala Maritime Board (Amendment) Bill, 2022
9. The Kerala Lok Ayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2022
10. The Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions as respects certain Corporations and Companies) (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022
11. The Kerala Jewellery Worker's Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2022
12. The Kerala Local Self Government Common Service Bill, 2022
13. The Kerala Industrial Single Window Clearance Boards and Industrial Township Area Development (Amendment) Bill, 2022
14. The Kerala Public Enterprises (Selection and Recruitment) Board Bill, 2022
15. The University Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2022
16. The Kerala Fiscal Responsibility (Amendment) Bill, 2022
17. The Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions as respects the services under the Waqf Board) Repealing Bill, 2022

MAHARASHTRA

1. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Maharashtra Village Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation and Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2022
5. The Maharashtra Municipals Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2022
6. The Maharashtra Public Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022
7. The Maharashtra Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2022
8. The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2022
9. The Maharashtra Legislative Council (Chairman and Deputy Chairman) and Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) Salaries and Allowances, Maharashtra Minister's Salaries and Allowances,

Maharashtra Legislature Member's Salaries and Allowances and Leaders of Opposition in Maharashtra Legislature Salaries and Allowance (Amendment) Bill, 2022

10. The Maharashtra Creation of Supernumerary Post and Appointment of Selected Candidates Bill, 2022

MIZORAM

1. The Mizoram Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Mizoram (Land Revenue) (Amendment) Bill, 2022

ODISHA

1. The Odisha Land Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The DRIEMS University Odisha Bill, 2022
3. The Gandhi Institute of Engineers and Technology University, Odisha (Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The C.V. Raman Global University, Odisha (Amendment) Bill, 2022
5. The Odisha Appropriation Bill, 2022
6. The Odisha Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2022
7. The Odisha Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2022

PUNJAB

1. The Punjab State Vigilance Commission (Repeal) Bill, 2022
2. The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2022
3. The Punjab Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2022

RAJASTHAN

1. The Rajasthan Advocates Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2020
2. The Rajasthan Legislative Assembly (Officers and Members Emoluments and Pension) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Rajasthan Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Rajasthan Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2022
5. The Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Bill, 2022
6. The Rajasthan Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2022

TELANGANA

1. The Telangana Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Azamabad Industrial Area (Termination and Regulation of Leases) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Telangana Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Telangana Public Employment (Regulation of Superannuation) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
5. The University of Forestry Telangana Bill, 2022
6. The Telangana Universities Common Recruitment Board Bill, 2022
7. The Telangana Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2022
8. The Telangana State Private Universities (Establishment and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2022

TRIPURA

1. The Tripura State Goods and Services Tax (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2022
2. The Tripura Agricultural Produce Markets (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Dhamma Dipa International Buddhist University Bill, 2022

UTTAR PRADESH

1. The General Provident Fund (Uttar Pradesh) Rules, 1985- Rule 12 (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2022
2. The Intermediate Education (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The Uttar Pradesh Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2022
5. The Uttar Pradesh Recovery of Damages to Public and Private Property (Amendment) Bill, 2022

WEST BENGAL

1. The Bengal Rhinoceros Preservation (Repealing) Bill, 2022
2. The West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Identification) (Amendment) Bill, 2022
3. The West Bengal Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022
4. The West Bengal Staff Selection Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2022

5. The West Bengal Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 2022
6. The West Bengal Panchayat Elections (Amendment) Bill, 2022
7. The Indian Civil Service (Bengal) Loans Prohibition Regulation (Repealing) Bill, 2022

APPENDIX VI
ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS
DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	28.04.2022	—	—	—
2.	The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	21.05.2022	—	—	—
	BIHAR				
	<i>Bihar Maal aur Seva Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2022</i>	27.09.2022	—	—	—
	GUJARAT				
	The Gujarat Control of Terrorism and Organised Crime (Amendment) Ordinance 2022	15.07.2021	21.09.2022	21.09.2022	Replaced by Legislation
	KARNATAKA				
1.	The Karnataka Protection of Interest of Depositors in Financial Establishments (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	04.05.2022	19.09.2022	19.09.2022	—
2.	The Karnataka Protection of Right to Freedom of Religion Ordinance, 2022	17.05.2022	23.12.2021	15.09.2022	—
3.	The Karnataka Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	18.05.2022	21.09.2022	21.09.2022	—
4.	The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	30.05.2022	19.09.2022	19.09.2022	—
5.	The Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	10.06.2022	21.09.2022	21.09.2022	—
6.	The Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	22.08.2022	21.09.2022	21.09.2022	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	MAHARASHTRA				
1.	The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	14.07.2022	17.08.2022	27.09.2022	—
2.	The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	14.07.2022	17.08.2022	27.09.2022	—
3.	The Maharashtra Village Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	27.09.2022	17.08.2022	27.09.2022	—
4.	The Maharashtra Public Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	03.08.2022	17.08.2022	27.09.2022	—
5.	The Mumbai Municipal Corporation and Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	04.08.2022	17.08.2022	27.09.2022	—
6.	The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	04.08.2022	17.08.2022	27.09.2022	—
	UTTAR PRADESH				
1.	The Uttar Pradesh Maharishi University of Information Technology (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	01.08.2022	20.09.2022	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The General Provident Fund (Uttar Pradesh) Rules, 1985-Rule 12 (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 2022	04.08.2022	20.09.2022	—	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Intermediate Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 2022	06.09.2022	20.09.2022	—	Replaced by Legislation

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
20. Odisha	21	8	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Punjab	13	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Rajasthan	25	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Tamil Nadu	39	-	8	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Telangana	17	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
26. Tripura	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Uttar Pradesh	80	64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
28. Uttarakhnd	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. West Bengal	42	17	2	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. A & N Islands	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Daman & Diu**	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. NCT of Delhi	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Puducherry	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	543	303*	53	24	23	22	19	16	12	10	9	6	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2

* Bifurcated into Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

** Merged into one Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

* including Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
29.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
30.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli [§]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
33.	Daman & Diu [#]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
34.	NCT of Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL		2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	543	-

[§] Bifurcated into Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

[#] Merged into one Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

Abbreviations Used For Parties:

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

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 11 OCTOBER 2022)

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
21.	Rajasthan	10	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
22.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^(b)	-	1	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	18	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	13 ^(m)	-	18	-
24.	Telangana	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 ^(e)	-	7	-
25.	Tripura	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
26.	Uttarakhand	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31	-	25	3	-	-	-	1	-	1 ^(e)	1	31	-
28.	West Bengal	16	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13 ^(b)	-	16	-
UNION TERRITORIES														
29.	The NCT of Delhi	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 ^(a)	-	3	-
30.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
31.	Puducherry	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Nominated	12	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	2
TOTAL		245	31	92	3	5	5	4	1	2	87	9	239	6

Others (Break-up of Parties/Groups)

(a) TDP-1, YSRCP-9

(b) AGP-1, UPP (L)-1

(c) RJD-6

(d) JMM-2

(e) JD(S)-1

(f) IUML-1, KC (M)-1

(g) NCP-4, SS-3, RPI (ATWL)-1

- (h) NPP-1
- (i) MNF-1
- (j) BJD -9
- (k) AAP-7
- (l) SDF-1
- (m) DMK-10, MDMK-1, PMK-1, TMC(M)-1
- (n) TRS-7
- (o) RLD-1
- (p) AITC-13
- (q) AAP-3

Mizoram L.A.	40	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	28 ⁽ⁱ⁾	6	40	-
Nagaland L.A.	60	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	46 ^(m)	2	60	-
Odisha L.A.	147	9	21	1	-	-	-	-	114 ^(h)	1	146	1
Punjab L.A.	117	18	2	-	-	1	-	-	95 ^(o)	1	117	-
Rajasthan L.A.	200	108	71	2	-	-	-	-	6 ^(p)	13	200	-
Sikkim L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.A.	120	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	110 ^(a)	1	119	1
Telangana L.C.	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	36 ^(f)	3	40	-
Tripura L.A.	60	1	35	15	-	-	-	-	7 ^(s)	-	58	2
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	403	2	254	-	-	1	-	-	145 ^(t)	-	402	1
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	100	-	75	-	-	1	-	-	16 ^(u)	2	94	6
Uttarakhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal L.A.	294	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	217 ^(v)	1	293	1
UNION TERRITORIES												
Delhi L.A.	70	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	62 ^(w)	-	70	-
Puduchery L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

- (a) Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party (YSRCP)-150, Telugu Desam Party (TDP)-23 and Janasena Party (JSP)-1
 (b) Yuvajana Srimika Rythu Congress Party (YSRCP)-26, Telugu Desam Party (TDP)-15, Progressive Democratic Front (PDF)-5 and Nominated-8
 (c) Rashtriya Janata Dal-79, Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)-12, Hindustani Awaam Morcha (Secular)-4, and All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen-1
 (d) Bharatiya Tribal Party-2

- (e) Speaker-1, Jannayak Janta Party-10, Indian National Lok Dal-1, and Haryana Lokhit Party-1
- (f) Speaker-1 and Nominated Member-1
- (g) Chairman-1
- (h) Kerala Congress (M)-5, Congress (Secular)-1, Kerala Congress (B)-1 Loktantrik Janatha Dal-1, Janadhipathiya Kerala Congress-1, Indian National League-1 National Secular Conference-1, LDF Independents-5, Indian National Congress-21, Indian Union Muslim League-15, Kerala Congress-2, Kerala Congress (Jacob)-1 and Revolutionary Marxist Party of India-1, UDF Independent-1
- (i) Shivsena Party-55, Peasant's and Workers Party-1, Bahujan Vikas Aghadi-3, All India Majalis-A-Ittehadul Muslimin-2, Prahar Janshakti Party-2, Maharashtra Navnirman Sena-1, Samajwadi Party-2, Rashtriya Samaj Party-1, Swabhiman Party-1, Jansuraj Shakti Party-1 and Krantikari Shatkari Party-1
- (j) Shivsena-12, Lokharti-1, Peasants and Workers Party of India-1 and Rashtriya Samaj Paksha-1
- (k) National People's Party (NPP)-7, Naga People's Front (NPF)-5 and Kuki People's Alliance (KPA)-2
- (l) Mizo National Front (MINF)-27 and Zoram People Movement (ZPM)-1
- (m) Naga People's Front(NPF)-04 and Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party (NDPP)-42
- (n) B.J.D.-114
- (o) Aam Aadmi Party-92, and Shiromani Akali Dal-3
- (p) Rashtriya Loktantrik Party-3, Bhartiya Tribal Party-2 and Rashtriya Lok Dal-1
- (q) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-101, All India Majilis Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-7, All India Forward Block-1 & Nominated-1
- (r) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-28, All India Majilis Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-2 & Nominated-6
- (s) I.P.F.T.- 7
- (t) Samajwadi Party-111, Apna Dal (S)-12, Rashtriya Lok Dal-8, Nirbal Indian Shoshit Humara Aam Dal-6, Suheldev Bharatiya Samaj Party-6 and Jansatta Dal Loktantrik-2
- (u) Samajwadi Party-9, Apna Dal (S)-1, Nirbal Indian Shoshit Humara Aam Dal-1, Jansatta Dal Loktantrik-1, Shikshak Dal (Non-Political)-2 and Independent Group-2
- (v) All India Trinamool Congress-216 and Rashtriya Secular Majlis Party-1
- (w) Aam Aadmi Party-62

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